

APRIL

THE DEFENCE OF MURDER.

The Daily "Chronicle" of the 23rd January 1920 contained a leading article attempting to justify outrages committed by police in Thurles, and effectually inciting the Irish police to murder patriotic Irish citizens. This article also accuses the Irish people of refusing to condemn murders and of giving passive assistance to murderers.

Before this article was written the police had committed many murders in Ireland, for which they were not brought to trial or punished, but generally promoted.

In the last few weeks they have become much more active in their murder campaign. On the 21st March they murdered the Lord Mayor of Cork. The Irish people have not failed to condemn the murder. His funeral was attended by some eight thousand Irish citizens. The Cork Battalion of the Irish Republican Army accorded him military honours. Mr. Arthur Griffith, Acting President of the Irish Republic was present. Irish public bodies have condemned the murder.

The "Daily Mail" and other English papers have stated that they have it on official authority that the Lord Mayor of Cork was murdered, not by police but by his Sinn Fein colleagues. The "official authority" presumably comes from Dublin Castle. At this moment Dublin Castle is spending the money of Irish citizens in concealing the identity of the murderers. Not content with this they attempt to blacken the name of the dead man. Since the Lord Mayor of Cork was murdered two other Irish citizens have been foully murdered by police. The Irish people condemn these murders and will give no assistance, passive or otherwise, to the murderers. Dublin Castle will look after its own, will assist and reward them.

Meanwhile the raids, arrests and general coercive regime continues, and Mr. Lloyd George and his conferees defend it, because there are murders in Ireland and the murderers are not brought to justice.

The British Officials in Dublin Castle may not be able to govern Ireland, but they hold Ireland's purse, and can reward the murderers of patriotic Irishmen with the money of the Irish people. They control Irish news, and can fearlessly blacken the name of a dead Irishman.

BLACK JOURNALISM.

Mr. Arthur Griffith, Acting President of the Irish Republic, in denouncing the press campaign against the memory of the murdered Lord Mayor of Cork told a Press Association special correspondent that the reports of a "Sinn Fein Black Hand" had broken journalistic law and contained an infamous falsehood, attempting to prevent knowledge of the truth.

IRELAND'S TOLL.

"On the basis that her proportion of the total revenue was the same as in the preceding year, Ireland contributed £55,994,000, to the British treasury in the financial year 1919-20."

Irish Daily Press. 1st April 1920.

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

Press, for the Week ending

APRIL 3rd, 1920.

S u m m a r y.

| | March | 29th | 30th | 31st. | April 1st | 3rd | Total. |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Raids:- | 133 | 204 | 108 | " | 153 | 515 | 1113. |
| Arrests:- | 45 | 13 | 10 | " | 13 | 21 | 102. |
| Sentences:- | 1 | - | 7 | " | 4 | 7 | 19. |
| Courts-martial:- | - | 1 | - | " | - | - | 1. |
| Suppressions:- | - | - | 1 | " | - | - | 1. |
| Armed Assaults:- | - | - | - | " | 1 | - | 1. |
| Deportations:- | - | 1 | - | " | 40 | - | 41. |
| Sabotage:- | 5 | 4 | - | " | - | 21 | 30. |
| Murder:- | 1 | 1 | - | " | - | - | 2. |
| Daily Totals:- | 185 | 224 | 126 | | 211 | 564 | 1310. |

The sentences passed on political offenders during the above five days totalled 9 years.

MONDAY, MARCH 29th, 1920.

Raids:-

Armed military forcibly entered over a score of private residences in Dublin in the early hours of the morning, searching every room and perusing the private correspondence of the occupiers. In many cases the residents were arrested. Among the houses visited were those of Mr. Laurence Ginnell, Member of Parliament for Westmeath, Mr. Philip Shanahan, Member of Parliament for the Clontarf division of Dublin City, Mr. Charles Murphy, recently elected Alderman of the Dublin Corporation, and Mr. T. J. Loughlin recently elected Councillor of the same body.

At Carrick-on-Suir five houses were raided by police.

At Thurles, Co. Tipperary eight houses were raided by armed police.

In other parts of Ireland, Bandon, Clonakilty and Fermoy, Co. Cork, Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh, Strabane, Co. Tyrone, Gort, Co. Galway, Tralee, Co. Kerry, Listowel, Co. Kerry, and at Belfast City. Over 100 private houses were similarly raided.

Arrests:-

In Dublin City in the above-mentioned military raids the following were arrested without any charge being preferred:- Mr. L. Ginnell, M.P. (aged 65 and under medical treatment); Mr. P. Shanahan, M.P.; Messrs. Frank, Peter, Alfred, Andrew, and James McDonnell (brothers); Leo Ferns; J. O'Neill, and Frank Gallagher.

Messrs. P. Pholan, M. Carroll, J. Barron, J. Halloran and D. Kelly were arrested on "suspicion" at Carrick-on-Suir.

Messrs. P. Daly, P. O'Halloran, B. Hussey, and T. O'Connor were arrested in townlands bordering Tralee, Co. Kerry. No charge has been preferred against them.

At Thurles the following were arrested without charge:- Messrs. T. Barry, T. Cahill, M. O'Loughlin, P. Spillane, P. Doran, M. Shanahan, and - Delaney.

At Enniskillen Mr. F. Carney, Urban District Councillor and Mr. H. McManus, farmer, were arrested. No charge.

Mr. P. Fahy, Irish Language teacher of Gort, Co. Galway, was arrested without charge.

Mr. J. Flynn, Vice-Chairman of the Urban District Council was arrested at Clonakilty, Co. Cork. At Fermoy in the same County, Mr. G. Power, Urban District Councillor, was arrested. In neither of these cases was a charge preferred.

At Belfast City Mr. M. J. Keaveney and Mr. J. O'Neill were arrested without charge.

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

Sentence:- Mr. Alex McCabe, Member of Parliament for South Sligo was sentenced to three months imprisonment on a charge of soliciting subscriptions for the Republican Movement.

Botage:- In the raids above mentioned in private residences in Dublin the military raiders smashed in the doors with pick-axes and crow-bars and did wanton destruction in several houses. Miss L. Byrne, sister of Mr. Sean Byrne, T.C., arrested on Saturday, writes to the Press to state that the military during the raid on his house, looted a valuable antique bracelet

Order:- Mr. J. McCarthy, Fianna Road, Thurles, Co. Tipperary, brother of Mr. Ml. McCarthy Sinn Fein Member of the Urban District Council was shot dead by police in plain clothes and with blackened faces, who burst into his house and fired upon him as soon as he had answered his name.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30th, 1920.

Raids:- In many parts of Ireland there were raids upon private houses by military and police. The raids which took place at Tipperary, Clonmel, Waterford, Lorrha, Cahir, Cashel, Athlone and Clogher, numbered upwards of 200. Among the houses raided were those of Mr. P. J. Moloney, Member of Parliament for South Tipperary, Alderman P. Brazil, recently elected Sinn Fein Alderman to the Waterford Corporation and Mr. Dominick Mackey, recently elected Councillor to the Clonmel Urban Council.

In the City of Dublin military raided four private residences smashing in the doors with pick-axes. Among the four houses visited was that of Mr. J. J. Walsh, Senior Member of Parliament for Cork City.

Arrests:- In the military and police raids throughout the country the following were arrested. Mr. P. J. Moloney, M.P., Tipperary town, Mr. P. Hogan, Kiltfadda, Co. Tipperary, Mr. P. Phillips, Ladyswell Street, Cashel, Co. Tipperary, Ald. P. Brazil, Waterford, Mr. Sean Mathews, do., Mr. D. Mackey, T.C., Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, Mr. M. Mulvihill, aged 70, Athlone, Co. Meath, Mr. F. Doorish, Clogher, Mr. Ed. McGrath, Clogheen, and Mr. John A. Gogarty, Ardnagreine, all of Co. Kerry, and Mr. John Duffy of Tipperary town.

No charge has been preferred against any of the above.

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

Court-martial:- Mr. Anthony O'Reilly of 42 Grampton Buildings, Dublin, was court-martialed at Marlborough Barracks, Dublin, on a charge of being in possession of ammunition. The ammunition was found in a house where accused resided. He denied knowledge and possession of it. There were many others in the same house. He was found guilty. Sentence will be promulgated.

Deportation. Ald. W. Cosgrave, M.P., recently arrested, was deported to Wormwood Scrubbs Prison, England, without charge or trial.

Botage:- In four raids upon private residences in Dublin, the military broke down the doors of these houses, not giving the inmates opportunity to open them. Wanton destruction of valuable property was done inside the premises.

Order:- Armed police in plain clothes and with blackened faces forced their way at dead of night into the residence at Bouladuff, Co. Tipperary, of Mr. T. Dwyer, prominent Sinn Feiner, and shot him dead. When Mr. Dwyer, being mortally wounded, was lying bleeding upon the floor, the leader of the police ordered his men to "give him another". Another shot was then fired into the prone body, and Mr. Dwyer died.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31st, 1920.

Raids:-

Throughout the North-west of Ireland, in the Counties of Derry, Tyrone, Donogal and Antrim, a large number of raids were made by military and police on the private residences of prominent Republicans. In all over a hundred houses were forcibly entered and searched, among the number being the houses of Mr. P. J. Ward, Member of Parliament for North Donegal, and many of the recently elected Republican Members of the Urban Councils.

The residence of Mrs. Bulfin of Derrinlough, King's Co., was raided and searched by armed police. At Cloghan in the same County the residences of Messrs. Smith and Reddin were forcibly entered and searched.

At Banagher the home of Mr. McNally, Secretary of the local Sinn Fein Club was broken into by police and ransacked.

Police raided and searched the residence of Mr. A. Brennan, Meelick, Co. Clare.

Military and police raided the residence of Mr. D. J. Sullivan, Urban Councillor, Tralee, Co. Kerry.

At Loughcopple, Co. Tipperary the residence of Mr. W. Cantwell was raided and searched for four hours.

The residence occupied by Mr. J. Cawley was raided by military and police.

Arrests:-

Mr. P. J. Ward, Republican Member of Parliament was arrested at his residence at Donegal.

Mr. J. Sweeney, Republican Member of Parliament was arrested at his residence at Burtonport, Co. Donegal.

Mr. J. Kavanagh was arrested at Alexandra Street, Derry. Mr. Walter Cantwell, Chairman of the East Tipperary Sinn Fein Executive was arrested at his residence in that County.

Mr. D. J. Sullivan, Chairman of the Urban Council at Tralee, Co. Kerry was arrested at his residence in that town.

Mr. J. Cawley, Commercial Traveller of Granard, Co. Longford was arrested.

Against none of the above men was any charge preferred. Mr. J. Leyhane of Bantry, Co. Cork, was arrested on a charge of using "inflammatory language".

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

Sentences:-

Mr. J. Larkin of Ballagherty, Co. Derry, tried by district Courtmartial at Belfast on the 15th inst., on a charge of having arms in his possession, was sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labour.

Mr. Andrew Reilly of Shantimon, Ballyhaise, tried by the same court was sentenced to one years imprisonment with hard labour for having in his possession a copy of the official organ of the Irish Volunteers.

Mr. J. Coughlan, 74 Evergreen Road, Cork, tried by court-martial on March 19th, was sentenced to one years imprisonment with hard labour for having in his possession a pistol and ten cartridges.

Mr. D. Owens of Rocklawn, Cork, tried by the same court was sentenced to nine months imprisonment with hard labour for having in his possession a revolver.

Mr. P. J. Vignoles, 127 Evergreen Street, Cork, was tried by the same court and was sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour for having in his possession a copy of the official organ of the Irish Volunteers.

Mr. J. Leyhane above mentioned was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for using inflammatory language.

Suppression:-

Armed police raided and declared illegal a meeting of the Westmeath Executive of Sinn Fein, which was called to make arrangements for the coming County Council Elections.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1st, 1920.

Raids:-

At six a.m. armed police entered the village of Carriglea Co. Kerry, and searched every one of the forty houses in it. Later further bodies of armed police raided over one hundred houses in the neighbouring townlands.

Ten private residences were raided by military and police in Limerick city.

The residence of Mr. Reddington and Mr. H. Wilson, were raided at Longford.

At Glonakilty, military and police forced an entrance into the residence of Mr. S. O'Neill and searched it.

Arrests:-

Messrs. J. McCloskey, M. McGrath, J. Hehir, James McNeice, Bryan O'Brien, E. Punch, J. Quilty and Robert Gashin, were arrested at Limerick City by armed military and police, and were conveyed to an unknown destination.

At Longford, Mr. Reddington and Mr. H. Wilson, officials of the local County Council, were arrested.

Mr. H. Mulcahy of Dualla, Co. Tipperary, was arrested by military.

Mr. S. O'Neill, Merchant, was arrested at Glonakilty, Co. Cork.

No charge was brought against any of the above men.

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

Sentences:-

Mr. M. Whelan, Enniscorthy, tried by Courtmartial at Cork, on March 19th, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour for throwing stones at fully armed police who had arrested his brother without charge.

Mr. P. Byrne, Enniscorthy, tried by the same court was sentenced to nine months imprisonment with hard labour, on a charge of being in possession of ten cartridges for a pistol.

Mr. Jos. McMurray of Ferguson Street, Derry, tried by courtmartial at Derry on March 2nd, was sentenced to 42 days imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of possessing eleven cartridges and an empty Mill's bomb case.

Mr. Caldwell Hyndman, of Philip Street, Derry, tried by the same court was sentenced to 84 days imprisonment with hard labour for having in his possession "a copy of a number of the Official Organ of the Irish Volunteers".

Deportation:- A large number of Republican prisoners estimated at 40 were deported from Queenstown, Co. Cork, on two British destroyers, to an unknown destination.

Armed Assault:-

At Gorey, Co. Wexford, police fully armed savagely set upon a gathering of civilians and dispersed them. Many men, women, and children were wounded.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3rd, 1920.

Raids:-

In the counties of Dublin, Cavan, Donegal, Kilkenny, Sligo, Tipperary, Armagh, Derry and Cork, large parties of military and police carried out wholesale raids. More than 300 houses were forcibly entered and searched.

In the village of Durrus, Co. Cork, and within a radius of ten miles of it, military and police in a "drive" raided over 200 private houses.

In the City of Dublin, military raided six private residences, including that of Mr. S. McGarry, recently elected to the Dublin Corporation.

In the city of Kilkenny military and police raided seven houses including those of several of the newly elected members of the Kilkenny Corporation.

Armed police raided two ships coming one into Dublin and the other into Derry. Passengers' persons and luggage were searched.

Arrests:-

Mr. Maurice Brennan of O'Connell Street, Dublin, and Mr. P. Shortall of Castlewood place, Rathmines, Dublin, were arrested.

Mr. F. McKeon was arrested at Ooteshill, Co. Cavan. Messrs. P. O'Keefe, John O'Byrne, Ed. Raftis, T. Barron, W. Lynch, J. McGrath (Creamery Manager) Ed. O'Gorman, District Councillor, Jas. Walsh (Chairman Sinn Fein Club), were arrested at Kilkenny City and the neighbouring districts.

At Newry, Mr. P. Rankin was arrested.

Mr. J. Carroll was arrested in Tipperary Town. Messrs. M. Gormly, J. Burke, M. Brennan and T. Kilcoyne were arrested at Sligo.

Messrs. J. O'Leary, P. Santry and S. O'Neill were arrested at Bandon, Co. Cork.

No charge was brought against any one of the above men.

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

Sentences:-

Messrs. J. Heslin, B. McAvinue, T. Rorke, W. Byrne, T. McGuinness, T. Reilly and T. Gallagher, all of Cavan were each sentenced to a month's imprisonment on a charge of unlawful assembly, at a "crimes" court held at Cavan. The unlawful assembly consisted in giving a send-off to prominent Republicans arrested in the District on December 11th, 1919.

Sabotage:-

In more than a score of cases during the extensive raids above mentioned the raiding military and police wantonly smashed down the doors of the raided houses and destroyed furniture and pictures inside.

At Kingstown, Co. Dublin, a party of military raided the residence of Mr. T. Longmore. They remained in the house four hours and when they had left it was discovered that they had looted a gold bracelet, a long chain of fine American gold, £3 in notes and table outlery. The troops also opened and drank a bottle of whiskey they discovered in the house.

"IRELAND IN TWAIN"

The "Church of Ireland Gazette", the organ of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the course of a leader on the new Home Rule Bill, headed "Ireland in Twain", says:

"The Unionists of the south and west will be separated from their fellows in the north, and will remain at the mercy of 'the present position'. Such is the Bill for the Better Government of Ireland. It tears our little country asunder. To a partitioned Ulster it gives the detested 'Home Rule'; to southern Ireland and southern Unionists it gives - and nothing that Mr Lloyd George can say will alter the fact - 'the present position' of affairs"

LOOT

A sinister feature of the recent military raids on the houses of Dublin citizens is the frequency with which wholesale looting is indulged in by the military. The occupants of the house to be raided are thrust into a room under an armed guard whilst the military - under their officers - roam through the rooms at their leisure, opening drawers and cupboards and pocketing any articles whose usefulness or intrinsic value may arouse their cupidity. The following paragraphs are taken from the Dublin Daily Press of recent dates and indicate the extent to which this looting is carried:

"In the raid on the residence of Mr Thomas Longmore, 15 Tivoli Terrace Kingstown, the military stole the following articles, a gold bracelet, a gold chain, 23. in notes, a table knife, a bottle of whiskey and a uniform of an American Volunteer Corps"

military
"Following the raid on the premises of Mr Sean Myrne, Member of the Dublin Corporation, Miss Byrnes missed an antique silver bracelet. The article was, she states, in a handbag hanging on the bed-rail in her room when the raid was in progress"

"Signor Simonetti, an Italian subject, whose house was raided by a party of military at 2.30 a.m. states: "Nothing of a political nature was discovered, but when they (the military) departed it was found that the soldiers had robbed a bracelet from the wrist of one of my little girls in bed. Some antique ornaments were also missing and the contents of two purses had been removed and the empty purses replaced"

"When the military raiding party had left the house of Mrs Humphries, Herbert Park, Ballsbridge, she missed a valuable diamond and sapphire ring. She had last seen it on the dressing table in her bedroom from which she had been ejected by the military"

PERSECUTION OF WIDOWS AND CHILDREN

The following is from the Dublin "Freeman's Journal" of April 5th, 1920:

"A remarkable illustration of the erratic character of the activities of the military and police engaged in raiding operations was afforded by the circumstances attending the attack on Cullenswood House, off Oakley Road. After the military evicted Mrs Pearse, the mother of the Brothers Pearse, who were shot in Kilmainham after the Insurrection of 1916, from St. Enda's School, Rathfarnham, the school was temporarily transferred to Cullenswood House. Several months ago, however, the

the school returned to its former location, and Cullenswood House was let in apartments to families for private residences. The fact, however, that it had once been occupied by Mrs Pearse seems to have excited suspicion with regard to it. Some weeks ago it was raided by the military. They paid it another visit on Saturday morning about six o'clock, remained in possession until about two o'clock in the afternoon, a period of eight hours, and departed taking with them the 15-year-old son of a widow who occupies apartments in the house. The mother of the boy produced his birth certificate, but the officer in charge said he could not accept the document as he had orders to place all men found on the premises under arrest"

"SPECIAL MILITARY PRECAUTIONS"

Some weeks ago Mr Clem. Edwards, M.P. in the English House of Commons asked a question which was in effect a statement that an armed rising was to take place at Easter. This statement had no foundation in fact, but was meant to be and has been used as a justification of further repressive measures in Ireland. All during the Easter holiday-time the principal Irish cities have been surrounded by military cordons. People and vehicles passing these cordons have been searched by the military. Military and police have been occupied in all parts of the country in raiding houses. They have not succeeded in finding the men they sought, or in finding documents of value. They have contented themselves by arresting all adult male occupants and by pilfering valuables. In Dublin the military fired on the people in the chief thoroughfare.

In the meantime Dublin Castle announces that one hundred and fifty three unoccupied police barracks and some fifty Income Tax Offices were destroyed during the period of this special military activity.

MR SNOWDEN AND IRELAND

Mr Philip Snowden in his Presidential address at the annual conference of the Independent Labour Party, said:

"Ireland is being ruled like a conquered province. Men are being arrested, deported, and imprisoned without any charge being preferred against them. The rightful demands of the Irish People for 'Self-determination' are answered by a worthless Home Rule Bill, which is an insult to the Irish people, and a surrender to an arrogant and fanatical minority of the Irish nation"

April 7th, 1920.

LORD FRENCH TELLS THE TRUTH ABOUT IRELAND

Mr H.J.Greenwall, special correspondent of the London "Daily Express" in Dublin, telegraphs that he has had an interview with Lord French in which the latter explains the whole truth about Ireland:

"England", says Lord French, "does not understand Ireland one bit" "There is a certain section of the Irish Press and also of the London Press - excluding the "Daily Express" - which is wilfully exaggerating matters. That section of the Press is full of misleading statements and destructive criticism"

After expressing his "total disagreement with Dublin Castle methods" Lord French goes on to speak of Sinn Fein. "The best brains in Ireland" he says, "are behind the Sinn Fein movement. Their headquarters are here in Dublin. They have organised an army numbering 100,000. They are properly organised in regiments and brigades, led by disciplined officers". "They are a formidable army. We have proof - we have their bank books - how they get their money. They have three treasurers. Two of them are famous men"

MR CLEMENT SHORTER PREDICTS A BRITISH AMERICAN WAR

Mr Clement Shorter, the distinguished English author and journalist, in an interview with the Dublin "Freeman's Journal", makes the following statements on the Irish question:

American opinion: "I have recently been to America and I was amazed the moment I left the Eastern States at the volume of un-sympathetic criticism of England which obtained. I said then in the "Westminster Gazette", and I repeat it, that if we do not settle the Irish question there will be war between Great Britain and America within ten years, a contingency too ghastly to contemplate"

Militarism and Espionage: "I see a militarism today (in Ireland) which is unparalleled in Europe, with machine guns and tanks and armoured cars everywhere"

"There are at least half a dozen men, most of them encamped in a state of semi-siege in Dublin Castle, who should be given appointments elsewhere"

"The present system in Ireland incites to crime. The Secret Service, always a curse to Ireland, should be abolished"

Home Rule: "The real outcome of the present situation is that Ulster is to have Home Rule against which it has protested for years, and that the rest of Ireland, which has demanded it so vigorously, will have to do without it, and will probably be governed for a considerable period as a Crown Colony"

"I do not think that in the vast British Empire a small country like Ireland can be refused the government which its people desire, or, that given such a Government, the Empire will be weakened. England will still have its army and its navy, neither of which Ireland in the least covets"

LORD FERMOY ON THE HOME RULE BILL

Lord Fermoy addresses the following letter to the Editor of the Dublin "Freeman's Journal":

It is well known that the fresh 'Home Rule Bill' for Ireland is only hatched to appease America and the Colonies. Therefore, how can the Government and the English people expect Ireland put aside at once the hereditary hatred generated for centuries by an all-powerful nation by thoughtless injustice and cruel acts? The worm will turn at last when the delver of the soil presses his heel on the wriggling creature as he casts it aside. Patience, confidence, kindness, trust and freedom is the remedy for Ireland and her people.

MILITARY RULE IN IRELAND

What it means to women

Mr Erskine Childers in a series of articles in the "Daily News" describing actual experience of military rule in Ireland gives the following instances of military brutality towards women and children:

"I can only lift a corner of the veil. The sum of suffering gallantly and for the most part silently borne by Irish people during the last four years passes computation. Raids upon private houses, for instance, which are a minor feature in the regime, number over 20,000 in the last two years alone.

I begin with some examples where hardship to women and children is the chief feature. All are recent Dublin cases, and all have been the subject of scrupulously careful investigation.

Mrs Maurice Collins was within five weeks of her confinement when her house at 65 Parrell street, was raided at 5.30 a.m. on January 31 last. The usual thunder knocks were followed by a demand in vile language for entry. Mr Collins ran down in time to save his door, and was arrested on the spot. In the ensuing search the officer insisted on examining the bedroom of Mrs Collins, who had jumped out of bed in a state of nervous terror. He was sorry, he said, but it was his duty. Her husband was carried off to gaol under 14B - the lettre de cachot section - and eleven days later was deported suddenly to England.

At the news she collapsed, was prematurely confined, and became dangerously ill. The fact being verified by the authorities, her husband was allowed home on parole for three weeks, due to expire on March 8th, but on the morning of the 3rd there was another raid, and in the afternoon a third, with 40 soldiers and two police. Once again they insisted on searching the woman's room, and the effect on her was so serious that Mr Collins received an extension of parole till the 12th.

On the 10th at 1 a.m., as though there was a method in this crazy persecution, a fourth raid fell on the house and once more the officer gained entry to the sick room in spite of vehement protests, for the woman's nerves were now utterly unstrung. As a concession he entered alone, leaving the fixed bayonets outside. But this was the climax: there were pitiful screams at every movement - the flash of his torch, the opening of a wardrobe door....Women of England, you have votes and power: this is your responsibility.

On a statement by the doctor to the Castle that he would not otherwise guarantee the woman's life, Mr Collins was allowed to stay until March 25th and then went back to the English gaol. Neither she nor he know or are intended to know when they will meet again or why he is imprisoned. Like hundreds of others he will have no trial because the Government admit there is no evidence....

The next case is that of personal friends whose names I give only in confidence to the editor because the husband for no earthly reason save that he is a responsible worker for the Republican cause, whose integrity, broad-mindedness and charm of character it would be hard to equal. His young wife, alone in the house with three little children, was roused by knocking on a night in March last, ran down in her nightdress, asked permission to dress, and got for answer: "Damn you, open or we'll smash it in". In they rushed, sweeping aside, bayonets at the charge. An agonising time followed. One soldier was drunk and used foul language. In spite of passionate supplications to be allowed to go to her children she was kept apart under guard while their rooms were searched, and the search throughout was conducted with a roughness and insolence worthy of veritable huns. Nothing found: no apology".

THE BOGUS HOME RULE BILL.

In moving the second reading of his bogus Home Rule Bill, the English Premier spoke not to his puppet House of Commons, but to America. Hope that it can hoodwink America springs eternal in the English breast. The burden of the English Premier's speech was that, apart from partition (which was, alas! a regrettable necessity), the Bill was a generous measure, restoring vast powers of self-government to the people of Ireland.

The British propaganda in America has responded to the speech by howling the same story through all its channels in the U.S.A. - "Partition - yes; but apart from that, a perfect Bill."

It is, therefore, perhaps, worth while to show that this measure, apart from its dismemberment proposal, is a fraud and a sham - an imposture attempted - not primarily on Ireland - but on American public opinion.

Under this Bill, two points of the compass are banished and one is mutilated. The East and West of Ireland disappear, and "Southern Ireland" extends to the farthest point north on the Irish coast. "Northern Ireland" is made to exclude three counties lying due north and one lying north-east. A nation that seeks to make the sun rise by Act of Parliament does not astonish us by calling North "South," and by implicitly declaring that West and East have no existence.

The "Southern Parliament" proposed to be set up by this measure includes all the South, West, and East of Ireland, the North-West of Ireland, and part of the Middle North. The "Northern Parliament" includes the residue of the compass. The population under the "Southern Parliament" is three-fourths the population of Ireland. The other fourth belongs to the "Northern Parliament." The Bill invests this one-fourth with power over all Ireland by a sharp's device. It allots 20 members to the minority, 20 to the majority, and the appointment of the Chairman, who will have the casting vote, to England. In the "Council" the vote of the 25 per cent is made greater than the vote of the 75 per cent - a fact of arithmetic worthy of those who by solemn Statute decree that "North" is "South," and that West and East have no existence.

These two "Parliaments" having been set up, they are told they are forbidden all powers of legislation in regard to their own Custom and Excise, in regard to the English Crown, its Lord Lieutenant, peace and war, the armed forces, treaties with other States, or even with the British Dominions, extradition, dignities, titles of honour, naturalisation, and the English Treason Laws. But this is not enough. They are forbidden to legislate with regard to trade outside Ireland. They are forbidden to grant bounties on exports. They are forbidden to build or help to build a mercantile marine and pass Navigation Laws. They are forbidden all control over lighthouses, buoys and beacons, trade marks, merchandise marks, coinage, weights and measures, legal tender, patent rights, copyright, wireless telegraphy, submarine cables, wireless telegraph and airless services.

Here is the most complete penal interdict on the commerce and industry of a nation ever put into a single Act.

It might seem difficult for even an English politician to withhold anything more, and yet have the audacity to chirp "Home Rule." But it is really not. The whole police force of the country is "reserved" - nominally for three years - in fact, for ever. For an Irish legislature that starts without control of the police and magistracy, starts under the control of Dublin Castle, and will remain thus so long as Dublin Castle exists. But it is not only the Policeman who is "reserved." The Postman is also reserved. The Postal Service and the Post Office, and Trustee Savings Banks and the Public Record Office of Ireland are not amenable to either of the two "Irish Parliaments." Neither of these bodies, they are specifically informed, may "design a stamp, whether for postal and revenue purposes." But, let us not be unjust to English statesmanship. It magnanimously promises that at the "date of Irish Union" - that is the date on which the minority of one-fourth and the English-appointed Chairman withdraw their veto - the public services shall be transferred to the Government of Ireland, except - note the cunning proviso - "so far as they are matters with respect to which the Parliament of Ireland have (sic) not power to make laws." Under Sub-Section 7, Section 1, Clause 4, penalising Irish trade and Irish communication - all Postal and Telegraph Services may be construed as "matters with respect to which the Parliament of Ireland has now power to make laws."

The "Irish Parliaments" are to have no power over "the laws governing land purchase in Ireland." Thus, apart from Army and Navy, Peace and War, Trade, Posts, Police and Land are removed from the jurisdiction of the so-called Parliaments. A Municipal Corporation in America would have far greater power than "the Irish Parliaments" are vested with. As to the audacious statement that under this measure "Ireland has the full rights of an American State," it is a truly English falsehood.

The Financial powers may be briefly described: English officials, appointed by England, and responsible only to England, are to collect the Custom, Excise, Income and Excess Profits Taxes in Ireland and send them over to London. A body composed of five persons - one appointed by "Southern Ireland," one by "Ulster," two by the English Treasury, and one "by the King" i.e. - the English Government, are to form a Joint Exchequer Board. The business of this Board, which will have a permanent and absolute English majority, is to ascertain how much of the Irish taxation transmitted to London is really "Irish!" Of the taxes lifted from Ireland yearly, 18 millions are to go into the English Treasury as an "Imperial contribution." The "Joint Exchequer Board" then is to decide how much of the remainder of the Irish taxes are really Irish taxes, and hand them back. The paid magistrates in common with the police are "reserved." The Judges of the High Courts are to continue to be appointed by the English Government.

Three so-called Home Rule Bills have been introduced in the English Parliament. The first did confer a limited power of self-government on the people of Ireland. It was defeated. The second gave a less limited power. It, too, was defeated. Gladstone, who was responsible for the first two, intended them to come into operation. The third Bill was never intended to come into operation. It was introduced to keep the Irish in good humour, while England was planning the war to destroy her German trade rival - it was never intended to operate, and therefore, it was passed - placed on the Statute Book in order to secure Irish recruits for English armies - and for England's war - with the firm intention in the mind of those who placed it there, that it should never operate. This grotesque Bill is now introduced to serve that purpose. Its whole soul lies in Section 2, Clause 70:- "(2) The Government of Ireland Act, 1914, is hereby repealed." And its intention is manifested in Clause 67:- "This Act shall, except as expressly provided, come into operation on the approved day, and the approved day for the purposes of the Act shall be the first Tuesday in the eighth month after the month in which this Act is passed, or such other day, not more than seven months earlier or later, as may be fixed by Order of his Majesty in Council."

Observe what this means. Assuming the Bill is placed "on the Statute Book" by June 1st, no action need be taken to bring it into operation until Fifteen months later - that is September 1921. Now the Conventions for selection of the Presidential candidates in America take place in June. This Bill is obviously designed to reach "the Statute Book" just before the Conventions, in order that it may be said in America that England has "passed Home Rule." The Presidential election takes place in November, and the new President assumes office in March, 1921. The Clause is made to provide that the appointed day need not be before the November election. In fact, England desires to put this bill on her Statute Book in order to pretend throughout the coming election opinion will be between June and December next. Clause 67, with "its Appointed Day," instead of being definitely fixed for thirty days after the passage of the Act - remember the appointed day is not the day on which the Parliaments meet, but the day on which notice of election is given - is left open to cover the whole election period in America and to allow another eight months wherein the Bill, like the Act of 1914, can be erased from the Statute Book.

"Young Ireland" April 10th 1920.

THE DISADVANTAGE OF BEING A PLAIN BLUNT SOLDIER.

On the night of March 19th, Alderman MacCurtain, Lord Mayor of Cork, was brutally murdered in his own house. The inquest is still proceeding, but the Lord Mayor's wife and other relatives assert, and the evidence so far goes to prove, that the murderers were policemen.

On Tuesday, March 30th the "Daily Mail" (London) stated that they had it on "unimpeachable authority" that official enquiries in Ireland have proved beyond doubt that Alderman MacCurtain the Sinn Fein Lord Mayor of Cork who was murdered in his own house on March 21st was actually the victim of Sinn Fein vengeance."

The "unimpeachable authority" also stated that the murdered Lord Mayor was one of seven men sentenced to death at a secret meeting of an inner circle of Sinn Fein held in Cork on the night of March 19th. The Lord Mayor himself, according to the story, was present at the meeting. So was Professor Stockley, another of the doomed. Professor Stockley whose life was attempted several times, says he was never present at a secret meeting with Alderman MacCurtain.

At the inquest on the dead Lord Mayor the coroner and counsel protested against the publication of this statement while the matter was sub judice.

It will be observed that the story published in the "Daily Mail" was very clumsily put together, even the date of the murder being given incorrectly.

The "Daily Mail" does not give the source of its information. But in the issue of April 7th it says:- "If the authorities are satisfied that the information in their possession is accurate, we hold that it is their duty to publish it forthwith."

The story in the "Daily Mail" came direct from Dublin Castle. But from the reticence of that journal in stating the origin it appears that when they received it they were asked not to name the unimpeachable authority.

The inquest on Ald. MacCurtain is still proceeding. The interests of justice demand that all who can have proof of the identity of the murderers should come forward and give it. The Dublin Castle authorities have not produced the result of official inquiries in Court. But Lord French who is officially the head of Dublin Castle and actually a puppet in the hands of certain officials - gave an interview on April 6th to Mr. H. J. Greenwall, an English journalist. According to the interviewer, Lord French told him that "Alderman MacCurtain, who was a Brigadier of the Irish Volunteers, refused to sign the death warrant of a man who was eventually found shot outside Limerick. Therefore, the Sinn Feiners themselves sentenced Cork's Lord Mayor to death and duly executed the sentence."

Lord French's masters did not realise the limitations of a plain blunt soldier. They wanted the murderers shielded and the dead defamed. He did that quite adequately, though his version differed in detail from the story they had already supplied to the "Daily Mail." But in his eagerness he overlooked the need for anonymity.

Mr. A. Griffith, Acting President of the Irish Republic replying to this calumny (April 7th) said:-

"Lord French and those who inspired him may be assured that the Irish Nation will drag the identity of the assassins of one of Ireland's noblest patriots into the light of day, despite the efforts of the Piggottist gang to shield them."

Immediately on the publication of this statement by Mr. Griffith, the Piggottist gang referred to realised the mistake that had been made, and the next day the following denial was issued to the press by Dublin Castle:-

"The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland desires to state that the published report of a conversation on Tuesday with the Special Correspondent in Dublin of the London 'Daily Express' was not only unauthorised by his Excellency, but is a misrepresentation of what passed on the occasion."

The "Daily Express" the paper in which the interview was published, contains the following in to-day's issue:-

"Our Correspondent has now returned from Ireland, and he repudiates Lord French's denial of the words attributed to him. He uttered them. More than that, he said things which, in the view of our correspondent, should not have been said for publication by the Lord Lieutenant, and so he did not make them public.

"The portion of the interview referring to the Cork murder has naturally created a great sensation in Ireland, and Lord French, who failed to foresee the storm, now attempts to evade it by reflecting on the professional honour and veracity of a capable and experienced journalist.

"Lord French cannot, by a mere official denial, escape the responsibility of his words by asserting that the interview was unauthorised."

The special correspondent of the "Yorkshire Post" at Dublin telegraphed the following to his paper on Wednesday, before the issue of Lord French's "official" denial:-

"This evening I asked Sir John Taylor, the Assistant Under Secretary, why, if the authorities possessed information as to the identity of the assassins they did not produce it in evidence at the inquest. The reply was that it was a matter of policy.

"It may be that the Lord Lieutenant's latest talk will create surprise, that the language should lack the customary shape of an important announcement. I am able to afford a little enlightenment by stating what is the Viceroy's view of a conversation with a newspaper representative. Lord French said this evening that he never sanctions an interview. 'If a journalist prints anything of what I say or do not say, that is his affair.'

"His Excellency did not deny the truth of what appeared in this (Wednesday) Morning's paper."

The murderers of Ald. MacCurtain are policemen who were and who still are, employed by Dublin Castle. During the last few years many Irish citizens have been murdered by the police. Coroners' juries have returned verdicts of wilful murder against individual policemen. No policeman has been brought to trial or sentenced. On the contrary they have been rewarded for their zeal by promotion. The murder of the Lord Mayor of Cork has attracted too much attention to make this as simple as it was on the other occasions. Dublin Castle resorts to its old methods of whispered calumny, for which it arranges a wide publicity.

Lord French has made a definite statement, shielding the police, defaming the dead, and accusing a National organisation of being guilty of the murders. Dublin Castle will assert anything and deny anything regardless of truth. Alderman MacCurtain was murdered by British-paid police. People outside of Ireland who care for justice will have seen Lord French's statement. But they will never see him produce the proof of it.

IRISHMEN DYING IN JAIL.

Eighty Irishmen are at present on hunger-strike in Mountjoy Jail, Dublin. This is the fifth day of the hunger-strike and many are in a collapsed condition. All the men are very weak and grave fears are entertained for the lives of three who have weak hearts.

Those of the prisoners who are undergoing sentence demand the treatment due to them as political prisoners, while the others, against whom no charge has been brought, demand that they shall either be released or interned as prisoners of war.

Two members of Parliament, Mr. Thomas Hunter and Mr. Philip Shanahan, and a number of aldermen and town councillors are among the hunger-strikers.

The following are the Acts of Aggression Committed
in Ireland by the armed Military and Police of the
Usurping English Government, as reported in the

Daily Press for the Week ending:-

SATURDAY, APRIL 10th, 1920.

S u m m a r y.

| Date: April | 5th | 6th | 7th | 8th | 9th | 10th | Total |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|
| Raids:- | 216 | 24 | 10 | 125 | 210 | 132 | 717. |
| Arrests:- | 21 | 27 | 4 | 37 | 11 | 15 | 115. |
| Sentences:- | - | - | 1 | - | - | 3 | 4. |
| Armed Assault:- | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1. |
| Sabotage:- | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3. |
| Daily Totals:- | 237 | 52 | 15 | 162 | 222 | 152 | 840. |

The Sentences passed for political offences during
the above six days totalled 1 year and 6 months.

MONDAY, APRIL 5th, 1920.

raids:-

Derry police raided and searched five vessels arriving
at the Port.

At Dublin the luggage of 4 passengers on the Burns boat
from Glasgow were examined by police.

Military and police took possession of Broadstone
Station, the Dublin Terminus of the Midland & Great Western
Railway, and carried out a thorough search of the premises.
They broke open the tool boxes on the engine plates of
locomotives in the sheds.

Military and police raided St. Enda's College, Rath-
farnham. St. Enda's College for boys was founded by the
late P. H. Pearse, whose mother and sister still reside on
the premises.

The business premises of the Irish Farm Produce Co.,
Henry Street, Dublin, belonging to Mrs. Wyse Power, Member
of the Dublin Corporation, were broken into and searched by
military.

Military and police raided the house of Mrs. Leonard,
Five Alley, Birr, Queen's County and made an exhaustive
search.

Military and police broke into and raided a Dublin branch
of the Gaelic League. Finding nothing, they arrested the
caretaker and his 2 sons..

The residence of Mrs. Humphries, 14 Herbert Park, Dublin
was raided by police and military who also raided Mr. D.
O'Leary's house, 50 Marlborough Road.

Cullenswood House, Oakley Road, Ranelagh was again
raided by military. After the military evicted Mrs. Pearse,
mother of P. H. Pearse who was shot by the British after the
Insurrection of 1916, from St. Enda's School, Rathfarnham;
the school was temporarily transferred to Cullenswood House.
Several months ago the school returned to its former location,
and Cullenswood House was let in apartments to families for
private residences. Notwithstanding this, the private
families who now occupy the house are being constantly
subjected to midnight military raids. The last raid occu-
pied 8½ hours.

In the course of a military "drive" in Co. Mayo, police
and military raided upwards of 200 houses in Ballyhaunis and
the surrounding district.

arrests:-

In the raid on Cullenswood House mentioned above, Master Cecil Saltkeld, the 15 year-old son of the widow of an Indian Civil Servant, was arrested by the military raiding party. The boy's mother produced his birth certificate, but the officer in charge said he could not accept the document as he had orders to place all men found on the premises under arrest.

In the military raid on the Keating Branch of the Gaelic League at Dublin, the caretaker and his two sons were placed under arrest and removed to an unknown destination.

Mr. Dick Humphries, 14, Herbert Park, Dublin, was arrested by a military raiding party. No charge was made against him.

Messrs. John Fogarty and Denis Purcell, Templemore, were arrested by police and military who made no charge against them.

Six persons, whose names did not transpire were arrested near Tuam by police and military.

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

Mr. John Mitchell, Glenade, Co. Leitrim, was arrested by a military and police force, who surrounded his house in the middle of the night. No charge was made against him.

litarism:-

During the Easter Holidays, military cordons were drawn around all the principal Irish cities and towns. All persons and vehicles entering and leaving were stopped and examined. The principal roads leading to Dublin, Derry, Cork, Limerick, Newry, Thurles, Dundalk and many other towns were occupied by military and police, who threw out barriers of barbed wire entanglements.

Around Dublin the points occupied by the cordon included Kingsbridge, Chapelizod, Cabra Road, Finglas, Glasnevin, Drumcondra, Artane, and on the south side of the City: Merrion, Dundrum, Sandyford, Milltown, Rathfarnham, Kimmage and Terenure. All trams were held up and passengers searched, haycarts were stopped, drivers searched and hay probed with bayonets. Old women going to Market with poultry, were stopped, and their baskets opened, the fowls escaping in some cases. Tanks, armoured cars, and machine guns assisted the military at their barricades.

treatment
of
prisoners.

When 40 uncharged and untried Irish prisoners in Mountjoy Gaol protested against their treatment as common criminals, they were attacked by warders who, after overpowering them, handcuffed them. While this was taking place a shot was fired into the cell of Mr. O'Neill.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6th, 1920.

raids:-

The Republican Temperance Bar, Findlater's Place, off O'Connell Street, Dublin, was raided by military and police. The raiding party filled four motor lorries and were accompanied by an armoured car. Nothing was found but a Sinn Fein flag.

Military raids were made on seven private houses in Belfast. The male occupants were arrested in every case.

The Grocery and Provision Store of Messrs. W. Magee & Co., Rathmines, Dublin, were raided and searched by military.

At Newry, Co. Down, police and military raided upwards of ten private houses.

The residence of Mr. J. Murphy, Chairman of the Ennis-corthy Urban District Council, was raided by police.

Police raided the house of Mr. James Ryan, Sawmill-owner, Bridge Street, Strokestown, Co. Roscommon.

Military raided the premises of the Misses Sharkey in the same town, and seized "The Life of St. Liguori" in Irish together with some National Newspapers.

The house of Mrs. Clare, Glasslough Street, Monaghan, was fruitlessly raided by armed police, for the third time within a month.

The premises of Mr. Patrick Macklin, Member of the Monaghan Urban Council, was raided by armed police who dismantled his motor car and informed him that they would take possession of it.

Arrests:-

Mr. Sean O'Carroll, Proprietor of the Republican Temperance Bar, Dublin, was arrested by military who raided his premises. The following customers found on the premises at the time of the raid (5 p.m.) were also arrested Messrs. R. Gahan, P. McLoughlin, N. Keane, J. McGrath, J. Ryder. No charge was made against them.

The following were arrested at Belfast by military and police who raided their homes:- Messrs. Edward Hayes, Antrim Road; Francis McCurry, Cullintree Road; Peter Byrns, Linden Street; William Gaynor, Springfield Road; Charles Larkin, Cupar Street; James Bryson, Clondara Street, and Francis O'Grady, Alloa Street, Clifden Park Avenue. They were lodged in Crumlin Road Prison although no charge had been brought against them.

Mr. King, Solicitor, of Newcastle, Co. Down, was arrested by military and police who preferred no charge.

At Newry, Co. Down, police and military arrested Messrs. P. Lavery, Sinn Fein Member of Newry Urban Council; Mathew Gray, Peter O'Rourke, Francis J. Kinney, Dominick Fitzpatrick Peter Kane, Pat O'Rourke and Peter O'Rourke.

Messrs. Thomas Clifford, Thomas Slattery, John and Edward Greaney were arrested at Abbeydorney, Co. Kerry, whither they had gone on a motoring trip.

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

Armed Assault:-

During the military raid on the Republican Temperance Bar, Dublin, a crowd which had collected was fired on by the military whilst the raid was in progress. They covered all passersby with their rifles, while the machine-guns on the lorries were trained on the crowd. Some bayonet wounds were received by innocent pedestrians and several women and children hurt in the stampede which ensued.

Militarism:-

British cruisers and destroyers are patrolling the North, West, South-east, and east of Ireland. Warships are patrolling the Donegal Coast.

In Athlone, Military are under arms in the public square. An armoured car is mounted on the town bridge, which is already in possession of a military guard. Barbed wire entanglements cut off access to or from the town and all townsfolk are subjected to strict examination before being allowed to pass.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7th, 1920.

Raid:-

Armed police raided the Belfast Museum and took away all the German arms and war trophies presented to the City by the military authorities.

The shop and dwellinghouse of Mr. D. Fraher, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford, were raided by police and military.

Police and military searched the houses of the following who reside near Castleblayney, Co. Monaghan:- Messrs. A. Carville, B. Laverty, P. Loughran, J. Devine, L. O'Neill, and Mrs. E. A. Carville.

Police raided two private houses in Mullingar, Co. Westmeath.

Arrests:- Messrs. D. Brady and J. Jones of Lisnaska, Co. Fermanagh were arrested by police and military.
Messrs. W. Murray and P. Tormey were arrested at Mullingar, Co. Westmeath.

Arrests:- Alderman Murray, recently elected Sinn Fein Alderman of the Cork Corporation, after being in Gaol for eleven months without trial, was charged at Dublin Commission with shooting at a policeman in Cork on the night of the 30th March, 1919.

The Constable who brought the charge said that a man whom he subsequently identified as Mr. Murray, shot at him on the street at 2-30 a.m. and then ran away.

Ald. Murray, who refused to recognise the Court stated to the public that he had been deliberately perjured by the Crown witnesses. To prove his innocence he could produce credible witnesses, including a priest, a doctor, a chemist and his brother.

Impartial witnesses proved that at the time of the occurrence Ald. Murray could not walk, much less run, as he was suffering from and was being medically treated for a wrenched kneecap. Furthermore, the constable admitted in his evidence that his accusation was solely based on the fact that Mr. Murray, whom he had not seen or known previous to and for some time after the occurrence, looked very like the man who shot at him.

As the Jury could not agree in convicting him, Mr. Murray was put back for trial by the next Commission.

During his incarceration Mr. Murray was elected Senior Alderman in the Cork Corporation, and at the first meeting of that body a vote of sympathy was passed with him.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8th, 1920.

Raids:- In a search for ammunition, Police raided a graveyard at Doon, Kyrecoort, and dug up a freshly-made grave. Nothing was found but a coffin.

In the course of a military and police "drive" in Co. Meath, upwards of 20 private houses were raided.

Military and police raided upwards of 100 private houses in and around Maryboro', Queen's Co.

Military and police raided the houses of Mr. D. Fogarty and M. Donaghue, Drominagh, Borrisokane, Co. Tipperary. At Limerick Junction, police and military raided the house of Mrs. Mary Frewen, and dug up her garden.

Mr. A. Hamill's office in Monaghan, was raided by police and military who tore up the floors.

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

In the course of military and police raids throughout the County Meath, the following were arrested:- Messrs. Frank O'Higgins, Kells, Leo McKenna, Patrick Olinch and Frank Loughran (aged 18) Navan; and J. Mangan, Bective. Mr. P. Gilsenan, Killallon, Westmeath, was also arrested.

Messrs. D. Fogarty and M. Donohue, Borrisokane, Co. Tipperary, were arrested and conveyed to Limerick Prison. Mr. Fogarty is a nephew of Most Rev. Dr. Fogarty, Bishop of Killaloe.

Mr. E. Lynch, Manager of the Co-operative Society's Store, Maryboro', Queen's Co, and Mr. M. Gray, 87 Main St. were arrested by police and military. In an adjacent district two men named Connolly and McEvoy were arrested at their homes. No charge was made against any of the foregoing.

At Monaghan, Mr. P. Marron, an Official of the Co. Council was arrested by the military on an unknown charge.

Mr. D. Cahill, High Street, Killarney, was arrested by police and military. No charge was stated.

18 men were arrested in Athlone district on a charge of illegal assembly.

Treatment of Prisoners: Alderman Kelly, M.P., Lord Mayor of Dublin, who was conditionally released from Wormwood Scrubbs Prison in broken health, has had a severe relapse and there is grave anxiety concerning his recovery. His medical attendant states that his recovery can only be effected by his return to Ireland. This the Prison Authorities will not allow.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9th, 1920.

Raids:

Military and police raided upwards of 200 houses in and around Roskeen, Co. Tipperary.

The residence of Mrs. Seumas O'Doherty, Connaught Street, Dublin, was raided by military and police who surrounded the house. The only occupants at the time were Mrs. O'Doherty and her three young children, two of whom were ill. In spite of her protests and assurances that "there were no men in the house" the military occupied it for two hours, tramping around and ransacking everywhere. The search was carried out with great brutality and disregard for the circumstances.

Military searched Mr. Comerford's flour mills at Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow. Nothing was discovered.

Police raided the residences of Mr. Brophy, Walkin St., and Mr. Michael Ryan, Bishop's Hill, Kilkenny.

The house of Mr. Nesbitt, Ballybay, Co. Monaghan, was raided by military who seized and carried off pistol of an obsolete pattern, which had been regarded as a souvenir.

Police and military raided Cloghan Hall, Birr, while a dance was in progress. In the same neighbourhood the houses of Mrs. Brazil and Mr. T. Smyth were forcibly entered and raided by military.

Police raided two private houses in Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh.

Arrests:

Three brothers named Morrissey, in Clashmore, Waterford, were arrested by military and police. No charge was made against them.

Messrs. Thomas Cassidy, Aughanna, and Owen Green, Mullaghduin, Co. Fermanagh, were arrested by police and military who brought no charge against them.

Two young men named Jones, and Donald Brady, were arrested after returning from a football match at Clones, Co. Monaghan.

Police and military arrested Messrs. Patrick and Wm. Grogan at a dance which was being held in the Cloghan Hall, Cloghan, King's Co.

Messrs. Bernard Conlon, and Arthur Campbell, members of Moy (Armagh) Pipers' Band, were arrested by police on a charge of parading the band on Saint Patrick's Day, without the permission of the police and military authorities.

Militarism: Two hundred and eighty men of a machine-gun corps landed at Dublin yesterday and entrained for Cork.

Treatment of Prisoners.

Eighty Irishmen are at present on hunger-strike in Mountjoy Jail, Dublin. This is the fifth day of the hunger-strike and many are in a collapsed condition. All the men are very weak and grave fears are entertained for the lives of three who are known to be suffering from heart trouble.

Those of the prisoners who are undergoing sentence demand the treatment due to them as political prisoners, while the others, against whom no charge has been brought, demand that they shall either be released or interned as prisoners of war.

Three members of Parliament, Mr. Thomas Hunter, Mr. Philip Shanahan, and Mr. McCabe, and a number of Aldermen and Town Councillors are among the hunger-strikers.

Sabotage:- Mr. Frank Foy, 33 Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Dublin, states that after the recent military raid on his premises, he missed the following articles, amounting in all to the value of £18;- A Donegan Watch, a Silver Chain, £4-10-0 in cash, eleven bottles of whiskey, five packets of cigarettes and one packet of tobacco.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10th, 1920.

Raids:-

Police and military raided upwards of 100 houses in and adjacent to Newport, Co. Tipperary.

At Dublin, military and police raided the houses of Mr. Goggin, Gardiner's Grove; Mr. Phelan, Wexford St., and also 14 a, Wexford Street (See Sabotage).

Fourteen private houses at Creemore, Co. Waterford, have been raided by police and military.

At Kilkenny, military and police raided the residences of Mr. T. Treacy, T.C., Mr. J. Lalor, Mr. T. Nolan, and Mr. Michael Loughnan.

Six private houses at Limerick, including those of Messrs. O'Connor, O'Sullivan, and O'Halloran, were raided by police and military.

At Mullinabreena, Ballymote, Co. Sligo, military and police raided the houses of Messrs. T. Kilcoyne, J. Burke, Ml. Brennan and M. Gormley.

Military and police raided the house of Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, M.P., at Sandycroft, Co. Dublin.

Arrests:-

Mr. J. J. Goggin, over 80 years of age was at 1 a.m., arrested by a military raiding party who forcibly entered his home in Gardiner's Grove, near the Phoenix Park, Dublin.

Military and police arrested Messrs. T. Treacy, Member of the Kilkenny Corporation, J. Lalor, Thos. Nolan and Ml. Loughnan.

No charge was preferred against them.

Messrs. R. P. O'Connor, Liam O'Sullivan and Patrick O'Halloran were arrested at Limerick and conveyed to Cork Gaol.

Messrs. Owen English and Jas. Morgan, Navan, Co. Westmeath, were arrested by police and military who made no charge against them.

Mr. J. Murphy, Sinn Fein Organiser, was arrested at Bantry, Co. Cork.

Four young men named Thos. Kilcoyne, John Burke, Ml. Brennan and Michael Gormley of Mullinabreena, Co. Sligo, were arrested by police and military on a charge of endeavouring to obtain arms.

Sentences:-

Mr. Timothy Duggan, Jnr., Roshill, was sentenced by courtmartial at Galway to 90 days imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of having a fowling-piece in his possession.

Mr. J. Gannon was sentenced at Wexford to six months' imprisonment on a charge of having "seditious" literature in his possession.

Mr. J. Jackson, of Dublin, was sentenced at Liverpool to 9 months' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of endeavouring to obtain arms.

THE STRUGGLE IN MOUNTJOY JAIL.

The number of Irishmen at present on hunger-strike in Mountjoy Jail is 104. 30 of these have now entered on the eight day of the strike and the weakest are on the point of death.

Those of the prisoners who are undergoing sentence demand the treatment due to them as political prisoners, while the others, against whom no charge has been brought, demand that they shall be treated as prisoners of war or released.

In answer to appeals, the Prisons Board state they have no authority to intervene, the Castle having deprived them of all powers in the matter.

The prison Doctor has resigned in protest. The Chairman of the Visiting Justices, Mr. T. Clarke, J.P. has resigned his Commission and his Chairmanship after a vain appeal for the Viceroy's intervention. The latter, speaking through Sir John Taylor, the Assistant Under Secretary, declines to modify rules or to accord to the prisoners the treatment to which they are entitled.

The Acting Lord Mayor of Dublin has been refused admission to the prisoners. The Jail gates are locked and all approaches are occupied by troops with drawn bayonets. Military and police cordons hold the adjacent streets. Tanks, armoured cars and Lewis guns are posted at all points, and in many cases entrained on the crowds of anxious relatives keeping vigil outside the gates having travelled from all parts of Ireland to see the dying men. In many cases even this comfort has been denied, as the Authorities permit visits only to those who are in a "weak and dangerous condition." This description covers more than seventy men, and yet not half of that number have been permitted visits from their nearest relatives.

Visitors to the jail state that the first of the tragedies is now but a matter of hours.

KING GEORGE'S IRISH POLICE.

On January 20th 1920 the police in Thurles wrecked the town. They fired into the windows of houses and broke into other houses with the declared intention of murder. This incident received a certain amount of publicity as it happened that a Delegation of the British Labour Party visited the town the day after it was wrecked. No attempt has been made to bring the would-be murderers to trial. They have not been punished in any way.

As the law stands in Ireland, by the Malicious Injuries Code, damage done to property or to a servant of the British Government is paid for by a levy on the rates of the district. The declared object of this system is to force the people of the district to give evidence that will lead to the discovery of the person or persons who are responsible for the damage. In its application it is used as a weapon in the warfare against the Irish people. On April 9th County Court Judge Moore, who is appointed and paid by Dublin Castle, awarded 2450 compensation in respect of the damage to be levied off the Urban District. Judge Moore announced while assessing the compensation that: "The offenders in this case were the police, and damages should be met by the Crown.... The parties who did the damage were known. I do not see how the people should be made amenable and pay these claims.... What I should wish to do in principle is to put the cost on the police force. In law I cannot do that... It was an illegal act done by the representatives of the Crown... It was an impossible position, but he was bound to order the guards to be levied off the Urban District."

The position in this. The Irish taxpayers are compelled to pay for the maintenance of a body which is called a Police Force but which is really a military body, highly armed, and used as part of the army now waging war on the Irish Nation. This so-called police-force is now engaged in murdering innocent Irish citizens and destroying Irish property. No attempt is made

to punish them, but, on the contrary all the power of the British Government in Ireland is used to shield them. King George calls them "gallant" and refers to them as "his splendid loyal Irish Police." Lloyd George congratulates them. The English Chief Secretary in Ireland assures them that they will be supported in all they do. They murder innocent men, destroy the property they are supposed to defend. Dublin Castle rewards them with promotion. And the Irish people not only have to pay for the upkeep of this force, but also to pay for the damage it does when it is pleased to indulge in sabotage.

THE BRITISH LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

In an appeal for financial support for the "League of Nations Union" issued this week to the English Press, the following passage occurs:-

"In the long and bitter years of the war which we fought for truth and honourable dealing, millions sacrificed themselves in order that the world might be cleaner and freer, and that there might be no more war. Do not let us in these early days of peace already forget our ideals and their sacrifices.

"If the world should be allowed to relapse into the antagonisms and ambitions which led up to and culminated in the war, it would be the greatest triumph of evil in all the ages. The League of Nations was called into being in the flood of idealism and self-denial caused by the agony of the later stages of the war. It was created in the heartfelt desire of every soul who fought to have done for all time with the abomination of modern war!"

One of the signatories to this eloquent plea for peace amongst Nations is Mr. Lloyd George the Prime Minister of England. His words are read with curious cynicism in Ireland.

Whix six weeks of the Armistice terminating the war which was fought "for truth and honourable dealing" eighty per cent of the Irish people in the General Election decreed by the English Government, voted for Ireland's freedom. Mr. Lloyd George's reply was to visit Ireland "with the abomination of modern war." To the perfectly constitutional and orderly demand of the Irish people for independence, Mr. Lloyd George replied with an army of occupation and a coercive military regime which reminded impartial English onlookers of the German regime in Belgium. Seventy per cent of the elected representatives of Ireland were thrown into jail or run into hiding by Mr. Lloyd George's forces in Ireland. During the seventeen months that have elapsed since the close of the war which Mr. Lloyd George waged "that the world might be cleaner and freer," his helmeted soldiers and police in Ireland have enforced at the point of the bayonet 370 proclamations and suppressions of Irish associations and assemblies, and have raided 22,130 peaceful Irish homes, mostly in the dead of the night, arresting and imprisoning the male occupants and subjecting the defenceless women to indignities and brutal insults. In the same period his troops, carried away by "the flood of idealism and self-denial caused by the war" have arrested and deported to English prisons, without trial, hundreds of Irish citizens, have suppressed by force exhibitions of Irish industry, have sacked and looted the towns of Fermoy, Cork, Limerick and Thurles, have forcibly suppressed the whole nationalist press of Ireland, and have carried out a system of organised sabotage in many Irish cities and towns. This savage regime has continued with ever-increasing intensity and ferocity until we have to-day an Ireland where there are more homes raided in one night by Mr. Lloyd George's forces than there were in the whole year 1916, and where not one of the 73 Irish Members elected on the principle for which the war was fought - "freedom of small Nations" - can address his constituents except under penalty of being thrown into prison, there to be deprived perhaps of his reason or his life as has already happened in some cases, at the hands of Mr. Lloyd George's jailors.

Her leaders have made it clear that Ireland will gladly join a true League of Nations, but for Mr. Lloyd George's scheme for the extermination of small nations, she will continue to offer effective and unrelenting opposition.

THE FIGHT FOR JUSTICE IN MOUNTJOY JAIL.

On the 1st of April some eighty prisoners in Mountjoy Jail protested at the treatment accorded to them by the prison authorities. Those of the prisoners who were undergoing sentences on charges under D.C.R.A. demanded the treatment due to them as prisoners convicted on political charges, whilst the others, who had been arrested during military midnight raids and against whom no charge had been brought, demanded that they should be treated as prisoners of war or released. Having received no reply, the prisoners went on hunger-strike at 1 A.M. on the 5th instant.

On the 11th instant - six days later - the Governor of the Prison intimated that the military authorities had agreed to deport eight of the hunger-strikers as soon as they were physically fit to be deported. The prisoners, whose numbers had meanwhile been augmented to 104, replied through their leaders that the demand extended to the whole body of prisoners concerned, and that no settlement could be come to which did not extend to all of them either prisoner of war treatment or release. If, however, simultaneous deportation were impracticable, a settlement might be arrived at if prisoner of war treatment were extended to those who remain, or, if they were released, and that a written guarantee be given that those deported should receive prisoner of war treatment.

The Governor did not reply. Meanwhile the hunger-strike continued and the men grew gradually weaker.

On the 12th April, Mr. T. Clarke, J.P., Chairman of the Visiting Justices of the Prison appealed to Lord French to save the lives of the men by granting to them political treatment. Lord French replying through Sir John Taylor, the Assistant Under Secretary, declined to modify the rules or to accord to the prisoners the treatment to which they were entitled, adding that the prisoners had been forewarned as to the result of their action. Thereupon Mr. Clarke resigned his Commission of the Peace and his Chairmanship as a protest. Dr. Cooke, a Prison Medical Officer also handed in his resignation.

In answer to appeals, the Prisons Board stated that they had no authority to intervene, the Castle having deprived them of all powers.

Alderman O'Neill, the Acting Lord Mayor of Dublin, was refused admission to the prisoners. He wired to Lord French informing him of this, and stating that to prevent another Ashe tragedy the prisoners should be immediately released or else granted the ameliorative treatment to which they were entitled and to which the Government had been pledged by Mr. Shortt, the previous Chief Secretary, in his agreement made with the Bishops of Down & Connor and himself (the Lord Mayor).

Sir John Taylor replied in the same terms as those in which he had previously answered Mr. Clarke.

Replying to another request of the Lord Mayor and the High Sheriff of Dublin, Lord French refused to see them, and for the final answer of the Government referred them to Mr. Bonar Law's statement in the House in the case of Alderman O'Brien.

On Monday the 12th instant, the Irish Trades Union Congress & Labour Party called a general strike throughout Ireland. Their manifesto stated:-

"To the Workers of Ireland:- You are called upon to act swiftly and suddenly to save a hundred dauntless men. At this hour their lives are hanging by a thread in a Bastille. These men, for the greater part our fellow-workers and comrades in our trade unions, have been forcibly taken from their homes and their families and imprisoned without charge; or, if charged, tried under exceptional laws for alleged offences of a political character, in outrageous defiance of every canon of justice. They are suspected of loving Ireland and hating her oppressors; a heinous crime in the sight of tyrants, but one of which hundreds

of thousands of Irish working men and women proudly acclaim their guilt.

No one, therefore, is guaranteed his freedom; no one dare be confident that he or she is safe from molestation or can rely upon protection by law or justice.

Our fellow workers now in Mountjoy, Wormwood Scrubbs and other prisons, have adopted the only method remaining to them against the injustice of their imprisonment and against being treated as criminals. They have for eight days been on hunger strike. To-day, though many are at the point of death, their titled jailers venomously shriek: "Let them die." We, workers, dare not allow this tragedy to come to pass. Verbal protests are vain. Resolutions, votes, constitutional practices have been worn to shreds. They are cast aside as useless.

As Trade Unionists, we have only one weapon left - a General Strike - a weapon that may be used but seldom, and only in times of supreme crisis. Such an occasion has now arisen. The call is urgent. There is no time to gather your delegates into conference. Workers! Let your response to this sudden call be so unanimous as will impress the people of other lands with your determination to put an end to tyranny and oppression."

Notwithstanding the suddenness of the announcement of the strike, the Labour Party's appeal was responded to unanimously, for on Tuesday morning, April 13th, all work was at a standstill. Shops, factories, trades, post offices and all places of business were closed. All carrier services stopped; there were no trams or trains and even funerals were curtailed to a hearse and two mourning carriages. All places of amusement were closed. In the provinces the strike was observed with the same spirit. All Ireland downed tools.

News came out that the prisoners were dying and their relatives were sent for.

The jail gates were closely guarded and all approaches were occupied by troops with drawn bayonets. Military and police cordons held the adjacent streets. Tanks, armoured cars and machine guns were posted at all points and in many cases entrained on the crowds who kept vigil around the prison behind the barbed wire barricades of the military. All night searchlights from the Castle were flung over the city and prison.

While the Members of the Government showed an unrelenting spirit in the House of Commons, the Executive of the Irish Hierarchy, including Cardinal Legue and the four Archbishops, passed a resolution denouncing the attitude of the Government, upon whom they placed entire responsibility.

Wednesday, April 14th, was the tenth day of the hunger-strike. It was known that some of the prisoners could not possibly live another day. The National Strike continued. Huge crowds gathered outside the prison. Restraint and order was everywhere observed, the citizens themselves patrolling the streets and regulating the vast masses of people. British military aeroplanes flew low over the heads of the people as they recited prayers for the dying.

In the afternoon the Lord Mayor of Dublin was invited to a conference at the Viceregal Lodge. After an interview Lord French gave orders that the Medical Officers of the Prison should be free to release the prisoners. The Lord Mayor returned to the prison so that the Castle issued a communique imposing conditions. The prisoners, about to be carried into ambulances, refused to give guarantees and re-entered their cells. Another consultation with the Castle resulted in the announcement that the release of the men would be proceeded with at once, and would not be conditional upon any undertaking being given.

MURDER VERDICT AGAINST POLICE.

The jury that inquired at Inch Schoolhouse, Thurles, into the death of Thomas Dwyer, (20), publican, who was shot dead by disguised men on March 28th, at Bouleduff, (The Ragg), returned the following verdict, which was accepted and recorded by the Coroner, Dr. Martin Fennelly, Coroner for Mid-Tipperary:-

"WE FIND THAT THOMAS DWYER WAS WILFULLY MURDERED BY UNKNOWN MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY, AND WE BEG TO TENDER TO HIS RELATIVES OUR DEEPEST SYMPATHY."

On the night of March 28th, five men with faces blackened, wearing false beards and masks, and carrying rifles with straps, knocked at Mr. Dwyer's door. His sister, who unlocked the door, was brushed aside and Mr. Dwyer, who appeared at his bedroom door, was immediately fired on, receiving wounds to which he succumbed in an hour.

At the inquiry witnesses deposed to the extraordinary conduct of police on the night of the shooting, and although two policemen proved to have been implicated in the murder were identified in Court, no charge was made against them.

MURDER VERDICTS AGAINST MILITARY.

At the inquest on Michael Cullen and Ellen Hendrick, civilians, shot by military on the night of the 22nd March 1920 at Portobello Bridge, Dublin, the Jury found that:-

"MICHAEL CULLEN AND ELLEN HENDRICK HAD DIED FROM SHOCK AND HAEMORRHAGE CAUSED BY BULLET WOUNDS; THAT THE BULLETS WERE FIRED BY THE MILITARY, AND THAT THE MILITARY WERE NOT JUSTIFIED IN FIRING."

They added:- "The Jury wish to place on record their opinion that gross negligence was shown by the military authorities in sending out a body of men of such dimensions as the theatre party without providing for their proper control, and they are further of opinion that the presence of this large body of uncontrolled soldiers was responsible for the events which led up to the death of deceased."

This is the twentieth murder verdict against the British forces in Ireland since 1916, excluding the military murders known as the North King Street Massacre, in which at least fifteen innocent and unoffending civilians were murdered by military.

It should be remembered that the Coroners' Juries in Ireland are selected and summoned by the police force.

THREE CIVILIANS SHOT BY POLICE AND MILITARY.

Three men were killed and several persons seriously wounded by bullets fired by soldiers and police in the streets of Miltown-Malbeg, Co. Clare, on Wednesday night. The names of the dead are :- John O'Loughlin, Thomas Leary and Patrick Hennessy.

It is stated that no cause was given for the action of the armed forces, except that the lighting of a bonfire on the street to celebrate the liberation of the political prisoners from Mountjoy Prison can be considered a "crime." A crowd of inhabitants, consisting mostly of boys and girls, were enjoying themselves near a tar barrel which was blazing when suddenly a large force of military and police were observed coming from the police barrack. They were fully equipped with rifles and fixed bayonets. The armed forces came towards the bonfire, and lined the street at one side for a distance of 200-yards. Suddenly they dropped down on

one knee, some prostrating themselves on the pavement, and, pointing their rifles at the passers-by, ordered them to disperse. A volley of shots, estimated at about 100, immediately rang out. Shots were also fired at the same time from the police barrack, which is situated at the other end of the street.

Besides the three men who were killed, several were wounded and many were trampled upon and badly bruised in the scene of indescribable confusion and terror that ensued.

COST OF POLICE FORCE IN IRELAND.

In the Civil Service Estimates for 1920-21 as published in a Treasury White Paper issued yesterday, the following sums are required for the upkeep of police in Ireland:-

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Royal Irish Constabulary | £3,402,255. |
| Dublin Metropolitan Police.... | 355,250. |

BUYING JUSTICE WITH DEATH.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law announced that prisoners seized in their houses by the military would be given ameliorative treatment thus admitting that the conditions previously given their prisoners were, in the British Government's new view, deserving of the desperate protest made against them by the prisoners in Mountjoy Jail. Yet the British Government refused to recognise the right of those prisoners to any but criminal treatment until they were dying in course of their protest. To what conditions the prisoners were reduced before the British Government admitted their right to humane imprisonment the following English correspondents in Ireland provide evidence:-

"Father Carolan's brother, Councillor Carolan, of Belfast Corporation, is expected to die any moment. He is sinking fast. Thomas Hunter, M.P. may not live through the afternoon. The authorities have wired for his sister. Nolan and Breen collapsed in their cells at 11 o'clock. The Castle authorities also seemed to regard the end as at hand. The military and police cordons were withdrawn from the prison and the cell doors all opened. Joseph O'Neill of Augharin-Street, Dublin, in the morning was carried to hospital. It is not known if he will recover. He was not even charged under D.O.R.A., and was released because there was no case."
Daily Herald, Special Correspondent 15th April 1920.

"The condition of several of the men is so grave that it is still doubtful if their lives can be saved. It will be remembered that Thomas Ashe's death took place after his release. In any event the impression created by the combination of ruthlessness and vacillation in Government policy cannot fail to be lamentable."
"Daily News" Special Correspondent. 15th April 1920.

"It was said that the doors of the cells in which the prisoners were lying practically unconscious and, as a priest stated, in a dying condition were left open."
"Daily Mail" Special Correspondent. 15th April 1920.

The following are the acts of aggression committed
in Ireland by the armed forces of the usurping
English Government as reported in the Irish Daily
Press for the week ending:

APRIL 17th, 1920.

S u m m a r y

| Date:- April | 12th | 13th | 14th | 15th | 16th | 17th | Total. |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|
| Raids:- | 301 | 24 | 2 | 102 | 256 | 450 | 1135. |
| Arrests:- | 42 | 19 | 26 | 1 | 166 | 6 | 260. |
| Sentences:- | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2. |
| Proclamations & Suppressions):- | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2. |
| Courts-martial:- | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2. |
| Armed Assaults | - | - | 4 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 16. |
| Deportations:- | 55 | 37 | - | - | - | - | 92. |
| Murders:- | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 4. |
| Daily Totals:- | 398 | 82 | 33 | 107 | 431 | 462 | 1513. |

MONDAY, APRIL 12th, 1920.

Raids:-

At Newport, Co. Tipperary, police and military raided upwards of 200 houses.

For the third night in succession military and police made fruitless searches in Trim. In all over sixty houses were visited and searched.

In Athy, Co. Kildare, Military and police raided the premises of Mr. T. O'Rourke, recently elected Sinn Fein Member of the Athy Urban Council.

In West Clare, military raids took place on over forty private houses.

Arrests:-

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

Mr. Finan McColum and another man were arrested and searched at the Tralee Railway Station after returning from an Irish Language Conference at Killarney.

Mr. Colm C Gaora, Kilkerrin, Co. Galway, was arrested by police for the fourth time in five weeks. He was released after a fruitless search of his residence.

Mr. M. P. MacCormack, Irish Language Teacher, was arrested by police at Cappamurra, Dundrum, Co. Tipperary, and conveyed to Cork Gaol. No charge was made against him.

Mr. David Barry, Glanworth, Co. Cork, was similarly arrested.

Mr. Michael Hennessy, Cloonmult, Co. Cork, was arrested in bed by police and military and conveyed to Fermoy.

Nine men whose names have not transpired were arrested by military in the course of a swoop on West Clare. Mr. M. Murray, Newmarket-on-Fergus, is among the number.

Mr. Timothy Kennedy, District Councillor, and Messrs. T. Ryan, Rogers and Caples, all of Nenagh district, Co. Tipp., were arrested and conveyed to Limerick Gaol. No charge was made against them.

Messrs. Thomas, James, Francis and Michael O'Rourke, sons of Mr. Thomas O'Rourke, Member of Athy Urban Council, Kildare, were arrested by military and police. No charge was made against them.

Deportations:-

Fifty-five Sinn Fein prisoners including two Members of the Irish Parliament, Mr. P. Ward, M.P. for South Donegal, and Mr. J. Sweeney, M.P., for West Donegal, were deported from Belfast and Derry Jails to Wormwood Scrubbs Prison, London. They were brought over on a Government tug and guarded by a large force of police. All the prisoners were handcuffed.

Treatment of Prisoners:-

The number of Irishmen at present on hunger-strike in Mountjoy Jail is 104. 80 of these have now entered on the eighth day of the strike and the weakest are on the point of death.

These of the prisoners who are undergoing sentence demand the treatment due to them as political prisoners, while the others, against whom no charge has been brought demand that they shall be treated as prisoners of war or released.

In answer to appeals, the Irish Prisons Board state they have no authority to intervene, the British Government having deprived them of all powers in the matter.

The English Viceroy, speaking through Sir John Taylor, the Assistant Under Secretary, declines to modify rules and has made it clear that the intention of the British Government is to let the protesting prisoners die.

Militarism:-

The Acting Lord Mayor of Dublin has been refused admission to the prisoners. The Jail gates are locked and all the approaches are occupied by troops with fixed bayonets. Military and police cordons held the adjacent streets. Tanks, armoured cars and Lewis guns are posted at all points, and in many cases trained on the crowds of anxious relatives keeping vigil outside the gates having travelled from all parts of Ireland to see the dying men. In many cases even this comfort has been denied, as the Authorities permit visits only to those who are in a "weak and dangerous condition". This description covers more than seventy men, and yet not half of that number have been permitted visits from their nearest relatives.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13th, 1920.

Raid:-

The Connemara residence of Mr. James O'Mara, M.P., was raided by military and police, who seized literature in connection with the story of the Irish Language.

Police and military raided upwards of twenty houses in Moneygall, Co. Tipperary.

Military and police raided the house of Mr. Louis Smith Magherafelt, Co. Derry. In the same county the houses of Mr. P. Diamond, Derrygarve, and Charles Mullan, Ballydonnell were also raided and searched by military and police forces.

Arrests:-

Military and police arrested Mr. Louis Smyth, aged 80, at his house in Magherafelt in the early hours of the morning. No charge was made against him.

Messrs. P. Diamond, Derrygarve, Magherafelt, and Chas. Mullan, do., Ballydonnell, were also arrested by police and military. No charge was made against them.

Mr. Richard Whelan, of the Dublin and South Eastern Railway, was arrested by police at his residence at Yellow Road, Waterford. No charge was preferred against him.

Mr. Philip Lennon, of New Ross, was arrested by police and military. The charge against him is not known.

At a dance in Maryboro', Queens County, a military raiding party arrested Messrs. James and Thomas Craig, James Hyland, and P. Egan. No charge was made against them.

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

Capt. White, D.S.O., son of Field Marshal Sir George White, was arrested outside Mountjoy Jail Dublin, for

addressing the troops who were holding all approaches to the prison.

Mr. J. W. Burns was arrested outside the jail for distributing leaflets protesting against the slow murder of the prisoners.

Courts-
Martial:-

Mr. John Treanor of Derrylea, Emyvale, Co. Monaghan, was tried by Courtmartial at Derry on a charge of possessing a shotgun and a copy of the official organ of the Irish Volunteers.

Mr. Peter Doran of Fanaghmore, Co. Down, was tried before the same Court on a charge of having in his possession ten cartridges and 17 percussion caps, and a seditious document. Both prisoners were found guilty. Sentence will be announced later.

Reporta-
tions:-

Thirty-seven Sinn Fein prisoners have been deported without trial from Cork Jail. They were taken in British Warships from Queenstown to an unknown destination. They were brought hand-cuffed through the public streets.

Treatment
of Prison-
ers.

At Mountjoy prison 83 prisoners, 55 of whom have been imprisoned without charge or trial, and 28 of whom are being given criminal treatment for political offences, have entered upon their ninth day of hunger strike. The men are completely broken in health and are dying. Twenty-one men arrested since the hunger strike began, have joined in the protest and are rapidly failing in strength. The English military Government to-day declares its intention of allowing the prisoners to die rather than concede to them the political treatment they demand.

Murder:-

At the inquest at Thurles, Co. Tipperary, into the murder of Mr. James McCarthy, several witnesses gave evidence connecting members of the Royal Irish Constabulary with the outrage. Mr. M. McCarthy, Urban Councillor, brother of the murdered man, stated that he looked from the window at the murderers who were forcing their way into his house, and saw that they wore policemen's caps and the long black overcoats worn by the police. His brother also looked from the window and said "They are police and I will let them in". When he opened the door to them he was shot through the heart. (Evidence was given that threatening letters were sent by the police to "the McCarthy Brothers", one of which read "Take notice you will depart this life in 24 hours unless you leave the town". Although the whole town of Thurles knew of the murder in the early morning no police visited the house until 9 a.m., although several patrols passed it hours earlier.

The Jury at present enquiring into the murder of the Lord Mayor of Cork, have demanded that Lord French, the English Viceroy and Sir John Taylor the English Assistant Under Secretary be summoned to give evidence before the Coroner as both of these officials have publicly stated that they knew the Lord Mayor was murdered not by police but by his comrades in the Sinn Fein Movement who had just elected him to the Lord Mayoralty of Cork.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14th, 1920.

Raids:-

Military and police raided the residence at Belfast of Mr. D. McCullagh, recently elected to the Belfast Corporation on the Sinn Fein policy.

A second raid was made upon the residence at Connemara of Mr. James O'Mara, M.P.

Arrests:-

Councillor A. McCullagh was arrested at his home in Belfast by military and police.

Another Belfast man whose name has not transpired was arrested. Both prisoners were taken to an unknown destination.

Messrs. M. Maher, and Jos. Donoghue of Nenagh, were suddenly seized by the police while passing the police

barracks in that town. They were carried into the barracks and their persons searched. They were detained for several hours and then released without explanation or apology.

Miss Alice Cashel, sister-in-law of Mr. James O'Mara, M.P., was arrested when the latter's residence at Connemara was raided by military and police. No charge was made against her. She was taken to an unknown destination.

Mr. Cathal C'Shannon, Editor of the "Watchword of Labour" was arrested in London on a charge of unlawful assembly at Navan Co. Meath.

Four men were arrested at Cross, West Co. Galway, by military and police. They are charged with unlawful assembly in connection with land agitation.

In the Ballinrobe district of the same County twelve similar arrests were made.

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

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saults:- Military with fixed bayonets charged the crowd of relatives and friends of the dying prisoners who had gathered outside Mountjoy prison.

Later in the evening military in a motor lorry passed through the crowd slashing at the people with bayonets they had detached from their rifles.

At Tullamore, King's County, military with fixed bayonets charged a procession of townspeople demonstrating against the decision of the English Military Government to allow the prisoners to die.

The Superioress of the Nuns at Bantry Workhouse Hospital announces her intention to remove the Community owing to the action of the English troops in another part of the building firing into the nuns quarters.

ppres-
ons:- At Roscommon, armed police tore down posters announcing the general strike declared by the Irish Labour Party as a protest against the treatment of the prisoners in Mountjoy and other jails.

litarism:- Machine guns have been mounted upon the walls of Mountjoy Prison, Dublin, and are trained upon the crowds of anxious relatives and friends of the prisoners. In addition to the strong force of military now holding the approaches to the Jail heavy reinforcements have been brought to the scene. Barbed wire entanglements have been erected across the city streets leading to the prison and aeroplanes are circling over the heads of the crowd.

eatment
Prison-
Si:- There is no change in the general situation inside Mountjoy Prison. Many more of the prisoners have collapsed and the prison doctors have notified the authorities that at least 60 men are in immediate danger of death. No action has however been taken by the authorities. The English Cabinet has announced in the English House of Commons its decision to allow the prisoners to die.

order:- At the resumed inquiry into the Murder of Mr. James McCarthy of Thurles, the deceased's father who lives in a house opposite to that in which the murder was committed stated he saw three policemen rush from his son's house after he heard shots, and heard them saying "That was nicely done". The Jury returned the following verdict.

"That James McCarthy, The Mall, Thurles, died of gunshot wounds through the heart and lungs on the morning of March 27th, 1920, and according to the evidence he was shot by some person or persons unknown, wearing black coats and caps, similar to those worn by police".

THURSDAY, APRIL 15th, 1920.

as:- In many districts of Co. Mayo, military and police raided over a hundred houses.

A large force of fully armed military raided the business premises of Mr. Sullivan, butcher, at Galway and commandeered all the meat found in the shop.

Military and police raided at 4 a.m. the residence of Mr. James Fitzgerald, Chairman of the Queenstown Urban Council. They held a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Fitzgerald who however was not at home.

ests:- A man named Patrick Keenan who was severely wounded in an attack by military and police upon the citizens of Derry was arrested on an unknown charge.

ed
aults:- Military and police who were taking a Sinn Fein prisoner hand-cuffed through the streets of Derry were jeered by a crowd who were attracted by the treatment given to the prisoner. The police replied by a bayonet charge, in which several civilians were wounded. The crowd thus provoked threw stones at the police and military, whereupon the order to fire upon them was given and the troops discharged forty rounds into the crowds. Three young men fell seriously wounded and many others received less dangerous wounds. Many women and children were trampled upon in the panic which followed the firing.

At Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, a large force of police armed with rifles marched through the streets at the same time as a demonstration was taking place in sympathy with the hunger striking prisoners in Mountjoy prison. As the police passed the people cheered for the prisoners and jeered the Constabulary. The police immediately attacked using their batons and rifle butts upon women and children as well as men. Reinforcements were sent for and the police now in great strength opened out into skirmishing order and charged the citizens with fixed bayonets. Upwards of fifty persons were seriously wounded.

At Tralee, Co. Kerry, the local Labour Leaders were sitting in Committee arranging the details of the General Strike, when police invaded the streets in motor cars firing upon the passers by

pres-
ns:- An effort at Dundalk, Co. Louth, to hold a public procession in sympathy with the hunger-striking prisoners in Mountjoy Jail was suppressed by a strong force of military which took control of several of the streets

der:- At the inquest at Inch, Co. Tipperary, into the murder of Thos. Dwyer, The Ragg, Thurles, evidence was given that the men engaged in the murder were policemen in civilian clothes. One of the disguised men was recognised in Court and was pointed out by two witnesses to the Coroner. He was Constable Eakins from Dovea Barracks. Other witnesses swore that they saw the disguised men, some of whom had blackened faces returning after the murder. They passed several police patrols but werenot stopped or challenged. A workman asked one of the Constables of the patrol why he did not arrest the disguised men. No reply was given.

atment
Prison-
:- After a hunger strike lasting ten days the political prisoners at Mountjoy have been released; the English military Government taking this course in preference to yielding them political treatment. The released men were in a deplorable condition. Many were unconscious and had to be carried from the prison on stretchers. Others were

carried by friends and when their condition was seen by the crowds outside the prison, many people wept and several fainted. The men were brought to several city hospitals. The doctors declare they are not yet sure that the lives of some of the men can be spared. As an instance of the brutality of the English military Government it is significant that when they had announced to the prisoners an unconditional release they sought at the last moment to impose conditions trusting to the physical weakness of the strikers for the acceptance of the conditions. The prisoners declared their readiness to continue the hunger-strike if any conditions were imposed. The strike had actually recommenced but two hours later the strikers were released unconditionally.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16th, 1920.

raids:-

In the city of Dublin at 1 a.m. military in full equipment surrounded one of the city areas and commenced a house to house search. Over a hundred and fifty houses were forcibly entered and every man found on the premises was arrested.

The offices in Suffolk Street, of Messrs. J. L. Scallan, & Co., Solicitors, were broken into by military in the early morning and exhaustively searched.

The offices of Mr. T. J. Cullen Architect were similarly raided and searched.

Later in the morning at 10-45 these offices were again raided, all traffic being held up by troops as the search proceeded.

The residence of Dr. Maughan, Harcourt Street was raided by military and police who effected an entrance through one of the basement windows.

The residence of Mr. J. Clarke, T.O., was raided, the door being smashed in before the inmates had time to open it.

The residence of Mr. John Kilcommon of Caltra, Co. Galway was raided by military and police who carried away much of his property.

In many districts throughout the country, similar raids took place to the number of over a hundred.

arrests:-

In the house to house search in Dublin upwards of one hundred and fifty men were arrested. No charge was made against any of them.

At Miss Hogan's licensed premises, Suffolk St., Dublin, military arrested the two assistants Messrs. M. Kilkelly and M. Brennan.

At the premises of Messrs. J. Weir and Sons, Burgh Quay Dublin, two assistants were arrested.

At a shop in Lennox Street, Dublin, two assistants whose names are not given were arrested. No charge was brought against any of these six men.

At New Tipperary, Mr. James Kenny, was arrested without charge.

At Fermoy, Co. Cork, Mr. P. O'Mahony was arrested.

At Kilmallonk in County Cork, Messrs. John Costello, R. Nagle and J. Barry were arrested.

At Newcastle, Messrs. Jas. Johnston and J. Baniff were arrested.

At Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh Mr. P. Fox was arrested.

Messrs. P. Finegan, Urban District Councillor, and T. O'Brien were arrested at Carrickmacross, Co. Monaghan, for asking the Post Office Officials to join the General Strike.

armed assaults:-
murders.

A crowd of thirty towns-people, who, at Miltown Malbay, Co. Clare, were standing around a bonfire lit to celebrate the release of the Mountjoy Strikers, were, without any warning or opportunity to disperse, fired upon by military and police. Three men named Patrick Hennessy, John O'Loughlin, Thos. Leary, were shot dead. Nine other men were seriously wounded, one of them being deliberately shot when attending to one of the dying men. Ten others were slightly

Attempted
murder:-

wounded. No provocation of any kind was given to the troops or police.

The house of Patk. Ryan, Kilcommon, recently deported to Wormwood Scrubs, was forcibly entered by armed policemen who were wearing their uniforms. There was only one woman in the house, and the party retired. One of them is alleged to have said: "We will shoot every Sinn Feiner".

At Reiska 8 miles from the town, the houses of several residents were fired into by police, including that of a man named O'Brien, where Irish classes had been held. Into his house 11 shots were fired, marks of bullets are on the walls. Bullets were found in the bed-ticking of a man named Doherty, whose house was fired into. A horse had a narrow escape in a stable. An old-age pensioner was fired at from a distance, and the assailant was firing a second time when another man, in police uniform pushed the weapon aside and deflected the bullet.

At the adjourned inquest into the circumstances of the death of Thos. Dwyer of the Ragg, Thurless, further evidence was given definitely connecting the police with the murder. The Jury found the following verdict:-

"We find that Thomas Dwyer was wilfully murdered by unknown members of the Royal Irish Constabulary".

At the adjourned inquest into the circumstances of the death of Michael Cullen and Ellen Hendrick, who were shot down in the Dublin Streets by English Military further evidence was given showing that the troops assaulted and insulted civilians in the streets and that in spite of their ruffianism no serious provocation of any kind was offered to them. The Jury - selected as all Coroner's Juries are in Ireland by the armed forces of the Crown - returned the following verdict.

"That Michael Cullen and Ellen Hendrick died from shock and hemorrhage caused by bullets fired by the military, and that the military were not justified in firing"

The Jury placed on record their opinion that gross negligence was shown by the military authorities in sending out a body of men of such dimensions as the theatre party without providing for their proper control.

They were further of opinion that the presence of the large body of uncontrolled soldiers was responsible for the events which led up to the deaths of the two deceased.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17th, 1920.

Raids:-

Armed military and police in a widespread "drive" through Co. Kerry raided over 400 houses.

Raids upon private houses have taken place at Kanturk, Co. Cork, Kinsale in the same County, New Ross, Co. Wexford, Dundalk, Co. Louth, Letterkenny, Co. Donegal, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, and Thurles in the same County. In all upwards of fifty houses were raided.

Arrests:-

In the above mentioned raids the following were arrested no charge being preferred against them.

Mr. John McCarthy, Kanturk, Co. Cork; Mr. T. Lynch, Merchant, Kinsale, Co. Cork; Mr. Philip Lennon, New Ross, Co. Wexford, Master Bernard Sweeney (18) Letterkenny, Co. Donegal; Mr. P. Flannery, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary; Mr. P. Walsh, P.L.G., Dundalk, Co. Louth.

Sentences:-

Mr. F. McAndrew, Belmullet, Co. Mayo, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment on a charge of "soliciting Subscriptions for Dail Eireann".

Mr. M. Edwards, C'Connell Street, Tipperary, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for having in his possession one revolver bullet.

Armed assaults:-

At Holycross, Co. Tipperary, a policeman in uniform raided a smithy and drawing his revolver compelled the Smith to mend his bicycle for nothing. When leaving the policeman announced that he would murder the first Sinn Feiner who dared to say a word to him.

Attempted Murder. Immediately after the Jury at The Ragg, Thurles, Co. Tipperary, had returned their Verdict of murder against the Royal Irish Constabulary police in uniform drove about the townlands adjacent to Thurles, shooting at passers-by. At Borrisoleigh two shots were fired by these police at a youth playing in the Village Park. At the Ragg the police cars stopped outside the house where members of the same force had previously murdered Thomas Dwyer, and three uniformed policemen fired five times into the house. An old man of eighty, James Dwyer, had a miraculous escape. John Bruder, a workman, who was having his tea at the time, was shot in the temple. The police, who were seen by many people, then drove back to Thurles singing and shouting "Up the good old R.I.C. (Royal Irish Constabulary)".

Murder:-

Mr. Thos. Mulholland a prominent Sinn Feiner was shot dead as he walked along John Street, Dundalk, by a police sergeant in Uniform.

The summonses issued by the Coroner at present inquiring into the circumstances of the murder of the Lord Mayor of Cork, having been served upon the English Viceroy in Ireland and Sir John Taylor, Assistant Under Secretary both of whom had officially declared that they knew the Lord Mayor was murdered by Sinn Feiners, the Press Association was informed by the Dublin Castle that neither the Viceroy nor the Assistant Under Secretary would attend to give the evidence upon which this statement was based.

MURDERED BY POLICE.

Exhaustive Inquiry Leads to Sensational Verdict.

The Verdict of the Coroners Jury which inquired into the circumstances of the murder on March 20th last of Alderman Thomas MacCurtain, first Republican Lord Mayor of Cork, has now been announced.

The inquiry which sat almost daily for three weeks, examined publicly over 100 witnesses, many of whom were police officers and men. The records of the constabulary were submitted to the Court, and law-officers for the Crown put the witnesses through a searching cross-examination.

As a result of this exhaustive inquiry this Coroners Jury returned the following verdict:-

"WE FIND THAT ALD. THOMAS MACCOURTAIN, LORD MAYOR OF CORK, DIED FROM SHOCK AND HEMORRHAGE CAUSED BY BULLET WOUNDS; AND THAT HE WAS WILFULLY MURDERED UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE MOST CALLOUS BRUTALITY; AND THAT THE MURDER WAS ORGANISED AND CARRIED OUT BY THE R.I.C. OFFICIALLY DIRECTED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

"WE RETURN A VERDICT OF WILFUL MURDER AGAINST DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, PRIME MINISTER OF ENGLAND; LORD FRENCH, LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND; IAN MACPHERSON, LATE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND; ACTING-INSPECTOR GENERAL SMITH, OF THE R.I.C.; DIVISIONAL INSPECTOR CLAYTON, OF THE R.I.C.; DISTRICT-INSPECTOR SWANZY, AND SOME UNKNOWN MEMBERS OF THE R.I.C.

"WE STRONGLY CONDEMN THE SYSTEM AT PRESENT IN VOGUE OF CARRYING OUT RAIDS AT UNSEASONABLE HOURS."

Since the 20th March, the date of the murder of Alderman MacCurtain, Lord Mayor of Cork, the following citizens have been murdered by police and military forces in Ireland:-

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ellen Hendrick | } | shot dead by military in the streets of Dublin on the night of March 22nd, when a mob of soldiers ran amok through the City. A thorough investigation of all the circumstances resulted in a verdict of murder against the military. |
| and | | |
| Michael Cullen. | } | Shot dead in his home on the night of March 27th in the town of Thurles, by disguised men under circumstances which proved conclusively that the murder had been committed by police. |
| Mr. M. McCarthy. | | |
| Mr. Thomas O'Dwyer. | | |
| Mr. P. Hennessy, Mr. John O'Loughlin Mr. Thos. Leary. | } | Shot dead on March 28th at his home at Bouladuff, Thurles, Co. Tipperary, by disguised men, afterwards proved to have been Members of the Royal Irish Constabulary. The Coroners Jury found a verdict of wilful murder against the police. |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | } | Shot dead by police and military at Miltown-Malbay, Co. Clare, on the evening of April 16th. A crowd of townspeople - mostly young boys and girls under 15 years of age - had assembled at a street corner to celebrate the release of the hunger-strike prisoners from Mountjoy Jail. A tar barrel had been lighted and the people were gathered around the blaze. Suddenly a large force of military & police were observed coming from the police barracks. At a distance of 200 yards from the people, they dropped in a firing position and discharged their rifles at them killing three and wounding many others, including an American soldier. |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Mr. Thomas Mulholland:) Shot in the streets of Dundalk, Co. Louth, on the
) night of April 16th by members of Dundalk Royal
) Irish Constabulary.

NOT PEACE BUT THE SWORD.

The following statement appears in the Dublin Daily Press of April 17th. Canon Hannon is the Pastor of the village of Milltown-Malbey where a police and military force fired on the townsfolk on the night of April 16th. Canon Hannon said it was hard to speak in fitting calmness and moderation at the full tragic circumstances under which three of his parishioners were shot down in the street on Wednesday last.

The occurrence in Milltown-Malbey could be told very simply and briefly. The people illuminated their houses for the release of the Mountjoy prisoners. A tar barrel was lighted. Police and military came on the scene. The people were called upon to disperse, but without giving them any fair chance of doing so the order to fire was given. The order was obeyed, and three men shot dead and several seriously wounded. So far as he knew the celebrations were not organised by Volunteers or any other political organisation. It was got up spontaneously by the people themselves. People of all shades of Nationalist opinion were on the street, as well as groups of children. He knew of no attack on the police or military, no resistance to them, not even an opprobrious word used.

TWO YEARS' IMPRISONMENT FOR 61 ROUNDS.

The British military authorities in Ireland publish the following in the Press of April 17th 1920:-

"Anthony O'Reilly, civilian, of 42, Crampton Buildings, Dublin, was tried by district court-martial in Dublin on 27th March, 1920, on a charge under Regulation 9 A.A. Defence of the Realm Regulations, of having in his possession without a permit, 56 rounds of service rifle ammunition and 5 other rifle cartridges. He was found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, without hard labour."

(N.B. Anthony O'Reilly is a boy of 17½ years of age.)

RESIGNATION OF J.P. FOLLOWS RAID.

Writing to the Lord Chancellor resigning his J.P.-ship, Mr. Goo. O'Grady, Rocestown, an extensive Protestant farmer, says:- "On March 9th my house was raided by military and police, my wife's jewellery and money taken possession of to the value of £200, and I was placed under arrest and taken to Cork prison, being liberated after five days without any charge made against me, or even an apology for my detention. In consequence of my own treatment and similar unjust cases reported to me, I find I cannot any longer conscientiously continue to act as an impartial judge between the Crown and the people."

The Lord Chancellor's private secretary formally acknowledged the communication.

"If the name of Poland or Serbia replaced Ireland in reports of the last fortnight's doings, Englishmen would be ablaze with indignation."
London "Daily News" April 29th 1920.

Since these words were written these two "incidents" have been reported:-

Soldiers and police in Derry City having shamefully provoked the people, charged them fifteen times with the bayonet and fired volley after volley into the ranks of demonstrating civilians, sixty of whom were carried wounded to hospital.

Police in the village of Kilmihill, Co.Clare, when one of their number was shot at, attacked the villagers coming from Divine Service, hurling bombs into groups of men, women and children, and then firing at those who terrified rushed for their homes. Twenty persons, including young girls, were wounded by the bomb throwing, and one young man was shot dead. This is the second effort at a massacre made by the English armed forces in County Clare within a week.

"OUTRAGES ATTRIBUTED TO SINN FEIN," - (British Govt.)

The British Government in its latest Return of "Outrages Attributed to Sinn Fein," has the following items:-

Threatening Letters ... 166.

The following case is reported in the Irish Daily Press of April 17th 1920. It demonstrates the kind of foundation the British Government has for its list of "Outrages Attributed to Sinn Fein." Several of these famous "threatening letters," it is now shown, are the achievements of a girl who cannot even spell. They are, nevertheless, splendidly totalled by English propaganda among the "outrages" committed by the Irish people as a whole. This is the first occasion upon which these threatening letters attributed to Sinn Fein have been exposed in Court. The British Government may be relied upon to see that it is the last. The report referred to says:- At a special court in Enniskillen, Mary Berry of Aghalurcher, was charged by District-Inspector Nixon with writing and sending through the post letters threatening to blow up the gatehouse and Great Northern Railway line at Killynamph, Lisnaskea. D.I. Nixon said one of the letters was written to Mr. Bagwell, General Manager of the G.N. Railway, and was as follows:-

"Take notice, that unless you have plate-layer John Wallace, G.N.R., Killynamph, Lisnaskea, removed within fourteen days his gatehouse will be blew to atoms, and also the railway there will be blew up no matter what the result is. So have Wallace removed elsewhere or prepare for the worst. By order of the Irish Republic.-
Yours faithfully - A First-Class Mine-Layer."

Sergeant Agnew, Lisnaskea, said that on the 22nd March he visited the house where defendant resided with her father. Witness had the letters in his possession, and he saw the District-Inspector taking a writing-pad and envelope out of a press and comparing them with the letters and envelopes. When the District-Inspector drew attention to their similarity, defendant admitted writing the letters, and said she did it for "a lark," and that he (Wallace) had got five or six men dismissed. The defendant was bound to the peace, her father giving bail for her, and she was then allowed out.

"Injury to Property 103." (British Govt.)

The following is an example:- "Eighty lambs with their throats cut were found dead on the lands of Mrs. Nicholson, Beechhill, Derry, an English Catholic lady. The police are satisfied that the lambs were killed by dogs although an attempt was made by some pro-British journals to represent it as a "grim outrage" - the act of Sinn Feiners."

Irish Daily Press, 17th April 1920.

HONOUR?

Mr. Bonar Law declared yesterday in Parliament that before the prisoners on hunger-strike were released from Mountjoy Prison the following statement was made to them:-

"You are being released on parole to return, and we trust to your honour to do so."

Mr. Bonar Law further intimated that the prisoners tacitly accepted these terms. This statement is absolutely untrue, as the prisoners refused to make any terms for their liberty, and refused to give any conditions whatever.

After the Lord Mayor's first interview with Lord French in which the latter stated that the Prison Medical Officers should be free to release the prisoners, it became known at the last moment that the Castle was attempting to impose conditions. The prisoners were up and dressed for release. As they were being carried to the ambulances they were approached by the Governor, who asked them to sign parole forms. Weak and broken after ten days' starvation, the Castle apparently counted on the reaction which prospective continuance of the hunger-strike would evoke. But the prisoners refused to give any guarantees and re-entered their cells, prepared to fight it out. Meanwhile the Lord Mayor had another conference with Lord French at which it was decided that the prisoners should be released at once, and that the release would not be conditional upon any undertaking being given.

The following statement was then made by the Lord Mayor:-

"I returned to the Viceregal Lodge and Lord French sent for the Governor of the Prison. The result was that an arrangement was come to that no prisoner would be asked to sign any document. The document was read out to the men as they were released, but the prisoners gave no undertaking whatever. So far as the men are concerned, they are released unconditionally."

The "Freeman's Journal" in its issue of April 20th makes the following comment on Mr. Bonar Law's statement:-

"Now the Government, to conceal its surrender, and with cynical audacity, dares to tell the English people that the Mountjoy prisoners were released on parole. It is a weak invention of the enemy, a gross and deliberate lie.

"Force is no remedy, so Lord French's Government falls back on falsehood. When the prisoners refused to give parole, the French method is to say that they gave it. That is the meaning - there is no other meaning - of the statement that they were released on parole."

THE CHAMPION OF LIBERTY AS EXTERMINATOR.

"I look upon myself as a Champion of the Liberties of the World, and I view all questions from this standpoint."
Mr. Lloyd George at Marseilles en route to San Remo.

"In the last resort subject peoples have an argument to which there is no reply save extermination, and the Sinn Feiners have discovered this argument."
London "New Statesman" April 17th 1920.

Yet it is Mr. Lloyd George who is answering with extermination the discovery made by Sinn Feiners that all subject peoples can free themselves at least by death. It is Mr. Lloyd George's Government which in Ireland is planning and carrying out the gradual massacre of the people and the arrest, deportation and imprisonment of the people's leaders.

THE WILFUL MURDER OF A PEOPLE.

"The Irish will not allow themselves to be ruled by England. They will, as the Mountjoy men proved, prefer the alternative of death. Therefore, they must be freed - or they must be exterminated. If we will not do justice we must accept responsibility for 'wilful murder.'" London "Daily Herald" April 19th 1920.

THE UHLANS ARE COMING.

"The 1st (Royal) Dragoons have received orders at their station at Hounslow to leave for Ireland on Wednesday. 'The Daily News' understands that two other cavalry regiments - the 17th Lancers at Longmoor and the 10th Hussars at Canterbury - are similarly under orders." London "Daily News" April 19th 1920.

THE DE FACTO REPUBLIC.

"Gradually but surely the Sinn Fein courts are extending their dominion in the west, and where Sinn Fein with the aid of the Volunteers has not driven out the British rule altogether, the old warfare continues.... It is obvious that in this kind of warfare the Government is slowly losing, and that Sinn Fein, with the aid of the Volunteers and organised Labour, has reached an unprecedented degree of power." Special Correspondent "Manchester Guardian" April 17th '20.

THE ARMY OF SPIES - AND THEIR WORK.

The following is from an article in the London "Daily News" of April 19th 1920, by Major Erskine Childers, D.S.O.:-

"What we all know is that Ireland is permeated with spies, ordinary and extraordinary, imported Englishmen and perverted Irishmen, in low places and in high places, who, under various official designations, and with the temptation of high rewards, ply their calling in the never-ending work of detecting and punishing first and foremost the great national crime of republicanism."

Major Childers then remarks that the British Government's pretext for myriad arrests in Ireland is that those taken are guilty of crimes. He continues:-

"In actual fact they (the British Government) are accelerating and intensifying the proscription, now long in vogue, of people believing in the independence of Ireland. Pacifists, intellectuals, Labour leaders, workers in the economic and industrial revival, teachers of the Irish language, election organisers, elected members of local bodies, elected members of Parliament, not to speak of a host of local leaders of opinion - all these classes are being swept into the net, together with a number of men - and sometimes young boys - indiscriminately arrested because they happen to be found in a house which happens to have been designated by a spy for a raid... I want to insist on this general statement, that an attempt is being made to break up a whole national organisation, a living, vital, magnificent thing, normally and democratically evolved from the intense desire of a fettered and repressed people for self-reliance and self-development."

"GOVERNMENT CONDUCTED WITHOUT A THOUGHT FOR THE SUSCEPTIBILITIES
OR DESIRES OF THE GOVERNED."

London Times Definition of British Rule in Ireland.
April 18th 1920.

A PARALYSED GOVERNMENT -
AND
A PEOPLE WHO CONTROL THEMSELVES.

In the English Parliament on April 19th the following questions were asked and answers given. They indicate how far the British Government is without sanction from the Irish people. It is not without certain significance that members of the British Cabinet should consider that a general report on the paralysis of English Governmental machinery in Ireland would not be "useful." The following is quoted from the report of Parliamentary proceedings in the "Daily Mail" of April 20th 1920:-

"Lord Robert Cecil asked in the House of Commons yesterday whether a report could be presented to the House describing the actual state of things in Ireland, including particularly the extent to which the machinery of government is paralysed there.

Mr. Bonar Law: I am communicating with the Irish Government, but I hardly think that a general report such as is asked for would be useful.

Lord Robert Cecil: Is it not of very great importance to bring before the people of this country in an authoritative manner the conditions which apparently prevail in Ireland?

Mr. Bonar Law: Yes, I think it is, and I am communicating with the Irish Government.

Major-General Davidson said that in certain parts of Ireland the administration of the ordinary law had entirely ceased, being replaced by self-constituted Sinn Fein Courts."

Commenting upon these questions the London "Daily News" in its editorial of April 20th says:-

"The revelations of Mr. Erskine Childers, itemised and documented as they are, show the lengths to which authority has had to go to attempt to keep its hold there. (in Ireland). The fact that despite such efforts government is still held up makes it quite clear that we are "up against" the spirit not of any section but of a whole nation. The amazing recovery from the crisis of the hunger-strikers' case shows the extent to which that nation has itself in hand."

SOCIAL ORDER PRESERVED IN SPITE OF POLICE.

"There is a double misunderstanding about the Irish police force. The average Englishman regards a policeman as an amiable and friendly person who directs the traffic, whereas at present the Royal Irish Constabulary is an organ of political repression and is engaged far more on political than on criminal or ordinary social work. As regards conventional police work, Ireland to-day looks after itself, and it is greatly to Ireland's credit that there are so few ordinary criminal offenses."

Special Correspondent "Manchester Guardian" 19th April '20.

THE BRITISH METHOD.

Justifying Murder by Wilful Misrepresentation.

When a mob of English troops on March 22nd took possession of the streets of Dublin, molested every passer-by and finally fired volleys into a crowd of civilians killing a young man and a young girl and wounding many others, the lying excuse was given for the soldiers' conduct in the British House of Commons that they had been fired upon by the crowd. Every reputable English Press Correspondent in Dublin denied the truth of the British Government's statement, and at the Coroners Inquest into the deaths of the victims, no proof was forthcoming that the crowd had or used any firearms, or had in any other way endangered the lives of the troops.

For the second time within a month the British House of Commons has been used to spread the same falsehood. Mr. Denis Henry, British Attorney General for Ireland replying to questions in that House stated that a crowd of 150 persons attacked and fired at the military and police at Miltown-Malbay, Co. Clare, and in defending themselves the forces of the town killed three of their assailants.

The Very Rev. Canon Hamon of Miltown Malbay commenting upon this travesty of the facts says:-

"I never read such a monstrous mis-statement of facts. I have telegraphed Mr. O'Connor, M.P., giving the facts, and let him reiterate that the allegation that the military or patrol were fired on is absolutely untrue. I am satisfied on this point from exhaustive inquiries made. There was no procession, no marching, no flags, no provocation whatever - unless illuminating of houses, and lighting of a tar barrel could be so described. Instead of 150, there were not 30 men in the crowd fired on, and they were shot at without being given one minute to disperse."

By another reputable eye-witness of the occurrence the following statement is made. Rev. Fr. Kennedy, Emsis, reporting the details of the massacre says:-

"At about 9 p.m. on the 14th instant, a crowd consisting of women, children and about twenty men assembled round a tar barrel at Canada Cross. A labour meeting was being held lower down the street at the Market House. Twelve soldiers came from their Headquarters to the Police Barracks, and shortly after they, together with six police, went to Canada Cross. As they went up the street very foul language was used by them. When eight yards from the tar barrel, Sergeant Hampson, Royal Irish Constabulary, shouted "Clear away ye bloody-" (words not given), and immediately whipped out his revolver and fired three shots into the crowd. One of the shots killed John O'Loughlin. Instantly two volleys were fired by the police and military. Pat Hennessy killed. (Hennessy had been in the Chapel and having noticed the police activity moved up to warn the labour meeting.) Labour meeting dispersed rapidly and O'Leary was shot dead from behind. Maguire, a blacksmith, went to O'Leary and was fired on and wounded. After an hour when the crowd had disappeared, one policeman came from the barracks, and going on his knee fired one shot up the street at people removing dead and wounded. Dead and wounded left lying in open for about an hour. At 2 a.m. military fired four shots at man named O'Connell who was returning from a dead man's house. One English R.I.C. man was prominently identified in front of firing party."

FEEDING THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WITH FALSEHOOD.

New British Ambassador to America Tells a Good Lie.

Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States made, on his arrival at New York on Monday April 20th, a declaration re British policy in Ireland. He said:-

"In Ireland we are trying to provide political machinery whereby the antagonised sections of the Irish peoples can work out their own international political salvation without economic ruin to Irish interests... The British Government, after careful study of the Irish question, is convinced that now the only hope of ending that centuries-old distemper is to place fairly and squarely on the shoulders of Irishmen in Ireland the constitutional responsibility of finding for themselves, within the framework of the British Empire, the solution of their political differences... The new Home Rule Bill which passed its second reading in the British House of Commons by a great majority on March 31st is designed with intention to secure that end."

The "New Home Rule Bill" which Sir Auckland Geddes describes as "machinery whereby the Irish people can work out their own international political salvation" was constructed without consultation with the Irish people, proposes the partition of Ireland in the teeth of the hostility of the whole nation, and makes the working out of Ireland's international political salvation impossible by taking from the control of the people the following services over which the Irish Parliaments are to have no jurisdiction whatever:-

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Crown | Treason | Coinage |
| Lord Lieutenant | Treason Felony | Legal Tender |
| Peace or War. | Alienage | Weights |
| Navy, | Naturalisation | Measure |
| Army | Saving Banks | Trade Marks |
| Air Force | Excise | Designs |
| Defence of Realm of any other | Customs | Merchandise Marks |
| Naval, Military or Air Force | Aliens | Copyright |
| Matter | Trade outside Ireland | Patent rights |
| Treaties | Submarine Cables | Police |
| Foreign Relations | Wireless Telegraphy | Postoffice |
| Dominion Relations | Aerial Navigation | Record Office |
| Extradition | Lighthouses | Excess Profits Duty. |
| Dignities | Buoys | Income Tax. |
| Titles of Honour. | Beacons | |

This is the Bill which according to this British Ambassador is specially designed to put the responsibility of self-government fairly and squarely on the shoulders of Irishmen in Ireland.

CONTRAST.

RHETORIC.

"I look upon myself as a Champion of the Liberties of the World." British Prime Minister at Marseilles.

REALITY.

"A torpedo flotilla which is doing patrol duty off the Irish coast, visited Dublin Bay last night. Seven vessels were comprised in the flotilla, which continued steaming about." London "Daily News" April 21st 1920.

"Advance parties of the cavalry & reinforcements for Ireland arrived at the Northwall yesterday from Holyhead. Last night the main body of the 1st Royal Dragoons left Hounslow. Four special trains were arranged for their conveyance, the first starting at midnight & the others following at intervals of two hours." "Freemen's Journal" April 21st 1920.

ENGLISH AMBASSADOR TO U.S. JUDGING WITH WORDS.

A Reuter cablegram represents the new English Ambassador to the United States as stating on his arrival in that Country:—"It should, I think, be known that proposals for the secession of Ireland from the British Empire have been submitted to the British Cabinet."

If the British Ambassador had in his mind any statement made, without being requested on behalf of Ireland, by any member of the British Cabinet to his colleagues, it is evident that he has chosen words calculated to deceive the American public.

If, on the other hand, he meant his words to be understood in their plain sense, namely, that any person or persons authorized to represent Ireland have made proposals to the British Cabinet for what he calls "the secession of Ireland from the British Empire," the statement is altogether untrue and unfounded.

THE PRETENCE OF GRANTING POLITICAL TREATMENT.

Following upon the hunger strike in Mountjoy Prison, Dublin, when 104 prisoners, arrested and imprisoned on political charges, protested against their treatment as criminals, the English Military Government in Ireland have issued a statement whose purport is to pretend that hereafter all prisoners arrested upon political charges will be given political treatment. The statement opens with the words:-

"The general principle which has been adopted and which is now enunciated in detail is, that persons arrested and imprisoned for political offences shall be treated as political prisoners, and shall be entitled to be differently treated, both as regards place of confinement and treatment therein, to persons arrested and imprisoned for ordinary criminal offences."

But the details of this "general principle" when enunciated rob the proposal of political treatment of all its pretensions by defining classes of offences which will not be considered political and for which the treatment will be, as it has hitherto been, full criminal treatment. Among the offences decreed by this statement to be non-political are those very offences for which the Irish prisons are being at present filled. These non-political offences include:-

- (a) "Riot." (A vague offence of which any persons provoked by police or military assaults into angry demonstrations may be considered guilty.)
- (b) "Carrying, keeping or having firearms, ammunition or explosive substances." (During the recent strike at Mountjoy Prison, 40 of the strikers were men convicted by court-martial and other courts of possession of firearms and sentenced upon that charge to long terms of imprisonment. The determination of the English Military Government to retain this offence as a criminal offence makes the offer of concessions to "political offenders" worthless.)
- (c) "Unlawful assembly." (An offence committed by gathering in public under what the police consider to be "suspicious circumstances," the police being the sole judges.)
- (d) "Seditious Utterances." (Under this head many hundreds of prominent Irishmen have been imprisoned. The discovery as to whether utterances are seditious or not is left entirely to the police who attend a public meeting, and without taking notes have their evidence as to the nature of the words used accepted by the English-controlled Courts.)

The accidental possession of "seditious literature" appears to be the only offence which is to be considered political under the terms of the English Military Government's statement. As well as pretending to grant political treatment to Irish political offenders, the statement adds conditions to the granting of such treatment to the few who are to enjoy it, by which conditions any or all of the ameliorations may be withdrawn at the will of the Prison Governor or his subordinate.

As an example of how this pretended concession of political treatment will operate it is useful to notice that of the 113 sentences passed upon political offenders from January 1st to March 31st 1920, 97 were for offences which are now decreed "non-political," and for which criminal treatment will be given to the offenders, while only 15 were wase for offences now classed as political. Eighty-three per cent of innocent Irishmen arrested on political charges are to continue to be criminals under English law.

The London "Daily News" says of this proposal of political treatment:-

"There are evidently not many things that a 'political' offender can do under Dublin Castle's new rules without becoming a civil offender. The list of offences which rob him of the right to be considered a 'political' prisoner would include in a common condemnation almost every political reformer who has ever been known. Garibaldi undoubtedly possessed firearms. Parnell could probably have been convicted without difficulty of inciting to malicious damage and declared no politician in consequences. It is doubtful whether even Cobden or Bright could have slipped through all the entanglements provided."

POLICE TERRORISM IN CO. TIPPERARY.

Young Men Keep Watch for Uniformed Murderers.

Reports of police terrorism in Ireland are carefully excluded from the English Press. Without a word of explanation the following statement of facts, which was supplied by its correspondents to the majority of English newspapers, was wholly or partially suppressed:-

Recently Thomas Dwyer of the Ragg District outside Thurles and James McCarthy of the town itself, were murdered by police who broke into their homes at night and shot them dead. These police wore civilian overcoats and had blackened faces. But on Saturday, April 17th in the same district uniformed police drove about the townlands adjacent to Thurles shooting at passers-by. At Borrisoleigh two shots were fired by these police at a youth playing in the Village Park. At the Ragg the police cars stopped outside the house where members of the same force had previously murdered Thomas Dwyer, and three uniformed policemen fired five times into the house. An old man of eighty, James Dwyer, had a miraculous escape. John Bruder, a workman, who was having his tea at the time, was shot in the temple. The police, who were seen by many people, then drove back to Thurles, singing and shouting "Up the good old R.I.C. (Royal Irish Constabulary.)"

The Dublin Correspondent of the London "Daily Herald" commenting in that paper on April 21st on the police terrorism in Co. Tipperary says:-

"Young men known to hold strong Nationalist opinions dare not sleep at home lest they should share the fate of Dwyer and McCarthy. At nightfall they congregate at selected houses, and take turn about as sentinals."

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

Press for the Week ending:-

APRIL 24th, 1920.

S u m m a r y.

| Date:- April | 19th | 20th | 21st | 22nd | 23rd | 24th | Total |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Raids:- | 180 | 72 | 25 | 20 | 11 | 201 | 509. |
| Arrests:- | 58 | 6 | 5 | - | 34 | - | 103. |
| Armed Assaults:- | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2. |
| Deportations:- | 30 | 8 | 12 | - | 15 | - | 65. |
| Daily Totals:- | 268 | 86 | 42 | 20 | 60 | 203 | 679. |

MONDAY, APRIL 19th, 1920.

Raids:-

At Kilmihill, Co. Clare, and in the surrounding districts, armed military and police raided many houses, bursting in the doors and overhauling every room. In all some eighty houses were searched.

Police and military were engaged in raids in many parts of Ireland. Private houses were forcibly entered and searched at Clones, Co. Monaghan, the town of Monaghan, Armagh, Buncrana, Co. Donegal, Dundalk, Co. Louth, Donoughmore, Co. Cork, Cork City and Dungannon, Co. Tyrone. The number of houses visited in these widespread raids is estimated at 100.

Arrests:-

Mr. Joseph McLoughlin and Mr. Wm. J. Kavanagh were arrested at Buncrana, Co. Donegal, by military and police.

At Armagh, Mr. Owen O'Duffy, Assistant Co. Surveyor and Secretary of the Provincial Council, G.A.A., was arrested.

Messrs. W. Devlin, Creamery Manager, Smithboro, Co. Monaghan, Thos. Leonard, farmer, do., P. Sweeney, do. and Jas. McGough were arrested. At Clones in the same County Messrs. J. McCabe, J. Murphy and W. McMahon were arrested. Three other men whose names have not been published were arrested in the neighbourhood of Clones.

Mr. James Devlin, Veterinary Surgeon, Goalisland, Co. Tyrone, and Mr. P. Campbell of Rock in the same County were arrested by military and police.

At Dundalk, Co. Louth, Messrs. John and Joseph McQuill were arrested.

Mr. John Manning of Donoughmore, Co. Cork, was arrested. Against none of the above men was any charge preferred.

Forty one arrests were made during the week-end, of persons who were "abroad" on the streets of Dublin between the hours of 12 o'clock midnight and 5 a.m., without the permission of the British Military authorities.

Deporta-
tions:-

Thirty Sinn Fein prisoners were deported from Queenstown, Co. Cork, to an unknown destination, in a British War Vessel.

Murder:-

After a public enquiry into the circumstances of the death of the Lord Mayor of Cork, lasting for three weeks, during which many witnesses were examined, including a large number of the officers and men of the Royal Irish Constabulary whose records were also placed before and scrutinised by the Coroner's Jury, that Jury after two hours consideration found the following Verdict:-

"We find that Alderman Tomas MacCurtain, Lord Mayor of Cork, died from shock and haemorrhage caused by bullet wounds; and that he was wilfully murdered under circumstances of the most callous brutality and carried out by the R.I.C. officially directed by the British Government.

We return a verdict of wilful murder against David Lloyd George, Prime Minister of England; Lord French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Ian Macpherson, late Chief Secretary for Ireland; Acting Inspector General Smith, of the R.I.C.; Divisional Inspector Clayton of the R.I.C.; D.I. Swanzy; and some unknown members of the R.I.C.

We strongly condemn the system at present in vogue of carrying out raids at unreasonable hours."

TUESDAY, APRIL 20th, 1920.

Raids:-

At Causeway, North Kerry, police and military raided twenty private houses.

In the Waterville district of Co. Kerry, police and military raided fifty private houses.

Police twice raided the residence of Mr. Layng, St. Mary's Road, Dundalk, Co. Louth.

Arrests:-

Messrs. R. Kennedy, Creamery Manager, Newport; Martin Ryan, do., and James Armshaw, Roarcross were arrested in the Nenagh district, Co. Tipperary.

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

Deportations:-

Mr. P. J. Ward, Member of Parliament for South Donegal, was deported from Belfast Prison to Wormwood Scrubs.

Seven Sinn Fein prisoners whose names were refused by the British Military Authorities were deported from Kingstown, Co. Dublin, to an unknown destination.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21st, 1920.

Raids:-

In various parts of Ireland - at Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny, Ballyhale, Co. Waterford, Clonakilty, Co. Cork, Burtonport, Co. Donegal - military and police raided some twenty-five houses, the occupants of which are prominent Republicans.

Arrests:-

In the course of the above raids the following were arrested. No charge was preferred against them:-

Mr. J. Kelly, Market Street, Thomastown; Mr. P. Raffree, Kiltoreen, Co. Kilkenny; Mr. P. Donovan, Casheliska, Co. Cork; Mr. D. Sweeney, Burtonport, Co. Donegal, and Mr. James Maguire also of Burtonport.

Deportations:-

Twelve Sinn Fein prisoners were removed from Derry Prison and deported to an unknown destination.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22nd, 1920.

Raids:-

In the outlying districts of Dublin City over twenty private houses were raided. They were exhaustively searched, the police in several cases remaining two hours on the premises.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23rd, 1920.

Raids:-

Yet another series of raids have been carried out in Dublin City. In the early hours of the morning military in full war equipment forced their way into the houses of ten prominent Republicans. The houses raided included the residences of:-

Ald. Sean McGarry, Member of Dublin Corporation;
Ald. M. Staines, Member of Parliament and of Dublin Corporation.
Mr. Ml. Collins, Member of the Ministry of Dail Eireann, the elected Parliament of the Irish Republic.
Mr. F. Lynch, - Member of Parliament.

The military held warrants for the arrest of the heads of the households visited, but failed to find the majority of them at home.

The residence of Mr. James Cashman, O.D.G., Youghal, Co. Cork, was raided in an effort to arrest Mr. Cashman. He was not at home.

Arrests:-

Mr. P. MacMahon, Lomond Avenue, Fairview, Mr. P. Scullion, North Circular Road, and Messrs. James, Vincent and Humphrey Staines brothers of Ald. M. Staines, M.P., were arrested during the above raids. No charges were preferred against them.

Mr. P. Dwyer of Bolonunane, Co. Tipperary, was arrested without charge.

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

Deportations:-

Fifteen prisoners were deported from Belfast Jail to Wormwood Scrubbs Prison, London. They were taken in a British War Vessel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24th, 1920.

Raids:-

In the Dundrum and Annacarty districts of Co. Tipperary police and military raided and searched over 200 houses.

The business premises of Mr. T. Koroney, Werburgh St., Dublin, were raided by military in full war equipment.

Armed

Assaults:-

Mr. Wm. Hawks, Russell Hill, Upton, Co. Cork, was working in a field when an armed military party came to arrest him. He endeavoured to escape, whereupon the military fired and shot him through the thigh. He was subsequently taken to hospital by his neighbours.

People passing along the road to Solohead, Co. Tipperary, were seized by military and police and having been overpowered their persons were searched.

Informers who are trained at Police Headquarters:-

On the evidence of John Gilligan and Constable Foley, R.I.C., John Joseph Madden and James Carrol of Gortaha, Co. Tipperary were arrested for the murder at Lorrha in the same County of Sergeant Brady, R.I.C. They were returned to trial before a County Dublin "Special" Jury whom the English Authorities hoped would convict them. John Joseph Madden's trial began on April 22nd, and concluded on April 23rd. It was remarkable for the fact that during their cross examination both Gilligan and Foley were proved to be perjurers, and the former collapsed so completely in his invented evidence that the Crown Counsel had to disown him. But before he broke down Gilligan admitted that at the time he was "preparing" his evidence he was living at the headquarters of the Royal Irish Constabulary and was also a favoured visitor at Dublin Castle, the headquarters of the English Government in Ireland. Madden was found "not guilty".

A GOVERNMENT WHICH MURDERS FEBRUARY.

The suborning of perjury by the Headquarters of the English Military Government in Ireland and by the Chief Officials of the Royal Irish Constabulary has just been exposed in the Dublin Law Courts.

Mr. John Madden of Gortaha, County Tipperary, was arrested on September 3rd 1919, on a charge of having murdered at Lorrha in the same County, Sergeant Brady of the Royal Irish Constabulary. Having passed through a series of preliminary investigations he was returned for trial before a "Special Jury" in County Dublin. The venue was selected because the special Jurors of County Dublin are hostile in politics, and in the majority of cases, in race, to the mass of the Irish people. A conviction could, the English Law Officers in Ireland believed, be more easily secured there than anywhere else in Ireland. On April 22nd 1920 the trial of Madden before this Jury began. On April 23rd 1920 the case concluded. From the list of Special Jurors the Crown picked twelve gentlemen who were known to be particularly amenable to their direction. The Crown Counsel opening his statement laid special stress upon the importance of the evidence of two Crown Witnesses - Constable Foley, Royal Irish Constabulary and John Gilligan - and represented that in calling these witnesses the Crown was acting in the name of the Irish people for the protection of law and order.

The evidence of Constable Foley was that the night of the murder was a bright moonlight night and that in the two or three seconds before he himself was shot he saw clearly John Joseph Madden firing at and killing the Sergeant. In cross examination he said there was no doubt whatever that Madden was the man who fired. When he was reminded that there could be no moonlight on the night in question as a new moon two days old had set an hour before the murder occurred, he still held it was a bright moonlight night. In further cross examination he admitted that he had taken at least eight pints of porter before going on patrol.

John Gilligan swore that he was one of the gang whom Madden led out to murder Sergeant Brady. He described the circumstances of the murder in full detail. A gun was given him. He took his orders from Madden. He saw Madden fire and after the murder saw him hide the gun in his house. But when cross examined he admitted that he had made previous depositions concerning the murder which were totally at variance with the evidence he was now giving. He admitted further that at the time he was preparing his evidence he was living at the Headquarters in Dublin of the Royal Irish Constabulary and had visited Dublin Castle, the Headquarters in Dublin of the English Government. As the cross examination proceeded he broke down so completely that the Crown Counsel threw him overboard and denounced the witness they had previously praised as a "degenerate informer." Several reputable witnesses including a Doctor proved that the night of the murder was a particularly dark night, and witnesses of as good standing gave evidence that Madden was in his own home at the hour of the murder. The packed jury after 25 minutes retirement brought in a verdict of "not guilty," and Madden was discharged.

From the hearing of the case and the verdict it was clear that not only had Gilligan perjured himself but Constable Foley almost as wantonly. As to the evidence they should give both had obviously been coached not only by the Chief Officials at the Depot of the Royal Irish Constabulary but at Dublin Castle as well. Neither Foley nor Madden has yet been arrested for his perjury.

One further interesting incident of the trial is that after Madden had been arrested Gilligan joined the British Army, and when he appeared to give evidence at the trial he was in British uniform. This is generally regarded as a trick planned by the English rulers of Ireland to impress the Special Jury, whose sympathies are as entirely with the British Army of Occupation in Ireland as they are against the Irish people.

The London "Daily Herald" in an editorial in its issue of April 26th commenting on this trial says:-
"It shows also that there is procurable in Ireland 'evidence' upon which the lives and liberties of Sinn Feiners can be sworn away by perjurers, presumably for a consideration. And it would seem to be in the interest of someone to see that this kind of evidence is provided when required."

PRESS CORRESPONDENTS WHO ESCAPED DEATH IN IRELAND.

In a leading article in the London "Morning Post" of April 23rd, a number of cowardly slanders of the Sinn Fein Movement are published. Among them is the following:-

"The British public know little enough of what is really happening in Ireland, because no newspaper correspondent, unless he is a Sinn Feiner, is safe in that country."

Within the last few months in addition to two special correspondents from the "Morning Post" (one of whom spent much of his time inside Sinn Fein Headquarters where he was always courteously received) special correspondents have visited Ireland from the "Manchester Guardian" and the following London papers:-

Daily News Daily Mail Daily Herald Daily Express The Times
Sunday Daily Chronicle, Daily Chronicle, Daily Telegraph, Sunday Times,
Weekly Despatch, Daily Graphic, Daily Sketch, Daily Mirror,
English Review.

Many of them have lived in Ireland for weeks at a time and have not only not been murdered but have received and publicly acknowledge the extension to them of every courtesy. As well as the representatives of the foregoing papers the foreign press correspondents have recently visited Ireland:- (following)

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Mr. J. S. Steele, U.S.A. | Sr. Luigi Grovanola, Italy |
| Mr. Wm. Butler " | Mr. O. P. Bryan, Australia |
| Mr. Getty " | Mr. Clement Shorter |
| Mr. J. McStuart " | M. Haakon Overland, Norway |
| Mrs. Mersillac, France | M. Friis Moller, Denmark |
| Mr. Floyd Gibbons " | M. Jean Vignaud, France. |

These and representatives of the Greek, Spanish, South American, French, Canadian, Italian, Czech Slovakian and other foreign papers have visited Ireland constantly during the last six months and no casualties have been reported among them.

SELF-RELIANCE AND PUBLIC SPIRIT - NOT WANTED.

The editorial columns of the London "Times" in its issue of April 17th has the following:-

"However crude and impracticable the policy of Sinn Fein, the mass of the Irish people support it... Sinn Fein Ireland is, in the main, only a recent development of the Ireland that accepted the Home Rule Act as a treaty of peace. Yet, into that old Ireland, the new Movement has brought a spirit of self-reliance and of public spirit which were largely wanting in former days.... Evil things have resulted, but the change in Irish political life has not been wholly evil."

It will be noticed that the "Times" has discovered Sinn Fein to be the accepted policy of the Irish people; to be a self-reliant and public spirited policy and to have resulted in a change in Irish political life "which has not been wholly evil." Yet against this self-reliant and public spirited movement the Government of which the London "Times" is the semi-official organ is waging such bitter war that in the last three months (January 1st to March 31st) it has arrested 1,375 Sinn Fein leaders and adherents; raided, and in many cases looted the residences of 8,497 of its supporters; sentenced 123; suppressed and proclaimed 42 of its meetings; attacked with bayonets and batons 52 peaceful gatherings of civilians; deported 131 of those who direct the Movement in the country districts and in the Cities; and murdered ten innocent men and women. The development of self-reliance and public spirit in Ireland the British Government has worked feverishly for four years to prevent.

ENGLISH AGENTS WHO SECRETLY SWEAR AWAY IRISH LIVES.

The class of informat'ion upon which the English Government in Ireland arrests leaders and adherents of the Republican Movement has at last come to light.

On April 13th in the English House of Commons the English Attorney General for Ireland explaining why the Government had imprisoned hundreds of Irishmen without charge or trial said:-

"The Government were entitled to rely on information given by men of good position who stipulated they should not be asked to give evidence in open court."

On April 22nd for the first time one of these secret informers was brought by this Government into Court. His name is John Gilligan. He is the "man of good position" upon whose evidence John Joseph Madden and James Carroll were arrested for the murder of Sergeant Brady, R.I.C. When subjected to cross examination John Gilligan proved himself a perjurer of so thorough a description that the Crown Counsels themselves bitterly denounced him as a liar and a degenerate. This explains why these "men of good position stipulate they themselves should not be asked to give evidence in open court." Yet it is upon the evidence of such suborned perjurers as John Gilligan that one hundred and seventy-five prominent Irishmen have been deported and imprisoned in Wormwood Scrubbs Prison where they are now being left to die by John Gilligan's employers.

—00—

SHOT DEAD BY POLICE IN THE PUBLIC STREET.

At the Coroners inquest at present proceeding at Dundalk, County Louth into the circumstances of the death of Thomas Mulholland, a prominent supporter of the Sinn Fein Movement and officer of the Irish Republican Army, evidence was given that Mulholland was, without provocation, shot down in the public street by a police patrol led by Sergeant Bastard. The police admitted in their evidence that having shot Mulholland they did not render assistance to him or call upon others to do so as was their duty. Instead they withdrew to barracks. The inquest has not concluded.

—00—

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FIVE LEADERS AND PROMINENT SUPPORTERS OF SINN FEIN, ARRESTED, DEPORTED AND IMPRISONED WITHOUT TRIAL, ARE BEING ALLOWED TO DIE IN WORMWOOD SCRUBBS PRISON, NEAR LONDON, BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WHICH REFUSES TO TRY THEM OR TO RELEASE THEM. SIX DAYS AGO THESE PRISONERS, STATING THAT THEY HAD BEEN IMPRISONED WITHOUT CHARGE FOR THREE MONTHS, DEMANDED UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE. IT WAS REFUSED. THEY BROKE A HUNGER STRIKE IN PROTEST AND ARE NOW DYING UNDER HORRIBLE CONDITIONS. DEATH IS THE SENTENCE PASSED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT UPON THE MEN WHO WOULD LEAD IRELAND TO LIBERTY.

—00—

AN UNOVERTHROWN ADMINISTRATION.

The London "Daily News" of April 27th 1920 in its editorial columns has the following:-

"The Government's authority in Ireland has broken down altogether, partly through the organised opposition of the overwhelming majority to it, partly because in the struggle it has been driven to commit

suicide. A Government which governs like this is not an ordinary civilised Administration at all. At best it is a military occupation, basing its right solely on the sword. Putting all sentiment apart, as the militarists would have us, there are three good reasons why that state of things cannot possibly continue. The first is the enormous direct expense to this country involved by the maintenance of the great army engaged in the abortive attempt to maintain law and order in Ireland at the bayonet's point. The second is the indirect expense involved in the industrial and commercial ruin of Ireland. The third reason is the inevitable result of this tyranny upon all our foreign relations. So long as it lasts all our protests against militarism, our pleas for the rights of small nations, our boasts of the democratic liberties which our fathers and our sons have died to secure are wind, and worse. Where the practice is in such ghastly contradiction to the sermon, the preacher preaches nothing but his own condemnation."

THE WAR UPON THE IRISH NATION.

"Before dawn this morning the destroyers Tetrarch, Undine and Salmon left Queenstown (Co.Cork). Eight military motor lorries had reached there about 4.30 a.m. with a big batch of Sinn Fein prisoners for deportation. They had been confined in the Cork gaol.

Twenty more Sinn Fein prisoners were taken from Belfast this morning in the destroyer Verity to London for Wormwood Scrubs."
"Manchester Guardian" April 23rd 1920.

THE "ULSTER" QUESTION AN ENGLISH INVENTION.

Mr. Robert Lynd writing in the London "Daily News" of April 23rd 1920 on the "Ulster" Question says:-

"It is difficult to persuade the ordinary Englishman that Ulster is an English invention... The fact remains nevertheless, that the existence of the Ulster difficulty as a stumbling-block in the way of Irish freedom is only about a hundred years old and was not known before the Union of 1800. Ulster regarded itself as part of Ireland before the Union. Irish freedom was suppressed in spite of the protests both of Ulster Presbyterians and Ulster Anglicans. When Presbyterians turned Nationalists they were crushed far more mercilessly than Sinn Feiners are being crushed to-day. When the Orange Anglicans declared their belief in the Irish nation at the time of the Union, Pitt ignored them as though they had been Republican revolutionaries... How comes it that Ulster never got a hearing at Westminster when she was on the side of Ireland, but has been given the honours of an Empress ever since she could be used against Ireland? The reason, I think, is that every pro-Irish element in Ulster was either cudgelled or bribed, while every anti-Irish element was fostered by the enemies of Ireland at Westminster."

WHY THE IRISH PEOPLE ARE CRIMINALS.

The Most Rev. Dr. Fogarty, Bishop of Killaloe, speaking on Sunday April 25th at Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, said:-

"We are criminals to-day because we object to foreign rule and claim the elementary right of every civilised nation to govern ourselves. Ireland, as far as ordinary crime is concerned, is the most crimeless nation in the world. We have political violence, it is true, which everyone regrets, but which has been engendered here by intolerable oppression and a mad riot of raids, arrests, and organised assassinations that have almost driven the people mad. The Irish people, perhaps more than any other, love justice and peace, and it is because they love them that they are determined to see their country free."

ANOTHER BRITISH MASSACRE - AND THE SAME LIE.

On March 22nd 1920 British Military shot down unoffending Irish citizens in the streets of Dublin.

On April 14th 1920 British military and police shot down unoffending Irish citizens in the streets of Kiltown Malbeg, Co. Clare.

On April 26th 1920 British military shot down unoffending Irish citizens in the streets of Arklow, Co. Wicklow.

The first two massacres were justified by the English Government with the statement that previous to the firing of their troops these troops were fired upon by civilians.

THIS STATEMENT WAS IN BOTH CASES PROVED TO BE AN OUTRAGEOUS FALSEHOOD.

The Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Ireland explaining the massacre at Arklow uses the same lie. The facts, even as published in the pro-British Press in Ireland are utterly at variance with the official "explanation." The facts are these:- One of the Mountjoy hunger-strikers returning from hospital to his home in Arklow was met by the townspeople who formed a procession to conduct him to his residence. While the procession was in progress a British military motor lorry carrying troops, instead of waiting for the procession to pass endeavoured to drive through it. It was prevented and the occupants of the lorry were hissed by some of the processionists. Some minutes later the lorry returned and again tried to force its way through the procession. There was an angry altercation and some scurrages took place between some of the troops and members of the crowd. Nobody on either side was seriously injured and the troops returned safely to Barracks. Almost an hour later when the public demonstration had concluded and the majority of the people had retired to their houses, a squad of soldiers left the local barracks, armed with rifles and marched towards the Main-street. Before the people who were still in the streets had time to realise what was happening, the troops fired three volleys, killing Philip Dowling and wounding several others. This calculated outrage occurred an hour after the public demonstration had concluded and the town was quiet. Yet the lying official report says that the troops were fired upon by civilians, and, "exasperated, broke out of camp with their rifles."

POLICE WHO DISAPPEAR WHEN THE PEOPLE'S LIVES ARE THREATENED.

The Royal Irish Constabulary whose members have been convicted by coroners juries of many murders of unarmed Irish civilians, and over 600 armed assaults upon peaceful gatherings of Irish townspeople, are less warlike when those they have to face are armed. During the shooting at Arklow above mentioned, the police who are supposed to be organised and paid to protect the lives and property of the people, retired to barracks when the troops fired upon the people and remained there leaving the soldiery in full control of the town.

FOR THE CRIME OF PATRIOTISM.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN PROMINENT IRISHMEN ARE BEING KEPT TO DIE IN WORMWOOD SCRUBBS PRISON, LONDON; IN BELFAST PRISON AND IN GALWAY JAIL BECAUSE THEY ARE PROTESTING BY HUNGER STRIKE AGAINST BEING ARRESTED AND IMPRISONED WITHOUT CHARGE OR TRIAL.

Referring to those who are on hunger strike in Wormwood Scrubbs Prison

the London "Daily Herald" of April 27th 1920 says:-

"Uncharged and untried, presumed to be guilty - according to the new code of English justice - until they are proved to be innocent, nearly 200 Irishmen in Wormwood Scrubs Gaol are starving themselves to death or to freedom.

It must not be death; it must be freedom.

Even if these men had been charged, if they had been tried, if they had been proved guilty, we should have had no right to imprison them. The crime of which they are suspected - not charged nor convicted - is simply that of patriotism... It is the crime on which the Government relied and which it evoked for the waging of the European war... Of this the hunger strikers are suspected. If the suspicion were of the vilest, cruellest, and meanest crimes in the world, if it were of rape or of stealing from the blind or of the perversion of children, those of which it was suspected should not, would not, and could not be imprisoned without charge, trial and conviction.

If then, we accord to the Irish idealists no more than we do daily to the perpetrators of the vilest deed, our choice for the 200 must be not death but freedom."

The London "Daily News" of April 28th says:-

"These men in Wormwood Scrubs have been arrested on suspicion on the accusation of unnamed persons; they are being detained in prison without trial and without any sentence having been passed upon them apparently during the Government's pleasure. The public knows neither the definite charges against them - if any - nor the character of the people who make them, nor the evidence by which they are supported. What it does know is that in the one case in which these have been publicly avowed evidence and witness broke down abjectly."

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HUNTS DOWN IRISH REPRESENTATIVES.

"DESTROYING A GREAT DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT."

Major Erskine Childers writing in the London "Daily News" of April 27th 1920 says :-

"I wish to substantiate with details a charge made in my last article that the Irish Executive, under the pretext of dealing with the crime which they themselves have provoked and to a large degree connived at, are engaged in hunting down the personnel and wrecking the machinery of a great democratic movement for national regeneration. Just as they are training your soldiers, to your and their disgrace, in burglary and sabotage, so in a wider field they are methodically engaged in the sabotage of a nation.

What is the first step in the reduction of a white nation to anarchy? To attack its elected representatives. You allow your agents in Ireland to treat these men, the very symbols and guarantors of social stability, as dangerous criminals. Of 59 Republican members elected in December, 1918, for 73 seats (about three-quarters of the Irish total) all but seven have since been in prison or in hiding from arrest, and all these seven have been out of reach in America, France and Italy. Thirty-one were in prison when elected; 37 have been imprisoned or "wanted" since their election. Thirteen are in prison now or due to return to it on 'parole' and 18 more are hiding from arrest.

So with members of the corporations and urban councils elected only last January. A sweeping Republican victory was the signal for a series of raids begun on January 31st. On the Dublin Corporation a Republican majority of four disappeared in ten days, and by the end of March 15 aldermen and councillors were in gaol or evading arrest. Eight are now in gaol or only out of it in broken health on 'parole.' Twenty-five Republican members of other corporations and councils have been arrested; in ten cases arrest has been attempted and numbers more have had their houses raided."

THE "IRISH" GOVERNMENT.

"The Irish Government consists of Lord French, General Macready and myself."
- statement by Sir Hamar Greenwood, English Chief Secretary for Ireland to
London "Evening News" representative, April 27th 1920.

Who's Who in the "Irish" Government.

Lord French:- A soldier appointed by the English Government.
General Macready:- A soldier appointed by the English Government.
Sir H.Greenwood:- An ex-soldier appointed by the English Government.

"A BAND OF DESPERADOES AND TERRORISTS."One Day's Press Reports Explain Who They Are.

In the Press of April 29th the following report of the previous night's proceedings in the English House of Commons included the following statement by Mr.Shortt, British Secretary of State for Home Affairs:-

"A state of things had been brought about in Ireland by a band of desperadoes and terrorists which made it impossible to bring them to trial, because it meant sentence of death on those who came forward to give evidence."

In the Irish Press of the same date the following news items appeared:-

The attempt of two hundred English troops to sack the City of Limerick.- At 9 p.m. the troops issued from barracks, armed with rifles and bayonets. They roamed the streets wrecking business houses and firing into private residences. They held up civilians and searched them. They attacked pedestrians with the bayonet wounding many. They fired volley after volley along the public streets. Although in Limerick the strength of the English garrison is estimated at several thousands, these rioters were allowed to take possession of the city and hold it for three hours.

The funeral of Mr.Philip Dowling murdered by riotous English troops who broke barracks at Arklow, Co.Wicklow on April 26th and fired without warning at groups of civilians in the public streets, was held. Eye witnesses of the outrage interviewed by the Press state that the troops received no provocation; that they swarmed suddenly into the streets armed with rifles and fired point blank at passers by and into the residences of the townspeople.

At Killecannon, Co.Tipperary, nine police in uniform and armed with rifles, invaded the village and suddenly opened fire. They continued firing volley after volley for half an hour. They then attacked the houses with stones smashing the windows and doors, and calling upon the male members of the families to come out to be shot. The nine police were very drunk and to this fact alone is attributed the escape of many of the villagers from death.

In broad day light at Fermoy, Co.Cork, two English soldiers acting as guard to a military postman, fired in the public street and killed a horse owned by Mr.Young, a trader in the town. The police subsequently "explained" that the shots were fired "accidentally."

These incidents which are reported in the non-Sinn Fein press on the same day as Mr.Shortt's statement help to interpret that statement correctly.

PLEASE FILL.

Irish Bulletin,
30th April 1920.

THREAT TO SHOOT INNOCENT PRISONERS.

On April 15th 1920 military made a house to house search of one of the Dublin districts, arrested without charge one hundred and fifty men and imprisoned them in the various military barracks in Dublin. The following is a statement made by one of these prisoners who has since been released:-

"Arrested on night of April 14th and taken to Portobello Barracks. At six o'clock next morning we were all taken to Ship Street Barracks and after two inspections by G men and Police were sent back to the Barracks in four lorries, seven men in each lorry with a guard of about twenty soldiers to each lorry, two armoured cars and several motor cyclist scouts.

Before leaving the Castle Yard we were informed by an officer, apparently a staff officer from his uniform, that in the event of the lorries being attacked, we, the prisoners, were to be dealt with first. "In other words," he said, "you are to be shot."

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PRESS PARAGRAPHS AS ACCURATE "AS POSSIBLE."

"Sir Nevil Macready, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Ireland, met by invitation yesterday at the General Headquarters, Parkgate Street, representatives of Irish and English newspapers, when he announced that it was proposed to supply the Press with information regarding matters in which the military were concerned, as had been done in the case of the Arklow shooting. The information, he asserted, would be as complete and as accurate as possible, and would be a statement of facts without comment, and would deal only with the military aspect."

"Irish Independent" April 30th 1920.

The standard set himself by Sir Nevil Macready for the accuracy and completeness of his Press Propaganda is significant. "In the case of the Arklow shooting" the communique issued by the English Commander in Chief was grossly false, and was contradicted not only by the non-Sinn Fein National Irish Press, but by the "Irish Times" organ of British Propaganda in Ireland, and by the correspondents in Ireland of every reputable English journal. In this communique Sir Nevil Macready stated that the riotous troops were fired upon before they attacked the town and shot down civilians in its streets. Every statement made by eye witnesses of the occurrence and by subsequent inquiries into it show conclusively that not only were the troops not attacked, but the vast majority of the towns people were not aware of their presence until they opened fire. So much for the accuracy of the Press paragraphs which Sir Nevil Macready is about to issue "as has been done in the case of the Arklow shooting."

Manufacturing War Communique.

Referring to the official press paragraph mentioned by General Sir Nevil Macready the "Fresman's Journal" commented editorially as follows in its issue of April 29th 1920:-

"The official report issued by General Headquarters about the Arklow shooting is an excellent example of the art that up till recently was employed in manufacturing war commiques. Despite its one-sided presentation of the case, and its effort to obscure the issues, it admits the fact that soldiers 'broke out of camp with their rifles.' In extenuation it is pleaded that these men were 'exasperated by assaults upon their comrades,' but, even if that were true, the excuse, as General Headquarters must know, is

no excuse at all. Troops, who, without orders or in defiance of orders, revenge real or fancied injuries on their own account, are no longer soldiers but a mob, and the most dangerous kind of mob. One incident of this kind would be sufficient to scare any commander who knows the value of 'moral,' and in Ireland these incidents are multiplying at a rate that shows the evil is no less deep-seated than it is widespread."

BULLOCKS REPLACE PEASANTRY ON IRISH LAND.

By order of the English Government.

On April 28th Sir Henry Doran of the Congested Districts Board according to an interview reported in the Freeman's Journal on April 29th said that the Board had on hands 270,000 acres of land of which 44,980 acres were arable land. He defended the policy of the Board and said that if anybody could show them a better plan of getting on with the work they would be very glad to get on with it.

The Congested Districts Board was set up nearly 30 years ago by the English Government and financed by Irish money for the purpose of providing economic holdings for the people in the congested districts who live in chronic and hopeless poverty on holdings inadequate to maintain a family. There are 80,000 such holdings in Ireland and they were mainly created by the English Governmental policy - carried out through the landlords - of clearing the tenants off the land and turning vast tracts of rich country into grazing ranches. The Congested Districts Board was established ostensibly to rectify this state of affairs. In reality the Board was set up to prevent the people from taking possession of the land. When it had been over twelve years in existence the same Sir (then Mr) Henry Doran admitted before the Dudley Commission that "the Board had merely kept toying with the problem."

It is almost incredible but it is a fact that this Board set up by England as purchased with Irish money these 270,000 acres of Irish land in order to keep the people out of possession. It has resolutely refused to divide up this land amongst the starving people who struggle for existence on its borders. It has persecuted people who attempted to till the land and has peopled it with bullocks instead of replacing the peasantry. The Irish Press reported a case in Mayo on the 17th January last where four women were prosecuted for trespassing on the Clive Estate which had been purchased by the Board & which for six years had been used entirely for grazing bullocks. Witnesses for the defence stated that the people were in danger of starvation and that there was plenty of land to provide every tenant with an economic holding if the Board would only act. The official report of the Board for the year 1918 states that 82 injunctions were issued against people who attempted to till portions of the land.

Sir Henry Doran, the spokesman of the Board is himself only "toying with the problem" when he asks that someone should show him a better plan. The Most Rev. Dr. O'Doherty, Bishop of Clonfert, speaking on last Sunday at Loughrea said "Had they a National Government this question would be amongst the very first to be solved. For the present they had practically no Government in civil matters. The real representatives of the Nation were not allowed to act."

The real representatives of the Nation, - the Members of Dail Eireann, have tackled this question by establishing a National Land Bank the purpose of which is to purchase the ranches from the holders and divide up the land amongst those best entitled to it. The English Government's reply has been to seize and imprison those who are carrying out this work and to seek to confiscate the funds of the Bank.

That this is the traditional policy of the English Government on the Irish Land question is shown by the following figures from the English Government's statistical returns:-

| | <u>Cattle</u> | <u>Sheep</u> | <u>Horses</u> | <u>Pigs</u> | <u>Human Beings</u> |
|----------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------------------|
| 1861 | | 8,856,964. | | | 5,174,836 |
| 1914 | | 10,577,209. | | | 4,381,390 |
| Increase | | 720,245. | | | Decrease 793,438 |

Lord French, the chief representative of the English Government in Ireland admitted in effect that this policy was a deliberate one on the part of England when he stated on the 23rd January last to M. Marvillac, correspondent of "Le Journal" Paris, that there are from 100,000 to 200,000 young Irishmen in Ireland who must be forced to emigrate.

IRISH BISHOP ON SINN FEIN LEADERS.

"Men of Chivalry and Honour."

Speaking in Loughrea Cathedral on Sunday, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Doherty, Bishop of Loughrea said:-

"Injustice had been attempted in the name of Sinn Fein, but he knew enough of the spirit of the men at the head of that Movement, who were men of chivalry, honour, and with a noble sense of justice. They had given no sanction to acts such as those his Lordship had condemned."

"Freeman's Journal" April 29th 1920.

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THREATENING LETTER WRITERS TRAPPED BY SINN FEINERS.

(From the "Irish Independent" April 29th 1920).

"A week ago two licensed traders of Ballinagare, near Castleroa, received notices purporting to be signed by the local Sinn Fein Club, stating that if they did not leave £20 at a certain gate on a certain night they would be made to suffer. The traders took no notice of the matter, but two days later they received two further communications of a more threatening character. The two traders then interviewed the captain of the Sinn Fein club, and he said he had no knowledge of the matter and that the documents did not emanate from the club. It was then decided to make up a parcel of soap wrappers and leave it at the place indicated. The Sinn Fein club had a master of their members who were concealed near the gate. Within a short time three men approached the parcel and were seized by the Sinn Feiners. The man in question, who was subsequently liberated, had no connection with the Sinn Fein club or movement."

In the list of "outrages attributed to Sinn Fein" the British Government has the following item:- "Threatening Letters - 166." The above is an example of the foundation upon which the British Government bases its charges.

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SUPPRESSING IRISH ATTEMPT AT ECONOMIC REGENERATION.

Mr. Erskine Childers writing in the London "Daily News" on Military Rule in Ireland refers as follows to the efforts made by the English Government to strangle any attempt at reconstruction in Ireland:-

"Economic regeneration requires money, and in September last a national loan for the promotion of industry, trade and agriculture was floated to supply funds. The loan and every document connected with it is seditious, and people advocating subscribing to it and collecting for it have been sent to prison in scores. Yet it lives. 'Seditious' money, like all money, must be banked, and the Castle has recently been attempting to discover where Republican funds are kept and how to appropriate them. I have described the wrecking and looting of the Sinn Fein bank on the night of February 27th. On March 8th under the 'Star Chamber' clause of the Crimes Act, the Castle set up a secret inquiry to compel the principal banks to disclose the source of their funds. It is understood that the managers refused to violate the confidence of their customers. But no doubt they were a little alarmed; a point gained.

Scientific inquiry into Irish resources is a matter of urgent necessity. The need has been supplied by an Industrial Commission, initiated by the Dail Eireann, with Mr. Darrell Figgis as secretary, but otherwise non-political, drawing its members from all parties and hearing eminent expert witnesses of every shade of opinion. The Commission has been treated like a felonious conspiracy. Newspapers are forbidden to publish its evidence; public bodies are warned to boycott it, and at Cork on January 21st last it was boycotted out of the City Hall under the eyes of the Lord Mayor and Corporation. So with every similar enterprise of a national colour.