

DECEMBER

A MONTHS' RECORD OF ENGLISH GOVERNMENT IN IRELAND.

THE OPERATION AND EFFECT OF COERCION.

The following is a diary of English Government in Ireland during the month of November 1920. It is compiled from a timid press which invariably understates the acts of outrage committed by the Crown Forces in Ireland. Nine days out of the thirty passed without a murder being committed by the constabulary or military. In the other twenty-one days the armed forces murdered sixty-one unarmed and defenceless men, women and children, and attempted the murder of eight others. No day passed without acts of outrage by constabulary or military. One hundred and one unarmed persons, including women and little children, were wounded; thirty-three public halls and clubs were wholly or partially destroyed; nine creameries were burned down and five newspaper offices were bombed and wrecked; one hundred and ninety-three shops, private residences and farmhouses were burned; crops were destroyed on seventy-one farms; thirty-five men were seized and publicly flogged by constabulary. By these acts the English Government believes it is restoring Law and Order in Ireland. But during this month of November the casualties among the armed forces of the Crown were more than double that of any previous month: fifty-six military and constabulary were killed; forty-one military and constabulary were wounded, while the casualties in killed and wounded inflicted on the Republican Army in action were twelve.

This diary illustrates the operation and effect of English coercion in Ireland:-

NOVEMBER 1st.

One murder; two attempted murders; seven public halls burned; three creameries destroyed; twenty-four other premises fired and wrecked. Two men flogged.

Mrs. Ellen Quinn shot dead at Gort, Co. Galway. Mr. Leo White shot in his home at Clara, King's Co. by constabulary. Mr. D.M. O'Sullivan taken from his bed by constabulary, shot, and seriously wounded. Military and constabulary burn the following premises: Sinn Féin Hall, Temperance Hall, Motor Garage, Sawmills and Creamery at Killorglin, Co. Kerry, Town Hall and shop at Tralee, Co. Kerry, Co-operative Creamery and shops at Ballyduff, Co. Kerry, Foresters Hall, Transport Workers Hall, The Sinn Féin Club, two private houses, the offices of the "Offally Independent" (completely destroyed) and eight private houses (partially destroyed) at Tullamore, King's Co.; Co-operative Creamery and farmhouse at Littleton, Co. Tipperary; Catholic Parochial Hall and private house at Clara, King's Co.; Town Hall at Miltown-Malbay; three houses (completely destroyed) and three (partially destroyed) at O'Briens Bridge, Co. Clare. Crops fired and destroyed at Inch, Co. Kerry. Two shops looted at Thurles, Co. Tipperary. Village of Littleton "shot up." Boy and girl taken from farmhouse at Inch, Co. Kerry. Boy flogged; girl's hair cut off. Mr. Forde, Republican County Councillor taken from his home in Loughrea, Co. Galway & flogged. Two shops burned at Dingle Co. Kerry.

CASUALTIES IN ARMED CONFLICTS.

Const. P. Cooney, Granard, shot dead. Soldier shot dead; two wounded at Ardmore, Co. Cork. Const. Larkin, shot dead and three constables wounded at Inburn, Co. Westmeath. Two soldiers wounded at Killensaul, Co. Tipperary. Member of I.R.A. (Irish Republican Army) shot dead at Auburn, Co. Westmeath. Thomas Donovan, I.R.A., shot dead at Killensaul; other Volunteer wounded. Kevin Barry, I.R.A. hanged in Mountjoy Prison.

NOVEMBER 2nd.

One Public Hall destroyed; Nine other premises wrecked and fired.

Mr. C. McGooey fired on by Constabulary and wounded at Edgeworthstown, Co. Longford. Military and constabulary burn the following premises: six shops wholly or partially destroyed at Nenagh, Co. Tipperary; farmhouse at Bridgetown, Co. Clare; farmhouse at Fockle, Co. Clare; Mrs. Conroy's house at Athlone, Co. Westmeath; St. Joseph's Temperance Hall, Longford.

(2)

CASUALTIES IN ARMED CONFLICTS.

Const. McCarthy wounded at Nenagh, Co. Tipperary; Const. Sullivan wounded near Nenagh; Const. Corcoran wounded at Tallow, Co. Waterford; Sergt. Finnerty and Const. Doherty wounded at Passage West, Co. Cork.

NOVEMBER 3rd. One Murder. One Creamery destroyed. One Newspaper office wrecked. Crops and shops burned.

John Conroy taken from his cottage at Rathconner, Co. Roscommon, and shot dead by constabulary. Town of Ballymote, Co. Sligo partially sacked by Auxiliary Police; four shops and a bakery completely destroyed; many other shops and houses damaged; crops on four farms near the town burned. Ballymote Creamery bombed, fired and destroyed. Military and constabulary burn Athlone Printing Works, Ltd., employing over 100 hands.

CASUALTIES IN ARMED CONFLICTS.

Sergt. Fallon shot dead in Ballymote; Const. Maxwell shot dead in Cloughjordan, Co. Tipperary.

NOVEMBER 4th. One Public Hall and one Creamery destroyed. Thirty-three other premises fired and wrecked.

Messrs. John Gallagher and Charles Foley shot and seriously wounded by military at Inchicore, Co. Dublin. Town of Granard, Co. Longford, sacked by Auxiliary Police. Fifteen shops destroyed. Town Hall gutted. Ten other premises fired. Tralee, Co. Kerry, partially sacked. Seven shops and offices destroyed; many other premises raided and partially wrecked. Residence and shop of Mr. Geraghty Republican Councillor, Roscommon, wrecked. Shannon Vale Creamery destroyed.

CASUALTIES IN ARMED CONFLICTS.

Sergt. and two constables wounded at Ballinsloe, Co. Longford.

NOVEMBER 5th. Four Murders: one creamery destroyed: one newspaper office destroyed: one man flogged.

John and Thomas O'Brien murdered by constabulary at Nenagh, Co. Tipperary. Miss. O'Connell (aged 15) and Ml. Maguire, shot dead in public street at Ardfer, Co. Kerry by constabulary. Mr. J. Brennan, Republican Councillor, taken from his bed at Kilgerrin, Co. Galway, and flogged by constabulary. Military and constabulary destroy creamery, printing office and shop at Nenagh; crops on some twelve farms in Ballyduff district, Co. Kerry burned; shop windows and fittings at Youghal, Co. Cork. Several shops looted at Athlone, Co. Westmeath.

CASUALTIES IN ARMED CONFLICTS.

Lieut. Hamilton shot dead near Nenagh; Const. Rindel, wounded recently at Leap, Co. Cork, and Sergt. Lucas wounded at Tempo, Co. Tyrone, die of wounds. Soldier shot dead at Youghal, Co. Cork. Member of I.R.A. wounded.

NOVEMBER 6th. One Murder: two men flogged: ten premises fired & wrecked.

William Mulcahy shot dead in Cork City by military. Four civilians wounded by indiscriminate fire of constabulary in Dublin. Mr. J. McDonnell & Francis Eades stripped by constabulary and flogged in their homes at Tuam, Co. Galway. Military and constabulary burn and destroy six shops in Derry City; two farm houses in Coosan, Co. Westmeath and partially destroy two others; crops in same district burned and destroyed.

CASUALTIES IN ARMED CONFLICTS.

Four constables wounded in Derry City; Const. H. Kearns fatally. Constable Ashcroft wounded in Athlone, Co. Westmeath.

NOVEMBER 7th. Two public Halls fired and wrecked. Catholic priest flogged.

Six young men and proprietor taken from licensed premises at Peterwell, Co. Galway, by Auxiliary Police and put kneeling in the public square. While in

(3) this position the police fired shots around them. Other men seized & tortured. Father Fallon, Catholic Priest, taken from his bed at Clontuskert, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway, and beaten by constabulary. Business premises at Tralee wrecked by bombs, Technical Schools and Carnegie Library fired. Athlone "shot up." Old man of 70 years robbed of £60 by constabulary.

NOVEMBER 8th. Two murders.

John Gantillon of Ardfer, Co. Kerry and M. Brosnan of Castleisland, Co. Kerry, murdered by constabulary.

CASUALTIES IN ARMED CONFLICTS.

Officer and soldier wounded near Bruff, Co. Limerick.

NOVEMBER 9th. One Newspaper Office wrecked: General burning of farmhouses and crops.

Offices and works of "Leitrim Observer" Carrick-on-Shannon, and residence of proprietor wrecked and fired by Constabulary. Shop windows in same town smashed. Farmhouses and crops burned over wide area in Co. Kerry. Thurles, Co. Tipperary, "shot up."

CASUALTIES IN ARMED CONFLICTS.

Const. Turner shot dead & Const. Woods wounded at Ballybrack, Co. Kerry.

NOVEMBER 10th. Two assassinations. Two public Halls destroyed. Two villages "shot up."

Christopher Lucy, I.R.A., assassinated at Ballingeary, Co. Cork; Frank Hoffman, I.R.A. assassinated at Farmer's Bridge, Co. Kerry, both by Auxiliary Police. Residence of Rev. Fr. Kennedy, Catholic Priest at Killenora, Co. Clare, forcibly entered and looted by constabulary; Fr. Kennedy assaulted; Church desecrated; sacred vessels stolen. Military and constabulary destroy business premises at Castleisland; Sinn Fein Hall at Drumsna, Co. Leitrim; Parish Hall at Johnston Bridge, Co. Leitrim; private residence at Tullmore, King's Co. Villages of Dromod and Kookey, Co. Leitrim, "shot up."

CASUALTIES IN ARMED CONFLICTS.

Const. H. Carbery, recently wounded at Abbeydorney, Co. Kerry, dies of wounds. Const. Griffin wounded at Castleisland, Co. Kerry.

NOVEMBER 11th. Armistice Day "Celebrated."

Young men assaulted at Dungarvan, Co. Waterford, for refusing to salute Union Jack. Young men beaten at Charleville, Co. Cork for failing to remove their hats when commanded by constabulary to do so. Business forcibly suspended in many towns in "celebration" of Armistice Day. Three farmhouses and crops destroyed at Kilmaley, Co. Clare.

NOVEMBER 12th. Three Murders. One Creamery Destroyed.

Constabulary fire on unarmed civilians. Messrs. John Herlihy, Manager and T. Walsh, Engine Driver, Ballymacelligott Creamery, shot dead. P. McMahon, customer at Creamery, shot dead. Eight wounded. Creamery burned. Shop looted and wrecked at Longford.

NOVEMBER 13th. One murder: Two men flogged.

Annie O'Neill (aged 8) shot dead by military in Dublin. Teresa Kevanagh (aged 6) wounded. Farmer named Eustace (aged 70) taken from his house at Lisroe, Co. Clare, and beaten by constabulary. House burned. Premises burned by constabulary at Cappafarna, Co. Galway. James Sugrue of Listowel, Co. Kerry, beaten and tortured after arrest.

CASUALTIES IN ARMED CONFLICTS.

Consts. O'Leary & Mackesy shot dead and Consts. Milan & Brustock mortally wounded at Glen of Aherlow, Co. Tipperary. Two other constables wounded.

NOVEMBER 14th. One Murder. Seven premises destroyed.

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Patrick Lynch shot dead in Golden, Co. Tipperary. Thomas Haslett & William Martin, Republican police (unarmed) shot and wounded by constabulary at Kilkullen, Co. Kildare. Rev. M. Griffin, Catholic Priest, kidnapped by constabulary. Constabulary burn two business houses at Tipperary Town; three others partially destroyed; farmhouses and crops outside the town burned; attempts made to fire Cleaves' Condensed Milk Factory; patrol poured over pigs, and fowl and animals set on fire. Golden, Co. Tipperary, "shot up."

NOVEMBER 15th. Six premises fired and wrecked.

Further incendiarism by constabulary at Tipperary. Boarding house and three principal shops fired. Mr. Kneeshaws jewellery stores looted and wrecked. Constabulary close down all work in town. At Limerick City constabulary bomb and wreck a shop; one man wounded.

NOVEMBER 16th. Parish Halls and residences fired and wrecked.

Residence of Mr. J. Barry, teacher, burned by constabulary at Leap, Co. Cork; Aghawilliam Hall, Co. Leitrim destroyed. Parish Hall at Ballinamore, Co. Leitrim, fired into. Post office at Feskil, Co. Clara, destroyed by constabulary and two farmhouses and outoffices and crops at Leitrim in same county.

NOVEMBER 17th. Six Murders. Two attempted Murders.

Michael McMahon, John Egan of Scariff, Co. Clare, John Connolly and Michael Connolly of Whitegate, Co. Clare, murdered while in police custody at Killa Killaloe Bridge, Co. Clare. P. Hanley (aged 17) and Eugene O'Connell, murdered in their beds by constabulary at Cork City. Charles O'Brien and Stephen Coleman wounded in attempt to murder them. T. Burns of Barrysheeley, Co. Fermanagh, shot by military and wounded.

CASUALTIES IN ARMED CONFLICTS.

Sergt. O'Donoghue, R.I.C. shot dead in Cork. Private Spackman killed and Private Robins wounded at Cratloe, Co. Limerick.

NOVEMBER 18th. One Murder. Cattle Mutilated.

James Coleman, prominent merchant, murdered by constabulary in his home at North Wall, Cork City. Farmhouse of Mrs. Carr at Kilcommon, Co. Tipperary, partially wrecked; cattle mutilated and crops destroyed by constabulary. Limerick City Hall partially wrecked & shop windows in City wrecked.

NOVEMBER 19th. One assassination. General burning and flogging.

Thomas Clancy, I.R.A., assassinated at Killustry, Co. Tipperary. Auxiliary police toured Co. Leitrim in motor lorries raiding and wrecking many houses and flogging the young men they found in them. Fourteen men were seized, bound with ropes and beaten with whips and rifle butts. Drumvilly Parish Hall was burned down and eight farmhouses with their outoffices and crops. John Owens, an aged farmer, was tied to one of the lorries and dragged along the road after it. Fenagh Parish Hall in the same county was also burned.

NOVEMBER 20th. Four murders. One attempted Murder. Seven peasants cottages destroyed.

James O'Neill and Michael Blake, murdered by constabulary near Limerick Junction, Co. Limerick. Mr. Griffin, kidnapped by constabulary on November 14th, found murdered. Austin Crowley (aged 63), Journalist, shot dead by military at Navan, Co. Meath. John O'Connell, Blarney St., Cork, shot in his home by constabulary and seriously wounded. Messrs. Dryers Ltd., Wholesale Warehouse, Cork City, fired by constabulary. Seven cottages burned by constabulary at Barna, Co. Galway. Shops and private residences raided by constabulary in Westmeath district and looted. £360 stolen.

NOVEMBER 21st.

BLOODY SUNDAY.

Twelve persons, including three little boys and one woman, killed by constabulary rifle fire at Croke Park. Two others mortally wounded. Twenty-four seriously wounded; forty wounded. Wm. O'Sullivan and James Conlan mortally wounded and seven others seriously wounded at Westland Row, Dublin. Twelve men and youths were held up and searched while leaving a Catholic Church. They were then ordered to run. They did so

(5) and the military fired after them. Mr. Ernest Barnett shot dead by drunken constabulary in Mountjoy Sq., Dublin. Thomas Lyons shot dead by military at Kneppagh. John McFadden shot dead by military at Magherafelt, Co. Derry. Promora, Co. Tyrone "shot up" Daniel and Eileen O'Doherty seriously wounded. Thirteen men flogged. Ballyneethomas, Co. Kerry, "shot up"; two boys wounded. Military and constabulary destroy the following premises:- haybarn with 70 tons of hay at Ardferret, Co. Kerry; Sinn Fein Hall, Gaelic League Rooms and private residences at Newry, Co. Down.

Fourteen Secret Service Officers shot dead in their residences in Dublin. Five wounded. One member I.R.A. mortally wounded. Head constable J.J. Kearney, mortally wounded at Newry. Capt. Thompson, Secret Service Officer shot dead near Ballincollig, Co. Cork. Const. Jays shot dead at Leap, Co. Cork. Two members of I.R.A. reported killed at Leap.

NOVEMBER 22nd. Five murders. One attempted murder. One creamery destroyed.

Richard McKee, Peter Clancy and Conor Clune murdered by Auxiliary police in Dublin Castle. McKee and Clancy were tortured before they were killed. John McGann taken from his bed in Rush, Co. Dublin, and shot dead by constabulary. Mr. P. Mathews, Labour Councillor, Skerries, Co. Dublin, shot in his home by constabulary. After he had fallen from the first shot four others were fired into his prostrate body. Michael O'Reilly (aged 14) shot dead by military in Capel St. Dublin. Military and constabulary burn two premises at Swords, Co. Dublin; a third looted and wrecked. Duharrow Co-operative Creamery near Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, destroyed; two houses in Rush, Co. Dublin, looted and wrecked; business premises at Millstreet, Co. Cork, looted and fired; town subsequently "shot up." Farmhouse and crops at Lusk, Co. Dublin, partially destroyed. Killaloe, Co. Clare "shot up."

CASUALTIES IN ARMED CONFLICTS.

Constable wounded in Millstreet, Co. Cork. Two members of I.R.A. reported shot. Edmund Carmody, I.R.A. shot dead at Ballylongford, Co. Kerry. Member of I.R.A. reported killed at Driahoon, Co. Cork.

NOVEMBER 23rd. Two Murders. Town "Shot Up."

Thomas Flynn shot dead in his home at Tarmon, Co. Roscommon, by constabulary. Three others seriously wounded. Denis O'Connell shot dead in his home at Kildorrery, Co. Cork, by constabulary. Constabulary burn private residence at Derrynocheran, Co. Sligo and farmhouse at Kilpatrick, Co. Sligo. Sligo town "shot up." Pedestrians held up and robbed by constabulary.

CASUALTIES IN ARMED CONFLICTS.

Five constables wounded at Garvagh, Co. Tyrone.

NOVEMBER 24th. One Murder. Two Halls destroyed.

Michael Moran, I.R.A. murdered while in police custody near Galway City. Constabulary burn Sinn Fein Halls at Shandon St. & Watercourse Rd., Cork City.

NOVEMBER 25th. Two murders. Two Halls destroyed.

Thomas Doyle murdered in his home at Dolphin's Barn, Dublin, by Auxiliary Police. Denis Carey, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, taken from his home by constabulary and mortally wounded. Joseph McConville of Newry, Co. Down and Walter Kerin of Listowel, Co. Kerry, shot by constabulary and both seriously wounded. Constabulary burn the following premises:- Sinn Fein Headquarters, Cork City; the Pipers Club, Cork City; residence of Mr. J. Owens, Rathmore, Co. Kerry, and a motor car the property of Rev. Fr. Godley, Catholic Priest at Adrigola, Co. Cork.

CASUALTIES IN ARMED CONFLICTS.

County Inspector Madden, R.I.C., wounded at Cork. Soldier and constable shot dead in Dublin, believed by fire of other Crown forces.

NOVEMBER 26th

Two Murders. Two attempted Murders: Four Halls destroyed: One Creamery destroyed.

Mortimer Duggan, teacher, murdered by constabulary in friends house at Broadford, Co. Limerick. M. Leahy and Thomas O'Loughlin seriously wounded at Millinabrack, Co. Tipperary, by constabulary who tried to murder them. Patrick O'Halloran, John Withersoe and P. Keogh (aged 15) wounded by military in Tipperary Town. Constabulary burn the following premises: three shops in Cork City; Douglas Recreation Hall; Parochial Hall; Blackrock Cornmill; sawmill and stores at Milford, Co. Cork. Co-operative Creamery at Carradee, Co. Roscommon; Kilmore Temperance Hall and Kilglass Sinn Fein Hall in same county. Caharciveen, Co. Kerry "shot up" and shop windows smashed.

CASUALTIES IN ARMED CONFLICTS.

Two soldiers killed and one wounded near Fermoy, Co. Cork.

NOVEMBER 27th. Looting: wrecking: burning.

Town of Mullingar "shot up." Joseph McCormack (aged 15) wounded by bomb thrown by constabulary; business premises damaged. Constabulary burn the following premises: three shops at Patrick St. Cork; farmhouse and crops at Miltown, Co. Galway of Mr. M. Hannon, Republican Councillor; two other farmhouses and crops near by. Residence of Dr. F.B. Costello, M.R.I.A., Tuam, Co. Galway, wrecked and looted.

CASUALTIES IN ARMED CONFLICTS.

Const. T. Quinn mortally wounded; Sergt. Curley slightly wounded at Castlemartyr, Co. Cork. Const. Maurice Quirke fatally wounded at Cappquin, Co. Waterford.

NOVEMBER 28th. Two Halls destroyed. Looting and wrecking.

Constabulary fire and partially destroy Sinn Fein Club in North Main St., Cork City: Sinn Fein Hall at Camp, Co. Kerry and shop in same village (both wholly destroyed). Shops at Thurles raided, looted and wrecked.

CASUALTIES IN ARMED CONFLICTS.

Fifteen Auxiliary Police killed near Macroom, Co. Cork: one wounded; one missing - believed killed. Private Quirke, wounded at Castleisland, Co. Ken.

NOVEMBER 29th. One murder: Three Halls destroyed: General burnings of farmhouses and crops.

Martin Walsh (aged 62) lunatic, shot dead in Clare Lunatic Asylum by military raiding party. Miss. Charlotte Cassella wounded by military in her home at Dublin. Constabulary burn the following premises: Labour Party Hall: City Hall; Thomas Ashe Sinn Fein Club and one shop at Cork City. Fire Brigade fired upon by constabulary and turned back when going to scene of fires. One of the principal shops at Bandon, Co. Cork burned down by constabulary. Two farmhouses burned down at Grooves Cross, Co. Cork. Later many farmhouses, buildings of all kinds, crops, etc. were fired and destroyed over a wide area in Co. Cork. Approximately twenty houses were wholly or partially burned.

NOVEMBER 30th. Two Murders: One Newspaper Office destroyed.

Sean Carroll and Patrick Tierney taken from their homes at Ardee, Co. Louth, and murdered by Auxiliary police. Constabulary burn the following premises: Offices of "Freeman's Journal" Dublin, Sinn Fein Bank, Dublin. Shop of Messrs. Egans, Jewellers, Cork City, broken into, wrecked and looted.

E N D.

THREE CHAPTERS OF OFFICIAL TRUTH.

CHAPTER I

THE DESIRE FOR PUBLICITY.

"I have, myself, gone out of my way to provide motor cars and facilities of every kind for the Press of all parts of the world to see Ireland as it is, because I believe, whatever may be said against the Government, the more publicity Ireland gets from people who visit it the stronger and the more united will be the support, not only of this country but of civilisation, behind the British Government (Hon. Members: 'Chi'). That is my view. As to the Press generally, I welcome them and so does General Macready, the Commander in Chief."

Parliamentary Debates Official Report, Vol. 134 No. 132. Col. 719.

These words were spoken by Sir Hamar Greenwood in the English House of Commons on November 4th 1920. He desired the greatest possible publicity for the events occurring in Ireland. Twelve days later the following secret order was issued from Dublin Castle:-

SECRET

117 S
34142.

1741.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY OFFICE, DUBLIN CASTLE.

CRIME DEPARTMENT

SPECIAL BRANCH.

(The officer to whom this file is addressed is responsible for its safe custody)

SUBJECT.....

INFORMATION.....
DATE....16th November 1920.....

C.I. KEMAGH.

A man named Baker who is employed in the Dublin Tramways has just returned from Thurles and has furnished Griffiths with sworn statements of outrages committed by "Black & Tans" in Tipperary. He has relatives in Thurles and it is suggested that they should be "looked up." This should be done as discreetly as possible. Perhaps the police know something of these people and should act according to the best of their judgement and report the result of search if search be made.

(Signed) L. Cheesman, C.I.
for D.I.G. "

It will be noticed that the form the "locking up" should take is left to the judgement of the local constabulary. They are merely warned that it should be done discreetly. To "look up" is an euphemism which can be interpreted by these local constabulary to mean to murder, to flog or merely to raid and burn. County Inspector Cheesman, writing on behalf of the Deputy Inspector General, makes it plain that he considers a search of the houses of these relatives as subsidiary to the "locking up."

CHAPTER II.

POLICE WHO TRY TO DISCOVER INCENDIARISTS.

Replying on November 9th in the English House of Commons to a series of questions relating to the burning of houses in various Irish towns on November 3rd - 4th.

Sir Hamar Greenwood said:-

"The police have been unsuccessful in their endeavours to find out who were responsible for the burning."

Parliamentary Debates: Official Report. Vol. 134: No. 135. Col. 992.

The following is a copy of a telegram sent by the District Inspector of Royal Irish Constabulary at Sligo on November 3rd:-

" SLIGO: NOV. 3. 20.
3.10.

C. H. M. S.

ON R.I.C. SERVICE
J.J. RUSSELL 2 D.I.

TO:- Head Constable Constabulary Ballaghaderreen.

Inform all available Auxiliary Force to proceed at once to Ballymote where a sergeant has been shot.

FROM:- D.I. SLIGO."

The available Auxiliaries arrived at Ballymote at 8.30 p.m. on November 3rd in six military motor lorries and sacked the town.

CHAPTER III.

" WE ARE GETTING INFORMATION."

The English Government claims that it is breaking up the National Movement for Irish Independence. One of the assertions it makes in support of this claim is that the Irish people are now supplying the agents of that Government with information helping them to arrest the more active Republicans. Recently one of the official reports issued by Dublin Castle contained the words: "Acting on information received owing to the growing revulsion against Sinn Fein." Cork City is the second most important military and constabulary Headquarters in Ireland. It is practically the Chief Intelligence Centre in Ireland. On November 20th the following reply was sent from Dublin Castle evidently in answer to a communication from the County Inspector R.I.C. at Cork to fill a vacancy on his Intelligence Staff:-

"SECRET.

161.S

34242

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY OFFICE, DUBLIN CASTLE.

CRIME DEPARTMENT SPECIAL BRANCH.

(The Officer to whom this file is addressed is responsible for its safe custody).

SUBJECT: C.S. STAFF, CORK.

D.T.B.: 20th November 1920.

C.I. Cork.

Referring to your recommendation of 11th inst. as no information from Cork is now being received, and as there is, therefore, little C.S. work to be done in Cork presumably, do you consider it necessary to fill the vacancy?

(Signed) C.A. Walsh, D.I.C. "

The English Government pretends that its present regime in Ireland has as its only object the restoration of Law and Order. But that Government's agents are permitted in their laudable efforts to restore Law and Order to break every law and to make a fetish of disorder. Murder, arson, pillage, loot are the daily practice of these Restorers of Law. Criminal libel has been added to their list. On Tuesday, November 23rd an official defence of the murder in custody of Messrs. McKee, Clancy and Clune was issued from Dublin Castle. It stated that in Clancy's notebook were found written the names of "Michael Collins and Sean Treacy and other less well known members of the murder gang." Treacy was shot dead in Talbot St. Dublin on October 14th by English constabulary. Michael Collins is Minister of Finance in the Deil Eireann Cabinet. On Tuesday, Nov.

23rd the Dublin "Evening Telegraph" published this official description of Michael Collins. On the following day Mr. Collins instructed Mr. Duggan, Solicitor, Dame St., Dublin, to take up this case with the "Evening Telegraph" and to communicate with them with a view to taking proceedings on the ground of slander and / or on the ground of criminal libel. When Mr. Duggan's offices were raided on November 26th by English troops and constabulary this communication from Mr. Collins was found, and it was because of this communication that Mr. Duggan was arrested. The raiders also searched minutely endeavouring to find any further communication on the matter - that is to say, any communication either to Counsel or from solicitor which would have reference to the action. Mr. Duggan is still detained in prison untried and uncharged.

E N D.

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

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 1920.

SUMMARY.

DATE:-	NOVEMBER	29th	30th	Dec. 1st.	2nd	3rd	4th	TOTAL
Raids:-		689	449	158	447	270	659	2672
Arrests:-		117	75	38	61	90	86	467
Courtemartial:-		7	5	3	7	1	-	28
Sentences:-		12	-	3	11	-	10	36
Proclamations & Suppressions):-		2	2	2	1	-	2	9
Armed Assaults:-		4	10	2	7	2	-	25
Sabotage:-		3	43	4	8	11	2	76
Murder:-		2	1	2	-	2	3	10
DAILY TOTALS:-		841	585	217	542	376	762	3323

The sentences passed for Political offences during the above six days totalled THIRTYEIGHT YEARS AND NINE MONTHS.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29th.

DS:- During the weekend over one hundred and fifty houses in Dublin city and district were raided by English troops. The following were some of the residences and business premises visited:-

Residences of four Members of the Republican Parliament, namely; Alderman Joseph MacDonagh (North Tipperary), residence at Myne Road and Offices in Dame Street. Searched four times in three days; Alderman William Scagrove (North Kilkenny), 174 James Street; Lt. Desmond Fitzgerald (Pembroke, Dublin), 6 Upper Pembroke Street; Mr. John C'Mahony, 9 (South Monaghan), Gardiner's Place;

Little, Doyle, & Wood's (Solicitors) offices Eustace St. - safe and legal documents seized.

Irish Farm Produce Restaurant, Henry Street;

Red Bank Restaurant, P'clier Street;

The Arch (Licensed House), Henry Street;

Mrs. Hanlon's, 21 N. Frederick Street;

Miss Curley's, 32, ditto.

Mark Wilson, Billiard Rooms;

Christopher Brady's shop, 1 Hill Street;

J. J. MacKean's House, 39 Charleville Road;

Flomig's Hotel, Gardiner's Place;

B. J. Goff's, Solicitors Office, Dame Street.- Every document in the office seized.

Sisters Yeates, Typing Office, 74 Dame Street. - Legal documents seized.

F. Carney's plumbing warehouse, 25 Upper Liffey Street;

Perfect Dairy Machines Co., 10 Upper Liffey Street;

Mrs. Cassidy's grocery and licensed shop, 45 Middle Abbey St;

Mrs. Nolan's house, 106 Cork Street. - Second raid in the week.

Purcell's tobacconist shop, 68 Upper O'Connell Street.

Gaelic Athletic Ass. Offices, O'Connell Street. - Door smashed to effect an entrance, no one being on premises.

Brennan and Walsh's drapery stores, Upper O'Connell Street.

Nagle's Bar, North Earl Street. - Names of staff taken. Customers searched.

Harvey's Veterinary medicine stores, Dr. Garinder Street.

Athlone Hotel, Upr. Dominick Street.

Mrs. Bergisons house, 32 Hoytesbury Street.

Mrs. Martin's, 66 Hoytesbury Street, which was twice visited the previous night.

Mr. E. Sweeney's house, 16 Gadogan Road.
Inchicore Workmen's Club - Premises and Members searched.
Mrs. Coyle's, 1 Gardiner's Place.
Miss M'Guinness's, 28 Up. Gardiner Street.
L.W. O'Reilly's, 37 Goldsmith Street. - third time in a week.
Vaughan's Hotel and Westbrook Hotel, Parnell Square.
Irish Traders' Ltd. offices., American Chambers, O'Connell St.
Portmanteau and wastepaper basket taken.
Mr. Moore's, 38 Blackpits, whose son is serving a term of 2 yrs
years' imprisonment. No.37 also visited.
Mrs. Kelly's house, Lanor St.

Presbytery of Rev. T.H. O'Ryan, G.C. Goldenbridge.
Portions of Thirview Park, Dublin, dug up by military.
Cork:- Upwards of thirtyfive daylight raids in Cork City, also
searches at Schull, Ballydehob, Kanturk and Ballyvourney:- total,
seventy.

Cavan:- Seven houses including residences of Mr. McKenna, Solicitor,
Mullagh, and of Mr. J.T. Robinson, Grand Master of the Orange
Lodge at Ballyconnell.

Clare:- Upwards of fourteen houses, of which eight were in O'Brien's
Bridge.

Tipperary:- Thirteen houses in Tipperary town and approximately
thirty additional in the county.

Raids by English troops also took place in Counties Monaghan,
Mayo, Kerry, Waterford, Sligo, Leitrim, Westmeath, Longford,
Roscommon, Donegal and Fermanagh. In Donegal the residence at
Clar of Rev. B. Cunningham, C.C. was visited and in Fermanagh the
residence at Maghameena Castle of Rev. L. O'Ciarian, P.P. The
total number of residences searched in these raids is estimated
at 400.

Arrests:- The following residents of Dublin City were arrested in
their beds without warrant or charge:-
Laurence Mallon and his son, Dublin Union, where the former is an
official.

Michael Ennis, 83 Ballybough Road; Christopher Ennis, 14 Temple St;
James and Patrick Cummins, 50 Daniel St.; Ambrose Byrne, 43 Arran
Quay; John Byrne (16) 62 Lower Gardiner Street; John Murray, Irish
Farm Dairy. Michael O'Donnell, 12 Kirwan St; John Byrne, 24 Kirwan
Street; Richard and Wm. O'Reilly, J. Cunningham and T. Bowden,
Hammond Street; Michael Barrett, 37 Kirwan Street; George Malone,
63 Kirwan Street; Francis Kelly, 1 Hill Street; Richd. Jn. and
Terence Melden, merchant tailors, and J. Gibson, Lower Gardiner St.;
Christopher and Denis M'Crane, 32 Gardiner St; R.M'Guinness,
Kennedy's Bakery, Parnell St; Laurence Redmond, 88 Lower Gardiner
Street; Wm. Bracken and his brother, 65 Fitzroy Ave; Samuel and
Henry Mason, 2 Lower Dorset Street; W. O'Brien, Golden Lane; Two
Mothers O'Loughlin, 172 James Street; Jas. O'Hanlon, his son Luke
(17) and M. Reddin, 7 Camac Pl., Dolphin's Barn. Richd. M'Connell
(19) 13 Dr. Buckingham Street; John Carpenter (19) and Edw.M'Connell
(19), John Billin Street; Patrick Keogh (46) 15 Dolphin's Barn St;
P. Moran, 4 Dolphin's Barn St; Paul Gallagher, Medical Student, of
Derry, and John Brennan, cattle Dealer, Ballinagore, at 7 Up.
Gardiner St; Michael Liston, North Square Inchicore; Leo and
Nicholas Keane and three men at the bar at Carroll's Bar, Findlater
Place; Man on M'Caffrey Estate; Man in tramcar in N. Broderick St.
Messrs. James McManara, Leo and Milo Broderick, were arrested at
their work at Kingstown, Dublin county.

Arrests in the country include:-

- Co. Cork... Fifteen men arrested in house to house searches in Cork City;
Three young men from Schull and a man named McCarthy of Ballydehob;
Messrs. P. Fitzpatrick, P. Crowley and J. Keating, Kanturk; Messrs.
P. Murray, Cochnedone and E. Sweeney, Ballyvourney.
Co. Cavan... Mr. Justin McKenna, Solicitor, Mullagh.
Co. Monaghan... Messrs. H. and J. Duffy, Ballybay.
Co. Mayo... Messrs. T. Lavelle and T. Murphy, Belmullet.
Co. Clare... Messrs. M and J. Kelleher, O'Brien's Bridge and J. Cusack,
Manager of O'Brien's Bridge Co-Operative Creamery.
Co. Kerry... Messrs. C. Courtney, Killarney; P. O'Connor, Mountainstage.
M. O'Connor and P. Hassett, Caragh Lake.
Co. Tipperary... Messrs. W. Cleary, and D. Harty, Cahir; F. Gregg and
W. Dwyer, Templetochy; J. Sheehan, Gurteen; M. Dwyer, Templetochy; J.

Buckley, Tipperary town; Messrs. J. Allen, M. & J. Tynan, J. Dempsey and J. Forrestal, Clonmel.

Waterford. Messrs. J. Ormond, J. Keyes and E. Landers, Lismore; D. Linahan, Ballyduff and T.T. Groshy (aged 15 years).

Additional arrests were:-

Messrs. J. Harroll and P. McKee, Dromed, Co. Leitrim; Mr. B. Gaelan, Clerk of Mohill Rural Council, do.; Mr. J. McGann, Cliffoney, Co. Sligo; Mr. John Egan, two brothers named Johnson, and two brothers named Edwards, Meato, Co. Westmeath. Two men named Cox were arrested at Longford on a charge of having ammunition in their joint possession. Two men named McWilliam were arrested at Elphin, Co. Roscommon, on a charge of threatening the English constabulary.

Mr. E. Ryan was arrested at Loughrea, Co. Galway, for failing to attend as witness before a military inquiry.

COURTMARTIALS. The following were tried by courtmartial:-

At Dublin. Mr. J. Flanagan, Brádo St. - Possession of arms & ammunition.
Dublin.
Mr. J. Quigley, Jr. Gloucester Street. - ditto.
Mr. P. Treacy, 1 Millmount Ave. - Possession of arms and round of ammunition & copy of official organ of Irish volunteers.
Drumcondra.

At Cork. Mr. C. McCarthy, Kurnoalioy - Possession of copy of official organ of Irish Volunteers.

Mr. J.B. Maher, Athy, Co. Kildare - Possession of five rounds of ammunition.

At Belfast. Mr. P. Flynn, Forkhill, - Attempting to obtain arms.
Co. Armagh.

Mr. J. Ceburn, Dangooley, Co. Louth - ditto.

SENTENCES. The following sentences have been imposed by recent courtmartial:-

Two years' imprisonment with hard labour on:-
Mr. Minian O'Sullivan, Glengariff, Co. Cork, charged with possessing explosives; Mr. Michael O'Reilly, Kildare St. Belfast, charged with having arms and ammunition; Mr. Albert Tally, Galbally, Co. Tyrone, charged with possessing ammunition; Mr. Richard Buryan, Listowel, Co. Kerry, charged with possessing arms & ammunition; Messrs. P. Doherty and J. Machin, Omagh, Co. Tyrone, charged with possessing, and attempting to obtain arms.

One year with hard labour:-
Messrs. J. Dowd and Joseph Kelly, Banisrone, Co. Sligo, charged with possessing and attempting to obtain arms; Mr. M. McTierney, Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim, charged with possessing "Seditious" documents.

Mr. Leo. Jervis, James St. Kilkenny, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on a charge of possessing seditious literature, and Mr. Edward Willoughby, of Tullow, Co. Carlow, to fiftysix days imprisonment on the same charge.

Mr. W. O'Neill, Banisrone, Co. Sligo, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for an unstated offense under the Defence of the Realm Act. Mr. O'Neill had been seen in the vicinity of a fortified coast guard station from which arms and ammunition had been commandeered by the Irish Republican Army.

PROCLAMATIONS AND SUPPRESSIONS.

The touring car belonging to the English military officer in command of the Limerick district was fired on when leaving the military headquarters in Limerick city. The Commanding Officer was not in the car at the time of the firing, the driver being the only occupant and nobody was injured. As a "reprisal" a proclamation was issued prohibiting indefinitely the holding of all fairs and markets in the city.

The counties of Cavan, King's County and Dublin with the County Borough of Dublin have been added to the places in which the holding of Coroner's inquests is prohibited by the English military authorities. There are now twentyone counties in which no Coroner's inquests can be held.

ARMED ASSAULTS. Michael Leahy and Thomas O'Loughlin were seriously wounded at Millinestock, Co. Tipperary, on the night of the 26th instant by English constabulary who tried to murder them. Six

men, including Leahy and O'Loughlin, were playing cards in a farmhouse when it was surrounded and rushed by a party of constabulary who fired at them point blank without challenge or warning.

At 9 a.m. on the 26th instant English constabulary took possession of Cork City and drew cordons across the streets. All passersby were held up and searched at the point of the revolver. Motorcars and other vehicles were stopped and examined. Many persons were roughly handled.

Patrick Halloran, John Withoroe (aged 19) and Patrick Keogh (aged 15) were wounded by English military in Tipperary town on the evening of the 26th instant. The boys were standing talking at the street corner when they were suddenly fired on. After being wounded they were taken to friends houses by their comrades, but were subsequently discovered by military who took them into custody.

Indiscriminate firing by English troops took place in Dublin city throughout the night of the 27th instant.

SABOTAGE:— Towards midnight on the 26th instant two lorries full of English constabulary arrived in the village of Midford, Co. Cork. They drew up outside the premises of the Co-Operative Creamery and unloaded their lorries of many tins of petrol with which they saturated the woodwork of the mill attached to the creamery. Having set the place alight they drove away cheering loudly. The mill, which was erected only two years ago, was completely destroyed with all its machinery as well as a quantity of maize flour and butter belonging to the creamery. The cost of the destroyed property was £15,000.

As a reprisal for the kidnapping of a Member of the English constabulary at Roskay, Co. Roscommon, Kilmore Temperance H.H., Kilglass Sinn Fein Hall, Carnadoe Creamery and a farmer's house close by were all burned to the ground by members of that force on the night of the 26th instant.

In the course of the weekend English constabulary burned the following premises in Cork City:—

Messrs. Forrests, drapers, Patrick Street, (completely destroyed); Mr. McGurk's, 54 Main Street, (completely destroyed); Messrs. O'Connell & Co's, 53 N. Main Street (completely destroyed); Tobacconists Shop, St. Augustine St. (partially destroyed); St. Michael's Parochial Hall, Blackrock (partially destroyed); Douglas Recreation Hall (completely destroyed). The damage is estimated at £60,000. The windows in other shops were smashed and bomb explosions and shots were heard throughout the nights of the 26th and 27th instant.

MURDER:— Mr. Mortimer Duggan, a National School teacher, was murdered by English constabulary in Broadford, Co. Limerick, on the night of the 26th instant. Duggan, with other young men, were playing cards at the house of Mr. O'Riordan when two lorries full of armed constabulary drew up at the door. Knowing the treatment they might expect the card party broke up and the men rushed to get away by a back exit. They were fired upon and Mortimer Duggan was shot dead.

Mr. Denis Garoy, Manager of a Hardware establishment in Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, who was taken out after midnight on the 25th instant and shot by masked English constabulary, died in Nenagh Union Hospital on the night of the 26th inst. He had been wounded in the head and stomach.

MILITARISM:— At the funeral at Quin, Co. Clare, of Mr. Concor Clune, who was murdered while a prisoner in Dublin Castle, English troops removed a Republican flag which had been placed on the coffin.

The licensed house of Mr. J. Ryan, Friar Street, Thurles, Co. Tipperary, has been commandeered and occupied by constabulary. Two weeks ago this shop was sold for £3,700 to a Mr. Gleeson who was about to take over the business.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30th.

RAIDS:— Among the premises raided in Dublin city on the 29th inst. were:—

No. 6 Harcourt St., former Headquarters of the Sinn Fein Organisation, and at present occupied by Sinn Fein Co-Operative

Bank Co. safe blown open and books, documents and £100 in cash seized. (second raid within 24 hours)

Republicanism in Leinster Road of Mr. William Sears, Member of the Republican Parliament for Mayo; Bamba Hall, Parnell Square; Irish Farm Produce Co., Henry Street (fourth raid within a month); Residence in Stephen's Green of Mrs. Stopford Green, the historian; Messrs. Brennan & Walsh, 3 Upper O'Connell Street; The Paper Mills of Messrs. Irwin & Son; The Film Co. of Ireland, 34 Dame Street; Kingsbridge Railway Station, terminus of Gt. Southern & Western Rly., and upwards of thirty other residences and business premises.

Wholesale raids in the Macroom district of Cork followed an ambush on English Auxiliary police in which fifteen were killed. The raids extended over a wide area and included the searching of upwards of two hundred houses. Raids also took place at Castle-martyr, Glanworth, Skibbereen and Kildorrery in which upwards of seventy houses were searched.

Raids in other counties include:-

Armagh.- Fifteen houses raided.

Carlow.- Offices of the County Council and Urban Council - records and documents seized; nine residences in Carlow town.

Derry.- Watts' Distillery and upwards of thirty residences and business premises.

Meath.- Meath County Council; fourteen houses in Kells and the Home at Glenamona of Mr. Brian O'Higgins, Member of the Republican Parliament.

Galway.- Thirteen houses in Gort;

Limerick.- Six houses in Thurles;

Wexford.- Eleven houses in New Ross and eight in Wexford town.

Kerry.- Upwards of twenty houses in Tralee.

Additional searches were made at:-

Maryboro' Lunatic Asylum, Queen's County; Clare Lunatic Asylum, Ennis, Co. Clare; Presbytery of Rev. J. Breen, C.C. Millstreet, Co. Cork; Presbytery of Rev. L. Kiernan P.P. Pettigo, Co. Limerick; Presbytery of Rev. B. Hackett, C.C., do.; Presbytery of Rev. Sheehan, Donoughmore, Co. Cork; Farnought Catholic Church, Co. Wick; The Presbytery, Listowel, Co. Kerry.

RESTS:- Mr. William Sears, Member of the Republican Parliament, was arrested by English troops at his residence in Leinster Road, Dublin. No charge was made against him. Others arrested without charge were:-

Mr. Thomas Cassidy, Town Councillor, Donmillo Street, Dublin. Messrs. E. Fullam, John Buckley, P. Gorman, Ed. Davitt and Wm. Row, Donzillo Street, Dublin; Mr. Joseph McMahon, Upper Erne St. Dublin; Mr. Francis McKenna, 18 Charleville Ave., Dublin; Six young men at Bamba Hall whose names have not transpired.

The following are the arrests reported from county Districts:-

Armagh.- Mr. Sean Farrell, Armagh town;

Carlow.- Messrs. P.O'Toole and J. Kinsella, Carlow town; Mr. J. Wynn, Craiguecullion;

Kerry.- Ten men whose names have not transpired;

Galway.- Messrs. H.V. Travers, F. Barry, J.J. Coen, B. Gibbs,

W. Stephenson and P. and J. Loughnane, Gort;

Limerick.- Messrs. J. McGraw, T. Bourke and P. McGrath, Thurles;

Messrs. D. O'Brien, J. Laher, W. O'Brien and P. O'Neill, arrested

on suspicion in the Glen of Aherlow; Mr. F. Quirke, Fethard;

Wexford.- Messrs. B. Cleary, R. Caulfield, J. Foley, P. Walsh and

Donnelly, New Ross; Mr. J. Rossiter, Local Labour Secretary,

Wexford town.

Cork.- Mr. S.J. Hickey, Main Street, Millstreet; Messrs. R.E. Keys,

W. Coffey, H. Donegan and J. Sullivan (motoring near Bantry); Mr.

W. O'Brien, Chauvfour, Kildorrery; (Messrs. Keys, Donegan and

Coffey are members of local public bodies).

Kildorrery.- Mr. Thomas Donohy, Urban Councillor, Castleisland;

Upwards of a dozen young men in Tralee district.

All the above were arrested without charge or warrant. The

following have been arrested on the charges stated:-

Mr. Millon, Justice of the Peace, Coolmeen, Co. Roscommon -

charged with having a revolver and ammunition. Miss Janette

McKeon, who served as Red Cross Nurse with the British army

throughout the great war was arrested at Drumshambo, Co. Leitrim

by English military for giving "unsatisfactory answers". Her

mother was also arrested.

Mr. J. McFenney and J. McFashen were arrested at Drumore, Co. Tyrone, in connection with the recent shooting of a member of the English constabulary.

Mr. Gen. O'Halloran, an Attendant in County Clare Lunatic Asylum, Ennis, was arrested on a charge of possessing arms.

COURTMARTIAL:— The following were tried by courtmartial at Dublin on the charges stated:—

Mr. Francis Golden, Prudential Insurance Agent, Dandran, Co. Dublin, charged with having ammunition in his room, denied all knowledge of it, stating that it was "planted" there by Auxiliary police in revenge for not having found a man whom they had come to arrest. Messrs. John and Thomas Cole, Chancery Lane, Dublin, charged with joint possession of arms and ammunition. Mr. Joseph Booth, Lower Gardiner Street, Dublin, charged with having revolver ammunition. Mr. Harry Bodie, Mary's Lane, Dublin - similar charge.

PROFESSION:— The military inquiry into the death of Miss Jane Boyle, who was shot down at Croke Park, Dublin, by English forces, was held in secret, the press and public being refused admission. As a protest against this method of inquiry, Miss Boyle's immediate relations refused to participate in the inquiry. Their Counsel, Mr. Comyn, K.C. also protested against the holding behind closed doors of an inquiry into what he described as one of the most awful tragedies in the annals of the country.

English military proclaimed an entertainment which was to have been held in the Empire Theatre, Milkenny, on the night of the 28th inst. in aid of the Irish Railwaymen who have been dismissed for refusing to assist in the carriage of English troops or munitions.

AND ASSAULTS:— Cahirciveen, Co. Kerry, was "shot up" by English troops on the night of the 26th inst. Shop windows were smashed and signboards in the Irish language were ordered to be taken down. Houses were forcibly entered and the occupants questioned and assaulted.

The town of Kullingar, Co. Westmeath, was "shot up" by English constabulary on the evening of the 27th inst. A boy of fifteen, Joseph McCormack, was seriously wounded by a bomb and some business premises were damaged.

Miss Charlotte Cascois, of Loyal Street, North Wall, Dublin, was seriously wounded by English military who raided her home on the night of the 29th instant.

English troops "shot up" Parnoll Street, Dublin, on the night of the 29th instant.

On the night of the 29th instant English constabulary in Dublin set fire to the Commercial Offices of the "Freeman's Journal", in Westmoreland St., and to the Sinn Fein Bank at No. 6 Harcourt St. by means of petrol and incendiary bombs. Considerable damage was caused in the offices of the Freeman where the interior was practically burnt out, the caretaker and her daughters having a narrow escape. The prompt action of the fire brigade saved the Sinn Fein Bank from complete destruction. Empty petrol tins were found outside both premises.

EXPLOSION & ARMED ASSAULTS:— Incendiarism by English constabulary continues in Cork City. In the early hours of the 29th inst. the Irish Transport & General Workers Union Hall and the adjoining house were bombed and burned to the ground. When on their way to the scene of the fire the Fire Brigade were fired upon by the constabulary who compelled them to turn back at the point of the revolver.

Several farmhouses in the Waterfall district of the county Cork were burned down by these troops during the weekend.

Following an attack at Gevee's Cross near Macroom, Co. Cork, in which fifteen armed Auxiliary Police were killed, a large party of Auxiliaries and military swept over the surrounding area and made a general attack on all houses of the district. Upwards of thirty houses near the scene of the conflict were either wholly or partially burned. These burnings included all outoffices, stables, and winter stocks of hay, oats and other crops.

The farmhouse and corn and turf sheds of Mr. K. Hannon, Republican Councillor, Belmont, Galway, were burned to the ground by English constabulary. Mr. Hannon, with his mother, wife and six children were ordered out of the house at 1 a.m. When the constabulary had set fire to the premises they seized Mr. Hannon

and his brother and told them they had only five minutes to live. They were then ordered to run across a field and as they ran they were shot at. They managed to escape.

The farmhouse of Mr. Gibbins, some distance away, was also set on fire. It was partially destroyed.

The house of Mr. W. Hayes, Kinvara, in the same county, was also burned down.

After midnight on the 26th inst. a masked party of English troops raided the house of Dr. T.B. Costello, M.R.I.A. Bishop St., Tuam, Co. Galway. They took out and deliberately smashed his valuable collection of Waterford glass. Dr. Costello is an archaeologist and his archaeological collection was scattered, many articles, such as old spear heads, being seized by the raiders.

The Sinn Fein Hall and Asho's licensed premises at Camp, Co. Kerry, were set on fire by English constabulary. Neighbours extinguished the flames after the constabulary had left.

The drapery shop of Mr. D.H. Ryan, Charles, Co. Tipperary, was bombed and looted by English troops at midnight on the 27th.

ORDER:- Martin Walsh (aged 62) a lunatic, was shot dead on the 29th inst. in Clare Lunatic Asylum, Ennis, by English military raiding party. Walsh was walking about the building when the military called on him to halt. He did not understand the challenge and went on walking. He was immediately shot dead.

MILITARISM:- Cruise's Hotel, Limerick city, has been commandeered by English military to be used as officer's quarters.

The Lakeside Hotel, on the river Shannon, Co. Limerick, has also been commandeered by English military.

When driving through the streets of Climmol, Co. Tipperary, English constabulary flew a Black & Tan flag from their lorries.

Listowel (Co. Kerry) business people have been ordered by English constabulary to remove their names in Irish from over their shop doors.

At Trillick, in the same county, military police selected six passersby, forced them into motor lorries, and compelled them to close in trenches cut across the roads in the western district.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1st.

AIDS:- The offices of "Young Ireland" (the only remaining Republican weekly, edited by Mr. Arthur Griffith) were raided by English troops at midday on the 30th ult. Papers, files, documents and all money and cheques were seized and carried off.

The following residences and shops in Dublin city were also raided:-

Mr. G. Flanagan, 30 Moore St.; Mr. J. Curran, 49 S. St. George's St.; Mr. W. Morris, 10 Montague St.; Mr. J. Corcoran, 4 Montague St.; Mr. A. Sells, 5 Montague St.; Mr. P. O'Grady, Mary St.; Five houses in Little Mary St.; Seven houses in Mary's Abbey.; Mrs. Ashton, 22 Manor Place; Ten houses in Inchicore; Mr. Maurice Collins, Parnell St. (raided every day); Thirteen houses in Rathmines; Miss McCann, Longwood Ave.; The Abbey Bay, Lower Abbey St.; Mr. M. Coady, 6 Label St.; Messrs. Todd Burns & Co. Mary St.; The Arch & Tower Bars, Henry St.; Mr. Mark Wilson's Billiard Rooms; Three houses in Heylesbury St.; Clancill St.; Blackpitts, Martin St.; Dolphin's Barn, Parnell St. At Mr. Shaw's, 14 Mary's Lane, the military seized a souvenir letter written by Daniel O'Connell.

Many raids were carried out in the country, principally in the counties of Cork, Tipperary and Down, in which upwards of one hundred houses were forcibly entered and searched. Raids in Co. Louth included a search of the residence of Alderman Murphy, Drogheda, Republican Chairman of Louth County Council.

ARRESTS:- The entire staff of "Young Ireland" were arrested without charge by English troops who raided their offices at 204 St. Brunswick St. Dublin. Their names are Mr. Martin Ryan, Mr. S. Tunge (an American citizen) and Mr. J. Burke. Alderman Murphy, manager, and Mr. Griffith, Editor, are already in gaol.

Other Dublin men arrested in their homes without charge or warrant were:-

Mr. G. Flanagan, 30 Moore St.; Mr. F. Flanagan, do.; Mr. Cormac Flanagan, do.; Mr. J. O'Curran, 49 S. St. George's St.; Mr. J.L. O'Curran, do.; Mr. W. Morris, 10 Montague St.; Mr. J. Corcoran, 4 Montague St.; Mr. A. Sells, 5 Montague St.;

Young man (name unknown) Mabel St. Drumcondra; Mr. P. O'Grady, Mary St.; Mr. M. Keegan, 8 and 9 Moore St.; Mr. P. Shannon, do.; John Heary, Little Mary St.; Edward Heary, do.; Thos. Handerson, do.; John Bradshaw, 18 Little Mary St. St. James M'Carthy, do.; Philip Kearney, Mary's Abbot; R. Dunphy, 33 Mary St.; Geo. Ashton, 22 Manor Place, Wm. Ashton, do.; Joseph Downey, Inchicore; Edw. Bennett, do.; Sean O'Dea, Rathmines.

Country arrests include:-

Alderman J. Murphy, Drogheda, Republican Chairman of Louth Co. Council; and his brother, Augustine. Mr. J. Ryan, Gormanlough, Co. Meath; Mr. Cotter, Fermoy, Co. Cork; Mr. J. Hayes, Poor Law Guardian, Killybeg, Co. Clare; Mr. R. Whelan, Waterford town; Mr. O'Byrne, Slieve Donard Hotel, Newcastle, Co. Down; Mr. A. Magennis, Poor Law Guardian, Dromaire, Co. Down; Three young men named Crowley of Bandon, Co. Cork.

COURTMARTIAL:- Mr. Charles McLaughlin, of Fencrana, Co. Donegal, was tried by courtmartial at Derry on a charge of having seditious documents. Accused stated he had been in gaol for eight weeks awaiting trial.

On a similar charge Mr. John O'Brien, Bandon, Co. Cork, was tried by courtmartial at Cork City. At the same court Mr. Denis Broderick of Rockfield, Co. Kerry, was charged with the possession of gunpowder. Messrs. R. Doreux, Kilpeddar, Co. Wicklow; G. Fitzpatrick, Delgany, do; and W. Wilson, Eileool, do.; were tried by courtmartial at Kilmainham Courthouse on a charge of acting as Republican police and imprisoning for eleven hours a man charged with having committed a certain offence. The latter, who gave evidence at the trial could not identify the accused and they were therefore released.

Messrs. John McGann and Hugh McLevey, of Shanree, Co. Armagh, were tried by courtmartial on a charge of attempting to disarm a member of the English constabulary.

FINES:- Mr. Bernard O'Donnell who was tried by courtmartial at Derry on a charge of having explosives and ammunition in his possession was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

Messrs. John & James McKenna, Clogher, Co. Tyrone, who were tried by the same court for having a rifle of obsolete pattern in their joint possession were sentenced - John to six and James to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

IMPRESSIONS:- At the military inquiry into the deaths of Sean Carroll and Patrick Tierney, Ardee, Co. Louth, who were taken out of their homes at midnight on November 30th and murdered by Auxiliary police, Mr. Hamill, Solicitor, who attended on behalf of the next-of-kin, was forcibly ejected from the Court by English constabulary. The inquiry was then held in secret, no member of the press or public being allowed to be present.

The Billiard Saloon and Tobacconist establishment of Mr. Maurice Collins, Parnell Street, Dublin, were forcibly closed by English military on November 29th.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES:- English troops held up and searched pedestrians at the point of the bayonet at Bandon, Co. Cork. They also indulged in indiscriminate firing. At Kildorrery, in the same county the troops fired into the mortuary Chapel. A young man was put up against a wall to be shot. He was afterwards released.

BOYAGE:- English constabulary in Cork city began their nightly reign of terror by indiscriminate firing in the streets. They then attacked and set fire to the premises of the Thomas Ashe Sinn Fein Club on Fr. Matthew Quay. Owing to the attack on them on the previous night, when they were shot at and compelled to turn back by constabulary, the Fire Brigade refused to turn out without an escort which was provided too late to allow them to save the building, which was completely gutted.

On the same night (November 30th) the City Hall, the seat of Cork Corporation, was bombed and partially destroyed by fire. Other buildings partially destroyed were the premises of Messrs. Crosso & Blackwell and Messrs. Egan's Jewellery establishment. The latter shop was looted.

English troops who raided the house of Mr. J. Owens, Rathmore, Ashford, Co. Wicklow, in search of his son burned his bed and clothing when they found he was not at home.

The Sinn Fein Hall and Recreation Rooms in Little Barrington St. Limerick were burned to the ground on the night of November 29th.

DEATH: On November 30th Auxiliary police raided several houses at Ardce, Co. Louth, and arrested two young men named Sean Carroll, a teacher of Irish and Patrick Tierney, the son of a farmer. The former was taken across the street to a gateway and shot in the back. He died in great agony within two hours. Tierney was dragged to a rubbish heap ten yards from his home, thrown down and his head riddled with bullets. The Auxiliaries visited the houses of two other young men, but they were not at home.

GRABISM: The body of Mortimer Duggan, the young teacher who was murdered by English troops on November 26th, still lies in a local church, the military authorities having forbidden its removal for burial.

In Galway city English troops commandeered two lorries and 60 chairs, the property of the County Council, one lorry belonging to the Urban Council and a Club established by Students of the National University.

English constabulary in Cork City issued the following three evening notice on November 29th:-

"Anti Sinn Fein Society, Cork and District Circle - Membership 2,000 and still growing - To all Cork Citizens - Take notice that any householder known to shelter any rebel, or who is known to subscribe to any rebel funds, or to assist in any way the murderous gang of assassins known as Sinn Fein, had better increase his or her fire and life insurance, as it will be needed." "It will be wiser than buying spurious Dail Eireann Bonds, Remember 1641; Remember 1789:- By order of the Committee-J.P.H.D. Secretary."

A notice posted by English constabulary at Beaufort, Co. Kerry, stated that:-

"Any trees or roads found cut must be filled in at once. Take note, you rebels, unless this is done at once your houses will be burned out and blown up, and you to hell with them. So help your God. Signed, Anti-Sinn Fein League - 2,000, growing stronger every day, and no waiting."

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2nd.

DEATH: For the second time within a week English troops raided the residence of Mr. Eoin MacNeill, Republican M.P., Netley, Booterstown Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.

The residence of Alderman T. Kelly, Republican M.P. for St. Stephen's Green Division, (Dublin Borough) and Lord Mayor elect of Dublin City, was raided at midnight by English troops. (Alderman Kelly has been in broken health since his release from an English gaol). Other places searched in Dublin were:-

Banba Hall and Christian Brothers Past Pupils Union, Parnell Sq.; Iona Hotel, Gardiner St.; Arch Bar, Henry St.; Bailey Restaurant, Duke St.; Colmeille Hall, Blackhall St.; Irish Farm Produce Co.; Henry Street, (Residence of Mrs. Wyse Power, Republican Member of Dublin Corporation); Jammot's and Moira Restaurants and several other houses in Trinity St.; Andrew & Suffolk Streets locality. Mrs. Kelly's house, 6 Manor St., (third raid within three days); Residence of Mrs. Ashton, Republican Member of Dublin Corporation (searched four times since Monday); Late Joseph Carroll's house, 92 Manor St. (Mr. Carroll was murdered in his home by military on October 15th.); Houses in Monck Place, Hardwicke St., Mountjoy St., Hamilton St., and North King St. Also houses in the outlying districts of Timlicco, Ballsbridge, Kingstown, Bray and Inchicore.

In all, upwards of 140 houses were searched. In many of these searches articles of value were looted.

The residence of Rev. P.H. Delahanty, C.C. Callan, Co. Wick, was raided by English troops on November 30th.

The residence of Mr. D. Kent, Castlelyons, Co. Cork, Member for East Cork in the Republican Parliament was raided by English military. Mr. Kent was not at home.

In Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow, English troops raided the residence of Mr. Roger Sweetman, Member for North Wexford in the Republican Parliament. The residence of Mr. D.J. Cogan, ex-Member of the English House of Commons, was also searched.

The premises of the Rabagan Rural Industries Co., County Clare, and the residence of the owner, Mr. E. Lyneagh, were raided on the

26th and 27th of November. Quantities of provisions were looted from the Co-operative Stores and typewriters, bicycles and documents were taken from the offices. Clothing was stolen from Mr. Lysaght's private residence. The funeral of Mr. Conor Cruise, Manager of the Deane Industries, who was murdered by Auxiliary police while a prisoner in Dublin Castle, was passing the door during the progress of a raid.

Raid in the country include extensive searches in the counties of Armagh, Cork, Mayo, Limerick, Clare, Wexford, Kings County, Donegal, Tipperary, Monaghan, Down and Derry, in which counties an aggregate of some 500 houses were searched.

ESSES:- Professor Eoin MacNeill, Republican M.P., who with his eldest son was arrested without charge by Auxiliary police on November 20th, and released unconditionally on November 29th, was again arrested on November 30th. On this occasion one of his younger sons, Furlough, aged seventeen years, was also taken into custody. His eldest son, Neill, is still in prison. The raiders seized quantities of M.B.S. of an Irish History on which Mr. MacNeill had been working for many years.

The three Wicklow men, Messrs. R. Devereux, G. Fitzgerald and W. Wilson, whose trial and acquittal by courtmartial on a charge of having acted as Irish Volunteer policemen, was mentioned in these Lists under date December 1st, were re-arrested at the door of the Court. A witness who gave evidence against them was also arrested. No charge was stated.

A number of young men were rounded up in the streets of Dublin before Curfew hours and marched to Dublin Castle by a military picket. They were there searched and subsequently released.

The following young men were arrested at their homes in Dublin:-
Mr. Isaac Kelly, Longwood Ave. Mr. Kelly is a son of Alderman Kelly, M.P. and Lord Mayor-Elect of Dublin City; Messrs. Con. and J. Mulligan, 32 Monk Place; Mr. John MacDonald, 14 Hardwicke St.; Mr. Matthew Donnelly and his sons, John and James, 34 Hardwicke St.; Mr. Alexander Reilly, 34 Hardwicke St.; Mr. Patrick Carroll, 6 Hardwicke St.; Mr. James MacLennan, 39 Mountjoy St.; Mr. John Cleary, 34 Hamilton St.; Mr. Peter Ward, 24 Hamilton St.; Mr. John Comerford, 44 Hamilton St.; Mr. Con. McGinley, at 25 Suffolk St. (the office of his employer, Mr. Cullen, Architect); Messrs. Charles and Patrick Kennedy, Patrick Flynn, three brothers Gordon, James Kavanagh, James and Joseph Lynch and McGrath, ex-soldier - all in Henrietta St.; Mr. Cullen and his son, 132 North King St.; Mr. Landers and his son, 151 North King St.; Messrs. Joseph Molloy and Peter Isaac were arrested at Kingstown; Mr. J. Conroy was arrested at Ballsbridge; Messrs. Liston, Sheridan and O'Connor at Inchicore; Messrs. P. Barry and his son, J. O'Toole, P. Byrne and B. MacDonagh in Pimlico district.

While Mr. Mark Wilson's shop in North Frederick Street was being searched, two customers who came in to buy tobacco were arrested.

Rev. P. H. Delahanty, Catholic Curate of Callan, Co. Kilkenny, was arrested without charge or warrant by English troops on November 30th. Mr. Cullen is the third Catholic Priest at present in custody on unstated charges.

Mr. J. Crotty, Solicitor, of Wexford town was arrested at a Bazaar meeting. He is a brother-in-law to the private secretary of Sir Hamar Greenwood, English Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Further arrests in the country were:-

Messrs. E. Lanning, P. McDonagh and P. Keane, of Gosalia, Co. Mayo; Mr. J. O'Connor, Glenbeigh, Co. Kerry and Mr. D. O'Riordan, Killybeglin, Co. Kerry; Mr. T. O'Keefe, Ballinacourty, Co. Limerick; Messrs. J. Nolan, T. O'Neill and J. Pender, of New Ross, Co. Wexford; Mr. Wm. Lynch, Knockdrin, King's County; Mr. J. Henry, Republican Councillor, Garvagh, Co. Derry and Mr. J. McLaughlin.

COURTMARTIAL:- The following were tried by courtmartial:-

At Belfast:-

Mr. Henry Dobbyn, Toomebridge, Co. Antrim

Messrs. James & Alphonsus Dobbyn, (sons of Henry Dobbyn)

Charge.

Possession of "Seditious" documents.
Joint possession of copy of Official Organ of I.R.A. Irish Volunteers.

At Galway:-

Messrs. John & George Joyce, John
Codyre & John Colleran, Rahoon, Co. Galway. Charge
Acting as Republican
Police & arresting a
civilian.

SENTENCES:- The following sentences have been promulgated:-

Charged with having arms:-

Mr. John Murphy, Bundoran, Co. Donegal. - Two years' imprisonment
with hard labour.

Having Arms & "Seditious" literature:-

Mr. Hugh Kirwan, Swords, Co. Dublin. - Twentyone months with
hard labour.

Mr. Peter Anderson, Pomeroy, Co. Tyrone. - One years' imprisonment.
Having "Seditious" literature:-

Mr. Patrick Munchoon, Callan, Co.
Wilkenny. - Six months with hard
labour.

Mr. John Killian, County Cley, Co. Armagh. - One year with hard labour.
Mr. John Daly, Dundalk, Co. Louth. - Two years with " "

Mr. Denis McCarthy, Tallow, Co. Waterford, was sentenced to
three months' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of having
one sporting cartridge.

Mr. John Cooney, Aghercurk, Co. Armagh, was sentenced to two
years' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of having six
rounds of ammunition and one copy of the official organ of the
Irish Volunteers. Messrs. Thomas Donnelly, Charles Maguire and
James MacMahon, Monaghan, were each sentenced to one years' im-
prisonment with hard labour on a charge of acting as Republican
police and arresting and detaining a civilian.

PRESSION:- Following an ambush of Auxiliary police near Maroom,
Co. Cork, English forces invested the town of Maroom, shops were
closed, all business suspended and no traffic allowed in the
neighbourhood except what was necessary for the distribution of
food.

ED ASSAULTS:- Pedestrians in Grafton St., Dublin, were held up
by Auxiliary police and searched at the point of the revolver. In
North Frederick St. a party of ex-soldiers about to draw army
pensions were similarly treated.

Mr. O'Connell, a New Zealander, was shot at by an English
military patrol when motoring at Listowel, Co. Kerry. His driver,
Mr. Browne, of Mallow, was injured by flying glass.

BOMBING & ARMED ASSAULT:- Auxiliary police "shot up" Cork City
during the early hours of the morning of December 1st. Three
persons were wounded, one seriously. Extensive business houses
were burned to the ground. The premises destroyed were those of
Mr. O'Gorman, clothier and Dalton's Restaurant, while the offices
of the Royal Liver Society were badly damaged. Adjoining build-
ings, including a Baptist Church, were slightly damaged. Three
ladies named Browne, who lived in a top-storey flat were cut off
by the flames and had narrow escapes from death. A boy named
Teremiah McCarthy fractured his ankle and two ribs in escaping
through an upper window. Residents who had turned out to assist
the Fire Brigade were shot at and Benjamin MacDonald (aged 14) who
had run for help was shot in both legs. Carl Johansen, a Norwegian
sailor on the SS "Tonger" was badly wounded while walking along the
quays. Earlier in the night Cornelius Balty was shot in the wrist
while standing at a street corner. Auxiliary police have caused
one million pounds' worth of damage in Cork city by incendiary
alone.

On the night of November 29th English forces descended on
Ballylongford, Co. Kerry, and "shot up" the village. They des-
troyed by fire the premises of Mr. J. N. Jellins and also set fire
to the schoolhouse and the residence of Mr. D. O'Rourke, teacher.

On November 30th, a lorry load of English forces entered
Clogheen, Co. Tipperary, and burst in the door of Mr. J. Brown's shop.
Mr. Brown was knocked down and the attendants ordered to go on their
knees. The troops then fired shots, poured petrol about and set
fire to the place. Hundreds of pounds' worth of stock were des-
troyed in the fire which destroyed the premises.

At Cahirciveen, Co. Kerry, on the same night English troops
smashed plate glass windows and looted shops in the main street.
After midnight on December 1st English troops wrecked the town
of Killarnay, Co. Kerry. The windows of fifty-seven houses, including
those of the principal shopkeepers, were smashed in with heavy
instruments.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2nd 1920.

RAIDS:- Upwards of seventy raids were carried out in Dublin district on December 1st - 2nd. The raids include searches in the Dublin County Council Offices, Parnell Sq; the Royal Veterinary College, Ballsbridge; the Veterinary Infirmary of Mr. Lambert, S. Richmond St.; the Offices of the Irish Women Workers Union and houses in the following places:-

Spencer St., Mountjoy St., Marlborough St., North Georges St., North King St., Stamer St., Capel St., and S. Richmond St, Millmount Tce., Mary's Abby, Queen's Sq., Gardiner's Place, Ross Road, Gullestan Tce., Mountshannon Rd., Rialto Bridge, Manor Place, Richmond Place, Millbourn Ave and Kilmalsham. Many houses also were searched at Rathfrins, Clonsilla and at Bray, Co. Wicklow. The number of houses searched during these raids is approximately 150.

Raids throughout the country included many in the counties of Meath, Mayo, Leitrim, Roscommon and Cork. The approximate total of houses visited is 200.

ARRESTS:- Mr. Joseph McGrath, Member for St. James's Division of Dublin City in the Republican Parliament, was arrested on the 2nd inst, by English troops. No charge was made against him. Others arrested in Dublin city without charge were:-

Mr. Thomas R. Atkins, 10 Spencer St., Republican Member of Dublin Corporation; Mr. M. Brady and M. Tarrant, 3 Spencer St.; Mr. Terence Farrell (No. 32) Wm. Toomey and his son; Donald Casey (No. 44) Jas. & B. Hanlon brothers (No. 52) Thos. Staunton (No. 33) and J. Rock, all in Mountjoy St.; Mr. E. J. Gorman, 3 Millmount Tce.; Mr. Jas. Moore, 34 Marlborough St.; Mr. T. M'Gee and P. O'Farrell, N. George's St.; Mr. Daniel Dempsey, Foreman at Messrs. O'Farrell's tobacconist, O'Connell St.; Mr. Jas. Donnelly, 61 N. King St.; Mr. M. M'Hugh, Treasurer Typographical Association (afterwards released); Mr. Jas. Redmond, 22 Stamer St.; Mr. Jas. Hampton, Mary's Abby; Mr. Wm. Berry, Campion's Hotel, Capel St.; Mr. Norman J. Lynch (No. 27) John O'Hanlon (No. 12) Jas. Lyons (No. 47) Patk. Quinn (No. 56) all of Queen's Sq.; Mr. Geo. Bould, 5 Hardwicke St.; Mr. Ptk. Franklin, Gardiner's Pl., at 1.30 a.m. Wed.; Brothers Kavanagh (2) and Mr. R. Farrell, Ross Rd.; Mr. Ptk. Gill, 7 S. Richmond Rd.; Mr. B. Byrne, Gullestan Tce.; Mr. F. O'Toole, 3 Lorne Terr., Kilmalsham; Mr. J. Whelan, Mountshannon Rd., S.C.R.; Mr. P. Ward, Rialto Bridge; Mr. Ptk. Stewart, 60 Mount Pleasant Ave.; Mr. Thos. King, Richmond Pl.; Mr. Ptk. Hardiman (17) Manor Pl.; Messrs. Thos., John and Michael Crowe, Millbourn Ave., Drumcondra; Mr. Eamonn Morrissey (17) 56 Hollybank Rd.; Mr. P. Kelly, 101, Hollybank Rd., Drumcondra; Mr. Jas. O'Connor, Republican Councillor, Rathfrins.

The following were arrested at Bray, Co. Wicklow:-

Mr. Stanislaus McConry, Br. Dargle Rd.; Mr. Peter Tier, Little Bray; Mr. P. Dacie, Mountown; Mr. Jas. Hoey, Republican Councillor & Chairman of Rathfrin Guardians.

Rev. M. J. Conroy, P.P. Kilmagna, Westpool, Co. Mayo, was arrested in his bed by English troops at 4 a.m. on the 2nd inst. Fr. Conroy is the fourth Catholic Priest now in custody without charge.

Mr. Jas. Quigley, County Surveyor of Meath, was arrested at his residence at Navan. Other Navan men arrested were:- Messrs. P. Loughran, P. MacMellis, J. Bailey, T. C. O'Reilly, Leo. McKenna (taken from his sick bed), F. R. Reilly, Brothers McCormack, Sean Mac na Míche, Principal of Navan Technical Schools & Republican Chairman of the Urban Council.

At Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo, twelve men were arrested, including Messrs. M. Haire, T. Collins, M. Ryan, F. Quinn and M. Grownell.

Mr. J. McCormack, Member of Leitrim Co. Council and Vice-Chairman of the Rural Council (No. 2) was arrested at Drumliah, Co. Antrim. Mr. T. Moore was also arrested. Messrs. Madden & Farrell of Roscommon were arrested by large forces of troops at Slieve Dawn in that county. Sixteen men whose names did not transpire were arrested in raids in Castleree district, Co. Roscommon.

MURTRIAL:- Madame de Markovics, Member for St. Patrick's Division (Dublin City) in the Republican Parliament, was tried by court-martial at the Royal Barracks, Dublin, on a charge of "Conspiring with other persons, and one Eamonn Martin, to organise and promote a certain organisation, the Hanna Brennan, for the purpose of committing murders of military and police; the drilling of men, the

carrying and using arms, and the furnishing and training of Irish Volunteers." (The Fianna Eireann is an organisation similar to that of the Boy Scouts in England and other countries. Its objects are also similar. It is indicative of the attitude of the English military towards every national institution in Ireland that this organisation of boys under 18 years should be described as having for its purposes "committing murders of military and police". The purposes for which the Fianna was formed were the teaching of the Irish language Irish history and the duties of Irish citizenship to Irish boys. No member of the Fianna can be an Irish Volunteer).

TAGE & ARMED ASSAULTS: English troops wrecked the Temperance Hall at Dunleer, Co. Louth. A gramophone and other articles were looted. The Fianna Boy Scouts Hall in Limerick City was burned to the ground on November 30th by Auxiliary police.

On the morning of the 2nd inst. English troops "shot up" the town of Fermoy, Co. Cork, and burned to the ground the drapery premises of Mr. J. Dooley, MacCurtain St. The adjoining shops of Miss Flavin and Mr. J. O'Keefe were partially destroyed and the Royal Hotel damaged. Shots were fired at residents. Previous to the burning Mr. Dooley was taken from his bed and thrown into the river. When he rose to the surface he was fired on. He eventually escaped by hiding behind the floodgates of a weir.

The Irish House, a drapery establishment, Tipperary town, the property of Messrs. Newell, Dublin and Belfast, was burned to the ground on the 2nd inst. by English forces. The entire stock was destroyed, the damage being estimated at £60,000. This building has been attacked several times recently by Crown forces who made several attempts to burn it. The shoe-making establishment of Mr. Sean Allen was set on fire on the same night. When the forces departed neighbours extinguished the flames.

In the Thurles district of Tipperary the hay & farm produce of the following was destroyed by English forces:— Messrs. M. Quinlan, farmer, Demesne, Glengocher; M. Kiely, do.; M. Quinlan, licensed vintner, do.; J. Fitzgerald, do.; E. O'Brien Shelbourne House, do.

Auxiliary police armed with revolvers stopped trams in Dublin and ordered the male occupants out to be searched.

DEEDER:— Carl Johansen, the Norwegian sailor attached to the SS. "Tonger" who was mortally wounded by Auxiliary police on the quays of Cork on the 1st inst. died on the next day at the South Infirmary.

Mr. Patrick Clancy, an Officer of the Irish Republican Army, was assassinated on the night of December 1st by a party of English military who arrested him at the house of Mr. James Hickey, Newtowndrangan, Co. Tipperary.

INQUESTS:— Mr. P. Whelan, officially appointed Coroner for North Monaghan, was charged at Belfast Assizes with having held an Inquest without having informed the police. It was stated that Whelan had informed the police of the place and hour of the Inquest. Mr. Whelan was released on bail.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4th.

RIDS:— For the fifth time in eight days English forces raided the residence at 6 Upper Pembroke St. of Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, Member for Pembroke (Dublin) Division in the Republican Parliament.

Houses in the following streets and districts were also raided:— Parnell St.; Halston St.; North King St.; South Circular Rd.; Ballybough Rd.; Pleasants St.; Camden St.; South King St.; Synge St.; Raymond St.; Reginald St.; Inchicore; Richmond Rd.; Drumscondra; Martagh Rd.; Wexford St.; Foster St.; Moore St.; Shanganagh Rd.; and many houses at Inchicore, Kimmage, Bray and Rathmines. The number of houses searched totalled one hundred and twenty.

In a raid on the house of Mrs. O'Connor, 17 Martagh Rd. the troops asked for her husband, and when Mrs. O'Connor replied that he had been dead two years the certificate of his death was demanded. Raids in the country include extensive searches in the following counties:—

Cork:— Two hundred houses in Bandon district, following an ambush on English constabulary who escaped uninjured; fifty houses in neighbourhood of Youghal; one hundred houses in Macroom district; fifteen houses in Fermoy town.

KEY:- Ten houses in Derry City.
VAL:- Six houses in Newry town and upwards of twelve in surrounding district.

ARE:- Upwards of forty houses in Connolly district and twentyfive in Kildaloe.

STREETS:- Houses in Derry, Whitehall, Ballyhealy and Fove. Total number searched - thirty-six.

ATH:- Upwards of twenty houses in Oldcastle and ten in surrounding districts.

VOI:- Twelve houses in Ballinrobe.

RESTS:- The following were arrested without charge in Dublin City and district:-

Mr. Geo. Nicolls, B.A. Solicitor, Republican Chairman of the Galway Co. Council, taken in a Dublin Hotel. He was released again last evening. Mr. Geo. Nesbitt, of Messrs. Kernan, mineral water manufacturers, who reside in Kinnage. Messrs. Liam O'Rinn, Patk. O'Rinn and Christopher O'Rinn (brothers) Sackville Gardens, Ballybough Rd. Capt. White, son of Genl. White, of Lady Smith fame. The Captain was taken to Dublin Castle. Messrs. T.F.O'Reilly, J.J.O'Reilly, and M. J.O'Reilly, 6 Up. Pembroke St. Their sister, Miss M.O'Reilly, was also placed in the lorry which took them away, but was liberated before it went off. Mr. T.S. Cuffe, 4 Pleasants St.; Messrs. J. Downey, G. Bennett, C. Carroll, P. Lonke and another young man, Bathmines. Messrs. John Nolan & Joseph McGuirk, Camden St.; Messrs. H. MacNeill, Lavin & Christopher Healy, 91 S. King St.; Mr. Patk. Masterson, Eugene St., Dolphin's Barn; Thos. & Matthew Honan No. 29; Jerh. Guilfoyle (No. 18) Synges St.; Two Brothers Keane, Raymond St.; M. Traynor, 7 Reginald St., Inchicore; Patk. Reynolds, 64 N. King St.; Frederick Schweppe, 35 Mountjoy Sq.; Thos. Wheatley, Richmond Rd. Drumcondra; T. Hennessey, Jr., Richmond Rd.; Eamon O'Connor, 17 Marta Rd.; Stephen Fay (No. 37) M. Morrissey (No. 51) Jn. Halpin (No. 183) Two O'Hanlons and Sean Kennedy (No. 22) Ed. and Richd. Travers (No. 11) Thos. Kelly (No. 207) Ed. Quigley - all of Parnell St.; Jas. Flanagan, 8 Halston St.; M. O'Flanagan, 14a Wexford St.; Patk. Williams, Wm. Carroll (18) E. Kirk (invalid, recently discharged from hospital), S. Egan, Wm. Murray, - Foster St.; Paul Shanaghan & Lawrence Keagan, Moore St.; Martin Wilson, Shanganagh Rd.; Leo M'Keown, Jn. Hyland & Thos. Mooney, Main St., Bray. Three men in Townsend St. whose names have not yet transpired. Mr. P. Ward, Glenmaluro House, S. Circular Rd.

The following were arrested throughout the country:-

Messrs. J. Biggins, T. Cronin, P. Hare, T. Collins, L. Ryan & A.W. Quinn, all of Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo; Mr. J. Caganagh, 17 Alexandra Pl. Derry City; Messrs. Patk., Michael & Denis Lynch; P. Moran, P. Vaughan & J. Connellan, all of Connolly district, Co. Clare; Messrs. P. Guerin & P. Rohan, Republican County Councillor, Killahee, Co. Clare; Mr. Quish, Naas, Co. Kildare; Messrs. Gleeson, McEnroe & T. McCabe, Co. Councillor, Oldcastle, Co. Meath; Messrs. P. Donlan & J. Mackon, Republican District Councillors; P. Leonard & J. Gilhocley, all of Co. Westmeath; Two brothers named Benson, Ballisodare, Co. Sligo; Mr. J. Crann, Geevagh, Co. Sligo; Messrs. Long & O'Shea, Victoria Cross, Cork.

SENTENCES:- Mr. Benjamin Hickey, Killenure, Co. Tipperary, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour for escaping from Mountjoy Prison on March 29th last while serving a sentence of one year on a political charge. Mr. Joseph W. Keane, 26 Pleasants St. Dublin, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of writing statements "likely to cause disaffection". Other sentences were passed as follows:-

Charged with having arms:-

Mr. John Dwyer, Ballymount, Co. Kildare -- 18 months with hard labour.
Mr. Cameron Finlay, Linenhall St. Derry. -- 6 months with hard labour.

Ammunition:-

Mr. Jas. Lawler, New St., Kilkenny -- 6 months, hard labour for 3 sporting cartridge
Mr. Francis Lavery, Rosemary St. Belfast. -- 3 months with hard labour for 5 cartridges.

Seditious literature:-

Mr. W. Loughman, Kilkenny -- 64 days with hard labour.
Mr. M. Parker, Main St., Westford ditto.
Mr. Daniel Dempsey, Sheares St., Cork ditto.

Mr. John McCormack, Narrow W.St.; Drogheda, Co.Louth, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of acting as a Republican policeman and prohibiting the unauthorised sale of liquor in an unlicensed premises.

OPPRESSION:- English military at Belfast turned out at the funeral of Mr. Sean O'Carroll, who was murdered by Auxiliary police at his lodgings in Ardee, Co. Louth, and forcibly prevented a large crowd of people from following the remains. The military drove their armoured car behind the hearse and some mourners who were permitted to attend. Several lorries, on one of which there was mounted a Lewis Gun, brought up the rear.

English military authorities suppressed a Christmas Fair and market held annually in Ballymote, Co.Sligo.

LABOURERS:- The Village Halls at Geelvagh, Cleann, Co. Sligo, were burned down by English troops.

MURDERS:- Three men, named James Bogloy, James O'Donoghue and John Galvin, of Bandon, Co.Cork, were shot dead by Auxiliary police while walking along the road near Bandon on the night of the 2nd instant.

SEIZURES:- English Auxiliary police commandeered a motor lorry on the streets of Dublin. It belonged to Messrs. Baird & Co., Lower Abbey Street.

The Auxiliaries called at the shop of Mr. Maurice Collins, Farnell St., Dublin, and removed a notice on the shop door stating that the shop had been closed by order of the forces of the Crown. (The shop was forcibly closed by these forces on the 29th November.)

English military commandeered Galway Town Hall.

English constabulary commandeered the private residence of Mr. J. Carroll, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND ASSASSINATION.

CONSTABULARY CRIMES WHICH PASS WITHOUT NOTICE.

On the morning of Sunday, November 21st, fourteen English Secret Service officers were shot dead in their homes in Dublin. The subsequent English Press comments were marked with extreme bitterness.

The London "Daily Telegraph" said:-

"Homoidal blackguardism never yet prevailed against administrative firmness and courage. In the end it is crushed as this monstrous manifestation of it will assuredly be."

The London "Evening Standard" referred to them as:-

"These detestable crimes."

The London "Morning Post" said:-

"These are unspeakable crimes..... In all ages assassination has been the refuge of desperate and fanatical men; but never has it been preached and practised with such boldness, malevolence and concerted determination as in our time."

The London "Daily Chronicle" called it

"An orgy of cold-blooded massacre."

The London "Times" said:-

"Deeds such as these find no warrant in any kind of civilised warfare.... To murders such as these there is but one answer -- the sternest and most unflinching vindication of the law."

But prior to November 21st fifty-three assassinations of men, young and old, crippled and invalided, were committed openly by English Constabulary and military in Ireland, and no protest of any kind was raised by the English Press, with the exception of mild and guarded references in one or two London journals. The following are the details of the deliberate murder in or near their homes of fifty-three Irishmen and boys. None of the casual killings of defenceless people by military and constabulary -- of which there were eighty-two from January 1st 1920 to November 21st 1920 -- is mentioned in this list. In each case the victim was selected to be murdered and was murdered:-

Alderman Thomas McCurtain, Lord Mayor of Cork, shot dead in his home by constabulary at 1.30 a.m. on the morning of March 20th 1920.
James MacCarthy, shot dead in his home at Thurles, Co. Tipperary by constabulary at 1 a.m. on the morning of March 29th. He was mistaken for his brother, Michael, who is a Republican Councillor.
Thomas Dwyer, shot dead in his home at Bouladuff, Co. Tipperary by constabulary at 12.30 a.m. on the morning of March 30th.
Thomas Mulholland, I.R.A., Dundalk, Co. Louth, shot dead in the public street by Constabulary on the evening of April 17th.
Cornelius Crowley, a crippled bed-ridden boy, shot dead in his bed at Bantry, Co. Cork by constabulary in the presence of his mother and sisters in the early morning of June 25th.
Thomas Harris, an epileptic, shot dead in his home at Brurea, Co. Limerick by military officers in the afternoon of July 29th.
James Mulcahy, shot dead in an inn at Nickar, Co. Limerick, by military on the night of July 31st.
Patrick Lynch, (aged 48) sole support of his sisters and father, taken from his home at Hospital, Co. Limerick and shot dead by military on the night of August 14th.
Edward Pageta, seized by a party of constabulary in the Peoples Park, Limerick City, on the afternoon of August 15th and beaten to death by them.
John O'Connell, I.R.A., captured by military outside his mother's home at Derrygallon, Co. Cork and shot dead by them at mid-day on August 16th.
Patrick Clancy, I.R.A., captured by military outside the residence of Mrs. O'Connell, Derrygallon, and bayoneted and jumped upon by them (his ribs were

fractured and one lung was burst) at midday on August 16th. He died Aug. 17th.
John Buckley, Secretary of the Sinn Fein Executive at Midleton, Co. Cork, arrested by military in his home and shot dead by them while in their custody on August 27th.

James Quirke, I.R.A.: taken from his bed in Galway City by a party of ten constabulary and shot dead in the public street at 4.30 a.m. on Sept. 9th.
James Lawless and John Gibbons, I.R.A.: taken from their homes at Balbriggan, Co. Dublin, by "Black and Tans" on the morning of September 21st, and shot and bayoneted to death by them for refusing to give information.

John Aloysius Lynch: Republican Councillor and Registrar of Courts, shot dead in bed by a party of Secret Service Officers at the Royal Exchange Hotel, Dublin, at 2 a.m. on September 22nd.

Thomas Connole, Patrick Linnane and Patrick J. Lehane, taken from their homes at Ennistymon and Lahinch, Co. Clare on the morning of September 22nd and shot dead by "Black & Tans." Daniel Lehane (aged 60) father of Patrick J. Lehane, was mortally wounded on the same occasion for refusing to give information as to the whereabouts of his sons. He died on October 26th.

John Gayner, John McFadden and Edward Trodden: shot dead in their homes at Belfast City by Constabulary in the early morning of September 26th.

John O'Hanlon: shot dead outside his home at Lackagh, Turlongmore, Co. Galway by Auxiliary Police in the early morning of October 2nd.

Patrick Thompson of Lisnadaragh, Co. Westmeath, held up and shot dead by constabulary in the public street on the night of October 6th.

Professor Carolan: shot and mortally wounded by Secret Service Officers at his home at Fernside, Drumcondra, Dublin, in the early morning of October 12th, for refusing to give information. Prof. Carolan died on October 27th.

James Lehane, I.R.A.: taken from the shop in which he worked at Ballymeekera, Co. Cork, and shot dead in the public street by "Black & Tans" on the evening of October 15th.

John Connolly: arrested on September 30th by military in his home at Bandon, Co. Cork, and found murdered near the military barracks on the evening of October 15th.

Peter O'Garra: (aged 56) of Manor Street, Dublin, shot dead in his home by Auxiliary police at 2 a.m. on October 16th, for refusing to disclose the whereabouts of his sons.

Henry O'Kelly, I.R.A.: taken prisoner by military at the Banba Hall, Dublin, at 9 p.m. on October 17th, marched up a neighbouring laneway and shot dead.

Frank and Edward O'Dwyer: brothers of Ballydavid, Co. Tipperary, taken from their beds by Secret Service Officers and shot dead in the yard attached to their farmhouse in the presence of their families in the early morning of October 18th.

Patrick Doyle, of Ballinagare, Castlereagh, Co. Roscommon, taken from his home at 11.30 p.m. on October 18th and shot dead by constabulary.

Michael S. Walsh: Republican Councillor of Galway City, taken from his home at 10 p.m. on October 20th and shot dead. His body was thrown into the harbour.

Michael Ryan: of Curraghduff, Co. Tipperary, Registrar of the local Republican Court, shot dead in bed where he was lying ill with pneumonia, by Secret Service officers in the presence of his sisters at 12.30 a.m.

Wilbert Gleeson, of Fingahy, Co. Tipperary, shot dead in his home in the presence of his father by Secret Service Officers at 5.30 a.m. on Oct. 25th. The officers came to the house to murder William Gleeson's brother. He was not at home and they shot William dead.

James Sherlock, I.R.A.: of Skerries, E4, Dublin, taken from his home at 2.30 a.m. on October 27th by Auxiliary Police and shot dead.

John Conroy (not Conroy as previously stated) taken from his home at Rathconner, Co. Roscommon in the early morning of November 3rd and shot dead by Auxiliary Police.

John and Thomas O'Brien: taken from a friend's house near Nenagh, Co. Tipperary on November 5th, and shot dead by "Black and Tans."

Christopher Luck, I.R.A.: shot dead in a friend's house at Ballingearry, Co. Cork, by Auxiliary Police at 11 a.m. on November 10th.

Francis Hoffman, I.R.A.: held up by Auxiliary police on the public road at Farmer's Bridge, Co. Kerry, asked his name, and when he gave it, placed against the wall and shot dead in the afternoon of November 10th.

Michael McMahon, I.R.A., John Egan, I.R.A., both of Scariff, Co. Clare, and John Connolly, I.R.A. and Michael Connolly, I.R.A., both of Whitegate, Co. Clare, all shot dead on the Bridge of Killaloe, Co. Clare, on the

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Henry O'Kelly, I.R.A. taken prisoner by military at the Nanba Hall, Dublin, at 9 p.m. on October 17th, marched up a neighbouring laneway and shot dead.

Frank and Edward O'Dwyer:- brothers of Ballydavid, Co. Tipperary, taken from their beds by Secret Service Officers and shot dead in the yard attached to their farmhouse in the presence of their families in the early morning of October 18th.

Patrick Doyle, of Ballinagare, Castlerea, Co. Roscommon, taken from his home at 11.30 p.m. on October 18th and shot dead by constabulary.

Michael S. Walsh, Republican Councillor of Galway City, taken from his home at 10 p.m. on October 20th and shot dead. His body was thrown into the harbour.

Michael Ryan:- of Curraghduff, Co. Tipperary, Registrar of the local Republican Court, shot dead in bed where he was lying ill with pneumonia, by Secret Service officers in the presence of his sisters at 12.30 a.m.

William Steenson, of Fingahy, Co. Tipperary, shot dead in his home in the presence of his father by Secret Service Officers at 3.30 a.m. on Oct. 25th. The officers came to the house to murder William Gleeson's brother. He was not at home and they shot William dead.

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Christopher Luce, I.R.A. shot dead in a friend's house at Ballingearry, Co. Cork, by Auxiliary Police at 11 a.m. on November 10th.

Francis Hoffman, I.R.A. held up by Auxiliary police on the public road at Farmer's Bridge, Co. Kerry, asked his name, and when he gave it, placed against the wall and shot dead in the afternoon of November 10th.

Michael McMahon, I.R.A., John Egan, I.R.A., both of Scariff, Co. Clare, and John Connolly, I.R.A. and Michael Connolly, I.R.A., both of Whitegate, Co. Clare, all shot dead on the Bridge of Killahee, Co. Clare, on the

night of November 17th, by constabulary who nine hours previously had taken them into custody.

Patrick Hanley (aged 17) Member of the Pianna, (National Boy Scouts), and Eugene P'Connell, shot dead in bed in the presence of their families by constabulary at Cork City on the night of November 17th - 18th.

James Coleman shot dead in his home in the presence of his wife at Cork City at 4.20 a.m. on November 18th by constabulary.

Thomas Glanville, I.R.A. shot dead in the public road at Killinstry, Co. Tipperary, by Auxiliary Police in the evening of November 19th.

James O'Neill and Michael Blake of Limerick City shot dead near Limerick Junction by constabulary on the evening of November 20th. O'Neill had the previous day been acquitted by courtmartial of a charge of murdering a constable. Michael Blake's brother (for whom he was mistaken) had been similarly acquitted.

Rev. Fr. Michael Griffin, Catholic Priest of Galway City, taken from his home after midnight on November 14th by Auxiliary police and found murdered on November 20th.

CORRECTION.

In the IRISH BULLETIN for December 1st - 2nd, Volume 3, No. 64, a number of casualties among the constabulary and military forces in Ireland were classed as "Casualties in Armed Conflicts." In the following cases there is no independent evidence of a conflict:-

Const. P. Cooney, shot dead at Granard, Co. Longford, November 1st.
Sergt. Fallon, shot dead at Ballymote, Co. Sligo. November 3rd.
Lieut. Hambleton, shot dead near Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, November 5th.
Const. Turner, shot dead at Ballybrack, Co. Kerry, November 9th.
Sergt. O'Donoghue, shot dead at Cork City, November 17th.
Const. Maurice Quirke, mortally wounded at Cappquin, Co. Waterford, November 27th.
County Inspector Madden, wounded at Cork City, November 25th.

S N D.

OFFICIAL ASSASSINS COME "STRAIGHT TO HEADQUARTERS."

THE CASE OF JOSEPH HOWLEY.

In yesterday's issue of the IRISH BULLETIN it was shown that from March 20th 1920 to November 20th 1920 fifty-three Irishmen were assassinated in or near their homes by members of the English Armed Forces in Ireland. From November 21st to December 6th 1920 the following seventeen men were selected for assassination and were assassinated:-

Richard McKee, I.R.A., Dublin, November 22nd.
 Peter Clancy, I.R.A., Dublin, November 22nd.
 Conor Clune, Raheen, Co. Clare (at Dublin), November 22nd.
 James McCann, I.R.A., Rish, Co. Dublin, November 22nd.
 Thomas Flynn, I.R.A., Tarmen, Co. Roscommon, November 23rd.
 Denis O'Connell, Kildorrery, Co. Cork, November 23rd.
 Michael Moran, I.R.A., near Galway City, November 24th.
 Thomas Doyle, Dublin, November 25th.
 Denis Carey, I.R.A., Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, November 25th.
 Mortimer Duggan, Broadford, Co. Limerick, November 26th.
 Sean O'Carroll, Ardee, Co. Louth, November 30th.
 Patrick Tierney, Ardee, Co. Louth, November 30th.
 Patrick Clancy, I.R.A., Newtowndrangan, Co. Tipperary, December 1st.
 Joseph Howley, I.R.A., Oranmore, Co. Galway, (at Dublin), December 4th.
 Thomas Hands, Skerries, Co. Dublin, December 5th.
 Two brothers Loughnane at Gort, Co. Galway, December 5th.

None of those named in this list was killed by indiscriminate fire by military or constabulary — (twenty-five such casual killings occurred from November 21st to December 6th). None of those named in this list was killed in action. All were defenceless when they were done to death by official assassins. They were murdered with the object of terrorising the Irish Nation. For consumption abroad official reports were issued describing these assassinations under the various official euphemisms for murder "shot while attempting to escape," "shot while resisting arrest," etc. But in Ireland the English Military Government does not hide that these men were murdered because they were believed to have been prominent in the struggle for Irish Independence. The following is an illustration of the official method of explaining away official assassinations to those resident outside of Ireland:-

Joseph Howley (aged 25) of Aranmore, Co. Galway, was assassinated upon leaving the Broadstone Railway Station, Dublin, on Saturday, December 4th, at 6.20 p.m. Those who assassinated him were members of the Royal Irish Constabulary. An eyewitness of the occurrence gave the following description of it to Representatives of the Press:-

"I distinctly heard four shots and saw a tall man in civilian dress 211 about six yards from the lamp in the right-hand side of the canal bridge. Immediately afterwards I heard a whistle. I saw a motor approach at a fast pace and a number of men whom I could not distinguish as being in uniform or civilian dress, jump into it and drive off towards the City. Apart from the light of a solitary lamp on the bridge, the surroundings were in darkness and the place was just then deserted, other passengers being scattered along the route from the platform and others having been driven away in vehicles. The unfortunate victim was alone at the time."

Mr. O'Kelly of Mayo, another eye-witness stated:-

"I saw a young man, apparently about thirty, wearing something like a trench coat, lying on the roadway bleeding profusely from the left-hand side of the head. He was seemingly in great agony, groaning and moaning. A lady was bending over him praying."

These statements of eyewitnesses were published in the Dublin Sunday Press of December 5th. It was not at that time known by whom Howley had been shot. No attempt was made in the Press to suggest that he had been shot by members of the English Armed Forces. Two Dublin morning papers sent representatives to the scene of the tragedy on Saturday evening. The following facts were elicited by the inquiries (independent of one another) of the representatives

of these two journals:-

Howley was alone at the time the shots were fired at him. When he witnessed the tragedy saw no attempt being made to arrest him. No person approached him so closely as to seize him. No order to halt was heard. Whoever shot Howley were standing concealed nearby. The shots were fired as he passed under the one lighted lamp in the immediate neighbourhood. When he had fallen those who fired the shots whistled for a waiting motor-car. It drove up: a number of men jumped in and drove away towards the city, leaving Howley, still alive, but bleeding to death on the curb. A woman was the first to come to his assistance. Others came immediately afterwards. One of these latter telephoned for the City ambulance. The ambulance arrived in a few minutes, and Howley, still alive, was placed upon a stretcher and was about to be placed in the ambulance when an armoured car drove up. A military officer and some soldiers came from the car and examined Howley's body. It was pointed out that Howley was in great agony and needed instant medical attention. Nevertheless the military party seized the dying man and carried him in an armoured car to Dublin Castle.

These facts were ascertained before it was known by whom Howley had been killed. They were published on the morning of December 5th, while the origin of the shooting was still a mystery. That point is important. Sir Edgar Greenwood protests that there is a kind of Press conspiracy to blacken the characters of his police and military. In this case military or police were not concerned at the time the tragedy was investigated by Press Representatives or at the time the result of these investigations were published. The military and constabulary were first implicated in the assassination by an official report issued late on the night of December 5th. This official report is as follows:-

"A patrol was waiting for wanted men at Broadstone Station on Saturday evening. Their orders were to arrest any wanted person at or leaving the station. One of the constables recognised a man named Howley who was known to be a desperate Sinn Féiner and who has long been 'in the run.' He was wanted for complicity in outrage and murder in Galway. The constables followed Howley until he was separated from the rest of the passengers leaving the station. One of the constables stopped forward to carry out the arrest while a second man covered him from possible attack. There is usually a picket of Sinn Féiners at this station and well-known criminals often have armed escorts. Howley was accompanied by another man. When the constable carrying out the arrest seized Howley he broke away and dived on one side at the same time putting his hand to his coat pocket. The man who was with him took to his heels. Both the constable carrying out the arrest and the constable covering him fired at Howley and one of them fired twice after the second man. On these patrols it is arranged that a car is always ready in order to take persons who are arrested into custody. The car drove up at a pre-arranged signal. The constables entered it and came straight to Headquarters. Military with an armoured car were sent out and soon brought in the body. A military inquiry in lieu of inquest will be held on Monday."

It is clear that this official report was compiled after the publication in the Dublin Sunday Press of the eyewitness accounts of the tragedy. There is evidence of an anxiety to admit certain awkward features of the occurrence which had been reported, but to rot these features of any sinister meaning. The official report admits that (a) when Howley was shot those who had shot him signalled for a motor-car and drove away; (b) they left Howley bleeding to death and they neither sent nor brought him medical assistance (c) though they had been provided with a motor-car specially to take any persons arrested they did not take the wounded man with them but "came straight to Headquarters."

The official report is itself damning evidence that this was an assassination, officially ordered, officially carried out, and that those who carried it out had orders to report at once to Dublin Castle. Constables -- i.e. officers for the protection of public life and property -- do not come "straight to Headquarters" leaving a man they have mortally wounded lying on a public footpath unless they have very definite instructions on the point.

But an analysis of the whole official report is instructive

"A Patrol was waiting for wanted men."
It is in the body of the report implied that only two constables made up this patrol although Sir Edgar Greenwood is constantly stating that all "wanted men" in Ireland carry arms.

"Their instructions were to arrest."
It is clear that if there were only two constables in this patrol they had other "duties" than effecting the arrest of wanted men.

"One of the constables recognised Howley who was known to be a desperate Sinn Féiner."
The suggestion is that Howley was not expected. The fact is the constabulary

of his arrival and were there to effect his assassination. The official report declares that the patrol (of two constables) decided to arrest this "desperate Sinn Féiner" although

"Howley was accompanied by another man"

and although

"There is usually a picket of Sinn Féiners at this Station and well-known criminals often have armed escorts."

Thus surrounded by armed enemies

"the constable carrying out the arrest seized Howley."

Howley, however,

"broke away, dived on one side at the same time putting his hand to his coat pocket" and "the man who was with him took to his heels."

Then the two constables

"fired at Howley, and one of them fired twice after the second man."

But the mysterious second man escaped. Evidently without waiting to see what injury they had caused to Howley, the pre-arranged signal was given, the car, (provided to take the arrested man), drove up, and

"the constables entered it and came straight to Headquarters."

Later:

"military with an armoured car were sent out and soon brought in the body."

The official report does not mention that the body was taken from the ambulance attendants after an argument. But it does state that it was brought in an armoured car not to Hospital but to Dublin Castle. Howley was then alive. He died at 12 midnight on Saturday, December 4th.

The official report makes no mention of arms having been found on Howley's person.

This official report, as many others, is an invention sufficiently impressive to secure acceptance in the English Press, but also sufficiently vague to convince the Irish people that Howley was officially assassinated because he was a "desperate Sinn Féiner" and that others might expect the same treatment if they persisted in their support of the Sinn Féin Movement.

H N D.

DUBLIN CASTLE'S WEEKLY CONFESSION OF FAILURE.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS WHICH DO NOT CLASS MURDERS BY POLICE AS CRIME.

On October 15th 1920, Dublin Castle began to issue a weekly statement to the Press which it called:

"AN OFFICIAL SURVEY OF IRISH AFFAIRS."

The object of this statement was to prove week by week the success of the Restoration of Order in Ireland Act in suppressing "crime and lawlessness." It was evidently believed in Dublin Castle on October 15th that they had broken the Republican Movement and could from week to week supply the supporters of Repression with proof of the wisdom of "stern measures." But the optimism which prompted the English Military Government to originate weekly reports of the effectiveness of its terrorism in Ireland has not justified itself as the following excerpts from these reports show.

The first report published in the Press of October 15th struck a triumphant note & explained the hopes with which the issue of this weekly survey was begun:-

"The lessening of serious crimes which is noticeable in the official return of outrages for the week ending October 9th suggests that the measures taken to restore order have at least made the commission of crime more difficult than it had been. Raids for arms have fallen from 53 to 22 since the corresponding week of the previous month. Raids on mails for official correspondence have also decreased though not so strikingly, the number during the week being 38 as compared with 53 for the corresponding week of September."

On October 21st the second survey appeared. It dealt with the week ending October 16th. Its note was less triumphant:-

"The statistics of crimes for the week show a slight decrease in political offences. Mail raiding has not slackened and casualties have been very severe. Seven persons have been killed and eight wounded as against two killed and four wounded during the previous week. Six empty police barracks were destroyed."

In the Press of October 29th the official "survey" for the week ending Oct. 23rd was published. It endeavoured to prove by assertions something which the facts it contained disproved. It said:-

"A statistical return of outrages for the week ended Oct. 23rd tends to support the view that the policy of lawlessness is not only becoming increasingly difficult in face of the measures being taken for suppressing it, but is gradually losing favour with the more responsible elements among its advocates. Such improvement, however, as has been effected in the general state of the country has not yet had the result of lessening the dangers to which the military and police forces are exposed. The casualties in both forces has again been heavy -- namely seven police and three military -- the same total as for the previous week."

Again on November 5th the claim of success is made, but the proofs of success are absent. "The official survey of Irish Affairs" published on that date said:-

"The statistics of outrages during the week ending Nov. 1st point to a steady decline in the total amount of political crime, but the campaign of guerilla warfare against the armed forces of the Crown has been waged with increased intensity during the week. The casualties during the week-end have been very heavy, seven police being killed and wounded within the thirty-six hours preceding the night of 31st Oct.... The military casualties for the week were three killed and four wounded.... Raids on mails slightly increased as compared with those of the preceding week, the figures being 28 and 25 respectively. Raids on private houses for arms number 11 as against 6 in the previous week."

The best claim the official survey issued on November 12th could make was that the mails had been raided four times less in the week ending Nov. 8th than in the previous week, and that the raids for arms were also less numerous. It said:-

"An increased intensity of guerilla warfare against the armed forces of the Crown has again been the outstanding feature of the week.... As

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a result of the many outrages committed during the week police casualties have reached an exceptionally high figure, the total of killed and wounded being 34 as compared with 10 for the week preceding. Military casualties slightly decreased as regards killed and wounded, but ten soldiers were captured in an ambush at Piltown, Co. Waterford....Raids upon mails fell from 32 to 26 and raids for arms from 11 to 4." On November 19th the official survey permitted itself the luxury of its original optimism and hazarded the opinion that the violence of the previous weeks was "a temporary interruption of a steady decline in outrage and violence." It said:-

"The wave of violent crime which followed the death of the Lord Mayor of Cork appears to have spent its force and the week's return of outrages shews that the country has been much less disturbed than during the previous fortnight. The numbers of outrages for the week are in fact lower than for any previous week during the past three months and indicate that the rise of the preceding fortnight was merely a temporary interruption of a steady decline in outrage and violence. A gratifying feature in the reduction of police casualties which fell from 34 killed and wounded to 10...Raids on mails fell from 30 to 23 and raids for arms from 8 to 4."

But the optimism of Dublin Castle and its hazarded opinion of a "temporary interruption" found no support in its official survey of the week ending Nov. 22nd. which was issued to the Press on November 27th. It said:-

"A week of comparative calm in which the number of serious outrages fell to the lowest on record for the past six months has been succeeded by a week-end of tragic frightfulness without parallel in the history of Ireland since the Rebellion Week of 1916. In the space of 48 hours no less than 38 persons met with violent deaths and 79 with wounds or injuries....Police casualties during the week are three killed and two wounded. Two of the three murders (one in Cork City on the 17th inst. and the other in Newry on the 21st inst) were isolated acts of cold-blooded assassination....The statistics of minor outrages for the week are exceedingly light...Raids upon mails fell from 26 to 16." On December 3rd the latest "official survey of Irish affairs" was published. It dealt with the events of the week ending November 27th. It said:-

"The appalling tragedy at Macroom in which fifteen members of the Auxiliary Police Division...have fallen victims to the hands of assassins overshadows all other events of the week....Apart from this terrible affair the police casualties for the week numbered one killed and eight wounded....Military casualties for the week were one officer and two other ranks killed and one officer and two other ranks wounded.... Raids on mails increased from 21 to 24 and raids for arms from 3 to 5.... Despite the continued succession of murderous attacks upon forces of the Crown there is evidence that the main body of Irish opinion has suffered a severe shock to its self-respect by the atrocities committed in the name of Irish Nationality."

This latest official survey contained one remarkable paragraph:-
"The disclosure of the plans for extending the campaign of violence to English towns which received such striking confirmation a few days later in the incendiary outbreak in Liverpool, has revealed the Republican extremists as outlaws against civilisation with whom it is not possible for any Government to treat, and the recognition of this fact must soon tend to destroy whatever hold they may still possess on the confidence of a section of the Irish people."

Although this official publication purports to be an "official survey of Irish affairs" never since its inception has it mentioned the sacking of Irish towns and villages or the murders and other outrages committed by the constabulary and military in Ireland. In the survey of the week ending Nov. 8th the burning of fifteen houses and shops in Granard, the wrecking of fourteen others, the destruction of shops, creameries, crops and farmhouses in Ballymote, Tralee, Nenagh, Ballymuff and other places are ignored. Neither does the survey mention the eight murders committed by the English forces during that week.

The survey of the week ending November 15th ignores the wrecking of newspaper offices, the general burnings of shops, crops and farmhouses, the flogging of suspects and the seven murders of civilians by constabulary or military.

The survey of the week ending November 22nd, though it refers to the "cold-blooded assassination" of Sergt. O'Donoghue, R.I.C. at Cork City on November 17th, makes no mention of the three men murdered in their beds

the same night by constabulary or of the eighteen other murders (exclusive of the Croke Park killings and the murders of prisoners in Dublin Castle) committed by the Crown forces during that week. It also fails to "survey" the destruction of creameries, the burning of farmhouses and peasants' cottages or the flogging of suspects which occurred during that week.

Finally "the survey of Irish Affairs" for the week ending November 29th does not include the seven murders committed by constabulary or military, or the wholesale incendiarism which took place in that week in the counties of Cork, Kerry, Galway, Roscommon and Sligo. But it suddenly discovers that the burning of two warehouses in Liverpool and the attempt to fire thirteen others

"has revealed the Republican extremists as outlaws against civilisation with whom it is not possible for any Government to treat."

The "Official Survey of Irish Affairs" which was begun to prove their effectiveness, is an abject confession of the failure of Mr. Lloyd George's "measures, most stern." It is also an admission that general murder, incendiarism and arson are committed by the agents of Dublin Castle and are committed with its approval since none of these acts is included in this survey of "crime and lawlessness in Ireland."

E. N. D.

THE SUGGESTED TRUCE.

A LETTER FROM A MINISTER OF DAIL EIREANN.

On Monday, December 6th 1920, a report appeared in the "Irish Independent" which purported to describe negotiations said to have taken place at the English Foreign Office with a view to arriving at a truce in Ireland. In the course of this report it was said:-

"This much was definitely agreed upon, That in the event of the negotiations between the two sides materialising, the safety of Michael Collins (whose life it transpired in the initial talks at The Foreign Office would not be guaranteed) was to be assured."

On Tuesday, December 7th 1920, the following letter addressed to the Editor of the "Irish Independent" by Mr. Michael Collins, Minister of Finance in the Cabinet of Dail Eireann was published in that Journal:-

"There was no such agreement. No person in Ireland or anywhere else had any authority to use my name. My personal safety does not matter and does not count as a factor in the question of Ireland's right. I thank no one for refraining from murdering me.

At the present moment there is a very grave danger that the country may be stampeded on false promises and foolish ill-timed actions. We must stand up against that danger. My advice to the people is 'Hold Fast.' "

For insertion in the issue of the "Irish Independent" of the following day, (Wednesday, December 8th) Mr. Michael Collins addressed to the Editor of that paper a letter amplifying his previous communication.

At 1.30 a.m. on the morning of the 8th of December, the following incident occurred in the office of the "Irish Independent.":-

Three or four armed auxiliary officers rushed the "Independent" Office and commenced operations by cutting off the wire room. They asked about the letter written by Mr. Michael Collins which had appeared in Tuesday's issue.

One of the sub-editorial staff was questioned and said that the copy was supplied by another member of the staff whom he named. This member of the staff was ordered before the auxiliary police who held revolvers at his head and demanded from him the address on the letter from Mr. Collins. He refused to give any information. The auxiliary police then demanded the "copy" from which the letter had been set up. It was produced and was found to be in the handwriting of the member of the staff who had supplied it. Thereupon, a lengthy cross-examination of this journalist began. The auxiliary police made many threats and references were made to dead bodies in the Liffey, etc. The journalist still refused to give any information as to where he got the letter. He was asked for his own address and gave the street but refused to give the number of the house. He did not sleep in that house on the night of Tuesday -- Wednesday.

In consequence of this incident the "Irish Independent" did not publish the second letter from Mr. Collins. The following is a copy of this letter:-

" 7th December 1920.

The Editor, "Irish Independent."

A. Chara,

As everyone knows pretty well the circumstances of my existence it will not be surprising that my statement was so brief yesterday. I do not see the papers early and difficulties of distance and touch add to the delays. There are a good many things that might profitably be said at this juncture, and a good many things have been said that might, with equal profit, have been left unsaid.

The one thing that needs greatest emphasis is that Ireland at the General Election of 1918 chose its representatives, and these representatives alone are competent to express the will of the Irish people. The head of these representatives is Present Eamon de Valera who is at

present in the U.S.A., but is, and has been at all times, in close touch with his colleagues. Mr. Arthur Griffith, who has acted in his place all through the President's absence, has been seized and thrown into prison, where he is no longer free to confer with his colleagues. It is while those two heads of our movement are so placed that others rush in to talk 'truce' and to talk of the willingness to have peace. As if Ireland were the aggressor. Ireland has always wished for peace; but Ireland is not the aggressor. Her acts of force are acts of self-defence. If the aggression ceases there will be no longer any need for defence. But is the aggression ceasing? Look at the enemy acts of the last few days — continuous hunting of members of Dail Eireann, arrest of six members of the Dublin Corporation who had met to carry on the civic business of their city; raids, imprisonments, deaths from all over the country. Everywhere the enemy has gone on with his attack. Let us drop talking and get on with our work. In this regard I hope everyone will have read two excellent letters published this morning; one was signed 'Watchman' and appeared in the 'Irish Independent'; the other was from 'An Old Officer' and appeared in the 'Freeman's Journal.' They are a ray of light in the shadows caused by the ill-timed intrusion of the well-meaning. They both state the position with clearness — Watch and Wait. This movement of ours may at any time be placed face to face with a situation more critical than any which has yet confronted it. Everyone in Ireland has reason to be profoundly distrustful of English politicians of all schools, and we have learned to be more distrustful of their promises than of their threats. Prepare to meet their threats, but let their promises be realised. Then we can bestow thanks according to value. Their peace talk at the present moment is a promise unfulfilled. Until it is fulfilled the splendid men and women in this movement must carry on as before. Remember their past efforts to break Sinn Fein. The present moves look like a resumption of these — a renewed attempt to revert to the position of always facing our Nation. There was a Convention: Sinn Fein got on with its work. There was a General Election, and English politicians did all they could to divide Sinn Fein from Labour. There was no division and the national position was maintained unbroken. An effort was then made to appeal to 'moderate' feeling, but the popular movement went on unhooding. Now is the time to ensure that what the enemy has not been able to do by force or fraud or political wile, he shall not do by propagandist jugglery or the pleasant peace talk variety. Wait for the fulfilment of the promises. Meanwhile get on with the work.

More insidious than the foolish talk is the gross misrepresentation. Be assured that I would not trouble you with this note at all but for the unarranted and most objectionable use of my name in yesterday's issue of your paper. It needs to be repeated again that my name was used without my sanction, knowledge or authority. No question of my safety is of any consequence or consideration in such circumstances. One thing, however, is made clear by the negotiator — that is, that the English Government had definitely decided upon taking my life. Heretofore, prisoners have been reported killed in resisting arrest, in attempting to escape after capture, but here is direct proof of actual Government responsibility.

Of equal danger is the general misrepresentation which is indulged in, and which is allowed to pass for one reason or another. To-day, for instance, you give prominence to a most invidious suggestion by some unknown English correspondent. 'The suggestion is now made,' said he, 'that Mr. Griffith was taken into custody in order that he might negotiate more freely and safely.' Does anyone think that Mr. Griffith will be so foolish as to negotiate with anybody from behind prison bars, away from his followers and from his movement? But a more prominent figure from England does not hesitate to do his part in the campaign of misrepresentation. According to a 'Daily Chronicle' interviewer, Mr. Arthur Henderson is represented as saying that 'he came into contact with every school of thought — political, religious and economic.' From this people may think he has been in consultation with Dail Eireann. Such is not the case. On his own initiative he went into Mountjoy to see Mr. Griffith. He said to Mr. Griffith that he had come to help him to get a truce. Mr. Griffith replied that we were not asking a truce — that if one were offered we did not reject it, but we did not ask for it. That is the position.

Do care,

MICHAEL COLLINS."

WAR ON THE WOUNDED.

THE ENGLISH IN IRELAND SURPASS THE GERMANS IN BRUSSELS.

It is actually true to say that life was safer in Brussels during the German occupation than it is now in Dublin, Cork or Derry. No man is safe, and even women & children run risks of being shot in the streets?

Rt. Hon. A. Henderson, M.P., at Widnes, December 9th 1920.

Mr. Henderson could have added that in this English war upon defenceless civilians not even the wounded are given quarter. The following are only a few of the more recent incidents of the war carried on against wounded Irishmen, women and children by English military and constabulary:-

On Wednesday, December 8th, Auxiliary Police without warning or provocation opened fire upon pedestrians in Cork City. Michael Murphy of Tower Street was shot dead; many were wounded. The City Ambulance was summoned and was conveying the wounded to hospital when the driver was deliberately fired upon by the Auxiliary Police.

On Saturday, December 4th, Joseph Howley was shot at and mortally wounded on leaving the Broadstone Railway Station, Dublin, by members of the Royal Irish Constabulary. He fell upon the footpath and lay there bleeding to death while the constabulary who shot him drove away. Passersby summoned the City Ambulance. When it arrived Howley was still alive and was about to be taken into the ambulance when an armoured car drove up. English military under an officer dismounted from it and demanded Howley's body. The ambulance attendants pointed out that the man was in great agony and needed instant medical attendance. They were roughly ordered to hand over the dying man, who eventually was taken from them by force. The military placed Howley in the armoured car, and took him, not to hospital but to Dublin Castle.

On Thursday, December 2nd, J. Begley, James J. O'Donoghue and John Galvin, natives of Bandon, Co. Cork, left that town for a walk at 7.30 p.m. They did not return. On the morning of December 3rd their dead bodies were found on the roadway. An official report states that they were shot dead on Thursday night about 9 p.m. because they refused to halt. But their bodies were left on the road all night by the military and constabulary who shot them.

On Friday, November 26th, Mortimer Duggan was shot by Constabulary at Broadford, Co. Limerick, and mortally wounded. He was not medically attended by the constabulary and no medical assistance was brought to him. An hour after the shooting Duggan's body was found in a field. He was then dead. On the same day constabulary surrounded the residence of Mr. Thomas O'Loughlin at Mullaunbrack, Co. Tipperary. O'Loughlin and five others were playing cards when constabulary forcibly entered the house and fired upon them. O'Loughlin was dangerously wounded and Daniel Leahy, one of the other men, was also wounded. The constabulary drove away without giving or bringing medical assistance to the wounded. Also on Friday in the town of Tipperary military opened fire on a group of young men and boys standing at a street corner. Patrick Halloran (aged 22), John Witharoe (aged 19) and Patrick Keogh (aged 15) were wounded, the first two seriously. No effort was made by the military to attend to the wounded, but three hours later a search of the town was made and Witharoe and Halloran were arrested.

On Thursday night, November 25th, Denis Carey was taken from his home at Nenagh, Co. Tipperary and was shot and mortally wounded by constabulary. He was left lying in the street bleeding to death. No medical assistance was brought to him. Early on Friday morning he was found in the street by civilians and brought to hospital. He died at 10 p.m. that night. On the same night Thomas Doyle was mortally wounded by constabulary in his father's house in Dublin. No assistance was given to the wounded man nor did the constabulary summon medical aid.

On Sunday, November 21st, constabulary entered the town of Bromora, Co. Tyrone and opened fire without warning on pedestrians. Eileen O'Doherty, aged 18, and her brother, Daniel, were both seriously wounded. The constabulary brought or sent no assistance to the wounded.

On Saturday, November 20th, Muris Kerins of Sligo, was arrested on a charge of having attended a member of the Republican Army who had been wounded in action.

On the night of Wednesday - Thursday, November 17th - 18th, constabulary in Cork City entered the houses 2, Broad Street, 17, Broad Lane and a house at North Mall, and shot dead Patrick Henley (aged 17), Eugene O'Connell and James Coleman, and wounded Charles O'Brien and Stephen Coleman. The constabulary left the raided houses without attending to the wounded and did not give or summon medical assistance. They warned the relatives of those they had shot that if they tried to go for a doctor they would be shot themselves.

On Friday, November 12th, three lorries carrying constabulary entered the village of Ballymacelligott. A number of farmers and customers transacting business at the local creamery took flight at the approach of the lorries and made away across the fields. The constabulary opened fire, killing two men, wounding six others, one mortally. They then reentered their lorries and drove away without giving or summoning medical assistance for the wounded. Dr. Shanahan who was brought by some neighbours to the scene of the shooting was attending a man named Walsh who was mortally wounded and was in great agony, when he (the doctor) was arrested and brought away by a party of Constabulary who returned to Ballymacelligott soon after the doctor's arrival.

On Friday, November 5th, ten lorries filled with constabulary drove into the village of Ardfer, Co. Kerry and without warning opened fire on a group of villagers gathered in the street. A young girl of fifteen years named Maguire was shot dead, and many others were wounded. The constabulary did not summon medical assistance. On Monday, November 8th a similar procession of lorries entered the village and again opened fire on a group of villagers. A labourer named M. Brosnan was shot dead and many others were wounded. One of the wounded named John Cantillon went to a neighbouring doctor and had his wounds dressed. When he was returning through the field with his head bandaged he was shot dead by constabulary. No attempt was made by the constabulary to summon medical assistance for the wounded.

On Monday, November 1st, Mrs. Ellen Quin was shot dead by constabulary while sitting outside her house at Kiltartan, Co. Galway at 3 p.m. in the afternoon. No medical assistance was summoned to her by the constabulary, and she bled to death.

On Monday October 16th at Ballinagore, Castlerea, Co. Roscommon, Patrick Doyle was taken from his home by constabulary and mortally wounded. No medical aid was summoned by the constabulary. On the same night at Ballydavid, Co. Tipperary, Frank and Edward O'Deyer were taken from their mother's house and fired upon and mortally wounded in the yard of the house by English Intelligence Officers. They were then left dying in the yard. The officers drove away and the two men bled to death in the presence of their mother and sisters. No medical aid was summoned.

On Saturday, October 16th, Peter O'Carroll, aged 58, was shot dead in his home at 78, Manor Street, Dublin, by constabulary at 2 a.m. After the shooting the constabulary remained for over an hour about the house and ignored the screams of Mrs. O'Carroll for assistance. Owing to their presence none of Mrs. O'Carroll's neighbours could go for help as the Curfew restrictions were in force and they believed they would have been shot.

On Thursday, October 14th, a party of military and constabulary went to effect an arrest in Talbot St. Dublin. The wanted men endeavoured to escape and the party of Crown forces opened fire in the crowded street. Five persons were killed and several wounded. The ambulance was summoned and took away some of the dying and wounded. When it returned for the others the officer in charge of the military party refused to allow the ambulance attendants to proceed further with their work. The other bodies were thrown into a military lorry and were driven away. On the same day an attack was made at Phibsborough, Dublin on an English armoured car. A civilian in the vicinity was shot and mortally wounded. The ambulance was summoned. When it arrived the civilian was lying bleeding to death on the footpath. A party of military drew a cordon across the street and would not allow the ambulance attendants near the dying man. The attendants protested but the military were adamant. The man died some hours later.

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

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11th 1920.

S U M M A R Y.

DATE:- DECEMBER	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	TOTAL.
Raids:-	378	541	311	550	241	112	2,093.
Arrests:-	84	62	39	77	68	27	357.
Sentences:-	-	-	7	2	-	1	10.
Courtsmartial:-	-	-	1	6	4	3	14.
Proclamations & Suppressions)	1	3	3	2	-	2	11.
Armed Assaults:-	2	6	36	4	5	2	45.
Sabotage:-	-	16	4	2	3	2	27.
Deportations:-	-	-	-	10	-	-	20.
Internments:-	-	100	-	15	4	-	215.
Murders:-	2	2	2	3	-	-	9.
DAILY TOTALS:-	467	730	393	761	321	149	2,801.

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

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6th 1920.

DS:- In the early hours of the morning of Dec. 4th a party of four English Secret Service Officers raided the residence at Ennis of Most Rev. Dr. Fogarty, Bishop of Killaloe, Co. Clare. Two of the party wore masks and had blackened faces, and all carried revolvers. They asked for Dr. Fogarty and were informed by his housekeeper that His Lordship was not at home. They then searched the house and carried off some of his private & parochial papers. The action of the raiders indicated that they had come for the purpose of assassinating Dr. Fogarty.

The following houses were raided in Dublin City:-
 Residence at Rialto of Dr. Hayes, Member for East Limerick in the Republican Parliament. Residence at 176, James' St. of Alderman Cosgrave, Member for Mt. Kilkenny in the Republican Parliament. Nine houses at Usher's Quay. University Hall, Hatch St. a hostel for students of the National University, where 70 students and their property were searched. Sullivan's Hotel, Tara St. Mr. Nolan's house, Townsend St. Mr. P.J. Loughman's licensed premises Summerhill. Messrs. Brennan & Walsh's Drapery Stores, O'Connell St. Arch Bar, Henry St. Irish Farm Produce Co., Henry St. (residence of Mrs. Wyse Power, Republican Member of Dublin Corporation) Houses in O'bra Road, Townsend St., Bow St., James' St., Saint Columba's Rd., Watling St., Mountjoy Sq., Saint Augustine St., Susan Tee., Leeson St., Queen St., and Jones' Road.

The total number of houses raided in Dublin City during the week-end is estimated at eighty.

Raids in the country include searches in the following towns and districts:-

- . Donegal:- six houses at Ballyshannon.
- . Limerick:- Upwards of twenty houses in Kiltteely district: ten houses, including Workhouse, in Limerick City.
- . Meath:- Five houses in Crossakiel: three in Ballyagon, eight in Sarahstown, and four in Glenamona. Four houses in Navan Town
- een's Co:- Upwards of twenty-five houses in Kyle district and thirteen in Timahoe.
- . Cork:- One hundred and fifty houses throughout the county.
- . Galway:- Houses in Castlebar, Ballina, Westport & Ballinarobe.

Total fifty.

ARRESTS:- The following were arrested in Dublin without charge:-
 Mr. Edward E. Lysaght, Raheen, Co. Clare, arrested in Dublin

City on December 4th and released on the following day. Professor Pigott, Drumcondra Training College, successor to Professor Corbett, mortally wounded by military Officers on Oct. 12th. Mr. Henry Dixon, 19 O'Connell Road. Messrs. Christopher Kearney, Alex. Kane, Wm. Whelan, Micyllus De Lange and an unknown man, in houses in Townsend Street. Mr. Geo. Fullerton, Bow Lane, Mr. Thos. Hardiman, James's Street, Messrs. Philip Foley, Joseph Fallon, Joseph Lynch, Brothers Murphy, Louis McKeivitt, J. Breslin, M. Kelly and J. Farrell, all of Usher's Quay. Messrs. Donagh, Hannan & Anthony O'Moore, Lower St. Columba's Road, (all under 21 years of age). Mr. Patrick O'Connor, Watling Street, Mr. Patrick Ryan, Mountjoy Square. Messrs. Kelly, Malone & Killen, students, and J. Maher, porter, University-Hall, Hatch Street, Mr. Matthew Hayes, St. Augustine Street, Messrs. Wm. & Garrett Byrne, Susan Terrace, Mr. Patrick Garland, St. Michael's Terrace (Blackpitts) Messrs. Florence and M. O'Deary, T. Walsh and J. O'Kane, students, 22 Lower Mount Street; Mr. Martin Walsh, Lower Leeson Street, Two brothers named Harmon, Queen Street.

Ten men, including Messrs. J. Moran, Peter Moran, James Ward and J. Brennan, were arrested in Swords district, Co. Dublin, when going to Mass on the morning of the 5th instant. In the same district Messrs. Patrick McKenna, James McLornon (aged 16 years) Thos. Brophy, Peter Durnin and John Carey were arrested in their homes.

The following were arrested without charge at their homes throughout the country:-

Donegal.- Messrs. J. Kane, P.H. Morgan and James Ward, Republican Member of Donegal County Council, all of Ballyshannon.

Limerick.- Messrs. Moran (Creamery Manager), Cooney and a young man whose name did not transpire, all from Kiltceely district, Messrs. J. Rea, T. O'Shanghnessy, J. Quilligan, P. Whelan and M. Quinn, Limerick city.

Meath.- Messrs. A. Carroll, J. O'Neill, Patk. & Philip McKear (brothers) Crosseskiel; Philip Farrelly, Ballinagon; Geo. Bagan, Republican Councillor, Sarahstown and Frank O'Higgins, Republican Councillor, Glencore. Mr. J. Finnerty, Nevan.

Wexford.- Five brothers named Duff, of Kyle district, two brothers named Gorman, Timahoe.

Cork.- Mr. H. O'Reilly, Town Clerk of Cobh (Queenstown), and two others whose names have not transpired.

CLAMATION:- Auxiliary Police garrisoned in Macroom Castle, Co. Cork, issued a proclamation forbidding all male inhabitants of Macroom, and all males passing through Macroom to appear in public with their hands in their pockets. Any male infringing this order is to be shot at sight.

ROBBERIES AND ASSAULTS:- Pedestrians on the streets of Dublin were held up and searched by Auxiliary Police at the point of the revolver. Ladies carrying parcels had to hand them over for inspection. Customers in several bars were also searched and many were roughly handled.

Auxiliary police in Cork City opened fire on pedestrians at 8.30 on the evening of the 5th instant. Women returning from Church were terrified and many fainted.

ASSASSINATION:- Mr. Joseph Howley, of Oranmore, Co. Galway, a prominent Republican and Member of the Irish Republican Army, was assassinated by English constabulary while leaving Broadstone Railway Station, Dublin, on the evening of December 4th. Mr. Howley, who had arrived on the train from Galway, was leaving the precincts of the station when he was shot in the back of the head by constabulary who were lying in wait for him. When he was shot and bleeding to death on the curb, the constabulary signalled to a waiting motor car and as admitted subsequently in the official report of the assassination "came straight to Dublin Castle" presumably to report their success.

The house and shop of Mr. Howley's mother at Oranmore were bombed and burned to the ground by English constabulary on August 31st, to cries of "where is Howley? - we want Howley".

On December 5th Mr. Thos. Hand, Secretary of the Local Branch of the Irish Transport & General Workers Union, was taken from his bed and assassinated in his home in Baltrassna, Sherries, Co. Dublin, by Auxiliary Police in the presence of his mother, sisters and crippled brother.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7th

RIOTS:- Large forces of English military and Auxiliary police surrounded Dublin City Hall during the progress of the usual monthly Meeting of Dublin Corporation. The Council Chamber was invaded and the Lord Mayor of Dublin, who presided at the Meeting, was held

up by two Auxiliaries carrying revolvers. Members of the Council, Press Representatives and visitors were also held prisoners while the building was searched. On the same day (December 6th) the following places in Dublin City and suburbs were raided by Crown Forces:- Residence of Mr. James MacNeill, Rathfarnham, Republican Member of Dublin County Council; The College Restaurant & Hotel, College St. (raided during luncheon hour & all diners searched) Similar search in Bailey Restaurant, Duke St., Mooney's licensed premises, Parnell St. - customers and attendants searched. Miss MacHugh's Cycle Shop & Residence, Talbot St., Mr. Brady's newsagency, Talbot St., Irish Tailor's Hall, Talbot St., Mr. Neligan's Tailoring establishment, Capel St., Messrs. Rainsford & MacMulty's and Mr. D. O'Connor's, Capel St., The residence of Mr. Martin, Leeson Park Ave., was surrounded by 150 troops accompanied by an armoured car with searchlights and raided twice in 12 hours.

Raids were also carried out in the following streets:- Irish-town Rd., Bath St; Pembroke St; Stella Gardens and Hastings St., Ringsend; and in the outlying districts of Shankill and Rathfarnham. The total number of houses raided is estimated at seventyfive.

Raids in the country took place as follows:-

Co. Roscommon:- Twentyfive houses in Castleplunket district.

Co. Kildare:- 10 houses raised in Athy & 20 in surrounding districts.

Co. Leitrim:- Four houses raided in Carrick-on-Shannon.

Co. Donegal:- 35 houses in country, 9 in Donegal town.

Co. Louth:- Seventeen houses in Drogheda.

Co. Wexford:- Gaelic Hall in Wexford town.

Offaly (King's Co.):- Houses at Cloncasson, Clonbrown, Bracklin and Clonbollogue, approximately, forty.

Co. Tipperary:- Ninety houses raided throughout the county.

Co. Cork:- Following an ambush on armed constabulary, upwards of one hundred and fifty houses raided in the Bandon district. Ten houses in Skibbereen, twenty in Bantry, thirtyfive in Cullen district.

RESTS:- English military & Auxiliary policemen who raided Dublin City Hall during a sitting of Dublin Corporation arrested the following Republican Members of the Council:-

Alderman M. Staines, Member for St. Michan's Division (Dublin) in the Republican Parliament; Alderman Lawlor; Councillor Joseph Clarke; Councillor J.V. Lawless; Councillor Michael Lynch; and Councillor Seamus O'Brennan.

The following were arrested throughout Dublin and district:-

Mr. Jas. MacNeill, Republican Member of Dublin Co. Council, Mr. Jas. McGuire, Republican Member of Pembroke (Dublin) Urban Council, Messrs. Jas. O'Toole, Jas. Byrne, Gregory Foley & Luke Foley, Bath St. Irishtown. Messrs. Wm. Miland & Wm. Miland (father & son) Pembroke St., Messrs. Thos. Francis & Wm. Condron, Stella Gardens, Ringsend, Mr. Andrew Byrne, Hastings St., Ringsend, Mr. M. Brady, Talbot St., Messrs. David Tobin, Jas. Clune & Frank Brennan, Henry St., Mr. John Demass, Capel St., Mr. Joseph Martin, 4 Lesson Park Ave., Messrs. M. McGarry & John Murphy, Shankill, Mr. Euckley, a medical student, was arrested while dining at the Bailey Restaurant, Duke Street. Four young men whose names did not transpire were arrested while dining at the College Restaurant, College St., five spectators of a raid on Mooney's licensed premises in Parnell St. one young man who stopped to watch the raid on the College Restaurant. The following were arrested throughout the country:- Mr. Dunne, Timahoe, Queen's Co., Mr. Byrne, Knocklade, Messrs. Sarsfield Carr, Milne, Carroll, Dempsey, Grogan, McKeane, O'Neill and Devin, all of Drogheda, Co. Louth.

Letterkenny, Co. Donegal:- Messrs. J. Dawson, J. McMonagle & E. Deery.

Donegal:- Mr. P. Gallagher (aged 75) Solicitor.

Killybegs, Co. Donegal:- Mr. Charles Cunningham.

Kilcar, Co. Donegal:- Mr. J. O'Hara.

Offaly (King's County):- Mr. W. Mooney, Cloncasson; Mr. C. Cowman, Clonbrown; Mr. T. Ryan, Bracklin; Mr. J. Rourke, Clonbollogue.

Co. Tipperary:- Mr. J. Leamy, The Heath, Thurles. Mr. P. Dunne, Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim, Proprietor of the "Leitrim Observer" a Republican newspaper whose office & machinery were recently destroyed by Crown Forces. Mr. J. Lanshan, Republican Councillor and James Brennan, Drumlin, Co. Leitrim.

PROCLAMATION:- Nenagh Fair, Co. Tipperary, arranged to have been held the 6th inst. was proclaimed by the English military authorities.

OPPRESSIONS:- English military and Auxiliary police broke up the usual monthly Meeting of Dublin Corporation on December 6th. The members had assembled to transact important municipal business when the Council Chamber was invaded by the armed forces who seized the roll-

book and arrested and carried off in their lorries all the principal Republican Members of the Council.

People from the rural districts surrounding Limerick City were prevented by armed English troops from entering the city to market their farm produce.

AND ASSAULTS:- On the 6th inst. Auxiliary police patrolled Cork City and searched pedestrians. Others drove through the streets rapidly, firing indiscriminately from their revolvers. At 8 p.m. Mrs. Crowley, of Leitrim St., was shot in the arm and chest while going shopping. A young man named Ellis was also wounded. All male pedestrians in Tralee, Co. Kerry, were rounded up on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 4th., by English constabulary who searched them at the point of the revolver. Customers in shops & shop employers were similarly treated.

Following the wounding of a military officer in Charleville, Co. Cork, (who was accidentally shot by one of his own men) English troops turned out and "shot up" the town on the night of the 6th inst. English troops overran Cullen district, near Millstreet, Co. Cork, and held up all traffic and fired shots into farm houses.

SABOTAGE:- The following acts of Sabotage have been committed by English military & constabulary throughout the country:- Licensed premises of Mrs. Foley, Timoleague, Co. Cork, completely destroyed on night of Dec. 4th. Residence of Mrs. McDonnell, Kislty, Bodyke, Co. Clare, together with outoffices, machinery and hay, completely destroyed on the night of Dec. 2nd. Mrs. McDonnell and her daughters were put out on the roadside and a young man visiting the house was flogged. Residence of Mr. Turner, Mountshannon, Co. Clare, partially damaged by fire on the same night. A rick of hay completely burned. Licensed premises of Mrs. Ashe, Camp, Co. Kerry, set on fire, while her son, an invalid, was lying sick in bed. Flames extinguished by neighbours. Spillane's Hotel, Castle-gregory, Co. Kerry, looted & damaged. Bags of flour & meal ripped open and contents scattered. Residence of Mr. Brosnan, prominent Republican of same neighbourhood, burned to the ground. Geese, sheep, goats and pigs in many parts of North Kerry, shot in their farmyards and carcasses taken away. Two farmhouses at the Racecourse, Galway, the property of Messrs. T. Newell & J. Molloy, were burned down on the night of the 5th inst. Kilbeggan (Co. Westmeath) Dramatic Hall burned down on the night of the 5th inst. Windows in six shops in the town also broken. Hay & oats stores and portion of the dwelling house of Mr. Smyth, Castleplunkett, Co. Roscommon, destroyed by fire on night of 5th inst. A public Hall in Longford belonging to the Irish National Foresters and two adjoining houses were gutted by fire. The houses destroyed were those of Mr. Strange, photographer, & Mrs. Dunne, Denmark St. The fire was started by Crown forces. The damage done is estimated at £10,000.

At Tullig, Co. Cork, English troops burned a large barn, filled with hay, belonging to Mrs. Hannah Lenihan, Millstreet, Co. Cork. The cost of the hay & barn destroyed is £1,000. Mrs. Lenihan's private residence was partially destroyed by Crown forces last month.

INTERMENT:- One hundred Irish political prisoners, who had been arrested without charge and detained without trial, were taken under heavy escort to Dublin Quays at midnight on the 6th inst. and put aboard the English destroyer "Seawolf" for internment at Ballykinlar, Dandrum Bay, Co. Down.

MURDERS:- On December 6th the bodies of Henry & Pat. Loughnane were discovered at Gort, Co. Galway, in a shocking state of mutilation. Both young men has been arrested on Nov. 26th by military & constabulary. They were not subsequently seen alive. Some days after their arrest their mother called at the local police and military headquarters and was informed that her sons were "safe in prison". On Dec. 6th the bodies were found in a pond. The skulls were battered in and the flesh was hanging loose on both bodies. The two men were evidently tied by the neck to a motor lorry and dragged after it until they were dead. Before the bodies were hidden in the pond an effort was made to burn them.

WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 8th.

RAIDS:- English Secret Service Officers raided the residence at Rialto, Dublin, of Dr. Richard Hayes, Republican Member of Parliament.

English military raided the residences of the following Republican Members of Dublin Corporation:-
Mrs. McGarry, 5 Fitzwilliam Sq., Mrs. Wyse Power, Irish Farm Produce Co., Henry St. (twice visited on the 7th inst), Mr. Jas. Brennan, Blessington St.,

Other houses raided in Dublin City were those of:-
Mr. Maurice Collins, Barnall St., Mr. J. O'Reilly, & Wallasey Pl.,

Mr. Geo. Whelan, Russell Street., Mr. T. Dillon, Sherrard Ave., Mr. John Browne, 24 Russell Ave., Mr. J. MacDonnell, Turner's Cottages, Ballsbridge, Mr. D. C. Hogan, Phibsboro Rd., and four houses at Lauderdale Terrace.

Cork:- Capuchin Presbytery, Cork City; thirty five houses in Youghal and district and twenty in Kinsale.

Dublin:- Upwards of twenty houses in Knockmaroon, including woods & glen.

Tipperary:- 23 houses in Templemore & district, 12 in Cappamara and nine in Tipperary town.

Clare:- 6 houses in Kilrush, 5 in Ennis & 40 throughout the county.

Mayo:- Upwards of a dozen houses in Ballaghaderreen.

Monaghan:- Two houses in Carrickmacross.

Armagh:- Ten in Armagh town.

Louth:- Upwards of twenty houses in Drogheda town & district, including offices of Drogheda Corporation, in which the raiders seized the Mace presented to the Council by King William after the Battle of the Boyne.

Galway:- 50 houses throughout the county & upwards of 20 boarding houses in the City.

Westmeath:- Eleven houses in Kinnegad.

ESTS:- Dr. Richard Hayes, Member for East Limerick in the Republican Parliament, arrested at his home in Rialto, Dublin.

Other Dublin citizens arrested on the 7th inst were:-

Mr. Jas. O'Reilly, 3 Wellesley Pl.; Mr. Geo. Whelan, Russell St.; Messrs. Thos. Dillon & Brian Leary, Sherrard Ave.; Mr. John Browne 4 Russell Ave. Drimcondra, Mr. J. MacDonnell & Mr. J. Byrne, Turner's Cottages, Ballsbridge, Mr. D. C. Hogan, Phibsboro Rd. Messrs. Daniel Hannon, Wm. Tobin & Joseph Morrissey, Lauderdale Tec.

Three young men whose names did not transpire were arrested at St. Peter's Road and one young man in Knockmaroon.

Arrests in the country include:-

Mayo:- Mr. Frank Shouldice & his assistant, Mr. J. Grady, Ballaghaderreen.

Monaghan:- Mr. A. Furlong, Carrickmacross.

Tipperary:- Mr. P. Roche, Cappamara, Mr. W. Hogan, Greenane, Messrs. P. Hogan & J. Murphy, Bansna.

Louth:- Messrs. T. MacManara, J. Hughes & H. Balfre, Republican Councillor, Drogheda.

Mr. R. T. Gibbons, Galway City, Mr. D. O'Connor, Milltown, Co. Kerry, Mr. J. Coleman, Republican Councillor, Ballinalashet, Co. Kerry, Mr. A. Cronin, Republican Councillor Coolcarron, Co. Kerry, Mr. Michl. Cooney, Gararesogue, Co. Kerry, Mr. H. Gambleton, Youghal, Co. Cork. Mr. J. J. Kelly, Clady, Co. Tyrone, Mr. McCarrin, Ballybofey, Co. Tyrone. Messrs. E. Mountane & J. Mahony, Killeagh, Co. Cork, Mr. J. Kilmartin, Clerk to Roscommon County Council, Mr. R. Lannon, Roscommon town, Mr. J. McCormack, Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim, an official of Leitrim Co. Council.

COURTMARTIAL:- Mr. Ernest Smyth, library assistant, Balfour Avenue, Belfast, was tried by courtmartial on a charge of having six rifle cartridges with perforated noses and 15 revolver cartridges. An officer stated that the six rounds of ammunition found in the bedroom of accused were "Dum-Dum".

Mr. Warnock, B.L. (to witness) "Can you tell me was that ammunition manufactured in the Royal Laboratory?"

Witness:- "Three rounds were manufactured at the Royal Laboratory at Woolich & three at Kynoch's in Birmingham."

Mr. Warnock:- "And have you any reason to suppose that the ammunition is not in the same condition in which it was issued?"

Witness:- "No".

Mr. Warnock:- "In other words, it was "dum-dummed" in the Government Factory & issued in that condition. The indentations in the noses of the bullets were made in the Government Factory?"

Witness:- "Oh, yes".

FINENCES:- Messrs. J. F. Harley & W. Bonner, Moville, Co. Donegal, were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of having "seditious" documents in their possession.

Mr. Harry Cosgrove, Tubbercurry, Co. Sligo, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on a charge of having documents in his possession relating to the Irish Republican Army.

Mr. Thos. Devins, Manorhamilton, Co. Leitrim, was sentenced to ninetyone days' imprisonment on a charge of having "seditious" documents in his possession.

Messrs. Patk. Dunne, Patk. McKenna & Hugh Swift, of Tempo, Co. Fermanagh, were sentenced at Enniskillen to one months' imprisonment each for having acted as Irish Republican police in keeping order at a public sports meeting at Tempo.

LAMATION:- Residents of Ballina & Killeloe, Co. Clare, have been notified by English constabulary & Auxiliaries that persons who walk through the streets with their hands in their pockets will be shot at sight.

RESSION:- A fair fixed for Killorglin, Co. Kerry, has been prohibited by the English military authorities.

English troops forcibly dispersed an Arbitration Court which was being held near Kilrush, Co. Clare, on December 6th. The troops opened fire without warning and many members were wounded.

English constabulary at Youghal, Co. Cork, ordered all shops to close on Monday, 6th inst. on account of the death of a constable who was killed in action near the town. In response to a previous order, shops had already closed on Saturday, from 2 p.m.

ED ASSAULT & SABOTAGE:- On Dec. 6th & 7th Auxiliary policemen ran amok in the streets of Cork City. Civilians were held up, searched, robbed & beaten; shops were looted & wrecked. People found walking with their hands in their pockets were ordered to take them out & many were assaulted. The Auxiliaries commandeered whips off hackney cars & flogged pedestrians; shop windows were broken, armoured cars patrolled the streets and much indiscriminate firing took place. The shops looted and wrecked were those of Mrs. Caulfield (fruit stores); Mrs. Kenny (tobacconist) & Mr. Long (Jewellery establishment).

A cottage near the scene of an ambush on an armed party of English constabulary at Clonakilty Junction, Co. Cork, was burned down by these forces on Dec. 6th.

On the night of Nov. 12th & 13th an English Destroyer in Ventry Harbour, Co. Kerry, opened fire on an adjoining countryside. The shells fell on the villages of Terrivane & Gortacloe and in the glens west of Dingle. Terrivane village was shaken to its foundations and the neighbouring fields ploughed up.

ED ASSAULTS:- Mrs. O'Donoghoe, 72 N. Brunswick St. Dublin, was shot in the arm by one of a party of English military who were marching through North Brunswick St. Mrs. O'Donoghoe was standing at her own door when she was shot. She is now in hospital.

Messrs. M. Garaghty, Kilrush & Jas. Egan, Cregcranknock, Co. Clare, were seriously wounded by English military & constabulary who fired on the members of an Arbitration Court at Kilrush on Dec. 6th. Thirteen other Members received minor injuries.

English constabulary flogged a boy named Treacy whom they took out of his home at Templemore, Co. Tipperary, on the night of the 6th inst. After nightfall on the same date English troops "shot up" the village of Millstreet, Co. Cork. Many residents had narrow escapes. English troops driving through Mountcharles, Co. Donegal, on the evening of the 4th inst. opened fire on the streets.

On Monday night, 6th inst. pedestrians in Drogheda, Co. Louth, were held up & searched at the point of the revolver. Similar incidents took place during business hours in Dublin City on the 7th inst. Audiences leaving the Empire & Victoria Theatres in Galway City were held up, searched and many assaulted.

EDER:- Mr. J. Fleming, 17 Cattle Market Ave. Cork City, was mortally wounded by Auxiliary policemen on the afternoon of Dec. 7th. Fleming with two of his brothers and a friend were walking along Water St. Cork, when fire was suddenly opened upon them from a police-lorry driving past. Fleming died four hours later.

Mr. Thos. Rooney, an ex-soldier, was shot dead in East Park St., Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal, by English constabulary who opened fire without warning on a crowd of people in the street.

ITARISH:- English forces in Drogheda, Co. Louth, commandeered motor cars the property of Mr. Munster, Taxi owner & Mr. L. Walsh, merchant.

On Saturday, Dec. 4th, when three lorries of English Constabulary drove into Killeloe, Co. Clare, and opened fire in the town, Miss E. Kennedy collapsed from fright and died within half an hour.

Mr. P. Ryan, Drombane, Co. Tipperary, died from the effects of imprisonment and the shock of an attack upon his house by English troops on Oct. 25th. Mr. Ryan's four sons are all in hiding.

On the 7th inst. the licensed premises of Mr. Talbot, Ashe St., Tralee, Co. Kerry, was visited by Auxiliary police and the owner was given 2 hours to have the name in Irish obliterated. Mr. Talbot pointed out that his name was in English underneath, complying with the strict letter of the licensing laws. Two hours later the place was visited again and at the muzzle of revolvers Mr. Talbot was compelled to obliterate the Irish name.

The Co-Operative Stores were also compelled to remove the name in Irish, though no spirit license was attached to the premises.

THURSDAY DECEMBER 9th

DS:- Upwards of one hundred houses were raided in Dublin city & suburbs, particularly in the Ringsend - Ballsbridge district. For the fifth time within a fortnight the residence of Mrs. Shortall, Rathmines, was searched in an attempt to arrest her two sons, who were not at home.

English military carried out extensive raids in:-

- Co. Monaghan:- Upwards of 150 raided in the northern part of the county.
Co. Kerry:- Seventeen houses in Tralee & eightyfive throughout the county.
Co. Cork:- Offices of Cork Harbour Board & 20 houses in Cork City, 30 in Charleville; 25 in Blarney.
Co. Roscommon:- One hundred farmhouses.
Co. Wexford:- Twentytwo houses in New Ross district.

RESTS:- The following were arrested in Dublin city and district:-

Mr. Richard O'Connor, Republican Member of Blackrock Urban Council. Mr. Jas. Plant, Turf Commission Agent, Waterloo Rd., Mr. L. Grogan, Croyden Cottages, Fairview, Messrs. Jas. Crake, Wm. Morris & J. Martin, Ballsbridge. Messrs. Chas. Saurin & Bernard Kelly, Dollymount, Mr. Thos. Breslin, Thorn-castle St., Mr. Valentine Harris & His son, Dodder View Cottages. Two men named Kennan, Dodder View Cottages, Mr. Jas. Hickey, John Dillon St., Mr. Geo. Herbert & Mr. Denis Keogh, Synnott Pl., Mr. J. Brendan Meagher (aged 17) 1r. Sheppard St., Messrs. Jas. & Patk. Hayden, Donelan Ave, Mount Brown, Mr. J. News, Stamer St., Mr. R. Butler, Harold's Cross, Mr. C. Lonergan, Jones Rd. Six young men in Ringsend, Talbot Street & Francis St. A youth of 16 years arrested while walking along Abber Street.

The following were arrested in the country:-

- Co. Derry:- Mr. J. L. Murrin, Bond's Hill, Waterside.
Co. Donegal:- Mr. D. Heehan, Ballymacahill.
Co. Cork:- Mr. M. Motherway, Charleville, Republican Member of Local Council; Mr. W. O'Brien, Youghal.
Co. Roscommon:- Messrs. F. Hoban, P. MacDermott, P. Hanly, P. Fannon, R. Nally, J. Cassidy, C. Rock, J. Dolan, P. J. Hallisy, teacher & J. Burke, all of Castlerea.
Co. Wexford:- Mr. T. O'Neill, New Ross, arrested & released last week, re-arrested.

Co. Meath:- Messrs. P. Bartley, Clerk to Poor Law Guardians, M. McGinn, Clerk to Oldcastle Council; C. Fox, O. Clarke, M. Grace, civil Engineer; Wm. Grace (brother) & R. Lynch, all of Oldcastle. Mr. Liam Sheridan, The Bolies; and Messrs. J. McGinn, M. Gibney & M. Lynch, farmers Camross.

Co. Sligo:- Mr. J. Devine, Republican Member of Sligo Corporation.

Co. Tipperary:- Messrs. Frank O'Meara & T. Ryan, arrested at Roseboro'.

Co. Wicklow:- Mr. P. Jordan, Ashford.

Co. Monaghan:- Seventeen men arrested at their homes in the northern part of the county.

Co. Limerick:- Mr. Jas. McInery, Republican Member of Limerick Corporation.

COURTMARTIAL:- Mr. S. Barrett, 55 Blessington St. Dublin, General Treasurer of the Gaelic League, was tried by Courtmartial at Dublin on a charge of having, at the Gaelic League premises at 25 Parnell Sq, a shot gun & two rounds of ammunition. Mr. Barrett was found not guilty & discharged.

Mr. J. Ginty, a student of All Hallows College, Dublin, was tried by Courtmartial at Dublin on a charge of having "seditious" documents in his possession. The seditious documents consisted of private letters written to him by friends. Accused stated he had been kept in gaol awaiting trial for two months.

Mr. J. Brabazon, of Mount Joy St. Dublin, was tried by courtmartial at Dublin on a charge of having in his possession a card of Membership of the Irish Volunteers.

Mr. J. Roberts, ex-soldier, was tried by courtmartial at Waterford on a charge of attempting to buy revolvers from a soldier. Accused was found not guilty & discharged.

Mr. J. E. Byrne, Tullyerier, Banbridge, Co. Down, was tried by court-martial at Belfast on a charge of having "seditious" documents and three cartridges.

Mr. P. Doherty, ex-Navy man of Baniskillen, Co. Fermanagh, was tried by courtmartial at Derry on a charge of attempting to buy arms and ammunition from a Sapper of the Royal Engineers. Accused stated that he was approached by the Sapper who offered to sell him a revolver and ammunition. When accused had paid for the revolver he was immediately arrested.

SENTENCES:- The "Freeman's Journal", a Dublin daily Nationalist organ, and its two Directors, Messrs. Hamilton Edwards & Martin Fitzgerald who were tried by courtmartial at Dublin on six counts arising out of a report published in its issue of Sept. 16th that the shooting dead of two constables at Tallow, Co. Carlow, on Sept. 8th was done by English recruited Members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, were

and guilty on two of these counts, namely, of "spreading a false report likely to cause disaffection" and of "spreading a report intending to cause disaffection". Messrs. Fitzgerald & Hamilton Edwards were each sentenced to six months imprisonment & the "Freeman's Journal" was fined £100. Mr. Hooper, Editor, was found not guilty & acquitted. (The report in question stated that the two constables who were shot were about to sign and had been killed for that reason. At the trial the Crown did not produce any of the impugned force (Black & Tans) to give evidence & direct evidence was given that the statement published by the Freeman's Journal was false.)

SEIZURE:- English military & constabulary raided a meeting of Bailisrough Rural District Council, Co. Cavan. They searched the Members, examined all documents and carried away the minute books of the Poor Law Guardians and Council.

The remains of Mr. Howley, who was assassinated by English Secret Service Officers at Broadstone, Dublin, on Saturday, 4th inst. were met at Innamore Station, Co. Galway, by a force of military & constabulary, accompanied by an armoured car. A military officer, who travelled with the remains, removed the Republican flag from the coffin. Ribbons in Republican colours with which the wreathes were tied were also removed. The English forces and the armoured car followed the remains to the burial ground and forcibly prevented any public demonstration of sympathy.

ROAD ASSAULTS:- Auxiliary police with rifles and revolvers made a sudden descent on Middle Abbey St. Dublin, during the busiest part of the day. Barricades were drawn across the exits and all pedestrians held up and searched. Other parties of Auxiliaries held up trams in Talbot St. and compelled passengers to alight. After being kept standing in queues for a considerable time they were searched & allowed to proceed on their way. Pedestrians on the streets of Inchee, Co. Kerry, were assaulted by auxiliary policemen on the evening of the 7th inst. Seven were beaten with rifle butts and compelled to get on their knees and with bibles in their hands swear allegiance to the King of England. At the local cinematograph Theatre, the audience were compelled to cheer for the King.

Auxiliary police patrolled portions of Cork City on 8th inst. and searched pedestrians and cars. These searches are now almost always accompanied by rough handling and assaults on unarmed and defenceless civilians.

Mr. P. Heary, a roadworker of Bronagh, Glenfarns, Co. Leitrim, was shot in the legs by English troops who drove past in a motor lorry.

The Captain of Cork Fire Brigade reported to Cork Corporation that the Fire Brigade had been called out to 14 fires since the previous meeting. When going to and returning from three of the fires the Brigade were fired upon and at two of the fires the hose was cut. The men who cut the hose, he said in reply to the Chairman, were in uniform.

STAGE:- On the nights of Saturday & Monday, Dec. 4th & 6th, respectively, Auxiliary policemen attempted to wreck by means of incendiary bombs the residence of Misses Walsh, Kilbrogan Hill, Bandon, Co. Cork. The Misses Walsh were the sole occupants of the house on each occasion, their brother being in gaol on a political charge.

English troops bombed and partly demolished the village Hall at Finuge, Co. Kerry.

DEPORTATIONS:- Twenty Irish political prisoners were removed from Belfast gaol under heavy escort and put on board a boat for Liverpool.

ARRESTS:- One hundred & fifteen Irishmen arrested without charge were interned without trial at Kilworth Camp, Co. Cork.

KILLING:- On December 6th Mr. Thos. Curtin was shot dead at Yilrush, Co. Clere by Black & Tan constabulary accompanied by military who surrounded a house in which a Republican Court was sitting, and fired upon those who came from the Courthouse at the sound of the lorries.

On the evening of the 8th inst Auxiliary policemen turned out & discharged shots in the principal streets of Cork city. People coming from SS. Peter & Paul's Church were fired on and one of the worshippers, a young man named Michael Murphy of Tower St. was shot dead.

Mr. Denis Regan was assassinated on Dec. 6th while in military custody at Clanshuck, Co. Cork. Regan was arrested by military at Bandon, Co. Cork. He was taken under heavy escort in a military motor lorry in the direction of Clonakilty. He was found dead that evening on the roadside with a bullet wound in the back of his head. He was evidently murdered in the lorry and his body was then thrown out on the road.

INTIMIDATION:- Mr. J. Hannon, contractor, of Listowel, Co. Kerry, was informed by Auxiliary police that they would burn his house if he did not remove an appeal for funds for the Irish Republican Government which was painted on a wall opposite his house.

On Dec. 8th Miss Harriet King Meare, aged 83 years, was knocked down by a constabulary motor lorry on the Grand Parade, Cork, and died in a few minutes.

"The English Military Authorities have served notice on Town Clerk of Dublin intimating that the Dublin Municipal Buildings in Castle St. would be taken over by the military on Monday, and that all the officials & staffs must before that date leave. The offices include the following:- City Accountant's, City Treasurer's, Public Health, Finance Committee, Sanitary & Food Inspector's, Engineering, Veterinary, & Private Telephone Exchange. The commandeering of these offices will mean the practical dislocation of the municipal business and the disorganisation of the staffs. At the moment the heads of the departments have not decided what they shall do or where they will transfer the staffs effected. It will be impossible to convene a special Meeting of the City Council to deal with the matter owing to the shortness of the notice".
"Dublin daily press".

FRIDAY DECEMBER 10th.

RAIDS:- English military & constabulary raided Amiens St. Station, Dublin, the terminus of the Great Northern Railway line. Trains were held up & traffic dislocated while passengers were searched & luggage overhauled.

The shop of Mrs. Maurice Collins in Parnell St. & the drapery establishment of Messrs. Brennan & Welsh in O'Connell St. were again searched. Raids on these shops are now almost a daily occurrence. Houses in the following streets and districts in Dublin were also raided:- Harold's Cross, Darley St; Fitzgerald St., Fairview, Grove Rd. Rathmines, Nicholas Pl., Fitzgerald St., Drummond Pl. Mountpleasant Buildings, Upper Wellington St., Lr. Wellington St., Sherrard St, and Spencer St. The total number of houses searched in these raids is estimated at seventyfive. Raids in the country include:-

Co. Tipperary:- Sixty houses searched in Thurles district.

Co. Monaghan:- Residence of Mr. P. McEntee, J.P. Doonamlet.

Co. Waterford:- Twenty houses in Cappagh district.

Co. Kilkenny:- Residences of Messrs. J. Carroll, engineer to Thomastown Council & Mr. W. Forrestal, Republican Chairman of the Poor Law Guardians; five houses in Kilkenny.

Co. Louth:- Residence of Mr. M. Kavanagh, Drogheda.

Co. Wexford:- Ennisecorthy Asylum, 15 private residences & shops in Ennisecorthy & upwards of 20 houses through the county.

Co. Galway:- 8 houses in Headford, 10 in Moylough & 13 in Mountbellew.

Co. Meath:- Three houses in Castlepollard.

ARRESTS:- The following were arrested at their homes in Dublin city:-

Messrs. J. Daly, J. Considine & an unknown man in Grove Pl. Rathmines; Messrs. J. Hickey, Oscar Nevin & Chas. O'Brien, Nicholas Pl. Mr. J. O'Toolan, Fitzgerald St., Mr. Maurice Byrne, Darley St., Mr. Wm. Stewart, Drummond Pl., Mr. P. Byrne, Mountpleasant Buildings, Mr. MacCarthy, Ranelagh, Mr. P. O'Hanlon, Messrs. Joseph & James Heron (father & son) Francis & Jas. Markey, (bros.) Jas. & Thos. Dunne, Stephen Tracey & his son Stephen, all in Upper Wellington St. Messrs. Christopher Pollard, Sean Brunswick & Ed. & J. O'Connor, Lr. Wellington St. Messrs. Patk. & Michl. Tobin, J.E.O'Donnell, Sherrard St & Jn. Dunne, Spencer St. Arrests in the country include:-

Co. Mayo:- Messrs. E. Manning & J. Goonan, Belmullet.

Co. Kerry:- Eleven men whose names did not transpire were arrested on the Killorglin Rd. near Killarney.

Co. Kilkenny:- Mr. J. Carroll, engineer, Thomastown. (His house was commandeered by Crown forces last week).

Co. Louth:- Mr. M. Kavanagh, Poor Law Guardian Official, Drogheda.

Co. Wexford:- Messrs. J. Doyle & A. F. Smith, Republican Members, of Wexford Co. Council; Mr. O'Brien, Loftus Smith, Tomnalosset, J. Cushen, Tomfarney;

Three men in New Ross whose names did not transpire.

Co. Galway:- Messrs. W. Reilly, Headford; T. Killeen & J. Killeen, bros. & P. Hart; Messrs. T. Haverty, Springbawn, Moylough, J. Leahy, do; M. Bannerton & M. Doyle, Mountbellew.

Co. Waterford:- Mr. F. Drohan, Kilmasthomas, Republican Member of Waterford Co. Council; Mr. P. Cullinan, Republican Chairman of Kilmasthomas Poor Law Guardians.

Co. Meath:- Messrs. J. Fagan, & J. Emsband, Republican Councillor, H. Sheridan, P. Timmons, L. Twomey & P. Garrigan, all of Oldcastle.

Co. Wicklow:- Mr. W. Kelly, Ballymerrigan, Rathnew.

COURTMARTIAL:- Mr. J. Lynch, Chairman of Broy Urban Council, Co. Wicklow, was tried by courtmartial at Dublin on a charge of having "seditious comments" in his possession. Messrs. Luke Gilligan & Patrick

eheny of Sligo were tried by courtmartial at Derry on a charge of
having a revolver & ammunition in their joint possession. Gilligan
is discharged. Mr. Christopher O'Byrne, Newcastle, Co. Down, was court-
martialled at Belfast on a similar charge.

Sentences on above have not yet been promulgated.

ASSAULTS:- On Wednesday, Dec. 8th, a man named Mahony took fright when
constabulary opened fire in the North Main St. Cork City, and he jumped
from an upper story window of his home breaking his legs. He was con-
veyed to hospital accompanied by his wife. As the ambulance was re-
turning with his wife, constabulary opened fire upon it.

The congregation leaving early Mass at Riverstown, Co. Cork, on the
8th inst. were held up & searched by armed forces of the Crown.
Attempted Murder:- Mr. J. Moylan, Bilyeahill, Thurles, Co. Tipperary, was taken
from his home by masked constabulary on the night of the 7th inst. He
was put into position for execution and was fired on. After being
wounded in the side he managed to escape, volleys of shots being fired
after him. The constabulary visited other houses in the neighbourhood.
On being told the men they wanted were not at home they seized money &
food & departed. Four men coming from Thurles were also beaten &
robbed of all their money and valuables. Mr. P. D. Sullivan, English
appointed Resident Magistrate, at a Special Court in Kilkenny stated
that in a recent raid by Crown forces on the offices of the Kilkenny
Co. Council, he had been held up by Auxiliary Police at the point of
the revolver. Auxiliary Police armed with revolvers held up and
searched pedestrians in Winthrop St. and the General Post Office area
of Cork City.

BOYAGE:- English troops in Tipperary town wrecked the windows of the
Commercial Club and Mr. Allen's licensed premises in St. Michael St.
on the night of the 8th inst. On the same night the drapery establish-
ment of Mr. M. McGrath, Republican Councillor, Carrick-on-Shannon, Co.
Leitrim, was bombed and subjected to rifle fire by Crown forces. The
front of the house was damaged.

INTIMIDATION:- Notices signed "B & Ts" (Black & Tans) were posted up in
Cork City on the 9th inst, intimating that "if G. Horgan is not return-
ed by 4 p.m. to-day one man & one shop shall disappear each hour after-
wards". Horgan is an employee of a Cork Newspaper who was recently
arrested by Republican Police.

Another notice signed by the "Anti Sinn Fein League" stated that
"if ambushes do not cease forthwith, Tipperary & district will be an
ocean of blood". A further notice declared that any person found re-
moving the foregoing notices would be shot dead.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11th.

RAIDS:- The following houses were raided in Dublin & district:-
Residences of Mr. Jas. Dalton, J.P., St. Columba's Rd. Glasnevin & Mr. C.
Murphy, North Strand. Four houses in St. Teresa's Ave. Glasnevin,
Hibernian Hall, Trilovilla Rd., Sandymount.

Co. Kilkenny:- 11 houses in Kilkenny City including the residence of
the Mayor, Alderman P. de Loughrey; 20 houses throughout the county.

Co. Wicklow:- Residence of Mr. C. Cullen, Glen Rd. Delgany.

Co. Meath:- Thirty houses in Kells & district.
Leix (Queen's Co). Upwards of 15 houses in Timahoe.

Co. Tipperary:- Residence of Mr. E. McGrath, Loughmore.

Co. Cork:- Twentyseven houses in Cork City.

ARRESTS:- Mr. Jas. Dalton, J.P. a visiting Justice to Mountjoy Prison, &
his son, Mr. J. E. Dalton, an ex-army Captain, who has the M.C., were
arrested at their home in Glasnevin, Dublin, by English forces. No
charge was made against them.

Mr. Chas. Murphy, aged 20, of Shamrock Cottages, North Strand,
Dublin, was arrested in his bed. Messrs. Thos. Redican, Patk. Gallagher,
Nicholas Ward & J. Tierney were arrested at their homes in Glasnevin.

Alderman P. de Loughrey, Republican Mayor of Kilkenny City, was
arrested on the 10th inst. at Kilkenny. Mr. Monahan, of Tuam, Co. Galway,
who was teaching Irish in Kilkenny was also arrested.

Other arrests include:-

Co. Wicklow:- Mr. C. Cullen, Glen Rd. Delgany.

Co. Meath:- Messrs. Sean Brennan, County & Urban Councillor, C.
McCabe, Urban Councillor; J. Morris, D. O'Sullivan, R. Mulllan, Jos. Morris,
John Liguire, P. Keelan, J. Bray, P. Smith & J. Gilliak

Timahoe, Leix:- Messrs. John & Jas. Byrne (bros.) J. Burns & Jas.
Ramsbottom.

Co. Tipperary:- Mr. E. McGrath, Loughmore.
A boy of seventeen named O' Mahony was arrested in Limerick on a

charge of attempting to obtain arms from a Member of the English Constabulary.

MARTIAL:- Mr. J. Kavanagh, Bray, Co. Wicklow, was tried by courtmartial at Dublin on a charge of having arms. Mr. Owen Callagher, of the same town, was charged with having "seditious" literature in his possession. Mr. Patk. McAleenan, Drumkitten, was tried at Belfast on a similar charge.

Sentences on the above have not yet been promulgated.

SENCE:- Mr. J. Burke, an ex-soldier who was tried by courtmartial at Derry on a charge of wounding an armed member of the English Constabulary was sentenced by the Court to fifteen years' penal servitude.

(as an example of the impartiality of the English Government the following should be noted in contrast with the above sentence:- On Wednesday, Dec. 15th, Constable J. Huddleston, R.I.C. was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour for raiding a residence in Limerick City on the pretence of a search for arms & of then attempting to outrage the daughter of the house & when she escaped from him of attacking the mother with the same purpose.)

DECLAMATIONS:- English Constabulary posted notices in Tipperary town warning the inhabitants not to be seen with their hands in their pockets under threat of being shot at sight. The following Proclamation has been issued by General Sir. Nevil Macready, Commander-in-Chief of the English Forces in Ireland:-

"MARTIAL LAW has been declared in the counties of Cork, Tipperary, Kerry & Limerick... Within these areas (a) All arms, ammunition & explosives in possession of any person not a member of His Majesty's Naval, Military, Air or Police Forces, or who is not in possession of a permit, will be surrendered by the 27th Dec. 1920 to such persons & at such places as are named in the SECOND SCHEDULE hereto annexed. (b) After the 27th Dec. 1920 any unauthorised person found in possession of arms, ammunition or explosives will be liable, on conviction by a military court, to suffer DEATH. (c) Any unauthorised person wearing the uniform or equipment of His Majesty's Naval, Military, Air or Police Forces or wearing similar clothing likely to deceive, will be liable on conviction to suffer DEATH, & any person in unauthorised possession of such uniform, clothing, or equipment will be liable, on conviction by a Military Court, to suffer Penal Servitude. (d) NOTE WELL:- That a state of armed insurrection exists, that any person taking part therein or harbouring any person who has taken part therein, or procuring, inviting, aiding or abetting any person to take part therein, is guilty of levying war against His Majesty the King & is liable on conviction by a Military Court to suffer DEATH. (e) All Law Courts, Corporations, Councils & Boards are hereby directed to carry out their functions until otherwise ordered. (f) The Forces of the Crown in Ireland are hereby declared to be on active service. Signed this 12th day of December 1920. FIRST SCHEDULE. The Generals or other Officers Commanding 6th Division, 16th, 17th, 18th & Kerry Infantry Brigades.. SECOND SCHEDULE.-, To a Military or Police Officer at any Military or Police Barracks, or to a Priest or other Minister of Religion who will at once arrange for their delivery to the nearest Military or Police Barracks."

OPPRESSION:- Messrs. Quirke & Knightly, two pressmen of Tralee, Co. Kerry, were threatened by English Constabulary for having sent in press reports of acts committed by English Forces in Tralee. Mrs. Quirke was also visited & threatened. Local press correspondents are not permitted to send reports to their papers until they are first submitted to military censorship. When the special correspondent of the Daily News called at Tralee Post Office to send a despatch he was informed by the Postmaster that before the message could be transmitted it would have to be submitted to local military headquarters for censorship.

Meetings and fairs within 2 miles of the Market town of Youghal, Co. Cork have been prohibited by the English military authorities.

WOUND ASSAULTS:- Mr. Andrew Forbes, an old man, of Collejo Rd. Cork City, was wounded by English Constabulary as he was walking along the street. Auxiliary police continue to hold up & search pedestrians on the streets of Cork. Motorcars, tramcars & other vehicles are also searched daily.

BORAGE:- English troops set fire to the hay barn of Mr. Timothy Ryan, Newtown, Co. Limerick. The barn and its contents - 45 tons of hay - were entirely destroyed.

MILITARISM:- The following notice appeared in the "Cork Examiner" of December 11th:-

"All males are to be prepared for the consequences that will

ensue if people loiter at street corners or on pathways without a reasonable excuse. All men are warned not to keep their hands in their pockets.

(Signed) Secretary, Death or Victory League".

A notice posted up in Bandon, Co. Cork, states that at a Special Meeting of the "Anti-Sinn Fein Society" held in Cork it was decided that if any of the Crown forces be molested "three persons favouring the Sinn Fein Cutrage Party, irrespective of whether they are leaders or not, will be taken and shot, one at the steps of the Chapel at 10 o'clock and the other two at 11 and 12, respectively, immediately after which the Chapel bell will toll It was decided that the houses and property of these should be burned and their families detained Treat all members of His Majesty's Forces as friends, and do not forget if a patrol meets you, the safest thing to do is to take your hands out of your pockets, or you are liable to be shot. It will be very dangerous to hang around street corners - God save the King. God save Ireland - Members of the Crown Forces".

A notice signed "One of the Black and Tans" was posted in Main Street, Tipperary Town on the 10th instant. It stated that if a Member of the English constabulary who had received an anonymous letter were harmed twelve prominent Sinn Feiners in the town would be shot.

English troops commandeered the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Bandon, Co. Cork.

NO SUBJUGATION IN THE FALSE GUISE OF PEACE.

MR. ARTHUR GRIFFITH'S MESSAGE TO THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Mr. Arthur Griffith, Acting President of the Republic of Ireland, at present in Mountjoy Prison, has issued the following message to the Irish people. (The message was issued prior to the English Premier's statement in the House of Commons on Friday, December 10th):-

"The people of Ireland need pay no attention to inspired statements in the English Press regarding individual members of the Ministry of Dail Eireann. The Ministry acts as a unit in international relations, and no member of it has acted or will act in such affairs without the knowledge and concurrence of his colleagues.

"Those on whom the Irish nation has imposed the duty of speaking and acting on its behalf have never ceased to make known that Ireland desires to live in peace with all nations without exception, but Ireland will not accept subjugation in any form in the false guise of peace. The main strength of Ireland's cause to-day consists in the steadfast adherence of the people of Ireland to the principle of independence, and their determination to discharge, at whatever cost, their duty to those who have gone before them and to those who will come after them. Their heroic endurance has covered their enemies with shame in the eyes of civilisation, and if they must still endure more, it will but be to win a crowning triumph, not only for our dear country, but for Justice Liberty and peace throughout the entire world.

ARTHUR GRIFFITH. "

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" WE KNOW ALL ABOUT THEM. "

INFORMATION UPON WHICH WILTON IRISHMEN ARE MURDERED.

It has been claimed upon many recent occasions by the English Government that they know the personnel of the Irish Republican Army and the rank held by almost every important member of it. Sir Hamar Greenwood in almost every speech he has made during the last three months has asserted that all the officers and non-commissioned officers were known to him by name, rank and location. Further, General Sir Nevil Macready has twice declared to Press interviewers that he had similar detailed information concerning the officers of the Republican Army. The following is an example of the accuracy of this claim. Defenceless men have been taken from their beds and murdered by military and constabulary on such information as this. Thousands of men have been arrested and imprisoned without trial on similarly "accurate information."

On Monday, December 6th the following six Councillors and Aldermen were arrested at a meeting of the Dublin Corporation in the City Hall, Dublin:-

Alderman M. Staines	Councillor J. Vincent Lawless.
Councillor Joseph Clarke	Councillor J. Michael Brennan
Councillor Michael Lynch	Councillor T. Lawlor.

On December 7th, Sir Hamar Greenwood in the English House of Commons in explaining the arrest of these men said:-

"The House will, no doubt, wish to know the records of these men:-

"ALDERMAN MICHAEL STAINES, captain in the 1st Dublin Battalion, Irish Republican Army, so-called 'Minister of Trade and Commerce' to 'Dail Eireann,' previously a tailor. He has been continuously 'on the run' since February last, and slept the night previous to his arrest in a hay shed. Hidden ammunition was found in his last permanent address. He is known to be a member of the Inner Circle of the Irish Republican Army Headquarters.

"ALDERMAN JOSEPH CLARKE, courier to the Irish Republican Army, carries letters for Michael Collins, head of the Irish Republican Army. By trade, caretaker to 6, Harcourt street, the Sinn Fein headquarters. Tried to pass himself off as Farrall when arrested.

COUNCILLOR MICHAEL LYNCH, captain, Irish Republican Army, attached to General Staff, Dublin Brigade, Irish Republican Army, was clerk in the employ of the Gaelic League. A shot-gun was found in his office there. Has been 'on the run.' Member of Extremist Group.

COUNCILLOR J. VINCENT LAWLESS, captain, Irish Republican Army, by trade a cycle repairer. Hunger-striker, released from Wormwood Scrubs, March 20th. Got ten years' penal servitude for share in the Easter Week Rebellion. Documents relating to purchase of arms found when his house was raided. Has been long 'on the run.'

COUNCILLOR J. MICHAEL BRENNAN, captain and adjutant, 3rd Battalion, Dublin Brigade, Irish Republican Army, was in Rebellion 1916. Fruiterer & tobacconist by trade.

One of the arrested persons (ALDERMAN LAWLOR) has since been released. "

The above records supplied "from official sources" otherwise Dublin Castle were used to justify the arrest of these Irish public men as other information also supplied "from official sources" has been used to justify the murder of other Irishmen.

The truth with regard to the arrested men is as follows:-

ALDERMAN MICHAEL STAINES.

- (1) Alderman Michael Staines is not a Captain in the 1st Battn. I.R.A.
- (2) Alderman Michael Staines is not Minister of Trade and Commerce to Dail Eireann.
- (3) Alderman Michael Staines was not a tailor.
- (4) He did not sleep the night previous to his arrest in a hay shed.
- (5) Hidden ammunition was not found in his permanent address.
- (6) There is no Inner Circle of the Irish Republican Army Headquarters.
- (7) A copy of the Constitution of the Irish Volunteers is already in the hands of the English Government and there is no other machinery dealing with military matters.

COUNCILLOR JOSEPH CLARKE.

- (1) Councillor Joseph Clarke is not a courier to the I.R.A.
- (2) He does not carry letters from Michael Collins.
- (3) Michael Collins is not head of the Irish Republican Army.

COUNCILLOR MICHAEL LYNCH.

- (1) "General Staff, Dublin Brigade, Irish Republican Army" has no meaning. Councillor Lynch is not attached to the Headquarters Staff of the I.R.A.
- (2) Councillor Michael Lynch was not a clerk in the employ of the Gaelic League.
- (3) He has no office in the Gaelic League Headquarters.
- (4) At a District Courtmartial held at old Kilmainham Courthouse on Stephen Barrett -- Treasurer of the Gaelic League -- it was stated a gun was found in the general office. Mr. Barrett stated that this gun and ammunition were "planted" there. He was discharged.
- (5) Councillor Michael Lynch has not been on the run.
- (6) There is no "Extremist Group."

COUNCILLOR J. VINCENT LAWLESS.

- (1) He is not a Captain in the Irish Republican Army.
- (2) He is not by trade a cycle repairer.
- (3) He has not been "on the run."

COUNCILLOR J. MICHAEL BRENNAN.

- (1) Councillor Brennan is not a member of the Irish Republican Army, hence he is neither Captain nor Adjutant in any Battalion of the Dublin Brigade.

COUNCILLOR T. LAWLOR.

- (1) Is not a member of the Irish Republican Army.
- (2) Is not a Sinn Feiner.

THE INTIMIDATED IRISH PRESS.

In the issue of the IRISH BULLETIN on Thursday, December 9th, an account was given of a raid on the offices of the "Irish Independent." This raid was part of the regular campaign of intimidation directed against the Press in Ireland by the English Military Government. This campaign of intimidation succeeded in the case of the "Irish Independent" inasmuch as no mention was made by the "Irish Independent" of this raid in its own offices or of the threatening of members of its staff, prior to publication in the BULLETIN. The "Irish Independent" having failed in its elementary duty to itself, its staff and its public, published on December 11th, what purported to be a denial of the report of the incident in the IRISH BULLETIN. On examination of this denial it appears from it that the BULLETIN'S account of the raid and threats to members of the staff was correct. The denial asserts that the time of raid given in the BULLETIN was incorrect; that the raid was not carried out by officers of the Auxiliary Division of the Royal Irish Constabulary; and that the wire room was not cut off. The BULLETIN accepts the statement that the time mentioned -- 1.30 a.m. -- was incorrect. The BULLETIN will accept the denial that the raid was made by Officers of the Auxiliary Division when the "Irish Independent" states to which of the Crown Forces these officers were attached. In regard to the wire room the "Irish Independent" admits that it was put out of operation during the raid which was all that the BULLETIN implied in its report.

S. N. D.

"CHRISTIAN PRIESTS IN A CHRISTIAN LAND."

IRISH PRIESTS WHO HAVE BEEN MURDERED, TORTURED AND THREATENED BY
ENGLAND'S ARMED FORCES.

In the early morning of Sunday, November 14th, a party of English constabulary called at the residence in Galway City of the Rev. Michael Griffon, B.A., Catholic Curate, and under the pretence of needing his ministrations, induced him to go with them. Nothing further was heard of Fr. Griffon until on the evening of November 20th his dead body was found partially buried at Berra, Co. Galway. Medical examination of the body showed that Fr. Griffon had been shot through the brain by a revolver bullet fired at close quarters.

The murder profoundly stirred all classes of the population of the City and County of Galway to whom Fr. Griffon was known as an exemplary priest. On November 21st Fr. Griffon's colleagues received many messages of sympathy from Protestant, Presbyterian and Methodist clergymen as well as from the Catholic laity. Rev. R. Francis, M.A., Protestant Minister, Galway City, wrote:

"Please allow me to tell you how horrified I feel at the awful tragedy which has overtaken your curate. I did not think that such an awful fate could befall a Christian priest in a Christian land....I pray God that this is the darkest hour that precedes the dawn and that our blessed land may soon enjoy the blessings of peace and goodwill."

The treatment meted out to "Christian Priests in a Christian Land" by English military and constabulary is indicated by the following facts. Catholic priests have been arrested on false charges or on fabricated charges; some have been courtmartialled and sentenced. Many monasteries and presbyteries have been raided and searched and in some cases the communities in them threatened with physical violence by the forces of the Crown.

On Tuesday, December 7th, Auxiliary Police raided several shops in Cork City and wantonly wrecked them. In one shop the proprietress informed the raiders that her invalid husband belonged to no political party. The police went upstairs and questioned the man. He assured them he did not belong to any political organisation. "What is your religion?" he was asked. "I am a Catholic" he replied. "That is enough" the Auxiliary Police answered and they wrecked his home, not leaving any piece of furniture unbroken. (See the "Manchester Guardian" Tuesday, December 9th, 1920.)

Anti-Catholicism is being officially encouraged among the English constabulary and military in Ireland. The following are a few of the first fruits of this policy. Only the more outrageous of these incidents are mentioned. The lesser acts of aggression to which the Catholic priesthood in Ireland are being subjected are too numerous to detail:-

On Saturday, December 4th 1920 at 3 a.m. a party of four English secret service officers raided the residence of the Most. Rev. Dr. Fogarty, Bishop of Killaloe, Co. Clare. Two of the party had their faces blackened. All were dressed in trench coats and soft hats — the now usual attire of both Secret Service Officers and Auxiliary Police when on certain kinds of duty. The party explained to the house-keeper who admitted them that they were military and asked for Dr. Fogarty. They were informed that he was not at home. They then endeavoured to bully the house-keeper into telling them where he was. She did not give the information. The party then searched the house, and having convinced themselves that His Lordship was away from home they went through some of his papers, and carried off with them documents dealing with parochial affairs, evidently to give the impression that a search for documents was the object of their visit. Those in the house at the time of the raid were convinced by the actions of the raiders that it was their intention to assassinate His Lordship. Mr. Lloyd George, English Premier, in his speech in the English House of Commons on Friday, December 10th, seemed to think that the raid needed explaining away. He, therefore, attributed it to Sinn Fein, as others of his Cabinet have attributed the assassination of Lord Mayor MacDonagh of Cork and many other acts of the English forces in Ireland. The fact is that the Bishop's residence was raided by English officers with an object which necessitated the wearing of disguises.

On Wednesday, November 24th, the Most. Rev. Dr. O'Dea, Bishop of Galway, received the following threatening notice posted to him by constabulary on

the previous days:-

"If any member of His Majesty's forces is interfered with in Galway you will meet with Father Griffin's fate. Beware."

This was the culmination of a series of outrages committed on Catholic priests of the Galway diocese by constabulary and enumerated by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dea in a letter of protest to Sir Hazar Greenwood published in the Press of November 26th. These outrages included:-

- (1) The murder of Rev. Fr. Michael Griffin, B.A.
- (2) Outrage and sacrilege at Moycullen, Co. Galway. The residence of Fr. Cunnane, Catholic Curate, was raided by constabulary. Fr. Cunnane was threatened with death in certain eventualities. The furniture, ornaments and fittings of his residence were smashed or stolen by the constabulary. The sacred vessels and holy oils were taken from their receptacle and carried off. A sacred shrine was smashed with the butt-end of constabulary rifles.
- (3) Rev. Fr. J. O'Meehan, B.D., Catholic Curate at Galway City and close friend of Fr. Griffin, received many notices from the constabulary threatening him with death. It is believed that Fr. Griffin, who lived in the same house, was taken from it and murdered in mistake for Fr. O'Meehan.
- (4) Rev. Fr. John Considine, Catholic Curate at Gort, Co. Galway, who attended Mrs. Ellen Quinn who was mortally wounded by constabulary on November 1st, received on November 23rd the following notice from the constabulary:-

"Your efforts to stir up the blood lust against the Crown Forces are duly noted. You will be duly compensated as will all friends of the hero, Michael Collins."

Fr. Considine's "efforts to stir up the blood lust against the Crown Forces" consisted in his writing a letter to the Press describing Mrs. Quinn's death and controverting the lying official report of that tragedy.

On Thursday, November 18th, Rev. Fr. B. Kelly, Parish Priest of Knockroghery, Co. Roscommon, was motoring to his parish to perform his sacred duties when he was held up by a party of Auxiliary Police who ordered him out of his car and then stole it. They said they were commandeering the car in order to perform an urgent special duty, but the car was not returned and has not been traced.

On Wednesday, November 10th, at 7.30 a.m. a party of constabulary raided the residence of Rev. Fr. J. Kennedy, Catholic Curate at Killanena, Co. Clare, which adjoins the church. On their arrival the constabulary informed Fr. Kennedy that they were going to shoot him. They ordered him to dress immediately. Meanwhile they placed a smoke bomb in the kitchen of the house and exploded it. Before Fr. Kennedy had completed his dressing he was told to go into the street "to be shot." When he left his house the constabulary gave him the order "on the double." He refused to obey it and brought the attention of the officer in charge to the indignities being heaped upon him. The reply of the officer was to offer to fight him. Some of the constables then tore off his collar and others seized him. They rushed him into his house again and through the church and back to the house, beating him all the time. He was then left alone in the church for a few minutes after which the constables returned and had a consultation in his presence which resulted in the decision that "shooting was too easy a death for him." One of the constables drew his bayonet and made playful plunges at him. He was then taken in his pants and shirt into the lorry and driven twelve miles from his home. During the journey the constables amused themselves by pretending to be about to kill him every few minutes. When twelve miles from his house Fr. Kennedy was put down on the road and ordered to walk home. He got clothes at a neighbouring house. He arrived home some hours later and found that all the food in the house had been eaten and a leg of mutton stolen. His clothes had been wantonly destroyed and every thing valuable had been looted from the house. In the church all the vestments and a chalice had been thrown on the floor and trampled upon. Others of the Holy Vessels had been stolen.

On the night of Sunday, November 7th, the residence of Rev. J. Fallon, Parish Priest of Glontaskort, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway, was raided by constabulary. Fr. Fallon was taken from bed and beaten with the butt-ends of revolvers. He was then told that he was going to be shot. He was placed in position for execution and the firing squad levelled their revolvers. The officer in charge of the party began counting "One," Father Fallon interjected that they could shoot away as he would not be

intimidated by them. The party then used filthy language towards him and withdrew.

On Thursday, November 4th, constabulary raided the residence at Roscommon of Rev. Michael O'Flanagan, Catholic Curate. (On December 10th Mr. Lloyd George described Fr. O'Flanagan as "a distinguished, a very able and highly respected Irish priest") The constabulary threatened Fr. O'Flanagan with being shot. They took from the wall of the sitting room an address presented to him by the people of Cavan, and smashing the glass and frame, they tore the address to pieces. They stole £3 which had been sent for the celebration of Masses for the Dead. They seized his typewriter and all his private papers and ordered his typist to leave the town at once. They left the house telling Fr. O'Flanagan that they would return and shoot him as soon as they got the chance.

On Monday night, October 18th, a party of constabulary raided the residence of Rev. Father James Beasley, Parish Priest at Duagh, Co. Kerry. Fr. Beasley was seized and one of the party asked him if he were a Sinn Féiner. He replied that he was. He was then told to look out for himself as he would be either shot or hanged. Fr. Beasley replied that it did not matter which as one death was as good as another. The party then seized Fr. Beasley's nephew, who was on a visit to him at the time, and took him into the yard where they threatened to shoot him out of hand if he would not give the information asked of him. He refused to give any information, and after further threats he was released. The constabulary then raided the residence of Rev. Fr. Harrington, Catholic Curate. They asked him if he were President of the local Republican Court. He replied that he was. He was told that unless he gave up the position he would be shot. Fr. Harrington replied that he would continue to fill the position.

On Thursday, October 8th, a party of ten soldiers accompanied by a military officer and a district inspector of constabulary, called at the residence of Rev. Patrick O'Reilly, Catholic Curate of Bonkle, Co. Clare at 6.30 p.m. Fr. O'Reilly himself opened the door to them. He was informed by the officer that he was "to be thrashed soundly." He was then seized by the soldiers who dragged him to the wall outside his house, and there he was "thrashed soundly" with the stock of a rifle. He complained of this treatment of the officer who replied with a blow of a heavy cane he carried. Eventually the District Inspector intervened and the flogging ceased. Fr. O'Reilly was then ordered into his house and told he would be shot soon. An hour later a second party of military and constabulary approached the house and opened fire upon it without warning. The windows were smashed with rifle fire. From 7.30 p.m. until 5 a.m. ~~the~~ shots were fired at intervals into the house. In addition, a bomb was thrown into the house at 1 a.m. and the house was partially wrecked. On the following night, (Friday, October 9th), the house was again visited by constabulary and military and bombed. Towards morning it was raided, and everything Fr. O'Reilly possessed was piled on the village street and burned.

B N D.

THE BOMB OF THE CITY OF CORK.

A PLAN TO MAKE AN EXAMPLE OF THE CITY -- AND ITS DEVELOPMENT.

In the English House of Commons on Monday, November 22nd, a series of interrogations were addressed to Sir Hamar Greenwood with reference to the murder of Rev. Fr. Michael Griffin, R.A. Mr. Devlin was asking what steps the English Chief Secretary for Ireland had taken to discover the identity of the murderers when the following incident took place. It is reported in the official Parliamentary Debates, Vol. 131, No. 218, Cols. 43 - 44, and is quoted from that journal:-

"Mr. Devlin: Mr. Speaker, may I call your attention to what has now become an ever-growing habit upon the Treasury Bench, namely, for Ministers to whom questions are not addressed repeatedly giving hints to other Ministers? I asked the Right hon. Gentleman a question as to who is responsible (for the murder of Fr. Griffin) and who of the Ministers said: 'Say Sinn Feiners.'"

"Lieut-Commander Kenworthy: The Minister for War.

"Mr. Devlin: I think it is a horrible condition of affairs in the House.

"Mr. MacVeagh: Churchill said that. It was your own man, your minions who committed the murder. You know it.

"Mr. Speaker: The hon. member and his friends really take up so much time of the House, and make so much noise that it is extremely difficult for me to hear what is going on.

"Mr. Devlin: He (Mr. Churchill) does not deny it.

"Mr. MacVeagh: He cannot deny it.

The Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, English Minister of State for War, did not deny that he had prompted Sir Hamar Greenwood to say that the Sinn Feiners had murdered Fr. Griffin.

In the case of the burning of Cork City the prompting was done more discreetly. But Sir Hamar Greenwood took his seat on the Treasury Bench on Monday, December 12th he had received his instructions to "say Sinn Feiners."

The following is the history of the burning of Cork City:-

In the opening days of November it was decided by the English Military Government in Ireland to make an example of Cork City. The City was pre-eminent in its allegiance to the Republic of Ireland, and was as well the capital City of the province of Munster, the population of which the forces of the Crown had been unable to terrorise into surrendering the demand for the Independence of Ireland. A concentration into Cork of Auxiliary Police was begun. It was done cautiously in order not to arouse suspicion of the official plan of teaching Cork a lesson. At 6 p.m. on November 17th Sergt. O'Donoghue, R.I.C., was shot dead in the streets of Cork City. On the same night "Black & Tans" forced an entry into three private houses, and, in accordance with a notice published in the official "Weekly Summary" of October 29th, shot dead in bed three persons whom they believed to be supporters of the Republican movement, and attempted the murder of two others, both of whom were wounded. From that date until the wholesale destruction of December 11th - 12th, the making of Cork City an "example" to other Republican centres was carried out systematically. The first of the series of great fires which culminated in the destruction of the central part of the City occurred on November 21st. The following is an instructive list:-

- Nov. 20th. John O'Connell shot in his home in Flanery St. and left for dead.
- Nov. 21st. Messrs. Dwyer & Company Ltd., Waterfront St., largest wholesale warehouse in the south of Ireland, looted and then systematically fired. Partially destroyed. Damage £10,000.
- Nov. 23rd. Sinn Fein Club at 35-36 Watercourse Road, fired and almost wholly destroyed. Three members of the I.R.A. bombed and killed in Patrick St. without warning or provocation.
- Nov. 24th. Sinn Fein Hall at Shandon Street fired and destroyed.
- Nov. 25th. Sinn Fein Headquarters at 56, Grand Parade, fired and destroyed. The Flanna Pipera Club situated in the North East Ward Sinn Fein Club, fired and destroyed.
- Nov. 27th. Mr. McMurke curio shop over which is a Sinn Fein Club and some tenements, fired and destroyed. Messrs. O'Connell's licensed premises, North Main Street, fired and destroyed. Damage £25,000. Messrs. Forrester, big drapery store, Patrick Street, fired and destroyed. Damage £60,000.
- Nov. 28th. Three principal shops in Patrick Street owned by Messrs. Cahill & Co.

(drapers); The American Shoe Company and the Blackthorn House (a fancy ware-
house) fired and destroyed. Damage over £100,000.

Nov. 29th. Transport Workers Hall, Camden Quay, and an adjoining house fired
and destroyed. Messrs. Barriscales Jewellery shop in Bridge Street and Mr.
T. O'Gorman's drapery shop in MacCurtain Str. raided and looted.

Nov. 30th. The large Thomas Ashe Sinn Fein Club, Father Mathew Quay, fired and
destroyed. City Hall, Cork, fired and subsequently saved. Messrs. Egan,
Jewellers, Patrick Street, looted, fired and partially destroyed. Later the
City Hall again fired and partially destroyed.

Dec. 1st. Mr. T. O'Gorman's drapery shop (looted on the 29th) fired and
destroyed. Mr. Dalton's restaurant and the offices of the Royal Liver
Assurance Society, also in MacCurtain Street, also destroyed. Two spectators
of the fires shot at and wounded - one mortally.

Dec. 2nd. Offices of the Irish National Assurance Company, Marlborough Street,
raided, looted, fired and partially destroyed.

Dec. 5th. Messrs. Cudmore (confectionery and fruit stores); Mr. Kenny, (tab-
accoonist shop) and a small jewellery store in Washington St. Cork, raided,
looted and wrecked. Pedestrians held up and robbed and beaten.

Dec. 7th. Pedestrians lashed with whips in the public street, shop windows
smashed. John Fleming mortally wounded without provocation or warning. Men,
young and old, assaulted for walking with their hands in their pockets.

Dec. 8th. Worshipers fired upon when leaving evening devotions at St. Peter
& Paul's Church (off Patrick St.). Michael Murphy shot dead. Several wounded.
Many citizens assaulted in the streets.

Dec. 10th. Martial Law proclaimed in Cork City and curfew. Death penalty imposed
for possession of arms or uniform and for assisting "rebels" i.e. supporters
of the Republican Movement.

This terrorism, organised at Military Headquarters in Dublin, and carried out with
gradually increasing intensity, began with a concentration of terrorist forces
(Auxiliary Police and Black & Tans). The first act of the terror was the murder
in their homes of two men and a boy of 17 years. This was followed by six other
murders and by twelve nights of incendiarism in which approximately £1,000,000
worth of damage was done. Yet the citizens of Cork City did not answer this
appalling violence with violence. The Auxiliaries then adopted a policy of
cowardly assaults upon citizens indiscriminately. Men were flogged with whips
in the streets and in their homes at night. Church gears were fired upon, killed
and wounded. The death penalty was officially decreed upon large numbers in the
City. It was then that, on the evening of December 11th, a party of twelve of
the floggers and incendiaries returning from their exploits in the City to their
barracks were bombed on the way and one of them was mortally wounded and all the
others injured. After Curfew fell on that night and when the Auxiliaries had
driven the last of the pedestrians from the streets by indiscriminate fire, the
sack of Cork City, previously planned, began. When it had finished £3,000,000
worth of property was destroyed and over one hundred houses and shops were
wholly or partially in ruins.

Let us now demonstrate the active co-operation of the Military Headquarters in
Cork City in this protracted and deliberate sacking of a City of 90,000
inhabitants.

On November 23rd the Anti-Sinn Fein Society - known all over Ireland by English
officials as well as by the Irish people to be composed of Auxiliary Police and
Black & Tan Constabulary - posted in Cork City the following notice:-

"Anti-Sinn Fein Society: Notice: If Captain Green, Captain Chambers
and Lieut Watts are not released unharmed within 48 hours, leading members
of the I.R.A. will be suitably dealt with. Ignore this at your peril.
Vengeance may be slow but it will be sure."

The notice was followed by three murders and an increase in the incendiarist
activities. Nothing was done by the Military or Police Authorities to prevent
the notice being carried into effect. On November 26th the tenants living
over the licensed premises of Mr. O'Connell, North Main Street, were served
with the following notice:-

"Final Warning: - You are hereby notified to evacuate the premises herein
mentioned - viz. 55, North Main Street, Cork. Ignore this note and you
take the consequences....

(Signed) B. and T.
God Save The King."

On November 27th "the premises herein mentioned" were burned down by constabulary.
Nothing was done by the Military or Police Authorities to protect them.
On November 30th the following notice was posted through Cork City:-

"Anti-Sinn Fein Society, Cork and District Circle, membership 2,000 and still growing.

To All Cork Citizens: Take notice that any house-holder known to shelter any rebel or who is known to subscribe to any rebel funds or to assist in any way the murderous gang of assassins known as Sinn Fein had better increase his or her fire and life insurance as it will be needed. It will be wiser than buying spurious Dail Eireann Bonds. Remember 1641. Remember 1798 — By Order of the Committee. J.P.H.D. Secretary."

Again the advice to All Cork Citizens "to increase his or her fire & life insurance" failed to move the Military & Police Headquarters. Three principal shops were destroyed twelve hours after the issue of this notice. Nothing was done to protect them.

On the morning of December 10th, Cork newspapers were raided by Auxiliary police who compelled them to publish the following notice:-

"NOTICE: If G. Horgan (arrested by Republican police on Dec. 8th) is not returned by 4 p.m. on Friday 10th Dec, rebels of Cork beware as one man and one shop will disappear each hour after the given time.

(Signed) B. and T. "

This was in fact a public warning that the City of Cork was about to be sacked. Nothing was done by the military or police authorities to prevent the sacking and on December 11th Cork City was made an "example" to other Irish cities which render allegiance to the Irish Republic and its Government.

In view of the suggestions made in the English House of Commons by Sir Hamar Greenwood that the City was sacked by its own citizens in order to enjoy the somewhat costly luxury of "embarrassing the Government" the following definite statements by the English Press correspondents in Ireland are noteworthy:- The "Daily Chronicle" of Dec. 13th — organ of the Coalition Government — says:

"Half an hour afterwards (i.e. after the attack on the twelve auxiliaries) the city resounded to revolver and rifle fire. Bands of auxiliaries with special constables cleared the streets. All males were held up and searched while in some cases they were roughly dealt with. Passengers were ejected from tramcars at the point of the revolver and while women and girls were allowed to go unchallenged, men and boys were lined up against the walls and searched....At 10 o'clock the extensive drapery premises, Grants, was set on fire."

The English Government's own organ admits that Auxiliaries and Special Constables cleared the streets of civilians at about 8.30. At 10 o'clock, when the Curfew comes into force, the first fire was started.

The London "Times" of December 13th says:-

"The reprisals began at 9 o'clock when the streets were crowded and the shops were full of people. Lorries drove rapidly around the principal streets and their occupants discharged their rifles at short intervals. There was a scene of panic and people fled in all directions.... Before the Curfew hour of 10 o'clock the City was deserted."

The Manchester "Guardian" of Dec. 13th, organ of the Independent Liberals says: "This is a reprisal, the worst that has yet occurred in Ireland and there can be little doubt that this appalling destruction is the crowning sequel of a long series of incendiary fires by which servants of the Crown sought to terrorise the City and crush its militant Sinn Fein."

The "Daily Herald" of December 13th, organ of the Labour Party, says:- "Hell has been let loose by the forces of the Crown in Cork and a large part of the City has been destroyed."

In the teeth of this unanimity of the Press of all parties in its own country, Sir Hamar Greenwood stated on Monday evening Dec. 13th that he could not discover who the incendiarists were but he suggested that they were Sinn Feiners. The speech in which he made this suggestion was, however, itself a confession that he knew the incendiarists to be his own constabulary. Although he professed to believe that Cork was burned by its own citizens, he endeavoured to prove that the majority of the fires were unintentional. The fires which started in Patrick Street he said:

"spread to a number of other buildings including the City Hall, the Carnegie Library and fifteen other large-business premises....The City Hall and the Free Library were not fired but were burned down by the spread of the fire which the Local Forces and the Fire Brigade were unable to stop."

The City Hall and the Carnegie Library are a quarter of a mile distant from Patrick Street, and upon the other side of the river Lee. The intervening houses were not burned. Sir Hamar Greenwood, however, is aware that the City was sacked by his own forces and he, therefore, minimises the damage caused.

Referring to the attack on the Auxiliary Police which preceded the fires he said:-
"The murder of individuals was more important than the burning of 40 houses -- not 300 as an hon. member had stated."

If Sir Hamar Greenwood really believed his own expressed opinion that it was the Sinn Feiners who burned the City, his record proves that he would have left the figure of the houses destroyed at 300. Towards the end of his speech the Chief Secretary gave himself completely away:-

"He protested against the hon. gentleman's comparing the burning of the City Hall and the Carnegie Library with the burning of Louvain by the Germans. There could be no comparison in fact, intention or result. The sacking of Louvain was an attack on the whole City, with great loss of life."

There would be no necessity for this protest if Sir Hamar Greenwood did, in fact, believe that the Sinn Feiners had burned the City. The analogy with Louvain which he contested as inaccurate, would not have any application if his own assertions of the innocence of the Crown Forces were true. Nor again would there be any need to minimise the destruction caused.

The simple and demonstrable fact is that in the opening weeks of November it was decided to make an example of Cork, and on December 11th the deliberate plan of sacking the City was officially carried out.

E N D.

"GOGGLES FOR NIGHT PRACTICE."POLICE MURDERERS SUPPLIED WITH MASKS BY THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.

An official English Military Inquiry was held on November 23rd in Cork City into the circumstances of the death of Patrick Hanley, aged 17 years, who was shot dead in bed by English Constabulary at his mother's residence on the night of November 17th. The official summary of evidence given at the inquiry contained the following:-

"The boy's mother stated that after the door was smashed in a man in policeman's uniform with goggles and carrying a revolver entered her son's bedroom. The boy said, 'Don't shoot me; I am an orphan and the support of my mother.' The man in goggles, however, fired twice and killed her son on the spot. The man then left and later a bomb was exploded in the hall, making a deep hole. Searchlights were playing on the house while her son was being killed, and she heard a lot of voices in the street."

On November 26th the Military inquiry promulgated the finding as follows:-

"That Patrick Hanley died from shock and hemorrhage caused by gunshot wounds inflicted by an unknown person, and that such unknown person was guilty of wilful murder."

facts

The following may assist the English Authorities in Ireland to discover the identity of these "person or persons unknown" who are abroad in the streets of Cork after Curfew, and wear the uniform of the Royal Irish Constabulary and disguise themselves with goggles:-

The English Government is officially supplying its armed forces in Ireland with black masks made in the shape of goggles. The eye-holes are without glass, and are edged with metal. The mask is about three inches deep and six inches in length, and has attached to the lower end a small loop of elastic wade to fit under the nose and thus hold it in position on the face. Three strips of black tape are sewn on to each side of the mask and by means of these it is tied round the head. The reverse of the mask is treated with rubber, and on this grey surface the official Government stamp appears.

These masks are officially termed:-

"Goggles for night practice."

The following is an exact copy of a consignment order which accompanied the transmission of sixteen of these masks to the officers Commanding the Royal Irish Fusiliers at the Headquarters of that Regiment at Orrickfergus, Co. Antrim. (One of these masks has been examined by English and other Press representatives in Dublin and copy of a photograph of it has been sent to the Editor of the London "Times.")

Package)	Description	Case	Army Form G.1020.
Unit)	No. B. 132.		
)	O.C. Depot R.I. Irish Fus.		
				PACKING NOTE.
				C.fergus Station.
				12/10/20. Date.
Indent No. and date.				

DESCRIPTION OF STORES.	QUANTITY.	DESCRIPTION OF STORES.	QUANTITY.
Section 15			
Goggles Night Practice			
Sets	16		
Case W.P.	1		
Packer: Wm. Semple.		Witness Wm Millan, Sr.	

40011 - W4693 - P.571 - 8600 B.110 - 2/18 - T.-W. & J.M.OOD. (2622.)

DEATH PENALTY FOR DUM-DUM AMMUNITION.

MANUFACTURES IN ENGLISH GOVERNMENT FACTORIES.

The following is a quotation from the Official Report of the Debates in the English House of Commons. It is taken from the report of the proceedings in that House on November 1st 1920. The reference is Vol. 134. No. 129. Cols. 23-24.

Sir William Davison: asked the Prime Minister whether he is aware that terrible wounds are daily being inflicted on soldiers and police in many parts of Ireland by expanding flat nosed bullets contrary to the usages of all civilised warfare and the Geneva Convention, but that the appropriate penalty of death cannot be inflicted on persons found in possession of such illegal instruments of warfare owing to the fact that Martial Law has not been formally proclaimed; and whether he will take immediate steps to have Martial Law proclaimed in all districts where such illegal warfare is being carried on, so that all persons found in possession of these foul instruments may be shot and our gallant soldiers and police be protected from mutilation and agonising death.

The Prime Minister:...I will tell my hon. Friend that that is one of the things we are considering, and we may have to take certain action and ask the House to pass the necessary legislation.

The following is a quotation from the Press report of a Courtmartial held at Belfast on December 7th 1920:-

Ernest Smyth, library assistant, Balfour Avenue, Belfast, was tried by court-martial on a charge of having six rifle cartridges with perforated noses and 13 revolver cartridges.

A detective sergeant said the noses of the cartridges pierced were of the Dum-Dum pattern.

An officer said the six rounds of rifle ammunition found in the bedroom of accused were Dum-Dum.

Mr. Warneck, B.L.: Can you tell me was that ammunition manufactured in the Royal Laboratory?

Witness:- Three rounds were manufactured at the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich, and three at Kynock in Birmingham.

Mr. Warneck, B.L.: And have you any reason to suppose that the ammunition is not in the same condition in which it was issued?

Witness: No.

Mr. Warneck, B.L.: In other words it was "dum-dummed" in the Government factory and issued in that condition. The indentations in the noses of the bullets were made in the Government factory?

Witness: Oh, yes. "

(Vide: Press, December 8th 1920.)

E. K. D.

THE WAR ON IRISH PRIESTS.

THE MURDER OF CANON MAGNER AND THE OFFICIAL EXPLANATION.

The English Military Government in Ireland has announced that the Auxiliary policemen who murdered the Very Rev. Canon Magner, P.P., and Mr. Timothy Crowley at Dunmanway, Co. Cork, was insane. The reason for this disavowal of the murder of an aged priest and a young man of twenty-four years, is easily discoverable.

Rev. Michael Griffin, B.A. was kidnapped by Auxiliary Police on Nov. 14th, and found murdered on November 20th. There was no witness of the actual murder, and the English Military Government announced that the crime was committed by "some person or persons unknown." An attempt was made on December 4th to murder the Most. Rev. Dr. Fogarty, Bishop of Killaloe. His Lordship was not in his palace when the Auxiliary Police who came to assassinate him searched it. The English Military Government announced that they who raided the Bishop's home were Sinn Feiners. Rev. Fr. O'Kennedy was tortured at Killanena, Co. Clare. Rev. Fr. O'Reilly was tortured at Seale, Co. Clare. Rev. Fr. Gunnane was assaulted, robbed and threatened with death at Moycullen, Co. Galway. Rev. Fr. MacCarthy and Rev. Fr. McSwiney were brutally assaulted in Cork City. Rev. Fr. O'Flanagan was robbed and threatened with death at Roscommon. Rev. Fr. Deasley was assaulted and threatened with death at Duagh, Co. Kerry. Rev. Fr. Considine, Rev. Fr. Moohan and the Most. Rev. Dr. O'Dea, Bishop of Galway, were threatened with death in the Galway diocese. These acts were all committed by either Auxiliary Police or "Black & Tan" Constabulary. No disavowment of them was made by the English Military Government. The assaults on priests began last October. Nothing was done officially to prevent them even after the murder of Fr. Griffin.

But the case of the Very Rev. Canon Magner was different from any of the others. He was murdered in the presence of an English Resident Magistrate who evidently refused to be silent about the murder. Thus faced with the awkward testimony of one of its own officials, the English Government felt it unwise to ignore this latest act in the war upon Irish priests, and knew it could not return a verdict of "shot dead by some person or persons unknown." It, therefore, discovered (by telegram) that the murderer of Canon Magner was insane, and thus having provided him with unassailable defence, it declared its intention of courtmartialling him.

But this opportune madness of one of its officials caught red-handed at a shameful murder by another of its officials, is at best an unconvincing official excuse. Compare the following official account of these murders with the facts as investigated and vouched for by several trained representatives of the non-Republican Irish Press. The official report issued on December 16th runs:-

"About 1 p.m. 30 Auxiliary Police left Dunmanway in two motor lorries with a cadet in charge to go to Cork to attend the funeral of one of their forces who was recently shot dead in Cork. About a mile from Dunmanway on the road to Beallineen they met Rev. Canon Magner, the 75-year-old parish priest of Dunmanway, & Timothy Crowley, aged 24, a farmer's son.

"The cadet in charge stopped the lorries, walked over to Timothy Crowley, asked him for a permit and shot him dead with his revolver. The cadet then turned to Canon Magner, who was close by, and shot him also.

"The Resident Magistrate, Mr. Brady, was present at the time, and he narrowly escaped a similar fate.

"The lorries returned to Dunmanway, and the men reported what had taken place to the Colonel in charge, who immediately placed the cadet under arrest and sent him under escort to Cork where he is reported to be out of his mind. The late Canon Magner was a most inoffensive priest who was most anxious for peace in Dunmanway. Crowley was a respectable farmer's son who took no part in politics."

But the facts as established by several Press Correspondents are far other than those officially stated, and indicate this double murder as in natural sequence to the seventy-five similar deliberate assassinations of unarmed Irishmen which preceded it. The facts are as follows:-

(1) Mr. P.S. Brady, Resident Magistrate, was returning to his home in Bandon, Co. Cork, when shortly after 1 p.m. his motorcar broke down on the Ballinacree Road

- (2) While Mr. Brady was endeavouring to mend his car, Canon Wagner came on the scene on foot, and offered Mr. Brady his assistance.
- (3) Mr. Brady did not need it, and after a short conversation the Canon passed on. He returned after a few minutes and inquired if the car was mended. Mr. Brady said it was, but he would require help to start the car again.
- (4) Timothy Crowley passed on a bicycle a few minutes later, and Canon Wagner asked him to stop and help Mr. Brady to start his car.
- (5) Timothy Crowley gave his assistance to Mr. Brady.
- (6) While Mr. Brady, Mr. Crowley and Canon Wagner were standing by the car, one lorry filled with Auxiliary Police passed by. A second lorry came on the scene shortly afterwards. This lorry halted some ten yards from the group.
- (7) One of the Auxiliary Police left the lorry and walked up to the three men around the car. He questioned Mr. Brady about his identity and business. Mr. Brady replied that he was an English Magistrate. The Auxiliary refused to believe him, and threatened to shoot him. Mr. Brady produced his papers and the Auxiliary went over to speak to Crowley.
- (8) After a short conversation he struck Crowley in the face with the butt-end of a revolver. The other Auxiliaries in the lorry saw the blow and did not interfere.
- (9) After a few more words the Auxiliary on the road shot Crowley dead. The Auxiliaries in the lorry witnessed the murder and did not interfere, although they informed Mr. Brady, who had gone to them to protest against his treatment, that Crowley was not wounded but killed.
- (10) The Auxiliary on the road then approached Canon Wagner and forced him down on his knees.
- (11) In this position he kept him for a quarter of an hour questioning him all the time.
- (12) The other Auxiliaries watched from the car and did not interfere.
- (13) At the end of from fifteen to twenty minutes the Auxiliary who still kept the Canon on his knees, shot him dead.
- (14) The other Auxiliaries then left the lorry and threw both bodies over the ditch.
- (15) The whole affair lasted at least half an hour.
- (16) After they had hidden the bodies, the Auxiliary who had committed the murders joined the others and all drove away.
- (17) A search party which left Dumanway at 2 o'clock to find the bodies did not discover them until after a search of some duration.

These are the facts of the murders by this "insane" cadet who is officially admitted to have been in charge of thirty others. Because the murders were witnessed by one of the English Government's own officials they could not be dismissed as "murders by some person or persons unknown." For which reason the cadet was arrested and sent under-escort to Cork, where he is reported to be out of his mind."

After Cork City had been sacked by them Sir Hamar Greenwood declared in the English House of Commons that the Auxiliary Police were withdrawn from the City and sent to West Cork. Dumanway is in West Cork.

E N D.

The following are the acts of aggression committed in Ireland by the armed Military and Constabulary of the usurping English Government, as reported in the daily press for the week ending:-

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18th, 1920.

DATE:-	DECEMBER	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	TOTAL
Raids:-		260	700	177	180	163	257	1742.
Arrests:-		42	34	35	31	11	33	186.
Court-martial:-		5	2	2	11	9	11	40.
Sentences:-		31	-	-	4	13	-	48.
Proclamations & Suppressions):-		-	-	1	2	1	6	10.
Armed Assaults:-		3	7	6	6	2	5	29.
Seizure:-		18	32	1	16	-	12	79.
Murders:-		3	-	1	2	-	2	8.
Internments:-		220	-	33	-	-	-	253.
DAILY TOTALS:-		582	775	253	252	204	326	2395.

The sentences passed for political offences during the above six days totalled THIRTYONE YEARS AND FOUR MONTHS.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 19th.

AIDS:- The following places were raided by Crown Forces during the weekend:-

Dublin City:- Premises in Parnell Street of Messrs. Heron & Lawless, cycle Agents. Raid occupied 19 hours and Parnell Street isolated by troops for 26 hours. Residence of Mr. O'Loughlin, Republican Member of Dublin Corporation. Residence of Mr. Maurice Collins, searched twice in nine hours - raiders smashed doors and furniture. Galway Arms Hotel, Parnell Square - dance interrupted and dancers searched. Also houses in Waverley Ave., Fairview, Little Denmark St., Harold's Cross, Blessington St., and Grace Park Rd. The number of houses raided is estimated at sixty.

Derry City:- Over twenty houses raided.

Co. Donegal:- Fourteen houses throughout the country.

Co. Meath:- Seven houses in Kells.

Co. Kilkenny:- Twenty-five houses in Kilkenny city and environs.

Co. Offaly:- Six houses in Tullamore and eight in Geashill.

Co. Cork:- Upwards of one hundred and twenty houses, principally in the Dillon's Cross area.

ARRESTS:- Except when otherwise stated the following were arrested without warrant or charge:-

Dublin:- Three brothers named Devoy, of Waverley Ave., Fairview. Mr. J. Lawless, Little Denmark St.; Mr. M. Davies, 3 Harold's Cross; Mr. M. O'Brien; Messrs. Thos. Kieran, Louis Brady, Maurice Fitzsimons and 3 other men (names unknown) in lodgings in Blessington St.; Mr. Jas. Murphy & Daniel Rourke, at a Social Club in Shankill (Wm. Owens, another member, shot dead).

Co. Tyrone:- Miss Susan Molloy, Mill St., Newtownstewart (charged with having seditious documents) J. J. Kelly, Clady.

Co. Derry:- Mr. E. MacDermott, Derry City.

Co. Donegal:- Messrs. J. Molloy, Belyin, C. Houghney, Loughmult, J. McGlynn, Castlefinn and J. MacCarron, ex-soldier, Ballybofey.

Co. Meath:- Mr. J. English, Republican Councillor & Chairman of Poor Law Guardians, Kells; Messrs. J. Fitzsimons & P. Flynn, Kells; Mr. T. H. Lynch, Republican Councillor, Ardara; Messrs. P. Ousack & H. Curran, Tierworker.

Co. Kilkenny:- Messrs. E. Comerford, Irish teacher, Wellington Sq., Kilkenny City; Messrs. J. Rice, Republican Councillor, Outrath; M. Carroll, Paulstown and M. Walsh, Paulstown.

Co. Waterford:- Mr. Michael Ward, Lismore.

Co. Offaly:- Mr. J. Heavey, Harbour St., Mr. D. Finlay, Clonad, & Mr. M. Gibson, Geashill.

Co. Limerick:- Seven men whose names did not transpire were arrested at Gallyspillane "on suspicion" of being engaged in an attack on a military patrol.

COURT-MARTIAL:- The following were tried by court-martial:-

Dublin:- John Fitzpatrick, 36 Lower Gloucester St. - Possession of three swords.

Cork:-

Peter O'Mahony, Knock, Rochestown, Co. Cork. - Possession of I.R.A. Official Journal.

John O'Shea, Victoria Cross, Cork. - Possession of arms.

John Lynch, Kealkil, Bantry, Co. Cork. - ditto.

(Three last named found not guilty and acquitted).

Derry:- Joseph Morrison, Fintona, Co. Tyrone. - Attempting to obtain arms.

SENTENCES:- The following courtmartial sentences have been passed:-

having arms:-
Thomas Maguire, 32 Fernwood St. Belfast. - 2 years' imprisonment with hard Labour.

Peter O'Brien, Cooteshill, Co. Cavan - 18 months' ditto.

Thomas Seery, College St. Carlow - 18 months' ditto.

Patrick MacDermott, Gweeney, Co. Clare - 2 " ditto.

having ammunition:-
Patrick McKenna, 17 Ferrybank, Waterford - 12 months' ditto.

Thomas MacDowell, Ballymaseran, Co. Longford. - 9 " ditto.

Michael Naughton, Lattoon, Co. Galway, - seven day's ditto.

(one shot gun cartridge)

having documents relating to I.R.A.
Martin Donovan, 20 Barrett's Blgs. Cork - 6 months' ditto.

Frank Kelly, Ballyvourney, Co. Cork - 6 " ditto.

Michael MacDonald, Kilkenny - 6 " ditto.

James Leonard, 69 Tullow St. Carlow - 6 " ditto.

James Folan, Galway - 6 " ditto.

J. Byrne, Ballon, Co. Carlow - 18 " ditto.

James Henry, Swinford, Mayo.

having copy of oath of Allegiance to Irish Republic:-
Patrick Cox, Dame Street, Enniskillen, - 12 months" ditto.

Co. Fermanagh.

having acted as Irish Republican Police:-

Patrick & James Walsh, The Bog; Thomas Purcell, Leanlamore; Walter Purcell, Lamogue; Thos. Beely, Bounreagh; E. Browns, Cussane; Patrick Murray, Thos. MacNamara, Windgap, & M. Mara, Bounreagh, Co. Kilkenny

having marched "in Military formation".

John Casey, John Murray, David Fitzgibbon & Daniel Fitzgibbon, John Cullinan & Timothy Aberne, all of Kilmurry, Co. Cork) - 1 month each with hard Labour.

Matthew Flood, Barrack Hill, Kilmurry - 4 months' imprisonment with hard Labour.

English forces "shot up" the village of Rathcomac, Co. Cork, on the night of the 10th inst. On the night of the 11th inst. Patrick Crowley, Cork City, was shot by Crown forces while walking through Winthrop Street. His thigh bone was broken by a bullet. Timothy Flynn received a similar wound when walking through South Mall.

STAGE:- At Cork City on the night of December 11th the greatest act of incendiarism yet committed by the English armed forces in Ireland occurred. Between seven and eight o'clock on that evening a party of Auxiliary Police were returning to barracks after a series of assaults on pedestrians in the principal city streets. They were attacked by members of the Irish Republican Army at Dillons Cross on the outskirts of the city. The Republican Troops bombed the Auxiliaries in their lorry. Twelve of the Auxiliary Police were wounded, one fatally. The various constabulary barracks in Cork City were immediately notified of the attack and from them issued parties of constables armed with rifles and hand grenades who at once proceeded to shoot up the city. Pedestrians who were quite unaware that any attack on the Crown forces had taken place were set upon in the streets and savagely beaten. Hundreds were driven home at the point of the rifle. The constabulary frequently fired volleys of shots along the streets and into the upper windows of houses. Men, old and young, were taken from tramcars and were punched and kicked along the street. Two priests were seized and mauled. At 9 p.m. the streets of the city were deserted and the incendiaries then got to work. They brought from their barracks high explosive bombs and large quantities of petrol. Arriving in Patrick Street, the principal shopping centre of the city, the incendiaries, almost all of whom wore uniform, split up into small parties and taking the direction of the wind into consideration, fired several of the big

shops along the street. The shops adjacent to those fired were sprayed with petrol and high explosives were used in other premises. By midnight the whole centre of the city was a mass of flames. During the preliminary stages of the effort to burn the city parties of constabulary, military and auxiliary police smashed their way into many shops - principally jewellery stores - and looted great quantities of valuable goods carrying their booty away in stolen suit cases. After midnight the City Hall and Carnegie Library were separately fired and destroyed. All through the night the incendiarists were on the streets burning, looting and firing into the houses of the citizens. Military curfew patrols passed them on the street and did not interfere with them. The members of some of the patrols did indeed join them and carried off much loot in their lorries. For two days the city burned and no attempt was made by the English Military or constabulary authorities to render assistance to stay the progress of the flames. The military fire brigade did not turn out and efforts to remove valuable property from threatened houses were made solely by civilians and members of the Irish Republican Army. In all 94 houses and shops were wholly or partially destroyed and property to the value of £3,000,000 was burned or looted.

Following an attack on English military near Fermoy, Co. Cork, on the 10th inst. the troops attacked and bombed the neighbouring village of Rathcoormac. Six houses in the village were completely destroyed. Occupants of the houses attacked were given only a few minutes to leave and in many cases male members of families were pulled out of bed and threatened. The residence of Mr. Wm. Kent, Granard, two houses at Castlelyons and three in the adjoining country were also burned in reprisal.

English troops wrecked and looted several shops in Cork City on Friday night, 10th inst. The premises which suffered most were the Munster Arcade, the drapery establishment of Mr. J.T.O'Connell, 49, Patrick St.; the Draper's Club, Tuckey St.; and MacCurtain St. Post Office, safe broken open and stamps stolen. On Thursday night goods to the value of £1,000 were taken from the drapery establishment of Mr. T.O'Riordan, Parliament St.

PRISONERS:- Over 100 Irish political prisoners, kept in military custody without charge or trial, were put on board the English destroyer, "Malcolm" at Dublin on the night of Friday-Saturday, 10-11th inst. They were taken to Belfast for internment at Ballykinlar, Co. Down. On Saturday morning two further batches of prisoners, numbering in all 120, arrived at Belfast from another Irish port for internment at Ballykinlar.

DEATHS:- On December 10th. William Owens, aged 24 was shot dead by military during a raid on a social club at Shankhill near Bray, Co. Wicklow. Owens, with eight others, were playing cards in the Club when a party of military entered the Club rooms. The young men were ordered to put up their hands and to range themselves along the wall. While in this position a shot was fired at Owens who fell dead, the bullet passing through his brain.

On December 11th. James Lawlor of Inchicore, Co. Dublin, an engine-driver, was shot dead by a military sentry at Lismore, Co. Waterford, while walking along the public street.

On December 11th. Jeremiah Delany, I.R.A., aged 24 was assassinated in his home at Dublin Hill, Cork, at 2.30 a.m. by Auxiliary Police. The police surrounded the house while one of the party forcibly entered it and shot all the male members of the family. Jeremiah was shot through the heart. Cornelius, his brother, aged 21, was shot in the stomach and shoulder. He was mortally wounded and died on Dec. 18th. Mr. W. Dunlea, an uncle of the boys who was staying in the same house, was wounded also in the abdomen and shoulder. He is still living.

On Friday, Dec. 10th at 11 p.m. a military raiding party entered the residence of Mr. Medalie at 53, Tuckey St., Cork. They stole up the stairs and suddenly burst into the room where Mr. Medalie and his wife were. Mrs. Medalie dropped dead with fright.

LITERARISM:- A large meeting of Journalists representing the Press of England, Ireland and America, was held in the Gresham Hotel, Dublin, on the 11th inst., when a resolution was passed unanimously protesting against the treatment of Journalists in Ireland by Crown Forces..... Members of the English and American Press said the circumstances existing called for international press action".

Irish Daily Press.

The special correspondent of the London Daily News, telegraphing

from Limerick, says that before he left Cork in company with the English Labour Commission, he was warned that Tralee was an unsafe place for a "Daily News" representative. He declared that subsequently in Tralee he was held up with other Journalists by Crown Forces, one of whom asked if Hugh Martin (special correspondent... Daily News) was there, adding:- "He's the brute were after. I wish we had him here, we would do for him".

English constabulary commandeered for their families portion of the premises of Mr. MacMahon, Chemist, Limerick City.

Two shopkeepers in Killorglin, Co. Kerry, were compelled by Crown forces to efface Gaelic inscriptions from their shop signs.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11th.

RAIDS:- The following houses were raided in Dublin City & district:-
Residence of Alderman J. MacDonagh, Member for North Tipperary in the Republican Parliament. Neary's Hotel & Restaurant, Parnell St. (raided during lunch hour, diners searched). Premises of Mr. C. Lynch, 33 Upper Darsset Street. Amiens Street & Westland Row Railway Stations, (passengers & luggage searched). Residence of Mr. William Kelly, 13 Caledon Road. Comerford's Cycle Shop, Parnell St.

At Naas, Co. Kildare, M.S.S. belonging to the poet & novelist, the late Seumas O'Kelly, were seized by Crown Forces when they raided the house of his brother.

Other raids reported are:-

D. Armagh:- One hundred houses in Camlough district.

D. Wicklow:- Three houses at Bray.

D. Down:- One hundred & fifty houses in Newry & district.

D. Clare:- Ennis Workhouse & Lunatic Asylum.

D. Longford:- Thirty houses in Ballinalee.

Italy:- House to house search in Clara, comprising raids on 70 houses.

D. Cork:- 50 houses in Cloyne district; Masonic Lodge, Farkey St, City.

D. Waterford:- Following an attack near Kilmacthomas all the houses within a radius of two miles were searched. The number is estimated at two hundred and fifty.

D. Kilkenny:- Thirty-five farmhouses in Inistioge.

D. Limerick:- Residence of Mr. M. P. Collivet, Member for Limerick City in the Republican Parliament.

D. Tyrone:- Temperance & Mourne Hotels, Strabane and residence & dispensary of Dr. Lagan, Omagh.

RESTS:- A young man named Kane, of Blackrock, Co. Dublin, was arrested in Comerford's Cycle Shop, Parnell St, Dublin, where he was getting a cycle repaired when the shop was raided by troops. Three young men walking past the shop door while the raid was in progress were also taken into custody.

Other arrests were:-

Dublin:- Mr. William Kelly, 13 Caledon Road.

D. Galway:- Messrs. M. Jurey & P. Callanan, Craughwell. Messrs. John Raftery & D. Kennedy of Loughrea, arrested at Oranmore while attending the funeral of a comrade, Joseph Howley, murdered by Crown Forces on the streets of Dublin.

D. Tipperary:- Three brothers, Michael, John and Bertie Delaney, of Pound St., Nenagh. Mr. D. Costello, Republican Councillor, Borrisokane.

D. Armagh:- Following an attack on Cumlough Constabulary Barracks, seven men in the village were arrested "on suspicion".

D. Kilkenny:- Two young men from Macroom, Co. Cork, were arrested at a farmhouse at Ceppa, Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny. Messrs. Thomas, James & John Hanrahan (brothers) of the same village were also arrested. The troops were about to burn Hanrahans' house and had ordered their bearded mother, aged 80, out on the roadside, when the local Priest intervened. Mr. P. Phelan, Andrew Hanrahan, Michael Bookle, Joseph Culleton & Alfred Doyle were also arrested.

D. Tyrone:- Mr. Hamilton, ex-soldier, Lisnamallard (charged with having arms).

D. Clare:- Thomas Tuohy, wounded by constabulary and then arrested, M. Fickey and B. Glynn, arrested at Cratloe on suspicion of seizing military dispatches.

COURTMARTIAL:- Mr. Patrick Guy, Mount Merrion Ave., Blackrock, Co. Dublin, was tried by court-martial at Dublin on a charge of having a sporting gun and ammunition in his possession.

Mr. Andrew McNally, Crossmolina, Co. Galway, was tried by court-martial at Galway on a charge of having in his possession a copy of the official Journal of the Irish Volunteers and other "seditious" literature. Sentences on above have not yet been promulgated.

ED ASSAULTS:- On the 11th inst. English troops ran amok in Newry and "shot up" several streets. People returning from evening Church service were held up and searched and many were assaulted.

Mr. John Hickey, of Cork Ave., Dan Laoghaire, Co. Dublin, was severely wounded by Auxiliary policemen near Merrion Gates, Dublin, at 8 p.m. on Dec. 12th. Hickey and a companion were walking along the public street when they were accosted by Auxiliary policemen one of whom demanded of Hickey why he had his hands in his pockets. Before a reply could be given Hickey was fired upon and wounded in the abdomen.

On Dec. 11th an unknown young man was wounded by a military patrol at 11 p.m. at the Junction of Parnell St. & Denmark St., Dublin. He was taken away in a military motor lorry and nothing has since been officially stated concerning the occurrence.

Miss Isa Dixon, 27 Hillview St., Belfast, was shot in the arm by military while standing at her own door.

On Friday morning, 10th inst. Thomas Tucky, of Lecarrow, Co. Clare, was fired upon and wounded in the leg by English constabulary.

OTAGE:- English troops attacked and set on fire the Social Hall at Ballinagar, Offaly, on the 9th inst. The flames were extinguished by neighbours. This is the third attempt made by Crown forces to burn this Hall.

On Friday night, Dec. 10th the licensed premises of Mr. P. J. Herty, Ballinalee, Co. Longford, were set on fire by Crown Forces who visited the house and ordered Mrs. Herty and her family out on the roadside. The buildings were partially destroyed.

On Sunday night, 12th inst. an attack was made on the English constabulary Barracks at Camlough, near Newry, Co. Down. The attack was repulsed but a relief party of military and constabulary who hurried to the scene burned down half the village of Camlough as a "reprisal". Six houses were completely destroyed and eight damaged. In Newry on the same night the troops "shot up" the town and bombed and burned to the ground the Sinn Fein Hall and the shop of Mr. Gilligan. The residence of Mr. Bryan Shanahan at Grantstown, Co. Tipperary, was partially burned by English troops on Saturday, Dec. 11th. His stocks of hay and straw were completely destroyed.

A Social Hall at Clonstock, Loughrea, Co. Galway, was bombed and burned by English troops on the 11th inst. It was partially destroyed.

Special constabulary (recruited from Sir Edward Carson's Ulster Volunteers) raiding in Newry, Co. Down, smashed the shop window of Mr. A. M. Bord, Republican Councillor.

Following an attack on armed English military and constabulary at Dillon's Cross, Co. Cork, six houses in the neighbourhood were wholly or partially destroyed by Crown Forces who turned out the occupants, threatening and assaulting many of them.

MILITARISM:- On Friday, Dec. 9th the premises of Mr. Farrell, grocery & General merchant of Ballinalee, Co. Longford, were commandeered by English military. Mr. Farrell got twenty minutes in which to clear out his stock.

Auxiliary Police commandeered portion of Thomastown Workhouse, Co. Kilkenny.

WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 15th.

BDS:- Passengers arriving at Kingsbridge Railway Station, Dublin, by the mail train from Cork on Monday were compelled to keep their seats while Auxiliary Police searched the train, passengers and luggage. Amongst those on the train were Messrs. Lawson & Lunn, Members of the British Labour Delegation inquiring into English atrocities in Ireland.

Fifteen residences and shops in Dublin were raided by Crown Forces on the night of Monday-Tuesday.

C. Cork:- Fourteen houses in Cork City & eighty throughout the county.

C. Kerry:- Nine houses at Maghera, including residences of Messrs. P. J. Agnew & Louis J. Walsh, Solicitors & Mr. J. Walsh, chemist.

C. Limerick:- Twentyone houses in Cahir.

C. Louth:- Two houses in Drogheda.

C. Wicklow:- Thirtyfive houses in Rathdrum.

LISTS:- Messrs. P. J. Agnew, Solicitor; Louis J. Walsh, Solicitor and J. Walsh, chemist.

C. Dublin:- Four men arrested at Fairview, Dublin City. Mr. Moran, assistant in Mr. Leigh's grocery Stores, 23 Mary's Abber, Dublin City; the following Republican Members of Balrothery Rural Council:- Messrs. P. Kelly (Chairman) William Ganley & William Brophy; Messrs. J. McAllister, James Dolan, T. Pierce and the brothers McLennon, Malahide.

Cork:— Mr. Sean Nolan, Republican Member of Cork Corporation, arrested on the street and his place of detention still unknown. Mr. T. MacSweeney, his son, Edward, of Youghal. (Edward MacSweeney is an ex-soldier); twelve young men arrested on the streets of Macroom before curfew hour.

Louth:— Mr. Conor, Drogheda, official of Drogheda Urban Council.

Limerick:— Mr. M. Ladyran, Cahir, & Mr. T. McGrath (arrested & taken in a military lorry to Bansha where he was released).

Wicklow:— Mr. R. Saunders, Ashford.

COURTMARTIAL:— Mr. Thomas Larkin, J.P. Magherafelt, Co. Derry, was tried by courtmartial at Belfast on a charge of having ammunition under his control. Mr. Daniel McGrath, an ex-soldier, was also tried by courtmartial at Belfast on a charge of having an automatic pistol in his possession. Sentences on above have not yet been promulgated.

PRESSION:— At the funeral of William Cross, shot by military at Shankill, Co. Dublin, on 10th inst., all public demonstrations of sympathy were prohibited by the English Military Authorities.

ED ASSAULT:— John Guest, aged 75, a watchman in Cork City was wounded in the knee by an English military patrol on the night following the sack of the City by Auxiliary police.

Rev. P. MacSwiney, M.A., B.D., a Catholic Chaplain & Professor, was assaulted by Auxiliary Police while travelling in a tramcar at St. Luke's, Cork, on Saturday night, 11th inst. The tram was ambushed and boarded by eighteen armed Auxiliaries who fired shots through the windows and kicked Fr. MacSwiney bodily into the street. His Breviary was taken from him and kicked in the road. His coat, overcoat, vest & Collar were torn off and his watch, money, letters & books seized. He was then thrown down again and ordered to write "To Hell with the Pope" on the foot-path. When he refused he was beaten and some of the Auxiliaries wanted to shoot him. Eventually he was kicked along the street and shots fired after him. Fr. MacSwiney saw an Auxiliary go up to a woman passenger on the tram and kick her until some of the other women passengers dragged her away. Several of the male passengers were also kicked and beaten, the Auxiliaries using vile language all the time.

Fr. MacCarthy, another Catholic Chaplain, was also assaulted while walking home to St. Luke's on the same night. Six or seven armed Auxiliaries accosted him in the darkness and endeavoured to choke him. He was then prodded with a bayonet and told to run. As he ran, five shots were fired after him.

English constabulary invaded the village of Bruff, Co. Limerick, at nightfall. They paraded the streets shouting and firing indiscriminately. They broke a plate glass shop window valued at £40 and then drove away. Two nights later they returned and lined the inhabitants up in the streets, ordered them to remove their caps and sing "God save the King".

On the 9th inst. Crown Forces "shot up" the village of Kilmallock in the same county.

TERMINATIONS:— Five Irish political prisoners were removed from Derry Gaol for internment at Ballykinlar, Co. Down. Twentyeight Irish political prisoners were removed from Galway Gaol and taken by destroyer to the same place.

DEATH:— Thomas O'Loughlin, a member of the Irish Republican Army, died on the 14th Dec. from wounds received from Auxiliary Police.

O'Loughlin was playing cards with six others in a farmhouse at Mullaunbrack, Co. Tipperary, on Nov. 26th, when a party of Auxiliaries broke into the house and one of them seized O'Loughlin with the words "You are the man we want. Come outside." O'Loughlin, a strong well built man, seized his assailant and dashed him to the ground. But the man retained his revolver, and both he and the other Auxiliaries opened fire on O'Loughlin as he made away from the house. Both O'Loughlin's lungs were pierced.

LITARIISM:— A motorcar, the property of Mr. P. Mulcahy, Glengall Arms Hotel, Cahir, Co. Limerick, was commandeered by Crown Forces.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16th.

RAIDS:— Auxiliary policemen entered the Moving-Picture Theatre, Talbot St. Dublin, during the usual cinema performance. They stopped the performance and ordered the male members of the audience to leave. Each man was searched on leaving the building. This is the second raid on the theatre within a week.

Other raids in Dublin include searches in:—
The shop of Mr. Maurice Collins, Parnell St. (This shop is raided by

rown Forces practically every day); 53 N.Gt. George's St., where a dance was in progress - dancers searched; four licensed premises in Talbot St. - customers ordered out and searched as they left.

Fermanagh:- Village of Rosslea invaded at midnight by Crown forces who searched sixteen houses.

Derry:- Residence of Mrs. Margaret Morris, Member of Derry Corporation. Troops seized photographs of Lord Mayor MacSwiney & his family.

Tipperary:- Troops, accompanied by aeroplanes flying low, searched hills, woods & houses in Moylass district. Houses raided numbered 70.

Tyrone:- Angher Co-Operative Stores & Manager's residence.

Donegal:- Ten houses in vicinity of Donegal town.

Leitrim:- Three houses in Carrigallen.

Meath:- Five houses in Kells, one in Ballinagow & two in Kilskyre.

Wicklow:- Residences of three Republican Members of Arklow Urban Council; and twenty houses throughout the county.

Clare:- Three houses in Foakle & thirty throughout the county.

Galway:- Ten houses in Galway City.

ESTS:- Three young men were arrested by Auxiliary Police during a raid on a Cinema Theatre at Talbot St. Dublin. The charge against them is not known. During a hold up of trams by Auxiliary Police at College Green, Dublin, an unknown man was arrested "on suspicion". He was released when it was discovered that the shorthand notes in his pocketbook referred to the respective merits of coal & gas as fuel.

Other arrests without charge are:-

Galway:- Six men at a cattle fair at Eyre Square, Galway.

Wicklow:- Messrs. A. Holt, D. Keogh, M. Eavanagh, A. Kavanagh, P. Kelly, W. Bracken, P. Bracken & J. Holt, Member of Arklow Urban Council, Arklow town.

Leitrim:- Mr. P. Heslin, Drumminbawn, Carrigallen.

Cork:- Mr. John Lynch, Poor Law Guardians, Macroom, arrested near Ballinagree.

Tyrone:- Mr. W. McMurray, Manager, Angher, Co-Operative Stores.

Meath:- Messrs. P. Hopkins, Vice Chairman, & Michael Skelly, Member of Kells Urban Council; Mr. P. Clarke, Kells, P. Hand, Kilskyre & N. Farrelly, Ballinagow.

Donegal:- Mr. J. Bonner, Summerhill.

Clare:- Messrs. Tucky, Lynch and the (two) brothers Considine.

COURTMARTIAL:- The following were tried by courtmartial. Sentences have not yet been announced:-

Dublin:- Robert Irwin, Ballymore Tee., Dublin, charged with possession of nine rounds of revolver ammunition. John Pigeon, The Coombe, charged with possession of ammunition. Thomas Coyle, Farmhouse Lodge, Blackrock Convent, charged with possession of 2 air guns and a stick of gellignite. Accused swore that the articles - which were found in place to which the public had access - did not belong to him. Richard Kells, North Circular Rd. Dublin, charged with possession of ammunition, denied all knowledge of it and stated it was "planted" there by military. He further stated that the latter while searching his house stole three gold rings, a silver cigarette case and 18/- in silver.

Galway:- Patrick Coy, Loughrea, Co. Galway, charged with possession of "Seditious documents" and financial accounts dealing with I.R.A. John Keogh, Dee Park, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway, charged with having a document soliciting subscriptions for the I.R.A.

Cork:- David Keating, Cork City, charged with possession of documents "relating to an unlawful association". Gerald Kenneally, Youghal, Co. Cork, similar charge.

Belfast:- Samuel Wilson, ex-soldier, Rathfriland, Co. Down, charged with possession of revolver & ammunition.

SENTENCES:- Mr. Thos. Larkin, J.P., an auctioneer of Magherafelt, Co.

Derry, was fined 250 for having ammunition in his possession. Mr. Chas. McLaughlin of Bunrana, Co. Donegal, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment on a charge of having documents relating to I.R.A. Mr. Patk. Cox, Dame St., Enniskillen, sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of having "seditious" literature. Mr. P. Doherty, Enniskillen, ex-navy man, sentenced to 28 days imprisonment for buying a revolver from a soldier.

PROCLAMATION:- Auxiliary Police in Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny, have issued a Proclamation ordering the arrest of all persons found in the streets after 8 p.m.

IMPRESSIONS:- The activities of Monaghan County & Urban Councils & Monaghan County Committee of Agriculture were entirely suspended by English troops who seized the courthouse in which these bodies had their offices. This is the second time Monaghan Courthouse was seized, as it was previously commandeered and afterwards evacuated.

NO ASSAULTS:- Auxiliary Police held up tramcars in College Green, Dublin, during business hours on the 15th inst. Male passengers were taken out & searched. Trams were also held up in South Richmond St., & Talbot St. During a fair in Galway City on the 15th inst, Auxiliary Police & constabulary with rifles & revolvers surrounded the people and searched everybody.

English constabulary entered many houses in Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Tipperary, and ordered the inhabitants to extinguish their lights.

On Nov. 30th. an Officer & four men of the Black & Tans entered the offices of the "Cork Examiner" and forced three of the Staff, at the point of the revolver to insert a notice drawn up by the "Anti-Sinn Fein Society" addressed to all Citizens of Cork, warning them that if any householder were known to shelter any rebel, or subscribe to any funds of the Society known as Sinn Fein they had better "increase their fire & life insurance, as it would be needed".

OTAGE:- The village of Ballinalee, Co. Longford, was sacked in full daylight by Crown Forces on Monday, Dec. 13th after an attack on the local fortified constabulary Barracks by the I.R.A. The destruction of the house of Mr. Heraty, partially destroyed on Friday Dec. 10th, was now completed. The farmhouses, stables and crops of Messrs. J. Hannigan & P. Bracken, were burned down as well as the shops of Miss Hannigan & Mr. P. Earley. Nine other houses in the village were more or less seriously damaged, crops in all cases being destroyed. The farmhouse & shop of Mr. J. J. Connolly, a mile outside the village was completely demolished and his three cows were shot dead in their stalls. Other houses outside the village which were damaged were the residence & forge of Mr. McKeon at Millshrewly. A pony belonging to Mr. Hughes was shot dead. When Mr. Keogh's house would not catch fire the constabulary carried out his furniture and burned it in the yard together with his winter stocks of hay, oats & turf. The only occupants of the house were a little boy and girl who were roughly questioned as to the whereabouts of their elder brothers.

DER:- Very Rev. Canon F. J. Magner, Parish Priest of Dunmanway, Co. Cork, & Timothy Crowley, a farmer's son, were murdered by an Auxiliary Policeman on the road near Dunmanway on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 15th. Canon Magner was seventythree years old & Timothy Crowley was twenty-four. The facts of this double murder are as follows:-

Mr. P. S. Brady, Resident Magistrate, was motoring to his home in Bandon, Co. Cork, when shortly after 1 p.m. his motorcar broke down on the Ballinacorney Road. While Mr. Brady was endeavouring to mend his car, Canon Magner came on the scene on foot, and offered Mr. Brady his assistance. Mr. Brady did not need it, and after a short conversation the Canon passed on. He returned after a few minutes and inquired if the car was mended. Mr. Brady said it was, but he would require help to start the car again. Timothy Crowley passed on a bicycle a few minutes later, and Canon Magner asked him to stop and help Mr. Brady to start his car. Timothy Crowley gave his assistance to Mr. Brady. While Mr. Brady, Mr. Crowley and Canon Magner were standing by the car, one lorry filled with Auxiliary Police passed by. A second lorry came on the scene shortly afterwards. This lorry halted some ten yards from the group. One of the Auxiliary Police left the lorry and walked up to the three men around the car. He questioned Mr. Brady about his identity and business. Mr. Brady replied that he was an English Magistrate. The Auxiliary refused to believe him, and threatened to shoot him. Mr. Brady produced his papers and the Auxiliary went over to speak to Crowley. After a short conversation he struck Crowley in the face with the butt-end of a revolver. The other Auxiliaries in the lorry saw the blow and did not interfere. After a few more words the Auxiliary on the road shot Crowley dead. The Auxiliaries in the lorry witnessed the murder and did not interfere, although they informed Mr. Brady, who had gone to them to protest against his treatment, that Crowley was not wounded but killed. The Auxiliary on the road then approached Canon Magner and forced him down on his knees. In this position he kept him for a quarter of an hour questioning him all the time. The other Auxiliaries watched from the car and did not interfere. At the end of from fifteen to twenty minutes the Auxiliary who still kept the Canon on his knees, shot him dead. The other Auxiliaries then left the lorry and threw both bodies over the ditch. The whole affair lasted at least half an hour. After they had hidden the bodies, the Auxiliary who had committed the murders joined the others and all drove away. A search party which left Dunmanway at 2 o'clock to find the bodies did not discover them until after a search of some duration.

IRAISM:- English military commandeered the National School at Ballinalee, Co. Longford, and have transferred it into a fortified barracks. Crown Forces visited at midnight the residence of Mr. O'Brien, motor agent, Callan, Co. Kilkenny. Although Mr. O'Brien's only son was at the point of death they compelled the father to go with them to his garage where they dismantled his cars. When Mr. O'Brien returned, his son was dead.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17th.

DS:- On Thursday, Dec. 16th at 9.15 a.m. a party of Auxiliary Police raided the restaurant of Mrs. Wyse Power in Henry Street, Dublin. They threatened that unless Mrs. Wyse Power gave an undertaking not to go to any Meeting that day they would keep her prisoner in her shop. She refused to give such an undertaking as she had to attend certain public bodies of which she is an elected member. She was kept prisoner in her restaurant until 3.15 p.m.

.Tipperary:- Following an ambush on armed constabulary at Eilcommon, troops and constabulary invested the district and searched upwards of one hundred and thirty houses. Residence at Mullinahove of Mr. Mansfield, Republican Member of Tipperary County Council.

.Galway:- Nineteen houses in Clifden district and three shops in Tuam town.

.Cork:- Passage West Locks.

.Fermanagh:- Four houses in Irvinestown.

.Limerick:- Upwards of twelve houses at Castleconnell including the residence of Mr. Anthony Mackey, Republican Vice Chairman of Limerick County Council.

RESTS:- The following dock workers at Passage West, Co. Cork, were arrested by English Military as they were going to work:- Messrs. Wm. Connell, Passage; R. Kelly, do.; P. O'Neill, do.; E. Spillane, do.; D. O'Leary, Middleton and F. Knox, Cobh (Queenstown). J. Devereux, postman, was arrested when going for the mails.

Other arrests were those of:-

.Fermanagh:- Mr. S. B. MacMams, Irvinestown.

Mr. Mansfield, Republican Member of Tipperary County Council. Mr. A. Mackey, Republican Vice-Chairman of Limerick County Council. Mr. O'Brien, Tuam, Co. Galway.

COURTMARTIAL:- Mr. Joseph Murphy of Thomas St. Cork, was tried by court-martial at Cork on a charge of murdering Privates Squibbs at Cove St., Cork City on October 8th 1920, when a party of the I.R.A. attempted to disarm an English military patrol.

An old man named Joseph Dillon, of Dundrum, Co. Dublin, his son Michael and his nephew James McCarthy (aged 18) were tried by court-martial at Dublin on a charge of having ammunition and explosives in their possession. In response to an allegation that two rounds of the ammunition consisted of Dum-Dum bullets Michael Dillon stated that the ammunition was deliberately tampered with after it left his possession. Sentence of the court has not yet been promulgated.

Mr. James Maguire, Newland Terrace, Terenure, Co. Dublin, was tried by court-martial at Dublin on a charge of having one round of ammunition in his possession.

Others tried by court-martial on similar charges of being in possession of ammunition were Mr. James O'Donnell & his sons James and Christopher, of Francis St., Dublin, of the three cartridges found in their possession, two contained no explosive matter. Mr. James O'Donnell, senior, was discharged and sentence on his sons has not yet been promulgated.

Edward McCabe, Trades Union Secretary, Harold's Cross, Dublin, was charged with having 12 rounds of ammunition. Sentence on him has not yet been promulgated.

SENTENCES:- The following court-martial sentences have been promulgated:-

Charged with having arms & ammunition:-	SENTENCE
Mr. John Keegan, Ballinsgore, Co. Westmeath.	One year & nine months with hard labour.
Mr. John Walsh, Maurice St. Belfast.	6 months with hard labour.

Charged with having "Seditious" documents:-	SENTENCE
Mr. Jeremiah Giffinane, Adare, Co. Limerick.	One year with hard labour.

Mr. J. Magee, Carrigallen, Co. Leitrim.	One year.
Mr. Jas. Meade, Rathkeale, Co. Limerick.	One year.
Mr. John O'Meara, Ballyhona "	6 months with hard labour.
Mr. John Keane, Daggan's Court "	6 months with hard labour.

- r. Eugene O'Brien, Galbally, Co. Limerick - 6 months with hard labour.
- r. M. Cameron, Carrigallen, Co. Leitrim - Six months.
- r. Richard O'Keefe, Woodstock, Kilkenny - Six months.
- r. M. Wolfe, Listowel, Co. Kerry - Six months.
- r. Patk. Craig, Dooish, Co. Tyrone - 56 days with hard labour.
- r. M. Moloney, Ballyontra, Co. Clare. - 3 months with hard labour.

RESSION:- At Killinan, Co. Tipperary, English troops rushed out of their barracks and dispersed at the point of the bayonet the funeral procession of Thomas McLoughlin who was mortally wounded by Auxiliary

ASSAULTS:- English military opened fire in Scawmill St., Cork City, after midnight on the 15th inst. The Rev. Mercer Wilson, a local clergyman had a narrow escape from a bullet which entered his bedroom.

Christopher Farrell of 27 Lower Gloucester St. Dublin, was fired at and wounded by a military patrol in Beresford Place, Dublin, on the night of the 16th inst. Farrell was unarmed and was on his way home from the Quays where he worked as a dock labourer.

TARISM:- The English military Authorities at Dublin commandeered the How Grounds at Ballsbridge of the Royal Dublin Society. These grounds were used for live stock, horse jumping & agricultural exhibitions and their occupation by military will seriously effect these industries.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16th.

IS:- English military & Auxiliaries in great force surrounded the Franciscan Capuchin Friary and Father Matthew Hall in Church St., Dublin, late on the night of Dec. 16th. The gates were prised open & an armoured car played searchlights while the troops minutely searched the Friary. The Church, Confessionals, Oratory and the private apartments of the Friars were all entered and ransacked. Simultaneously with the raid on the Friary & Church, the Father Matthew Hall was broken into and similarly searched. On the same night other parties of Crown Forces raided St. Teresa's, the residence of the Discalced Carmelites in Clarendon St. Entrance was effected by breaking a panel in the entrance doors. The raid lasted an hour while the raid on the Franciscans occupied over three hours.

English constabulary invested the mountainous districts on the borders of Co. Tyrone & Co. Monaghan and raided over forty homesteads. Raids also took place in the following towns:-

Monaghan:- Monaghan town, Emyvale, Scotstown & Carrickmacross. The total number of houses searched is estimated at sixty.

Other raids throughout the country were:-

Donegal:- Four houses in Adara & upwards of a dozen in Donegal town.

Queen's Co:- Raids in Luggacurren, Glasna, Wolfhill, Boley & Knocklade comprise searched of over one hundred houses.

Tyrone:- Three houses in Gort, and one in Ballyfattan.

Faly, King's Co:- Twenty raids in Ballydaly district.

Kilkenny:- Meeting of Urlingford District Council raided and business held up.

Tipperary:- Upwards of a dozen houses in Borrisoleigh were raided by English forces who wore masks & described themselves as the "Anti-Sinn Fein Society".

Kerry:- Killarny Lunatic Asylum.

ISTS:- Rev. Father Dominic & Rev. Father Albert, two members of the Franciscan Capuchin Order, were arrested by English forces at their Friary in Church St. Dublin, late on the night of the 16th inst. Both priests were taken in a military lorry to Dublin Castle where Father Albert, after a lengthy cross-examination, was released. Father Dominic was detained. The latter was private Chaplain to Alderman Terence MacSwiney, late Lord Mayor of Cork, and ministered to him throughout his agony in Brixton Gaol.

Mr. M. Murray, caretaker of the Father Matthew Hall, adjacent to the Friary, was also arrested. His young daughter was left alone in the building.

Arrests throughout the country include:-

Co. Monaghan:- Seven men on Tyrone-Monaghan border, names not known. Dr. P. McCurville, Monaghan town; Dr. T. Leonard, Emyvale; Dr. J. Reynolds Scotstown. Messrs. J. McGough & P. Keenan, Republican Councillors, Fernaneill; Mr. J. W. McCormack, Republican Councillor, Emyvale; Messrs. John & James Connolly, Tidavnet & J. J. Mulligan, Monaghan town.

Co. Donegal:- Mr. P. McCurtan, Donegal town; & Mr. J. Gallagher, Adara. **Co. Wick:-** Messrs. Egan & Maher, Luggacurren; M. Conway, J. McRath, Glasna; P. Sheehy, Wolfhill; P. Brennan, Boley & T. Byrne, Knocklade.

Tyrone:- Messrs. H. Gallagher, Gort, Lifford & T. Scott, Ballyfattan, City (King's Co):- Messrs. K. Maloney, Ballydalay, P. Mooney, Tullamore & M. Enlay, Killeigh, all arrested at Ballydalay

COURTMARTIAL:- Rev. F. H. Delahunty, C.C. Callan, Co. Kilkenny, was tried by courtmartial at Waterford on a charge of being in possession of "Seditious documents". The documents consisted of a pamphlet entitled "English Horrors in Irish Jails", a document relating to Arbitration courts and a printed appeal for contributions to the Dail Eireann Loan.

Messrs. Martin Jennings & James MacDonald, Louisburgh, Co. Mayo, were tried by courtmartial at Galway on a charge of drilling. Accused had stopped a street fight by getting the combatants to separate and march through the town.

The following were tried by courtmartial on the 17th inst:-

Dublin	CHARGE
Mr. Fergus Murphy, Garville Ave. Dublin	- Possession of arms.
Mr. John McEvoy, Ashbrook Toe, Dublin	- ditto.
Mr. Wm. Fagan, Windmill Lane, Dublin	- ditto & ammunition.
Mr. John Daly, City Quay, Dublin	- Possession of arms.
Mr. Ed. Comber Mth. Richmond St. Dublin	- Possession of 4 rounds of ammunition.

Derry:- Mr. Peter McCannon, Clifforey, and his son, Charles, were charged with possession of documents likely to cause disaffection. Charles McCannon, who accepted full responsibility for all documents found, stated that his house was burned down by Crown forces on the day following his arrest (October 29th.).

Co. Wick:- Mr. Patrick Fraher, Main St. Dungarvan, Co. Waterford, charged with possession of arms and ammunition.

Sentences of the courts on above cases have not yet been promulgated.

PROSECUTION:- By order of the English military authorities in Ireland, published on December 17th, the holding of Inquests by Coroners have been prohibited in the counties of Kildare, Kilkenny and Waterford. This makes twenty-four counties in Ireland in which open and impartial inquiry into murders committed by Crown forces is superseded by secret military tribunals from which all civilian evidence is excluded.

A public funeral which was to have been accorded to the remains of Mr. John Hickey, who was mortally wounded without provocation by an Auxiliary policeman at Merrion Gates, Dublin, on December 12th, was suppressed by military who prohibited all demonstration and refused to allow the mourners to walk behind the hearse in "military formation".

Armed English Constabulary raided the Council Chamber of Westmeath County Council when a special Meeting of the Council was about to take place. The constabulary occupied the building all day and the Meeting was disbanded.

A Meeting of Urlingford District Council, Co. Kilkenny, was also suppressed.

WOUNDED ASSAULTS:- Mr. William Ryan of Ballyboy, Co. Tipperary, was wounded by English constabulary on the 17th inst. When a lorry full of troops appeared at a bend of the road, Mr. Ryan, who was driving a horse and cart sprang to the horse's head to hold him while the lorry went by. As he did so, he was fired at and wounded. He escaped further bullets by taking refuge behind a fence.

Mr. Michael McMuliffe of Dysart, Lixnaw, Co. Kerry, was wounded on Sunday 12th inst, by English constabulary who "shot up" the town.

On Friday, December 17th, English forces occupied the streets of Dublin at many points and held up and searched all passing vehicles from which the occupants were compelled to alight.

In Berrisoleigh, Co. Tipperary, masked members of the English constabulary who described themselves as the "Anti-Sinn Fein Society" raided many houses and assaulted and terrorised the inhabitants. Mr. J. Byrne, a local Trades Union Secretary, and Mr. Thomas Russell were taken out of their beds, stripped naked and flogged with sticks. After being flogged Mr. Russell was thrown into a river. Most of the houses entered were occupied only by women and children.

BOTAGE:- Following an attack at Kilcommon, Co. Tipperary, on an armed party of English Constabulary, large forces of military & constabulary overran the district and burned or otherwise damaged upwards of a dozen houses in the vicinity of the scene of the attack. The house of Mr. P. Doherty was burned to the ground in full daylight. At many houses cattle, sheep, pigs and fowl were shot dead, wounded and burned to death by the troops.

DER:- Michael Edmunds was assassinated at Tiverry town on December 17th by Auxilliary Police who broke into his house after midnight and took him out of his bed. They brought him into the hills half a mile from his home and shot him dead.

John McGowan, a "wanted" member of the I.R.A. was assassinated at Tibohine, near Frenchpark, Co. Roscommon, by English constabulary on the night of December 15th. McGowan was sleeping at the house of a man named Dyer when the house was entered by masked and armed constabulary. He was questioned and shot dead.

ITARISM:- English constabulary visited the Trades' Union headquarters in O'Connell St., Limerick, and commandeered thirty unemployed men to convey coal to their barracks.

Alderman P. de Loughrey, Republican Mayor of Kilkenny, who was arrested ten days ago and since kept in local military custody without charge or trial, is being carried about Kilkenny and district in a military lorry as a hostage.

Mr. A. Mackey, Republican County Councillor, Castleconnell, was at Limerick Petty Sessions fined 225 for failing to obtain a permit for his motor car. Mr. G. Glancy, draper, William Street, Limerick, was fined 25 for effacing a printed notice of the martial law Proclamation.

A motor car recently purchased by Mr. O'Grady, motor agent, Enfield, Co. Meath, at a cost of nearly 21,000, has been seized by the military. A motor belonging to Mr. Cosgrove, which was in Mr. O'Grady's yard was dismantled by them.

" DO NOT EMBARRASS THE GOVERNMENT. "

ORGANISERS OF THE BLACK HUNDREDS APPEAL TO THEIR MURDERERS AND INCENDIARISTS.

The English Government, having organised a Reign of Terror in Ireland, is now unable to restrain its terrorists.

On September 9th 1919 The Terror began by the sacking of the town of Fermoy in the county of Cork. Military were let loose on the town and widespread destruction of property followed. Military repeated this method of "good government" in Kinsale on November 6th 1919 and at Cork City on November 12th 1919. The regular constabulary then adopted those tactics, and by April 1920 the armed forces of the Crown had wrecked property in twelve towns and villages.

It was then decided by the English Cabinet that as the discipline of the regular army and regular constabulary was likely to be dangerously undermined by such action, a special force should be created to carry out the policy of terror by which it was hoped the Irish people would be compelled to surrender their demand for National Independence. The "Black & Tans" were thereupon created. They were nominally recruits for the Royal Irish Constabulary. But they were recruited in English Cities from among those who had passed through the War, and who subsequently had failed to find any honest employment. They were selected mainly for their capabilities as adventurers. Their conduct in Ireland has proved that hard drinking, riotous living, thieving, an utter disregard for all law and an insatiable desire for taking life were not considered obstacles in their appointment to a "police force," but were, in fact, the very qualities most valued in them.

Subsequently a still more terrorist organisation was created. From ex-officers of sufficiently dare-devil war-records, a force called officially "The Auxiliary Division of the Royal Irish Constabulary" was formed. The main business of this Force is assassination. They are officially provided with Secret Service information and with masks to wear when that information is to be acted upon. The Auxiliary Police have carried out over sixty assassinations since their formation. Their other function is the direction of the "Black & Tan" Constabulary when the sacking of an Irish town or village is considered useful. In these activities both the Auxiliaries and the Black & Tans have lived up to the purposes for which these bodies were officially organised. They have, indeed, been somewhat too zealous in the performance of their duties and they have seriously embarrassed the English Cabinet, by whose direction they were organised. The Terror which was created to break the spirit of the Irish people has left that spirit stronger than it found it, but has tended to break the prestige of the English Government.

The organisers of The Terror are now endeavouring to restrain their Black Hundreds. They are failing. Printed below are two orders — one issued on December 2nd 1920 to the English troops in Ireland by the Major General, Sir H. S. Jendwine, K.C.B., Officer Commanding in Chief in Ireland, and the other issued by Major General H. H. Tudor, titular "Police Adviser to the Lord Lieutenant," but actual head of the terrorist constabulary. Both orders attempt to inculcate restraint among the armed forces. But the restraint advocated is not restraint in the commission of crime as such but restraint in the commission of such crime as may receive too much publicity. Until the September of this year the Terror in Ireland was carried out quietly. Towns were sacked; men were murdered, but the thing was done "with discretion" and in distant parts of the country where it was difficult for press men to investigate the facts. In September, however, the Black Hundreds got to work only 21 miles from Dublin City. The result is known. The sack of Balbriggan shocked part of the English Public into a realisation of what was being done in Ireland. The activities of the Black Hundreds became good "copy" for English newspapers. It was no longer possible for the terrorists to be discreet.

For a time the English Cabinet weathered the rising storm of English protest by misrepresenting the newly recruited English constables as men who "for two years had borne the strain of intolerable and incessant provocation" and had then "hit back." But this misrepresentation carried but little distance and the outrages committed by the Black Hundreds since September have made things so awkward for the English Government that in the first week of December the heads of the terrorists issued appeals — not orders — to the troops and to the constabulary to stay their hands a little. Murders, it is

implied in these restraining appeals, may still be continued, but promiscuous arson is "embarrassing to the Government" and should be suppressed "as far as possible". The Black Hundreds have ignored these appeals. Within five days of Major General Tudor's "memorandum" the most terrible act of incendiarism yet to the credit of the Auxiliaries and Black and Tans was committed. Since the memorandum was issued wholesale arson has gone on in twelve Irish counties. The "Black Hundreds" now that they are established, will not tolerate any curtailment of their privileges.

The following is Major General Jodwine's "Special Order of the Day":--
" SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY

BY

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR H.S. JODWINE, K. C. B.,
Commanding-in-Chief, Ireland.
General Headquarters, Ireland, Parkgate, Dublin.
Thursday, December 2nd, 1920.

The circumstances of the recent cold-blooded murders of Officers and Men have emphasised the difficulties and dangers which face His Majesty's Army in Ireland. At the same time they have demonstrated in the face of great provocation the discipline and self-restraint with which all ranks of that Army, largely composed, as it is, of young and partially trained soldiers, are imbued.

This discipline and self-restraint is a source of pride to all connected with the Army, and will, the Commander-in-Chief is confident, be maintained even though greater trials may be in store.

The Army may rest assured that such steadiness does not pass unnoticed, and that the difficult and arduous nature of its duties is appreciated both by those in authority in Great Britain and by the people generally.

The reverence which was paid at the funerals of the victims of the recent murders, both in Dublin and in London, was not only a tribute to the memory of these Soldiers themselves but was also a symbol of the respect which the Army in Ireland has won and is winning. Personal assurances to this effect have recently been received from the highest authorities of the Army and of the Government. As an illustration of this the following extracts from the report of what took place in the House of Commons on Nov. 24th 1920 will be of interest:-

In the course of a debate on Irish Affairs Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said:-

"In Dublin on Sunday morning 12 of your kinsmen were murdered in cold blood and not a pane of glass was broken in the City (cheers). There were no reprisals. How many of us would have stood the same strain? (loud cheers)."

"As an example of provocation to the Commanders of British Officers, Soldiers and Police, I may instance the circumstances attending the murder of Lieut. Hambleton.... This is only one instance out of many of the struggle British Officers in keeping discipline in face of inhuman provocation." (Cheers).

At the close of the debate the following amended resolution was proposed by Col. John Ward, Member for Stoke-on-Trent, and was carried without a division:-

"That this House condemns the outrages committed against the Forces of the Crown and civilians in Ireland and expresses its deep abhorrence of the brutal assassination of His Majesty's Officers and other British subjects on Sunday last and thanks the Military and Police Forces and other servants of the Crown for the courage and devotion with which they are fulfilling their duty in Ireland in circumstances of unexampled difficulty, and expresses its approval of the steps which are being taken by His Majesty's Government to restore peace in Ireland."

J.E.S. BRIND, BRIG.-GENERAL,
GENERAL STAFF.

The following is Major General Tudor's appeal:-

" D. 466/1920.
ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY OFFICE, DUBLIN CASTLE.
6th December 1920.

BURNING OF HOUSES &C.

The following copy of a memorandum issued by the Police Adviser is sent for the information & guidance of Officers and men of the R.I. Constabulary.
C. A. WALSH, Deputy Inspector General.

COPY.

Office of the Police Adviser, Dublin Castle.
There have been recently a large number of reports of arson. Whilst by no means clear that this is done by the Forces of the Crown, I wish again to impress on all members of the Police Force the absolute necessity of stopping burnings whatever the provocation. The only justifiable burnings are the

destruction of buildings which have been used to shelter ambushers or from which fire is opened on Forces of the Crown.

Burnings of houses or buildings not directly connected with assassination or attempted assassination, is indefensible. I appeal to the police of all ranks to suppress all destruction of property in Ireland even of notorious Sinn Feiners.

The Force will now fully recognise that the Government is giving them strong support, and I feel sure that they do not wish to embarrass the Government in their very difficult task of exterminating the murder organisation. I can assure them that incendiarism tends to alienate the sympathy of many right thinking and law abiding citizens of the Empire, and does harm to the Cause of Right for which we are fighting.

H.H. TUDOR,
Major General,
Police Adviser.

(Issued to D.Cs., C.Is., D.Is., and all existing Stations.) "

E N D.

SIR HAMAR GREENWOOD'S MURDER GANG.

THIRTY-THREE MURDERS IN TWENTY DAYS.

Before the beginning of the year 1920 the propagandist cry had been raised by the English Government that the Sinn Fein Movement was directed by a "murder gang." In the April of 1920 this description was applied to the whole Republican Army. In the Autumn of 1920 "the Murder Gang" became the official title of the entire Republican Movement, and in that sense the term is now used in every issue of the official publication "The Weekly Summary."

In the eleven and a half months from January 1st to December 11th 1920 there were, according to a statement issued by Dublin Castle on December 10th, 169 constabulary and 52 military killed in Ireland. Of this total of 221, approximately 75 per cent were killed in armed conflicts in which the Republican Army as well as the English constabulary and military suffered severe casualties. The remaining 25 per cent or approximately sixty soldiers and constables, were shot dead in the streets, or, as in the case of Bloody Sunday, in their homes.

Now, from January 1st to December 20th 1920, exclusive of all casualties to the Republican forces in action, 185 civilians and men suspected of belonging to the Republican Army were shot dead by military and constabulary in their homes or in the streets. Of this number 82 were specially selected for assassination.

As an example of what reliance may be placed in the official description of the Republican Army as a murder gang, and the armed forces of the Crown as the restorers of law and order the following details are instructive:-

From December 1st to December 20th, two constables were shot dead at sight. No military were shot in this way. (Twelve others of the Crown Forces were killed in conflicts, but these belong to a different category.) In the same period (exclusive of all losses of the Republican Army sustained in armed conflicts) thirty-three men and boys were shot dead in the streets or in their homes, and of this number twenty-two were selected for assassination and were assassinated.

The following is a list of the achievements of Sir Hamar Greenwood's "murder gang" from December 1st to December 20th 1920:-

December 1st. Carl Johansen, Norwegian sailor, shot dead in Cork City by Auxiliaries and Black & Tans who kept up indiscriminate fire in the streets for several hours.

December 1st. Patrick Clancy, I.R.A., assassinated in a friend's house at Newtowndrangan, Co. Tipperary by Auxiliary Police.

December 2nd. J. Begley, I.R.A., James J. O'Donoghue I.R.A., and John Galvin, I.R.A., natives of Bandon, Co. Cork, assassinated on the public road by a military patrol. An official statement from Dublin Castle says that these three men were called upon to halt but refused. The fact that the bodies of the three men were left lying all night on the road — they were murdered at about 8.30 p.m. and were found dead by civilians next morning — indicates the real nature of this shooting.

December 4th. Joseph Howley, I.R.A., assassinated by constabulary while leaving the Broadstone Station, Dublin. When Howley was shot and was bleeding to death on the curb, the constabulary signalled to a waiting motor and drove away.

December 5th. Thomas Hand, Secretary of the local Branch of the Irish Transport Workers' Union, taken from his bed and assassinated in his home in Skerries, Co. Dublin by Auxiliary Police in the presence of his crippled brother and two sisters. Four shots were fired into his head and neck.

December 5th. Thomas Curtán, shot dead at Kilrush, Co. Clare by Black and Tan Constabulary accompanied by military who surrounded a house in which a Republican Court was sitting, and fired upon those who came from the Court-house at the sound of the lorries.

December 5th. Thomas Rooney, ex-soldier, shot dead at Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal by Black & Tan Constabulary, who opened fire without warning on a crowd of people in the public street.

December 6th. Bodies of Henry and Patrick Loughnane discovered at Gort in a shocking state of mutilation. Both young men had been arrested on Nov. 25th by military and constabulary. They were not subsequently seen alive. Some days after their arrest their mother called at the local police and military

headquarters and was informed that her sons were "safe in prison." On Dec. 6th the bodies were found in a pond. The skulls were battered in and the flesh was hanging loose on both bodies. The two men were evidently tied by the neck to a motor lorry and dragged after it until they were dead. Before the bodies were hidden in the pond an effort was made to burn them.

December 7th. John Fleming mortally wounded in the streets of Cork City by Auxiliary Police. Fleming was walking along Water Street at 4.30 p.m. with two brothers and a friend when fire was suddenly opened upon them from a police-lorry driving past. Fleming died in great agony four hours later.

December 8th. Michael Murphy, a young man residing at Tower Street, Cork City, was shot dead by Auxiliary Police who opened fire on worshippers leaving SS. Peter & Paul's Church in that City.

December 7th. Denis Hegan, aged 21 years, assassinated while in military custody at Glansfluck, Co. Cork. Hegan was arrested by military on the morning of the 7th at Bandon, Co. Cork. He was taken under heavy escort in a military motor lorry in the direction of Clonakilty. He was found dead that evening on the road-side with a bullet wound in the back of his head. He was evidently murdered in the lorry and his body was then thrown out on the road.

December 10th. William Owens, aged 24, shot dead by military during a raid on a social club at Shankhill near Bray, Co. Wicklow. Owens, with eight others, were playing cards in the Club when a party of military entered the Club rooms. The young men were ordered to put up their hands and to range themselves along the wall. While in this position a shot was fired at Owens who fell dead, the bullet passing through his brain.

December 11th. James Lawlor of Inchicore, Co. Dublin, an engine-driver, was shot dead by a military sentry at Lismore, Co. Waterford, while walking along the public street.

December 11th. Jeremiah Delany, I.R.A., aged 24, assassinated in his home at Dublin Hill, Cork, at 2.30 a.m. by Auxiliary Police. The police surrounded the house while one of the party forcibly entered it and shot all the male members of the family. Jeremiah was shot through the heart. Cornelius, his brother, aged 21, was shot in the stomach and shoulder. He was mortally wounded and died on December 18th. Mr. W. Dunlop, an uncle of the boys who was staying in the same house, was wounded also in the abdomen and shoulder. He is still living.

December 12th. John Hickey of Cork Avenue, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin, was mortally wounded by Auxiliary policemen near Merrion Gates Dublin. Hickey and a companion were walking on the public street at 8 p.m. when they were accosted by Auxiliary policemen one of whom demanded of Hickey why he had his hands in his pockets. Before a reply could be given Hickey was fired upon and wounded in the abdomen. He died on December 14th.

December 13th. An unknown young man shot dead by a military patrol at 11 p.m. at the junction of Parnell Street and Denmark Street, Dublin. The body of the deceased was taken away in a military motor lorry and nothing has since been officially stated concerning the occurrence.

(Vide Dublin Press, Dec. 14th).

December 14th. Thomas O'Loughlin, I.R.A., assassinated by Auxiliary Police. O'Loughlin was playing cards with six others in a farmhouse at Lillaunbrack, Co. Tipperary on November 26th, when a party of Auxiliaries broke into the house and one of them seized O'Loughlin with the words: "You are the man we want. Come outside." O'Loughlin, a strong well built man, seized his assailant and dashed him to the ground. But the man retained his revolver, and both he and the other Auxiliaries opened fire on O'Loughlin as he made away from the house. Both O'Loughlin's lungs were pierced. He died on December 14th.

December 15th. Very Rev. Canon Magner, Parish Priest, aged 73 and Timothy Crowley, aged 24, assassinated at Dunmanway, Co. Cork by Auxiliary Police. Two lorries of these police passed the priest and the young man who were assisting an English Magistrate, Mr. P. Brady, R.M., to mend his motorcar which had broken down. One of the lorries halted some ten yards from the broken car, and the officer in charge left the lorry and came over to young Crowley. He questioned Crowley for ten minutes, and having beaten him in the face with the butt-end of his revolver, shot him dead. He then turned to the aged priest, forced him on his knees in the road, questioned him for a quarter of an hour and then shot him dead. The other auxiliaries in the lorries were spectators of both murders. They did not interfere. When Canon Magner was killed they left the lorries and threw his body and that of Timothy Crowley over the bank of a field and drove away.

December 16th. Michael Edmunds, assassinated at Tipperary Town by Auxiliary Police. After midnight a party of Auxiliary Police broke into Edmund's house in O'Connell Road, and taking him from his bed brought him into the hills near his house. There they killed him, firing a shot into his brain at point blank range.

December 16th. James Looby of Dualla, Co. Tipperary and Wm. Delaney of Rosegroen in the same county, assassinated by military. Looby and Delaney who had been arrested four days previously and were in police custody, were taken with a motor patrol of military who were searching the countryside after an ambush. After the return of the patrol Looby and Delaney were shot dead.

December 19th. Two men - whose names are refused by the Military Authorities - shot dead in the Island of Arran at dawn on the 19th by military and police. The armed forces of the Crown made a night raid on the island to which they were transported in a cruiser, surrounded the sleeping village and as day broke shot the two men as they approached the cordon.

December 19th. Laurence Looby, aged 19, brother of James Looby assassinated on the 18th inst. while in custody, was himself assassinated at night in the house of a friend at Ballysheehan, Co. Tipperary. A party of Black & Tan Constabulary raided the house and searched those present. When they heard Looby's name he was told he was wanted outside. He went outside and was shot dead.

December 19th. James O'Connor, a farmer at Killeentierna, Killarney, Co. Kerry, assassinated while in police custody. O'Connor was walking along the road to his home when he was overtaken by a constabulary lorry. O'Connor was seized and taken into the lorry. He was driven some distance and was then pitched out of the lorry, and as he fell shots were fired into his body. He was found some time later seriously wounded, and was removed to a neighbouring farmer's house. While there the house was raided by a party of constabulary who shot the wounded man dead.

December 20th. Patrick Connor and Michael Walton, assassinated at Clonally, Co. Tipperary. The two young men were passed on the road by a party of military and constabulary who questioned them and shot them dead.

December 20th. John Phelan, shot dead at Ballyroan, Queen's Co. Phelan was living with his father-in-law, Mr. Patrick O'Donnell, when McDonnell's house was raided at 4 a.m. by a party of Auxiliary Police who demanded money. Phelan turned from them to get the money and was shot at and wounded. He struggled with the auxiliary who wounded him, and disarmed him. He was then shot dead by the other auxiliaries. His father-in-law was also attacked and is believed to be mortally wounded.

E N D.

THE LAND COURTS OF DAIL EIREANN.

BUSY SESSIONS WHILE HAMAR GREENWOOD ANNOUNCES THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THESE COURTS.

On November 24th in the English House of Commons, Sir Hamar Greenwood speaking of the effects of his regime in Ireland said:-

"We are succeeding. The Sinn Fein Court has disappeared, except in back rooms where it is held for the purposes of propoganda, especially in the American Press."

Hansard's Official Debates, Vol. 135. No. 145. Cols. 511-512.

This statement is as accurate as others from the same source. The regime of terrorism instituted by Sir Hamar Greenwood has in no way prevented the work of the Republican Courts. In a few cases the Courts were dispersed by English military. But there is no difficulty in selecting venues safe from such interruption. We give herewith a list of Land Courts held during the period October 22nd to December 16th. The Courts were held in the following districts: South Galway, South Meath, East Clare, East Tipperary, East Galway, Mid. Tipperary, North Co. Dublin and Offaly (King's County). It will be seen that an area of 23,000 acres was dealt with in these courts, including parcels of land varying in value from £2,500 to £50,000. Many Unionists attended these Courts and facilitated their working. In all cases both parties were represented by Solicitors and in the more important cases by Counsel:-

DAIL EIREANN LAND COURTS.

SOUTH & EAST GALWAY.

<u>TOWNLAND.</u>	<u>AREA.</u>	<u>DATE.</u>	<u>NATURE OF CASE.</u>	<u>JUDGMENT IN FAVOUR OF.</u>
Bathfarm.	117	22 & 23 Oct.	Re-division of land.	Defendants.
Feagh.	325	Do.	Alienation.	Claimants; price fixed £7,187.
Cloonkeenkerrill.	576	Do.	Alienation.	Claimants; price fixed £6,700.
Ballyturin.	307	Do.	Alienation.	Claimants; price fixed £3,776.
Corskeaghaly.	319	Do.	Alienation.	Claimants; price fixed £6,970.
Knockbrack.	288	Do.	Alienation.	Claimants; in hands of Court Valuer.
Carramina.	144	Do.	Alienation.	25 I.P.M. alienated in favour of claim- ant's sister; balance in favour of Def.
Netterville.	179	DDO.	Alienation.	In hands of Court valuer & Examiner for Report.
Colmanstown Roxboro, Kilchreest.	1006 1800	Do. Do.	Alienation. Alienation.	Do. Do. Claimants; price fix- ed at £18,000.
<u>SOUTH MEATH.</u>				
Reask and Thomastown.	720	20th Oct.	Claim for specific per- formance of contract to purchase lands for £30,000.	Applicant.
<u>EAST CLARE.</u>				
Hineen	58	27th Oct.	Alienation.	Claimants; compen- sation £200 for disturbance.

<u>COUNTY.</u>	<u>AREA</u>	<u>PAST CLAIMS (COUNTY MATTERS OR CASES)</u>	<u>with view, 1920.</u>
Rineen	50	Alienation	Claimants; lands to valuation of £5.10. 0 alienated.
"	63	Alienation	Claimants; lands to valuation of £17.15. 0 alienated.
"	61	Alienation	Claimants; lands to valuation of £20 alienated.
"	135	Alienation	Claimants; lands to valuation of £76 alienated. All above in lands of Court Valuer.

MID. TIPPERARY. 1st NOVEMBER.

Templamore Demesne	920	Enquiry to arrange for pur. and dist. of Estate in accordance with regulations of Dail Land Schemes.	Committee set up to draft scheme for approval of Ministry of Agricultural.
Mannagh N. (timber)	304	Agreement to purchase at £50,000.	
Mannagh S. Belleville, Sandy-mount, Priory Demeshe.			

SOUTH MEATH. 4th NOVEMBER 1920.

Hatte's Farm Dunboyne.	69	Claim that defendant bought over heads of claimants.	Defendants; but option to claim to purchase at £2,500.
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MID. TIPPERARY. 12th NOVEMBER.

Barronstown	203	Appeal from decision alienating this land.	Appellant.
Gortnagoonagh	440	204 acres allotted by Land Commissioner into 30 divisions (Pur. Price £9500)	

EAST TIPPERARY. 12th NOVEMBER.

Galtee Castle Lands. (Arable).	810	Preliminary Enquiry; order for lodgment of application in proper form made.	
(Woods).	9,600	Inspection by Land Commissioner.	
(Mountain Pasture).			

EAST CLARE. 12th NOVEMBER.

Bath	177	Claim for re-instatement dismissed barred by Decree 29/6/20	
Carrahan	154	Alienation	Schedule of Claimants Valuation to be prepared for examination.
Islandmore	175	Claim for alienation dismissed without prejudice.	Order for peaceable possession to defendants.
		Alienation of portion of lands granted in favour of claimant exact amt. to be determined by Court Examiner & Valuer.	Claimants
Knockandonna	30	Alienation.	Defendant.

OFFALY. 24th NOVEMBER 1920.

Rutland	171	Claim for alienation of Lands of Rutland & Clonbrennan & price to be fixed by Court Jdgt. pending report of Court Valuer and Examiner.	
Clonbrennan	45		
Clyduff	132		
Milltown	11		
Ballincloughan	37	Claim for re-instatement to evicted holding dismissed.	
"	30	Claim to evicted holding adjourned for Permit to hear by Minister of Home Affairs.	

OFFALY. (CONTD). 24th NOVEMBER 1920.

TOWNSHIP.	AREA.	NATURE OF CASE.	JUDGMENT IN FAVOUR OF.
Lisdermott.	27	Claim for reinstatement adjourned; protection Order granted in favour of Defendant.	
Lusmagh		Application to confirm title adjourned for appearance of defendants	
NORTH DUBLIN. 16th NOVEMBER 1920.			
Esker N.	22	Alienation.	Appellant on Appeal from Lower Court.

E N D.

CONVERTING ACTS OF WARFARE INTO ATROCITIES.

SPECIMENS OF THE ENGLISH OFFICIAL REPORTS ISSUED IN IRELAND.

The majority of the official reports issued by the English Authorities in Ireland during the last twelve months have been false, and in many numbers of the IRISH BULLETIN they have been proved to be false. One of the most noticeable features of the more recent official reports has been the distortion of ordinary acts of warfare into atrocities.

These false reports are given a certain verisimilitude by the suppression of essential facts: by the gross misstatement of certain details and by the deliberate addition of falsehoods known to be falsehoods by those who issue the reports.

Recent instances of the official method of reporting incidents in Ireland are:-

(a) The suppression of essential facts: At Kilmichael, Co. Cork on Nov. 23th, a patrol of Auxiliary Police was attacked by members of the Republican Army and fifteen of the police were killed and one mortally wounded. The official report stated that the bodies of the Auxiliaries had been mutilated with hatchets. It was known to those who issued this report that the Auxiliaries had been killed by bomb-fire, and that the wounds caused were those ordinarily caused by bombs. The English Authorities prevented the examination of the bodies by any independent witnesses and spread broadcast the report that hatchets had been used to mutilate them.

(b) Gross misstatement: On December 21st the Press reported that on the previous day three ambushes of military and constabulary patrols had occurred on the borders of the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, and that the English armed forces had inflicted heavy losses on the Republican Army. On December 22nd the English Authorities issued an official report confirming the fact that ambushes had taken place but stating that no details were to hand, and that a detailed official statement would be issued later. No such detailed official statement has been issued. This official reticence was explained on December 23rd when the investigations of various Press representatives established the fact that the more important of the alleged "ambushes" consisted in an attack by one military and constabulary patrol upon another patrol which was mistaken in the dark for a detachment of the Republican Army, and that it was in this "ambush" that the only heavy casualties of the day occurred.

(c) The deliberate addition of falsehoods:- On December 17th District Inspector O'Sullivan was shot dead in Henry Street, Dublin. In the following this case is considered in detail.

The English Military Authorities issued two official reports dealing with the death of District Inspector O'Sullivan. The first report contained the following:-

"District Inspector O'Sullivan was employed in the Inspector General's office, Dublin Castle, and had been in the habit for some time past of meeting a Miss. Moore, to whom he was engaged, about 6 p.m. after she left her place of business in Henry Street. A few days ago Miss. Moore received the following anonymous letter — 'You are walking out with a Black & Tan. Beware!'

"To-night as Miss. Moore was waiting for her lover she noticed two men standing in the door of the Arch Bar who looked at her very hard.

"District Insp. O'Sullivan.....met Miss. Moore and as he was walking along with her one of the two men fired at him. Miss. Moore pluckily closed with the man and seized his revolver and the second man fired into the Inspector as he lay on the ground."

The second "official" account issued some hours later said:-

"As District Inspector O'Sullivan fell to the ground Miss. Moore grasped the revolver held by one of the men and disarmed him. The other man, however, leant over the officer as he lay on the ground and deliberately fired another shot. On hearing the shots a number of people rushed towards the scene and the assailants mingled with the people and disappeared.

"Miss. Moore tried to render what assistance she could, no other help being available, for directly the rumour went round that the wounded man was a police officer the crowd melted away, none offering

"help to the distressed lady.

"A military motor-lorry passed along the street a few minutes later and the driver, who believed he had heard shots previously, stopped on seeing the prostrate man to make inquiries."

The "Irish Times" the leading Unionist morning paper, published these "official reports" as news without stating that they were issued from Dublin Castle. The journal embodied them in its own reporter's account of the shooting and presented them to its public as the result of the investigations of members of its own staff. Unfortunately for the "official report" Miss. Moore was interviewed by a representative of the "Evening Mail," the other Dublin Unionist journal. Miss. Moore in her interview stated:-

"Without one word of warning one of the men came over, pulled out a revolver and fired a shot. The bullet struck Phil (District Inspector O'Sullivan) in the head and he fell to the ground. I went on my knees and bent over him. The man who shot remained....I tried to wrench the revolver from him but was unable to do so; still I prevented him from firing again. The man then ran away."

The "official reports" had said that Miss. Moore had disarmed one of the men and the second man "fired into the Inspector as he lay on the ground." Continuing her statement Miss Moore said:-

"Crowds of people came on the scene and I must say that everyone in the street did all in their power to assist him. Men, women and children gathered round, and prayers were recited whilst dozens of people ran for the priest."

Questioned by the "Evening Mail" representatives as to the statement in the official report that when the people found it was a police officer who had been shot they went away & offered no assistance, Miss. Moore replied:-

"This I emphatically deny. The people in the street were all most kind and did everything they could. Crowds of men assembled and proceeded to bandage the wound & do everything that was possible to alleviate his sufferings. Persons in the crowd halted a military lorry which was passing and requested the occupants to take him to hospital."

Referring to the statement that she had received a threatening letter Miss. Moore is reported by the "Evening Mail" as having said:-

"As far as she knew District Inspector O'Sullivan had never received a threatening letter. She herself had never received a threatening notice warning her against keeping company with a Black and Tan." What happened with regard to the issue of the "official reports" of this occurrence is similar to what has happened in scores of other cases. The report of the facts reached Dublin Castle. There they were purposely twisted and distorted in order to make a good "war-hooror." Additions were made to them implying that everybody in the vicinity of the shooting had acted with wanton cruelty. Dublin Castle must in this case have been aware:-

- (a) That Miss. Moore never received a threatening letter.
- (b) That no second man fired a shot into the prostrate body of District-Inspector O'Sullivan.
- (c) That there was in fact but one wound in his body.
- (d) That the people in the vicinity rendered every assistance to the dying man, bandaging his wound and securing for him a conveyance to hospital.
- (e) That the military lorry did not stop of the driver's own volition but was halted by members of the crowd who requested the driver to take the wounded man to hospital.

But these facts did not seem to the official reporters of Dublin Castle to be sufficiently good "copy" and the facts were, therefore, drastically altered with the purpose of providing a "shock" for the English public.

E N D.

CHRISTMAS UNDER THE RESTORATION OF ORDER ACT.

MURDERS: BURNINGS AND FLOGGINGS AS A TOKEN OF ENGLISH GOODWILL.

The non-Republican Press of Ireland in its issues immediately preceding Christmas Day illustrated the "success" of the Restoration of Order in Ireland Act. In the five days, December 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th, fourteen murders by Military and Constabulary in Ireland were reported. Incendiarism, looting, the flogging of suspects and promiscuous firing in which men and women were wounded, were practised in the following twelve counties:- Clare, Tipperary, Roscommon, Limerick, Kilkenny, Wicklow, Queen's County, Kerry, Cork, Dublin and Cavan.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20th 1920.

FOUR MURDERS:

THIRTEEN HOUSES & SHOPS DESTROYED;
CROPS BURNED ON MANY FARMS.

MURDER OF JAMES LOOBY and WILLIAM DELANEY at Cashel, Co. Tipperary while prisoners in the hands of military. MURDER of P. O'CONNOR while in custody of Black & Tans at Killeontierna, Co. Kerry. Death of Cornelius Delaney, mortally wounded by Auxiliaries in Cork City who shot him in bed after they had killed his brother. Orders issued by Military Commanders at Cork, Kerry, Tipperary and Limerick that Republican Leaders are to be carried with each convoy of troops travelling through these counties. Houses and shops fired and destroyed by Constabulary at Swanlinbar, Co. Cavan (two houses) at Ballyhenora, Co. Clare, (produce on some twelve farms and six farmhouses) at Ballyna, Co. Clare (farm-house, out-offices and crops) at Noughaville, Co. Clare, (one farm-house). Wounding of Mr. W. Curran in George's Street, Dublin. He was shot by Auxiliary police. Indiscriminate firing in Milltown-Malbay, Co. Clare and Tipperary Town.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21st 1920.

SIX MURDERS:

FLOGGINGS: BURNINGS
AND ROBBERIES.

MURDER of LAURENCE McDONNAGH and another man whose name has not transpired, during an unprovoked raid by a strong party of military and constabulary on the Aran Islands where there has been no disorder for almost a century. MURDER of LAURENCE LOOBY at Ballysheehan, Co. Tipperary. Looby was taken from a friend's house by constabulary and was murdered. MURDER of MICHAEL WALTON and PATRICK O'CONNOR at Clonbally, Co. Tipperary. The two young men were met on the road by a Constabulary patrol and were halted. After being questioned they were killed. MURDER of JOHN WHELAN of Ballyroan, Queen's Co. Shot dead by Auxiliary Police who had come to rob his employer's house. P. MacDonnell, the employer, was dangerously wounded. Two men flogged in the streets of Tralee, Co. Kerry. Michael Dunn held up at Clask Cross, Co. Kerry by constabulary and robbed. Leter Dunne was fired at and wounded. Seven tons of hay fired and destroyed by Constabulary at Michelstown, Co. Cork.

ONE MURDER:

FLOGGING OF ELECTED REPRESENTATIVE;
BURNINGS AND LOOTING.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22nd 1920.

MURDER of J. HYNAN of Emly, Co. Limerick. Hynan was taken into custody by Constabulary and was shot dead soon afterwards. Mr. W. O'Grady, Urban District Councillor was taken from his house at Wicklow and flogged in the street by constabulary. At Lisnagry, Castleconnell, Co. Limerick, constabulary fired and destroyed the licensed premises. Before they fired the house they ransacked it and carried off all the money and valuables. At Limerick a forge and machinery owned by a supporter of the Republican movement were fired and destroyed. Two lorry loads of constabulary surrounded the shop owned by Messrs. S. B. Walsh & Son at Kilmallock, Co. Limerick and looted £100 in cash and a large quantity of stock.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23rd 1920.

ONE MURDER.
FARM PRODUCE DESTROYED.
FOWL KILLED.

MURDER of JOHN MCGOWAN at Frenchpark, Co. Roscommon. McGowan was taken from his bed at night by Auxiliary Police and was shot dead. Farm produce was burned by Constabulary on the farms owned by Messrs. Fox and Sullivan at Millinahone, Co. Tipperary. Fowl, the property of Mrs. Halloran, at Callan, Co. Kilkenny, were killed as a "reprisal" by constabulary. At Cavan a Labour Dance was in progress when it was attacked by constabulary who burst into the Hall and opened fire over the heads of the dancers. Many ladies fainted and some were injured in the panic which followed.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24th 1920.

TWO MURDERS OF PRISONERS IN CUSTODY.

MURDER of MICHAEL MacNAMARA of Doonbeg, Co. Clare, shot dead at Kilmish in that County while a prisoner in police custody. MURDER of W.J. SHANAHAN of West Clare: shot dead while a prisoner in Ennis Jail. Wounding of Mrs. M. Ryan at Callan, Co. Kilkenny: shot at by Auxiliary Police and seriously wounded. Robbery with violence by Auxiliary Police at Dunmanway, Co. Cork. Indiscriminate firing in the streets of Dublin.

E N D.

The following are the acts of Aggression committed in Ireland by the armed Military and Constabulary of the usurping English Government, as reported in the daily press for the week ending:-

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24th, 1920.

S U M M A R Y.

DATE:-	DECEMBER	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	TOTAL
Raids:-		495	551	371	318	351	No	2086
Arrests:-		10	42	9	18	50	Daily	129
Courtsmartial:-		11	3	20	1	6	News-	41
Sentences:-		-	4	1	11	-	papers	16
Proclamations &) Suppressions):-		3	1	1	1	1		7
Armed Assaults:-		5	7	3	3	2		19
Sabotage:-		20	2	6	1	-		28
Deportations:-		-	-	-	-	-		-
Murders:-		4	5	1	-	2		12
Internments:-		100	80	40	-	473		693
DAILY TOTALS:-		648	695	452	351	886		3031

The Sentences passed for political offences during the above five days totalled NINE YEARS, NINE MONTHS AND THREE WEEKS.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20th.

AIDS:- Midnight searches of all the principal Dublin hotels were carried out during the week-end by forces of English military and constabulary. In almost every case the hotel register was examined, guest's rooms searched and guests interrogated and the names and addresses of the hotel staffs taken. The number of hotels thus searched is estimated at forty.

Other houses raided in Dublin city were the licensed premises of Mr. M. Berkley, 89 George's St.; Premises of Messrs. Becker Bros., George's St. where customers and assistants were searched; Kingsbridge Railway Station, where passengers on train from Cork were held up and searched and luggage inspected.

Following attacks on constabulary and military at Glenacurrane, Co. Tipperary, and Gallery's Cross, Co. Clare, large areas were invested by troops who raided upwards of two hundred houses in each county.

Other raids include:-

Co. Cavan:- Thirty houses in Swanlinbar & district; fourteen houses in Ballyjamesduff, nine in Virginia & fifteen in Cavan town.

Co. Wexford:- Upwards of twenty raids in Foulksmills.

Co. Armagh:- Half dozen houses in Armagh town searched for Mr. Eamonn Donnelly, Sinn Fein Organiser & Member of Armagh County Council. The occupants were threatened with severe penalties if they harboured him.

Co. Tyrone:- Over fifty houses raided in Belfast city.

Co. Tyrone:- Residence of Mr. F. Douris, Clogher.

Co. Down:- Residence of Mr. John Mitchell, Cartronatemple.

Queen's Co.:- Residence of Mr. T. Delany, Ballinakill.

Co. Cork:- Cork Courthouse & County Council offices - officials held up and searched. Upwards of fifty houses in Fermoy and district.

Co. Kerry:- Offices of Mr. D. J. Browns, Solicitor, Tralee, Co. Kerry.

Thirty houses throughout the county.

ARRESTS:- Messrs. John MacManus & Patrick McGovern, Gurteenalough, Co. Cavan, were arrested at their homes.

Messrs. Healy & Desmond were arrested while taking part in a dance at Queen's Hotel, Cobh, Co. Cork. No charge was brought against them. Others arrested without charge were:-

Mr. John Mitchell, Manorhamilton, Co. Leitrim, Mr. F. Douris, Clogher, Co. Tyrone, Mr. T. Delany, Ballinakill, Queen's Co.

Three men whose names did not transpire were arrested by Auxiliary policemen while walking along George's St., Dublin, on Saturday evening. The charge against them is unknown.

COURTMARTIAL:- Four Kildare men, Messrs. Daniel Brennan, Broomstown; Myer Myers, New Abbey, Laurence O'Rourke, Mile Hill, & J. Murphy, Nicholas, were tried by courtmartial at Curragh Camp, Co. Kildare, on a charge of unlawful assembly and on a further charge of "aiding persons unknown the discharge of firearms" thereby "endangering the safety of the constabulary." A Sergeant and constable swore that on the night in question (Nov. 15th) the only shots fired were fired by the constabulary themselves. The sergeant further swore that on a search of the men he found no weapons. None of the constabulary were wounded and no bullet marks found. Accused were found not guilty and discharged.

The following were tried by courtmartial:-

Messrs. Patk. Donnelly & M. Rice of Agher, Co. Tyrone.	- Charged at Derry with joint possession of arms.
Patk. Sutton, Killeny Terrace, Bray, Co. Wicklow.	- Charged at Dublin with possession of ammunition.
Daniel Rourke, Shankill, Co. Dublin.	- Charged at Dublin with possession of a revolver.
M. Giles, Triv, Co. Meath.	- Charged at Dublin with possession of a document relating to arms.
Thos. Murphy, Curragecourt, Co. Carlow.	- Charged at Carlow with possession of a walking stick airgun.
Patk. Kelly, Kyle, Co. Kilkenny	- Charged with possession of tins of powder found in disused lime-kiln seventy yards from his house.

COURTMARTIAL:- Brig.-Gen. H. R. Cumming, Commanding the English Military forces County Kerry, has issued a proclamation stating that from Dec. 20th British Republican Army Officers & Leaders in military custody will be sent as hostages with all transport - moving armed forces of the Crown proceeding by road in the areas under martial law.

SESSION:- The English military inquiry into the burning and sacking of Cork City on Dec. 11th was held in secret, all press representatives, and legal representatives being excluded. The only witnesses whose evidence was accepted were members of the English military forces and English Civil Service.

Shopkeepers in Kilscommon, Ballycahill & Thurles, Co. Tipperary, were compelled to close their shops for two hours on Saturday, Dec. 18th while the remains of four members of the English Constabulary, killed in action at Kilscommon, were being brought through Thurles en route for London.

RAZING:- On Friday night Dec. 17th English constabulary attacked and burned to the ground the grocery & spirit stores of Mr. Laurence Hayes, Main St. Tipperary town, as a "reprisal" for an attack on their forces at Kenacurran, some miles outside the town. On the following night the licensed premises of Messrs. Ryan, Market St. were also burned to the ground, the constabulary attempted to burn other houses by spraying them with petrol, but the flames did not spread. The tobacco shop of Mr. P. J. Godfrey, Republican Councillor, Bank Place, was partially damaged by petrol & fire.

Relief parties of English troops who had been rushed to the scene of an attack on some of their forces at Gallary's Cross, Co. Clare, on December 18th set fire to many farmhouses for miles around. Upwards of nine were totally destroyed. The reprisals extended to Kilfenora, a village five miles away, where four houses were destroyed.

On the same night constabulary and military raided the residence of Mr. J. Meskill, Ballina, Killaloe, Co. Clare. They gave Mrs. Meskill and her five young children five minutes to dress and leave the house, while Mr. Meskill was put up against a wall and told to prepare for death. He managed to elude his guard and escaped, a volley of shots being fired after him. Meanwhile his house was completely destroyed by fire and incendiary bombs. The outbuildings with their stores of crops were also destroyed.

Masked constabulary called at the house of Mr. J. Markham, near Kilfenora and asked for his son. On being told that he was not at home, they burned the house and all its contents.

The house of Mr. MacNamara, Boughaville, North Dail, was also burned by troops.

The house of Mr. McCullay, a butcher, of Swanlinbar, Co. Cavan, was set on fire and burned to the ground by English constabulary on Friday, December 17th.

RAZING:- English constabulary while burning shops in Tipperary town on the night of Saturday, December 18th fired shots on the streets to terrorise the inhabitants and prevent them from coming out to save their property.

Miss Nancy O'Sullivan, St. Dunbar's Road, Cork City, was seriously wounded by English constabulary while walking along Bridge St. with

a girl friend on the evening of Friday, December 17th.

On Saturday evening, December 18th, during the busiest shopping hour Auxiliary Policemen opened fire in George's St, Dublin. A young man named William Curran of Grattan Parade, Drumcondra, was shot in the thigh when coming back to work. Half an hour before Curfew Auxiliaries held up and searched pedestrians at the foot of Grafton St.

On Sunday trams were held up in O'Connell St, and passengers searched. Worshippers leaving church were similarly treated.

ARRIVALS:- Upwards of 100 Irish political prisoners were put aboard H.M.S. Destroyer "Tring" at North Wall, Dublin, at midnight on the 18th inst. They were taken to Ballykinlar Internment Camp, Co. Down.

DEATHS:- James Looby of Dualla, Co. Tipperary and Wm. Delaney of Rosegreen in the same county were assassinated by military on Dec. 18th. Looby and Delaney, who had been arrested four days previously and were in police custody, were taken with a motor patrol of military who were searching the countryside after an ambush. After the return of the patrol Looby and Delaney were shot dead.

James O'Connor, a farmer at Killeentarna, Killarney, Co. Kerry, was assassinated on Dec. 19th while in police custody. O'Connor was walking along the road to his home when he was overtaken by a constabulary lorry. He was seized and taken into the lorry. He was driven some distance and was then pitched out of the lorry, and as he fell shot shots were fired into his body. He was found some time later seriously wounded, and was removed to a neighbouring farmer's house. While there the house was raided by a party of constabulary who shot the wounded man dead. A priest who had come to administer to the dying man was held up outside the door and refused entrance until O'Connor was dead.

Cornelius Delany, I.R.A. who was mortally wounded by Auxiliary police in his home, Dublin Hill, Cork City, on the morning of Dec. 11th died from wounds on Dec. 18th. The police surrounded Delany's house while one of the party forcibly entered it and shot all the male members of the family. The brother of Cornelius, Jeremiah, was shot dead and his uncle seriously wounded.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21st 1920.

OS:- On Monday, 20th inst. large forces of English military raided the Henry St. Warehouse, a large drapery premises in Henry St. Dublin. In the Secretary's Office all correspondence and documents were examined. The staff roll was called and male members interrogated as to their present and former addresses, their associates and connection with politics. The search lasted four hours and during this time all business was suspended, customers - including women & children doing their Christmas shopping - being turned out of the warerooms at the point of the bayonet.

Auxiliary police raided the Gresham, Hamman, Dolphin & Edinburgh Hotels in Dublin and inspected the registers. (These hotels were raided at midnight on the 18th inst.)

English troops raided the licensed premises of Mr. J.P. McCabe Urban Councillor, Main St. Blackrock, Co. Dublin.

Raids in the country include:-

Cork:- Searches at over thirty houses in Cork City including Residence of Alderman Liam de Roiste, Senior Member for Cork city in the Republican Parliament. The Cornmarket, Cork City; twenty houses at Castletyons & Barmey district Hospital.

Donegal:- Upwards of fifteen houses in Killybegs.

Westmeath:- Four houses in Millingar.

Tipperary:- Twentythree houses in Thurles.

Clare:- One Hundred and fifty houses throughout the county.

Galway:- English military and constabulary with machine guns made a night raid on the Aran Islands, Galway, on the 19th inst. They landed from a cruiser at Kilmurry and Kiltonan, Inishmore and surrounded the island where two hundred and fifty houses were searched.

Kildare:- Residence of Mr. Art. O'Connor, Colbridge, Co. Kildare, (raided three times in a few weeks). Mr. O'Connor is Member for South Kildare in the Republican Parliament. Residence of Mr. James O'Connor, Republic County Councillor, Colbridge; forty other houses.

Monaghan:- Ten houses in Carrickmacross, including residence of Mrs. Martin, Monaghan St. The raiders compelled her son, who was sick, to get up out of bed. His body was examined for wounds.

ESTS:- The following employees of the Henry Street Warehouse, Dublin, were arrested at their work by English military on Monday, Dec. 20th. No charge was made against them - Messrs. B. Maloney, J. Dunphy, J. Fallon, J. O'Brien, B. O'Reilly, M. Moran and P. Scott.

Mr. Thomas Burke, who had just arrived from Glasgow to spend Christmas with friends in Ireland was arrested by Auxiliary Police "on suspicion" while staying at the Athlone Hotel, Upper Dominic St. Dublin. Alderman Liam de Roiste, Junior Member for Cork City in the Republican Parliament, was arrested at his residence by English military & constabulary. No charge was made against him.

Other arrests include:-

Mr. Thomas Daly, photographer, Tralee, Co. Kerry; Mr. John Ward, Killybegs, Co. Donegal (released a fortnight ago after being detained for weeks without charge or trial); Messrs. C. McLoughlin & C. Fitzsimons, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath; Messrs. P. H. Ryan, P. Connolly, James Dwyer, Jeremiah Dwyer, John Coman, W & H. Ryan, J. MacNamara & D. Mahony, all of Thurles, Co. Tipperary. Mr. D. Warren, Mitchell St. was arrested but released shortly afterwards. Mr. John Dowling, Trades Union Organiser for Tipperary & Limerick, and Mr. Eamon Lynch, Organiser for Cork City, were arrested in Dublin on the 20th inst.

Eleven residents of the Aran Islands, Galway, were arrested by English forces who raided the Islands on the 19th inst. The names of the men arrested have not yet transpired. No charge was brought against them. Six men were arrested at Castletyons, Co. Cork.

COURTMARTIAL:- Mr. Cornelius O'Donovan, Republican Member of Dublin County Council, Crooksling Sanatorium, Co. Dublin, was tried by courtmartial at Dublin on a charge of having in his possession "Seditious" documents. One of the documents was a copy of a resolution passed by Dublin County Council. Mr. O'Donovan, who did not acknowledge the authority of the Court to try him, stated that when his rooms were searched by Crown forces many articles of value were stolen.

Mr. Thomas Hoban, Parnell St., Dublin, was tried by courtmartial on a charge of having seven rounds of ammunition.

Mr. Patrick Lyne, Navan, Co. Meath, was tried by courtmartial at Dublin on a charge of having in his possession a membership card of the Irish Volunteers.

Sentences in all of the above cases have not yet been promulgated.

SENTENCES:- Mr. John Lynch, Avondale Road, Dublin, was released from Arbour Hill military barracks, Dublin, after a month's detention without charge or trial. Mr. Frank Gearty, a student of University College, Dublin, was released after a month's detention in Beggar's Bush barracks without charge or trial. Mr. G. Downes, Hospital, Co. Limerick, was released after two months' detention. The charge against him, which dated back to 1918, having broken down. Mr. Edward Hannon, Crewmeel, Co. Sligo, was sentenced at Sligo to six months' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of having in his possession one round of ammunition.

PROCLAMATION:- The English military commanders in the counties of Cork & Limerick have issued Orders in similar terms to that issued in Kerry on December 20th, stating that henceforward Irish Republican Army Officers & Leaders in military custody will be sent as hostages with all transport - moving armed forces of the Crown proceeding by road.

ARMED ASSAULTS:- On Monday 20th inst at 10.30 a.m. large forces of military took up positions in Henry St., Dublin and stopped all traffic with fixed bayonets. At the time the thoroughfare was thronged with women and children doing their Christmas shopping. As the lorries & armoured cars full of soldiers drove up and down through the shoppers many women and children became terrified and were taken away in a fainting condition. The military remained in Henry St. until 2.30 p.m. and during this time no business could be transacted in the areas enclosed by them. During the forenoon Auxiliary police patrolled the city and made personal searches of pedestrians. At Fairview trams were halted and passengers compelled to alight and submit to a search at the point of the revolver.

At 5 p.m. on December 17th a young man named Michael Dunne was fired at by English constabulary while buying boots in a shop in Tralee, Co. Kerry. He was slightly wounded in the neck. An hour afterwards, while proceeding to his home, he was held up at Clash Cross, Tralee, by the same forces. On this occasion they wore masks. They ill-treated and robbed him of all the money & valuables in his possession. On the following night two other Tralee men were held up and robbed and one of them, a solicitor's clerk, was badly beaten.

Troops held up the village of Castletyons, Co. Cork, on the 19th inst. and searched pedestrians.

SABOTAGE:- Following the disarming of four Constables at Rathronan, Co. Tipperary, seven tons of hay, the property of Mr. Mandeville, Mitchells-town, Co. Cork, was burned by these forces on December 19th. English troops burned to the ground the village Hall at Co. Inghinich, Co. Down, on the night of the 19th inst.

ARRIVEMENT:- The destroyer "Tringa" took on board at Dublin, eighty Irish political prisoners at midnight on the 19th inst. They were taken under heavy guard to Ballykinlar Internment Camp, Co. Down.

DEATH:- Mr. Laurence McDonagh, Maulster, Aran Islands, Co. Galway, was shot dead by English military & police when going to Mass at Kiltonan with his sister on Sunday morning, Dec. 19th. The Crown forces had landed on a cruiser in the middle of the night and by daybreak had hidden themselves in the hills surrounding the villages. Mr. McDonagh was fired on and shot as he approached the cordon and died on the 23rd inst.

Mr. Laurence Looby, aged 19, brother of James Looby assassinated on the 18th inst. while in custody, was himself assassinated on the night of the 19th inst in the house of a friend at Ballyshoeahan, Co. Tipperary. A party of Black & Tan constabulary raided the house and searched those present. When they heard Looby's name he was told he was wanted outside. He went outside and was shot dead.

On Dec. 20th Patrick Connor and Michael Walton were assassinated at Clonbally, Co. Tipperary. The two young men were passed on the road by a party of military and constabulary who questioned them and shot them dead. On Dec. 20th John Phelan was shot dead at Ballyroan, Queen's Co. Phelan was living with his father-in-law, Mr. Patrick O'Donnell, when McDonnell's house was raided at 4 a.m. by a party of Auxiliary Police who demanded money. Phelan turned from them to get the money and was shot and wounded. He struggled with the auxiliary who wounded him and disarmed him. He was then shot dead by the other auxiliaries. His father-in-law was also attacked and was seriously wounded.

ATARISSM:- The premises of Mr. P. Ross, Cycle Agent, Carrickmacross, Co. Monaghan, was visited by Crown forces who informed Mr. Ross that if he did not remove his name, which was in the Republican colours, from over his shop door "there would be no Ross's".

WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 22nd.

MS:- English troops invested Tipperary-Kilkenny border and searched upwards of two hundred houses around Callan, Mullinahone and Nine Mile House.

Other counties in which raids by Crown Forces took place were:-

Wexford:- Eighty houses in Carrig-on-Barrow and ten in Wexford town including residence of Dr. James Ryan, Republican M.P.

Wicklow:- Twentyfive houses, including fifteen in Rathdrum.

Cork:- Fifty houses in Timoleague district. Residence of Canon Cahalan P.P. Bandon & residence of Rev. J. Fogarty, C.C. Puckane.

Leitrim:- Three houses in Manorhamilton.

Tyrone:- Residence at Glenmacaffer of Mr. C. Clarke, J.P.

ARRESTS:- The names of the eleven persons arrested by Crown forces on the Aran Islands, Galway, on the 19th inst are as follows:-
Messrs. Joseph Doyle, fisherman, Kiltonan; Michael J. Gill, fisherman, Kiltonan; Ed. Gill & J.A. Quinn, Killeary; J. Quinn (his nephew); Jos. Mallins, Blacksmith; Anthony O'Kelly, labourer; Martin Walsh, fisherman; P. Fitzpatrick, fisherman; Thomas Hannon, farmer & R.P. Chard, Petty Sessions Clerk. Ten of the arrested men were natives of the Islands and were not in hiding as alleged in the official report.

Messrs. G. Morrissey, & M. Curran, Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow, were arrested by Crown forces at Berurdarrig, who lured them to the spot by forged notices purporting to come from I.R.A. headquarters.

Limerick:- Mr. J.G.O'Connor, Poor Law Guardian & Secretary of Limerick Trades Council.

Waterford:- Dr. James Ryan, Member for South Wexford in the Republican Parliament.

Tipperary:- Mr. S. Doherty, aged 18, Carrick-on-Suir.

Donegal:- Mr. Liam P.O'Duffy, Dungannon town.

Leitrim:- Mr. J.A. Lynott, Manorhamilton (charged with having taken part in the proceedings of an Arbitration Court).

Tyrone:- Mr. J. Clarke, Glenmacaffer.

Cork:- Mr. H.E. Massey, Macroom.

COURTMARTIAL:- Mr. Thomas O'Sullivan, Evergreen Rd. Cork, was tried by courtmartial at Cork on a charge of having arms & ammunition in his possession. Mr. Martin Gregg, Danmore, Co. Kilkenny, was also tried by courtmartial on a similar charge.

After six weeks' detention at Boyle military barracks, Co. Roscommon, Rev. Fathers Roddy & Glynn, two Catholic curates, were tried by courtmartial on Saturday, Dec. 18th., on a charge of joining in an illegal assembly on the occasion of a Sinn Fein Executive Meeting at Croghan, Co. Roscommon.

Other court-martial were:-

Boyle, Co. Roscommon:- Henry Feely, Boyle, aged 17 years charged with being a member of the I.R.A. and with refusing to disclose the name of his Captain. Mr. Feely was eight weeks in custody before trial.

Cork:- Patrick O'Keefe, West View Terrace, Cork, Secretary of Cork Gaelic Athletic Association, charged with possession of a Mills bomb.

Curragh Camp, Kildare:- James Gray & Michael Gray, Maryboro' & Mt. Dowling, Mountmellick, Queen's Co., charged with having acted as Republican police in arresting and detaining an ex-soldier suspected of spying on their movements. Michael Dowling was found not guilty and released.

Waterford:- Michael Burke & Michael Ryan, who commandeered a shot gun from the house of a Clergyman, were charged with "riot & assault". Thomas Kehoe, Rock's Lane, Wexford, charged with possession of ammunition and documents relating to the I.R.A.

Dublin:- The following Castlepollard (Co. Westmeath) men were charged with having acted as Republican police and arresting and detaining for two days an English appointed Resident Magistrate and an English appointed Justice of the Peace:- Laurence Monaghan, John Lynch, Patrick McCabe, John Kennedy, Owen Flynn, Michael Davitt, Patrick Devine, Michael Cullen, Peter Hennessy, James Dolan (senr.) James Dolan (Jnr.) and John Dolan. The three Dolans were acquitted.

Sentences in the above cases in which accused were found guilty have not yet been promulgated.

DECLARATION:- The English military Governor at Templemore, Co. Tipperary, notified the inhabitants through the local press that in future "I.R.A. Officers & Leaders shall be taken under guard on each vehicle of a (military) convoy as a hostage".

UNLAWFUL ASSAULTS:- Mr. W. O'Grady, Urban Councillor, Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow, was taken from his bed and assaulted by Crown Forces on Sunday night, Dec. 19th. The other Councillors, Messrs. J. Byrne & G. Doyle, were similarly visited and threatened.

BOMBING:- Following an ambush at Nine Mile House, Co. Tipperary, in which the English Forces engaged suffered only slight injuries, the relief forces burned many crops in neighbouring farmhouses and damaged a shop. Foul, the property of Mrs. O'Halloran, near Cullin, were shot dead.

Licensed premises at Sallymount, Castleconnell, Co. Limerick, were burned to the ground by Crown Forces on Sunday night, 19th inst. Before setting fire to the shop they seized the cash till and bank notes. A forge and machinery were also burned down.

English troops raided the shop of Messrs. S.B. Walsh & Sons, Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, and carried away in their lorries a large stock of leggings, boots, razors a bicycle and a sum of money amounting to £100.

DEPORTATIONS:- Forty Irish political prisoners were removed from Cork gaol and placed aboard an English Government vessel for internment in Ulster.

DEATH:- J. Eynan, an ex-soldier, was shot dead at Emly, Co. Limerick, while a prisoner in the hands of Crown forces.

DECLARATION:- At Goresbridge (Co. Kilkenny) Petty Sessions, Major Loftus said that as the principal English Magistrate resident in that district his attention had been called to a notice in the local press purporting to be signed by the O.C. Auxiliary Division, R.I.C. at Woodstock, commanding residents to be indoors by 8 p.m. The Order did not appear to be authorised by the Competent Military Authority in accordance with the regulations. Such an order should not be issued without due authority and consultation, especially in that district which was quiet and peaceable. The other Resident Magistrate agreed with Major Loftus.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23rd.

DEATH:- In Dublin:- English military raided the residence of Sir George Bottrill, Clerk of the Crown & Peace, North St. George's St. Dublin. Twenty five other houses were raided, including the headquarters of the Women's Trade Union.

Co. Down:- Special constabulary raided eleven business premises in Newry including the Mineral Water Co., Messrs. Cahill Bros, & the Mill Stores.

Co. Cork:- Sixty five houses in the district of Ballinakiney, Rossduff & Knock house; four houses in Kinsale; ten in Cork City.

Co. Kerry:- Eight houses in Gortdromalough, Killarney.

Co. Limerick:- One house in Kilmallock, & Limerick Free Library; fifty

houses - principally farmhouses - throughout the county.

Co. Sligo:- ten houses in Ballisodare, fifteen in Calry & 8 in Sligo town.

Co. Galway:- Seven houses in Tuam and residence at Athenry of Rev. Fr. Farragher, P.P.

Co. Wexford:- Two houses in Tullamore.

THE WAR AGAINST IRISH WOMEN.

A SELECTION OF ACTS OF TERRORISM DURING THE LAST SIX WEEKS.

At a courtmartial held at Wellington Barracks, Dublin, on Friday, December 17th, William Fagan was charged with possession of a Spanish automatic pistol and 16 rounds of ammunition. In the course of the trial accused stated that when he was questioned by the officer as to whether he had a gun he said he had not. A revolver was placed against his chest and he was threatened three or four times. He thought he was going to be shot.

President of the Courtmartial: We don't shoot people like that.

Accused: I was threatened in the presence of my mother who fainted.

President: British Officers do not threaten women.

In the IRISH BULLETIN of November 16th 1920 a list of some of the attacks on women committed by English military and constabulary during the previous four weeks was given. In the following some of the more recent acts of this kind are detailed. The armed forces who "do not threaten women" have in the last six weeks terrorised and attacked Irish women as often as they got the opportunity. Two women were killed by their rifle fire — Miss. Jane Boyle at Croke Park, Dublin on November 21st and Mrs. Ryan at Callan, Co. Kilkenny on December 21st. Mrs. Ryan was within a few weeks of her confinement. Two women died of terror at the approach of the armed forces. Many were wounded. Scores had their houses burned over their heads. The fact is that in Ireland the weapon of terrorism, even in its most extreme forms, is used against women in the endeavour to compel the nation to surrender its claim to independence.

On Monday, November 15th, at 9 p.m. constabulary threw bombs in the shop owned by Mr. P. Walshe, Bedford Row, Limerick. Mrs. Walshe who was in the shop at the time narrowly escaped death.

On Monday, November 15th, at 10 p.m. constabulary set fire to the residence & boarding house of Miss. Duggan, Main St., Tipperary. The house was completely destroyed.

On Thursday, November 18th, at 4 a.m. a party of constabulary surrounded the residence of Mr. James Coleman, merchant, residing at North Mall, Cork City. One of the party entered the house and shot Mr. Coleman dead in the presence of his wife. Mrs. Coleman was about to go for a doctor and priest when a second member of the party stated she might be killed if she did.

On Friday, November 19th, soon after midnight, a party of some twenty Auxiliary police arrived in two motor lorries at Cloone, Co. Leitrim. They raided many houses in the district including those of four widows: Mrs. Donohoe at Roscallion, Mrs. Ryan at Annagmacollan, Mrs. Donnelly, do. and Mrs. Brady at Drumhallow. At Mrs. Donohoe's house the widow and her two sons were turned out of bed and the house was then fired and destroyed. At Mrs. Ryan's a scaffold was erected in the kitchen and Auxiliaries placed noosed ropes around her sons necks and pretended they were going to hang them. They then released the sons and took them outside the house, and in their mother's presence flogged them. At Mrs. Donnelly's the furniture was taken into the street and burned, and her young son was beaten with rifle-butts for refusing to give information. At Mrs. Brady's an attempt was made to murder her two sons.

When they escaped the Auxiliaries smashed all the furniture in the house. On Sunday, November 21st, Miss. Eileen O'Doherty was seriously wounded in both legs by constabulary who shot up the town of Dromore, Co. Tyrone. After they had wounded her the Constabulary made no effort to bring her medical assistance. Farm produce owned by a widow, Mrs. Carmody of Tubridmore, Co. Kerry, including 70 tons of hay, was fired by constabulary and completely destroyed. On Sunday, November 21st, Miss. Jane Boyle was wounded and trampled to death at Croke Park, Dublin, when Auxiliary Police and Military opened fire without warning on a crowd of spectators watching a football match. Three children named J. O'Leary (aged 10), Wm. Robinson (aged 11) and J. Scott (aged 14), were shot dead, and some twenty women and children were slightly or seriously wounded.

On Monday, November 22nd, at 2.30 a.m. a party of Auxiliary police raided the residence of Mr. J. McCann, a labourer at Rush, Co. Dublin. Mrs. Mary Cosgrave, mother of Mrs. McCann, appealed to the raiders not to take McCann away from his wife, who expected to be confined in a few days. The reply

given her was that if McCann did not come with them the house would be burned down. The Auxiliaries then took McCann thirty yards from the house and murdered him. At 3 a.m. on the same morning a large party of Auxiliaries raided the residence of Mr. T. Duff, farmer, at Swords, Co. Dublin. They failed to find Mr. Duff. None but two women occupied the house. These were ordered into the street and the Auxiliaries then fired the premises and completely destroyed them. On Monday, November 23rd, Mrs. O'Beirne, wife of Dr. Bartley O'Beirne of Galway, received a threatening notice from the Black and Tan Constabulary ordering her to leave the City at once. Mrs. O'Beirne had some days previously stated that she could identify some of the men supposed to have murdered Rev. M. Griffen, B.A. Mrs. O'Beirne and her husband have left Galway City.

On Wednesday, November 24th, during a military raid on the residence of Mr. David Kelly, Great Brunswick St., Dublin, his sister missed 31/- in silver from her purse. She informed the officer in charge of the raiding party. He replied by abusing and threatening her.

On Wednesday, November 24th, at 10.30 a.m., a party of Auxiliary Police visited the residence of James Dwaine at Kildorrery, Co. Cork. They seized Mrs. Dwaine, aged 80 years, and forcibly blindfolded her. They then shot dead Denis O'Donnell, a friend who was visiting the family and had stayed in the house the previous night.

On Sunday, November 28th, at 1 a.m. a party of Auxiliary Police raided the residence of Mr. M. Hamon, Republican District Councillor at Belmont, Co. Galway. They ordered Mrs. Hamon's wife and mother and six little children out of their beds and into the road. The Auxiliaries then burned the house to the ground as well as the produce of Mr. Hamon's farm. The family are now living in a barn.

On Monday, November 29th, during a military raid on a private residence at 42, Mayor St., Dublin, Miss. Charlotte Cassells was wounded by rifle fire.

On Monday, November 29th, about midnight, Auxiliary police fired the commercial offices of the Freeman's Journal. The only residents in the building were three women, Mrs. Colman O'Connell and her two daughters who were rescued from the burning building with difficulty.

On Wednesday, December 1st, Constabulary wrecked the shop-fronts in nine business houses in Tullamore, King's County. Five of the nine premises were owned by women.

On Thursday, December 2nd, a party of military forcibly entered the residence of Mrs. McDonnell, Kilty, Bodyke, Co. Clare, and ejected Mrs. McDonnell and her two daughters who were the only occupants of the house. The residence was then fired and completely destroyed together with outoffices and stores of farm produce.

On Saturday, December 4th, the shop owned by Mrs. Foley at Timoleague, Co. Cork was fired and destroyed by Auxiliary Police. On the same night the shop owned by Mrs. Ashe at Camp, Co. Kerry was similarly fired and destroyed. In both cases no other premises were selected for destruction.

On Saturday, December 4th at 6 p.m. when three lorries of constabulary drove into Killaloe, Co. Clare and opened fire on the village, Mrs. Ellen Kennedy dropped dead from fright.

On Saturday, December 4th, at 2 a.m. a party of Auxiliary Police broke in the door of Mrs. Ryan's residence at Mountjoy Square, Dublin, and arrested her son aged 19 years. Mrs. Ryan was so terrified by their demeanour and threats to her son that she took seriously ill and collapsed.

On Sunday, December 5th, a large party of Auxiliary Police appeared in the streets of Cork and opened fire over the heads of pedestrians without warning. Many women fainted.

On Monday, December 6th, at about 9.15 p.m. Auxiliary Police raided and wrecked three shops in Cork City destroying all furniture, fittings and the major portion of the stock. Of the three shops one was owned by a Mrs. Gailfield and another by a Mrs. Kenny.

On Monday, December 6th, Mrs. Crowley while walking along Patrick St., Cork City, was fired upon by Auxiliary Police passing in a motor lorry. Mrs. Crowley was seriously wounded.

On Wednesday, December 8th, a man named Mahony took fright when Constabulary opened fire in the North Main Street in which he lived, and he jumped from an upper story window breaking his legs. He was conveyed to hospital accompanied by his wife. As the ambulance was returning with his wife constabulary opened fire upon it.

On Friday, December 10th, at 11 p.m. a military raiding party forcibly entered the residence of Mr. Medalie at 53, Tuckey St., Cork. They started on the stairs and suddenly burst into the room where Mr. Medalie and his wife were. Mrs. Medalie dropped dead with fright.

On Wednesday, December 8th, Miss. Harriet King Meara, aged 83 years, was knocked down by a constabulary motor lorry on the Grand Parade, Cork, and died in a few minutes.

On Friday, December 10th, at 7 p.m. a large party of constabulary raided the shop and residence of Mrs. P.J. Herty at Ballinalee, Co. Longford. They ordered Mrs. Herty and her family to leave at once, and then set fire to the premises and burned them to the ground.

On Saturday, December 11th, the central part of Cork City was destroyed by constabulary incendiaries. Nine of the shops fired and destroyed were owned by women.

On Sunday, December 12th at about 7 a.m. a young girl while on her way to Mass at Lismore, Co. Waterford, was seized by constabulary who cropped her hair.

On Wednesday, December 15th, Constable J. Huddleston, R.I.C., was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour for raiding a residence in Limerick City on the pretence of a search for arms and of then attempting to outrage the daughter of the house and when she escaped from him of attacking the mother with the same purpose.

On Thursday, December 16th, at 9.15 a.m. a party of Auxiliary Police raided the restaurant of Mrs. Wyse Power in Henry Street, Dublin. They threatened that unless Mrs. Wyse Power gave an undertaking not to go to any meeting that day they would keep her prisoner in her shop. She refused to give such an undertaking as she had to attend certain public bodies of which she is an elected member. She was kept prisoner in her restaurant until 3.15 p.m.

On Saturday, December 18th, at 2 a.m. Constabulary and Military raided the residence of Mr. J. Meskill, Ballina, Co. Clare. They gave Mrs. Meskill and her five children five minutes to dress and leave the house. They then burned down the house.

On Sunday, December 19th, at 10 p.m. a dance held under the auspices of the local Labour Party was in progress in the Cavan Town Hall when it was raided by Constabulary, who opened fire in the dance hall without warning or challenge. A panic ensued and several women fainted.

On Tuesday, December 21st, while the funeral of Sergt. Walsh, R.I.C., who had been killed in mistake by a military patrol, was passing through Callan, Co. Kilkenny, the local Constabulary ordered that all business should be suspended in the town. Mrs. Ryan who opened her shop door while the funeral was passing was shot by constabulary. She died two days later. Mrs. Ryan was within a few weeks of her confinement.

On Wednesday, December 22nd, Auxiliary Police arrived in Bantry, Co. Cork and ordered the sick-poor, the school-children and the nuns to leave immediately Bantry House, which was used as a temporary hospital. The inmates and the nuns were compelled to evacuate the premises that night.

On Friday, December 24th at 3 a.m. a party of constabulary raided the shop in Tipperary Town owned and run by Mrs. Bridget O'Brien. They ordered the family to leave the house and then burned it to the ground.

E N D.

"A LAW WHICH IS A RESPECTOR OF PERSONS IS NO LAW."

CLEMENCY FOR MURDERERS AND THOSE WHO OUTRAGE WOMEN.

Mr. Lloyd George, English Prime Minister, on August 25th 1920 telegraphed from Lucerne a reply to several communications asking for the release of Terence MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork, who had at that time been fasting for 14 days. In the course of his reply Mr. Lloyd George said:-

"If the Lord Mayor were released every hunger-striker whatever his offence would have to be let off. A law which is a respector of persons is no law. If the Cabinet, therefore, departed from its decision, a complete breakdown of the whole machinery of law and Government in Ireland would immediately follow. Whatever the consequences it cannot take that responsibility."

A law which is a respector of persons is no law Mr. Lloyd George said on August 25th 1920. The following are two of the minor examples of the manner in which English law in Ireland respects nothing but its own guilty agents:-

On December 24th 1920, Madame Constance Marchevicz, Member of Parliament for St. Patrick's Division of Dublin, was sentenced by Courtmartial to two years' imprisonment with hard labour for having organised and encouraged the formation and development of the Fianna na h-Eireann — the National Boy Scouts of Ireland.

On December 16th 1920, Constable Huddleston, Member of the Royal Irish Constabulary, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour for having attempted to ravish a young girl at Limerick City, and when she, with the aid of her mother, escaped from him, he attempted to ravish the mother.

On February 28th 1920, John Hurley was sentenced to fifteen years penal servitude for having attempted to murder Detective Constable Wharton of the Political Division of the Dublin Metropolitan Police. Constable Wharton was wounded.

On December 22nd 1920, Constable Henry Lenihan, Member of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who had murdered James Dunne on July 6th 1920 at Ferns, County Wexford, was, at the instance of the Crown, not charged with murder but with manslaughter. He was found guilty and was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR AND THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

LOOKING FOR "EVIDENCE" ON WHICH TO COMPEL U.S.A. TO SUPPRESS FREE SPEECH.

The British Ambassador in Washington has frequently declared that he does not desire to interfere with the internal affairs of America or in any way to dictate American Policy. The following telegram throws a certain amount of light on the sincerity of these frequent declarations.

The English Government has long desired to have the Irish organisations in the United States suppressed and President de Valera expelled from American territory. So far the secret diplomatic pressure brought to bear upon the Government of the United States by the British Ambassador has been unsuccessful. Americans failed to see that England has the right to decide as to what organisations and what individuals will be allowed to exist in America. For that reason Sir Auckland Geddes in a recent telegraphic communication with his

Government makes the following request:-

"If any evidence available to prove that munitions or money reach Sinn Feiners from United States, effort ought be made, I think, supply such evidence to me with view my taking up matter with United States Government and bringing greater pressure than has hitherto been possible, to bear upon them in order secure the suppression of the chief Sinn Fein organisation here and the expulsion of de Valera from American territory."

The Government which so easily found "evidence" that the Sinn Feiners burned the City of Cork are not likely to find any difficulty in supplying Sir Auckland Geddes with such "available" evidence as he wants.

SCOTLAND YARD OFFICERS AND "BLACK AND TANS."

"A DIFFICULT MATTER" TO PROTECT GIRLS FROM THEM.

In yesterday's issue of the IRISH BULLETIN were detailed some of the acts of terrorism committed against Irish women by English Military, Auxiliary Police and Black & Tan Constabulary. The English Government represents its forces in Ireland as chivalrous "war heroes," and scouts as coming from a "tainted source" all proofs of crime and outrage produced against them. There is, however, on record a warning uttered by some of the English Government's own officials in London of the penchant exhibited by the Black and Tans for attacking women.

On November 17th 1920, Mr. Art O'Brien, President of the Irish Self-Determination League of Great Britain, received the following threatening letter:-

"You are given twenty-four hours to clear out of London.
We won't allow you to live a free life in London at the price of
the blood of Irish police.
We know you well.
This is a final warning. Take heed: Death Follows.
(Signed) BLACK & TANS.

16/11/20. GOD SAVE THE KING. "

Mr. O'Brien sent copies of the notice to the Press and to the English Secretary for Home Affairs (Mr. Edward Shortt, K.C.). On the following day two officers from Scotland Yard whom Mr. Shortt subsequently described as "two of our very best officers" were sent to Mr. O'Brien's office. Mr. O'Brien's deputy had no difficulty in convincing the officers that the threatening notice was delivered at the office by Black & Tans, and the "two of our very best officers" then asked to see the senior typist in the office. When she appeared the Scotland Yard Officials told her that the Black & Tans had determined to raid the office and to cut the hair of the two typists. They advised that the office be closed early each evening. Mr. O'Brien's deputy pointed out to them that as they knew the attack on the office was planned, surely they could prevent it. The reply was that the situation was "a very difficult one."

It will be remembered that Sir Nevil Macready had in the previous September stated that it was a "delicate matter" to punish constabulary guilty of murder and arson.

E N D.

ACCELERATING ASSASSINATION IN IRELAND.MAJOR GENERAL STRICKLAND PROVIDES OFFICIAL MEMBERS WITH HANDCUFFED VICTIMS.

On September 10th 1920 the IRISH BULLETIN (Vol. 3. No. 6) published certain letters and documents written by officials at Dublin Castle. Together with the publication of these documents the IRISH BULLETIN made a series of charges. Most of these charges were explicit in the documents published. The IRISH BULLETIN also asserted that certain officials in Dublin Castle were the heads of a murder gang, and that these officials were highly-placed Army and Constabulary officers. The BULLETIN called attention to certain phrases in the documents which it stated referred to the existence of the murder gang. The phrases were unconvincing to anybody who was not already aware of the existence of this murder gang. The London "Times" (which had received photographic copies of the documents) stated editorially in its issue of September 14th that though the minor charges seemed to have been substantiated the major charge of the existence of the murder gang was not proved. The members of the murder gang have hastened to supply adequate proof.

From September 10th to date EIGHTY-FOUR Irishmen who were suspected of being officers or active members of the Irish Republican Army have been assassinated in prison, in their homes or on the public street. (This figure is exclusive of all casual killings such as those at Croke Park etc. by military and constabulary). But the pace has been slower than the organisers of the murder gang intended. The leaders of the Republican Army were all to have been "removed" by Christmas. General Sir Nevil Macready while crossing to Ireland on the mail boat in the month of September after a conference with the English Cabinet is credibly refuted as having made the boast "By Christmas even the children in Ireland will be afraid to whisper the words Sinn Fein."

The murder organisation having partially failed in its original plan has now decided upon a more rapid method of removing those whom it suspects of being Republican leaders. The modus operandi most approved by the chiefs of the assassination group has been the killing of prisoners. Since September 10th the following men have been murdered while in custody:-

Sept. 21st	James Lawless, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin.
Sept. 21st	James Gibbons, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin.
Sept. 22nd	Thomas Connole, Ennistymon, Co. Clare.
Sept. 30th	John Gormally, Bandon, Co. Cork.
Oct. 15th	James Lehane, Ballymakeera, Co. Cork.
Oct. 27th	Michael Scanlan, Kilmallock, Co. Limerick.
Nov. 4th	John O'Brien, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary.
Nov. 4th	Thomas O'Brien, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary.
Nov. 5th	Michael McGuire, Ardfer, Co. Kerry.
Nov. 15th	Michael MacMahon, Scariff, Co. Clare.
Nov. 15th	John Egan, Scariff, Co. Clare.
Nov. 15th	John Connolly, Whitegate, Co. Clare.
Nov. 15th	Michael Connolly, Whitegate, Co. Clare.
Nov. 20th	Rev. M. Griffin, Galway City.
Nov. 22nd	Richard McKee, Dublin.
Nov. 22nd	Peter Clancy, Dublin.
Nov. 22nd	Gonor Clune, Raheen, Co. Clare.
Nov. 24th	Michael Moran, Galway City.
Nov. 26th	Henry Loughnane, Gort, Co. Galway.
Nov. 26th	Patrick Loughnane, Gort, Co. Galway.
Dec. 7th	Denis Regan, Clashfluck, Co. Cork.
Dec. 18th	James Looby, Dualla, Co. Tipperary.
Dec. 18th	William Dolaney, Rosegreen, Co. Tipperary.
Dec. 19th	James O'Comor, Killeenterna, Co. Kerry.
Dec. 20th	James Hyman, Emly, Co. Limerick.
Dec. 22nd	M. MacNamara, Cloonbeg, Co. Clare.
Dec. 23rd	W.J. Shanahan, Emis Jail, Co. Clare.
Dec. 26th	James Hickey, Knockmagashel, Co. Kerry.
Dec. 26th	Andrew Moynihan, Rathmore, Co. Kerry.

The total, though not inconsiderable, does not satisfy those who have planned the assassination not of scores but of hundreds. In order to speed up the "removals" a new phase of barbarism has been added to the

English method of waging war on the Irish people. On November 24th the practice began among both Constabulary and Military Patrols of taking prominent townspeople from their homes and carrying them as "hostages" wherever the patrols went. These hostages were made to understand that if any attack were made on their captors, they would be shot out of hand. This system of hostages was put into general practice in the counties of Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, Kilkenny and Roscommon. On December 19th 1920 this system of providing victims for the murder gang was regularised by the English Army Chiefs in the Southern Counties. On that date the following proclamation was promulgated in various southern Commands:-

"Owing to the treacherous attacks by armed civilians on military and police convoys proceeding by road from Monday, December 20th 1920, Irish Republican Army officers or leaders in military custody will be sent as hostages with all transport moving armed forces of the Crown proceeding by road in the areas under Martial Law."

All the proclamations originated with Major General Strickland at Cork. On Saturday, December 18th, the following telegram was sent by General Strickland to the officers of all posts under his command:-

"In future a Sinn Fein Prisoner is to be taken **HANDICAPPED** in the **FRONT** of each lorry which comes into or leaves their areas."

On the evening upon which this telegraphic instruction was sent out to the posts under Major General Strickland's Command, James Looby and William Delaney were taken from Cashel Jail, where they had been imprisoned for four days, and were placed one in each of two motor lorries making up a military and constabulary patrol. The patrol traversed its district without being attacked. There was no excuse given for murdering James Looby and William Delaney. Nevertheless, as the patrol returned to barracks both young men were shot out of hand. This incident explains with sufficient clarity the real object of the new barbarism. Men who are known to be members or are suspected of being members of the Irish Republican Army are to be "removed" as at present by assassination in their homes. Men who have been arrested and are then discovered to be or are suspected of being members of the Irish Republican Army, are to be "removed" after their arrest by the means provided in Major General Strickland's telegram.

"In Ireland no Republican's life is safe from the attacks of military or constabulary assassins acting on information which is almost always false. But the lives of prisoners, whom it is the usage of all civilised warfare for their captors to protect with their own lives if necessary, are now more unsafe than those of any others.

END OF VOLUME THREE.