

**MAY**

The following is a List of the Acts of Aggression  
 Committed in Ireland by the police and military  
 of the Usurping English Government, as reported  
 in the Daily Press for the week ending

SATURDAY, MAY 1st, 1920.

Summary.

Date: April	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	May 1st	Total.
Raids:-	170	244	104	258	31	77	884.
Arrests:-	10	28	21	8	1	-	68.
Sentences:-	5	-	9	-	2	-	16.
Courtmartial:-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.
Armed Assaults:-	1	-	2	3	-	-	6.
Murder:-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1.
<b>Total:-</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>976.</b>

The sentences passed for political offences during the  
 above six days totalled - 7 years and 6 months.

MONDAY, APRIL 26th, 1920.

**Raids:-** In many districts in Co. Cork, military and police joined  
 in a "drive" and raided upwards of 100 houses.  
 In the town of Ennis, Co. Clare, police raided twenty  
 houses.  
 Police, fully armed, raided approximately fifty houses in  
 the neighbourhood of Tralee, Co. Kerry.

**Arrests:-** Mr. John O'Flaherty, Castlefinn, Co. Derry, was arrested  
 without charge.

At Tralee, Co. Kerry, six young men named John Dowd,  
 Thos. Stundon, Denis Treacy, Cors. Lyons, John Lean and  
 Patrick Walsh were arrested, "on suspicion".

Also "on suspicion", three men named Kean, Griffry and  
 McNamara were arrested at Ennis, Co. Clare.

**Sentences:-** Mr. Thos. Donovan, civilian, of Kylevalla, Co. Tipperary  
 tried on April 9th at Cork by district Courtmartial was  
 sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labour for  
 having in his possession arms and ammunition.

Mr. Ed. Thomas O'Dwyer, civilian, of Limerick City, tried  
 by the same Courtmartial was sentenced to two years imprison-  
 ment with hard labour for having in his possession a revolver  
 and some ammunition for it.

Mr. Laurence O'Loughlin of Killinan, Co. Tipperary, has  
 been released from Belfast Jail where he served a month's  
 sentence without any trial. No charge was brought against  
 him when he was arrested. No explanation of his detention  
 was offered to him on his release.

After two months detention in Mountjoy Prison, Dublin,  
 without charge or trial, Mr. Thos. Murphy, Dunshaughlin, and  
 Mr. J. Noonan, Kilmallock, were released. No explanation  
 of the imprisonment was given them.

**Armed Assault:-** English troops stationed at Killarney invaded the streets  
 attacking pedestrians with their belts and upsetting the  
 carts of country traders.

**Murder:-** At Dundalk, Co. Louth, the inquest into the shooting of  
 Mr. Thos. Mulholland opened. A statement was read from the

dying man stating that he had been shot while peaceably engaged upon his work, by a sergeant of police. The police in evidence admitted that they fired. When the police sergeant had shot Mulholland, and he was lying wounded on the ground, he, and those with him walked away and though called by passers by would not assist in bringing Mulholland to hospital.

Treatment of Prisoners: At Wormwood Scrubbs Prison, London, 175 Irishmen who were deported without charge or trial have begun a protest against their unjustifiable imprisonment, and are now on hunger-strike for release.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27th, 1920.

Raids:- At Armagh armed police raided fourteen private residences, forcing their way into them at dead of night and turning the occupants out of bed as they searched the premises.

At Innisshannon, Co. Cork, many raids were carried out by military and police. It is estimated that 150 houses were raided.

At Clonroche, Co. Wexford, and in the neighbouring districts, police and military raided some eighty private houses.

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

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28th, 1920.

Raids:- At Ballylanders, Co. Limerick, and in the surrounding districts, military and police raided over 100 houses.

At Kilmihill, Co. Clare, police and military raided the residences of Rev. F. Culligan, C.C., Mrs. E. Henan, J. Honan, and P. Kelly.

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

Sixteen young men were arrested at Roscommon on a charge of unlawful assembly in connection with land agitation.

James Kavanagh of Clonboo, Co. Galway, was sentenced on a similar charge.

Sentences:- Three young men named Fallon, Carroll and Hegarty, were each sentenced at Ballinasloe, Co. Galway, to a months imprisonment for unlawful assembly.

For a similar offence, six men whose names have not appeared in the Press were sentenced to 3½ months imprisonment each.

Armed Assault:- At Cullycargy, Co. Roscommon, police and military attacked and dispersed a body of young men, who were demonstrating in favour of a redistribution of land.

English troops at Limerick attacked innocent pedestrians with the bayonet, wounding many.

Murder:- At Arklow, Co. Wicklow, a squad of English troops broke barracks and armed with rifles invaded the streets of the town and shot down peaceful citizens. No provocation was given them. Patrick Dowling was shot dead and several others were wounded.

Treatment of Prisoners:- Having been imprisoned for four months without trial or charge the Irish prisoners in Belfast Jail protested against their further detention. No notice was taken of the protest and 145 of these prisoners have now resorted to hunger strike to force the British Government to release them.

Six untried prisoners have been released from Wormwood Scrubbs in completely broken health.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29th, 1920.

Raids:-

Police and military were engaged upon a series of raids over a wide district of Co. Limerick. It is stated that some 250 houses were forcibly entered and searched. Police raided eight houses at Roscommon.

Arrests:-

Eight young men whose names have not appeared in the Press were arrested at Roscommon on a charge of unlawful assembly in connection with land agitation.

Armed Assault:-

At Limerick City, a body of English troops issued from barracks armed with rifles and bayonets. They roamed the streets wrecking business houses and firing into private residences. They held up civilians and searched them. They attacked pedestrians with the bayonet, wounding many. They fired many volleys along the public streets. Although at Limerick the strength of English Garrison is estimated at several thousands, these rioters were allowed to take possession of the city and hold it for three hours.

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

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

The relations and friends of the prisoners now on hunger-strike at Wormwood Scrubbs prison, London, were attacked outside that prison by an organised body of over 5,000 English Ex-soldiers. They were pelted with stones, mud, lumps of concrete and circular saws. Many of the girls present were knocked unconscious.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30th, 1920.

Raids:-

In the neighbourhood of Athlone, Co. Westmeath, armed police raided upwards of thirty houses.

The residence of Mrs. D. Coffey of Jloness, Co. Monaghan, was raided by soldiers and police, who in course of their search stole what money they found in the rooms. Military and police raided over a hundred houses in a "drive" through the Rush district of Co. Dublin.

Arrests:-

Mr. T. Coffey was arrested at Clones, Co. Monaghan, and taken to an unknown destination. No charge was preferred against him.

Sentences:-

Mr. D. Manning of Kilbrittain, Co. Cork, was sentenced at a Crimes Court at Bandon, to a month's imprisonment on a charge of unlawful assembly. The unlawful assembly consisted in attending a meeting at the local Sinn Fein Hall.

Master R. Browné, aged 16 years, was sentenced by courtmartial held at Macroom, Co. Cork, to one year's imprisonment for holding up a police sergeant with a pipe which the boy pretended was a revolver. The sentence has since been remitted.

Courts-martial:-

Mr. Oliver Mason, Whitefield, Co. Kerry, was court-martialled at Cork, on a charge of having in his possession a shot gun and cartridges. Sentence has not yet been pronounced.

Murder:-

The Coroner's Jury inquiring into the cause of death of Mr. T. Mulholland who was shot dead by police in the streets of Dundalk, Co. Louth. have returned the following verdict:-

"We find that Thos. Mulholland died from shock and haemorrhage, caused by a bullet fired by Sergeant Jos. Bustard, R.I.C. with intent to kill and without justification."

Witnesses at the final days hearing at the inquest stated that the police had received every kindness from the people of Dundalk.

SATURDAY, MAY 1st, 1920.

Raids:-

In many parts of the West of Ireland armed police raided private houses. It is estimated that some seventy houses were visited and searched.

At Tralee, Co. Kerry, police raided the residence of Mr. P. J. Cahill for whom they held a warrant. Six other residences in the town were entered in the search for Mr. Cahill.

Murder:-

At the Inquest into the circumstances of the death of T. O'Leary, P. Hennessy and J. O'Loughlin, shot dead without warning by military and police, who fired into a party of men women and children who were singing around a lighted tar barrel in celebration of the release of the Mountjoy prisoners, evidence was given by merchants, ex-soldiers and prominent towns people:-

- (a) That no provocation of any kind had been given to the troops or police.
- (b) That the troops and police suddenly appeared on the streets and being led by Sergeant Hampton, R.I.C., ordered the party of men women and children to disperse.
- (c) Two seconds after the order to disperse was given the military and police opened fire; although the crowd in obedience to the order was moving away.
- (d) Members of the crowd who attempted to assist those who fell at the first volley were themselves shot down.

The Inquest has not yet concluded.

CONCERNING MURDER.English Official Statements Which Are False.

When British troops and police had, without provocation, fired upon a peaceful demonstration of innocent civilians at Miltown Malbay, County Clare, killing three young men and wounding eight others including a boy of 14, the English Attorney General for Ireland justified the incident in the British House of Commons in the following statement:-

"A patrol of six constables and seven soldiers were fired on by a crowd of 150 people. The military returned the fire with the result that three men in the crowd lost their lives and a number of others were wounded."

(See Hansard Official Debates, April 19th 1920.)

As soon as this statement appeared in the Press it received vigorous contradiction from every witness of the occurrence. The crowd numbered 40 not 150. Every member of it was unarmed. It included women and children. The crowd was standing in a circle round a lighted tar-barrel, listening to songs and joining in the choruses. They were approached by a body of military and police and ordered to disperse. Almost simultaneously with the order the troops and police fired and three men fell dead. These facts were communicated to the English Attorney General but he persisted in his statement that the troops and police had been attacked by a large crowd of armed men. The inquest into the cause of the death of the three men is now proceeding. The following evidence on oath has been given:-

Mr. J. Doyle, who had fought through the war as a British soldier and was one of those standing around the tar-barrel, swore:-

"There was nothing done that night to irritate the military or police or to cause them to fire."

Mr. P. O'Gorman, also an ex-member of the British Army who had taken part in the war, swore:-

"There were no shots fired by the crowd and no missiles thrown by them. Nothing offensive was said or done by any member of the crowd."

Mr. P. Collins, Merchant, swore:-

"He was there from the time the tar barrel was lighted until the people were shot, and there was no molestation whatever on police or military. No names were called, no missiles were fired, and there were no shots from the crowd."

Mr. H. O'Loughlin who fought in France until invalided out of the British Army, in course of cross-examination swore:-

"There was no bocking. The crowd were friendly towards the police and military, and were doing nothing but singing."

Mr. M. O'Brien, American soldier, who had served in France with the 61st Field Artillery, was during his cross-examination asked:-

"At any time that night were any shots fired from the crowd at the police or anybody else?" He replied:- "No; and no missiles were thrown. There was no bocking."

Similar evidence was given by several merchants of the town who were present at the shooting. By the above may be measured the truth of British official references to Irish "outrages."



BRITISH TOLERANCE.

When 175 men were dying in Wormwood Scrubs Prison, London, as a protest against imprisonment without trial or charge, their relatives and friends who were gathered about the prison anxiously awaiting word of their condition, were attacked by an organised mob of English roughs who pelted them with mud, stones, circular saws, broken bottles and lumps of concrete, many women and girls being knocked senseless. The police made no effort to protect these relatives of the dying prisoners.

"Anti-Irish hooligans had another orgy outside the Scrubs Prison last evening, and succeeded in injuring 70 people, chiefly women, with bricks, broken bottles, stones and other ammunition, - and mounted police sat on their horses calm and unmoved, no doubt doing 'their duty.' "

(From the "Irish Independent" May 1st 1920.)

"This mob to-night made a murderous attack on the demonstration and on the demonstrators when they were returning home, and were it not for the protection afforded by the Volunteers, the casualty list would probably have been very heavy. As it was, numbers of girls and men were seriously injured, and the police did not make the slightest effort to stop the cowardly and brutal attacks. Twelve persons, including some girls, were seriously injured. Over fifty others received minor injuries."

(From the "Freeman's Journal" May 1st 1920.)

"Ugly weapons are being used in the attempts nightly made to break up the meetings. A force of volunteers has been organised to protect the demonstrators, and in a sortie they captured a three-foot long staff with projecting nails from one of the assailants."

(From the London "Daily Herald" May 1st 1920.)

"A distressingly large proportion of the casualties were amongst the women. One demonstrator told me that he himself witnessed no less than ten girls knocked unconscious. A man in charge of the horse police only laughed when a demonstrator urged him to use his forces to rescue a girl who was being brutally beaten, and he never moved to save her."

(From the London Correspondent of the "Irish Independent" May 1st 1920.)

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"ENGLAND WISHES TO BE A TRUE FRIEND TO IRELAND, AND SHE HOPES THAT THAT FRIENDSHIP WILL BE RECIPROCATED."

Sir Hamar Greenwood, English Chief Secretary for Ireland. April 30th 1920.

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TWO COMMUNIQUES FROM DUBLIN CASTLE.

When the military raided Messrs. Keogh's premises, Bachelor's Walk, in the middle of March, the Castle hastened to issue a communique describing the capture of arms, ammunition and seditious literature. Seven assistants, who slept on the premises, were arrested at the time, but four of these were released shortly afterwards, and three, who had been detained, were yesterday found not guilty by a court-martial. The charge against these men was that fifteen rounds of revolver ammunition had been found under a washstand in their sleeping room. No reference was made at the trial to the seizure of either arms or seditious literature, and we assume Dublin Castle will now explain why its official account was so phrased as to suggest the capture of an armed depot. None of the men tried yesterday belong to any political organisation. Nevertheless they have been detained in jail for six weeks and are now set free without an apology, much less compensation, for what they have suffered. This is the process by which the Castle flatters itself that it is rallying moderate opinion to the side of 'law and order.' "

(From the Editorial Columns of the Freeman's Journal, May 1st 1920.)  
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DUBLIN CORPORATION RECOGNISES DAIL EIREANN.

The following Resolution was passed by the Dublin Corporation on May 3rd 1920. In a division on the Resolution the voting was in favour 38 against 5, being a majority of over 7 to 1:-

"That this Council of the elected representatives of the City of Dublin hereby acknowledge the authority of Dail Eireann as the duly-elected Government of the Irish people, and undertakes to give effect to all decrees duly promulgated by the said Dail Eireann in so far as same effect this Council. That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Governments of Europe, and to the President and Chairman of the Senate of the House of Representatives of the U.S.A."

HUNTING THE REPRESENTATIVES OF A PEOPLE.

The following is a detailed list of the Members of Irish Corporations and Councils arrested since their Election in January 1920. With it is a list of the Members for whom warrants were issued but who evaded arrest:-

<u>ADDRESSES.</u>		<u>ATTEMPTS TO ARREST.</u>	
31/1/20.	Chas. Culhane, U.D.C. Thurles.	2/2/20.	R. Brennan, U.D.C. Rathmines.
"	D. Morgan, U.D.C. Thurles.	"	Ald. J. McDonagh, Dublin.
2/2/20.	R. G. Barton, Chairman U.D.C. Rathdrum.	"	Ald. S. McGarry, Dublin.
"	J. McGrath, T.C. Dublin.	13/2/20.	J. Doyle, U.D.C. Rathmines.
"	J. V. Lawless, T.C. Dublin.	14/2/20.	Ald. M. Staines, M.P. Dublin.
"	S. Brennan, T.C. Dublin.	24/2/20.	P. J. McMahon, Chairman U.D.C. Castleblayney.
5/2/20.	M. Carolan, T.C. Belfast.	"	G. Hanly, U.D.C. Castleblayney.
"	M. Quinn, Chairman R.D.C. Ennis.	"	J. Daly, U.D.C. Castleblayney.
"	J. McGuill, T.C. Dundalk.	27/2/20.	D. Jeffers, U.D.C. Tralee.
"	P. Magner, U.D.C. Youghal.	28/2/20.	Dr. Kathleen Lynn, F.R.C.S.-I. Rathmines, U.D.C.
14/2/20.	T. Atkins, T.C. Dublin.	1/3/20.	R. O' Brennan, U.D.C. Rathmines.
23/2/20.	Miss M. French Mullen. Rathmines, U.D.C.	4/3/20.	Ald. W. Cosgrave, Dublin.
4/3/20.	Ald. W. O'Brien, Dublin.	"	Ald. T. McDonagh, Dublin.
6/3/20.	Mr. Bohan, T.C. Dublin.	"	Ald. J. J. Walsh, Cork.
12/3/20.	J. B. O'Driscoll, R.D.C. Skibbereen.	"	W. Paul, T.C. Dublin.
15/3/20.	J. Forrestal, T.C. Dublin.	"	H. Dowling, T.C. Dublin.
19/3/20.	Ald. J. McDonagh, M.P. Dublin.	"	T. Loughlin, T.C. Dublin.
20/3/20.	J. Nolan, U.D.C. Kenagh.	"	Ald. de Loughrey, Mayor of Kilkenny.
19/3/20.	Attempted Murder of Ald. Professor Stockley, Cork.		
20/3/20.	Lord Mayor of Cork, Harbored by Police.		
22/3/20.	D. Realy, U.D.C. Tralee.	10/3/20.	Mr. Tracy, T.C. Kilkenny.



ARRESTS.

22/3/20. P. Whelan, U.D.C.  
Dungarvan.  
24/3/20. J. McGill, U.D.C.  
Dundalk.  
26/3/20. Ald. W. Cosgrave,  
Dublin.  
27/3/20. Mr. S. Byrne, T.C.  
Dublin.  
29/3/20. Mr. P. Garney, U.D.C.  
Enniskillen.  
" Mr. J. Flynn, Chairman U.D.C.  
Clonakilty.  
" Mr. H. C. Power, U.D.C.  
Fermoy.  
30/3/20. Ald. P. Brazil,  
Waterford.  
" Mr. D. Mackey, T.C.  
Clonmel.  
31/3/20. Mr. D. J. O'Sullivan, Chairman  
Tralee, U.D.C.  
3/4/20. Mr. Ed. O'Gorman, D.C.  
Kilkenny.  
5/4/20. Mr. P. Levery, U.D.C.  
Newry.  
10/4/20. Mr. T. Tracy, T.C.  
Kilkenny.  
12/4/20. Mr. D. Kennedy, U.D.C.  
Nenagh.  
14/4/20. Mr. D. McOullagh, T.C.  
Belfast.  
16/4/20. Mr. P. Finegan, U.D.C.  
Carrickmacross.

ATTEMPTS TO ARREST.

12/3/20. Ald. S. O'Sullivan,  
Cork.  
15/3/20. T. Loughlin, T.C.  
Dublin.  
20/3/20. Ald. S. O'Sullivan,  
Cork.  
" Ald. P. Higgins,  
Cork.  
" Councillor S. O'Callaghan,  
Cork.  
23/3/20. H. Diwney, Chairman U.D.C.  
Clones.  
26/3/20. Ald. J. Stanley,  
Dundalk.  
27/3/20. Mr. B. O'Connor, U.D.C.  
Pembroke.  
" Ald. S. MacGarry,  
Dublin.  
29/3/20. T. Loughlin, T.C.  
Dublin.  
30/3/20. Ald. J. J. Walsh, M.P.  
Cork.  
31/3/20. Residences of several of  
the newly elected Urban  
Councillors of Counties  
Derry, Donegal, Antrim &  
Tyrone raided in search  
of Councillors who were  
"away." Press does not  
mention number or particulars.  
3/4/20. Ald. S. McGarry,  
Dublin.  
5/4/20. Mr. J. Murphy, Chairman,  
Finnisorty, U.D.C.  
16/4/20. Mrs. J. Clarke, T.C.  
Dublin.  
23/4/20. Ald. S. McGarry,  
Dublin.  
" Ald. M. Staines, M.P.  
Dublin.  
" Mr. J. Cashman, U.D.C.  
Youghal.

IRISH M.P.'S IN PRISON APRIL 24th 1920.  
(Or out of Prison on Temporary "Parole.")

T. Hunter	Ald. T. Kelly	F. J. Ward
P. Shanahan	Ald. W. T. Cosgrave	J. Sweeney
A. McCabe	J. McGrath	R. C. Barton
Ald. J. McDonagh.	P. J. Maloney.	J. Hayes.

IRISH M.P.'S "WANTED" APRIL 24th 1920.

J. J. Walsh	J. O'Doherty	J. Etchingham
R. J. Maloney	P. O'Maille	J. A. Burke
Countess Markievitz	F. Fahy	F. J. Lawless
Ald. M. Staines	A. Stack	P. O'Keefe
M. Collins.	P. Beasley	D. Fitzgerald
K. O'Higgins	E. J. Duggan	J. O'Mara.
C. Brugha	E. Blythe	

As well as the above all but seven of the representatives of the 73 Republican Constituencies in Ireland have been imprisoned for long terms. The seven who escaped imprisonment went to France, Italy and America, shortly after their election.

OUTSTANDING INCIDENTS OF ENGLISH  
AGGRESSION IN IRELAND FROM 1st  
JANUARY 1919 TO 30th APRIL 1920.

The dates given in these lists are in the majority of cases those upon which the incident was reported in the Daily Press.

## 1919.

- Febry. 12th Pat Gevin shot dead by soldiers at the Carragh Camp.  
April 6th Robert Byrne shot dead by police in Limerick Hospital.  
" 28th M.L. Walsh shot dead by police at Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.  
" 29th Two men attacked and shot by police at Longford, County Longford.  
June 5th Mathew Murphy, Dundalk, shot dead by soldiers at Dundalk.  
" 16th Michael Rice (aged 60) and his son Martin attacked in their house and shot by police.  
" 29th Patrick Studdert, Kilkee, shot dead by soldiers.  
August 14th Francis Murphy, Glan, Co. Clare, (aged 15) shot dead by soldiers who fired into his father's house at midnight.  
September 9th Fermoy, Co. Cork, sacked by soldiers.  
October 10th Boy shot at Banbridge, Co. Down, by police.  
November 6th Kinsale, Co. Cork, sacked by soldiers.  
" 12th Cork City partially sacked by soldiers.  
" 20th Motorists shot by police at Sligo for refusing to halt.  
" 24th Civilians shot at Tipperary by police.  
December 29th Laurence Kennedy murdered by soldiers at Phoenix Park, Dublin.

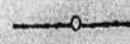
## 1920.

- Janry. 6th Dr. Keane, Emistmyon, Co. Clare, shot by police while on his medical rounds.  
" 19th Civilians at Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford shot by police.  
" 20th M.L. Darcy, Co. Clare, drowned while police held off wouldbe rescuers.  
" 22nd Whole town of Thurles wrecked by soldiers.  
Febry. 4th Men and girl shot dead in Limerick by soldiers and police.  
" 14th James O'Brien shot dead at Rathdrum by police.  
" 16th John Heaphy shot by police at Ballylongford, Co. Kerry.  
" 17th Pedestrians held up at the point of the bayonet by soldiers at Thurles, and the contents of their pockets stolen.  
" 20th Mrs. M.J. Kelly, shopkeeper, 10, Wellington Place, Dublin, savagely assaulted and robbed by soldiers.  
" 23rd Mr. J.J. Kinsella shot at on the South Circular Road, Dublin, by a party of soldiers.  
" 25th Mr. Philip Maher, Turtulla, Co. Tipperary, attacked by police on the public highway and beaten with the butt-ends of their rifles.  
" " Railway employee named Kennedy shot at by a patrol of soldiers near Thurles. Kennedy was neither halted nor challenged.  
" " Three men, named Cullanan, Burke and MacCarthy were shot at by police from cover while on their way to their homes Leugh, Co. Tipperary.  
" 27th Raiding parties of troops forced an entry into the late Headquarters at 3, 6 and 76, Harcourt Street, Dublin of the Sinn Fein Bank, the Sinn Fein Organisation and the Republican Government of Ireland respectively, and systematically wrecked every room in these houses breaking even pen handles, electric light bulbs and ink bottles. In the Sinn Fein Bank the safe was forced and £1040 stolen.

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- March 1st The town of Thurles was partially wrecked by soldiers accompanied by their officer.
- " 2nd Townspeople of Thurles attacked by police who beat them with the butt-ends of their rifles.
- " 3rd Spectators of daylight military raids in Dublin were attacked by the troops who dispersed them with the butt-ends of their rifles.
- " 5th Three young men passing the police barracks at Holycross, County Tipperary were abused and stoned by police.
- " 6th Property and 25 in notes were stolen from Mrs. Lynch, Richmond Road, Dublin by soldiers who raided her house.
- " 5th The National Monuments at Thurles, Co. Tipperary, were disfigured by police and soldiers.
- " 7th Thurles, County Tipperary, again wrecked by soldiers.
- " 12th Sinn Fein Clubs and the residences of prominent Republicans broken into and completely wrecked by police at Cork. Volleys fired in the public street after midnight at shop windows and into private houses.
- " 15th Miss. Cotter, Abbey Street, Cork, shot at by police while hastening at night to call a priest to her dying aunt.
- " 16th Spectators of military raids upon the residences of Republicans at Monaghan were attacked by troops.
- " 19th Attempted murder of Alderman Professor Stockley, Sinn Fein Leader, Cork.
- " " Police fire at crowds who endeavoured to enter the Kilkenny Theatre to attend a performance of the suppressed play, "The Parnellite."
- " 20th Lord Mayor of Cork murdered by police who broke into his house at the dead of the night.
- " 21st Engine driver named Howe when passing the Thurles Police Barracks was attacked by police who rushed from the Barracks and knocking him down robbed him.
- " 22nd Ellen Hendrick aged 18 years and Michael Oullen aged 23 were shot dead by soldiers who assaulted pedestrians and smashed shop windows in a riotous parade through the streets of Dublin.
- " 29th Military raiding the house of Mr. S. Byrne, T.C. looted jewellery.
- " " Mr. J. MacCarthy brother of Mr. M. MacCarthy, Sinn Fein Leader, Thurles, was murdered by men in the uniform of police who broke into his house at the dead of the night.
- " 30th Mr. F. Dwyer, prominent Republican was murdered by police at The Regg, Co. Tipperary, who broke into his house at the dead of the night.
- April 3rd Military raiding the house of Mr. T. Longmore, Kingstown, Co. Dublin, looted jewellery, 33 in notes and a bottle of whiskey.
- " 6th Military raiding the Republican Temperance Bar, Dublin, fired into houses in O'Connell Street and attacked spectators with the bayonet.
- " 9th Military raiding the residence of Mr. Frank Foy, 33, Carrysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin, looted jewellery, £4.10. 0 in cash, eleven bottles of whiskey, cigarettes and tobacco.
- " 10th Military raiding the residence of Mr. O'Flanagan, 14a Wexford Street, Dublin, looted 4 doz. eggs, a razor, a 5 naggin bottle of whiskey and several shillings in coppers.
- " 14th Soldiers being brought to reinforce the guards at Mountjoy Jail in which Sinn Fein prisoners were dying, slashed with their bayonets at the crowd outside the Jail as they drove through them.
- " " Police and military shot dead three civilians at Miltown Malbay, Co. Clare, who were celebrating the release of Mountjoy prisoners by singing round a lighted tar-barrel. Nine others were seriously wounded.

- April 14th At Fenagh, Co. Tipperary, a similar demonstration by civilians was attacked by police who used their rifle butts and bayonets upon the people.
- " 16th The residence of P. Ryan, Kilcommon, Co. Tipperary, was broken into by police who called for the male members of the family saying "We will shoot every Sinn Feiner we meet."
- " 16th At Keilakea, Co. Tipperary, the houses of several residents were fired into by police. Eleven bullets entered the residence of J. O'Brien, Irish teacher. An old age pensioner passing along the road at some distance was deliberately fired upon by one of the police. The shot went wide. The policeman was taking a second shot when his rifle was knocked up by a comrade who said "We have done enough."
- " 17th At Holycross, Co. Tipperary, a policeman entered the local smithy and drawing his revolver ordered the smith to mend his bicycle for nothing. He rode away announcing that he would murder the first Sinn Feiner who dared to say a word to him.
- " " Thomas Mulholland, a prominent Sinn Feiner was shot dead by police in John Street, Dundalk.
- " " Immediately after the Coroners Jury inquiring into the death of Thomas Dwyer, The Ragg, Thurles, Co. Tipperary, had returned a verdict of murder against the police, a body of Royal Irish Constabulary in uniform drove about the Townlands adjacent to Thurles shooting at the passers by. At The Ragg they halted outside the house of the Dwyers and fired several shots into it, wounding John Brouder who was at his tea.
- " 26th Nine police suddenly appeared in the streets of Kilcommon, Co. Tipperary, and fired volleys at passers by and into the houses of the inhabitants. After firing for half an hour they broke the windows of the houses with heavy stones, calling at the same time upon the men to come out to be shot.
- " " Patrick Dowling was shot dead in the streets of Arklow by riotous soldiers.
- " 27th Shops in Limerick City partially wrecked by riotous soldiers shots were fired at pedestrians and passers by were bayoneted.
- " 29th At Fermoy, Co. Cork, at 12 noon soldiers fired shots down the streets killing a horse.



DYING IRISH PRISONERS BEATEN IN ENGLISH PRISONS.

In a letter to The Right Hon. Ed. Shortt, K.C., English Minister for Home Affairs, protesting against the savage treatment of untried Irish prisoners at present on hunger strike in Wormwood Scrubs Prison, London, Alderman Joseph MacDonagh, M.P. writing from the Metropolitan Hospital to which he was taken from the prison in a dying condition says:-

"On Monday, (April 26th) some representatives of the prisoners on hunger-strike requested the Governor to allow the doors of the cells of the strikers to remain open during the nights so that the (physically) weaker men could be looked after by their comrades in case of a collapse. A precedent in this respect had been created during the recent strike in Mountjoy jail. An honourable undertaking was given that this concession would not be abused, but the request was bluntly refused. At 7 p.m. on Monday, therefore, the cell doors were removed (by the prisoners.) An hour later a large body of the Coldstream Guards was mobilised in the 'B' wing of the prison, and all the prisoners on 'B2' and 'B3' landings were removed by warders to 'B1' and a few to 'B4.' The prisoners on their feet walked, but those too weak to do so were not so fortunate in their removal. In my own case I was dragged out of bed and was roughly hustled to the head of the stairs. Here one of the warders took me on his back, and by the time I had got to the bottom I had become unconscious and did not recover for over an hour. On Monday morning I complained to the doctor of a slight lump over my right groin. As a result of my removal on Monday evening I am certain that I am now severely ruptured, which will necessitate an operation costing considerable time and money. Another man (Hynes) was dragged out of bed by four warders, and, as he lay on the ground, beaten by them. Another (Collins), while being carried downstairs in a very weak condition, heard one warder urge the others to 'Drop the - .'

"I presume you are already aware of the fact that one man (Crowley) while lying in bed was sat on by a warder, his artificial teeth broken in his mouth, and portion of the plate driven down his throat. This happened on Tuesday at noon, but no doctor visited this man, who had been so forcibly fed, with his own teeth, until the next day. Then a belated interest was taken in him, and he was released to this hospital. On Friday, when his bowels moved, some of the broken portion was ejected.

"A colleague of Crowley's (Cahill), who went to his assistance when assaulted in the cell, received a black eye, and was knocked down by another warder.

"Altogether there were eight warders in the cell, while a Guardsman with fixed bayonet stood at the door to protect them from the three prisoners, who had then completed six days on hunger-strike.

"You are also probably aware that in almost every case three men were locked into each cell, though, I understand, the cubical content of a cell is only calculated to supply oxygen enough for one. This condition of accommodation lasted from Monday evening until Thursday evening.

"Looting of the cells evacuated by us was also carried out on a very considerable scale. Some prisoners' properties suffered severely, and nobody's property altogether escaped, so far as I can learn.

"One of the most trying ordeals which the prisoners had to undergo was that when they became too weak to avail themselves of the four hours' exercise allowed each day they were locked in for the full 24 hours. I need not enlarge on the mental torture which this solitary confinement inflicted on some of the men, who were very weak. This state of affairs still exists in Wormwood Scrubs, and many of the men are now over 12 days on hunger-strike.

"This letter is not a complaint. It is a protest against tactics which, to say the least, are not decent and are not indulged in by honourable people."

"CONCILIATION!"

"About 200 machine-gunners, who arrived from Holyhead yesterday, were sent to the South of Ireland. An advance party of the 9th Lancers for Athlone, arrived at the North Wall."

'Irish Independent' May 6th 1920.

ENGLAND FIGHTING A LOSING BATTLE.

British Authority Disappearing.

The attempt of the English Government to continue to rule Ireland against the wishes of four-fifths of the Irish people, is ending in failure as is shown by the following extracts from the leading article in the "Irish Times" the organ of the English Garrison in Ireland, for the 1st instant:-

"The Irish Executive must begin with a full recognition of the dismal truth that hitherto it has been fighting a losing battle.... The forces of the Crown are being driven back on their headquarters in Dublin by a steadily advancing enemy.... The King's Government has virtually ceased to exist south of the Boyne and west of the Shannon."

And Ireland is safe for Visitors.

This disappearance of British Authority should have been followed by a state of lawlessness and anarchy according to the anti-Irish press, but such is not the experience of Mr. Edward Yeates, F.R.C.S.I., who writes in the London "Daily Sketch" of the 4th instant:-

"I have spent nearly a month in Ireland since the end of March and can truly say that the ordinary visitor or tourist would be quite as safe in Ireland as he would be in the Strand in London, if not safer. Women of all nationalities and societies may travel safely alone or together all over Ireland and that is more than can be said of some other countries at present."

THE NEW MEANING OF "SELF-DETERMINATION."

The London "Times" of April 17th 1920 said editorially:-

"However crude and impracticable the policy of Sinn Fein... the mass of the Irish people support it."

The London "Morning Post" of May 4th 1920 says:-

"Virtually every official in Dublin Castle and certainly every policeman and soldier in Ireland has been hard at the task of apprehending Sinn Feiners."

ANOTHER OFFICIAL FALSEHOOD CONTRADICTED.

At the inquest into the circumstances of the death of Mr. Philip Dowling, who was shot down in the public streets of Arklow, Co. Wicklow, by riotous British troops, Constables Dolan and Hartnett representing the police gave sworn evidence that no shots were fired by civilians, and that the only shots fired were those of the military. The Jury returned the following verdict:-

"WE FIND THAT PHILIP DOWLING CAME BY HIS DEATH FROM A WOUND CAUSED BY A BULLET FIRED BY THE MILITARY WITHOUT JUSTIFICATION. WE ALSO AGREE THAT THERE WAS A GROSS LACK OF DISCIPLINE ON BEHALF OF THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN ALLOWING THEM TO BREAK BARRACKS A SECOND TIME."

(It will be remembered that the official English description of this outrage stated that the military were shot at before they themselves fired.)

WILFUL MURDER.Guilty Soldiers and Police Named by Coroner's Jury.

After an exhaustive inquiry into the circumstances of the death of the three men shot down without provocation in the streets of Miltown Malbay, County Clare, the Coroners Jury have returned the following verdict:-

"WE FIND THAT JOHN O'LOUGHLIN, PATRICK HENNESSY, AND THOMAS O'LEARY DIED AS A RESULT OF SHOCK AND HEMORRHAGE, CAUSED BY BULLET WOUNDS, ON THE NIGHT OF APRIL 14th, INFLECTED BY MEMBERS OF THE PATROL, CONSISTING OF SERGT. J. HAMPSON, CONSTABLES T. O'CONNOR AND T. KEENAN, R.I.C. (ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY) AND LANCE-CORPORAL K. M'LEOD AND PRIVATES W. KILGOME, J.M'EVAN, P. M'LOUGHLIN, B. HUNTING, AND R. ADAMS, ALL OF THE HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY.

"WE FIND THAT EACH OF THE ABOVE-NAMED MEMBERS OF THE PATROL WAS GUILTY OF WILFUL MURDER, WITHOUT ANY PROVOCATION, AND WE ALSO CONDEMN ALL THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE PATROL FOR THEIR ACTION IN TRYING TO SHIELD BY THEIR EVIDENCE THOSE WHO COMMITTED THE MURDERS."

This is the 24th verdict of murder and unjustifiable homicide returned by coroners juries in Ireland against the English Military and Police.

THE FIRST FRUITS OF THE NEW POLICY OF CONCILIATION.

During the month of April the acts of aggression committed in Ireland by the armed forces of the British Government included the following:-

- 3856 raids upon private houses by military and police, usually carried out after midnight and frequently accompanied by unprovoked insult and acts of sabotage and loot.
- 580 arrests on political charges or on no charge.
- 197 deportations without trial of prominent Irishmen.
- 26 armed attacks upon peaceful gatherings of civilians, and
- 5 murders by soldiers and police.

ARRESTED FOR COMPLICITY IN - POLITICS.

The British Government's recent defence to the charges that they were rounding up prominent Irishmen like cattle and imprisoning them without charge or trial was that these Irishmen were "suspected of complicity in murder." When it was suggested in the press or in the English Parliament that the real reason for the war waged upon these Irishmen was their belief in the right of their country to independence, English Cabinet Ministers angrily denounced the suggestion as "grossly untrue." It has now been disclosed by a curious act of forgetfulness on the part of these English ministers that their war in Ireland is not against crime but against opinion.

Alderman William O'Brien arrested on March 3rd 1920 was the following day deported without trial or charge to England. Having remained in Wormwood Scrubs prison for fourteen days he protested against further imprisonment and had recourse to hunger strike. Nine days later when Ald. O'Brien was on the point of death, Mr. Bonar Law, Leader of the English House of Commons, stated that his release would not be granted as he was "suspected of complicity in murder." The next day the condition of Ald. O'Brien became so grave that he was hurriedly released. Having recovered from the effects of his strike the British Government, in whose custody he still is, have now presented him with a parole form which if he signs he shall be liberated.

The wording of the parole form discloses that it really is the British

Government's reason for the arrest and internment of hundreds of prominent Irishmen, for Alderman O'Brien is asked to refrain not from complicity in murder but from politics.

The parole form submitted to him reads:-

"I, William O'Brien, undertake on my honour, if released from custody, to take no part in politics, either directly or indirectly, and undertake to reside at - and to return to Wormwood Scrubbs Prison if asked to do so."

The London "Westminster Gazette" commenting on this incident says:-

"We have constantly been told by the Government that the men imprisoned without trial were not arrested because they were Sinn Feiners, but because they were suspected of complicity in crime. A document like this makes such statements difficult to believe, for it shows that the Authorities are particularly anxious to remove Alderman O'Brien from the councils of his party, and to prevent him from exercising the civic functions he was elected to perform."

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#### THE BOLSHEVIKS, THE TURKS AND THE - ENGLISH.

(From the "Freeman's Journal" of May 6th 1920.)

"Many of the men interned in Wormwood Scrubbs have now reached their sixteenth day without food. There is no need to enlarge on what this means. Had it happened anywhere else in the world every English paper would have rent the heavens with denunciations of the barbarity of a system under which imprisonment was made an excuse for inflicting scientific torture. As it is English mobs master nightly to cheer the gaolers at their work in much the same spirit as their grandfathers assembled to enjoy the spectacle of public hangings. After these displays we ought to hear less in future of the iniquities of Lenin and Trotsky in their campaign against the Whites or the Turks for their dealings with the Armenians. Bolsheviks and Moslems slay swiftly if ruthlessly; it is left for enlightened England to kill prisoners by inches, and to chuckle over the process as if it were the most enjoyable of relaxations. Gross as is the offence of the howling mobs, who visit any expression of sympathy towards men undergoing an agonising ordeal with brickbats and cudgels, they are less guilty than the so-called statesmen by whose orders this horror threatens to become part of the normal routine of imprisonment for political causes. England in the seventeenth century beheaded a king who insisted that his prerogative gave him the right to imprison without due process of law; England to-day is prepared to starve Irishmen to death for standing on the right the winning of which ranked Hampden and Pym amongst the great patriotic reformers."

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#### ENGLAND "GOVERNING" IRELAND FROM FORTRESSES.

The special correspondent of the London "Morning Post" writing in the issue of that journal on May 4th 1920 says:-

"British Government in Ireland has been defeated and all but deposed by Sinn Fein... Sinn Fein has become so powerful that the chief Civil servants and Lord French himself were, and are, besieged in the Castle and the Viceregal Lodge. They cannot leave these fortresses except in armoured cars with a military escort."



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

SATURDAY, MAY 8th, 1920.

Summary.

Date: May	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	Total.
Raids:-	278	1	201	40	-	5	525.
Arrests:-	31	1	2	2	2	1	39.
Sentences:-	5	-	2	-	1	-	8.
Courtsmartial:-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2.
Armed Assaults:-	3	-	1	-	1	-	5.
Deportations:-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1.
<b>TOTALS:-</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>580.</b>

The sentences passed for political offences during the above 6 days, totalled:- 1 year and 5½ months.

MONDAY, 3rd MAY, 1920.

Raids:-

In the course of a military "drive" through the Bandon district of County Cork, police and military raided upwards of 200 houses.

Over 40 houses were forcibly entered and raided by police in Derry City.

A party of military in three motor lorries drove into the town of Belturbet, Co. Cavan, in the early hours of the morning, and raided over a dozen private residences including those of Dr. Stuart, the town Medical Officer of Health, and Messrs. W. Byrne, M. Casey and W. Byrne.

In the course of a military swoop on the town of Dundalk Co. Louth, in the dead of the night, police and military forcibly entered and raided upwards of 20 private houses, including those of Messrs. J. McGuill, Jnr., J. Clarke, J. Duffy, F. Martin, J. Fitzsimmons, J. Garvey, J. Duffy, Thomas Callan, J. McLaughlin.

Police and military raided the private residence and business offices of Mr. George Murnaghan, Solicitor, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.

Police and military raided five private houses in Belfast, the addresses of which have not transpired.

Arrests:-

Mr. George Murnaghan, Solicitor, Omagh, Co. Tyrone, was arrested at his residence by military and police, who had him conveyed to Belfast Gaol. No charge was made against him. Mr. Murnaghan had for some time past been representing the local Sinn Fein interests in connection with preparations for the forthcoming County Council elections.

At Belturbet, Co. Cavan, police and military arrested Dr. Stuart, the municipal Medical Officer and Messrs. W. Byrne, Post Office, M. Casey and W. Byrne.

The following residents of Dundalk, Co. Louth were arrested in their beds by military and police; Messrs. John McGuill, Jnr., Bridge Street; J. Clarke, Moorland; J. Duffy, Castletown Road; Frank Martin, Dublin Street; J. Fitzsimmons, Vincent's Avenue; J. Garvey, Hill Street; Thomas Callan, Navandale; and two brothers named McLaughlin, Linenhall St. No charge was brought against any of the above.

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

A man whose name has not transpired was arrested by police at Belturbet, for participation on a public welcome given to released Sinn Fein Prisoners.

Sentences:- Messrs. T. Hessian, John Toole, P. McTigue, Martin Dwane, and P. Ronayne, of Irishtown, Claremorris, Co. Mayo, were sentenced to one month's imprisonment each on a charge of "unlawful assembly" in connection with land agitation.

Armed Assault:- In Derry City a party of armed police fired on a crowd of townspeople, many of whom were injured, including an ex-soldier who was seriously wounded. Mr. J. Ramsay, another ex-soldier, of Long Tower Street, Derry, stated to the Press that he was present at the wake of his son who had died on Saturday. On hearing the sound of shots he opened his door and looked out. He was immediately set upon and knocked down by policemen who threatened to smash in his head with a stick.

Military paraded the streets of Limerick City at about midnight and fired volleys of shots at townspeople who were passing to their homes.

To celebrate the release from Gaol of prominent local Republicans, the people of Belturbet, Co. Cavan, organised a welcome for them on their arrival in the town. As the bands paraded the streets they were charged by parties of police who assaulted and injured several civilians.

TUESDAY, MAY 4th, 1920.

Raids:- Police and military raided the house of Mr. M. Murphy, Milcove, Castletownbere, Co. Cork, and made a thorough search of the premises.

Arrests:- Mr. Thomas K. Walsh, chief reporter on the "Anglo-Celt", Cavan, a Nationalist newspaper, was arrested at Cavan by military and police. No charge was brought against him.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5th, 1920.

Raids:- Military and police raided upwards of 200 houses in and around Gale Bridge, Listowel, Co. Kerry.

A large party of police and military visited, for the third time in a fortnight, the residence of Mr. J. J. Laying Dandalk, Co. Louth. An exhaustive search was made, which lasted 1½ hours.

Arrests:- Two men whose names have not transpired were arrested at Tuam, Co. Galway.

Sentences:- Mr. Timothy Noonan, Gortboy, Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, was sentenced by district Court-martial held at Cork on April 22nd, to six months' imprisonment on a charge of having a shot-gun in his possession.

Mr. John Fitzpatrick, Carroque, Co. Tipperary, was sentenced by same Court-martial to six months' imprisonment for refusing to obey an order of the British Military Authority prohibiting him from residing within the province of Munster where his home is situated.

Armed Assault:- Two men - Messrs. Long and Callanan - were fired upon by armed police as they were passing near Dovea police barracks, Thurles, Co. Tipperary. Mr. Long recognised their assailants, who, he says, fired on Mr. Callanan, because the latter gave evidence at The Ragg inquest in the circumstances of the shooting of Mr. Thomas Dwyer, his cousin, in regard to whose death the Jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against unknown members of the R.I.C.

Murder:-

At the Inquest into the circumstances of the death of Mr. Philip Dowling, who was shot dead in the streets of Arklow, Co. Wicklow, by riotous British Troops, the Jury found that the deceased met his death "from bullet wounds fired by the military without justification and that there was gross lack of discipline on behalf of the military authorities in allowing the men to break barracks a second time".

Deportations: A Sinn Fein prisoner was deported from Kingstown Harbour under an armed police and military guard. His destination and identity have not been disclosed by the British Military Authorities.

THURSDAY, MAY 6th, 1920.

Raids:-

Police and military carried out midnight raids in the district of Templetuohy, Co. Tipperary. In all, some forty houses were forcibly entered and searched.

Arrests:-

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

Treatment of Prisoners:-

Ald. J. MacDonagh, M.P., for North Tipperary, released from Wormwood Scrubbs Prison on the point of collapse as a result of a prolonged hunger strike, makes the following statements in a letter to Mr. Shortt, the English Home Secretary:-

A large body of the Coldstream Guards was mobilised in the "B" wing of the prison, and all the prisoners on "B2" and "B3" landings were removed by warders to "B1" and a few to "B4". The prisoners on their feet walked, but those too weak to do so were not so fortunate in their removal. In my own case I was dragged out of bed and was roughly hustled to the head of the stairs. Here one of the Warders took me on his back and by the time I got to the bottom I had become unconscious, and did not recover for over an hour.----- Another man (Hynes) was dragged out of bed by four warders and as he lay on the ground, beaten by them. Another (Collins) while being carried down stairs in a very weak condition, heard one warder urge the others to "Drop the ---".

I presume you are already aware of the fact that one man (Crowley) while lying in bed was sat on by a warder his artificial teeth broken in his mouth, and portion of the plate driven down his throat. This happened on Tuesday at noon, but no doctor visited this man, who had been so forcibly fed, with his own teeth, until the next day. A colleague of Crowley's (Cahill), who went to his assistance when assaulted in the cell received a black eye, and was knocked down by another warder. Altogether there were eight warders in the cell, while a Guardsman with fixed bayonet stood at the door to protect them from the 3 prisoners, who had then completed six days on hunger-strike.

You are also probably aware that in almost every case 3 men were locked into each cell, though, I understand, the cubical content of a cell is only calculated to supply oxygen enough for one.

Mr. Hayes, Murroe, brother of Rev. J. Hayes, Liverpool said the warders went about taunting men almost too weak to retort, making remarks such as "You'll want a big coffin". Some prisoners were told that the others were taking food, with the hope that, in this way, the strike would end.

FRIDAY, MAY 7th, 1920.

Arrests:-

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

Sentences:- Mr. Oliver Mason, Whitefield, Co. Kerry, was sentenced by court-martial at Cork, to 14 days imprisonment on a charge of having in his possession a shot-gun and cartridges.

Courts-martial:- Mr. Michael Condon was tried by court-martial at Cork, on a charge of having taken part in an attempt to capture Aghern Barracks, Co. Cork, during last February. Mr. Condon stated in Court that the police offered bribes to him to reveal the identity of his companions, and that they also threatened to take his life if he would give the information required. Sentence has not yet been promulgated.

Mr. Joseph McGinnity, Ballymacdermott, Co. Armagh, was tried by Court-martial at Belfast on a charge of having in his possession arms and ammunition. Sentence has not yet been promulgated.

Armed assault:- As a crowd of boys were returning from a football practice match at Wexford, they were overtaken by a motor car containing policemen in uniform. One of the men stood up in the car as it passed the boys, and fired his revolver at them, although no provocation whatever was given them.

Murder:- At the inquiry into the circumstances of the deaths of the three men who were shot by military and police at Milltown-Malbay, Co. Clare, the Jury returned the following verdict and the Coroner issued warrants against those charged with the murders:-

"We find that John O'Loughlin, Patrick Hennessy, and Thomas O'Leary died as a result of shock and haemorrhage caused by bullet wounds, on the night of April 14th, inflicted by members of the patrol consisting of Sergt. J. Hampson, Constables T. O'Connor and T. Keenan, R.I.C., and Lance-Corporal K. McLeod and Ptes. W. Kilgane, J. McEvan, P. McLoughlin, R. Bunting, and R. Adams, all of the Highland Light Infantry.

We find that each of the above-named members of the patrol was guilty of wilful murder, without any provocation, and we also condemn all the other members of the patrol for their action in trying to shield by their evidence those who committed the murders, and we tender our sympathy to the widows and orphans of the murdered men!"

SATURDAY, MAY 8th, 1920.

Raids:-

The houses of Messrs. P. Collins, B. O'Grady, T. Carmody, all of Ballylongford, Co. Kerry, were raided by military and police.

A military and police raid also took place on the house of Mr. T. Ryan, Ahanagroa, Co. Kerry.

A large force of police raided Carracrin National School, Co. Monaghan. In forcing an entrance they smashed in the roof and doors.

Arrests:-

Mr. Henry Miller was arrested on a charge of being "abroad" on the streets of Dublin at 1-15 a.m., without the permission of the British Military Authorities. Evidence was given proving that Mr. Miller had not been "abroad" at the time of his arrest as he had been arrested in a restaurant by a police and military patrol.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT'S DAILY LIST OF IRISH OUTRAGES.

The official journalists attached to the English Military Government in Ireland compile and issue every morning a list of Irish "Outrages." The "outrages" thus saddled upon the nation comprise cases of ordinary petty larceny and other offences inseparable from the normal life of any people. These "outrages" the English Press are being asked to publish prominently so that they may be noticed by foreign journalists, and in that way England be enabled to spread her lying propaganda over the world without any expense to herself.

The honesty used in the preparation of these lists of "outrages" is evident from the following:-

The lists published up to date contain reports of several cases of burglary. Burglaries have been frequent in Dublin and other Irish Cities since the end of the war, and in the majority of cases those arrested for these offences have proved to be ex-members of the British Army.

Shooting and wounding policemen is another item frequently mentioned in these lists. One man has been convicted in Ireland of the shooting of a policeman. He was an ex-member of the British Army. Four men were arrested on May 7th at Derry City for shooting a policeman. The four were ex-members of the British Army.

These are specimens of the outrages, which, although committed by its own ex-servants, the British Government uses as propaganda in order that their publication may create in other countries the impression that the people of Ireland are lawless and criminal, and that their courageous struggle for national independence is simply a series of crimes.

MURDERERS SHIELDED BY THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.

Although the Coroner who with a jury inquired into the murder by soldiers and police of three innocent civilians at Miltown Malbay, County Clare, has issued warrants for the arrest of the three policemen and six soldiers named by the jury as the murderers, no action has been taken to arrest these men. In England a coroner's warrant is immediately acted upon by the authorities and the guilty person is arrested and put on trial. English law is supposed to be the same for Ireland as for England, yet the coroner's warrant in this case, and in many others, has been ignored and members of the British armed forces convicted by coroners juries of murder, still have been in every case allowed to remain at liberty.

"SELF-DETERMINATION FOR SMALL NATIONS."

The "Manchester Guardian" in an editorial in its issue of May 4th refers to "The intolerable position in which we stand of governing Ireland simply by military force."

The London "Morning Post" in its issue of May 6th says editorially:-

"It is at least clear, however, that if the Government do not intend, as they say they do not intend, to lose Ireland, they must set about the task of reconquest immediately. But it is equally and disastrously clear that the terrible business of re-conquest has been so long delayed that what might have been done with a little severity in a week or a fortnight, cannot now be accomplished without the employment of methods which are far from agreeable to contemplate."

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"DAILY HERALD."

The following appears in the London "Daily Herald" of May 8th 1920:-

"Two hundred machine-gunners have passed through Dublin from England, en route to various military depots. It is believed they are to be distributed among police barracks in the country, for defensive purposes, thus completing the full military equipment of these blockhouses. Demobilised Army officers are being recruited for organising the defences, and bombs, rifles, machine-guns, Vercy lights, and wireless will soon, it is expected, be part of their regulation equipment."

"THERE IS NO ULSTER QUESTION."

In the course of a statement to the "New York American," Mr. Arthur Griffith, Acting President of the Irish Republican Government says:-

"The story propagated by England, that these are six counties in the north of Ireland that are opposed to independence, is a falsehood. The methods England employs in Tyrone to deprive the electors of their rights in order to deceive the outside world are methods it also applies to the other Ulster counties. There is no 'Ulster Question' - there is a question of English intrigue, bribery, and force in Ulster. Remove these and not one of the Ulster counties would vote against Irish independence."

How the "Ulster Difficulty" is Created.

Commenting upon the English policy of rounding up and imprisoning the Sinn Féin election agents and helpers in Ulster who are preparing for the Rural Council and County Council elections to be held next month throughout Ireland, the current issue of "Young Ireland" says:-

"Dr. Stuart was engaged in work in connection with the elections in Cavan; Mr. Murnaghan was similarly engaged in Tyrone. Their arrests followed on the planned arrests of Councillor Carolan, of Belfast, and Mr. Carney, of Fermanagh. By Mr. Carney's arrest, an anti-Unionist majority at a public board was cancelled. In Tyrone Mr. Murnaghan has been engaged in fighting the election against the Unionists, who, although a minority in the county, control the County Council by a dishonest arrangement of the boundaries of the constituencies. 60% of the people of Tyrone are anti-Unionists, but through Dublin Castle's action the minority are given control of the County Council. In the effort now being made by the people of Tyrone to prevent the consummation of the fraud Mr. Murnaghan was the foremost figure, and now, on the eve of the elections, he is seized by English soldiery, his marked registers stolen, and he himself cast into prison. The incident forms a lesson to the democracies of the world on the manner in which the English Government acts in Ireland."

Mr. Arthur Griffith in the statement above mentioned referring to this matter says:-

"Last year a Proportional Representation Act was applied to Ireland. Now, in the case of Tyrone proportional representation would ensure a majority on the County Council in the ratio of nearly 3 anti-Unionists to 2 Unionists. There was only one way to such a proportional representation in Tyrone, and the English Government in Ireland did it. It directed its Local Government Board to re-gerrymander Tyrone, and it did. It formed the county into five 4-membered constituencies, by which it ensured that a minority of 42% must receive the same representation as a majority of 58%. Had the county been formed into four 5-membered constituencies or into off-membered divisions, which it should have been, according to the principle of proportional representation, the fraud on the electors would have been impossible."

PARALYSED PRISONER MANACLED TO A COMRADE.How the British Government Treats its Captives.

The following interviews with hungerstriking prisoners released after 17 days' fast from Wormwood Scrubbs Prison, London, appear in the Irish "Independent" of May 10th 1920. It is to be noticed that the men who were submitted to the barbarities detailed below were arrested without charge, imprisoned without trial and when they had been completely shattered in health, were released without apology. In the majority of cases these men hold responsible positions in their home districts.

Mr. F. Mulcahy, Cashel, who is in St. Mary's Infirmary, Highgate, described how he and his compatriots were on hunger-strike in Belfast Prison before being removed on a destroyer en route for Wormwood Scrubbs for two days.

Before they left Belfast, he said, about 1,000 Carsonites assembled at the spot where the prisoners, manacled to one another, were in charge of military and police. The hostile crowd not only groaned them for all they were worth, but taking advantage of their helpless position, fired stones, iron nuts, and other missiles, many of which, unfortunately, found billets. "And yet," said Mr. Mulcahy, "our escort did nothing whatever to prevent this disgraceful exhibition of cowardice."

Mr. Mulcahy gave a harrowing description of the treatment to which the men were subjected on the journey from Belfast to Pembroke. He fully bore out the stories already told of the brutality, most of the men being handcuffed for a considerable portion of the voyage, and this notwithstanding their naturally weak condition.

Mr. Jas. Leddan, (55), Limerick, stated that on the way to Pembroke from Belfast the men, handcuffed in pairs, were ordered to go through a manhole to "accommodation" below. Some protested that the task was practically impossible for men handcuffed together, the answer from a military officer being: "You - swine, if you don't come down I'll throw you down on your heads."

Mr. Hayes of Belfast, substantiating the accounts of brutality, added that Mr. Hogan, Tipperary, who was handcuffed to Mr. Cotter of Bentry, vomited blood for a considerable part of the voyage, and the same officer was asked to have the handcuffs removed, and blankly refused; whereon a naval officer, realising the serious condition of the prisoner, took the matter into his own hands, and, calling an artificer, had the manacles sawn off.

Another awful case was that of Mr. O'Brien, who was handcuffed to a comrade notwithstanding the fact that he was paralysed on one side. Several times he asked that the handcuffs be removed, as being dangerous not only to him, but to his partner also. The same gallant military officer, of course, refused.

Many others in St. Mary's told similar stories, one of them adding that after arrival at the London terminus, and while being conveyed in lorries to Wormwood Scrubbs, some of the prisoners were sitting while the police escort remained standing. The same British officer told the police to sit down, and "let the Irish - stand."

ENGLISH MINISTERS' DOGS AND IRISH PRISONERS.

The following comment upon the treatment of Irish political prisoners appears in the editorial columns of the "Irish Independent," for May 10th:-

"Barbarities have been inflicted upon these men for which no parallel can be found in any other country subject to civilised government. England talks of crimes and boasts of her civilising influences. Her prison treatment of Irishmen is the outstanding crime of this age. It is a crime against civilisation itself. The Ministers by whose authority this diabolical course of conduct is pursued would treat their own dogs with more consideration."

EVIDENCE THAT CANNOT BE PUBLISHED.

Mr. Henry, English Attorney General for Ireland as mentioned in the Press of May 10th, informed Lieut. Commander Kenworthy that military courts of inquiry had been held into the cases where inquests had been held in connection with losses of life in Dublin, Miltown-Malbay, and Arklow, but it was not proposed to publish the evidence.

Note. In each of the three cases mentioned the British official report of the occurrence stated that the military were fired upon before they themselves opened fire. In each of the three public inquests into the circumstances of the death of the victims of these military outrages, evidence was publicly given that no attack of any kind was made on the troops and that they fired without justification or provocation. Verdicts of murder or unjustifiable homicide were returned in each case. The evidence which the British Government dare not publish no doubt proves their own official statements to be utter falsehoods.

2,000 VERSUS 35,636 - A CONTRAST IN OUTRAGES.

Mr. Erskine Childers in the issue of May 11th of the London "Daily News" details the acts of aggression committed by English military and police in Ireland, and having contrasted them for various periods with the "outrages attributed to Sinn Fein" by its official British opponents at Dublin Castle, says:-

"Let us now arrive at totals for the whole four years: May, 1916 - March, 1920. The Castle "attributes to Sinn Fein" less than 2,000 outrages, including 36 murders. Sinn Fein specifically charges against the Castle 35,636 acts of aggression, including 45 murders and seven deaths due to prison treatment....

"During the period taken, twenty coroners' inquests brought in verdicts of murder or verdicts equivalent to murder or manslaughter against police and soldiers. No one has been prosecuted. The most notorious acts of organised terrorism pass without public inquiry or redress. The Castle's rule is absolute; it admits nothing, deprecates nothing, and, so far as it can, imposes silence on the whole of this black side of the military regime. The system is perfectly logical. War propaganda imperatively demands it."

A POLICE STRIKE MIGHT BRING PEACE TO IRELAND!

The following reference to the rumoured strike of members of the Royal Irish Constabulary appears in the London "Daily News" for May 8th:-

"An Irish police strike might be one of the most valuable contributions to peace in that 'hell upon earth.' Relations are growing more embittered. At inquest after inquest, usually unreported in England, verdicts of murder by shooting are being returned against the police. In some cases evidence is given at times by ex-soldiers that the police fired first... How any peace can be maintained with everybody believing that policemen have shot at harmless old age pensioners and women on bicycles passes comprehension. And there are no real police duties to perform. There is no ordinary crime in Ireland. The ordinary pickpocket and thief is terrified by the policeman's gun. But the men who consider themselves at war for their rights take no more notice of guns than such men usually do."



SINN FEIN PRESERVES LAW AND ORDER.

The special correspondent in Ireland of the "Manchester Guardian" writing in that paper on May 8th 1920, referring to the official list of "outrages" published daily by the English Military Government, says:-

"The attempt to prejudice English opinion against any form of self-government on the ground that Irishmen are naturally incapable of discipline and if left to themselves would turn the country over to violent anarchy is thoroughly unfair, yet it is hard to see what else can be the purpose of the frequent questions put by Irish Unionists in Parliament, and of the official 'outrage' list sent daily to the Press. There are scamps in any party, and in time of political turmoil and grave economic pressure scamps will come to the surface of the cauldron, but every day my impression of the really great amount of self-imposed discipline in this virtually unpoliced country is strengthened and reaffirmed.

"Leaving out the disputed point of Irish independence, Sinn Fein does preach self-discipline and the need for responsibility. It is not only evolving its own courts and police; it is doing its best to combat all sporadic lawlessness and to evolve its own moral."

THE DE FACTO REPUBLIC.

Establishment of Courts which have Authority.

On May 10th 1920 the "Manchester Guardian" publishes from its special correspondent in Ireland a full description of the working of the arbitration courts set up in Ireland by the Irish Republican Government. In the course of that description these passages occur:-

"These courts have sprung up spontaneously on the west coast of Ireland... They are the natural result of the strong common will for national independence and national responsibility. All litigants must sign a pledge that they will accept the findings of the court and obey them implicitly. In the vast majority of cases that have so far arisen this obedience has been forthcoming; in the rare exceptions the offender has been dealt with by the police arm of the volunteers. In cases where a man is accused of some act of agrarian aggression a summons is sent to him, and if he refuses to answer it the executive arm of Sinn Fein sees to it that he attends. At Court meetings it is put plainly before litigants that it is a serious business, and that no nonsense will be tolerated in the way of dallying about the fulfilment of the verdict. The courts deal only with agrarian cases, but of course the term is wide and inclusive in an agricultural country. Their object is simply the promotion of peace and of economic justice through an authority which derives its sovereignty from the general will.

I believe that the decisions are perfectly fair and that political bias does not colour any verdict. I understand that the first plaintiff in one local court was a Unionist, who demanded and was granted protection from vexatious invasion of his property. He has not been troubled since. That, of course, is the important point in the eyes of political opponents of Sinn Fein. These courts have a real authority because they are popular, and thus people do not (who) accept the ideal of an independent Irish Republic yet attend the courts because they know that the findings will be generally recognised.

"These courts," this English correspondent concludes, "are doing fine service... They create no disorder, they prevent much."

SELF DETERMINATION FOR SMALL NATIONS.

The London "Morning Post" of May 8th 1920 has the following democratic suggestion in its editorial columns:-

"We suggest that the Government should give the rebels public warning that a month will be allowed in which they may submit their proposals in writing to the specified authority; that those proposals will be considered; and that if they are wholly unacceptable, at the expiration of the period of grace, martial law will be proclaimed and rigidly enforced in Ireland, and every man carrying arms, or found in possession of arms, will be shot."

A BILL TO BLIND FOREIGN OPINION.

Sir A. Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, in a statement made in New York on April 20th 1920, dealing with the Home Rule Bill now under discussion in the English House of Commons said:-

"The British Government, after careful study of the Irish Question, is convinced that now the only hope of ending that centuries old distemper is to place fairly and squarely on the shoulders of Irishmen in Ireland the constitutional responsibility of finding for themselves the solution of their political differences.... The new Home Rule Bill is designed with intention to secure that end."

The following is from the editorial columns of the London newspaper, "The Daily News" for May 11th. The admissions in it that the Home Rule Bill is rejected by all Irish parties and is designed by the British Government, not to give Ireland self government but to blind foreign opinion to British tyranny in Ireland, are significant:-

"The wonder way it (the Home Rule Bill) was ever introduced does not diminish. No Irishman really supports it. The Nationalists decline to discuss it. Sinn Fein mentions it only to deride it. Sir Edward Carson's cool benediction is given only on the carefully stressed assumption that this 'Home Rule Bill' is in reality a step not towards but away from Home Rule as it has been understood by the plain man. It is not, then, the desire which has inspired former Home Rulers - the desire to content the legitimate aspirations of Irishmen - which is the motive animating the authors of this measure. What, then, is it? The hope of imposing unity by force upon Irishmen? Not so, for Mr. Asquith had no difficulty in showing that this Bill makes Irish unity not easier but more difficult. The truth is that its authors are not thinking about Ireland at all. What they are trying to do is to present to the world at home and abroad a fair show of tolerance and liberality which may possibly win them some credit from indifferent electors in this country and at the same time mitigate the severity of the criticism which is making itself heard abroad."

IN ONE CASE OUT OF TWENTY-FOUR.

The three policemen against whom the Coroners' Jury in the Miltown Malbay inquiry returned a verdict of wilful murder have been arrested. The Daily News commenting on this fact says:-

"This is, we believe, the twenty-fourth time on which a verdict has been found by an Irish jury against the police or the military, or both. It is the first occasion on which any action whatever has been known to follow."

TRUE EVIDENCE SUPPRESSED BY THREATS OF MURDER

During the inquiry into the circumstances of the death of John Breen of Kilmihill, Co. Clare, who was shot dead by police on April 18th, the solicitor for the next-of-kin stated he was unable to produce detailed evidence of the tragedy as since it occurred police and military had gone through the town threatening the lives of townspeople who intended to give evidence.

Mr. John McMahon, Greygrove, Kilmihill, and Mr. T. Fitzpatrick, swore that they were threatened by British soldiery that if they gave evidence at the inquest they would be shot dead.

Several other witnesses described the state of military and police terrorism which existed in the district before and since John Breen was shot. Mr. Denis Breen, publican, stated that two months previous to the shooting he heard a police say "The first chance I get at John Breen I will shoot him dead."

Mr. Michael Breen, father of the deceased stated that when he heard the shots he came out of his house and saw his son lying on the ground. He ran to him but he was ordered back into his house by police who threatened that if he did not go back they would "blow his brains out too."

AND FALSE EVIDENCE PROCURED BY MONEY AND THREATS.

Several instances have come to light in Ireland within the past few weeks where the British military and police authorities have sought to bribe Irishmen into giving false evidence against men whom the authorities desired to imprison. In many cases the bribe was rejected and the threats which followed upon that rejection were not more successful. In one case only the bribe was accepted - by a British soldier named John Gilligan, who, having been for some time resident at Dublin Castle endeavoured to swear away the life of Mr. J. Madden, whom he said he saw shooting at and killing Sergeant Brady, R.I.C. Gilligan, however, collapsed under cross-examination and had to be disowned by the Crown lawyers.

On May 7th a similar effort of the police to buy Mr. M. Condon of Cork, was exposed. Mr. Condon who was found wounded by the police after an attack upon the police barracks at Aghern, Co. Cork, and arrested, made the following statement at his courtmartial on that date:-

"The police offered me money in the military hospital if I would give away who were with me, and they also threatened my life several times a day."

"A BARBAROUS AND UNCIVILISED GOVERNMENT."

At the inquest on the body of Mr. John Breen who was killed by the police at Kilmihill, Co. Clare, the coroners' jury having found that the deceased was killed while fighting for the freedom of his country added:-

"FROM THE EVIDENCE BEFORE US WE DESIRE TO SAY THAT THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT IN IRELAND IS AS BARBAROUS AND UNCIVILISED AS THE AUTHORITY ON WHICH THAT GOVERNMENT IS FOUNDED WAS IMMORAL AND UNJUST, AND THAT THAT GOVERNMENT IS, AND IT ALWAYS HAS BEEN, INSTRUCTIVE OF MATERIAL PROSPERITY AND INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT. THE WAY - THE ONLY WAY - TO SECURE PEACE AND PROSPERITY TO IRELAND IS TO ALLOW THE IRISH PEOPLE TO CHOOSE THEIR OWN FORM OF GOVERNMENT. WE RESPECTFULLY ASK THE CIVILISED NATIONS OF THE WORLD TO AID US IN THIS CHOICE."

The fact that coroners juries in Ireland are selected and summoned by the police makes the finding of the jury all the stronger.

THE WAR AGAINST SINN FEIN ELECTION CANDIDATES.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr. H. J. Friel, Howth, Co. Dublin, Member of the Howth Urban Council and a Sinn Fein candidate for the Dublin County Council, the election for which is to be held next month. Mr. Friel's offence is "unlawful assembly by collecting for the Irish Language Fund on S. Patrick's Day."

POISONING THE PUBLIC MIND AGAINST IRELAND.

"Murders" as Created by the British Government.

Mr. Erskine Childers writing in the London "Daily News" for May 11th says:-

"The propaganda of a militarist Government is a study by itself. Let me illustrate briefly the manner in which the public mind, here and throughout the world, is poisoned against Ireland.

"I begin with a recent example - Mr. Shortt's speech in the House on April 28th last, justifying the action of a band of hooligans in mobbing a crowd of Irish people gathered outside Wormwood Scrubbs prison to voice their sympathy with the Irish political prisoners hunger-striking within. The 'young London men,' he said, 'naturally showed their resentment at hearing people extol those whom they believe to be murderers.'

"The mechanism of militarist propaganda was never more frankly revealed. Why were the 175 prisoners, the real reason for whose arrest (belief in Ireland's independence) I exposed in my previous article, 'believed to be murderers?' Because Mr. Shortt and his colleagues have declared them to be murderers. On what grounds? Admittedly, on the secret denunciation of informers who dare not come into court. Who these informers are is shown by a case which has occurred since I wrote last - literally the only case upon which a judgment can be formed. J. J. Madden, instead of being deported on suspicion, was tried in Dublin on April 22nd last for the murder of a policeman at Lorrain. The case turned on the evidence of an informer named Gilligan, who was exposed in court as an abject perjurer and thrown over by his own counsel. The case collapsed, and Madden was acquitted with general approval. But the 'young men of London' are not told things like this. Taking Mr. Shortt's hint, and with complete immunity from Mr. Shortt's police, they renewed their ruffianly attacks on the night of April 30th, and injured about 70 persons, mainly women."

WHAT IRELAND ASKS FOR.

"Ireland makes no special demands; she simply asks that Great Britain should apply here the rule which she is, according to her solemn professions, prepared to enforce at the point of the sword in the interests of every subject race from Bohemia to Bagdad. So long as Ireland is treated as an exception to that rule, so long will Mr. Bonar Law and his fellows have to confess their absolute failure to a cynical world. In vain does the Leader of the House assure his followers, 'We are doing all we can.' As yet they have done nothing save to exalt Prussianism, and with Prussianism, though it be backed by all the King's horses and all the King's men, the Irish people are resolved to make no terms."

"Freeman's Journal" May 14th 1920.

POLICEMEN WHO MURDER AND MURK.

At Lissarda, Co. Cork on May 13th at 9.30 p.m. Mr. John T. Murphy, Crossmahon House, recently elected unopposed as a Sinn Fein Member of the Cork County Council, was accosted by two policemen armed with rifles. The police ordered him "to prepare for his doom." They were excited and said they were "out for blood." Mr. Murphy was brought to a quiet spot, placed in position for execution, and the police having loaded their rifles were about to fire when two clergymen, Rev. P. Tracy, P.P. Kilmurray and Rev. M. Cotter, C.O. fortuitously arrived on the scene. They endeavoured to turn the constables from their intention, but for over half an hour the police refused to listen to any appeals made to them, and it was only by covering his body with theirs that the priests saved Mr. Murphy's life. Finally by some means not reported in the Press, the two policemen, who were in uniform, were induced to return to barracks. They were not drunk.

At 1.45 a.m. on Wednesday, May 12th, at Thurles, Co. Tipperary, a party of police in plain clothes, some of them wearing disguises, attempted to wreck the residence of Mrs. Michael McCarthy, Sinn Fein Urban District Councillor. The police smashed in the door of the house while the family was asleep, and threw poison gas bombs into the hall. They then sprinkled the woodwork with some kind of inflammable fluid and set fire to it. Mr. Michael McCarthy is the brother of Mr. James McCarthy who on March 27th 1920 was murdered by police who at dead of night broke into his house and shot him dead.

OFFICIAL "OUTRAGES."

An Examination of Dublin Castle's Daily List.

An examination of the lists of Irish "outrages" supplied daily to the Press by the English Military Government, shows them to be prepared with the purpose, not of truthfully representing conditions in Ireland, but of creating in the minds of persons ignorant of Ireland, the impression that the country is seething with anarchy and lawlessness. In the three lists published on May 11th, 12th and 13th the "outrages" include three cases of ordinary theft; five cases of threatening letters which as they are sent anonymously may originate, as is suspected by many, from the hostile police who pretend to receive them; fourteen cases of agrarian agitation - the levelling of walls on disputed land and the driving of graziers' cattle, etc. - inseparable from any agricultural community where land hunger exists (the land hunger existent in Ireland is due directly to the alien land legislation enacted and enforced by England with the chief aim of forcing a large percentage of the population to emigrate.)

Among the other officially supplied "outrages" are mentioned the arrest by the Irish Republican Police of three men who infringed the common law in Kerry and in Galway. When the British Government's Police were withdrawn from these districts, as they have been also from others, the people determined themselves to preserve order. Their efforts to do so are now described by the British Government as "crimes" and "outrages."

The official lists of "outrages" are not facts but propaganda.

Commenting upon these lists the "Irish Independent" which is opposed to the Sinn Fein policy, says in its editorial of May 13th 1920:-

"It is quite obvious that the official reports of outrages in Ireland issued daily from Dublin Castle are intended for consumption abroad. In the lists are included summaries of outrages which no

"one who knows Ireland would attribute to any political party. But abroad the mere fact that these occurrences appear on the official lists, spatchcocked in between reports of raids on police barracks and the like, will convey to foreigners the impression that all are the work of one political organisation. Possibly that is the deliberate intention of those who compile the lists. What, for instance, was the object of including in Tuesday's list of Irish 'outrages' the raid on a convent near Dublin by an armed man who demanded money? It is true the official report states that the man said he was an Englishman and wanted money to take him to England. But it omits his further statement that he was not a Sinn Feiner, but that 'Sinn Feiners are getting the name of all this.' Such a summary as that officially issued was not candid. Then the case of a gentleman held up and robbed in Rathmines a few nights ago also appears on the official list. Most probably this was the work of one of the gang of men who last winter infested the suburbs and committed many highway robberies at night. Other cases officially reported include the sending of threatening letters. These letters are all anonymous, and may have been written by anyone. It will be interesting to watch whether the threatening letter received by Rev. Fr. Culligan, of Kilmihil, Co. Clare, appears on the next official list of outrages. We note that while raids on the mails supply many paragraphs for the official lists, there is no mention of the attempt at Domybrook Post Office by a soldier in uniform. Was that not an outrage? Again, these official lists contain reports of outrages obviously/squabbles which have nothing to do with politics or political parties. Yet to the foreigner all will appear as the work of Sinn Fein. If a similarly compiled list of crime in Great Britain were published for even one day it would fill a page of any daily newspaper."

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#### SINN FEIN LAW HAS POPULAR SANCTION.

The following is from the columns of the issue of May 13th of the London "Morning Post" which in its editorials is endeavouring to create the impression that Sinn Fein has no policy except "anarchy and murder." It will be seen from this report that ex-soldiers whom the British Government pretend are ruthlessly persecuted in Ireland are appointed to official positions in the Sinn Fein Land Courts:-

"Four large grazing ranches adjacent to Carrick-on-Shannon were surrendered yesterday as a result of the operations of a Sinn Fein Arbitration Court or 'Land Committee,' which sat in the Town Hall at Carrick-on-Shannon by night and heard the claims of the landless young men and the views of the occupiers of these farms.

"The 'Court' having heard the details of the claims, gave their decisions, which in every case have been acted on. The committee consists of local traders and district councillors, with a few ex-Service men."

#### THREE IMPARTIAL ADMISSIONS.

- (1) The London "Globe" of May 15th said:-  
"In the struggle between Sinn Fein and the King's Government, Sinn Fein is winning all along the line."
- (2) Mr. J. Jones Member of the English Parliament speaking on May 10th said:-  
"The minority in Ireland know that they can always call upon the guns and bayonets of Great Britain to protect them. They are getting it now. Every Irish village is a stronghold of those who believe in force."
- (3) The Lord Chancellor of England speaking on May 15th said:  
"The Irish Constabulary had become part of the armed forces of the Crown."

The following is a List of the Acts of Aggression Committed in Ireland by the police and military of the usurping English Government, as reported in the

Daily Press for the week ending:-

SATURDAY, MAY 15th, 1920.

Date:- May	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	Total
Raids:-	281	210	35	120	220	50	916.
Arrests:-	38	1	21	-	8	-	68
Sentences:-	8	6	-	-	-	-	14.
Courtsmartial:-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.
Armed Assaults:-	3	1	-	1	2	-	7.
Murder:-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1.
Daily Totals:-	331	218	56	121	230	51	1007.

The sentences passed for political offences during the above six days totalled 1 year and 10 months.

MONDAY, MAY 10th, 1920

**raids:-** At Cloyne, Co. Cork, police and military raided upwards of 200 private houses. Whilst the raids were in progress aeroplanes circled over the houses.

Police and military invested the town of Newtownhamilton, Co. Armagh, forcibly entering and raiding some eight dwelling houses.

The Steamship, "Tashmoo" belonging to Messrs. Moore and MacCormack, an Irish-American Steamship Company, was raided by police and military on its arrival at Cork Harbour on a voyage from the United States.

**Arrests:-** Twenty persons were arrested on the streets of Dublin on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 12 midnight and 1 a.m., without the permission of the British Military Authorities.

Eleven persons, whose names did not transpire, were arrested at Roscommon by military and police on a charge of "unlawful assembly" in connection with land agitation.

**Sentences:-** Messrs. John Egan, Michael Hanlon, Thomas Frebill, Thomas Hurley and John Kilkenny of Kiltomer, Co. Galway, were each sentenced to two months' imprisonment on a charge of "unlawful assembly" in connection with land agitation.

Messrs. P. Curley, John Shiel and J. Staunton, of Galway, were sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment each on the same charge.

**Armed Assault:-** The windows of the premises of Mr. J. D. O'Connell, Solicitor, and of Mr. Eamonn O'Connor, Nelson Street, Tralee, Co. Kerry, were smashed in by police during the night. Both are well known local Republicans, Mr. O'Connor having just been released from gaol on hunger-strike.

The plate glass window of the residence of Mr. Thomas Dennehy of the same town was also broken in by police. Mr. Dennehy has recently been elected Member of the Tralee Urban District Council in the Sinn Fein interest.

**Murder:-** Mr Francis A. Gleeson, Cadogan Road, Fairview, Dublin, died in the Mater Hospital, Dublin, from appendicitis following ten days' hunger-strike in Mountjoy Gaol. Mr. Gleeson, with the other political prisoners in Mountjoy Gaol, went on hunger-strike as a protest against their prison treatment, which was that accorded to criminals. After ten days' fast Mr. Gleeson was released and was taken to hospital in a dying condition.

TUESDAY, MAY 11th, 1920.

Raids:- At Timoleague, Co. Cork, military and police raided upwards of 70 private houses.

In the course of a military "drive" in the Goold's Cross district, Co. Tipperary, police and military forcibly entered and raided all the farmers' houses in the locality. In all, about 140 houses were broken into and searched.

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

Sentences:- Messrs. Roger Mannion, John Concannon, Thomas Collins, James Burke, Michael O'Neill and Thomas Graham were sentenced to two months' imprisonment each on a charge of "unlawful assembly" in connection with land agitation.

Assault:- Mr. Thomas Garvey, a teacher of Irish, residing at The Milestone, Co. Tipperary, was attacked by police who fired their rifles at him. Mr. Garvey managed to escape by taking refuge in a house. This is the second attempt which has recently been made by police on his life.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12th, 1920.

Raids:- Police and military forcibly entered and raided 35 private houses at Santry, Co. Dublin.

Arrests:- Eight men whose names did not appear in the press were arrested at Dummora, Co. Galway, on a charge of "unlawful assembly" in connection with land agitation.

At Athlone, Co. Westmeath, Messrs. P. O'Connell, Thomas Murray, John Ledwith and Brian Costello were arrested on the same charge.

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

Murder:- During the inquiry into the circumstances of the death of Mr. John Breen, of Kilmihill, Co. Clare, who was shot dead by police on April 18th, the solicitor for the next-of-kin stated that he was unable to produce detailed evidence on the tragedy as since it occurred police and military had gone through the town threatening the lives of townspeople who intended to give evidence.

Mr. John McMahon, Greystone, Kilmihill, and Mr. T. Fitzpatrick, swore that they were threatened by British soldiery that if they gave evidence at the inquest they would be shot dead.

Several other witnesses described the state of military and police terrorism which existed in the district before and since John Breen was shot. Mr. Denis Breen, publican, stated that two months previous to the shooting he heard a policeman say:- "The first chance I get at John Breen I will shoot him dead".

Mr. Michael Breen, father of the deceased, stated that when he heard the shots he came out of his house and saw his son lying on the ground. He ran to him but he was ordered back into his house by police who threatened that if he did not go back they would "blow his brains out too".

THURSDAY, MAY 13th, 1920.

Raids:- Police and military raided upwards of 80 farmers' houses at Hollyford, Co. Tipperary.

At Ellis, Abbeyfeale, Co. Limerick, police and military raided upwards of 40 private houses, which they forcibly entered and searched.



Armed Assault:-

Police stationed at Cork invaded the streets in the dead of the night, firing their rifles in through the windows of shops and residences. The firing extended over a wide area and lasted for some hours.

Murder:-

At the inquest on the body of Mr. John Breen, who was killed by police at Kilmihill, Co. Clare, the Coroner's Jury found that "John Breen died from shock and haemorrhage caused by a bullet wound inflicted by Const. Martin, while John Breen was fighting for the freedom of his country".

The Jury added:-

"From the Evidence before us we desire to say that the present system of Government in Ireland is as barbarous and uncivilised as the Authority on which that Government is founded was immoral and unjust, and that that Government is, and it always has been, destructive of material prosperity and intellectual development. "The way - the only way - to secure peace and prosperity to Ireland is to allow the Irish people to choose their own form of Government. We respectfully ask the civilised nations of the world to aid us in this choice".

FRIDAY, MAY 14th, 1920.

Raids:-

In the Dalkey district of County Dublin some twenty private residences were raided by military in full war equipment. The raids were carried out in the early hours of the morning when the inmates were in bed.

In various parts of Ireland, including Co. Cork, Co. Limerick and Co. Carlow, police and military raided the residences of prominent republicans. The raids which took place over a wide area numbered over two hundred.

Arrests:-

Two young men whose names have not been published were arrested at Leighlinbridge, Co. Carlow, on suspicion of unlawful assembly.

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

Armed Assault:-

At Lissarda, Co. Cork, Mr. John T. Murphy, Crossmahon House, recently elected unopposed as a Sinn Fein Member of the Cork County Council, was accosted by two policemen armed with rifles. The police ordered him "to prepare for his doom". They were excited and said they were "out for blood". Mr. Murphy was brought to a quiet spot, placed in position for execution, and the police having loaded their rifles were about to fire when two clergymen, Rev. P. Tracy, P.P., Kilmurray, and Rev. M. Cotter C.C., fortuitously arrived on the scene. They endeavoured to turn the constables from their intention, but for over half an hour the police refused to listen to any appeals made to them, and it was only by covering his body with theirs that the priests saved Mr. Murphy's life. Finally, by some means not reported in the press, the two policemen who were in uniform, were induced to return to barracks. They were not drunk.

At 1-45 a.m., at Thurles, Co. Tipperary, a party of police in plain clothes, some of them wearing disguises, attempted to wreck the residence of Mrs. Michael McCarthy, Sinn Fein Urban District Councillor. The police smashed in the door of the house while the family was asleep, and threw poison gas bombs into the hall. They then sprinkled the woodwork with some kind of inflammable fluid and set fire to it. Mr. Michael McCarthy is the brother of Mr. James McCarthy who on March 27th, 1920 was murdered by police who at dead of night broke into his house and shot him dead.

SATURDAY, MAY 15th, 1920.

Raids:-

In the Oranmore district of Co. Galway armed police raided upwards of fifty private houses.

Courts  
martial:-

Mr. James Cullen, 222 Lecky Road, Derry, having been a month in custody was tried by courtmartial at Derry on a charge of having in his possession arms and ammunition. He was found guilty. Sentence will be promulgated in due course.

Militarism:-

On the streets of Cork city, English troops in full war equipment have been placed as patrols. In Dundalk Co. Louth, English troops have also taken over possession of the streets.

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IRISH COUNCILS FOR IRISH FREEDOM.

Analyses Showing Political Complexion of Newly Elected Councils Under Proportional Representation.

When the General Election of December 1918 had resulted in the capture of the vast majority of the Irish constituencies by the supporters of the Irish Republic, the English Press explained that the result was due, not to the belief of the Irish people in an Independent Ireland, but to the fear of conscription and to various other causes arising from the War. The reply of the Irish people thirteen months later when these supposed causes had disappeared, was to place the adherents of Irish Independence in charge of the Municipal Councils throughout four-fifths of Ireland and this under a new system of election "designed to cripple the power of Sinn Fein." (Daily Mail.)

The new system was the result of a demand made by the anti-Irish Press after the General Election. The "Irish Times" - the organ of the English Garrison in Ireland stated editorially:-

"If the Government really intends to live up to its programme, it will insist that all these elections shall be decided by Proportional Representation. No more beneficial measure of re-construction could be given to Ireland."

Proportional Representation Operative in Ireland only. On May 29th 1919 the London "Times" demanded that P.R. be enforced in Ireland and two months later the English Parliament acceded to this demand and ordained that P.R. should be operative in Ireland only. It was quite obvious that the only reason for this step was to prevent the capture of the local Councils by Sinn Fein. The Manchester "Guardian" of January 12th 1920 stated:-

"Dublin Castle suddenly discovered P.R. as a means whereby a Sinn Fein majority would be prevented from becoming a Sinn Fein monopoly - and Dublin Castle decided to scrap the entire system of electing local governing bodies in favour of a complete scheme of Proportional Representation."

TO IRRISH SINN FEIN. Even though the intention of the English Government was perfectly clear to Sinn Fein that Party did not oppose the scheme but rather welcomed it on the ground that the principle was just. Mr. DeValera speaking in the Dublin Mansion House on April 9th 1919 said:-

De VALERA ACCEPTS PROFESSIONAL REPRESENTATION. "Whether it benefitted us or not I would be in favour of the principle (P.R.) because it is founded on justice. We know the object for which it was designed. It was a crooked object. Let us meet it in a straight way. That is the principle guiding us the whole time. Meet the crooked by the straight, and the straight will win."

The authors of the change, in spite of repeated demands, refused to explain the complicated system to the electorate. With the approach of the Municipal Elections in January 1920 the task of enlightening the voters and the officials on the intricacies of the new system was undertaken by the Proportional Representation Society, a voluntary organisation and in this work Sinn Fein ably assisted to the surprise of the English Press.

ENGLISH PRESS SURPRISED. "That Sinn Fein, instead of opposing the change declaredly designed to cripple its power, should willingly help in its development is more than remarkable."  
London Daily Mail, Jan. 6th 1920.

"Naturally reasonable men looked to the Government who had laid the foundations of a social revolution, to see the job through. Dublin Castle thought otherwise and left the indigestible mass of legislation to take care of itself. Incredible as it may seem, not a single penny could be obtained for the purpose of explaining the system to the voters."  
Daily Mail, 6th Jan. 1920.

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*[Faint, mostly illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*

"Neither private remonstrance nor public attack could induce the authorities to spend one penny on explaining what P.R. meant to either candidates or electors."  
 Manchester "Guardian" July, 12th 1920.

**SINOPE  
ELECTION  
DESPITE  
CASTLE.**

In spite of Dublin Castle the election was carried out smoothly and effectively and the proportion of spoiled votes was less than 2% over all Ireland, a fact which bears excellent testimony to the intelligence of the Irish voters and to the thoroughness of the voluntary associations which undertook the work of training the officials and instructing the voters.

**NEW  
CONSTITUENCIES  
MANUFACTURED.**

Even with the safeguard of P.R. the English Government did not feel secure and on September 19th 1919 the whole of Ireland was broken up into new electoral divisions in which the friends of the English Government in Ireland were given the advantage of all doubtful areas. This creation of new constituencies was arranged without consultation with the Irish people or their representatives. In the Revision Courts during October and November disclosures were made which showed that the official registration agents in the North of Ireland who were appointed because they belonged to the Unionist Party, had refused to return as qualified to vote large numbers of Sinn Fein and Nationalist property-holders who were thus disfranchised. (See Irish Daily Press, Oct. 13, Nov. 6, Nov. 26th).

In two electoral areas predominantly republican - Boyle, County Roscommon and Nenagh, County Tipperary - the election officials refused to supply nomination papers to the Republican Candidates. When the matter was raised in the Dublin Courts the judges postponed consideration of the cases until it was too late to proceed with the nominations & their decision was withheld until the evening of the poll.

**INTIMIDATION  
AND  
AGGRESSION.**

The following is a list of Acts of Aggression committed by the English Government in their efforts to disorganise the Sinn Fein preparations for these municipal Elections and to intimidate the supporters of the Republican Party in Ireland-

- 1919.**
- Sept. 20th Entire Republican Press in Ireland suppressed.
  - Oct. 15th Sinn Fein & Republican Organisations in Dublin suppressed.
  - " 21st Weekly meetings of Sinn Fein Central Club suppressed.
  - Nov. 12th Military and police raid Headquarters of Republican Government and arrest and imprison staff.
  - " 27th Sinn Fein and Republican Organisations suppressed throughout Ireland.
  - Dec. 10th Sinn Fein & Republican Headquarters ordered to be closed.
  - " 12th Sinn Fein Leaders, including the secretary of the Sinn Fein organisation, arrested in Dublin and Provinces and deported without trial. Republican Headquarters again raided and literature confiscated.
- 1920.**
- Jan. 6th Mr. James J. Hoey, Election Candidate arrested at Bray, County Wicklow, and deported.
  - " 7th Sinn Fein Election Headquarters raided and closed by military and police.
  - " 9th Motor permit strikers' offer of reasonable settlement rejected by Government thus preventing the use of cars to bring electors to the poll.

July 20th Kingstown Election ~~held~~ called. Literature confiscated.

" 1st to 15th Sinn Fein candidates' election addresses suppressed ALL over Ireland.

No letters delivered at Sinn Fein Election Department. Sinn Fein election posters torn down by police all over Ireland.

President de Valera's cabled advice to Irish voters held up in transit and not delivered.

**NEW REPRESSION THREATENED.**

The following English papers under the dated mentioned threatened the Irish people with intensified military repression if Sinn Fein carried a majority at the election:-

Manchester Guardian	...	July 7th 1920.
Daily Mail	...	" 12th 1920.
Daily News	...	" 14th 1920.
Daily Mail	...	" 15th 1920.

Notwithstanding this combination of trickery and aggression "Sinn Fein was victorious." (Daily Mail, July 19th 1920.)

"The Irish Municipal Elections," said the Daily News on the 19th of January, "have put the Republicans in power in nine-tenths of the townships outside Ulster." It might have been added that even in ~~the~~ Ulster the supporters of English rule in Ireland failed to capture fifty per cent of the townships, and that in four-fifths of the townships throughout all Ireland there were majorities returned against the English connection. Here is a salient fact that stands out from an analysis of the results of the election:-

**SINN FEIN ON TOP.**

The Unionists or pro-English Party obtained on the newly elected Councils a majority

in only 1 of the 12 Irish Cities and Boroughs,	
" " 25 " " 127 townships throughout Ireland,	
" " 25 " " 47 " " Ulster,	
" " 2 " " 28 " " Leinster,	
" none " " 10 " " Connaught, and	
" none " " 32 " " Munster,	

In the following lists is shown the political opinion of the majority on the new councils. Under the heading "Republican" are included Sinn Fein Councillors & the Labour Councillors in favour of Ireland's Independence:-

**CITIES & BOROUGHS.**

**Republican.** ... .. Dublin, Kilkenny, Cork, Galway, Limerick, Waterford, Wexford, Drogheda, Sligo & Clonmel. - (10).

**Republican & Nationalist.** Derry (1).

**Unionist.** ... .. Belfast. (1).

**TOWNSHIPS.**

**Republican.**

Ardee	Bantry	Cavan	Creward	Maryborough	Rathkeale.
Arklow	Belturbet	Clonsilla	Kells	Middletown	Roseomon
Athlone	Bry	Cootehill	Killarney	Monaghan	Slibreen
Athy	Bundoran	Dundalk	Kinsale	Mountmellick	Strabane
Ballybrigan	Callan	Dungarvan	Lettistown	Navan	Famlamere
Ballina	Carlow	Edenderry	Lisburn	Slough	Temple
Ballinasloe	Carrickmacross	Embsay	Listowel	Newbridge	Tippin
Ballybay	Carrick-on-Shannon	Ferry	Longford	Newcastle	Trillick
Ballyshannon	Castlebar	Fethard	Naas	New Ross	Trillick
Bandon	Castleblaney	Geary	Hallow	Queenstown	Tully. (2).

... ..  
 ... ..  
 ... ..  
 ... ..

President de Valera's cabinet was  
 held up in London and ... ..  
 The following English papers under the  
 title of the ... ..

1920	...	...
1921	...	...
1922	...	...

Notwithstanding this completion of ... ..  
 The Irish ... ..  
 ... ..  
 ... ..

...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...

In the following list is given the political ... ..  
 ... ..

**MEMBERS & PARTIES**

...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...

**MEMBERS**

...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...

**Republican & Nationalist**

Armagh	Boyle	Downpatrick	Kilkeel	Newry
Aughnacloy	Bunrana	Ennis	Kingstown	Cough
Bagneistown	Cashel	Enniskillen	Loughrea	Pembroke
Birr	Clonsa	Howth	Maltingar	Fullanore
Blackrock	Dalkey	Kilrush	Naas	Warrenpoint (25)

**Unionist**

Antrim	Bagger	Dungannon	Bathmies	Portadown
Ballyclare	Carrickfergus	Holywood	Edinam	Portrush
Ballymena	Coltraine	Killinney	Lurgan	Portstewart
Ballymoney	Geekstown	Larne	Newcastle (Down)	Tandragee (24)
Banbridge	Dromore	Lisnady	Newtownards	

**Institution to Form a Caucus or Split Bureau**

Donaghadee	Gilford	Westport	Keady
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MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS 1920.

TABLE SHOWING IN COUNTIES & PROVINCES THE NUMBER OF CITY AND TOWN COUNCILS IN WHICH THE RESPECTIVE POLITICAL PARTIES OBTAINED A MAJORITY.

LEINSTER.

	REPUBLICAN.	REPUBLICAN & NATIONALIST.	TOTAL OF (1) & (2).	UNIONIST.	UNKNOWN.	TOTAL.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
County						
Carlow	1	1	2	-	-	2
Dublin	2	5	7	2	-	9
Kildare	2	1	3	-	-	3
Kilkenny	2	-	2	-	-	2
Longford	2	-	2	-	-	2
King's Co.	1	2	3	-	-	3
Louth	3	-	3	-	-	3
Meath	3	-	3	-	-	3
Queen's Co.	2	-	2	-	-	2
Westmeath	1	1	2	-	-	2
Wicklow	3	-	3	-	-	3
Wexford	4	-	4	-	-	4
TOTAL FOR LEINSTER - PERCENTAGE	26	10	36	2	-	38
	69	26	95	5	-	100

ULSTER.

Antrim	-	-	-	10	-	10
Armagh	-	1	1	3	1	5
Cavan	3	-	3	-	-	3
Derry	-	1	1	2	-	3
Down	-	3	3	6	2	11
Donegal	3	1	4	-	1	4
Fermanagh	-	1	1	-	-	1
Monaghan	4	1	5	-	1	5
Tyrene	1	2	3	2	-	5
TOTAL FOR ULSTER - PERCENTAGE	11	10	21	23	3	47
	24	21	45	49	6	100

CONNUGHT.

Galway	3	1	4	-	-	4
Roscommon	1	1	2	-	-	2
Mayo	2	-	2	-	1	3
Sligo	1	-	1	-	-	1
TOTAL FOR CONNUGHT - PERCENTAGE	7	2	9	-	1	10
	70	20	90	-	10	100

MUNSTER.

Clare	7	3	3	-	-	3
Cork	12	-	12	-	-	12
Kerry	3	-	3	-	-	3
Limerick	3	-	3	-	-	3
Tipperary	7	1	8	-	-	8
Waterford	3	-	3	-	-	3
TOTAL FOR MUNSTER - PERCENTAGE	26	4	32	-	-	38
	67.5	12.5	100	-	-	100
TOTAL FOR ALL IRELAND - PERCENTAGE	72	26	98	25	4	127
	57	20	77	20	3	100

NO PAROLE -- NO RETURN.Facts Concerning the Release from Mountjoy Prison.

On May 13th 1920 during the Question Time in the British House of Commons, a series of questions was asked inquiring into the conditions of release of hunger-striking prisoners from Mountjoy Prison, Dublin on April 14th and on subsequent dates. The following appears in the official reports of the Parliamentary proceedings of May 13th:-

"Mr. Palmer:- 'Was it not understood these men were liberated on parole?'"

No reply to this question was made by the English Minister of whom it was asked. The British Government is fostering the impression among the public that the prisoners have given parole, probably with the intention that when the parole period has elapsed and the prisoners have not returned, a public accusation can be made against these men of a dishonourable breach of treaty.

The facts of the supposed giving of parole by the Mountjoy Prisoners are these:-

- (1) On the tenth day of the hunger-strike (Wednesday, April 14th 1920) the special medical authority sent by the British Government to examine the prisoners on strike, stated that they were all in immediate danger of death.
- (2) The release of sixty-nine of the prisoners who were in the most collapsed state was immediately ordered.
- (3) These prisoners were informed by the Governor of Mountjoy Prison that before leaving they were to sign a parole form undertaking to return after a period of from four to six weeks.
- (4) In spite of their dying condition, all these prisoners (except one who being semi-unconscious signed the parole in error) refused to give parole to return or to sign any form whatever binding them to return.
- (5) The order for release was promptly cancelled and the prisoners who had prepared to leave returned to their cells announcing their decision to continue hunger striking until unconditional release was granted.
- (6) The Governor of Mountjoy Prison motored to the Viceregal Lodge and had an interview with Viscount French.
- (7) On his return two hours later he informed the prisoners that they would not be asked to sign parole forms or give any written or verbal undertaking to return but that a form of parole would be read to them and each prisoner's departure for hospital after that parole form had been read would be taken as his acceptance of parole.
- (8) The prisoners informed the Governor that on no account would they give an undertaking in act, word or by signature to return to the prison. They warned him that if released they would not return; and further, that if in spite of that warning they were released, that act of the British Government could only mean unconditional release and as such would be accepted by them.
- (9) The release of the sixty-nine prisoners took place on that night and on the following days the remaining hunger-striking prisoners were released.

It is with the full knowledge of these facts that the British Government is still engaged in the pretence that parole was given by these prisoners.



British Government Denies its own Statements.

On April 13th in the British House of Commons, the Right Hon. Bonar Law, Leader of the House, stated in reply to questions concerning the condition of untried prisoners then on hunger strike in Mountjoy Prison, Dublin, that their release could on no account be ordered as they were arrested and imprisoned on suspicion of complicity in murder. In the course of several answers Mr. Bonar Law said:-

"I can say at once that so long as crime is going on such as that which occurred in Dublin the other day (the killing of Mr. Alan Bell, R.M.) any Government would fall in its duty if it did not arrest men who are suspected of taking part in these crimes... The Government consider it their duty... to arrest these men on suspicion in order to prevent crime." (See Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, 13th April 1920).

Later on the same date Mr. Bonar Law in the course of a discussion upon the condition of the hunger striking prisoners stated the British Government having carefully considered the matter would not release the men. Justifying this decision Mr. Bonar Law said:-

"Either we have the right - of course we have the legal right - either we have the moral right to arrest these men because we suspect them of being implicated in these crimes, or we have not. If we have, is it the contention that we should let them out because they say they will commit suicide?" (See Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, 13th April 1920).

Mr. Bonar Law, previous to this date made frequently the same statement that the men imprisoned without trial were arrested on suspicion of complicity in murder. At the time of these utterances there were over 500 Irishmen imprisoned without trial.

But exactly a month afterwards, on May 13th 1920, the British Government denied officially its own previous utterances in the following remarkable statement. Mr. Harriett in the British House of Commons having asked how many of the hundred untried prisoners recently released from Mountjoy Prison, Dublin, had been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in murder, the Attorney General for Ireland (Mr. D. Henry, K.C.) replied:-

"In one case a prisoner on hunger strike was released who had been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in murder, owing to a misunderstanding. Steps are being taken to have him re-arrested."

Mr. Harriett: "Was there only one case?"

Mr. Henry: "Yes, Sir, that is my information."  
(See Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, 13th May 1920.)

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THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS A "DRY" FORCE.

"There are several points of change and difference which would strike a man who had once known the West of Ireland well and had returned to it after ten or twenty years. It used to be said with some truth that drink was the curse of Ireland, and thus the Irish national movement. That accusation could not be brought to-day.

"The price of porter may have weighed with individuals, but the fact remains that the Irish Volunteers are a dry force. The young men who are most active in the political and military wings of the Republican cause, are determined that the reproach of drunkenness shall no longer be brought against Ireland. For instance, in a village of County Galway, Volunteers arrested two men for being drunk and disorderly, haled them before a Sinn Fein court, and had them sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment. That is stiff penalty for drunkenness. In the English or foreign courts as they are called here, the men would have escaped with a fine of a few shillings; but drunkenness is held to be one of the deadly sins by the Volunteers, and as the majority of the young men in the West are in the force, there is no doubt that the younger generation is innocent of the fault that was so often cited against their fathers."

Special Correspondent, Manchester Guardian, 13th May 1920.

THE MEMBERS OF DAIL EIREANN, THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND, ELECTED BY THE IRISH PEOPLE IN THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1918, HAVE RECEIVED THROUGH THE POST LETTERS THREATENING THEM WITH DEATH. THE LETTERS HAVE BEEN WRITTEN ON THE OFFICIAL NOTE PAPER OF DAIL EIREANN AND THE ENVELOPES IN WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN SENT BEAR THE DUBLIN POST-MARK. THE LETTERS HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED TO EXPERTS WHO DECLARE THAT THEY HAVE ALL COME FROM THE SAME SOURCE. THE NOTE-PAPER UPON WHICH THEY WERE WRITTEN HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED WITHOUT MISTAKE AS THAT TAKEN FROM THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT WHEN THESE HEAD-QUARTERS WERE RAISED ON SEPTEMBER 11th 1918 BY THE MILITARY AND POLICE OF THE BRITISH MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN IRELAND. THE NOTE-PAPER WAS THEN BROUGHT TO DUBLIN CASTLE FROM WHICH IT HAS NOW BEEN SENT IN THE FORM OF LETTERS THREATENING IMMEDIATE DEATH TO THE ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE IRISH PEOPLE.

**"STABLY WELCOMED BY THE PEOPLE."**

**Members of the Irish Republican Parliament Issue Proclamations.**

In connection with the land disputes which have arisen in West Clare a proclamation has been issued by Mr. Brian O'Higgins, M.P., on behalf of Dail Eireann:-

"It has come to our knowledge that many frivolous and unjust claims to land are being pushed forward in parts of West Clare. Very many of these claims are without foundation and are useful only to the common enemy by causing ill-feeling among those who ought to be friends and comrades and by the expending on petty disputes of the energies that should be all directed towards one object and one only, viz., the defeat of English rule in Ireland.

"We are engaged in a life and death struggle for independence. On one side are the wealth and power, the lies and armed legions of an unscrupulous Empire; on the other side the courage and faith and love of a long-suffering but unconquerable race. Every hand, every brain, every heart is needed in the fight. Given loyalty to the noblest cause on earth, it is only a matter of time - and not a long time - until victory is achieved.

"When the fight is won the Dail will make every effort to see that justice is done to all, and that no citizen of Ireland need leave her shores to seek a livelihood. Meanwhile all persons who believe they are justly entitled to property at present in the hands of others are invited to file their claims with the Registrar of the District Court already established in West Clare.

"But it must be clearly understood that any person who from this time forth persists in pressing forward a claim or setting up a dispute or writing threatening letters in the name of the Republic to a fellow-citizen will do so in the knowledge that he or she is acting in defiance of the wishes of the people's elected representatives and to the detriment of the national cause."

The "Irish Independent" of May 1st says:-

"A proclamation on similar lines has been issued in East Clare, signed for Mr. E. De Valera, by Rev. Father O'Kennedy, Ennis. In Korr a proclamation has been issued by Messrs. Stack, Beaslaci, O'Loingsigh Crowley, M.P.'s, and in all cases the proclamations have been gladly welcomed by the people."

**GOVERNMENT AN ARCHITECTS OF OUTRAGE.**

Mr. Joseph Devlin, Member of Parliament who defeated Mr. E. De Valera in the constituency of West Belfast in the General election of Dec. 1926

speaking on May 16th 1920 at Cardiff said:-

"They were told of outrages in Ireland. The Government were the architects of outrage. They had cast Ireland into one vast cauldron of discontent; they had driven 78 constitutional representatives out of Parliament and had cast their 72 successors into prison. He was not a Sinn Feiner, but he did not say the people had no right to be Sinn Feiners if they liked. No law was worth accepting where it was maintained by machine-guns. It was only among savages that machine-guns counted, and the law would not be established in Ireland until the whole army of occupation ceased. He believed that the soldiers sent to Ireland loathed the task they were sent to do."

DESIGNED FOR AMERICA -- NOT FOR IRELAND.

British Ministers Express the Real Object of the Home Rule Bill.

The British Parliament in its discussions on the latest Home Rule Bill makes no pretence of hiding the real object of the Bill or of admitting that no party in Ireland supports it. Trusting to the fact that the American public will not have the opportunity of reading the official debates upon the Bill, the Members of Parliament quite openly state that Mr. Lloyd George's proposals are designed solely to disarm the hostility in the United States to British tyranny in Ireland. In the course of a discussion on the Bill in the English House of Commons on May 10th, the following were among the statements made by Ministers and Members:-

**Mr. Asquith.** "The proposal in this clause comes before you without the faintest warrant of Irish authority of any sort or kind."

**Mr. Bonar Law** (Member of the British Cabinet) "He (Mr. Asquith) has told us again to-day as he told us on Second Reading, 'you have no Irish support, not a single Irish Member for your Bill.' That is true... It is quite true that our proposal did not receive the support of any Irish Members."

**Lord Hugh Cecil.** "We are here face to face with an attempt to satisfy foreign opinion, American opinion, opinion in the Dominions; we are not faced with any real attempt to govern Ireland."

**Eric, General Croft:** "I want to suggest to the Committee that it is really not a sound argument to put forward that this Bill is going to placate opinion in the United States or the Colonies... We are embarking on a most dangerous course simply because we hope and believe that in giving to Ireland something which is repudiated by every section of Irishmen in Ireland, you are going to solve this question."

**Mr. A. Williams.** "What is the use of offering Ireland a Bill which three quarters of Ireland absolutely refuse as a solution of this matter?"

**Mr. G. Roberts** (Member of Cabinet who drafted the Bill) "There is no section of Ireland willing to accept it... I attach a great deal of importance to opinion in our Dominions and undoubtedly so long as the Irish question remains unsettled so long will it be a cause of friction and misunderstanding between ourselves, our Dominions and the United States of America."

**Mr. Hodge.** "With the exception of the half million Unionists scattered over the part of Ireland outside Ulster, the whole of the rest of Ireland would be opposed and is opposed to the proposal of the Government."

FOREIGN PRESSURE PLEASE NOTE.

An Analysis of Lists Published to Blacken the Irish National Movement.

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An analysis of the "Official Summary of Outrages" issued every morning by Dublin Castle, provides the following interesting details. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 17th, 18th and 19th the "outrages" thus published numbered 106. This total included the following:-

- 25 THREATENING LETTERS AND NOTICES. (These threatening letters are written anonymously. They can be sent by anybody and in the vast majority of cases where their origin has been traced they have been found to emanate from the police in Ireland or from the Headquarters of the English Military Government in Ireland. Outstanding instances are numerous. The Lord Mayor of Cork received an anonymous threatening letter two days before he was murdered by the police. James McCarthy of Thurles, County Tipperary received a threatening letter three days before he was murdered by the police. Thomas O'Dwyer of The Ragg, County Tipperary received a threatening letter a week before he was murdered by the police. The Members of Dail Eireann, the Irish Republican Government have just received threatening letters which have been proved to come from Dublin Castle the Headquarters of the English Military Government. The wording of these threatening letters which the official lists sometimes give, is proof of a source hostile to Sinn Fein.)
- 27 CASES OF AGRARIAN AGITATION. (These consist of driving cattle from large grazing ranches, unbuilding the walls and fences of disputed farms etc. The Irish Republican Government is endeavouring to suppress this agrarian agitation but its efforts are meeting with violent opposition from the armed forces of the very English Government which parades these "outrages" as originating from Sinn Fein.)
- 21 BURNINGS OF EMPTY POLICE BARRACKS. (These barracks have been the local headquarters of a form of police aggression unparalleled in ruthlessness in any other oppressed nation. In them were housed the police who in the last 16 months - January 1st 1919 to April 30th 1920 - arrested and imprisoned without charge 2,912 innocent men and women, raided 26,115 private residences, attacked with batons, bayonets, bombs and fire-arms 556 peaceful public meetings and gatherings, and planned and carried out many of the 23 murders committed in that period by the armed forces of the English Government. In the destruction of these barracks every care was taken to preserve what private property remained in them. These barracks were intended to be occupied by large parties of English troops who are now being drafted into Ireland in preparation for an intensification of military rule.)
- 7 CASES OF ORDINARY THEFT (which as a total for three days must be the lowest in any country of Ireland's size and population.)
- 3 CASES OF ACTION - arrests of malefactors - taken by the Irish Republican Police to preserve order in the districts now evacuated by the English police.

This gives a total of 65 "outrages." The remaining 25 for the three days mentioned are miscellaneous but include the murder of Bernard Deherly, Nationalist, in Derry, who was shot dead in the public street by Sir Edward Carson's supporters of the British Government in that City. They also include the wounding of Hugh Martin, Nationalist, also by British Government supporters in that City. The destruction at Youghal, County Cork, of the memorial to the Rev. Fr. O'Neill (who was flogged to death by British soldiery,) obviously an action of the supporters of the British Government, is also included in these lists of "outrages" and as well eleven cases of raids for arms in which nobody was injured and no damage done to property.

These are the "outrages" which are issued to the press every day by the English Military Government in the hope that they will not be examined by the foreign pressmen for whom they are designed, and will be circulated by them all over the world as a proof that the struggle against alien aggression in Ireland consists merely in anarchy and outrage.

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SINN FEIN COURTS ENFORCE ORDER.

The London "Morning Post" bitterly hostile to Ireland, publishes the following admission of the authority of the Sinn Fein Courts and their ability to maintain order:

"A case is reported from County Kerry which shows how completely the Sinn Fein organisation has taken over the work of government. Three men who were 'arrested' by the Dingle Volunteers were confined in the Carnegie Library, and at night were tried by a Sinn Fein Court. The charge was one of theft of pipes, tobacco and sweets. Witnesses were called, and the accused were found guilty. The sentence passed is not recorded, but while the trial was proceeding there was a large crowd in front of the Carnegie Hall, among the throng being half a dozen constabulary policemen.

"In another case four men were arrested by Sinn Fein police and detained in the workhouse. The charge against them was that they had broken into and taken away a considerable sum of old age pensions money from the Ventry Post Office. They were tried and detained till the following night, when all the money was handed over to the Court, and was later handed to the sub-postmistress at Ventry by a prominent Sinn Feiner, who told her the money had been recovered by the Sinn Fein Court."

London "Morning Post" May 16th 1920.

THE BRITISH WAR UPON IRELAND.

Colonel Bapington the celebrated British war correspondent and military critic has been commissioned by the London "Morning Post" to express his opinion as to how England may still keep Ireland in subjection. The drastic proposals he makes is the measure of the failure of British arms in Ireland. In an article in the "Morning Post" of May 16th Col. Bapington says:-

"The repression of civil disorders calls for the exercise of fine judgment and unlimited patience, and if our present home Army is employed on an extensive scale in Ireland, as it must be employed were Martial Law declared, we must not expect from young and partially disciplined men, in every case, all the tolerance and obedience which distinguish a long-service and highly disciplined Army. We created a wonderful Intelligence Service during the war, and should bring back the best active young members of it to co-operate with the Police and Constabulary in gaining close touch with all the agencies of disorder in Ireland.... Sinn Fein activity is growing and becoming bolder. The little acts of war are becoming larger and in time we must expect more ambitious attempts. Flying columns of all arms, with infantry, cavalry, motor-machine guns, a tank or two, and engineers, with motor transport, must be quartered at the chief centres of communication, and must be in touch by wireless with all the posts of military and Constabulary in their area. The Navy can assist by descents on the coast and unexpected night patrols to suspected quarters... It must be assumed that the whole country will be divided into military areas with its regular chain of command, and that action will soon become automatic."

It will be seen from the above that Col. Bapington is preparing the British public not only for a still more intense military regime in Ireland but for outrages by "young and partially disciplined" English troops.

THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND IS THE SINN FEIN GOVERNMENT.

The current issue of the London "New Witness" edited by Mr. G. K. Chesterton, has the following in its editorial comments upon Ireland:-

"The Union is broken; England can never govern Ireland again, Ireland is lost to us, but it is still possible she might become a friend. The Government of Ireland is the Sinn Fein Government, and there is no other Government. Let us remember that in some cases the police know that the murderer is a common criminal, and will not arrest him less the burden should be taken off the back of Sinn Fein."

BRITISH POLICE OR IRISH PEOPLE?

Who is Preserving Law and Order in Ireland?

The following is a contrast of recent incidents in Ireland. It demonstrates clearly that if the British Government really desires to preserve law and order in Ireland, the withdrawal of its own police from the country is the first essential. (The dates mentioned in these lists are, in the majority of cases, the dates upon which the items were reported in the Irish Daily Press.)

- 1920. 7th May. Irish Republican Police arrested at Kilmannon, Co. Galway, two men guilty of refusal to carry out decision of Republican Court in a land dispute case, with whose finding they had agreed to abide.
- 1920. 7th May. British police endeavour to bribe Michael Condon of Fermoy, Co. Cork, to give false evidence. Upon his refusal of moneys offered they threatened to take his life.
- 8th May. Daniel Hackett arrested by Irish Republican police for similar act of disobedience also in an agrarian case.
- 8th May. At Wexford British police in uniform fired from police motor car into a crowd of young men returning from a football match whom they passed on the road. No provocation was given.
- 10th May. At Tralee, Co. Kerry, Irish Republican Police have been called upon by the local public bodies to protect the lives & property of the citizens endangered by the riotous outbreaks of British police. Republican police patrols take over peace duties in the town. Two ex-soldiers arrested by Irish Republican police for offences against common law.
- 10th May. At Tralee, Co. Kerry, British police in the early hours of the morning smashed the shot fronts of prominent Republicans & subsequently discharged revolver shots into the dwellinghouses of these shop-keepers. British police sent letters to Rev. Fr. Curtayne, Ballyunion, Co. Kerry & Mr. J. D. O'Connell, Nelson St. Tralee, threatening them with death.
- 11th May. At Kilfinane, Co. Clare, two men were arrested by the Irish Republican police and tried at an Irish Republican Court for cattle stealing. At Oughterard, Co. Galway, three men were arrested by Irish Republican Police for beating and using abusive language to a woman. They were tried by a Republican Court were found guilty and fined.
- 12th May. At the inquest into the circumstances of the death of Mr. John Breen who was shot at Kilmihil, Co. Clare by British police the solicitor for next-of-kin stated that he was unable to produce civilian witnesses of the tragedy as since its occurrence British police & military had gone through the town threatening to shoot civilians if they gave evidence at the inquest.
- 14th May. At Ventry, Co. Kerry the Irish Republican Police arrested four men on a charge of stealing a considerable sum from the local post office. The men were subsequently brought before a Republican Court and confessing their guilt they refunded the money which has been handed to the post mistress by the Republican authorities.
- 14th May. Mr. John T. Murphy recently elected Republican Member of the Cork County Council was seized by two British police in uniform at Lissarde, Co. Cork. The police dragged him to a sheltered part of the public road & declaring they were "out for blood" placed him in position for execution. They loaded their rifles & were about to fire when two priests fortuitously came upon the scene. They shielded Mr. Murphy's body with theirs and half an hour's persuasion induced the police to withdraw.

1920.

15th May. Irish Republican Police arrested at Mallow, Co. Cork, two men "wanted" in connection with a bank robbery at Ballydaly Cross, Co. Cork. At Dingle, Co. Kerry, Irish Republican police arrested three men on a charge of theft from a local shop. They were later tried by Dingle Republican Court and found guilty. The stolen goods were returned.

1920.

15th May. British police broke into, and with the aid of inflammable fluid set fire to the house of Mrs. Ellen McCarthy, whose brother, James, the police murdered in his home on March 27th 1920.

17th May. Irish Republican Police have been employed tracking down a band of armed men who broke into the Knockivar Post Office, Co. Roscommon and carried off £50 in cash. Irish Republican leaders in Co. Roscommon, have taken control of the land agitation and are ensuring that no violent measures are taken by the landless men.

17th May. At Youghal, Co. Cork, the memorial erected to Rev. Fr. P. O'Neill, flogged to death by English soldiery, was destroyed at night. Evidence points to the fact that the outrage was committed by the local squad of British police. At Bentry, Co. Cork, British police smashed the shop front of Mr. M. O'Donovan, local Republican leader.

18th May. The Members of the Irish Republican Government in whose constituencies land agitation exists have issued proclamations denouncing violent measures and have ordered the landless men to submit their claims to the local Republican Courts for consideration. The press reports that the proclamations have been gladly welcomed by the public. Irish Republican police arrested three men at Lombardstown, Co. Cork, for complicity in the bank robbery at Miltstreet, Co. Cork in November 1919 when a sum of £18,000 was stolen. In Mid. Tipperary a young man was arrested by Irish Republican police for the theft of two bicycles. At his subsequent trial by the Republican courts the man confessed his guilt & the bicycles were recovered.

18th May. A man, stated by the Press to be a Protestant from Dundrum, Co. Tipperary, was set upon by a policeman in uniform in Thurles, Co. Tipperary, and knocked down in the public street. Mr. Jose Ryan of Templeouhey, was attacked by uniformed police patrol in the main street of Templeouhey village. He was beaten to the ground by the rifle butts of the police. When he was on the ground he was then kicked. He scrambled to his feet and ran for shelter. The police fired at him as he ran. Mr. Ryan is now in hospital.

19th May. At Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo, a Republican Land Court held a public session at which some of the landless men in the district submitted their claims. The owners of the land claimed were also present.

19th May. Letters threatening them with death have been received by many members of the Irish Republican Parliament, Dail Eireann. The letters are written on the official note-paper of the Dail. The notepaper has been identified beyond doubt as that carried off by British military and police in the raid on the Dail Headquarters, 76, Harcourt Street on Nov. 11th 1919.

1920.

20th May. Irish Republican police who were requested by the elected public bodies of Tralee, Co. Kerry, to patrol the town so that property and life might be protected against the wanton assaults of British police, have reported to these bodies that they are being held up and maltreated by British police. They have also reported that certain public houses were being kept open to a late hour at night and were being frequented solely by British police.

Irish Republican police at Athy, Co. Kildare and Ballymote, Co. Sligo, have been engaged to investigate the robbery of moneys from private houses and post offices in these districts.

21st May. Irish Republican police arrested at Longwood, Co. Meath, four men who raided the local residence of the English Duke of Staapools and stole silver and oil paintings.

At Cooteshall, Co. Roscommon, Irish Republican police arrested two men for complicity in the recent raid on postoffices at Knockvlear and Cooteshall when £50 old age pensions money was stolen. The trial of the men was adjourned in view of further arrests.

The Irish Republican Court at Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo has issued a decree instructing the Irish Republican Police to protect the disputed land against violence

20th May. At Bohermacrusha Cross, Co. Tipperary, British police in uniform armed with rifles fired from a police motor car upon a group of young men conversing at the Cross. The police car drove slowly through the outlying districts of Thurles firing at groups of passing country folk. No provocation whatever was given.

21st May. A body of British police numbering from 14 to 20, armed with rifles invaded at 11 p.m. the public streets of Limerick City, and without warning opened fire upon innocent pedestrians, killing James Saunders and wounding Mrs. Bridget Russel, and old lady and two men named Joseph Egleston and P. McMahon.

Later at 2 a.m. the police reappeared in the streets & smashing the shop fronts of establishments owned by prominent Republicans, threw bombs and inflammable fluid into them & set them on fire. The fire brigade on rushing to the scene, were fired upon by the police.

At Kilcommon, Co. Tipperary, British police invaded the village street firing at passers by and into the houses of prominent Republicans. No provocation was given.

These items are taken from the reports published in the Irish Daily Press for the last two weeks. That Press is not Republican - is indeed hostile in many things to the Republican Movement. Other incidents of the incessant aggression of the British Police and their outrageous breaches of all law and order have occurred in that time. As this contrast is taken from what appeared in the public press these further incidents have not been mentioned. But enough has been published to show that in Ireland law and order are represented by the Republican Movement and lawlessness and the most extreme disorder by those agents of the British Government who in the name of law and order are endeavouring to destroy the Republican Movement.



The following is a List of the Acts of Aggression  
Committed in Ireland by the police and military  
of the Usurping English Government, as reported in  
the Daily Press for the week ending:-

SATURDAY, MAY 22nd, 1920.

S u m m a r y

Date: May	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	Total
Raids:-	21	173	215	110	117	15	651.
Arrests:-	8	2	7	-	-	-	17.
Sentences	10	16	-	5	-	-	31.
Courtsmartial:-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1.
Armed Assaults:-	3	2	-	2	2	2	11.
Murder:-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1.
Daily Total:-	43	193	222	118	119	17	712.

The sentences passed for political offences during the  
above six days totalled five years and one month.

MONDAY, MAY 17th, 1920.

Raids:- The house of Mr. P. Gallagher, Darralagh, Bangor-Erris,  
was raided by armed police.

At Limerick armed police broke into and searched some  
twenty houses, the residences of prominent Republicans.

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

Sentences:- At Tullamore, King's Co., ten men whose names did not  
appear in the press were sentenced to three months' im-  
prisonment each on a charge of "unlawful assembly" in  
connection with land agitation.

Courtsmartial:- Mr. Joseph McGennity, Ballymacdermott, Co. Down, was  
tried by Courtmartial at Newry on a charge of having  
ammunition and seditious literature in his possession. He  
was discharged on the evidence of police witnesses who  
said he had always been a harmless man. Mr. McGennity had  
been imprisoned for 6 weeks before trial.

Armed Assault:- Two young men on their way from Nenagh to Dromineer were  
stopped by armed police, seized and roughly handled. Their  
pockets were gone through and all correspondence, including  
private letters, were read by the police.

The windows of the dwellinghouse and business premises  
of Mr. Michael O'Donovan, Bantry, Co. Cork, were attacked  
and broken in by police. Some members of the family had  
narrow escapes. Mr. O'Donovan is a prominent local  
Republican.

Sabotage:- In Youghal, Co. Waterford, a marble statue erected to  
the memory of Father Peter O'Neill, a Parish Priest of  
Ballymacoda, who was flogged to death by British soldiers  
in 1798, was thrown off its pedestal and decapitated.  
Evidence points to the fact that the outrage was committed  
by members of the local police force.

TUESDAY, MAY 18th, 1920.

Raids:- In the course of a military drive in Co. Kerry, armed  
police and military raided eighteen houses.

ds:-  
(ntd.)

at Roscommon police raided five private residences. Police and military were engaged in raids in many parts of Co. Galway and Co. Roscommon. Houses were forcibly entered and searched at Castlerea, Ballymoe, Ballygar and Mountbellew. In all some 150 houses were raided.

ests:-

Messrs. Thomas Murray and James Brennan were arrested at Roscommon on a charge of illegal assembly in connection with land agitation.

ences:-

Mr. Thomas Clarke, Killosohan, Mountbellew, Co. Galway, was sentenced at Galway to six months' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of "unlawful assembly" in connection with land agitation.

Messrs. Martin and Patrick Conroy, Kilbracken, Co. Galway, were sentenced by the same Court to two months' imprisonment each on a charge of "unlawful assembly".

At a Crimes Court in Ballinasloe, Co. Galway, thirteen men whose names do not appear in the press were sentenced to one months' imprisonment on a charge of "unlawful assembly" in connection with land agitation.

med  
sault:-

A man whose name has not appeared in the Press, but who is reported to be a farmer belonging to Dundrum, Co. Tipperary was attacked by armed police in the vicinity of Thurles police barracks, and knocked down three times. It was only by the intervention of an Australian Army Chaplain, who witnessed the outrage, that the man's life was saved.

Mr. Joseph Ryan, in the employment of Rev. Fr. Murphy, Parish Priest of Templetuohy, Co. Tipperary, is suffering from serious injuries from an attack upon him committed by armed policeman in uniform. Mr. Ryan, in company with some other men, was smoking and chatting in the streets of Templetuohy at about 9-30 p.m. when a police patrol passed by. Without any provocation a member of the patrol halted, turned on Mr. Ryan and questioned him. He then proceeded to search him roughly after which another member of the patrol knocked him to the ground with a blow of his rifle. While on the ground Mr. Ryan was brutally kicked. He managed to scramble to his feet but while running to shelter the police fired several volleys of shots after him.

ilitarism:-

The new preparations for the dragooning of Ireland are being actively pushed forward as is shown by the following message from the Press Association stating that "2,000 British troops with full field equipment have been landed at Bantry, Co. Cork. They are to be distributed throughout West Cork in stations five miles apart".

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19th, 1920.

raids:-

In the counties of Cork, Kerry and Mayo, police and military raided upwards of 200 houses.

At Ballymacormack, Co. Longford, police and military raided fifteen farmers' houses.

rrests:-

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

ilitarism:-

Military have established themselves at Castletownroche, Co. Cork, and are parading the village with fixed bayonets.

In Tralee, Co. Kerry, picquets of military with fixed bayonets, and accompanied by police, march through the streets at night.

Military have established themselves at Rathfarnham, Dalkey, and Raheny, Co. Dublin.

In the counties of Leitrim and Roscommon, police and military have taken possession of large areas.

The special correspondent of the "Daily Mail" in Dublin says arrangements have been made for the taking over by the military of suitable private residences as posts for the troops.

**Threatening Letters:-** The members of Dail Eireann, the Republican Government of Ireland, elected by the Irish people in the General Election of 1918, have received through the post letters threatening them with death. The letters have been written on the official note paper of Dail Eireann, and the envelopes in which they have been sent bear the Dublin post-mark. The letters have been submitted to experts who declare that they have all come from the same source. The note-paper upon which they were written has been identified without doubt as that taken from the Headquarters of the Republican Government when these Headquarters were raided on November 11th, 1919 by the military and police of the British Military Government in Ireland. The note-paper was then brought to Dublin Castle from which it has now been sent in the form of letters threatening immediate death to the elected Representatives of the Irish people.

**Militarism:-** At the inquest into the circumstances of the death of Bernard Doherty ex-soldier who was shot dead in Derry City by Sir Edward Carson's supporters of the British Government, a verdict of wilful murder was returned. Head Constable O'Donoghue of the Royal Irish Constabulary was giving evidence when one of the Nationalist elected representatives who was serving on the Jury remarked that the police went away whenever there was trouble and left peaceful citizens such as Doherty to be shot down by the mob. The Head Constable's reply was "It is time the thing is coming home to you".

THURSDAY, MAY 20th, 1920.

**Raids:-** In the course of a military "drive" in County Roscommon, armed police accompanied by military in full war equipment broke into and raided upwards of eighty homes. A large party of military and police from Tipperrary, visited Limerick Junction and searched all adjoining houses. In all, about thirty homes were thus raided.

**Sentences:-** Messrs. T. Walsh, M. Groonell, J. Hennelly and J. Walsh, were sentenced at Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo, to one month's imprisonment each on a charge of "illegal assembly" in connection with land agitation. Mr. Patrick Cox, Dame Street, Enniscorthy, tried on May 5th, at Derry, by District Courtmartial, was sentenced to 112 days' imprisonment on a charge of having in his possession a copy of the official organ of the Irish Republican Army?

**Armed Assault:-** At Bohermacrusha Cross, Co. Tipperary, British police in uniform, armed with rifles fired from a police motor car upon a group of young men conversing at the Cross. The police car drove slowly through the outlying districts of Thurles firing at groups of passing county folk. No provocation whatever was given. At Beakstown in the same county, another force of armed British police attacked the passers-by, firing at them from a military motor wagon as it drove through the town.

**Murder:-** A body of British police numbering from 14 to 20, armed with rifles invaded at 11 p.m., the public streets of Limerick City, and without warning, opened fire upon innocent pedestrians, killing James Saunders and wounding Mrs. Bridget Russel, an old lady, and two men named Joseph Egleston and P. McMahon.

**Militarism:-** "A flying squadron of the 11th Hussars have been established in Powerscourt, Co. Wicklow, and are patrolling the mountainous district of Co. Wicklow. Loughlinstown Workhouse, Co. Dublin, is about to be taken over by troops and the inmates have been removed. The military have established themselves in Glonakilty Workhouse Co. Cork, and are patrolling the town at night with bayonets. They are

continually holding up and interrogating the townspeople.  
A large force of military have taken up their headquarters at Gormanstown, Co. Dublin.  
A naval detachment with three 7-inch guns, and wireless equipment, has arrived in Skibbereen, Co. Cork" - Dublin Daily Press.

FRIDAY, MAY 21st, 1920.

Raids:-

At Bantry, Co. Cork, police and military raided sixteen houses. Police and military raided the houses of prominent Republicans in East Down. Among the houses raided - which numbered over a hundred - were those of Mr. E. Teggart, Secretary of the East Doon Sinn Fein Executive and Mr. Smyth, Chief Electioneering Agent of the local Sinn Fein organisation.  
In Downpatrick, Co. Down, police and military raided the premises of Miss Fitzsimons, Newsagent.

Armed

assaults:-

At Kilcommon, Co. Tipperary, British police invaded the village street, firing at passers-by and into the houses of prominent Republicans. No provocation was given.

Following on the outbreak by police in the streets of Limerick as a result of which one innocent civilian was shot dead and three seriously wounded, another attack was made by police at 3 a. m., when they reappeared in the streets and smashed the shop fronts of establishments owned by prominent Republicans. After breaking the windows they threw bombs and inflammable fluids into the shops and set them on fire. On rushing to the scene of the fires the Fire Brigade were shot at by the police.

Militarism:-

The following accounts of the distribution and activities of the large forces of British troops which are being daily poured into Ireland are taken from the Dublin Daily Press of May 21st, 1920:-

"A detachment of the Cameronian Regiment have installed themselves in Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow, where they have seized the Workhouse.

"A squadron of cavalry has been posted at Shankill, Co. Dublin.

"A detachment of the Berkshire Regiment have established themselves at Avondale, Co. Wicklow, the residence of the late Charles Stewart Parnell.

"There are now detachments of troops in Arklow, Wicklow, Rathdrum, Bray and Enniskerry. Leading Unionists in the districts mentioned have informed the Press that the presence of so much military in peaceful districts will injure the tourist traffic and seriously affect the letting value of houses.

"A detachment of the Essex Regiment has established itself at Middleton, Co. Cork.

"Troops are quartered in the factory premises of Messrs. Cleaves, Dairy Proprietors and Confectioners, Limerick."

SATURDAY, MAY 22nd, 1920.

Raids:-

At Middleton, Co. Cork, police and military raided 15 houses.

Armed

Assault:-

Police and military took possession of the road between Enniskillen and Belturbet and held up passers-by who were going about their business. Some farmers were roughly handled.  
Mr. Harry Fitzgerald of Limerick was returning home from a meeting at 10-30 p.m., when he was stopped by three policemen. He states that one held him, and another caught him by the throat, while the third man struck him with the butt of his

rifle in the ribs, fracturing two. One policeman threatened to blow out his brains. Mr. Fitzgerald can give no reason for the unprovoked assault.

Starism:- A detachment of military has established itself at Ballymote, Co. Sligo; armed soldiers patrol the streets and are on guard inside and outside the Courthouse.

Mr. Harry O'Brien who served through the war with the British Expeditionary Force in France, and who was badly assaulted in an unprovoked attack by police on the citizens of Limerick on the 19th inst., gives the following account of his treatment:-

"We looked up and saw some dark figures, about 30 yards away, approaching us. On coming closer we recognised that they were policemen. When my friends saw that they had rifles they became suspicious. One walked away towards Mathew Bridge and the other ran after him. The police were walking in military formation. I faced towards Bank Place, and suddenly I saw another crowd of police coming up the back way; then another one up the Mall. They had come through all the back lanes. The youngest man of the party in Bank Place made a rush for me and I dashed for a hall-door opposite. When I got to the top of the steps I was struck by this policeman with the butt of his rifle and knocked down. While I was on my back he aimed at my head, and I warded off the blow. Before I got the first blow I shouted that I was all right, and had nothing to do with them. He made no answer but kept striking away.

I felt a stab in the elbow, which bled profusely. My right shoulder was fractured, the knuckles of my left hand were fractured, and, both hands being deadened, they fell by my side.

I then got a blow on the head and after one or two strokes I turned over on my right side and moaned. Thinking that the policeman was going away I took a slight glimpse after him, and he suddenly turned again and struck me on the temple causing a wound 2½ inches long, and I gave up all hope when I heard an order by whoever was in charge to fall in and load.

The policeman who struck me jumped off the 3 steps and went towards the main body in the centre of Bank Place. I heard him putting a round in his rifle."

Continuing, Mr. O'Brien said that subsequently he crept into the hall, on the steps of which he had been felled, and in a top room he found a man, 2 women and children in a state of panic.

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ENGLISH AGENTS PREPARE FOR NEW SINN FEIN ELECTORAL SUCCESSSES.

In the English military Government's official daily list of Irish "outrages" for May 21st 1920, the following appears:-

"Co. Westmeath - At 2.50 a.m. on the 13th instant fifteen armed and disguised men called at the house of a resident, and, ordering him out of bed, took him out in the yard and made him go on his knees and swear that he would withdraw his candidature from the Local Government elections."

County Westmeath has an extent of 433,954 acres, a population of 59,986 and residences to the number of 12,617. Although the official "outrage" list is able to give the exact hour and day of the occurrence and although the compilers of the lists had eight days before publication in which to investigate the case, yet the name of the maltreated candidate is not given nor even the locality in which he resided. This "outrage" which is too vague even to be contradicted is included in the official lists with a definite purpose. The success of the Sinn Fein party at the forthcoming Local Government Elections is now assured. They have already carried whole counties without opposition as in County Mayo where the 24 Sinn Fein nominees were returned unopposed. The results of these elections will tend to expose still more clearly the reasoned hostility of the Irish people to the usurping English Government. This exposure it is the object of the compilers of the daily "outrage" list to lessen by the pretence that the success of Sinn Fein in the local elections is due to the fact that opposing candidates have been frightened off. But in this pretence they are naturally unable to name the candidates who have been frightened off or to specify even the area in which they reside although eight days elapse between the alleged commission of such outrages and their official publication.

"WE SHALL SPEAK PLAINLY."

--Sir Horace Plunkett.

The current issue (May 22nd 1920) of the "Irish Statesman" organ of Sir Horace Plunkett's Irish Dominion League which is opposed to the Sinn Fein Movement says:-

"This is a time for plain speaking, and we shall speak plainly. The propaganda supplied to the British Press from Dublin Castle is a propaganda of lies. The version of the state of Ireland based upon this propaganda which the Coalition's kept Press serves up to the British people is lies. There is ordinary crime in Ireland as there is in every other country in Europe - only less of it. There is in addition crime incidental to agrarian agitation, due to British ~~Government's~~ Government's failure to complete the settlement of the land question, and in particular to its preference for bullocks rather than men as occupiers of land. But one form of crime, and one only, is unhappily rife abnormally in Ireland. We have never ceased to denounce the murder of policemen, and to urge the official leaders of Sinn Fein to raise their voices in denunciation of it. But the way to stop these murders is not to flood the country with troops, but to remove their cause. Policemen exist to preserve order. Over the greater part of Ireland the police do not preserve order. They do nothing at all except defend themselves from attack and organise counter-outrages. Some order is nevertheless preserved. It is preserved, with increasing success, by Sinn Fein. And then our nominal rulers have the astounding impudence to describe as "outrages" action taken in defence of the common law against offenders whom these nominal rulers are powerless to bring to justice!"

WHAT SINN FEIN DID WHEN IT GOT ON TOP.

Lord Monteagle, Chairman of the Proportional Representation Society of Ireland speaking at a meeting of the Thomas Davis Society, Trinity College, Dublin, said:-

"It was refreshing to find parties which had supported P.R. when in a minority continuing that support when they became majorities, as instanced in the Local Government elections, when the Sinn Fein Party was under sore temptation to repudiate that system; being sure of a majority, they could have wiped out all other parties under the old system. Yet, the statesmanlike and generous reply of Mr de Valera was:-

'Minorities have rights, and if Sinn Fein had all the machinery of government in its power they would secure the rights of minorities. Whether P.R. benefited them or not, he would be in favour of the principle because it was justice.' "

THE VISIBLE IRISH REPUBLIC.

Tributes to Sinn Fein by its Opponents.

"The first fact that the English people has to recognise is that British Government in Ireland has ceased to exist, and that it can never be restored. ... The second fact which the English people has to recognise is that Ireland is at this moment governing herself. If she is governing herself badly it is because all the recognised machinery of the law is in alien hands, and because she is governing herself subject to the continual interference of the English military; but governing herself she is - and that, we should suppose, is a sufficient proof of her capacity for self-government." "Irish Statesman" 22nd May 1920. (Hostile to Sinn Fein.)

"Sinn Fein is 'taking the law into its own hands' with a vengeance. In one sense the growth of Sinn Fein Courts is not the most menacing phase of the Republican Movement. Once the anomaly of the existence and claims of these courts is accepted, it must be allowed that they appear to act impartially and try to do rough justice as between man and man. In some cases they have restored stolen goods to the proper owners and have inflicted 'sentences' which seem to have been well deserved. The Republican Movement is substituting its own courts for the King's courts, and, as matters stand, their sanctions are the more formidable. The existence and prosperity of the Sinn Fein Courts mean that the people have lost faith in the Government's ability to protect them." "Irish Times" 20th May 1920. (Hostile to Sinn Fein.)

"In large tracts of the South and West the Sinn Fein do in fact exercise authority. They have set up their own Land Courts, they issue decrees, and they virtually control the Post Office. The Sinn Fein have been permitted to enlist a considerable army, drilled and organised and possessing arms and ammunition." "London Morning Post" 19th May 1920. (Hostile to Sinn Fein.)

"Records of Irishmen all the world over for the last 200 or 300 years, and even the organisation and ordered method of the present Sinn Fein operations, show fairly conclusively that Irishmen have some capacity to govern themselves. It must be observed that the long history of Irish disorder may be traced to the desperate efforts of the Irish people to resist the encroachments of more powerful neighbours, and to retain their national identity. The disorder in Ireland is not that of a country administered by its own people and its own Government." General Sir Hubert Gough (Hostile to Sinn Fein) in London "Common Sense." 22nd May 1920.

WHAT AN ANALYSIS SHOWS.BRITISH CHARGES AGAINST IRELAND EXAMINED."OUTRAGES" WHICH ARE ENGLISH NOT IRISH.

The English Military Government in Ireland revived on May 1st 1920 an old form of anti-Irish propaganda. The publication of a daily list of Irish "outrages" was begun on that date. The lists from the 1st of May to the 26th of May have now been analysed.

The analysis shows that:- in these 26 days 761 "outrages" were placed to the discredit of the Irish people.

The total was made up as follows:-

The burning of empty police barracks and other strategic posts which were being prepared for the use of the British Army of Occupation; the burning of British tax collectors' papers; and the burning of sundry British military equipment ... ..	219
Cases of agrarian agitation arising from the land hunger in Ireland wilfully created by British legislation. (Only 16 of these cases were serious)..	139
The sending of threatening letters which are posted anonymously and are popularly believed to have their origin mainly in the police ... ..	133
Ordinary cases of criminal offences natural to any community, including 70 burglaries and thefts and 62 other offences against the common law. ... ..	132
Raids for arms in which no damage whatever has been done to property or to persons and in which nothing was taken from the raided houses except firearms and ammunition. ... ..	62
Raids on mail cars and bags in which nothing was taken except correspondence for the British police and military ... ..	21
Cases in which the Irish Republican Police made arrests for offences against the common law, and recovered stolen property. (These acts are mentioned in these lists as "outrages.") ... ..	18
Discharge of firearms at police in which no person was injured ... ..	12
Wounding of members of a police force which is armed with bombs, rifles, revolvers and bayonets and has for four years carried out against the people a merciless war of aggression....	10
Killings of members of that police force.. ....	8
Outrages including one murder and three cases of incendiarism found subsequently to have been committed by the police ... ..	7
Total ... ..	<u>761</u>



This analysis further shows:-

That of the 761 "outrages" :-

314	or	41 per cent	are acts of the Irish people taken to prevent an intensification of military rule, which acts were not accompanied by any injury to the person, any loss of life or any destruction of private property.	
140	or	18 per cent	are acts (threatening letters and proved police outrages) of which the police are themselves believed by the nation to be guilty.	
139	or	18 per cent	are acts arising directly out of British land legislation which is especially designed to reduce the population of Ireland by creating a landless agricultural class who must emigrate if they are to live.	
132	or	17 per cent	are ordinary criminal cases without any political significance whatever. The vast majority of them are relatively trivial cases of small thefts, petty larcenies etc. As a total of crime it is extraordinary low when it is considered that there are no ordinary police in Ireland, the police being used solely to attack the national movement.	
<b>Giving a Total of</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>or</b>	<b>94 per cent</b>	which are either acts of defence by an oppressed people or acts of agrarian agitation the natural outgrowth of evil alien land legislation, or acts of ordinary criminals left free by the employment of the police upon political aggression.

The remaining 56 or 6 per cent are made up of 18 cases of the Irish Republican Police efforts to suppress the activity of criminals, and of 18 cases of the wounding and killing of members of a police force which is driving the people to desperation by incessant aggression of the most violent kind.

"The propaganda supplied to the British Press from Dublin Castle is a propaganda of lies. The version of the state of Ireland based upon this propaganda is lies. There is ordinary crime in Ireland as there is in every other country in Europe - only less of it. There is in addition crime incidental to agrarian agitation, due to the British Government's failure to complete the settlement of the land question, and in particular to its preference for bullocks rather than men as occupiers of land... Over the greater part of Ireland the police do not preserve order.... Some order is, nevertheless, preserved. It is preserved, with increasing success, by Sinn Fein. And then our nominal rulers have the astounding impudence to describe as "outrages" action taken in defence of the common law against offenders whom these nominal rulers are powerless to bring to justice!"

"Irish Statesman" Organ of Sir Horace Plunkett's  
Irish Dominion League. (May 22nd 1920.)

**"IF THE IRISH CAN ONLY AGREE AMONG THEMSELVES."**

In the Press of Tuesday, May 25th, Sir Hamar Greenwood, the latest English Chief Secretary for Ireland, stated that short of independence or a Republic

"the Irish people can have any measure of Home Rule they can agree upon."

The statement recalls that of Mr. Lloyd George in 1917 when proposing the Irish Convention he said:-

"The Irish people can have any measure they agree upon short of separation from the Empire."

The proposal was designed, as is the statement of Sir Hamar Greenwood to-day, to disrupt the national forces in Ireland and mislead opinion abroad. When the Convention had been nine months sitting and the section of the Irish people who had accepted Lloyd George's statement in good faith showed signs of presenting a fairly unanimous report recommending a scheme of self-government within the terms of reference, the British Prime Minister wrote to the Chairman of the Convention stating that the collection of Irish taxation, the police force or the post office could not be allowed to pass under the control of the proposed Irish Parliament. The letter succeeded in its device of dividing the Convention and enabling England to tell the world that Irishmen themselves had failed to find a satisfactory solution.

The measure "the Irish people have agreed upon" is the Irish Republic. It rests on a mandate given by a vote of 75 per cent of the Irish people at the General Election 1918, and that mandate has been endorsed at the local Elections held in January of this year when the Republicans were placed in charge of the great majority of the townships throughout Ireland. Sir Hamar Greenwood is aware of this. His statement, as that of Mr. Lloyd George in 1917, is, therefore, merely propaganda, dishonestly designed to convince world opinion that the Irish difficulty is insolvable to England because the Irish people will not agree among themselves.

**IRELAND DEMANDS DEED DETERMINATION AND IS GIVEN TROOPS.**

The British War Office have just published an appeal for recruits for thirty British regiments. The recruits are to serve in the United Kingdom only. They are offered special gratuities for such service.

The London "Daily Mail" of May 26th 1920 says:-

"Arrangements for the despatch of large numbers of fresh troops to Ireland are well in hand. Eight battalions are being held in reserve for transfer at short notice to any area in which they may be wanted in an emergency. Further steps are being taken to have additional troops ready, as is shown by the official announcement sent out by the War Office last night."

**STARVED IRISH EDUCATION.**

(From the "Freeman's Journal" May 19th 1920.)

"The growth of public charges for education is due to a great extent to changes in money values.... Teachers' salaries, which form the principal item, have had to be adjusted to the falling value of money. This is the (British) Treasury explanation of the increase in the Education estimates. But Ireland receives not quite one and a half per cent. of the increase. The

The increase in the estimates of the public charges to England and Scotland amounts to £15,195,226; the increase to Ireland amounts to only £288,302. Scotland receives £2,202,774 increase for the current year; Ireland is to receive £288,302. The population of the two countries is nearly equal, but Ireland's educational increases only amount to less than one-seventh of the increase given to Scottish education."

#### CRIME AND LIBERTY.

"I do not think that anyone in England realises the sufferings to which the Irish people are being subjected by Dublin Castle to-day.... If Lord Bryce and Mr. H. A. L. Fisher were to go to Ireland and to investigate the crimes committed against Irishmen as they investigated the Belgian atrocities they would find matter for a report that would astound and horrify the world. I do not pretend that Ireland in peacetime is being treated as ferociously as Belgium in the first flush of war-time. But she is being governed with a savagery that must ultimately revolt the conscience of mankind. Crimes are undeniably being committed on both sides, as they were during the wars of religion and the struggle for Italian liberty. The goading of a subject nation into crime is one of the easiest tasks of a ruthless Government. Englishmen did not refuse their enthusiastic support to Garibaldi, though crimes had been committed on the Italian side. Every nation in which politics are driven underground has its record of crime. That has been one of the constant laws of human nature. The Government were reminded of this law when they began their policy of oppression, but they proceeded with their policy. The greater is their guilt. Any nation on the earth can be indicted on the score of its crimes. Injustice, however, is itself not only one of the worst of crimes but is the fruitful parent of crimes. That is why in the eyes of the world it is not Ireland but the present Government of England that is just now in the dock. England no less than Ireland needs release from such conscienceless rulers. There will be a better England as well as a better Ireland when the monstrous injustice of the present reconquest of Ireland is realised and put an end to by the English people."

Robert Lynd in the London "Daily News" 25th May 1920.

#### CHIVALRY ON ONE SIDE : PENAL SERVITUDE ON THE OTHER.

Mr. Erskine Childers in an article in the London "Daily News" of May 20th 1920 on "Military Rule in Ireland" has the following:-

"By far the most important feature of the conflict between police and people has been the series of open attacks on police barracks. In every case where a capture has been effected the courtesies of war have been strictly observed, the defenders congratulated on their brave defence and released unharmed. This in spite of the unequal conditions which condemn the assailants - if captured themselves - to hanging or penal servitude."

This statement is borne out by innumerable instances reported in the Press, English as well as Irish, of the chivalrous treatment of the captured police by the Irish Republican Army. All of the police so captured were liberated unharmed as soon as the attacking forces had completed their military operations, having been treated with every courtesy during the period of their imprisonment. Now see the other side. The following was issued officially by the British Military Government of Ireland on May 26th 1920:-

"Michael Condon, civilian, of Gortree, Rathcoomack, Co. Cork, was tried by General Courtmartial at Cork on 6th May 1920 on charges under Reg. 32 B.R.R., of taking part in an armed attack on Ahern R.I.C. Barracks on the night of 15th-16th Feby. 1920, and under Reg. 9AA D.R.R. of being in possession of arms & ammunition on the same date. He was found guilty, & sentenced to five years' penal servitude. The evidence showed that on the morning after the attack, which was beaten off, Condon was found lying wounded outside the gable end of the barracks, a revolver & shot gun were lying by him, and he had ammunition on his person."

THE FLAG OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC.Important Public Body Decrees that it be Floated Publicly.

At a meeting of the Cork Harbour Board on May 26th 1920, one of the most important bodies of its kind in Ireland, a resolution was carried ordering that the flag of the Irish Republic be in future floated from the flagstaff on the Admiralty Pier, Queenstown, and on all buildings under the control of the Board. It was also proposed that the flag of the Republic be flown by the ships under the control of the Board, but it was pointed out that were this done these ships would be fired upon by the British forts at the mouth of the Cork Harbour. In order to prevent loss of life the proposer of the motion then deleted that part of the resolution dealing with shipping.

ULSTER CRIME AND IRISH CRIME."OUTRAGES" THAT ARE NOT USED BY BRITISH PROPAGANDA.

"Judicial Statistics, Ireland, 1918," an official British Government publication just issued, gives details as to the kind of crime in Ireland and its distribution. It contains the following information which has NOT been sent broadcast over the world by British news agencies:-

50 per cent of the murders in Ireland were committed in Ulster.  
40 per cent of these Ulster murders were committed in Belfast City.

There were as many murders in Belfast City as in the whole province of Leinster or the province of Munster, and twice as many as in the province of Connaught.

Of serious offences against the person, Ulster's quota was 34 per cent, Leinster's 26½ per cent, Munster's 26 per cent and Connaught's 13½ per cent.

Of all offences indictable and non-indictable Ulster had 56,176, Leinster 34,502, Munster 23,860 and Connaught 11,855.

Ulster's share of all the crime in Ireland was 34 per cent, Leinster's 32½ per cent, Munster's 22½ per cent and Connaught's 11 per cent.

These are the latest official figures for crime in Ireland. They expose the hypocrisy of the British Government which is now daily flaunting in the world's face the crime of the ~~South~~ Southern and Western parts of Ireland, and is declaring that because of that crime nothing generous can be done for Ireland. But in 1918 when Ulster predominated so distinctly in the output of crime, the same British Government was Ulster's most determined ally, supporting its cause against the National Movement in the three provinces which had by far a cleaner criminal record than Ulster. In that year of 1918 the British Government arrested every prominent Republican in the South, West and East of Ireland, and deported them without trial. It arrested 1,107 Republicans on political charges. It used its military and police to suppress Nationalist public opinion in Ireland. It broke up its own "Irish Convention" when Ulster's predominance in Ireland was threatened by its findings. It used its armed forces ruthlessly in favour of Ulster at the General Election of December 1918. Crime was no hindrance to British generosity to Ulster. To-day when four years of merciless oppression has created violent acts in the previously peaceful parts of Ireland, these acts are advertised by the same British Government as the proof that nothing adequate can be done for the vast majority of the Irish people who in public election have declared by 75%

in favour of an Irish Republic. Crime when committed in Ulster is no hindrance to British support for Ulster's undemocratic claim. But crime when committed under intense provocation in any other part of Ireland becomes the reason for righteous British opposition to the democratic claim of the mass of the Irish people.

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PROPAGANDA ABROAD — DISUNION IN IRELAND.

The Twin Object of the latest "Home Rule" Bill.

In the latest debates on the Home Rule Bill for Ireland now being considered by the English Parliament, the following admissions were made by English Cabinet Ministers & English Members of Parliament. They disclose that the Bill was not asked for by the Irish people, is, in fact, violently resisted by that people but is being put forward by the British Government for propaganda purposes abroad and with the more vile purpose of creating disunity among the Irish people. The quotations are made from the official reports of the Parliamentary Debates for Tuesday, May 18th 1920:-

Major General Seely (ex-Cabinet Minister):- Any proposal now to delay not only the passing of this act but the setting up of a Parliament certainly in Ulster & as soon as may be in Dublin, will be fatal not only to our relations with America but to our own Empire.

Lord R. Cecil (Ex Minister):- Described the Bill as a measure of Home Rule which is against all Irish opinion.

Mr. Walter Long (Cabinet Minister in charge of the Bill):- My noble Friend says perfectly truly that this Bill has received no support in Ireland.

Viscount Wolmer:- We are asked to pass a Home Rule Bill for the South of Ireland which has by every vocal organ it possesses already rejected it but which has rejected it on the ground that it wants a far greater measure of independence.

Mr. H. L. Fisher (Cabinet Minister):- We have been told on many sides that this is a bill which nobody in Ireland wants.

Lord H. Cecil:- The Government are proceeding on a principle which I venture to say any human being will call insane. They are forcing on people what they do not want and calling it Self Government.

Mr. Clynes (Ex Cabinet Minister):- We are convinced of the utter hopelessness and futility of seeking a solution of the Irish difficulty on the lines of this proposal... The best thing that can be done for Ireland is to withdraw this Bill.

Mr. J. Jones:- The principle of this clause is the division of Ireland into two parts not on the basis of nationality, not on the basis of geography but simply and solely on the basis of religious antagonism.

Mr. A. Shaw:- We cannot, however, help thinking how much greater would have been the chance of success had the Government not seen fit to set at defiance that yearning of the vast majority of the Irish people for the eventual unity of the Irish race.

Sir F. Bantury:- At no time while this Bill has been discussed has there been a single Irishman in favour of it.

Mr. Bonar Law:- (Leader of the House of Commons) The situation might arise when this Bill will not be accepted by a Southern Parliament.

Mr. R. McNeill (supporter of the Bill):- I am perfectly indifferent whether or not at some future time there is a united Ireland or not. We do not want it at present.

Mr. Wallace:- We are imposing these Parliaments upon Ireland and Ireland itself has not been consulted... It is surely a strange commentary upon democratic government if there are to be fastened upon them without any expressed will on their part.

Mr. Nell MacLeann:- Governments have taken up this question of self-government for Ireland as a mere question of political advantage in this country, to toy and play with the electorate and to get themselves into power.

Colonel Ashley:- They (the British Government) are seeking to impose a measure of self-government on three-fourths of Ireland for which three-fourths of Ireland does not ask.

Lieut. Commander Kemworth:- One of the arguments of the right Hon. and learned gentleman (Sir Ed. Carson) which struck me most was that it was necessary to keep the North Eastern enclaves as a jumping off place - he almost said, in case it was necessary to re-conquer Ireland. If that is the atmosphere in which we are going to consider this Bill, one of war & campaigning and strategical necessity, I do not see any use in proceeding further with it.

The following is a List of the Acts of Aggression  
Committed in Ireland by the Police and Military of  
the Usurping English Government, as reported in the

Daily Press for the week ending:-

SATURDAY, MAY 29th, 1920.

S u m m a r y.

Date: May	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	Total.
Raids:-	58	55	54	15	40	30	252.
Arrests:-	18	23	1	3	-	25	70.
Sentences:-	-	1	7	3	-	-	11.
Courtsmartial:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armed Assault:-	-	3	2	-	-	-	5.
Daily Totals:-	76	82	64	21	40	55	338.

MONDAY, MAY 24th, 1920.

Raids:- Armed police raided eight private houses in Bridge Street, Derry.

Large districts in the counties of Galway and Roscommon were visited by police and military who raided residences at Rathcroghan, Ballingar, Corofin and Aghadad. In all about fifty houses were raided.

Arrests:- Four men whose names did not appear in the Press were arrested at Ballinamore, Co. Leitrim, on a charge of endeavouring to obtain arms.

An unknown man was arrested at Pembroke, Dublin, on a charge of carrying out "movements of a military character".

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

Messrs. D. Fogarty and M. O'Donoghue, Drominagh, Co. Tipp., were arrested on a charge of unlawful assembly.

Militarism:- Flying columns of troops have taken up position in Balla, Hollymount and Ballyglass (Co. Mayo). At Claremorris, troops have taken over a 30 acre field and have erected army huts on it.

In Co. Leitrim detachments of military have already established themselves at Drumshambo and Ballinamore. People out of doors after 12 o'clock, midnight, are held up by the military and questioned.

On the streets of Derry, English Troops in full war equipment have been placed as patrols.

Military and police patrols were unusually active in the streets of Dublin, which were frequently illuminated by powerful searchlights mounted on armed cars.

TUESDAY, MAY 25th, 1920.

Raids:- Police and military turned out in the early hours of the morning and raided twenty-five private houses in Arklow, Co. Wicklow. In many cases the occupants were turned out of their beds and roughly handled.

In Co. Waterford police and military carried out raids at Dunmore East, and Holycross. In all about thirty houses were forcibly entered and searched.

Arrests:- Mr. John Kavanagh, Arklow, Co. Wicklow, was arrested in his bed by armed police and military on suspicion.

Mr. P. J. McGinn, Castleblaney, Co. Monaghan, was arrested by armed police, who made no charge against him.

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

Sentences:- Mr. James Cullen, 222 Lecky Road, Derry, who was tried by Courtmartial in Derry on the 14th inst., was sentenced by the Court to two years' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of having in his possession arms and ammunition.

Armed Assaults:- Mr. P. J. McGinn, Castleblaney, Co. Monaghan, was kicked and beaten while helpless in the hands of Police who had come to arrest him and who were conveying him to the police barracks. No charge was made against him.

Armed police and military held up the roads leading to Thurles, Co. Tipperary, stopping all traffic and questioning passers-by. Some travellers were roughly handled.

Attempted Murder:- Mr. James Noonan, caretaker of Ennis Courthouse, was shot at by a military guard while entering his residence at night. Mr. Noonan had not been previously challenged by the sentry on duty.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26th, 1920.

Raids:- At Lough George, Co. Mayo, police and military in full war equipment forcibly entered and raided forty-seven homes. Police and military raided seven houses at Moylough, Co. Galway.

Arrests:- Mr. Hubert Coghlan, a student of Galway University, was cycling to Galway when he was arrested by police who met him on the road. No charge was made against him.

Sentences:- Mr. Michael Condon, Gortroe, Rathcormack, Co. Cork, who was tried by Courtmartial at Cork on the 6th inst., was sentenced by the Court to five years' penal servitude on a charge of attacking a police barracks. Mr. Condon was found by police after being wounded by them in an attack on Ashern Police Barracks, Co. Cork.

Messrs. Thomas Glynn, Michael Kelly, Owen Egan, Thomas Brennan, Dominick Kemple, James Flynn and Michael Lyons, all of Moylough, Co. Galway, were sentenced to one month's imprisonment each on a charge of "unlawful assembly" in connection with land agitation.

Armed Assaults:- People returning to their homes in the vicinity of Church Street, Dublin, were hustled by a party of armed military. Those who attempted to proceed on their way were followed and shot at. The military subsequently broke into the house of Mrs. Cushman, 169 Church Street, terrorising her young family with threats and stating that they had been shot at from her house. After searching the rooms and satisfying themselves that they contained only ex-soldiers and a cripple, they proceeded to the house opposite where they broke the doors and windows. Finding it unoccupied they returned to Mrs. Cushman's accompanied by police and again searched it. Mr. Hickey, the owner of the house, on trying to gain admittance was chased and shot at by the military.

During the progress of a Fair at Claremorris, Co. Mayo, police with drawn batons attacked groups of countrymen, many of whom sustained serious injuries. Later military in full war kit patrolled the streets.

THURSDAY, MAY 27th, 1920.

- Raids:- Police and military raided fifteen houses at Ballyheigue Co. Kerry.
- Arrests:- Messrs. L. O'Reilly, Ardagh, Longford, J. Banter, Killeen, do., and M. Ballesty, Legan, do., were arrested in their beds by police and military, on a charge of "Taking part in military exercises".
- Sentences:- Messrs. J. O'Reilly, J. Banter and M. Ballesty, whose arrests are mentioned above, were sentenced at Longford by a Special Court to fourteen days' imprisonment each. The "military exercises" consisted in walking to Mass in military formation.
- Treatment of Prisoners Mr. Andrew O'Reilly, Ballyhaise, Co. Cavan, was transferred from Mountjoy Prison to the Mater Hospital, Dublin, in broken health as a result of fifteen days' hunger-strike which he had undertaken as a protest against the criminal treatment accorded him in prison. Mr. O'Reilly had been courtmartialled in March and sentenced to one year's imprisonment on a charge of having in his possession "seditious" literature.

FRIDAY, MAY 28th, 1920.

- Raids:- Police from Strokestown and Tulsk raided the houses of prominent Republicans throughout Mid Roscommon. In all about forty houses were raided.
- Treatment of Prisoners:- Mr. J. Gannon, aged 22, of Gorey, Co. Wexford, was released from Mountjoy Jail in an exhausted condition after a hunger-strike lasting 13 days. Mr. Gannon had been treated as a criminal prisoner notwithstanding the fact that his alleged "crime" was a political one, namely the possession of seditious literature for which he had been sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment. The seditious literature consisted of a copy of a poem by Mr. T. Ashe (who died in 1917 as a result of hunger-strike in Mountjoy jail) entitled "Let me carry your Cross for Ireland, Lord" and a copy of Sir Roger Casement's Speech from the Dock.

Militarism:- The first battalion of General Macready's new army for Ireland left Aldershot yesterday morning, travelling via Holyhead and Kingstown. These are the 2nd Batt. of the Cameron Highlanders who are fully equipped for active service, each man carrying 50 rounds of ball ammunition, and 500 rounds being provided for each Lewis gun. Eight other battalions have been ordered to be in readiness for service in Ireland.

SATURDAY, MAY 29th, 1920.

- Raids:- Police and military carried out raids at Corless, Skibbereen, Co. Cork. In all some thirty houses were searched.
- Arrests:- Twenty-five persons were arrested on the streets of Dublin on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 12 midnight and 5 a.m., without the permission of the British Military Authorities.



PEOPLE FLYING FROM MILITARY REIGN OF TERROR.Exodus Similar to that from Occupied Belgium.

On the morning of Friday May 28th the fortified Royal Irish Constabulary Barracks at Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, was attacked by a large body of armed men. Bombs and rifle fire were used on both sides. After five hours fighting the barracks went on fire and were burned. Two of the police garrison were killed and one seriously wounded. It is officially stated that there were also three casualties among the attackers. Later on that day large bodies of military and police were drafted into the town. The streets were paraded all day and night by squads of armed troops accompanied by armed police and by tanks and armoured cars. The armed forces fired volleys along the public streets and into the residences of the townspeople. After midnight on May 29th, when the troops and police were in complete control of the streets, the Peoples Hall, a large building in which National Concerts were given and Irish Language classes held, was wilfully set fire to, copious supplies of petrol being used to ensure the destruction of the Hall which was burnt to the ground. At the same time petrol was poured in through the windows of houses occupied by prominent Sinn Feiners, and an effort was made to burn them. Some of the occupants had to jump from the upper windows to save themselves. Consequent upon this reign of terror the people are flying from the town.

The Irish "Independent" of May 31st 1920 reports:-

"Attempts were made to burn down houses in the town, and it is little short of a miracle that the greater part of the town was not demolished."

"So fearful were the people that numbers of families left the town to take refuge in adjacent towns and villages. The exodus was described by an ex-Army officer as resembling that which was seen in Belgium after the German occupation."

— O —  
" I AM DIRECTED TO DENY " — A FACT.  
Col. Edgeworth Johnstone.

On May 18th many of the Members of Dail Eireann, the Irish Republican Government of Ireland received letters threatening them with death. The letters were written on official note paper of Dail Eireann. This note paper was identified as part of the large quantities of stationery taken from the Headquarters of the Republican Government at 76, Harcourt Street, Dublin, when these Headquarters were raided by military and police on November 11th 1919. The fact that the note paper upon which these threatening letters were written had been identified as that taken by the police was reported in the Press on May 19th.

Nine days later in a letter to the Press on May 28th, Col. Edgeworth Johnstone, Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police writes:- "I am directed by the Government to inform you that there is no foundation for your report that note paper or any writing paper was removed from 76, Harcourt Street or taken possession of by the police or by the military." This statement, which Col. Johnstone is directed by his Government to make, is false. Mr. Arthur Griffith, Acting President of the Irish Republic, Minister for Home Affairs in the Republican Cabinet and Member of Parliament for the Constituencies of East Cavan and North East Tyrone states in reply to Col. Johnstone:-

"All Dail Eireann note paper was seized by detectives on the occasion. No notepaper was left on the premises except some that was in a place which these detectives overlooked. New notepaper had to be printed to replace what was taken."

Mr. P. O'Shoehan, Chief Clerk in the Republican Headquarters, who was

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arrested in the raid referred to states that the police seized his handbag and having filled it with the stationery in question, brought it away. The emptied bag was subsequently returned by the police to Mr. O'Sheehan while he was serving a sentence of three months' imprisonment in Mountjoy Jail, Dublin, to which he was taken on a charge of being on the premises of a suppressed and illegal association, (Dail Eireann).

"Obviously" Mr. Griffith in his statement says, "the notepaper has been in the custody of Dublin Castle since, and no person could have access to it except an official of the Castle. The people of Ireland fully understand why the Castle authorities now hasten to deny a notorious fact."

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ENGLISH VIEWS ON IRELAND.

"Bayonet Rule," "Force Without Stint," Against Invincible Spirit.

Under the title "Bayonet Rule" the London "Daily News" of May 28th says editorially:-

"It is possible that the Government may have a plan 'for the better Government of Ireland': the only plan which has yet been revealed is the dispatch to that unfortunate country of regiment after regiment of fresh troops... The present Parliament is very little likely to embarrass the Government seriously in this policy of ruling Ireland by bayonets. There may, of course, come a time when an Irish Amritsar may force the real nature of what is being done in Ireland upon the astonished attention of an indignant nation... What is likely to be the result in this country of a policy which resolves itself into holding indefinitely by main force every Irish village? There is not the slightest reason to suppose that Irishmen will cease to believe themselves a nation because their country is filled with foreign troops."

Under the title "One of the Wars," the London "Daily Herald" of May 31st says editorially:-

"Force without stint - that is the Government's message to Ireland. War on the Irish - that is the result of the war to end war. Independence for Poland, for Jugo-Slavia, and Czecho-Slovakia; more troops for Ireland. That is how Ireland enjoys the verdict of Versailles.

"A fortnight ago that highly remunerated ex-rebel the Lord Chancellor preached blood and iron from the Woolsack. The Chancellor spoke for a Government that takes freedom seriously, so seriously that it will squander any amount of our blood and treasure in order to destroy it. This promise of more men and still more men until the enemy is crushed - Irishmen, not Germans - is being followed up. The troops are going. But the enemy is not crushed. It never will be crushed except by a complete annihilation of the Irish people. Everyone who has ever set a foot in Ireland knows that the spirit of the Irish nation is invincible. The Government refuses the self-determination that it is always chattering about. It replaces young troops with old troops, who are expected to be more 'reliable.' Reliable for what?

"There are people in high places who want a massacre. 'To get Sinn Fein into the streets' - that is their pleasant phrase. And when Sinn Fein has been got into the street the tanks and machine-guns and the reliable old soldiers will get their chance.

"The Junkers will step at nothing; even the conscription of the English to slaughter the Irish is being considered."

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