

NOVEMBER

THE ENGLISH MURDER GANG IN IRELAND.

ONE MONTH'S WORK — TWENTY-SIX INNOCENT VICTIMS.

The English troops and constabulary who, according to English Ministers, are engaged in "breaking up the murder-gang in Ireland" have during the four weeks of October murdered twenty-six innocent Irish citizens. Not one of the twenty-six was armed. Not one of the twenty-six was engaged in a conflict with the military or constabulary. The majority of the twenty-six were selected deliberately for murder. Youth or age was not spared. In this list are mentioned the murders of a boy of 15 years, a boy of 17 years, an old man of sixty years, an old man of sixty-five years and an old man of seventy years. Eleven were taken from their houses at night and shot dead. Four were shot dead in their houses. Two fathers were shot dead because they would not give information as to the whereabouts of their sons. A brother was shot dead because he would not give information against his brother. A professor was mortally wounded because he would not inform on those to whom he had given the shelter of his house. These twenty-six murders are part of the deliberately organised policy of outrage and terrorism which the English Government has instituted in Ireland with the object of breaking the National Movement for independence. The murders were committed by all branches of the armed forces of the English Military Government in Ireland: by regular military; by regular constabulary; by Black and Tan "police"; by the Auxiliary Division of ex-officers; and by officers of the English Army Intelligence Staff. It is evident from these figures of the number of murders committed in Ireland by the English armed forces during the ten months of 1920 that these murders are the operation of a definite policy:-

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|--------|---------|-----|-------------|-----------|-----|-----------|
| January | ... | One. | April | ... | Five. | July | ... | Fifteen. |
| February | ... | Three. | May | ... | One. | August | ... | Eleven. |
| March | ... | Five. | June | ... | Three. | September | ... | Eighteen. |
| | | | October | ... | TWENTY-SIX. | | | |

The following are the details of the work of the English murder-gang in Ireland during October 1920:-

October 2nd. HUGH CONWAY of Cullin, Co. Tipperary, murdered by English military. Conway with two friends were in a public house in the village of Cullin. They had taken one drink each when a motor lorry carrying English troops halted at the door. The troops rushed into the public house shouting: "Get out you swine." Hugh Conway and his friends left. When they were walking away from the public house they were ordered by a second party of English troops to turn and walk in the opposite direction. They did so. When their backs were to the troops they were fired upon and Conway was shot dead. He was unarmed.

October 2nd. JOHN O'HANLON of Lackagh, Tinsloughmore, Co. Galway, murdered by "Black and Tan" Constabulary. At 10.30 p.m. a party of English "police" knocked at the door of Mrs. O'Hanlon's house and asked for her son. She replied that he was not in. They answered that they were going to find him as they "were out to kill him." They searched the house and yard. In the yard they found John O'Hanlon who had left the house when he heard their knock. They shot him dead, firing at close range into his head. He was unarmed.

October 6th. JOHN CLIFFORD, (aged 17) of Derry City, murdered by English military. Clifford was walking to his home with his mother, whose only remaining child he was. When he had his back turned to a sentry he was fired upon without warning or challenge. The bullet fired at him was an expanding bullet which made a large gaping wound in his back. He died in great agony some hours later. He was unarmed.

October 6th. PATRICK THOMPSON of Llanadaragh, Co. Westmeath, murdered by a member of the Royal Irish Constabulary. Thompson was walking to his home

12

at 10.30 p.m. when he was held up by Constable Henry Corbett who shot him dead without cause or provocation. Constable Corbett had been drinking heavily before the murder. Thompson was unarmed.

October 10th. MICHAEL GRIFFIN, (aged 60), of Cattle Market Street, Cork, murdered by English military. Griffin was walking along the street at 2.40 p.m. when a raiding party of English military and police suddenly threw cordons across it. It was broad daylight at the time. Griffin was called upon to halt. He was an old man and was deaf. He continued walking. He was then fired upon by the military and was shot in the back, the bullet passing out through his stomach. He died six hours later. He was unarmed.

October 13th. PROFESSOR CAROLAN of "Fernside," Upper Drumcondra, Dublin, murdered by officers of the English Army Intelligence Staff. A party of these officers raided the residence of Professor Carolan for the purpose of assassinating Mr. Richard Mulcahy, Member of Dail Eireann for Clontarf Division of Dublin. Mr. Mulcahy had some years previously resided in that house. He did not occupy the house at the time of the raid. Two other men, however, did. These opened fire on the assassination party killing Major Smyth and Capt. A.P. White. The remaining members of the party some time after the firing questioned Professor Carolan as to the names of the two men who had fired. He refused to give the names. He was put with his hands above his head facing the wall. While in this position he was shot in the back of the neck and mortally wounded. He died of his wounds on October 26th. He was unarmed.

October 14th. PATRICK CARROL, (aged 15), of 3, Royal Canal Terrace, and JOSEPH CORRINGTON of 57, Lower Gardiner Street, both of Dublin, murdered by English military and constabulary. A party of English troops and constabulary raided the Republican Outfitters Stores in Talbot Street, Dublin. Mr. Sean Treacy who was on the premises at the time left the building as they approached. He was seized by three of the constabulary, one of whom fired at him and killed him. At the sound of the firing the remaining military and constabulary opened fire on the passers-by. The fire killed one of the men who had seized Treacy and killed also Patrick Carrol and Joseph Corringham. An official statement was subsequently made that the troops were fired upon by the crowd. No shots were fired from the crowd. Carroll and Corringham were unarmed.

October 15th. JAMES LEHANE of Ballymakeera, Co. Cork, murdered by "Black and Tans." Lehane was taken from the shop in which he worked by a party of these English constabulary, and was shot dead by them near his father's house. He was unarmed.

October 15th. JOHN CONNOLLY of Bandon, Co. Cork, murdered by English military. Connolly was arrested on September 27th by a party of English troops. He was brought to the Military Barracks at Bandon. On the following day his father called at the Barracks to inquire for him. He was informed that his son had been released. Nothing further was heard of the son until on October 15th his partially decomposed body was found buried near the Barracks. He had been shot dead. He was unarmed.

October 16th. PETER O'CARROL (aged 58) of Manor St., Dublin, murdered by members of the Auxiliary Division of the Royal Irish Constabulary. At 2 a.m. a party of these auxiliaries knocked at the residence of Mr. O'Carrol who went down to admit them. He did not return and some time later Mrs. O'Carrol went to see what had happened. She found her husband lying dead near the door. He had been shot through the head with a silent revolver. (It will be remembered that when County Councillor John Aloysius Lynch was assassinated by Auxiliaries in the Royal Exchange Hotel, Dublin, no reports were heard of the shots fired.) Some nights previous, to this murder auxiliary "police" raided the house in search of Mr. O'Carrol's sons. They were not at home and the father was informed that if they were not at home the next time the raiding party called it would "be the worse for him." After they had murdered O'Carrol these English Auxiliary "Police" fastened a card about his neck bearing the words "A traitor to Ireland --- shot by I.R.A." Mr. O'Carrol was unarmed.

October 17th. HENRY O'KELLY and MICHAEL O'ROURKE of 5, Peter St., Dublin, murdered by English military. A military party raided several houses in Parnell Square at 9 o'clock p.m. Michael O'Rourke was watching the raid when he

was fired upon without cause or warning and was mortally wounded. Henry O'Kelly was taken into the custody of some of the troops who marched him up a deserted laneway and there put him standing against a wall and assassinated him. Both O'Kelly and O'Rourke were unarmed.

October 18th. FRANK and EDWARD O'DWYER, brothers, of Ballydard, Co. Tipperary, murdered by officers of the English Army Intelligence Staff in Ireland, accompanied by a policeman. Frank was taken from the kitchen of the house where he was at the time of the raid and was dragged into the yard and there shot dead. Edward was then seized in his bed and was taken undressed into the yard and was shot dead beside his brother. Both Frank and Edward were unarmed.

October 18th. PATRICK DOYLE of Ballinagore, Castlerea, Co. Roscommon, murdered by "Black and Tans." Doyle's house was raided by these English constabulary at 11.30 p.m., and he was taken outside his house and shot dead. Doyle was unarmed.

October 20th. MICHAEL S. WALSH, Republican Urban Councillor of Galway City, murdered by officers of the English Army Intelligence Staff. Walsh was taken by them from his house at 10 o'clock p.m. and was dragged to the quay some two hundred yards distant. There he was shot through the head and his dead body was thrown into the harbour. Walsh was unarmed.

October 22nd. MICHAEL BURKE, Nationalist Urban Councillor of Athlona, Co. Westmeath, murdered by "Black & Tans." Burke was standing in the public street when he was fired upon without cause or challenge by a party of these English Constabulary. He was mortally wounded and died on October 27th. Burke was unarmed.

October 24th. THOMAS EGAN of Coshla, Athenry, Co. Galway, murdered by members of the Royal Irish Constabulary. A party of Constabulary raided Mr. Egan's residence, and dragging him from his house shot him dead in the presence of his wife. Egan was unarmed.

October 24th. CHARLES LYNCH, (aged 70), Miltown-Malvey, Co. Clare, murdered by English troops. A party of English troops had held up and robbed a farmer named Talty. They took £12 from him. Some of the troops were drunk. They were followed by some young men of the district who recovered the money. As a "reprisal" a large party of troops were rushed to the village and opened indiscriminate fire in the village street. They forced an entry into Lynch's house and deliberately shot the old man dead. Lynch was unarmed.

October 25th. MICHAEL RYAN of Curraghduff, Co. Tipperary, murdered by officers of the English Army Intelligence Staff. Ryan was in bed ill with pneumonia. His sisters were nursing him when at 12.30 a.m. a knock came to the door. A party of English officers were admitted. In spite of the sisters' appeals they forced an entry into Michael Ryan's sick-room and shot him dead in bed. Ryan was Registrar of the local Republican Court. He was unarmed.

October 25th. WILLIAM GLEESON, (Jnr.) of Finaghy, Co. Tipperary, murdered by officers of the English Army Intelligence Staff. A party of these officers, probably the same party who had murdered Michael Ryan, raided the residence of William Gleeson, senior, at 3.30 a.m. They inquired the whereabouts of Mr. Gleeson's son. The father replied he did not know. He was threatened with being shot unless he gave the information asked for. His second son, William, heard these threats and came from his bed and offered himself as a substitute for his father. The offer was accepted. William Gleeson was taken from his house and was shot dead. He was unarmed.

October 26th. DANIEL LEHANE of Lehinch, Co. Clare, murdered by "Black & Tans." Lehane, aged 65, was taken from his house on September 22nd when these English Constabulary were sacking the town of Lehinch. He was placed with his back against his house and was told he would be shot if he did not give information as to his son's whereabouts. He refused and was shot in the throat. He died of his wounds on October 26th. (Some hours after they had wounded this old man the "Black and Tan" Constabulary discovered Patrick J. Lehane, his son, and murdered him.) Daniel Lehane was unarmed.

October 26th. HUGH MOORE of Derry City, murdered by English troops. Moore was walking in the public street in Derry City when his head was blown away by a sentry who did not audibly challenge or warn him. Moore was unarmed.

October 27th. JAMES SHERLOCK of Skerries, Co. Dublin, murdered by members of the Auxiliary Division of the Royal Irish Constabulary. A party of these Auxiliaries having burned houses of prominent Republicans forced an entry at 2.30 a.m. into the residence of Mrs. Sherlock. They seized her son and, without giving him time to dress, they dragged him into a field some 400 yards from his mother's house. There they shot him dead. Five bullets were fired into his chest at close range. He was unarmed.

October 27th. MICHAEL SCANLAN of Kilmallock, National teacher, murdered by members of the Royal Irish Constabulary. Scanlan had been arrested without warrant or charge. He was brought handcuffed to Limerick City. While he was being transferred into the police barracks he made an effort to escape. He broke from the police and ran down a side street. He was fired at but not wounded. He took shelter in a house. He was still manacled. The police found him in this house and shot him dead.

THE ENGLISH MILITARY GOVERNMENT HANGS A PRISONER OF WAR.

A Contrast Between English Methods and Those of the Republican Army.

Kevin Gerald Barry, aged 18 years, was hanged at 8 o'clock a.m. on Monday, November 1st, in Mountjoy Jail, Dublin, having been sentenced to death by a Court-martial of English army officers for the "murder" of Private Whitehead.

Private Whitehead was mortally wounded during an attack by members of the Irish Republican Army on an armed party of English troops. At the Court-martial which tried Kevin Barry no evidence was given that any shots fired by him wounded Private Whitehead. The evidence established the fact that Kevin Barry was one of the party of Republican troops who called upon the English troops to surrender their arms, and who when these English troops fired upon them returned the fire. Upon this evidence Kevin Barry, who was captured during the conflict, was found guilty of murder, and has now been hanged.

On November the 1st the Daily Press which contained the announcement of the hanging of Kevin Barry, contained also two other news items of interest. The first was an official description issued by the English Military Government of an attack on an English constabulary patrol near Grange, Co. Sligo. Having mentioned that the patrol consisted of nine armed constabulary, three of whom were killed and six captured the statement says:-

"The dead and captives were speedily disarmed, even their field dressings were taken from them though these were returned later at their request for the use of comrades. It is known that the attackers suffered casualties for blood-stained rags and moss, which had been used to staunch wounds, were found on the scene when reinforcements arrived."

The captured constables were disarmed and then released although "it is known that the attackers suffered casualties." If these members of the Republican Army had acted towards these captured constables as the English Military Government has acted towards Kevin Barry, the captured constables would all have been hanged. Instead they were released in spite of the fact that in the ten months of 1920 English troops and Constabulary in addition to the losses they inflicted in the armed Republican forces have brutally murdered EIGHTY-EIGHT innocent and unarmed Irish men and women and boys.

The second interesting news item published in the Daily Press of November 1st is the description of the capture of the English police barracks at Littleton, Co. Tipperary on Sunday, October 31st. The Press report is as follows:-

"The attack started at 3.30 p.m. The guard having been taken by surprise a number of armed raiders appeared on all sides and dashed into the barracks. Two policemen attempted to seize their rifles but were forestalled by the raiders, who covered them with revolvers. All the police found in the barracks were lined along the wall and forced to put their hands over their heads. The raiders, acting with perfect discipline, searched the building, and seized 23 rifles, 160 hand grenades, revolvers, bayonets and side arms, together with rifle and revolver ammunition. This booty was conveyed to waiting motor cars and was taken away. The barracks was then set on fire, the police being allowed to carry off their personal belongings. Before the burning took place the police boxes or trunks were searched, the raiders stating they wanted to see was there any ammunition there. Barrack books and records were carefully scrutinised and then burned. All handcuffs found in the place were captured. The garrison, deprived of their belts and accoutrements, were marched out of the captured post in charge of armed raiders, and conveyed to a house about a mile from Littleton. They were ordered to remain there for an hour. It is stated the raiders were quite courteous to their captives, who were not insulted or mistreated in any way."

The number of English constables captured in this barracks is officially given as five. They were completely at the mercy of the members of the Republican Army who had taken them prisoner. They were released without the slightest molestation although the English armed agents had in this very county of Tipperary murdered four unarmed and innocent young men during the ten days previous to the attack. Had these captured constables been treated by the members of the Republican Army as the English Military Government treated Kevin Barry, the five of them would have been hanged.

On October 29th, Mr. Erskine Childers addressed the following letter to the English Press:-

"Sir, — Kevin Barry, aged 18, a member of the Irish Volunteers, took part in an attack on an armed party of soldiers escorting a military lorry, in North King street, Dublin, on September 20th last. Three soldiers died of wounds received in the attack. Barry was captured, tried by court-martial on October 20th, convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hanged. The sentence is to be carried out on Monday next at 7 a.m. I ask you, sir, to allow me to utter a vehement protest against this verdict and sentence and to claim before British public opinion that the lad shall not be hanged. I make this protest and appeal both as a soldier who fought in the guerilla phase of the Boer war and in the recent war, as a historian and a student of national struggles for freedom similar to the Irish struggle, and, lastly, as one living in the midst of the struggle and familiar with its incidents.

This lad, Barry, was doing precisely what Englishmen would be doing under the same circumstances and with the same bitter and intolerable provocation — the suppression by military force of their country's liberty. To hang him for murder is an insulting outrage, and it is more: it is an abuse of power; an unworthy act of vengeance, contrasting ill with the forbearance and humanity invariably shown by the Irish Volunteers towards the prisoners captured by them when they have been successful in encounters similar to this one. There have been hundreds of such incidents — attacks on barracks, patrols, escorts, etc., in the last year and a half, with casualties in killed and wounded on both sides. There is no reported case of the ill-treatment of prisoners by the Republicans. About 460 have been captured by them, according to press and official accounts, and all have been released unharmed, the primary objects of the attacks being to take arms, not to take life. Only one prisoner, General Lucas, was retained for any length of time, and he was treated with the respect due to his rank.

These guerilla combats with soldiers or constables — both classes do the same work with the same weapons; the work of military repression — are the typical episodes in Ireland. Murders of individual constables, mis-called "police" have been comparatively rare. The Government figure is 38, and it will not, to my own knowledge, bear examination. I charge against the British Government 80 murders by soldiers and constables: murders of unarmed people, and for the most wholly innocent people, including old men, women, and boys.

Kevin Barry's case at any rate is clear. To trade on the technicalities of what is called the "law" to the point of hanging this boy is revolting. Actually, there is no law — no British law — in Ireland. The conditions resemble war, and whenever it suits the British Government they adopt the actual practice of war. Their armed forces, in full war-kit, arrest and search without warrants, commandeer houses at a couple of hours' notice, and eject the occupants, commandeer drink (too much of it), and food whenever they please. They loot on a small scale and on a large scale and they exceed all the usages of civilised war in atrocious acts of terror and outrage; sackings, burnings, pilage, "shootings-up" of villages, destruction of crops and indiscriminate murders of helpless people. After 37 inquests had resulted in verdicts against soldiers or constables without any prosecution following, inquests were wholly forbidden in ten counties and suppressed at pleasure elsewhere.

This is not law; and to invoke the "law" in Barry's case is cruel cynicism. For the existence of a war I quote Sir Nevill Macready himself as an authority. 'If the guerilla warfare of the Irish Republican Army continued' he said to the Associated Press of America on September 22nd last, 'the situation might become such that a policy of reprisals would be necessary.' 'A policy,' note! To hang Barry is to push to its logical extreme the hypocritical pretence that the national movement in Ireland, unflinchingly supported by the great mass of the Irish people, is the squalid conspiracy of a 'murder gang.' That is false; it is a national uprising: a collision between two Governments, one resting on consent, the other on force. The Irish are struggling against overwhelming odds to defend their own elected institutions against extinction.

Kevin Barry should not be hanged. He should live as any British prisoner taken by his comrades would have lived. — I am, etc.,

ERSKINE CHILDERS.

October 29th 1920."

THE DAY'S RESTORATION OF ORDER.

The non-Republican Press in Ireland of this date reports the following acts of the English military and constabulary in Ireland:-

Four murders.

Incendiarism, sacking and looting in Longford, (Co. Longford), Trelee, (Co. Kerry), Clara, (King's Co.), O'Brien's Bridge, (Co. Clare), Miltown Malbay, (Co. Clare), Listowel, (Co. Kerry), Charles, (Co. Tipperary).
Many assaults on men, women, boys and children.

THE USE OF EXPANDING BULLETS IN IRELAND.

Suggested Legislation which would Exterminate the English Army of Occupation.

In the English House of Commons on Monday, November 1st 1920, questions were addressed to the English Prime Minister in which information was sought as to why the death penalty was not imposed on those in Ireland who were found in possession of expanding bullets. The English Prime Minister replied:-

"If it were possible within the power of the law to mark our resentment of such conduct and to do more than we are already doing to repress it, the House might depend upon it that the Authorities in Ireland would exercise all the powers they possess. But our information is that it (the infliction of the death penalty) cannot be done without fresh legislation."

Replying to further questions the English Prime Minister added:-

"It (the infliction of the death penalty for the possession of expanding bullets) is one of the things which the Government are considering and they might have to take action and ask the House to pass the necessary legislation."

In view of the threat contained in this statement of the Prime Minister of England, it is well to understand all the circumstances concerning the allegations that have been made that the members of the Irish Republican Army have used expanding bullets in their conflicts with English military and constabulary.

It is significant that no charge of this kind was made against the Republican Army until after the English Military Government on September 3rd issued a decree making illegal the holding of coroners inquests. Up to that date some sixty constabulary had been killed in armed conflicts. No allegation was made that any one of them had been killed by expanding bullets. Had such a charge been made it could have been publicly disproved by the medical evidence at the coroners inquest.

It is significant also that after the suppression of coroners inquests the first allegation of this kind made against the Republican forces was made in an official English report of the attack on an armed constabulary patrol at Rinsen in the County of Clare on September 22nd 1920. The attack was followed by the sacking of three towns and by the savage murder of four innocent and unarmed civilians. At the time of the occurrence of these sackings and murders the

English Press was agitated by the excesses of English troops and constabulary in Ireland which just then had been brought forcibly to their notice by the orgy of murders and sabotage committed at Balbriggan, Co. Dublin, on September 21st by English constabulary. The first allegation of the use of expanding bullets by the Republican forces was made by a Government harried by publicity into finding some extenuating circumstance for the atrocious acts of its armed agents in Ireland. It was made the more safely in that the English Military Government had declared illegal the public inquiry which could have proved the allegation false, and had substituted for it a court of inquiry of its own agents, themselves guilty of sackings and murders and consequently anxious to justify these acts. Since this accusation was first made against the Republican forces the sackings of towns and villages have become more frequent, and as it is natural to expect, the accusation that the Republican forces use expanding ammunition is now made more frequently.

In view of Mr. Lloyd George's statements quoted above, the source of supply of ammunition in Ireland is a matter worth investigating.

There are no ammunition factories in Ireland. The importation of ammunition into Ireland is prohibited by the English Government and this prohibition is enforced by rigorous precautionary measures. The result is that practically all arms and ammunition in Ireland have been imported by the English forces. The ammunition so imported not only equips the English forces but also the Irish Republican Army, which obtains its supplies either by disarming English troops or by purchase from them. The kind of ammunition supplied to these English troops has been described in letters to the English and Irish Press during the last few days by writers whom even Sir Hamar Greenwood may hesitate to include in his comprehensive category of "tainted" witnesses.

Mr. G. A. Hinkson wrote from Magdaleno College, Cambridge, to the London "Daily News" of October 26th 1920 the following letter:-

"Allow me, in the public interest, to comment on a statement attributed to Sir Hamar Greenwood some weeks ago and to Sir Edward Carson in the House of Commons on October 25th that 'Irish policemen had been murdered with expanding bullets.' It is well known that a considerable quantity of the ammunition used by Sinn Fein in Ireland has been captured from the forces of the Crown. Now all those who have served with His Majesty's forces are aware all the revolver ammunition (as distinct from automatic pistol or rifle ammunition) issued by the Government to the forces of the Crown in Ireland and elsewhere contains a soft nosed leaden bullet without a covering of nickel to prevent it from expanding. This bullet on striking a hard object, such as a human bone, will expand, and as Sir Hamar Greenwood has said, will 'cause horrible mutilation.'

This is the only ammunition supplied for revolvers by the Crown to its servants in Ireland. So it is not difficult to trace the origin of the expanding ammunition used by Sinn Fein. This is a very deplorable fact and could very easily be remedied."

On November 1st an ex-officer of the English Army of high rank wrote to the non-Republican "Irish Daily Independent" as follows:-

"An Irish Volunteer was sentenced by courtmartial a few days ago to several years' imprisonment for the alleged possession of Dum Dum or expanding bullets. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to inquire into the record of the English army in this matter.

At Dum Dum near Calcutta there is an English foundry for firearms, and here for the first time an expanding bullet was cast with the deliberate and avowed object of causing ugly wounds, which would not only put an enemy out of action but mutilate him for life.

The peculiarity of this bullet was that it was hollow-nosed, but other and improvised forms of expanding bullets were used in India and the Sudan, the commonest methods of securing expansion being to file down the point until the lead core became exposed, and to make longitudinal slits in the nickel envelope.

All these forms of bullet have come to be described colloquially and even in diplomatic documents as 'Dum Dum' from the English foundry in which an expanding bullet was first invented. The proposals made at the second Hague Convention to forbid the use of these bullets by international agree-

(3)

were agreed to by all the European Powers except England. (See Encyclo-
pedia Britannica, Vol. 8. Dim Dim.).....

In every recent war in which the English have been engaged they have
attempted to use soft nosed ammunition and in each case have made the same
barofaced charge against their enemies."

On November 2nd Capt. D. D. McManus of the English Army wrote to the
London "Daily News" from Trinity College, Dublin:-

" Mr. Hinkson is mistaken in stating that the automatic pistol
ammunition issued by the British Government is not a soft nosed
loadon bullet similar to that issued for the service revolvers.
Indood I never saw any other kind of ammunition issued while I
was in the army for the 450 Automatic Colt except these soft
loadon bullets. There is not the slightest doubt that these
and the shot-gun cartridges which are used account for the kind
of wounds of which Sir H. Greenwood complains."

THE ENGLISH PRIME MINISTER'S IMPLIED THREAT THAT ALL THOSE FOUND IN
POSSESSION OF EXPANDING BULLETS MAY BE SENTENCED TO DEATH WOULD HAVE
THE EFFECT OF REMOVING THE ENGLISH ARMY OF OCCUPATION BY A METHOD
MORE DRASTIC THAN ANY PROPOSED BY THE PERFERVID "SINN FEIN EXTREMISTS."

ONE DAY'S RESTORATION OF ORDER.

The non-Republican Press in Ireland for this date reports the following acts of the English military and constabulary in Ireland:-

Murder of Thomas Wall, Tralee.
Incendiarism, sacking and looting at Athlone, (Co. Westmeath), Nenagh, (Co. Tipperary), Bridgetown, (Co. Clare), Kilchreest, (Co. Galway.) Killybegs, (Co. Donegal).
Flogging of Mr. H. Forde, Republican County Councillor at Kilchreest, Co. Galway.
Woundings and assaults on men, women, boys and children.

EDITH CAVELL, OCT. 12th 1915. --- ELLEN QUINN, NOV. 1st 1920.

"THEY HAVE CAST ASIDE FAITH, HONOUR, TRUTH, MERCY AND PITY."
--- Lord Selbourne, Oct. 23rd 1915.

Miss. Edith Cavell was shot at Brussels by German troops on the morning of October 12th 1915. The news of the execution was published in England ten days later. It drew forth many statements of horrified indignation from English public men and from the English Press.

The official acknowledgement of the receipt of details of the execution sent by the English Foreign Office on October 20th 1915 to the American Minister at Brussels who had forwarded them, contained this passage:-

"Sir Edward Grey is confident that the news of the execution of this noble Englishwoman will be received with horror and disgust not only in the Allied States but throughout the civilised world."

The London "Times" commented on the execution in its issue of October 22nd 1915. It said:-

"The ordinary German mind is doubtless incapable of understanding the 'horror and disgust' which the military execution of Miss. Cavell will arouse throughout the civilised world.... They have killed the English nurse and by killing her they have unmeasurably deepened the stain of infamy that degrades them in the eyes of the whole world."

Lord Selbourne speaking at Shrewsbury on October 23rd 1915 said:-

"The killing of Miss. Cavell is the greatest crime committed in the name of Law since the Middle Ages. The spirit which animated the Germans who committed that crime was brutish. They have cast aside faith, honour, truth, mercy and pity and we have to decide whether such a power is to dominate the World."

The English Home Secretary, (Sir John Simon) was interviewed on the subject by a representative of the Associated Press of America. The New York correspondent of the London "Times" reported in the issue of that paper.

for October 25th the publication of the interview in the United States.
He wrote:-

"Sir John Simon in conversation to-day with a representative of the Associated Press of America in London referred to the killing of Miss Cavell as a 'horrible act of brutality' and said the case had an 'could have no parallel in Great Britain.'"

Many American papers commented on the execution. The "Boston Transcript" said:-

"The deed explains as Louvain and the Lusitania explained before it, why America hates and condemns German militarism."

The German Press and German statesmen when they realised the horror with which the execution had been received in the Allied and Neutral countries, sought to palliate it. An inspired message from Berlin was issued to the neutral press on October 25th 1915 explaining the execution. It began with words which are now used daily by the English Chief Secretary for Ireland, and will probably be used in the official English explanation of the more horrible murder of Ellen Quinn. The Berlin message began:-

"The foreign Press is discussing in an incorrect and exaggerated manner the execution of the English woman, Edith Cavell."

The message then gave an explanation of the execution similar to those now being given daily by Sir Hamar Greenwood in explaining away the excesses of the English armed forces in Ireland.

Herr Zimmerman, the German Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs went into a more detailed palliation of the execution in an interview with the Berlin representative of the Associated Press on October 25th 1915. The interviewer reported Herr Zimmerman as having said:-

"It is indeed hard that a woman has to be executed, but think what a State which is at war will come to if it allows to pass unnoticed a crime against the safety of its armies because it is committed by a woman. No law-book in the world, least of all those dealing with war regulations, makes such a differentiation, and the female sex has but one preference according to legal usage -- namely that women in a delicate condition may not be executed.... Once for all the activity of our enemies has been stopped and the sentence has been carried out to frighten those who might presume on their sex to take part in enterprises punishable with death."

Ellen Quinn was deliberately shot dead at Kiltartan, Co. Galway, by English constabulary on November 1st 1920. Ellen Quinn was aged 23 years, was married and was within two months of childbirth. When she was fired upon by English Constabulary she was holding in her arms a baby of nine months. There was no other person in the vicinity. There was no attack upon the English Constabulary. Ellen Quinn was fired upon deliberately and was mortally wounded in the abdomen. The following is the non-Republican Press account of this horrible execution:-

"The victim of the appalling occurrence is Mrs. Ellen Quinn, of Kiltattan, wife of a popular farmer, and daughter of Mr. M. Gilligan, Rahoon. She was standing by a stile in front of her house with her baby in her arms when a lorry of uniformed men passed by at a rapid rate. Suddenly there was a burst of fire and Mrs. Quinn was hit in the right groin, and a number of fowl in the yard were killed. Mrs. Quinn staggered to the door with her baby, which she handed to a servant, and she then collapsed in a pool of blood.

"Dr. J. Sandys, Gort, and Dr. Foley, Ardrahan, were quickly on the scene, and Surgeon O'Malley, Galway, was telegraphed for, but so great was the terror that he could not get a motor car to take him to Gort. Eventually he and Dr. Mahon travelled together in the latter's car, only to find that Mrs. Quinn had bled to death.

"Mrs. Quinn was in great agony for two hours before she died. She leaves three children, the eldest of whom is not yet 4 years of age. Her husband was in Gort at the time, and a messenger, who summoned a priest and doctor, acquainted him of the occurrence. Another messenger, going to Ardrahan for Dr. Foley, was wounded by a stray bullet.

Uniformed men passed into Gert subsequently firing shots about the place. When the lorry passed the house where Mrs. Quinn lay dying, the terror-stricken inhabitants fled the back way."

In the case of Miss. Edith Cavell the Rev. Mr. Cahar who administered to her immediately before the execution gave the details of that tragedy. Mrs. Ellen Quinn was attended by Rev. John Considine of Gert. This is his account of her death:-

"I have heard of Turkish atrocities," he said, "I have read of the death of Joan of Arc, I have read of the suffering of Nurse Cavell, and as I read those I often felt my blood boil, and I often prayed that the good God would change the hearts of the perpetrators, but little did I then dream that I should witness a tragedy more cruel than any of those things, and that here in our own little peaceful parish. My God! it is awful!" At about 3 p.m., Fr. Considine added, Malachy Quinn, weeping bitterly, called for him, and said he had just heard that his wife had been shot. Father Considine procured a motor car and hurried to the scene. At the gateway there was a large pool of blood on the roadside. About 5 yards away in the yard, there was another pool, and the porch leading to the kitchen was actually covered with blood. In a room was the poor woman, lying on her back, with blood oozing out through her clothes.

"Oh, Father John," she said, 'I have been shot.' 'Shot by whom?' 'By police,' she answered. She added that she saw them in two lorries, and that the shot came from the first lorry. At this point she became weaker and he put no further questions to her. After a few moments she rallied, looked at him, clasped his hand and exclaimed, 'Father John, will you do something for me?'

"I tried to console her as best I could," said Fr. Considine, "and immediately administered the Last Sacraments. When I had finished she whispered to me: 'Bring me Malachy, (her husband). Bring him to me. I hear him crying. I have something to tell him.' "I did so," said Fr. Considine. "What a scene. Then she became weak. He fainted off. Gradually she became worse...."

It seems the poor woman, whom, I am informed, was within two months of her confinement, was sitting on the wall outside her house, holding her nine month old child in her arms, when the lorry passed from which the fatal shot was fired. The bullet pierced the stomach. The child fell from her arms. She managed to crawl over the wall, which was bloodstained, into the yard, where she lay for some time, and then crawled to the porch to tell her little servant girl that she had been shot. 'Take in the little children,' she said. From 5 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. she lingered on in pain. Occasionally she would clasp my hand, pull me towards her, and say: 'I am done; I am done.' "At 10.30 her condition became worse, and we knelt by her bedside to recite the Rosary and prayers for the dying. She tried to join, but she was too weak. At 10.45 the little children, who were playing as if nothing had occurred, began to cry, and with them the crowded house burst into tears; and as I read the last prayer of the Ritual she looked around, then closed her eyes, and died."

Only three of the important London papers mention the murder of Ellen Quinn. Only one states that she was shot by English Constabulary. One of the two others does not mention who fired the shots. The third leaves the outrage to be attributed to Sinn Fein.

On November 3rd the murder was brought to the notice of Sir Hamar Greenwood, English Chief Secretary for Ireland. He refused to accept as evidence the statement publicly made that the murder had occurred and ignored the occurrence. It will be remembered that the Berlin message explaining away the execution of Nurse Cavell began with the words:-

"The foreign Press is discussing in an incorrect and exaggerated manner the execution of the English woman, Nurse Cavell."

And it will also be remembered that Herr Zimmerman excluded from those who should pay the death penalty for war treason:-

"Women in a delicate condition."

"Once for all" Herr Zimmerman said as Sir Hamar Greenwood impliedly now says, "the activity of our enemies has been stopped and the sentence has been carried out to frighten those who might presume on their sex."

E.N.D.

ONE DAY'S RESTORATION OF CRIME.

The non-Republican Press of Ireland for this date reports the following acts of the English Military and Constabulary in Ireland:-

The sacking of the town of Tralee, (Co. Kerry), population 10,300. Damage estimated at £750,000.
The sacking of the town of Granard, (Co. Longford) population 1,550. Damage estimated at £250,000.
The partial sacking of the town of Ballymote, (Co. Sligo), population 950. No estimate of damage.
Looting and sabotage in Dublin City and Edgeworthstown, (Co. Longford).
The wounding of Mr. McCoey of Abbeysrule, (Co. Longford), and Messrs. John Gallagher and Charles Foley, Inchicore, (Co. Dublin).

OFFICIAL LIES FORGEED BY MORE OFFICIAL LIES.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT DISCOVERS ITS OWN SEDITIOUS DOCUMENTS.

The English Government endeavours to impose its rule on the Irish people against the will of that people. The English Government in everything that it undertakes justifies its actions by some high moral motive. To do this in the case of Ireland it has to misrepresent the situation in Ireland. It does this by supplying false official statements to the Press, by false statements on the public platform and by false official utterances in the English Parliament.

Owing, however, to the fact that many Press correspondents visit Ireland the constant repetition of false statements has resulted, not so much in misrepresenting the situation in Ireland as in creating general suspicion as to the accuracy of English official statements. Therefore, in order to strengthen its false statements and give them a verisimilitude the English Government now produces Republican documents which it claims to have intercepted. In some cases these documents have actually been intercepted. They are, however, quoted only in part and sentences in them are by this means given a connotation which a complete quotation of the documents would prove them not to have. But in many other cases no such Republican documents have been intercepted at all. They are simply invented. Their invention is, however, sometimes an elaborate process as in the case mentioned below of a letter forwarded to Mr. Michael Collins from Philadelphia, U.S.A.

The production of these intercepted documents synchronises with a pressing necessity of the English Government to explain away certain atrocious acts of its agents in Ireland, or to provide justification for an intensification of its repressive measures in that country. Two outstanding examples of the recent use of alleged "intercepted" letters are these:-

On Wednesday, October 20th, Sir Hamar Greenwood, English Chief Secretary for Ireland, produced in the English House of Commons a letter from one member of the Irish Republican Army to another, which he alleged had been "intercepted" by the English Military Authorities in Ireland. One of the phrases in this intercepted letter was: "E. O'Dwyer is resigning because there is too much fight." This letter was produced on the same day as that on which the news was published that at Ballyvaughan, Co. Tipperary, two brothers, Frank and Edward O'Dwyer, had been dragged from their beds by officers of the English Army Intelligence Staff and murdered in the presence of their mother and sisters. English propaganda has since used this "intercepted" letter as proof that the O'Dwyer brothers were murdered, not by officers of the English Intelligence Staff but by members of the Irish Republican Army. Dublin Castle issued an official statement that "Edward Dwyer was Adjutant of A Company, 1st Battalion, 3rd Tipperary Brigade, I.R.A. Francis Dwyer, his brother, was Captain of F. Company in the same

friends and relations," and says, "In view of the letter it is possible these men were suspected of dangerous peevishness by their accomplices and were murdered by them." It is false that Edward Dwyer and Francis Dwyer were officers in the Irish Republican Army. They were not. It is false that they were murdered by members of the Irish Republican Army. They were murdered by English officers of the Intelligence Staff who believed them to be, what Dublin Castle officially states they were, officers of the Republican Army.

On October 21st a letter was posted in Philadelphia, U.S.A. addressed to:-
"Mr. Michael Collins, Minister of Finance, Dail Binn, Dublin, Ireland."
The official American post-mark on the envelope is very clear. It reads:-
"Philadelphia, Pa. I. Oct. 21 1920 12.50 p.m." The letter was delivered by the English Postal authorities to Mr. Collins, at the Mansion House, Dublin, on Nov. 2nd. The letter in the envelope was as follows:-

"Phila. Pa. October 2nd 1920.

Mr. M. Collins.

A Chere,

On or about October 15th fifty Men will sail and about the 20th I will try to get another 100 under way. All these boys will be well stocked with amm. for 36s. You arrange that these men get good quarters as they are all to fulfil the rank of Officers. A large shipment of Amm. and Rs. have already been sent on the Moore MacGormick line. All the principal Eastern cities are now being covered and we expect to have at least 2000 men shipped in this way by Nov. 1st. The order of Springfields should be in Derry by this time. Best wishes for the big drive.

An ceas! The Sagam,
Shawn O'Fég."

The letter is, of course, a concoction. It has been concocted with a view to its being used by English press agencies in various parts of the world. For this reason information of a kind which no sane person would send through the ordinary post, or if compelled so to send it, would not have transmitted it otherwise than in code, appears in the letter in all the undisguised frankness necessary to its use as propaganda among ignorant people. Irish phrases appear in the letter which are illiterate, meaningless and ungrammatical -- just such phrases as English officials would concoct in order to give such a letter the semblance of authenticity. It will also be noticed that though the letter purports to be written on Oct. 2nd and refers to certain events due to occur on Oct. 15th, it was not posted until Oct. 21st. But the objects with which this letter was safely transmitted by the English postal authority to Mr. Michael Collins are not much in doubt. The letter was concocted with those very definite objects:-

- (a) To provide Sir Hamar Greenwood with a new excuse for failing to break up the "small body of assassins" in Ireland. That English Minister can now at the right moment produce this letter in the English House of Commons and say:- "It is true as I have repeatedly told the House that we have the murder-gang 'on the run,' but we have intercepted a letter 'from one well-known assassin to another' " (the phrase Sir Hamar Greenwood used in connection with the "intercepted" letter concerning "E.O'Dwyer") "which discloses that thousands of assassins have come from America to Ireland during the last two weeks."
- (b) To provide English propaganda in the United States with false information that the Irish loan collected in America is being used for the purchase and shipment to Ireland of arms and ammunition, and men to use them.
- (c) To provide the English Government with a plea on which to interfere with the direct trade between Ireland and America which is now being carried on by the Moore MacGormick Line mentioned in the letter.
- (d) To provide the English Government with spectacular propaganda in the United States in which the Dail Bireann Ministry will be represented as working in connection with Bolsheviki, Anarchists, etc., in America. (The English Government is already "confidentially" informing certain influential persons that it has "information" in its possession that bar-tenders from New York and such cities whose occupation makes them notorious revolver-men, have come over to Ireland.)

This letter has been sent to Mr. Collins on the instructions of agents of the English Government and in collusion with the English Executive in Ireland. The letter was not held up in the post and confiscated as every other letter (with the exception of threatening letters) addressed to Mr. Collins has been for many months past. No doubt the agents of the English Government have sufficient ingenuity to supply English Ministers with any similar documents needed to "prove" whatever statements these Ministers find it opportune to make. END

THE FAILURE OF INTENSIFIED MILITARY COERCION IN IRELAND.

English Cabinet Ministers' Pretence That Their Regime is Being Successful.

On August 9th 1920 the English Parliament passed into legislation an Act called the Restoration of Order in Ireland Act. This Act demolished what little still remained of the English Civil Government in Ireland and virtually transferred all power of Government to the English Military and Constabulary commanders. The object of the Act was to make the Irish "law abiding," and to prevent disorder in Ireland. Every activity in support of the National Movement in Ireland was made a criminal offence by the Act. The English troops and "police" in Ireland accepted the Act as empowering them to "remove" the leaders and prominent supporters of that Movement in whichever manner seemed to them best. To enable them to carry out this "removal" without hindrance they were given power to declare Coroners Inquests illegal. The only tribunal to which English soldiers and "police" had to answer for the murder of Irish citizens was a Court of their own officers -- officers who themselves originate the majority of the military and police outrages in Ireland. Many of the members of the English Cabinet have claimed that the operation of the Restoration of Order in Ireland Act has been successful.

Mr. Lloyd George, Prime Minister of England, speaking on October 9th said:-

"It is essential that in the interests of Ireland that gang (the Republican Movement) should be broken up and unless I am mistaken we shall do it."

Mr. Winston Churchill, English Secretary for War speaking on October 16th said:-

"We are going to break up this murder gang (Mr. Churchill's synonym for the Republican Movement) and it will be broken up absolutely and utterly as sure as the sun will rise to-morrow morning."

Sir Hamar Greenwood, English Chief Secretary for Ireland speaking in the English House of Commons on October 20th said:-

"I can assure the House that things are growing better. The statistics of outrages for the week ending the (Oct.) 16th show a great decline in the total amount of crime throughout the country. Every week furnishes satisfactory evidence that the number of persons actually engaged in lawlessness has considerably decreased."

(Parliamentary Debates Vol. 133. No. 121. Col. 953.)

The English Chief Secretary speaking five days later also in the House of Commons said:-

"The policy of the Government has succeeded and succeeded rapidly. The total number of outrages has rapidly decreased."

(Parliamentary Debates Vol. 133. No. 124. Col. 1509.)

Earl Curzon of Kedleston, (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) in the English House of Lords on October 20th 1920 said:-

"I believe it (the conflict with the Republican Movement) is a battle in which from day to day we are gaining ground. There is a steady decrease of lawlessness in Ireland. The noble and learned Lord, Lord Buckmaster, said that coercion had been a failure and that as coercion intensified the murder increased. I do not think he can be aware of the results of the Act which your Lordships passed.... I speak of the Restoration of Order Act which you passed in the August of the present year."

(Parliamentary Debates, Vol. 42. No. 82. Col. 46.)

The facts are far otherwise than these statements represent them to be. As has happened in every similar epoch in Irish history, the more violent the attack upon the Irish Nation, the more violently do the Irish people offer resistance to it.

The following tables give a detailed contrast between the twelve weeks which preceded the passing of the Act and the twelve weeks after it had become law. In addition the week ending November 6th is separately considered. It will be seen from these tables that in the twelve weeks from May 22nd to August 7th there were SIXTY-SIX attacks on parties of English military and "police." In the twelve weeks from August 16th to October 30th there were NINETY-EIGHT such attacks. And in the one week ending November 6th the number of these attacks was greater than at any previous period, totalling TWENTY-EIGHT. The number of English "police" and military killed in the twelve weeks prior to the passing of the Act was TWENTY-SIX. In the twelve weeks since the Act became law the number of English "police" and military killed has been almost three times as great, the total being SEVENTY-ONE. In the one week ending November 6th the "police" and military killed numbered TEN and those wounded numbered THIRTY-ONE. This represents an increase of over 77 per cent in police and military casualties. Yet the casualties inflicted by the "police" and military on the members of the Republican Army who attacked them has increased only from a total of FIFTY-SEVEN to a total of SEVENTY (including casualties for week ending November 6th) or an increase of 23 per cent. On the other hand the wild lawlessness of the English military and "police" has enormously increased. "The total number of outrages has rapidly decreased" Sir Hamar Greenwood informed the English House of Commons on October 25th. Again the facts are far otherwise. In the twelve weeks prior to the passing of the Restoration of Order in Ireland Act, English military and police in Ireland murdered EIGHTEEN unarmed and inoffensive Irish men and women, none of whom was engaged in any conflict with them. From August 7th to October 30th the English police and military in Ireland murdered FIFTY-SIX unarmed and inoffensive Irish men and women, none of whom was engaged in any conflict with them, and in the one week ending November 6th the total number of murders committed by agents of the English Crown is actually half the whole number committed in the twelve weeks before the Act was passed. The sackings of towns and villages, the shooting-up of districts, the burnings of farmhouses and crops by the English military and "police" shows as marked an increase. In the twelve weeks May 22nd to August 7th there were THIRTY-EIGHT such acts committed in Ireland. From August 7th to October 30th ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT towns and villages have been completely or partially sacked or "shot-up," and in the one week ending November 6th the number of sackings committed by the English armed forces is THIRTY-TWO — only six less than the total for the whole period of twelve weeks prior to the passing of the Act.

The tables which follow indicate the measure of success which has accompanied the operation of the "Restoration of Order" in Ireland:-

ATTACKS ON POLICE AND MILITARY.

| Week Ending:- | MAY | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL |
|----------------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|-----|-------|
| | 22nd | 29th | 5th | 12th | 19th | 26th | 3rd | 10th | 17th | 24th | 31st | 7th | |
| No. of Attacks | 1 | 3 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 66 |

| Week Ending:- | AUGUST | | | | SEPTEMBER | | | | OCTOBER | | | TOTAL | |
|----------------|--------|------|------|-----|-----------|------|------|-----|---------|------|------|-------|------|
| | 14th | 21st | 28th | 4th | 11th | 18th | 25th | 2nd | 9th | 16th | 23rd | | 30th |
| No. of Attacks | 6 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 98 |

ONE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 6th : 28 ATTACKS.

POLICE AND MILITARY KILLED AND WOUNDED.

| | MAY. | | JUNE. | | | | JULY. | | | | AUG. | TOTAL. | |
|---------------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|--------|----|
| Week Ending:- | 22nd | 29th | 5th | 12th | 19th | 26th | 3rd | 10th | 17th | 24th | 31st | 7th | |
| Killed:- | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 27 | 83 |
| Wounded:- | - | 6 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 12 | 14 | 27 | |

| | AUGUST. | | | SEPTEMBER. | | | | OCTOBER. | | | | TOTAL. | |
|---------------|---------|------|------|------------|------|------|------|----------|-----|------|------|--------|----|
| Week Ending:- | 14th | 21st | 28th | 4th | 11th | 18th | 25th | 2nd | 9th | 16th | 23rd | 30th | |
| Killed:- | 1 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 12 | 71 |
| Wounded:- | 2 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 5 | - | 6 | 5 | 15 | 12 | 10 | 83 |

ONE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 6th:- 10 KILLED 31 WOUNDED.

MEMBERS OF REPUBLICAN ARMY KILLED AND WOUNDED.

| | MAY. | | JUNE. | | | | JULY. | | | | AUG. | TOTAL. | |
|---------------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|--------|----|
| Week Ending:- | 22nd | 29th | 5th | 12th | 19th | 26th | 3rd | 10th | 17th | 24th | 31st | 7th | |
| Killed :- | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| Wounded:- | - | - | 10 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | - | 3 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 48 |

| | AUGUST. | | | SEPTEMBER. | | | | OCTOBER. | | | | TOTAL. | |
|---------------|---------|------|------|------------|------|------|------|----------|-----|------|------|--------|----|
| Week Ending:- | 14th | 21st | 28th | 4th | 11th | 18th | 25th | 2nd | 9th | 16th | 23rd | 30th | |
| Killed :- | 4 | - | 2 | 4 | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | - | - | 22 |
| Wounded:- | 7 | 7 | 3 | 6 | - | 5 | 1 | 9 | 4 | - | 2 | 1 | 45 |

ONE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 6th:- 3 KILLED 5 WOUNDED 0

UNARMED CIVILIANS MURDERED BY POLICE OR MILITARY.

| | MAY. | | JUNE. | | | | JULY. | | | | AUG. | TOTAL. | |
|---------------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|--------|----|
| Week Ending:- | 22nd | 29th | 5th | 12th | 19th | 26th | 3rd | 10th | 17th | 24th | 31st | 7th | |
| | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 4 | - | 6 | 4 | - | - | 18 |

| | AUGUST. | | | SEPTEMBER. | | | | OCTOBER. | | | | TOTAL. | |
|---------------|---------|------|------|------------|------|------|------|----------|-----|------|------|--------|----|
| Week Ending:- | 14th | 21st | 28th | 4th | 11th | 18th | 25th | 2nd | 9th | 16th | 23rd | 30th | |
| | 3 | 5 | 3 | - | 5 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 56 |

ONE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 6th ... 9

VILLAGES AND TOWNS SACKED, "SHOT-UP" OR PARTIALLY BURNED BY MILITARY AND POLICE.

| | MAY. | | JUNE. | | | | JULY. | | | | AUG. | TOTAL. | |
|---------------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|--------|----|
| Week Ending:- | 22nd | 29th | 5th | 12th | 19th | 26th | 3rd | 10th | 17th | 24th | 31st | 7th | |
| | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 3 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 58 |

| | AUGUST. | | | SEPTEMBER. | | | | OCTOBER. | | | | TOTAL. | |
|---------------|---------|------|------|------------|------|------|------|----------|-----|------|------|--------|-----|
| Week Ending:- | 14th | 21st | 28th | 4th | 11th | 18th | 25th | 2nd | 9th | 16th | 23rd | 30th | |
| | 5 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 24 | 21 | 4 | 29 | 19 | 138 |

TOTAL FOR ONE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 6th : 32.

A WEEK-END'S RESTORATION OF ORDER.

The non-Republican Press in Ireland of Saturday, Nov. 6th, Monday, Nov. 7th and Tuesday, Nov. 8th, report the following acts of the English military and constabulary in Ireland:-

Five Murders : of these unarmed men : John O'Brien & Thomas O'Brien of Nenagh, Co. Tipperary; William Mulcahy, Cork City; J. Maguire, Ardfert, Co. Kerry; Archer, Causeway, Co. Kerry.

Backings, lootings and abotage at Nenagh, (Co. Tipperary), Athlone (Co. Westmeath), Roscommon, (Co. Roscommon), Derry City, Youghal, (Co. Cork) Cork City, Ballyduff, (Co. Kerry), Garvagh, (Co. Leitrim), Athenry, (Co. Galway.)

Wounding and assaults in the Counties of Kerry, Westmeath, Dublin, Cork, and in Derry City.

FOR THE ALIENMENT OF THE BLACK AND TANS.

AN OFFICIAL ENGLISH PUBLICATION WHICH INCITES TO MURDER AND OUTRAGE.

The English officials at Dublin Castle stated two months ago to a representative of the "Manchester Guardian" that "The Weekly Summary" was an official publication for the "amusement" of the Royal Irish Constabulary, particularly for that section of it known as the "Black & Tans." The "Weekly Summary" is published every Friday. The English Executive in Ireland contributes £25 a week to the cost of its production. Each week the "Weekly Summary" is sent "On His Majesty's Service" to the English Constabulary Barracks in Ireland. The first number appeared on Friday, August 13th -- four days after the passing of the Restoration of Order in Ireland Act. The contents of this "Weekly Summary" are almost exclusively made up of quotations from the English Press. The quotations are carefully selected, are published without comment and under captions which in all cases approve of the paragraphs quoted.

This official publication of the English Government is issued with the deliberate intention of inciting the English Armed forces in Ireland to acts of outrage and violence against the Irish people. No. 12 Volume 1 has come into possession of the Republican Government. It is dated:-

"Dublin, Friday, October 29th, 1920."

Each of its four pages is filled with hatred of the Sinn Fein Movement and with perfectly undisguised incitements to murder and outrage. The contents of the twelve columns of this issue of "The Weekly Summary" may be examined serialim:-

Col. 1. Page 1. contains three leading articles. The first is headed:- "The Mistake of the Murder Gang," and deals with the increase in the effective strength of the R.I.C. It ends with the words:- "The hope of the Murder Gang is vain. The Poison Propaganda has failed." The second is headed "The Wrong Road," and begins and ends with the phrase "The Appeal of Sinn Fein to-day is an appeal of force." The third bears the title: "Sinn Fein and the Soul of Ireland." It contains these sentences:-

"Can any individual Irishman say that Sinn Fein has benefited him -- that is any Irishman who is not -- nor has been -- a paid assassin of the Murder Gang?.... Sinn Fein -- it is stated -- has resurrected the soul of Ireland. If that be true, Ireland has no call to give thanks for such a 'resurrection.'"

Col. 2. Page 1. is an article called "The First Reprisal." In it these words occur:-

"England's steadfast refusal to grant Ireland a Republic, for reasons which must appeal to all sane-thinking people as incontrovertible, has launched Ireland on a career of crime and murder. 'Russia succeeded in overthrowing a detested Government by the same methods -- why should not we succeed? Our youth have suffered but little from the effects of the world's war. England has bled and is suffering from the nausea of continuous fighting. Now is our opportunity, now the time to employ the methods of the Invincibles, the Kelly Maguires, the Fenians and the Bolsheviks. Let us murder' shout the Republican Volunteers, 'England will capitulate and we shall escape the war's taxation as we have escaped its hardships.' And the murder campaign commenced."

Col. 3. Page 1. is an article headed: "Political Misunderstandings." It criticises Sinn Fein for its non-attendance at Westminster. It says:-

"It is this refusal of Sinn Fein to accept the facilities of the freest and oldest constitutional assembly in the world -- that so damages its case in the eyes of constitutionalists everywhere. It is difficult to understand -- still less to sympathise with -- a party which refuses the forms of representative Government but prefers to expend its energies in supporting gun-men and a policy of police murder."

In the same column occurs the sentence:-

"If they (the Sinn Feiners) appeal by force they will be crushed by greater force."

Page 2. Col. 1 is a letter signed "An Irish Catholic," and is headed, "Who do the Murders." Among other things the letter says:-

"Many a crime has been attributed to the R.I.C. or the soldiers which was really committed by Sinn Fein.... The Lord Mayor of Cork, (Ald. MacCurtain) was murdered by order of Sinn Fein because though he was himself a Sinn Feiner he opposed the campaign of murder and terrorism which is directed from Cork.... There was no 'mistake' in the murder of Lynch. The uniformed Sinn Feiners who murdered him did not shoot the wrong man. Poor Lynch knew he was a marked man but he could not get out of the country."

(Note: The value of the statement that Ald. MacCurtain was murdered by Sinn Feiners may be judged from the additional statement that "Poor Lynch" was also "murdered by Sinn Feiners." The Lynch referred to is the same Lynch who Dublin Castle itself stated on September, the 22nd was shot by its Secret Service Agents because he resisted arrest at the Royal Exchange Hotel, Dublin.)

The letter comments on the hunger strike of Alderman Terence MacSwiney of which it offers this explanation:-

"Sinn Fein is responsible for MacSwiney's suicide. He has made appeals to them to be released from his oath of obedience so far as to be allowed to take food. Sinn Fein has ignored his appeals.... If he broke his oath and took food he would certainly be shot by his confederates, but there would be no halo of 'martyrdom' about that. The man is to be pitied though he has no one to thank but his accomplices for his present condition, and it is his own doing entirely that he joined a gang of murderers and criminals."

On two other points the letter gives the Royal Irish Constabulary inside information about Sinn Fein. It discloses for the first time the truth about the sacking of Thurles by Constabulary on January 20th:-

"Sinn Feiners in police uniforms went about the town firing into the houses of their friends (after duly giving them notice) two hours after all the police had returned to barracks, in order to provide a good supply of broken glass for the edification of the Labour Deputation which was coming to Thurles."

And for the Catholic members of the Royal Irish Constabulary who are evidently suspected of a possible inclination towards the National movement this inside information is provided:-

"Sinn Fein is using the Catholic clergy as its tools but it is decidedly anti-Christian. I have heard Sinn Feiners give blasphemous travesties of the Mass. This is not surprising. For years many of the Catholic clergy have degraded the Mass into a political instrument."

Col. 2. Page 2 is a series of personal descriptions of men "wanted." It is headed "Gun-men on the run -- The notorious Michael Collins." Mr. Collins is Member of Parliament for South Cork & is Minister of Finance in the Republican Cabinet.

Col. 3. Page 3 contains the principal incitement to promiscuous murder which appears in this issue. Under the heading "How Lincoln Suppressed Rebellion" the proclamation of the Federal General Paine, who commanded in Western Kentucky during the American Civil War, is produced. These sentences appear in italics in the official organ published for the "amusement" of the "Black and Tans":-

"I will teach you that, having encouraged this rebellion, having comforted and aided your country's enemies, you must -- ay, you shall, reap a traitor's reward.... A loyal citizen is the only one left with rights at this time... I shall shoot every guerilla taken in my district; and if your southern brethren retaliate by shooting a Federal soldier, I will walk out five of your rich bankers, brokers and cotton-men and make you kneel down and shoot them. I will do it, so help me God."

Col. 1 page 3 is headed "The Murder Gang's Discipline -- A Tipperary Tragedy." It is an attempt to prove that Edward and Frank Dwyer of Ballydavid, Tipperary, who were taken from their beds by English officers and murdered in cold blood were shot dead by Sinn Feiners. The object of this effort to prove that Ald. MacCurtain, John Aloysius Lynch and the brothers Dwyer were murdered by Sinn Feiners is obviously to encourage the readers of the "Weekly Summary" to "keep up the pressure" and an official excuse will always be found for them.

Col. 2 page 3 is a series of short paragraphs under these headings:- "Shiners Flee." "Sinn Fein Kill-joys -- Murder Permitted; Dancing Forbidden." "The Situation Improving -- Murder Gang: Marked Men" "Murder Gang Make War on Shipping."

Col. 3 Page 3 puts an end to the doubts as to the composition of the "Anti-Sinn Fein Society." In this official organ the decisions of the Cork and Lisburn Branches of this Society are reproduced in full. The decisions published in this column are:-

"If in future any member of His Majesty's Forces be murdered, two members of the Sinn Fein Party in the County of Cork will be killed. And in the event of a member of the Sinn Fein Party not being available three sympathisers will be killed. This will apply equally to laity and clergy of all denominations. In the event of a Member of His Majesty's Forces being wounded or an attempt made to wound him, one member of the Sinn Fein Party will be killed, or if a member of the Sinn Fein Party is not available, two sympathisers will be killed."

and
"A fair warning to Sinn Feiners and sympathisers: Lisburn will claim not an eye for an eye but three or more lives for either the murder of or injury to any local member of the Royal Irish Constabulary or Auxiliary Forces."

The recent debates in the English House of Commons receive a notice of exactly seventeen lines. The notice is headed "House of Commons & Reprisals -- Free Hand till Murder Gang is Crushed."

On Page 4 Col. 1 the recent debates in the English House of Lords are reported in seven lines. The report consists of the following quotation from Lord Curson's speech:-

"LORD CURSON & THE MURDER GANG."

The noble Lord described the Sinn Fein operations and said it was not rebellion by rising or freedom by fighting; it was revolution by murder. It was an attempt to paralyse Government; to destroy the agents of law and order in the country and bring the British Empire, if they could do so, to the ground."

Col. 2. Page 4 contains a paragraph declaring that for a long time the Irish Republican Army had ignored all the laws of war while the English Army were allowed to fire only in self-defence. The paragraph ends:-

"At last the time comes when the fettered army decides in its own defence to free its hands. Reprisals are the inevitable result."

Col. 3. Page 4 is a selection of hate-propaganda under the heading:- "Atrocities of the Murder Gang."

These are the contents of one issue of "The Weekly Summary" an official publication of the English Executive in Ireland which is circulated "On His Majesty's Service" to English constabulary barracks and depots in Ireland. "The Weekly Summary" was established in Aug. 1920. The amazing increase in the excesses of the English constabulary & military since that date is at least partially explained by the incitements officially made in this vile governmental publication.

ONE DAY'S RESTORATION OF ORDER.

The non-Republican Press in Ireland of this date reports the following acts of the English military and constabulary in Ireland:-

Two Murders of unarmed men: John Cantillon, Ardfert, Co. Kerry and Hl. Brocman, Castleisland, Co. Kerry. (An official English military report states that these men attacked a police patrol and were shot. The statement is false. The two men were walking along the road when they were shot down without challenge or warning.)

Flogging of Mr. J. Brennan, District Councillor, Kiltgerrin, Co. Galway, who was taken from his bed, stripped naked and flogged by English constabulary.

Flogging of Mr. McDermott, drapers assistant, at Miltown, Co. Galway, who was taken from his bed and flogged with leatherthongs by English constabulary.

Assault on Rev. J. Fallon, Parish Priest at Clontuskert, Co. Galway, who was taken from his bed and beaten by English Constabulary.

Assault on Mr. Francis Eades of Miltown, Co. Galway, who was held in his bed and beaten in the face by English constabulary.

Assaults on Messrs. Hayes, Skehall, Cunningham and Healy of Peterswell, Co. Galway, who were tortured by English constabulary.

Robbery of £60 from an old man named Martin Carty who was held up and robbed by English constabulary.

THE PERVERSITY OF THE IRISH PEOPLE.

They Cannot Appreciate the High Standard of Conduct of British War Heroes.

Sir Henar Greenwood speaking in the English House of Commons on October 20th defended the English forces in Ireland against the charges of indiscipline and lawlessness brought against them by many members of the English House. He said:-

"Let me deal with these forces of the Crown. What are these forces of the Crown that are condemned for lawlessness? We have the Army under the distinguished Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Nevil Macready. Nearly every officer of that Army wears badges of valour and of courage in the late war. There are tens of thousands of them, a large percentage, men who have served in the late war, all of them represented a higher standard of education and I think of conduct than has ever been seen before in the history of the British Isles."

The following is a copy of a report forwarded to Dublin Castle on November 1st, by the Superintendent of the "D" Division of the Dublin Metropolitan Police:-

"Bridewell Station.

D. Division.
1st November 1920.

Three men enter 157 N.C. Road & fire shots.

I beg to report that at 1.40 a.m. 1st Inst. Const. Lordan 218 D. 'phoned to Bridewell Stn., from Manor St. Barracks stating that a short time previously a woman who declined to give her name, called at the barracks and told the Const. that there was some trouble in N.C. Road.

On receipt of the message Consts. 45 and 129 were sent at once to the place and soon afterwards Sgt. Sullivan and I went there, and after patrolling the road saw light in the house 157. N.C. Road.

On making inquiries there we were informed by Miss. Kate Murphy that at about 12.30 a.m. while in bed she heard a knock at the back door and on coming downstairs asked, who was there. "We are Black-and-Tans" She opened the door and three men in civilian garb entered, each holding a revolver in his hand. On asking what they wanted one replied "To come for arms" and on being told that there were none in the house one of them entered the drawing-room and got into handgrips with Miss. Murphy; in the struggle both fell. He asked her to surrender and he would give her the revolver. At the same time a shot went off, she believed accidentally, the bullet penetrating the wall separating room from hall. She then ran out by front door for the police, when leaving a shot was fired after her.

Tareca McShane, sister, who was in the house at the time stated that after the three men were admitted she left by back door and went to Manor Street barracks for assistance. A shot was also fired after her. Mary Dolan, house-keeper, corroborated above statements.

Both Mrs. McShane and her sister describe the men as being like military officers & heavily under the influence of drink. They would know them again. Consts. Roidy 48 D. & Gardo, 68 D. who were on duty at Sergt. Sullivan's about 500 yards away, state that at about 12.30 a.m. they heard shots being fired in the direction of Blackhorse Lane. Some of the bullets whizzing past them. Believing that they were being fired by the Military at Marlboro Barracks they went towards the barracks, and on their way they heard a woman shouting and screaming "murder." Outside Marlboro Gate they met a party of Military with Lieut. Clarke, 15th Hussars. He enquired about the shots. The Consts. then told him about the woman screaming at N.C. Road, and asked them to accompany them there. In starting from the Gate a man dressed in civilian garb was seen approaching, he was halted by the sentry, and searched, and in his possession was found a Webley service revolver and 21 rounds of ammunition. In the revolver were five spent and one live cartridge. He was brought into the Guardroom. On coming along Blackhorse Lane another man was halted by Military, and searched, he had a service revolver with four spent cartridges in it. He was also placed in the Guardroom.

The Consts. who were still accompanied by the party of Military soon afterwards met Miss. Kate Murphy who made a similar statement to the one made by me, and she accompanied her back to the house.

On the footway outside the house Const. Gardo picked up two spent revolver cartridges. They then returned to Marlboro Barracks and asked Lieut. Clarke the names of the men detained in the Guardroom. He said that they were officers belonging to the 15th Hussars, Marlboro Barracks, but would not disclose their names. In the meantime he interviewed the Adjutant who requested that the matter would be kept confidential, and would make further enquiries and report to the Police in the morning.

Ptes. Simpson and Wills who were sentry duty at Marlboro Barracks Gate stated that at about 12 mid-night they saw four men in civilian clothes leaving the barracks and soon afterwards heard reports of shots being fired. A part of Military under Lieut. Clarke turned out; and this was the party who, with the Consts. stopped and searched the two men mentioned, and accompanied them to 157 N.C. Road.

On examination of the premises I found a bullet mark in the wall of the drawingroom, about two feet from the floor, and on the footway outside the Gate I found three empty revolver cartridge cases. The three ladies already mentioned seemed to be much agitated and excited by their experience, especially as the house had been fired into on the morning 26th ult. as already reported.

I with the Sergt. and a number of police searched the locality, but found no trace of any other person about, as the Military were reticent about the persons they had in custody in the Guardroom I was unable to interview them or to get information as to who they were.

(Sgd). M. Plunkett, Stn. Sgt.
George Willoughby, SUPERINTENDENT.

Submitted,
Chief Commissioner,

1/11/20.

LATER.

....., Major Pratt, 5th Armoured Car Co. Marlboro Barracks informed me

me that he had four Officers in custody over the affair -- Lieuts. Mackil, Templeton, Sinclair, Popplewell, same Company, and that he was investigating the case with a view to having them dealt with from a disciplinary point of view, and would look up the Constables and Ladies as witnesses.

* He said that their account was that they had left the barracks to go to see the crowds at Mountjoy Prison, and that they were fired on when passing this house and entered it. One had a slight wound on the knee and the wrist, his wristlet watch being damaged.

(Sgd). George Willoughby,
SUPERINTENDENT."

* It is interesting to note that the account which the valorous and courageous officers themselves give of their conduct is similar to scores of official answers given in the English House of Commons by the English Chief Secretary when called upon to explain acts of outrage by English constabulary and military in Ireland. The police report quoted above proves their explanation to be false. The four officers left Marlboro Barracks at about midnight. At that hour no civilians are allowed out of doors in Dublin. There were, therefore, no "crowds at Mountjoy Prison." Secondly there were no men in the house which they entered and from which they pretend they were fired upon.

ONE DAY'S RESTORATION OF ORDER.

The non-Republican Press of Ireland for this date reports the following acts of the English military and constabulary in Ireland:-

Murder of a fifteen year old girl named O'Connell, shot dead by constabulary at Ardfert, Co. Kerry.
Assassination of Mr. Christopher Lucy at Ballyvourney, Co. Cork.

Farmhouses and crops burned over a wide area in Co. Kerry, by constabulary.

The Offices and Works of the "Leitrim Observer" at Carrick-on-Shannon raided and completely wrecked by constabulary. Other buildings in the town were fired into.

Destruction of Shannon Vale Co-operative Creamery, Ballycuff, Co. Kerry.

Indiscriminate firing in Thurles, Co. Tipperary.

THE "TAINTED SOURCE" SERIES, -- NO. 1.

THE TRUTH ABOUT IRELAND ACCORDING TO SIR HAMAR GREENWOOD.

In recent debates in the English House of Commons members of the English Cabinet when faced with any specific accusation of lawlessness against English military and constabulary in Ireland avoided discussion of the specified instance by alleging that the only evidence of it came from a "tainted source." Sir Hamar Greenwood defined this "tainted source" as "the highly organised Propaganda Department connected with the Irish Republican Movement." As against the statements which come from this "tainted source" Sir Hamar Greenwood, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Winston Churchill, Earl Curzon of Kedleston and other Cabinet Ministers profess to give the real facts about Ireland. In the following some of the recent "facts" given by Sir Hamar Greenwood are examined.

Sir Hamar Greenwood speaking on October 20th in the English House of Commons on the destruction of creameries in Ireland said:-

"I have never seen a tittle of evidence to prove that the servants of the Crown have destroyed these creameries."

(Parliamentary Debates, Vol. 133, No. 121, Col. 950).

The following are the creameries destroyed by English military and constabulary in Ireland. In every case there is overwhelming evidence both direct and circumstantial that these creameries were not only destroyed by these "servants of the Crown" but were destroyed by them in pursuance of an official policy of economic destruction. The first of these 33 creameries to be destroyed by the forces of the English Crown was destroyed on April 10th, seven days after Sir Hamar Greenwood had taken office as Chief Secretary for Ireland:-

Creameries at:- Castleiny, Kilcommon, Killea, Knockfune, Littleton, Nenagh, Loughmore, Newport, Rearcross, Reliska, Silverminee, Temple-roa and Upperchurch; all in Tipperary.

Creameries at:- Devon Rd., Grango, Garryspillane, Hospital, Kildimo, Killronan, Killeskully, Knocklong, Lackamore, Newcastlewest, Pallas and Shanagolden, all in Co. Limerick.

Creameries at:- Lixnaw and Abberdorney, Co. Kerry.

Creameries at:- Achonry, Ballinrillok, Ballyara, Ballymore and Tubbercurry; all in Co. Sligo.

Creamery at:- Banteer, Co. Cork.

In addition, the creameries at Ardfert, Co. Kerry and Milford, Co. Cork were not on fire by the English armed forces, but were saved by the townspeople when these forces had left.

Sir Hamar Greenwood speaking in the English House of Commons on November

1st said:-

"There is no charge, with one exception -- that of a policeman now under arrest -- of which I know urged against a policeman or soldier for murder." Parliamentary Debates. Vol. 134, No. 139. Col. 28.

The following verdicts of wilful murder or unjustifiable homicide have been returned by the juries of properly constituted coroners courts against English constabulary since Sir Hamar Greenwood took office:-

Thomas O'Dwyer, Bouladuff, Co. Tipperary.

Verdict of wilful murder returned against members of the Royal Irish Constabulary. Verdict published in Press of 16th April 1920.

Alderman MacCurtain, Lord Mayor of Cork.

Verdict of wilful murder returned against members of the Royal Irish Constabulary and against Mr. T. J. Smith, Inspector General, R.I.C.; Divisional Commissioner Clayton, R.I.C., and District Inspector Swanzy, R.I.C. Verdict published in the Press of 19-4-20.

Thomas Mulholland, Dundalk, Co. Louth.

Verdict of firing by Sergt. Bustard, R.I.C., with intent to kill and without justification. Verdict published in the Press of 30-4-20.

John O'Loughlin, Patrick Hennessey and Thomas O'Leary, Miltown-Malbay, Co. Clare.

Verdicts of wilful murder returned against Sergt. E. Hampton and Consts. T. O'Connor and T. Keenan, R.I.C. Verdict published in Press of 7-5-20.

James Dunno, Forna, Co. Wexford.

Verdict of wilful murder returned against Constable Linchan. Verdict published in Press of 7-7-20.

Patrick Thomson, Lisnadareagh, Co. Westmeath.

Verdict of wilful murder returned against Constable Henry Corbott. Verdict published in the Press of 9-10-20.

The following verdicts of wilful murder or unjustifiable homicide have been returned by the juries of properly constituted Coroners Courts against English military since Sir Hamar Greenwood took office:-

Michael Cullen and Miss. Ellen Hendrick, Dublin City.

Verdict of unjustifiable shooting returned against the military. Verdict published in Press of 16-4-20.

Philip Dowling, Arklow, Co. Wicklow.

Verdict of unjustifiable firing returned against the military. Verdict published in Press of 5-5-20.

John O'Loughlin, Patrick Hennessey & John O'Leary of Miltown Malbay, Co. Cork.

Verdict of wilful murder returned against Lance-Corporal K. McLeod and Privates W. Kilgore, J. McEvan, P. McLoughlin, R. Bunting and R. Adams, all of the Highland Light Infantry (in addition to Sergt. and Constables of R.I.C. named in another list.) Verdict published in Press of 7-5-20.

James Saunders, Limerick City.

Verdict of wilful murder returned against military. Verdict published in Press of 2-6-20.

Richard Lunley, Jolycross, Co. Tipperary.

Verdict of wilful murder returned against the military. Verdict published in Press of 13-7-20.

Michael Small, Upperchurch, Co. Tipperary.

Verdict of unjustifiable and brutal killing returned against the military. Verdict published in Press of 17-7-20.

James Burke, Cork City.

Verdict of unjustifiable firing returned against military. Verdict published in Press of 28-7-20.

Daniel McGrath and Thomas MacDonnell of Corcunna Cross, Co. Cork.

Verdict of "wounds wilfully inflicted without provocation" returned against military. Verdict published in Press of 10-8-20.

James Mulcahy of Wick, Co. Limerick.

Verdict of wilful murder returned against military.
Verdict published in Press of 10-8-20.

Patrick Clancy and John O'Donnell of Derwally, Co. Cork.

Verdict of wilful murder returned against military.
Verdict published in Press of 27-8-20.

Patrick Kennedy of Annescul, Co. Kerry.

Verdict of wilful murder returned against military.
Verdict published in Press of 2-9-20.

Patrick Gill of Drumsna Co. Leitrim.

Verdict "that Patrick Gill was foully murdered by military without any provocation" returned against military. Verdict published in Press of 15-9-20.

James Connolly of Kinlough, Co. Leitrim.

Verdict of wilful murder returned against military.
Verdict published in Press of 29-9-20.

Sir Hamar Greenwood replying in the English House of Commons on Oct 21st to questions concerning an investigation into the death of Mr. Michael Walsh who had been murdered by "servants of the Crown" on October 20th said:-

"There is always an inquest into the death of a person found dead in Ireland... I will see that the inquest is held in public as most inquests are; in fact as far as I know all inquests are."

Parliamentary Debates, Vol. 133, No. 122, Col. 1058-9.

On September 3rd (six weeks before this answer was given) the English Government in Ireland, of which Sir Hamar Greenwood claims to be the "tail and sole head" declared illegal the holding of coroners inquests in the County and City of Galway and in nine other counties. Into the deaths of the following persons each of whom was murdered by English military or constabulary, no coroners inquest has been held and in every case in which an English military tribunal has investigated the death it has conducted the inquiry in secret.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------------|----------|---------------|
| Patrick Hegarty, Ballyvourney, Co. Cork. | murdered | September 5th |
| Michael Lynch, Ballyvourney, Co. Cork. | " | " 5th |
| Patrick Hartnett, Abbeyfeale, Co. Limerick. | " | " 20th |
| Jehemiah Hoaly, Abbeyfeale, Co. Limerick. | " | " 20th |
| John Malvay, Galway City. | " | " 8th |
| James Quirke, Galway City. | " | " 9th |
| James Jawless, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin. | " | " 21st |
| John Gibbons, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin. | " | " 21st |
| Thomas Connole, Ennistymon, Co. Clare. | " | " 22nd |
| Patrick Linnane, Ennistymon, Co. Clare. | " | " 22nd |
| Patrick J. Lohane, Lahinch, Co. Clare. | " | " 22nd |
| James Sammon, Lahinch, Co. Clare. | " | " 22nd |
| John Aloysius Lynch, Dublin | " | " 16th |
| Joseph Arty, Cransmore, Co. Galway | " | " 25th |
| Edward Troddon, Belfast City. | " | " 26th |
| John Gaynor, Belfast City | " | " 26th |
| John McFadden, Belfast City | " | " 30th |
| John Connolly, Bandon, Co. Cork | " | October 2nd |
| John O'Hanlon, Turloghmore, Co. Galway | " | " 10th |
| Michael Griffin, Cork City | " | " 14th |
| Patrick Carroll, Dublin City | " | " 14th |
| Joseph Corringham, Dublin City. | " | " 15th |
| James Lehane, Ballynakoera, Co. Cork. | " | " 16th |
| Peter O'Carroll, Dublin City. | " | " 17th |
| Henry Kelly, Dublin City | " | " 17th |
| Michael O'Rourke, Dublin City | " | " 18th |
| Francois Dwyer, Ballyvada, Co. Tipperary. | " | " 18th |
| Edward Dwyer, Ballyvada, Co. Tipperary | " | " 18th |
| Patrick Doyle, Ballinagare, Co. Roscommon | " | " 20th |
| Michael Walsh, Galway City | " | " 24th |
| Charles Lynch, Milltown Malbay, Co. Clare | " | " 25th |
| Michael Ryan, Carraduff, Co. Tipperary | " | " 25th |
| Wm. Gleeson, Pinguahy, Co. Tipperary | " | " 25th |
| Daniel Lehane, Lahinch, Co. Clare | " | " 26th |
| Professor Carelan, Dublin City | " | " 27th |
| Michael Seanlon, Kilmallock, Co. Limerick | " | " 27th |
| John S herlock, Skerries, Co. Dublin. | " | " 27th |

ONE DAY'S RESTORATION OF CREER.

The non-Republican Press in Ireland of this date reports the following acts of English military and constabulary in Ireland:-

Assassination of Mr. Frank Hoffman, Tralee, Co. Kerry, a Protestant farmer suspected by English Constabulary of being a member of the Republican Army. Mr. Hoffman was held up on the public road by constabulary and asked his name. When he had given it he was placed against a wall and bayoneted. When he had fallen he was shot dead.

Sabotage, incendiarism and looting at Cantleisland, (Co. Kerry) Drumsna & Johnston's Bridge, (Co. Leitrim), Tullamore, (King's Co.).

Flogging and torture of a railway porter named Fitzpatrick at Tuam, Co. Galway; of Mr. J. Sweeney, Merchant at Aughrim, Co. Galway; Messrs. McMultry and Heey, bank clerks at Mitchelstown, Co. Cork.

Hair of Miss. Christiana Maher of Boherboy, Co. Limerick, cropped by constabulary.

HOW ELLEN QUINN WAS MURDERED.

A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE -- THE DELIBERATE FIRING ON A WOMAN AND CHILD.

On November 1st, Mrs. Ellen Quinn was deliberately shot at and mortally wounded by members of the Royal Irish Constabulary while sitting outside her home at Kiltartan, Co. Galway with an infant of nine months in her arms. Mrs. Quinn was within two months of childbirth when she was killed.

Mr. Lloyd George, English Prime Minister, answering questions in the English House of Commons as to the murder of Mrs. Quinn said on November 8th--

"The hon. gentleman knows perfectly well that that was a most unfortunate accident and no decent person would suggest that it was deliberate."

The following is a letter from Rev. Fr. John Considine who administered to Mrs. Quinn during her death agony. It gives in detail the circumstances of this most horrible crime:-

The Presbytery,
GORT,
November 11th 1920.

Dear Sir,

The shooting of Mrs. Ellen Quinn by the occupants of a police lorry outside her house at Kiltartan, Co. Galway, is to my mind one of the most appalling incidents of the present terror. So vile indeed is it that the Court of Inquiry which sat at Gort on November 5th, even though composed of officers drawn from the army of occupation in Ireland, were obviously ashamed of it and the verdict was simply an attempt to cloak and extenuate.

I don't propose to allow the horror to be hurriedly buried away under such a verdict of such a Court, and I would be obliged if you would allow me to make the following statement.

The verdict itself runs as follows:-

"The Court, having considered the evidence, and the medical evidence, are of opinion that Mrs. Ellen Quinn of Corker, Gort, in the county of Galway, met her death, due to shock and hemorrhage, by a bullet wound in the groin, fired by some occupant of a police car proceeding along the Gort-Adrahan road on the 1st November 1920.

They are of opinion that the shot was one of the shots fired as a precautionary measure, and, in view of the facts, record a verdict of death by misadventure."

It is admitted that Mrs. Quinn was shot by a policeman and it is suggested that the shot was fired as 'a precautionary measure.' The evidence of the military witnesses at the inquiry in support of this suggestion was — I quote one witness from the reports appearing in the daily press. 'When travelling along a suspicious-looking place like a wood, we would fire our rifles in the air, but would not fire near a house nor near a decent-looking civilian.' This was repeated by the other witnesses and was the only suggestion made by the military (with the exception of a statement by the Prosecutor that murders had been committed in the neighbourhood) to explain the firing or to interpret the term 'precautionary measure.'

The fundamental vice of allowing military officers only to hold inquiries into charges which, if proved, would brand their own men as in the last degree infamous, need not be laboured at this hour of the day. There are just a few facts in regard to the method & procedure of this inquiry to which I wish to draw attention.

- (1) The officer in charge of the lorries, if there was one, was not produced by the military and did not give evidence.
- (2) The local police who, I may say, were shocked at the crime, did not make any serious investigation & were not produced by the military as witnesses. Mrs. Quinn was shot at about 2.40 p.m. I arrived at her house at about 3.20 p.m. I almost immediately sent for the Gort Head Constable, the District Inspector being away. He arrived about one hour afterwards. I repeated to him the statement Mrs. Quinn made to me, namely that she had been shot by police from the first lorry which passed, & I asked him to go into the adjoining room where Mrs. Quinn was lying & to hear her story. He refused. He then returned to Gort Barracks. Later in the evening, about 8 p.m. he called out to Quinn's house again. I was still there. I asked him to take a statement from Mrs. Quinn who was still conscious & again he refused. He merely took a statement from a very young servant girl who was in the house. No further investigation appears to have been made by the police & neither the Head Const. nor any of the local policemen were produced at the inquiry.

So much for the inquiry itself. Now what are the facts? I am in a position to give them. I have made minute & careful investigations into all the attendant circumstances and what I state now I know to be true and I am in a position to prove. I propose simply to give the facts in order. They require no comment.

- (1) Two military motor lorries left Gort about 2.30. They started from the Barracks which are about fifty paces off the Square. Some of the occupants of the first lorry at least, fired rounds and rounds of ammunition, first of all in the Square, within earshot of the Barracks and presumably within the hearing of the officers who were there, and continued the firing as they went down through Crowe Street — the street which leads into the Kiltartan Road. One of the military admitted that some shots were fired in Gort. The others denied it.
- (2) The only trees in the nature of a wood which they met before Mrs. Quinn's house were at Coole. Here there are a number of trees, but not a wood properly so called.

(3) After passing Coole they arrived at the Railway Bridge which is at least 200 paces clear of Coole. They may have fired shots as 'a precautionary measure' passing Coole. I do not know, but what I do know is, that they were firing merrily when they arrived at the Railway Bridge.

(4) The Railway Bridge is on a height and commands a good view of the surrounding country. 500 paces from it on the left-hand side of the road is the house of a man named McDonnell. The next house on the same side of the road and 200 paces further on is Noones. At this house there is a very slight bend, scarcely discernible, and from it can be seen three or four houses in front. The next house 120 paces away is another Noone's, the next 37 paces away is Cahills and the next 60 paces further on is Mrs. Quinn's, the woman who was shot. Beyond that at a distance of 120 paces is Donchoe's house. All these houses are on the left-hand side of the road and in very open country. Opposite them on the right-hand side of the road is a single row of trees about fifty yards apart. There is nothing whatever in the nature of a wood.

(5) The occupants of the lorries fired at least six shots right opposite McDonnell's house. The next house was empty at the time and I am not in a position to say what exactly they did passing it. They continued firing as they passed the next house, Noone's. Passing Quinn's they fired shots directly in towards the house, killing Mrs. Quinn. Outside the next house Donchoe's they still continued to fire as 'a precautionary measure' killing one turkey and breaking the leg of another, and they were still blazing away a quarter of a mile further on.

(6) Mrs. Quinn was sitting on the road wall with a baby in her arms, in full view and in broad daylight -- a little before 5 p.m. One of the doctors who examined her states that the bullet entered downwards and inwards and was fired at close range, and Mrs. Quinn was able to tell me that the bullet which killed her came from the first lorry. She was the only person on the spot at the time. There was no cover of any kind near her.

(7) There was no murder committed within miles of that neighbourhood within living memory.

Those then are the facts. Sir Hamar Greenwood in the House of Commons on November 4th, one day before the verdict of the Inquiry was published made two statements:-

- (1) That the firing might have taken place in anticipation of an ambush and that Mrs. Quinn might have been killed by a stray bullet.
- (2) That a very careful record was kept of the patrols run by motor lorries and the ammunition expended. These statements were made before the Inquiry was completed and the Inquiry simply adopted the first as its verdict. I do not propose to comment on them as no man who values truth and honour and the ordinary decencies of life need stop to explain or refute the statement of a man like the present Chief Secretary for Ireland. The facts I have given speak for themselves.

There is only one alternative. Either Mrs. Quinn was deliberately killed by a bullet aimed directly at her or she was killed by a bullet fired in her direction by a policeman who must have seen her and who did not care whether he hit her or no. In either event, the incident is one of a kind which go to prove that Ireland at present is being subjected to a system of organized terror which has now taken place in any civilized country in modern times and which has seldom been paralleled in the dark ages. It will not succeed.

Yours faithfully,
Rev. J. F. Conside, "

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, NOVEMBER 13th 1920.

Summary.

| DATE:- | November | 8th | 9th | 10th | 11th | 12th | 13th | TOTAL. |
|-----------------------|----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| Raids:- | | 145 | 216 | 78 | 431 | 44 | 243 | 1257 |
| Arrests:- | | 81 | 10 | 33 | 12 | 12 | 16 | 164 |
| Courtsmartial:- | | - | - | - | 5 | 8 | 14 | 27 |
| Sentences:- | | 12 | 23 | 1 | 9 | - | 10 | 55 |
| Proclamations &):- | | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 4 | 6 |
| Suppressions | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Armed Assaults:- | | 12 | 7 | 14 | 2 | 17 | 7 | 59 |
| Sabotage:- | | 19 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 40 |
| Deportations:- | | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 10 |
| Murders:- | | 1 | - | - | 5 | 1 | 3 | 10 |
| DAILY TOTALS:- | | 271 | 257 | 123 | 468 | 88 | 311 | 1528. |

The sentences passed for political offences during the above six days totalled EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS and seven months.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8th 1920.

RAIDS:-

English Constabulary operating in County Roscommon commandeered private motor cars - in many cases compelling the owners to act as drivers - and carried out numerous raids on fairs, markets and private houses. Over fifty of the latter were ransacked, including the Presbytery of the Rev. M. O'Managhan, Vice President of the Sinn Fein Organisation, where the troops seized his typewriter and papers and ordered his lady typist to leave the town.

During the weekend English Constabulary and military carried out raids in the following towns and districts:-

DUBLIN.- The Printing Works of Mr. P. Mahon, Yarnhall Street, Member of Dublin Corporation; the printing works of the "General Advertiser" at 13 Fleet Street, (seventh raid on these offices); the Drapery Stores of Mr. T.J. Lemass, Capel Street; the residence of Mr. P. Byrne, 5 Power's Court; Vaughan's Hotel, Parnell Sq.; Motor Exchange Garage, St. Brunswick Street; Mr. Sallion's Tobacco Stores, 409 North Circular Road, and the residence at Blackpitts of Mr. Scuffil, a pigeon breeder, where the Constabulary seized his homing pigeons which he kept under permit from the English Government.

PROVINCES.- English Constabulary raided a cottage at Bray Head, Co. Wicklow, on the 6th instant. English military at Belfast raided on the 7th instant a Trades Union Meeting which was in progress in St. Mary's Hall. In Derry City six houses were searched on the night of the 6th instant, including that of Mr. Patrick Skidels, a prominent Rembloan. English Con-

English constabulary in Co. Cork raided twenty-seven houses in Macroom, Coa in Ballymakeera and seventeen in Ballyvourney. In Youghal the following houses were raided:- Messrs. Bransfield's, Messrs. Bride's & Cahill's, Messrs. Burke's Pharmacy & Mr. Keogh's. In Athlone, Co. Westmeath, over twenty private residences and shops were raided.

ARRESTS:- The following were arrested on the 6th inst. by English military and constabulary: Messrs. P. Byrne (ex-navy man), Power's Court, Dublin; Mr. Scuffil and his son, Albert, St. Michael's Rerrace, Blackpitts, do; and Mr. P. Mahon, printer & Republican Member of Dublin Corporation. A young man whose name did not transpire was arrested in a house at Bray Head.

Mr. Burke of Youghal, Co. Cork, was arrested in his shop on the 6th inst. by an English military party.

Seventyfour persons were arrested on the streets of Cork on the night of the 6th inst. on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 10 p.m. and 3 a.m. without the permission of the English Military Authorities.

Mr. P. J. Muldorney, Secretary of Queen's Co. Insurance Society, was arrested at Trumora by English troops. No charge was made against him.

SENTENCES:- The following terms of imprisonment have been imposed by recent military courts-martial:-

| | | |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| Peter Shevlane, Mayo | ..... | 5 years' penal servitude. |
| Martin Moran, Mayo | ..... | 3 " " " |
| Edwin S. Walsh, Achill | ..... | 3 " " " |
| James Marron, Newry | ..... | 2 " " " |
| P. J. Carr, Newry | ..... | 2 " " " |
| Matthew Kean, Newry | ..... | 1 " " " |
| John Dwyer, Co. Tipperary | ..... | 18 months' with hard labour. |
| James Condon, Galbally | ..... | 9 " " " |
| Patk. Moloney, Roscrea | ..... | 6 " " " |
| John Moloney, Roscrea | ..... | 6 " " " |
| Thos. Armitage, Roscrea | ..... | 6 " " " |
| John Butler, Co. Tipperary | ..... | 3 " " " |

Peter Shevlane was charged with the burning of an unoccupied constabulary barracks. Martin Moran, Edwin Walsh, James Marron, Patrick Carr, Matthew Kean and James Condon were charged with possessing arms and ammunition. James Dwyer was charged with commandeering a bicycle from an English military despatch rider.

OPPRESSIONS: The printing works of Mr. P. Mahon, T.C. at Yarnhall St. Dublin, were closed on the 6th inst. by English Constabulary and military who raided the premises and dismantled the machinery. Amongst the publications printed by Mr. Mahon were the "Father Mathew Record," "Irish Sun," the "Home Journal," and "Young Ireland," edited by Mr. Arthur Griffith.

ARMED ASSAULTS & SABOTAGE. Messrs. Michael Burke, 2 Camden Market, Dublin, William Bradshaw, 21, Little Mary St. Dublin, J. Brady and a young girl whose name did not transpire, were wounded by English constabulary on the streets of Dublin on the night of November 6th. The constabulary, who were in civilian clothes, objected to the display of a crayon drawing of Mr de Valera, exhibited by a crippled pavement artist in O'Connell St. They ordered the man to obliterate the picture and were about to assault him when some passerby intervened. The constabulary suddenly drew their automatic pistols and fired at the crowd at point blank range. They then ran away, firing indiscriminately on the crowd which followed them. Immediately afterwards large forces of English military appeared in the streets with an armoured car with which they stampeded the people. As well as the four civilians shot many men were assaulted and two women were severely injured.

English Constabulary in Athlone, Co. Westmeath, visited licensed premises and ordered the owners to close their shops. They then searched the premises, robbed the tills and looted large quantities of whiskey and beer. One of their number, accompanied by a soldier, entered at noon on the 5th inst. the jewellery establishment of Mr. J. Sheffield, Church St. and compelled Mr. Sheffield, at the point of the revolver, to hand over four new gold watches. In the Coosan district of the county, English troops and "police" visited the house of Mr. H. Hughes. As he was not at home they took out his father, an old man, put him into position for execution and fired shots over his head. They then sprayed his house with petrol. Mr. James Dillon, whose house adjoins that of Mr. Hughes, was similarly treated. Both houses were burned to the ground. After an unsuccessful attempt to set fire to the house of Mrs. Halligan, in the same neighbourhood, the residence of Mr. Peter Connors, was visited and large ricks of hay and corn in his haggard were reduced to ashes.

English troops at Leap, Co. Cork, threw a bomb into the house of Mrs. Moloney, on the night of the 5th inst. Mrs. Moloney was injured by the explosion.

Mr. James Brown, St. Columb's Well, Derry City, was attacked without provocation or warning by English troops who beat him on the head with their rifle butts and bayoneted him in the cheek. The military asserted that he "followed" them.

Miss. Sheehy, Ballyduff, Co. Kerry, was fired at and wounded by English troops who were patrolling the mouth of the River Shannon.

Following the wounding of two of their number English constabulary and military ran amok in Derry City on the night of the 6th instant and bombed a number of houses belonging to Republicans. Two buildings in William St. were completely gutted -- the newsagency of Mr. O'Breslan and the garage of Mr. John Doherty. The garage stables were bombed, horses, pigs, fowls being burned to death. Two motor cars and side cars were destroyed. During the orgy of destruction and when no civilians were abroad, three other constables were wounded by the fire of their own comrades. Following this the tobacconist shop in Foyle St. of Mr. P. Hegarty, a Member of Derry Corporation, was bombed and partly burned. For two hours there was incessant rifle and revolver firing with intermittent bomb throwing. Four shops in Strand Road were smashed and one of them, Messrs. O'Doherty's was bombed. The private house and business premises kept by the parents of Mr. O'Doherty, Republican Member for North Donagal, was wrecked. Several other houses in William Street were bombed and set on fire. As the Fire Brigade turned out it was fired upon by the troops who put out the street lights by firing at and breaking the electric standards.

For the past week English troops patrolling Ballyduff, Co. Kerry have made nightly bonfires of ricks of straw and hay, the property of local farmers. Practically all the hay stacks in that district have now been destroyed.

On November 5th an armed party of English troops were refused admission to the Strand Hotel Bar, Youghal, Co. Cork. They retaliated by bombing and shooting-up the town, smashing shop fronts, looting a public house and wounding Mr. Casey, an unarmed and defenceless civilian. On hearing the uproar Casey ran out of his home to ascertain the cause. A constable struck him to the ground with the butt end of his rifle. After Casey had fallen the constable bayoneted him in the back. Many townspeople have left their homes and some streets are completely evacuated.

Garvagh Social Hall, Co. Leitrim, was burned to the ground by English troops on the 4th inst.

MURDER: A man named Mulcahy was shot dead by an English military patrol in Cork City on the night of the 6th inst. Mr. Mulcahy, who was an employee of a local engineering firm, was on his

way home at about ten o'clock at night when a patrol on Bachelor's Quay, without audible challenge or warning, opened fire and wounded him. He died on the way to hospital.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9th.

On the morning of the 8th inst. large forces of English military and constabulary accompanied by armoured cars and machine gun surrounded the premises of Messrs. Eason, Wholesale Newsagents, O'Connell St., Dublin. Borders were thrown across O'Connell St. and other approaches, business dislocated and all the main traffic of the City held up for over two hours while the troops searched Messrs. Eason's. Employees numbering over 150 were lined up and individually searched, their records and associations for the past four years being closely inquired into. In the afternoon the troops returned and with the same military display, again searched the premises. Nothing incriminating was found.

The following houses in the city were also raided:- Iveagh Trust Buildings, (a block of 150 flats); Miss. O'Donell's Private Nursing Home, 24, Eccles St; the premises of the American Cleaning Co., 25, Lower Ormond Quay; the residence of Mr. Booth at 62, Lower Gardiner St., the restaurant of Mr. Campion at 120, Capel St. The residence of Mr. F. O'Rourke, Mulgrave St., Kingstown, was also raided.

Raids by English troops are reported from the following country districts: Bantay, Co. Cork (upwards of 60 houses searched); Templemore, Co. Tipperary (8 houses searched); Tramore, Co. Waterford (25 houses searched); Athony, Co. Galway (19 houses searched); Grange and Bruff, Co. Limerick, (number of houses searched estimated at 45); Cashol, Co. Tipperary, (1 house searched). New Ross Union, Co. Wexford, was raided by English troops who seized all documents connected with the Republican Government.

TS:- The following employees of Messrs. Eason, O'Connell St Dublin, were arrested "on suspicion" by English military constabulary:- Messrs. Michael Waldrick, J. Booth, James Keenan and Philip Brown. On the same day Mr. H. Martin was arrested at his lodgings at Iveagh House, Dublin. A young man named Doran was arrested in bed in his lodgings at 120, Capel St. Dublin. No charge was brought against him.

At Ballingalee, Co. Longford, two young men, Joseph Keenan & John Gaffrey, were arrested "on suspicion" by English constabulary who found them near the ruins of a police barrack.

In Templemore, Co. Tipperary, English military and constabulary arrested Messrs. T. Meagher and Malachy O'Dwyer, who are both Republican Members of the Urban Council.

FINCHES:- Fifteen young men who were found cycling in Military Formation through the streets of Dublin City were each sentenced by military courtmartial to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. Their names are as follows:- E.G. Lowry, Parliament St., Dublin; Peter Heslin, Bride St., do.; Stephen M'Morrow, Richmond Asylum; Mathew Lee, do.; J.F. Mitchell, Buckingham Place; H. Stuffy, Thomas Davis St.; G. Dillon, Upper Rutland St.; N. Kennedy, Phibsboro'; Jas. Conway, Parnell St., L. Kelly, Stephen St.; J. Ledwidge, Meathville St.; R.O. Moore, Lr. Camden St.; R. Fitzgerald, do.; G. Huston, Camden St.; Jn. Keogh, Capel St.

Mr. Peter Murray, an ex-soldier of Davis St., Belfast, was sentenced by courtmartial to two years' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of having arms in his possession. On the same charge Patrick McNicholas, Temple, Charlestown and Martin Mulhern, Kilgariff, do. were sentenced to eighteen and six months' imprisonment respectively. Andrew Hoban and Stephen Draolan, Gowran, Co. Kilkenny, were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of endeavouring to obtain arms. Michael Dolan of Castlecomer in the same county, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of having arms and ammunition. H.P.

Howarth of Kingstown, Co. Dublin, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for being the "owner" of a pistol found in the possession of an army deserter. William Moore, North Circular Road, Dublin, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for having some sporting cartridges.

ASSAULTS:- Two young men who were reading in the Carnegie Public Library, at Tralee, Co. Kerry, were attacked by English constabulary who beat them on the heads with their rifle butts and stole the watch of one of them.

Mr. M. D'Mahony, a guard on the Cork & Macroom Railway, who refused to conduct a train carrying armed English troops in accordance with the National policy of the Irish Labour Party, was threatened by the officer in charge who held a revolver to his head.

The English military garrison at Athlone, Co. Westmeath, turned out on the evening of the 7th inst. and "shot up" portion of the town. No provocation was given for this onslaught.

Shots were fired at night into the National Bank, Castle-ree, Co. Galway, by English constabulary who also attacked the residence of Mr. Michael Coyne, Ballintubber. They broke doors and windows and fired volleys into the house.

English constabulary at Tralee, Co. Kerry, opened fire at noon in the most congested area of the town. A similar outbreak took place in Nenagh, Co. Tipperary where a force of English military surrounded the church and prevented a large gathering of people from assisting at the funerals of two residents, Thomas & John O'Brien, who were murdered by English troops.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10th.

RS:- The following raids were carried out by English Constabulary and military:- Fifteen houses in Athy district, Co. Kildare; at Cashel, Tipperary, the houses of Messrs. C. O'Connor, B. Lambe and T. Leavy; at Templemore in the same county, the houses of Messrs. P. Donohue, W. Grant and John Morken; seven houses in Mullingar, Co. Westmeath and three in New Ross, Co. Wexford. In Co. Sligo the residence of Rev. Canon Daly, P.P., D.D., Mullinabreena and Mr. J. Gilligan, County Councillor were searched by troops. The residence of Mr. Condon, Chairman of Clogher Poor Law Union, Co. Tipperary, was also raided. In the course of their search the troops stripped Mr. O'Connor naked.

English military and constabulary continue to occupy the Kealkil district of Bantry, Co. Cork. In an abortive attempt to round up Republicans some thirty farmhouses were raided on the 8th - 9th inst.

On the 10th inst. English troops at Dublin searched the residences at Dolphin's Barn of Mr. O'Byrne and Mr. J. Scully, ex-Chairman of Dublin Guardians. The troops also raided numbers 33 and 98, Lower Gloucester St. and a house in Chancery Street.

The residence of Rev. T. H. Burbage, C.C., B.D., Geashill, King's Co. was thoroughly searched by English troops who seized some documents and Republican newspapers. In Rahon, in the same county, nine houses were searched.

STS:- The following have been arrested by English constabulary and military:- Mr. J. B. Maher, Athy, Co. Kildare; Messrs. C. O'Connor, B. Lambe and Thomas Leamy, Cashel, Co. Tipperary; Messrs. P. Donohue, W. Grant and John Morken, Templemore, do; Messrs. J. Kennedy, Jnr., Castlepollard, J. Hynes, District Councillor, Owen Flynn and P. Byrne, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath; Mr. Paul Forrestal, Poor Law Guardian and Mr. J. Carroll, Athurstown, New Ross, Co. Wexford; James O'Donnell, Louisburgh, Co. Mayo; twelve young men in Bantry, Co. Cork, whose names have not transpired. The following were arrested at their homes in Dublin City:- Mr. E. Stapleton, 98, Lower Gloucester St., Mr. E. Kearns, 33, Lower Gloucester St., and

two brothers named Solo at Chancery Street.

English troops arrested a schoolboy of thirteen named Corcoran at his home at Rahon, King's Co. No charge was made against him.

Two men named McCarthy and Kirby of Ardfer, Tralee, Co. Kerry, were arrested by English troops.

SENTENCE:- Mr. John Murphy of Bundoran, Co. Donegal, was sentenced by courtmartial to two years' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of having arms and ammunition in his possession.

ARMED ASSAULTS:- Mr. J. Brennan, Member of the District Council, Kiltgertin, Co. Galway, was taken out of his house at 3 a.m. on the 5th inst. by a party of English constabulary. They dragged him into a bog and beat him about the face and head. He was compelled to undress on the road and was flogged with a stick. He was then told to run home without clothes. As he ran shots were fired after him.

English constabulary forced their way into the house of Mr. P. Ganavan, Town Clerk of Tuam, Co. Galway. Four young men boarders were searched. Although nothing incriminating was found one of the young men - Mr. McDonnell, was taken to the kitchen and compelled to undress. He was then made lie across a sewing machine while the constabulary flogged him with leather straps weighted with buckles. The occupants of the house were compelled to stand up and say "Good-night, Sir" to the leader of the raiders as they left the house. Other houses entered in the district were those of Mr. Cooney and Mrs. Starr. In the latter house a railway worker named Eddie was beaten in bed on his refusing to disclose the whereabouts of a fellow lodger.

In Gort, South Galway, English constabulary established a reign of terror. At Peterswell a publican named Hayes was taken out of his house and put kneeling on the public square. Young men returning from evening devotions were placed alongside and shots fired over their heads. Three young men named Skehall, Cunningham and Healy were forced to wallow in a rancid pool close by. They were then made "walk" on their hands, one of the raiders holding their legs. Later they were thrown into a well. Every indignity that the ingenuity of the constabulary could invent was inflicted on these men.

Martin Carty, an old man returning from Gort fair, where he had sold pigs, was assaulted by English constabulary who robbed him of £60. Several others coming from the fair were robbed of smaller sums.

On the night of the 7th inst. English troops forced their way into the residence of Rev. J. Fallon, Parish Priest, Clontuskert, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway. They dragged him from his bed and questioned him. They then beat him with the butt ends of their revolvers and, telling him he was going to be shot, they put him standing against a wall in his room. The party then left after using filthy language.

BOMBING:- English constabulary at Milford, Co. Cork, attempted to burn the local Co-operative Creamery on the night of the 6th inst. Before an attempt at saving the building could be made large quantities of butter and cheese were destroyed.

English troops burned the dwellinghouse at Gort, Co. Galway, of a man named Howley, and a rick of hay valued at £80. The house of an old man named Fallon at Scalp, was also burned. Nothing was saved in either case.

On the morning of the 7th inst. the premises of Mr. Talbot, Ashe St., Tralee, Co. Kerry, were partly wrecked by English constabulary who throw bombs into it. The "police" also attempted to burn the Technical Schools and Carnegie Library, but the flames were extinguished.

During Curfew hours in Cork City on the 7th inst. English troops smashed their way into the drapery premises of Messrs. T.O. Sorman and J. Murphy and stole two suits, thirteen overcoats and six pairs of trousers.

NEUTRALITY: The representative of the "Journal News" (An English newsagency) at Tralee, Co. Kerry, has been warned by English constabulary that he will be put up against a wall and shot if his press messages are not submitted to them before dispatch.

English constabulary at Listowel, Co. Kerry, visited business houses whose employees were active workers in the Republican Movement and ordered them to leave the town within three hours, failing which they would be shot.

English constabulary at Athlone, Co. Westmeath, ordered all shopkeepers to close their premises on Armistice Day, November 11th, threatening to destroy all houses which did not close down. Similar orders were issued in Longford town and in Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim. All the notices were signed, "Black & Tans" and were accompanied by rough drawings of a skull and cross-bones.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11th.

RAIDS:-

Contingents of English military and constabulary in motor launches and accompanied by sailors, invested the entire length of Lough Corrib in Co. Galway, and made a systematic search of its 365 islands. At Oughterard, a town on the banks of the lake, over 20 private residents and business premises were raided.

A party of English constabulary raided the terminus at Dublin of the Great Southern & Western Railway Company. All parcels and luggage were examined and two trains were held up during the search.

English troops in plain clothes forced their way at midnight into the Priory of the Augustinian Fathers in Ilmeric City. Every room was minutely searched.

English troops in Tipperary town raided the residence of Mr. P. J. Moloney, Member of the Republican Parliament for South Tipperary and Chairman of Tipperary Urban Council.

Raids by English troops took place at the following places:-

Queen's Co.:- Residences at Baryboro of Mr. M. Dowling and Mr. James Lewis;

Co. Kilkenny:- Urlingford Catholic Presbytery;

Co. Wexford:- Three houses at New Ross, including that of Mr. T. Fitzgerald;

Co. Tipperary:- Seven houses at Cashel, two at Thurles and fifteen in other districts.

Co. Kildare:- Residence of Mr. T. O'Rourke, Labour Member of Athy Urban Council;

Co. Tyrone:- Residence of Mr. Frank Doazley at Dromore and that of Mr. Joseph Morrison at Fintona;

Co. Wicklow:- Mr. R. Wilson's residence at Bray and the house of Mr. R. Devereux at Delgany;

Co. Dublin:- Six houses at Dundrum including those of Messrs. Brennan, McCormack, Dillon, E. Martin and A. Gullen, Chairman & Vice Chairman respectively of Rathdrum District Council, four hotels in Dublin City.

ARRESTS:- The following have been arrested by English troops:- Messrs. M. Dowling & James Lewis, Mountmellick, Queen's Co.; Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, New Ross, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford; Mr. M. Sharkey, Thurles, Co. Tipperary; Mr. Thomas O'Rourke, Labour Member of Athy Urban Council, Co. Kildare; Messrs. Frank Doazley, Corbally, Co. Tyrone and Joseph Morrison, Fintona, do.; Messrs. R. Devereux, Delgany and J. Wilson, Bray, Co. Wicklow; Mr. Joseph Dillon, his son Michael and his nephew, David Oarty (aged 16) of Dundrum, Co. Dublin. No charge was brought against any of the foregoing.

COURTMARTIAL:- W. Loughman of Kilkenny, was tried by courtmartial at Cork on a charge of having in his possession a card of membership of the Irish Volunteers. Joseph Henry of Swinford, Co. Mayo, was tried by

court-martial at Galvey on a charge of having in his possession documents referring to the movements of English constabulary.

John McCormack an ex-soldier of Drogheda, Co. Louth, was tried by court-martial at Dublin for having acted as a Republican policeman in searching a house for an illicit whiskey still.

Leo & John O'Reilly, brothers, of Drogheda, were tried by court-martial on a charge of having "seditious documents" in their possession. One of the "seditious documents" concerned the work of the Irish Language Revival.

SENTENCES:- John Crawford of College Place, Belfast, was sentenced by court-martial to ten years' penal servitude on a charge of having a revolver in his possession and "endangering the safety of a police constable." Two armed police constables were fired at in the streets of Belfast. One was slightly wounded. Three hours afterwards Crawford was arrested on the charge. No revolver was found on him and one constable could not identify him.

Sentences by court-martial of two years' imprisonment with hard labour have been imposed on the following for the possession of arms and ammunition: Messrs. Joseph Cotter, St. Anne's Road, Drumcondra, Dublin; Thomas Kearns, St. Clement's Road, do.; Francis Armstrong, Tullycallion, Co. Tyrone and James McIlroy, Thomas St. Belfast. Michael Walsh, Bandon, Co. Cork, was sentenced by court-martial to nine months' imprisonment. The evidence against him was that in the house he occupied were found three rounds of ammunition, some old bayonets and ammunition caps.

Eighteen months' imprisonment each with hard labour was imposed on Patrick Spillane and Matthew Bourke on a charge of having a revolver in their joint possession.

Wm. J. Walsh, Gaggin, Co. Cork, was sentenced by court-martial to two years' imprisonment on a charge of having "seditious documents" in his desk.

PROCLAMATIONS: All meetings, fairs and markets within three miles of Killarney Post Office, Co. Kerry, have been prohibited by order of the English military authorities.

ARMED ASSAULTS:- Mr. Patrick O'Brien when returning to Tipperary town was held up at Bohercrowe by four members of the English Constabulary who assaulted him and robbed him of £130.

At midnight on the 7th inst. English troops opened fire from lorries at Ballala, Banbridge (Co. Down) and in neighbouring districts. No provocation was given, and fearing further attacks, residents hurriedly evacuated their homes.

BOYCOTT:- Shannon Vale Creamery, Ballyduff, Co. Kerry, was set on fire by English troops on the night of the 4th instant. The building and contents were completely destroyed.

On the night of the 9th inst. a party of English constabulary in uniform entered the offices of the "Leitrim Observer" at Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim. They held up the proprietor, Mr. P. Dunne and his sister with revolvers and systematically destroyed the machinery and plant and scattered the type. After having smashed a piano & other property in Miss. Dunn's private apartments they set the premises on fire in two places. The building was partially destroyed, the efforts of neighbours having saved it from complete destruction.

The house of Mr. John Dunne a jeweller and brother of the owner of the "Leitrim Observer" was next attacked and his windows wrecked.

ORDERS:- Ten lorries full of English troops drove into the village of Ardfer, Co. Kerry, on the 8th inst. and opened fire on the streets. A fifteen-year-old girl named O'Connell was shot dead while standing at her own door. Michael McGuire, another resident, ran for shelter into the Protestant Church. He was pursued and released after

being questioned. After some time he returned to his shop where his wife and seven children were anxiously awaiting his return. The troops subsequently raided his shop and arrested him. They put him into a motor lorry, handcuffed, and shot him dead when outside the village. They flung his dead body out of the lorry at Causoway, a village seven miles distant, where it was subsequently found on the market square riddled with bullets. A man named Cantillon from the same neighbourhood was also arrested and released. When released he went for a doctor for himself and those of his comrades who had been wounded during the indiscriminate firing in Ardferit. While coming home bandaged through some fields he was sighted by English troops travelling in a motor lorry. Without challenge or warning they shot him dead. Another Ardferit man - a labourer named Brosnan - was working in a field by the roadside when he saw lorries full of English troops approaching. He throw down his tools and ran for cover. The troops deliberately opened fire on him & shot him dead.

Mr. Christopher Lucy of Cork City, was assassinated at noon on the 10th inst. by English Constabulary at Tooreenduff, Balingoary, Co. Cork. The constabulary tracked him to a house and some time later forced an entry to it and shot Lucy dead. The official apology for this crime stated that Mr. Lucy first fired and was killed when the constabulary returned the fire. The statement is false. The constables went to the house to murder Mr. Lucy and did murder Mr. Lucy.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12th.

DS:-

English military in Dublin raided the residence of Ald. Alfred Byrne, 63, North Strand, and Mr. M. J. Walshe, 6, Vincent St. Numbers 4 and 11 Portobello Harbour were also searched. At the latter house - which is the residence of the family of Mr. Sean McGlynn - the troops turned Mrs. McGlynn out into the street in her night attire.

English Military hold up the town of Youghal, Co. Cork, and raided over twenty houses including those of Messrs. J. Fitzgibbon, James Quaine, Philip Magner, C. Keogh, G. Konnealy and Messrs. Pasloy. Other raids in Co. Cork include the four hour search of the Capuchin Monastery at Rochestown and the raiding of seventeen houses including Blackrock Castle in the Blackrock district.

The Moy Hotel and the offices of Mr. Ruttleago were searched at Ballina, Co. Mayo.

RESTS:-

Mr. D. Crowley, B.L., a Republican Judge was arrested while on circuit at Ballina, Co. Mayo.

The following were arrested at their homes in Youghal, Co. Cork:-

Messrs. D. Fitzgibbon, South Main Street; J. Quaine, Merchant, do.; Philip Magner, Draper, North Main Street; J. Power and C. Keogh, Grathan Street; and G. Konnealy, Cork Hill.

Messrs. W. Kelly, J. Wholan and E. Edmond were arrested at their homes in Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford. No charge was made against these men.

Mr. J. Donovan, a signalman, at Ballybreck Railway station, Co. Kerry, was arrested at his work by English Constabulary. No charge was made against him.

Mr. John Ward, Killybegs, Co. Donogal, was arrested at his home by English Constabulary.

COURTMARTIAL:-

The following were tried by military courtmartial:-

Peter O'Brien, Coochill,
Co. Cavan.
Joseph Gallagher, Doro,
Co. Donogal.
P. J. Maguire, Bintona

C H A R G E.
Possession of arms and
ammunition.
Possession of arms and
ammunition and seditious
documents.
ditto.

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| P. Cox, Dame Street, | - Possession of arms & ammunition and Seditious literature. |
| P. McKenna, Waterford | - Possession of arms & ammunition. |
| Michael Parker, Wexford | - Possession of arms and ammunition and Seditious literature. |
| Daniel Dempsey, Cork City | - ditto. |
| John Clanville, Queenstown | - ditto. |

ARMED ASSAULTS:- English troops at Thurles, Co. Tipperary, indulged in indiscriminate firing on the night of the 25th instant. English Constabulary held up motorists and cyclists at Bray Bridge, Co. Wicklow. Drivers were searched at the point of the bayonet.

At Ballyfinane Creamery English Constabulary beat men and women with the butt-ends of rifles.

A shop-assistant returning to business in Tralee from Killarney, Co. Kerry, was pulled out of the train at Ballybrack Railway-station and savagely beaten by English Constabulary.

A railway porter named Fitzpatrick employed at Tuam Railway station was taken out of his bed by English Constabulary who accused him of being a Sinn Féiner. He was then flogged with a strap and as he attempted to escape shots were fired after him.

Mr. J. Sweeney, an Aghrim Merchant, was subjected to the same treatment.

Two Bank Officials named McNulty and Hoey, of Mitchelstown, Co. Cork, were met on the road by English Constabulary who beat them with their rifle-butts.

Indiscriminate shootings by English troops occurred in the following towns and villages:-

Drumsna and Dromod, Co. Leitrim; Johnston's Bridge, Co. Longford and Rooskey, Co. Roscommon.

Four Railwaymen at work on a railway line near Gortnalee, Co. Kerry, were fired on by English Constabulary without provocation. One of the men, Timothy Sugras, was shot in the face.

The hair of Miss Christine Mahor of Bohorboy, Co. Limerick, was cropped by Constabulary.

BOYOTAGE:- As a "reprisal" for the shooting of two of their number at Ballybrack, Co. Kerry, English Constabulary in full uniform and travelling in motor-lorries have devastated and terrorised wide areas of countryside in that county. Farm-houses and shops, ricks of hay, straw and other produce have been burned in full daylight at Ballybrack, Farranfure, and Gortnalee. The greater part of North and West Kerry have been reduced to a state of constant dread.

Drumsna village Hall, Co. Leitrim, was burned to the ground by English Constabulary.

Two Halls in the Johnston's Bridge district of Co. Longford were burned to the ground by English Constabulary on the night of the 9th instant.

English Constabulary at Tullamore, Kings County set fire to the licensed premises of Mrs. Teresa Dyer, Chairman of the Tullamore Poor Law Guardians. 2500 worth of stock was destroyed before the flames were extinguished. This is the second attack on Mrs. Dyer's house, which was partially destroyed by the same forces some weeks ago.

The licensed premises of Mr. Cornelius Browne of Castleisland, Co. Kerry, were fired at midnight by English Constabulary. The buildings were partially destroyed.

MURDER:- Frank Hoffman, a young Protestant farmer of Farmer's Bridge, Tralee, Co. Kerry, was murdered on the 9th instant by English Constabulary who suspected him of being an Irish Volunteer Officer. Hoffman was held up near his home by a body of armed constabulary in full uniform, who asked him his name. When he had told them the men said, "You are the man we want." They then placed him against a fence and shot him dead.

MILITARISM:- English Constabulary at Ennisceorthy, Co. Wexford, ordered all shopkeepers and traders to close their premises for a certain period on November 11th, Armistice Day, threatening to destroy all shops which did not close.

were issued in Tuam, Co. Galway, and in Galway City where an order to close up all trade for the day was accompanied by the following notice:- "Any person who disobeys this order will have no roof over their heads in 24 hours. Penalty: 303 Mills' No. II. Beware."

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 13th.

RAIDS:- English constabulary and military carried out raids in the following towns & districts:- Belfast City (over 20 houses searched); Limerick City (9 houses searched); Bruff, Co. Limerick, (the residence of Mr. D. Cremin); Kilmaley, Co. Clare, (over 50 houses raided); residences of Fr. Murphy, C.C. & Fr. Cleary, C.C. Connolly, Co. Clare; Kilkenny City, (5 residences & an Hotel).

In Dublin City the Iveagh Buildings (a block of 150 flats) in New Bride Street were raided by English troops and Temple searchers who remained for five hours searching apartments and men and women. A disused graveyard at the back was dug up and fallen tombstones were lifted. Other raids in Dublin City include the residence of Mr. White, 54 Blessington St.; 50 Blessington St., the residence of Mr. Kelly, 39 Leinster St. Phibsboro' and the offices at 74 Dame St. of Mr. Goff, Solicitor.

Armed and disguised English constabulary entered the residence of the Jesuit Order in Limerick City. In the priests' bedrooms they displayed a notice threatening to shoot them if they moved from their bed for two hours.

ARRESTS:- The following were arrested by English Constabulary & military:- Messrs. Kelly & Donovan, Limerick City; Mr. D. Cremin, Bruff, Co. Limerick; Mr. Eustace, Kilmaley, Co. Clare, (in the absence of his sons) and three young men in Bantry, Co. Cork. Four men in Dungarven, Co. Waterford, were arrested by English constabulary on a charge of refusing to salute the English Flag on Armistice Day. In Charleville, Co. Cork, another man was arrested on the same charge. Messrs. Frank Griffith, John R. Collins & Henry Roche, all of Iveagh Buildings, Dublin, and Mr. J. Madden, 54 Blessington St., Dublin, were arrested in their beds. No charge was made against them.

COURTMARTIAL:- Mr. T. Maguire, Ballynaseigh, was tried by court-martial at Belfast on a charge of having arms & ammunition.

Seven young men whose names have not transpired were tried by court-martial on a charge of having marched through the City in military formation.

Messrs. James Polan & Thomas Connolly of Galway were tried by court-martial at Renmore Barracks, Co. Galway, on a charge of having acted as Irish Republican Policemen in arresting two local thieves.

Messrs. Andrew Murphy, Theodore St. Belfast, Patrick Bassen, Lincoln St. and John Hegan, Abyssinia St. were tried by court-martial at Belfast on a charge of having arms.

Mr. G. Gilbert, Callan, Co. Kilkenny, was tried by court-martial at Cork, on a charge of having a revolver (which was non-serviceable) and with shouting "Up the Red Flag".

SENTENCES:- Messrs. John Shaw, Mary's Lane, Dublin, Christopher Cleary & Hugh Kirwan of Swords Co, Dublin, were sentenced by court-martial at Dublin to two years' imprisonment each with hard labour. Six months were remitted in the case of Mr. Kirwan & three months in the case of Mr. Cleary. The charge against each of the first two was for having arms and ammunition. Mr. Kirwan was charged with possession of arms and literature.

Ald. Charles Murphy, (Dublin Corporation) Messrs. M. Knightly (Journalist), Noonan, J. Stack, Joseph Griffith, J. Taylor and P. Connolly, Member of Dublin County Council & chairman of North Dublin Rural Council, were each sentenced to one month's imprisonment on a charge of refusing to allow the English military authorities to take their photographs & fingerprints. All were arrested without charge & Messrs. Murphy, Connolly & Taylor have already been six weeks in gaol awaiting trial.

PROCLAMATIONS & SUPPRESSIONS:- The English Government in Ireland have issued a proclamation prohibiting the use of motor vehicles in Ireland except between the hours of 6 a.m. & 8 p.m. & during these hours no motor vehicles are prohibited from travelling

outside a radius of twenty miles from the owner's residence. Confiscation of motors and "severe penalties" on the owners will be imposed for violation of these regulations which will become operative on December 1st.

By a further order the possession of Motor Spirit will entail the same penalties as those hitherto imposed for the possession of arms and ammunition.

Under another provision the English Government empowers its military Authorities to regulate, curtail or prohibit the carriage of goods and passengers on Irish Railways in any place or at any time they may think fit. The English Military Authorities are also empowered to take possession of without notice any Irish Railway or part thereof.

English troops accompanied by armoured cars suppressed the public funeral at Cork City of Mr. Christopher Lucy, who was murdered by English Constabulary on the 10th inst.

RAID ASSAULTS:- English military at Tomalenore, Co. Tipperary, stopped and searched pedestrians at the point of the bayonet. Indiscriminate firing by English troops took place in the Connolly district of Kilmaley, Co. Clare, and the town of Mountcharles. Mr. Arnold Houston of Posnett St. Belfast, was shot in the leg by an English military patrol who did not previously audibly challenge or warn him.

BOTAGE:- English troops at Kilmaley, Co. Clare, entered the house of a farmer named Eustace and inquired for his sons. Finding that they were not at home the troops burned the house to the ground, shot all the pigs, fowl and other farmyard stock and destroyed the winter supply of hay and oats.

The houses of Mr. Donovan, Farmer and Mr. Toney, Engineer, of Abbeydorney Creamery, Co. Limerick, were burned on the 11th inst. by English Constabulary. The creamery was partially burned by the same forces some weeks ago.

For refusing to remove a sign in Irish from over her drapery premises, the shop of Mrs. Frank McGuinness, Longford, was broken into by English Constabulary who wrecked the interior and looted large quantities of goods and a portable safe containing money and documents.

DEPORTATIONS:- Ten Irish political prisoners were taken from Mountjoy Gaol, Dublin, and deported from Kingstown Harbour to an unknown destination, presumably an English Convict Prison. The prisoners were heavily manacled and escorted by a large body of troops. (There are now over 150 Irish political prisoners confined in English convict prisons.)

MURDER:- At noon on the 12th inst. a number of farmers were doing business at Ballydwyer Creamery & Cornmills, Co. Kerry, when several lorries full of English military appeared on the road. The military were in full war equipment and held their rifles "at the ready". Some of the people at the Creamery became terrified and ran into a field. The lorries pulled up and the military opened fire on the fleeing men. They shot dead Messrs. J. Herlihy, the Assistant-Manager of the Creamery and a farmer named McElron. The creamery mechanic - a boy of 18 named Walsh - was mortally wounded and two labourers named McEllicott & J. McEllistrum were seriously wounded.

MILITARISM:- English Constabulary in Bandon, Co. Cork, ordered all shopkeepers and traders to close their premises for four hours on Armistice Day - November 11th, threatening to destroy all shops which did not close. Similar orders were issued in Charleville, & Dunsany, Co. Cork; Bruff, Co. Limerick; Manorbennet, Co. Leitrim; and Thurles, Co. Tipperary, where the notices suspending business were signed: - "The Avengers... God Save the King." At Dungarvan, Co. Waterford, young men were taken from their work and compelled at the point of the bayonet to parade the streets wearing in the Union Jack and other English Flags while cinema operators accompanying the police took photographs of the scene.

English military at Loughrea, Co. Galway, seized a motorcar, the property of a merchant in the neighbouring town of Killinor. English Constabulary in Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim, posted death notices on the houses of prominent local Republicans. One notice read: - "Three lives for one of ours! Up the Black & Tans!" Republican Flags were torn down and thrown into the river Shannon, being perforated with bullets as they sunk.

A WEEK-LONG RESTORATION OF ORDER.

The non-Republican Press of Ireland of Saturday, Nov. 13th and this day report the following acts of English military and constabulary in Ireland:-

Three murders:- John Horlthy and P. MacMahon of Ballymacolligott, Co. Kerry shot dead by constabulary, and Annie O'Neill, (twelve years of age) of Dublin, shot dead by military.
 Sabotage and incendiarism at Kilmaley (Co. Clare), Abbeydooney, (Co. Kerry), Longford (Co. Longford), Tipperary (Co. Tipperary) Killanena, (Co. Clare).
 Woundings and assaults at Dungarvan (Co. Waterford) Charleville (Co. Cork), Dublin City, Ballymacolligott, Knockboores, (Co. Tipperary).

WHAT ARE "THE BLACK AND TANS?"

THE TYPE OF MEN WHO ARE SENT TO IRELAND AS "POLICE."

In the English House of Commons on Monday, October 25th, questions were asked as to who exactly were the "Black and Tans." The English Chief Secretary for Ireland replied:-

"The men described as Black and Tans are not a separate force but are recruits to the permanent establishment of the Royal Irish Constabulary."

This answer is an official answer. It refrains from detailing the special reasons for the creation of this force or the special duties which it is intended to perform.

"Black and Tans" is a term used in Ireland for the two branches of the English armed forces known as Royal Irish Constabulary English recruits and R.I.C. Auxiliary. The recruiting of these men began when the Great War had been over some eighteen months. They are drawn from ex-officers and men of the English army who after the lapse of this period had still failed to settle down into employment as useful citizens. Such men were the most suitable types for the work they were intended to do. They were offered respectively 10/- a day and £1 a day. The very defects which unsuited them for civil life were the qualities required for their work in Ireland -- a disregard for all laws and a disregard for human life. They are called "policemen." Their work is murder and brigandage. They are chosen from the worst residue of the British army without any stipulations being made as to their record of conduct, and their criminal tendencies are carefully fostered by their masters. They naturally became the willing agents of a policy of murder, arson and pillage.

We append a few individual instances which illustrate the type of men of which these bodies are composed. On September 27th the following letter was sent to the R.I.C. sub-Depot Hare Park Camp, Co. Kildare:-

79, Thorpedale Rd.,
 Finsbury Park, London, N.4.

Sir:- I am writing to ask you if you could kindly tell me how I could get into communication with my husband, W.G.S. Melbourne, who deserted me on the 12th August 1920, and I have heard since has joined the R.I.C. and is now at the R.I.C. Sub-Depot, Hare Park Camp, Curragh, Co. Kildare. I have written two letters to him, one on the 26th August and the other, which I registered, on the 31st August, and have not yet obtained a reply. Trusting you will favour me with a reply.

From yours truly,
 Mrs. B. Melbourne."

An effort was evidently made to find the missing Mr. Melbourne. It is indicative of the discipline of the "Black and Tans" that on October 28th, after a month of

Inquiries at many constabulary stations in Ireland the following was sent to R.I.C. Headquarters in Dublin Castle:-

Co. Galway, W.R.

District Inspectors Office, 28-9-20.

Sergt., Eglinton Street 27-X-20.

I beg to report that I am informed that Melbourns who was at Annagh House, Ballyglunin for a short time acting as motor driver left to the Depot some time ago for a car and has not since returned to Annagh House. I overheld this file (of inquiries) expecting his return every day but as I see no likelihood of his returning soon I think better to return these papers.

(Signed) J.C. Fox, Sergt. 56291.

District Inspectors Office, Galway, 28-X-20.

(Signed) Leo Williams, 3. D.I. "

Submitted

There are other incidents which illustrate the manner of men who are being recruited in England and are sent as "police" to Ireland. Sir Hamar Greenwood has himself admitted that these "police" have been guilty of murder and arson. All the following instances were reported in the non-Republican Daily Press in Ireland during the last two months.

E.G. Morley, a native of Surry, England, committed suicide at Clongtulloge, R.I.C. Barracks, Edenderry, King's Co., on September 8th. He was insane.

David A. Richards, an ex-officer and member of the Auxiliary Division of the Royal Irish Constabulary, was arrested at Woking (England) on Sept. 26th and was sent to jail for a month on a charge of having left his wife and two children chargeable to the Ostwestry Union.

W. Charman, newly recruited member of the Royal Irish Constabulary, was arrested on Sept. 28th at Sutton, (Cambridgeshire) as a person suspected of felony.

Alfred Flint of London, newly recruited member of the Royal Irish Constabulary, was dismissed for theft of a comrade's trousers on Sept. 29th.

Ernest D. Strutt, newly recruited member of the Royal Irish Constabulary, died in a Turkish bath in London from the effects of cocaine poisoning.

(Press of October 6th).

Joseph Barclay, newly recruited member of the Royal Irish Constabulary. Brought from London as a "policeman" on Saturday October 2nd. Certified a dangerous lunatic on Monday Oct. 4th. Committed to Richmond Asylum on Oct. 6th.

Thomas Landers, (sea man) was charged at Weymouth (England) with stealing brandy, whisky and sherry from a hotel. He pleaded guilty and asked to be let off with a fine as he wanted to join the Royal Irish Constabulary. He was accordingly fined £1. (Press of October 11th).

Richard Carnew, newly recruited member of the Royal Irish Constabulary, was on October 24th at Balbrigan Petty Sessions found guilty of larceny of attache case, brush, and case of jewellery. He pleaded guilty, said he was under the influence of drink, and was released on promising to pay Miss. Heery, the owner of the property, twenty-three shillings.

Laurie Dashington, newly recruited member of the Royal Irish Constabulary, was, while on leave in Liverpool, caught stealing boots in the Angel Hotel. He fired upon those who saw him at the theft and then committed suicide.

(Press of November 5th).

Major Ewen Bruce, newly recruited member of the Auxiliary Division of the Royal Irish Constabulary, was on November 8th returned for trial at Kilkenny for larceny of £75 from the Co-operative Creamery at Kells, Co. Meath, on October 10th.

"Late last night a newly recruited member of the Royal Irish Constabulary named Carpenter, stationed at Gormanstown, was brought to Stephen's Hospital Dublin, suffering from a severe wound in the throat."

(Press of November 12th.)

E.N.D.

ONE DAY'S RESTORATION OF ORDER.

The non-Republican Press of Ireland of this date report the following acts of English military and constabulary in Ireland:-

Indiscriminate and unprovoked firing at Golden, Co. Tipperary. Mr. P. Lynch seriously wounded.
 Fire opened upon unarmed Republican police who had gathered at Kilcullen, Co. Kildare, to investigate a dispute. Two Republicans seriously wounded.
 Incendiarism and looting at Tipperary Town (six shops burned) & at Lisroe, Co. Clare. (Farmhouse burned).
 Destruction of the Co-operative Creamery at Ballymacelligott, Co. Kerry.

THE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES OF THE ENGLISH ARMED FORCES.

Four Weeks of War Upon Irish Women and Children.

When Mrs. Ellen Quinn had been deliberately murdered by English Constabulary an inquiry of English military officers was held into the circumstances of her death. They returned a verdict of "death by misadventure" as they were of opinion that the shots were fired as "a precautionary measure." The following are some other of the "precautionary measures" which English troops and constabulary have taken against Irish women and children. The period covered is the last four weeks. In that time one woman nearing childbirth, one girl of fifteen years, one little child of twelve years were murdered as "a precautionary measure" and many other assaults have been committed upon Irish women of a cowardly and horrible nature. This shameful war upon women and children is not accidental. It is part of the policy of terrorism which English Cabinet Ministers have instituted for the destruction of the Republican movement.

An Irish gentleman - an ex-officer of the English army, wrote the Press of November 15th:-

"Sir:- I have just returned from the little village of Balla in Co. Mayo, a quiet little place with inoffensive people who seem to desire only to be let alone. No English official or policeman or soldier has been killed or hurt within a radius of 20 miles or more. A few days before I left a motor lorry containing some soldiers of the Argyll & Sunderland Highlanders in charge of a corporal halted in the town; the men alighted, called at the public houses for drink which was supplied willingly at first, reluctantly as excitement grew. The entertainment continued during the evening till a quarrel about the price of whisky seemed to be developing into a brawl. The owner of the house went to the police barrack and some R.I. Constabulary men intervened to induce the soldiers to return to Claremorris. The lorry, however, stopped at a Gypsy encampment just outside the town and one of the men tried to enter a tent in which a woman was sleeping; he was prevented and revenged himself by firing his rifle point blank into the tent wounding an old woman who now lies in hospital in a dangerous condition.

About 11 p.m. the soldiers returned to the town attacked the police barrack the walls of which are now bespattered with bullet marks, and also the windows of the chapel next door. After this reprisal on the police, they proceeded to shoot up the town, to break into houses and fire shots up through the ceilings and to demand more drink. They then went to the Convent on the outskirts, got over the wall and broke into the keeper's lodge. They asked the man if he had any daughters, and hearing a young girl cry out frightened by the noise, they burst into the bedroom where three girls sixteen to twenty years were in bed. One of the soldiers loaded a rifle and pointed it at the youngest, threatening to shoot her if she did not keep quiet. His comrade tried to disarm him and in the scuffle while the soldiers fell over the bed, the girls in their nightdresses escaped from the house and fled to the Convent for refuge.

The police can guarantee the correctness of my description and Colonel Tweedy Commanding the Regiment will not deny it."

The following are details of other "precautionary measures" taken by

English armed forces during the past month:-

October 15th. English Constabulary forced an entry into several Republican houses at Clogheen, Co. Tipperary, and threatened to cut off the hair of three young girls. Two hours later they returned and cropped the hair of a girl of eighteen years.

October 17th. Miss. Glynn was fired upon and wounded by English constabulary in Anbally-Cummer, Co. Galway. No attack was made on the constabulary. It was daylight when Miss. Glynn was wounded.

October 17th. After midnight English Constabulary attacked the residence of Mr. P.J. McCooey of Tubbercurry, Co. Sligo, who had resigned from the constabulary after the sacking of that town. Bombs were thrown into the house and many volleys of rifle fire were fired through the windows. Miss. Brabzen, sister-in-law of Mr. Cooley was wounded in the head and his little son had his forehead gashed by a bullet.

October 18th. Mr. Austin Brannan, Member of the Clare Co. Council, writes that when his home was burned down by English constabulary his mother and sisters were not allowed to get their clothes and had to go out in their bare feet. They were then driven along the road with blows from rifle butts to see their hay barn on fire.

October 20th. Miss. Peggy Brosnan of Abbotfeale, Co. Limerick, was fired upon and wounded by English constabulary in broad day while playing in the street outside her house. There was no attack on the constabulary.

October 21st. Miss. Mary Lordan of Coolanagh, Co. Cork, and her mother were taken from their beds by a party of English Constabulary. They were questioned as to the whereabouts of Mrs. Lordan's sons. They refused to answer. Miss. Lordan was then struck in the face and knocked down. The mother and daughter were taken from the house which the constabulary then sprinkled with paraffin and set on fire.

October 22nd. A party of some twelve English constabulary raided the home of Miss. Babo Hogan of Miltown-Malbay, Co. Clare, who is secretary of the Cumann-na mBán (Women's National League) of that district. Three of them held Miss. Hogan while a fourth cut off her hair. The house was surrounded by constabulary during this operation to prevent the escape of their victim.

October 23rd. Two English soldiers forcibly entered the licensed premises of Mrs. Whelan, Galway City after midnight. They turned Mrs. Whelan into the street in her night attire and then rushed upstairs and broke into the bedroom of Miss. Keane, the bar-maid. Miss. Keane escaped from them by jumping through a window seven feet high on to a roof.

October 24th. At Lisnaw, Co. Kerry, English constabulary broke into the residence of Stephen Grady after midnight. They forcibly entered the bedroom of Mrs. Grady and her daughter. They took Miss. Grady from her bed and dragged her out on to the road in her night-attire. There they forced her to kneel in a channel of water and holding her in this position they cut off her hair.

October 27th. Miss. Mina Gibson, organist of the Protestant Church at Gaven was fired upon and wounded by English Constabulary who were driving past her in a lorry. No attack had been made on the Constabulary.

October 28th. At 12.15 a.m. English constabulary threw a bomb into the home of Mrs. Kearney, Shannon St., Bandon, Co. Cork. Mrs. Kearney is a widow and she and her children are the only occupants of the house.

October 27th. A party of English Constabulary raided the home of Mrs. Barrett Loughrea, Co. Galway. They put a revolver to Mrs. Barrett's head and asked her the whereabouts of her husband. She replied that he was an invalid. While the revolver was at her head her sixteen year old son ran into the room to protect her. He was knocked down by a blow of a rifle butt.

October 29th. English constabulary raided the residence of John Kelleghan of Shrule, Co. Mayo. They shot Mr. Kelleghan in the hip. They then ordered his young son, Willin, to come out to be shot. Mrs. Kelleghan put her arms around the boy and declared they would have to shoot him through her body. They dragged the mother and the son into the street. They asked them to point out the houses of Sinn Féiners. Both refused. The constabulary then went away but returned in a few minutes and again seized the boy. The mother tore him from their grasp and barred the door while her son escaped through the back of the house. Mrs. Kelleghan was then told to clear out. She carried her wounded husband into the street and the house was then sprinkled with petrol by the constabulary and burned to the ground. The constabulary explained their actions by saying "this is revenge for the burning of the barracks." An unoccupied police barracks had had been burned in the district some time previously.

October 30th. A child of ten years who was on his way to school at Ennistymon, Co. Clare, was held up by English constabulary who searched him and relieved him of eight-pence and a new bootlace.

October 30th. A party of English Constabulary raided the residence of Mrs. Daly, Ardeavin, Annis Road, Limerick, after midnight. They seized Miss. Agnes Daly who is a Republican Member of the Limerick Board of Guardians. They knocked her down and dragged her by the hair into the garden. There they cut off her hair with a razor. Then one of the constables seized her by the left hand and deliberately gashed it with the razor between the second and third finger, severing the main artery. While this outrage was being committed on Miss. Agnes Daly, her sister, Carrie, was seized by other constables who held a revolver to her head and threatened to shoot her if she stirred. The Misses. Daly are the sisters of Commandant Eamon Daly who was executed after the Insurrection of 1916. The week before Miss. Daly was attacked her house was raided five times. There are none but women in the house.

November 1st. At 12.30 a.m. four English Officers forcibly entered the residence at 127, North Circular Road, Dublin, of Miss. Kate Murphy, and seized her. They were drunk and she escaped from them.

November 1st. Mrs. Ellen Quinn of Kiltartan, Co. Galway, was murdered by English constabulary who deliberately fired at her in broad daylight while she was sitting in front of her house with a baby of nine months in her arms. Mrs. Quinn was within two months of childbirth.

November 1st. A party of English Constabulary raided the farmhouse of Mr. J. O'Sullivan, Inch, Listowel, Co. Kerry at 1 a.m. They took his two sons from their bed and beat and kicked them. They then seized his daughter and dragged her into the street in her night attire. They forced her on to her knees and held her there while they cut off her hair. They turned a rick of corn and drove away.

November 3rd. During the attack on property at Tralee, Co. Kerry, English constabulary selected for destruction five business houses; three of these belonged to women all of them widows: Mrs. Brosnan, Rock Street; Mrs. Dunne, Castle Street and Mrs. O'Rourke, Bcharbee. Of the five business houses completely destroyed by constabulary at Ballymote, Co. Sligo, two were those owned and managed by women.

November 5th. Murder of Miss. O'Connell aged 15 years at Ardfer, Co. Kerry. Miss. O'Connell was standing at the door of her father's house when ten motor lorries filled with English Constabulary dashed into the village. The people fled terror-stricken and fire was opened upon them from the lorries. Miss. O'Connell was shot dead.

November 13th. Murder of Annie O'Neill, aged twelve years. The child was playing in Charlemont Avenue, Dublin, when a military lorry filled with troops suddenly stopped and a rush was made by the troops at some young men standing chatting at the street corner. The young men scattered and the military opened fire. Annie O'Neill was shot dead and Teresa Kavanagh, aged six and a half years with whom the dead child was playing, was wounded in the right arm.

November 13th. At Tipperary a party of English Constabulary forcibly entered the residence at St. Michael Street of Mr. W. Allen. Mr. Allen was not at home. The Constabulary seized Mrs. Allen and asked her to disclose the whereabouts of her husband and sons. She refused. They threatened her but she would not tell. She was then ordered out of the house, and the constabulary having sprinkled petrol in every room set the house on fire.

ONE DAY'S RESTORATION OF ORDER.

The non-Republican Press of Ireland of this date reports the following acts of English military and constabulary in Ireland:-

Murder of Patrick Lynch of Golden, Tipperary, mortally wounded on the previous day.
Incendiarism and looting at Tipperary Town, Limerick City, and Cappafurna, (Co. Galway).

"SEEING RED" BY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CONSTABULARY AND MILITARY WHOSE BLOOD REMAINS HOT FOR THREE WEEKS.

"You have read in the papers notably during the last few days, attacks which are delivered against the police and the military administration for something which is called reprisals. Policemen and soldiers do not go burning houses and shooting men down wantonly without provocation and, therefore, you must, if you are going to examine reprisals, try to find out how they arise.... I will give you one case. Five policemen driving along a road in Ireland were suddenly fired at by civilians.... A second car with police comes up in two minutes.... The men saw their comrades not merely murdered but mutilated. They found the men who were undoubtedly the assassins and they shot them. (cries of 'Here Hero.') Are you surprised? (Cries of 'No.')

That is called reprisals."
Mr. Lloyd George, English Prime Minister at Carnarvon, October 9th 1920.

"The great majority of alleged reprisals are alleged without knowledge of the fact or alleged against police and soldiers who are acting in self-defence.... I will take the case of District Inspector Brady.... He and his men were ambushed just before they entered the village.... Brady, dying was taken out by his men... I admit that when they saw Brady's form on the ground they saw red. I admit there was a reprisal." (Hon Members 'Quite Right')

Sir Hamar Greenwood, English Chief Secretary for Ireland in the English House of Commons, October 20th 1920.

"I do not think as far as I can ascertain that there has been a single case of the destruction of a house in which the destruction has not been preceded by a particularly brutal murder."

Earl Curzon, English Secretary for Foreign Affairs in English House of Lords, October 20th 1920.

These three spokesmen of the English Cabinet represent the official destruction of towns and murder of civilians in Ireland as hot-blooded vengeance taken by infuriated military or constabulary who have been provoked beyond all endurance. This is not the case. In the majority of instances where property has been wantonly destroyed and innocent life brutally taken by the armed agents of the Crown these acts have been done, not wildly by men half-mad with anger, but coolly and systematically by troops and constabulary acting frequently under their high officers. Some of the so-called "reprisals" do occur in districts where the people take military action in the defence of their lives and property. But the English Government is in a hurry and consequently their forces in Ireland often do not wait for the excuse to be provided with the result that in their haste to terrorise the Irish people into surrendering their national claims, they have frequently been compelled to visit murder and arson upon a district which has failed to supply Sir Hamar Greenwood with a reason for such action. In other cases the difficulties of transport prevent a "reprisal" in "hot-blood." In these cases the time is taken to organise transport and sometimes three weeks later the district is duly sacked.

In the three weeks subsequent to Mr. Lloyd George's description of "reprisals" in Ireland the following thirty-five cases of "reprisals" occurred in ten Irish counties. In not one of these cases will the excuse of "seeing red" explain away the destruction of life and property.

Reprisals have been taken for an ambush which happened thirty miles away three days previously. The town of Tipperary has been wrecked because a police sergeant was shot in Dublin. Farmhouses and crops have been burned and men shot because a girl's hair was cut off. Military bands have played military waltzers into a town selected to be sacked. Houses have been burned to the ground because men "wanted" by English constabulary were not at home when called for. A police barracks having been bloodlessly taken by surprise, the constables captured, kindly treated, disarmed and released, the village was sacked ten hours afterwards. Reprisals have been taken on a village because months previously a police party was ambushed in its neighbourhood. The period covered in the following list is the twenty days which followed Mr. Lloyd George's speech at Camarvon:-

On Saturday, Oct. 9th, some civilians and English soldiers from the Royal Barracks, Dublin came into conflict on Ellis' Quay, Dublin. There was an exchange of fisticuffs and subsequently of stone-throwing. As a "reprisal" the troops wrecked three shops in the vicinity. On Tuesday night October 12th - three nights later the "intolerable provocation" was offered to the troops - a large body of English soldiers issued from the Royal Barracks at 10 p.m., and systematically smashed the windows in twenty shops and looted the contents of many. Although the troops were only a few hundred yards from their barracks they were allowed to continue their destruction for two hours without any official interference whatever.

On Friday, October 15th, Michael Furzy and his brother were attacked in their home near Oranmore, Co. Galway, by English Constabulary, who took them into the road and beat them. They were placed in position for execution and were told to pray. They were then fired upon and Michael was wounded. An hour later bombs were thrown into their house which was partially wrecked. Several other houses in the neighbourhood were also entered, the young men taken from them and beaten. The Constabulary stated that this was a "reprisal" for the shooting of Const. Foley on August 21st.

On Saturday October 16th, the "Republican Outfitters" a drapery and clothing store in Talbot Street, Dublin, and "The Republican Stores," a grocery shop in Capel Street, Dublin, were wrecked by English Constabulary, who threw bombs into them. The only explanation of these "reprisals" is, in the case of the Republican Outfitters, that outside this shop a party of English troops when firing upon an Irish Volunteer shot two of their own men; and in the case of the Republican Stores, that the name "Republican" offended the "Black and Tans."

For no particular reason a party of English Constabulary at midnight on Saturday October 16th, set fire with hand grenades and petrol to the Athlone Printing Works, part of the Works being destroyed. They opened fire on workmen who tried to extinguish the flames.

Mr. P. O'Carroll, aged 50, of 78, Manor Street, Dublin, was murdered in his home at 2 a.m. on Saturday, October 16th, by English Constabulary as a "reprisal" for not disclosing the whereabouts of his sons. Mr. J. Lehane of Ballymakeera, Co. Cork, was taken from his shop and murdered by English Constabulary as a "reprisal" for an attack on a military lorry seven weeks previously.

On Saturday, October 15th, Mr. P.H. Joyce of Barna, Co. Galway, was kidnapped. On Saturday a large body of military and constabulary invaded the district and took "reprisals" on those whom they believed knew where Mr. Joyce was, and cattle were shot dead and men wounded. Notices were posted up that unless Mr. Joyce was returned at 6 a.m. on Sunday, "further reprisals will follow." Mr. Joyce was not returned and on Sunday afternoon parties of English Constabulary passed through the surrounding districts flogging young men. On Monday, October 18th, the "reprisals" continued. Men were taken from their work in broad daylight and flogged by constabulary in the public street. These Constabulary also shot the Manager of the local Co-operative Creamery and two men working in the fields.

On Saturday October 16th at Tralee, Co. Kerry, English Constabulary wrecked several houses which they raided in order to arrest some young men. The wrecking they described as a "warning" to the mothers and fathers to have their sons at home when they called again.

On Sunday October 17th the residence of Mr. R.S.S. Gardiner at Boyle, Co. Roscommon, was raided by English Constabulary who wrecked the furniture in the house and stole a considerable sum of money. This was a "reprisal" for Mr. Gardiner having resigned his Commission of the Peace as a protest against English Militarism in Ireland.

On Monday October 18th, three business houses in Tipperary Town were wrecked by English Constabulary who throw bombs into them. This was a "reprisal" for the shooting of Sergt. Daniel Roche, R.L.C., who was killed in Dublin, (110 miles away) on Sunday, October 17th.

On Monday October 18th the Co-operative Creamery at Abbeyderney, Co. Kerry, was fired by Constabulary and destroyed after large quantities of butter and cheese had been looted. At Pimuge in the same county, the Sinn Fein Hall was burned down and at Tralee the local tennis club house was wrecked. No reason can be discovered for this "reprisal". At Kanturk, Co. Cork, three farm-houses were burned down as a "reprisal" for an ambush which occurred at Newcestown in that county on Oct. 9th. On Tuesday October 19th Mr. Michael Walsh was taken from his house in Galway City & murdered as a "reprisal" for constables shot in the district. The last Constable shot in Galway was Const. Cronin who was killed on September 8th after he had murdered without provocation a young man named John Milvey.

On Thursday, Oct. 21st, English military & constabulary raided several town-lands near Newcestown, Co. Cork, where they burned down farmhouses and crops, shot a young man named Lynch who refused to give them information, and beat Miss. Mary Jordan. This was a "reprisal" for the ambush of a military patrol which occurred on October 9th at Newcestown.

On Thursday October 21st, English constabulary burned the parish hall at Annahuff near Dromod, Co. Leitrim. At Gowel in the same county the constabulary also burned the parish hall. This was a "reprisal" for the burning of the unoccupied police barracks some days previously.

On Friday October 22nd, English Constabulary burned several buildings and crops at various townlands near Athlone, Co. Westmeath, as a "reprisal" for the ambushing of a military river patrol on October 17th.

On Friday Oct. 22nd a party of English military were ambushed near Ballin-hassig, Co. Cork, which is some 15 miles from the town of Bandon. Eleven hours later a party of troops issued from the local barracks and partially sacked the town. They endeavoured to burn down the hosiery factory which is the principal industry in the town. But they had exhausted their supplies of petrol and the attempt failed. Two nights later on Sunday October 24th, the troops again attacked the factory & this time succeeded in destroying it.

On Thursday October 21st, Charles Lynch, aged 75, was murdered in his home by English troops at Miltown-Malbay, Co. Clare. This was a "reprisal" for the action of some young men in the district who, hearing that the wife of a farmer named Talty had been held up and robbed of £12 by a party of English soldiers, followed the robbers and recovered the £12. Later a second body of English troops visited the district and burned 30 tons of hay belonging to Mr. Talty, 30 tons of hay belonging to Mr. J. Boland and 35 tons of hay belonging to Mr. J. Moroney. Shops were looted & some young men were beaten. On Saturday October 23rd a haybarn containing 150 tons of hay was burned by English constabulary at Drishanebog, Co. Cork. The hay was owned by Mr. T. Crowley. This was a "reprisal" for the fact that Mr. Crowley's son is a Republican Member of the Cork County Council and is secretary to the local Sinn Fein Club.

On Sunday October 24th English constabulary raided several houses at Lixnaw, Co. Kerry, dragged young men out of them and tortured them; cut off the hair of two girls and set fire to the Co-operative Creamery, which was partially destroyed. It is not discoverable what provoked these acts, no constable or military having been shot in the district for months.

On the morning of Monday October 25th, a party of English constabulary were ambushed near Grango, Co. Sligo. On Tuesday night 36 hours after the attack, a series of "reprisals" began which continued for three days. Over a wide area English Constabulary burned many farmhouses and crops. The Co-operative Creamery at Ballintrillick was also burned.

On Tuesday night October 26th, a party of English Constabulary raided the village of Skerries, Co. Dublin. They searched the house of Mr. Seamus Mac Donnell. Not finding him at home they burned his house. They took Mr. John Sherlock from his house and murdered him. No cause is discoverable for this "reprisal" except the shooting of District Inspector Burke at Balbriggan on September 20th, for which that town was subsequently sacked. Skerries is three miles distant from Balbriggan. On Wednesday night they returned and burned the houses of Mr. Matthew Dorhan who was not at home when they called the previous night to assassinate him, and of Mrs. McGowan, whose son is also "wanted."

On Wednesday October 27th a party of English Constabulary wrecked two business houses in Galway City, setting fire to one and throwing bombs into the other. This was a "reprisal" for the refusal of the owners of the shops to remove their names in Gaelic characters from the front of their premises. On Thursday October 28th an English military patrol was ambushed at Thomastown, Co. Tipperary. On Friday night, some 38 hours after the ambush, English troops wrecked the town of Templemore, Co. Tipperary, completely destroying two shops and partially wrecking 70 others. Templemore is 34 miles from Thomastown.

On Sunday October 31st members of the Irish Republican Army captured a police barracks at Littleton, Co. Tipperary. Five constables were captured, disarmed and released. No casualties were inflicted on the occupants of the barracks. Ten hours later English military and constabulary visited the village and burned farmhouses, crops and the local creamery.

On Sunday, October 31st, the parish of Moore, Co. Sligo, was invaded by English military and constabulary who dragged two girls from their beds and shaved their heads, seriously assaulted two young men and burned crops, farmhouses and the local Sinn Fein Hall. This "reprisal" was carried out because three days previously the hair of a girl who associated with constabulary was cut.

On Sunday, October 31st, a large party of English military who marched into the town with bands playing, wrecked sixteen business houses in the town of Tipperary. This was a "reprisal" for the ambushing of a military patrol at Thomastown on Thursday, October 29th. Tipperary is five miles from Thomastown.

E N D.

On Sunday October 31st members of the Irish Republican Army captured a police barracks at Littleton, Co. Tipperary. Five constables were captured, disarmed and released. No casualties were inflicted on the occupants of the barracks. Ten hours later English military and constabulary visited the village and burned farmhouses, crops and the local creamery.

On Sunday, October 31st, the parish of Moore, Co. Sligo, was invaded by English military and constabulary who dragged two girls from their beds and shaved their heads, seriously assaulted two young men and burned crops, farmhouses and the local Sinn Fein Hall. This "reprisal" was carried out because three days previously the hair of a girl who associated with constabulary was cut.

On Sunday, October 31st, a large party of English military who marched into the town with bands playing, wrecked sixteen business houses in the town of Tipperary. This was a "reprisal" for the ambushing of a military patrol at Thomastown on Thursday, October 20th. Tipperary is five miles from Thomastown.

E N D.

ONE DAY'S RESTORATION OF ORDER.

The non-Republican Press of Ireland of this date reports the following acts of English Military and Constabulary in Ireland:-

Murder of James Coleman, North Mall, Cork City.
 Attempted murder of Charles O'Brien, Stephen Coleman and Collins in that City.
 Incendiarism and sabotage at Donegal and Tipperary.
 Indiscriminate firing at Cork City.
 Maiming of cattle (as reprisal for Republican raid on mails) at Kilkannon, Co. Tipperary.
 Petrol poured over fowl and pigs and both set on fire.

THE MAIN WEAPON OF ENGLISH TERRORISM.

TWENTY-THREE MURDERS IN 18 DAYS -- BUT NO DESCRIPTIONS OF THEM.

The main weapon of English terrorism in Ireland is murder. Fifteen murders in the month of July, eleven murders in the month of August, eighteen murders in the month of September, twenty-six murders in the month of October, twenty-three murders from November 1st to November 18th. These are the totals since the terror threw aside its disguises and admitted itself to be a terror. Not one of the men, women and children who are counted in these totals was killed in armed conflicts or while using arms. Not one was killed by military or constabulary in the necessary discharge of their military or constabulary duties. They were murdered either as an "example" to a district or because they were believed by their murderers to be prominent in the Movement for National Independence. On October 20th Sir Hamar Greenwood mentioned during a speech in the English House of Commons that his constabulary in Balbriggan had "killed" two men. He was corrected by Mr. Asquith who suggested the word "murdered." Sir Hamar Greenwood replied:- "If the Right Hon. Gentleman the Member for Paisley gets any satisfaction out of it I will say 'murdered.'" Since then such murders have increased in Ireland, but recently an official report is issued in the majority of cases which saves Sir Hamar Greenwood from saying "murdered." In every case mentioned in the following list the official statement is known to be false. Men are murdered in cold blood while in military or police custody. The official report states they were shot dead in an effort to escape. Men are assassinated in their beds. The official report states that they resisted arrest. Men are shot dead in the public streets. The official report states that the Crown forces were fired upon and returned the fire. Women and children are deliberately killed. The official report states that it is a very unfortunate business but it was necessary "as a precautionary measure." Men are murdered in their beds by English Constabulary or military in civilian dress. The official report states that the men were killed by Sinn Feiners or persons unknown.

But in every case it is murder and it is meant to be murder. The descriptions in the official reports of the killings as "precautionary measures," as "returning the fire" as "killed while attempting to escape," are for circulation outside of Ireland. In Ireland itself the English Government makes no pretence of justifiable killing. Its policy is to terrorise by murder and it does not hide that it is murder. In its own official police publication "The Weekly Summary" of October 29th, the following paragraph appeared as the decision of that body of English Constabulary in Cork City who call themselves "The Anti-Sinn Fein Society":-

"If in future any member of His Majesty's Forces be murdered, two members of the Sinn Fein Party in the County of Cork will be killed. And in the event of a member of the Sinn Fein Party not being available three sympathisers will be killed. This will apply equally to

laity and clergy of all denominations. In the event of a Member of His Majesty's Forces being wounded or an attempt made to wound him, one Member of the Sinn Fein Party will be killed, or if a Member of the Sinn Fein Party is not available, two sympathisers will be killed."

At six o'clock p.m. on November 17th Sergt. O'Donoghue of the English Constabulary was shot dead in Cork City. At 11.45 p.m. English Constabulary forced an entry into a tenement house in Broad St. in that City. They murdered Mr. Patrick Hanley in his bed & attempted the murder of Mr. Stephen Coleman and a man named Collins. After midnight other constabulary forced an entry into the house of Mr. Eugene O'Connell, 17, Broad Lane and murdered him in the presence of his wife and child, first wounding him, and when he had fallen killing him. They attempted the murder of Mr. Charles O'Brien in the same house. At 4 a.m. English Constabulary forced an entry into the residence of Mr. James Coleman, North Mall, Merchant and Member of the Cork Chamber of Commerce. They murdered him in the presence of his wife.

The following are the twenty three murders committed by the English military & Constabulary in Ireland during the eighteen days -- Nov. 1st to Nov. 18th:--

November 1st. MRS. ELLEN QUINN of Kiltartan, Co. Galway, shot dead as a "precautionary measure."

November 1st. JOHN HEFLIHAN of Ballycuff, Co. Kerry, taken from his bed and shot dead as a "reprisal."

November 2nd. THOMAS WALL of Tralee, Co. Kerry, shot dead in the public street as a "reprisal."

November 4th. JOHN O'BRIEN and THOMAS O'BRIEN both of Nenagh, Co. Tipperary. Official Report:-- "These two were killed in attempting to escape from the lorry in which they had been put."

November 5th. MISS. O'CONNELL (aged 15 years) of Ardfer, Co. Kerry, shot dead in the public street "as a precautionary measure."

November 5th. M. McGUIRE of Ardfer, Co. Kerry, shot dead while in police custody

November 6th. Wm. MULLOCHY, Cork City, shot dead in the public street "for refusing to halt."

November 8th. JOHN CANTILLON of Ardfer and MICHAEL BROSSAN of Castlisleland, Co. Kerry, shot dead in the public street.

Official Report:-- "Two of the attackers were killed" -- There was no attack.

November 10th. CHRISTOPHER LUCY of Cork City, shot dead at Ballingearry, Co. Cork. Official Report:-- "Christopher Lucy a civilian of Cork fired on members of the Auxiliary Forces who were searching a house. One of the police returned the fire and Lucy was killed."

November 10th. FRANK HOFFMAN of Farmer's Bridge, Co. Clare, shot dead in the public street.

Official Report:-- "He was suspected of being a Commandant of the I.R.A."

November 12th. P. MacMAHON, J. WALSH and JOHN HERLIHY of Ballymacelligott, Co. Kerry, shot dead while at work in the Ballymacelligott Creamery.

Official Report:-- "Two of the attackers are reported killed in the engagement & several wounded." -- There was no attack & no engagement.

November 14th. PATRICK LYNCH of Golden, Co. Tipperary, shot dead in the public street.

November 17th. MICHAEL McMAHON and JOHN EGAN of Scariff, Co. Clare, and JOHN CONNELLY and MICHAEL CONNELLY of Whitegate, Co. Clare, shot dead while in police custody.

Official Report:-- "These four men were shot dead while trying to escape from the escort at Killaloe. They were shot shortly after midnight." -- They had been in custody over nine hours before they were murdered.

November 17th. JAMES COLEMAN, EUGENE O'CONNELL and PATRICK HANLY shot dead in their houses.

Official Report:-- The official report suggests that James Coleman was murdered by Sinn Feiners and the other two by "persons unknown." -- All were murdered by English Constabulary in uniform.

:-: E N D :-:

:::::

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

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20th 1920.

SUMMARY.

| D.T.B.:- | NOVEMBER | 15th | 16th | 17th | 18th | 19th | 20th | TOTAL. |
|------------------------------|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|
| Raids:- | | 144 | 210 | 64 | 50 | 86 | 245 | 799 |
| Arrests:- | | 33 | 113 | 29 | 21 | 24 | 61 | 281 |
| Courtsmartial:- | | - | 35 | - | 7 | 6 | 1 | 47 |
| Sentences:- | | 15 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 17 |
| Proclamations & Suppressions | | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 3 |
| Sabotage:- | | 6 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 15 | 42 |
| Armed Assaults:- | | 4 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 19 | 45 |
| Murders:- | | 1 | - | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 10 |
| Daily Totals:- | | 203 | 375 | 106 | 91 | 127 | 342 | 1,244 |

The sentences passed for political offences during the above six days totalled TWENTY FIVE YEARS & FOUR MONTHS.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15th 1920.

RAIDS:- During the week-end English troops in Dublin City and suburbs raided the following premises and residences:-

Mr. J. Behan, 157, Townsend Street.
 Mr. P. Lolan, 28, Kirwan St. Cottages, Manor St.
 Messrs. Easons, wholesale newsagents, etc.
 Mr. C. English, 145, Phibsboro' Road.
 Messrs. Charles & Gluskey, 50, Eccles Street.
 Corner Townsend Street - Hawkins Street (vacant).
 Mr. O'Flanagan, poultry shop, Woxford Street.
 Hairdresser Shop, York Street.
 Apartments over 53, S. George's Street.
 Ryan's Bootshop, Sth. Anne Street.
 O'Malley's Clothing Factory, 117 Lower Abbey Street.
 Mrs. Keogh, 34, Lower Abbey Street.
 Tenement House, Charlemont Street.
 Mr. Healy, vintner, 60, Hollybank Road.
 Floming's Hotel, Gardiner's place.
 Mr. H. Maher, 14, Lower Sherrard Street.
 Tenement. 93, Upper Dorset Street.
 Mr. J. Howland, 60, Eccles Street.
 Mrs. Cronin, pawn Office, 52, Upper Dorset Street.
 Mrs. Caulfield, 50, Blessington Street.
 Mrs. Kiernan, 47, Ignatius Road, Drumcondra.
 Mr. O'Hanlon's, 10, Innisfallen Parade.

Raids by English military and constabulary took place in the following towns and country districts:-

Co. Dublin:- Residence of Mr. T. McDonald, The Vale, Shankill. Nine houses in Dundrum, including the gate lodge at Gortmore of Lady Redmond, J.P., and the residence and gate lodge at Hilton of Mr. P. Golden, Insurance Agent. In the latter house the constabulary wrecked the furniture and stole a razor, stove, boots, clothing, food and beer, a lamp and a suit length of Irish tweed.
Co. Cork:- Over 50 residences and business premises including the residence at Macroom of Miss. Margaret Deamond, Member of Macroom Council.
Co. Derry:- Residence of Mr. P. Lynch, Loar House Park, Member of Derry County Council.

Co. Sligo:- Four shops in Sligo Town.

Co. Tipperary:- Over thirty homesteads in the Glen of Aherlow.

Co. Clare:- Twelve houses including the Presbytery of Rev. W. O'Kennedy, Killomena.

Co. Kerry:- 15 farmhouses at Ballydwyer (also known as Ballymacelligott)

ARRESTS:- The following were arrested by English military and constabulary:-

Miss. Margaret Desmond, Member of Macroom Council, Co. Cork.

Mr. P. Lynch, Lear House, Park, Co. Derry, Member of Derry County Council.

Ald. L. Gilgan, Manager of Messrs. Colliery's Stores, Sligo, and J. Brohony, his assistant.

Mr. James Crowley, Member for North Kerry in the Republican Parliament.

Mr. C. English, aged 18, 145, Phibsboro' Road, Dublin.

Mr. Francis Golden, Insurance Agent, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.

Miss. Anna Fitzsimons, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.

Three young men whose names have not transpired:- Dundrum, Co. Dublin.

Fifteen young men in Bansha district, Co. Tipperary. (names not yet known)

Dr. Shanahan, who had been summoned from Tralee, Co. Kerry to attend to unnamed civilians who had been shot in cold blood by English Constabulary at Ballymacelligott (Ballydwyer) Creamery, Co. Kerry, was arrested by the constabulary when about to minister to the wounded. Soon after the doctor had been arrested one of the men, whose life might have been saved by medical attention, died in great agony. The doctor's servant and five friends who had come to visit the wounded -- Messrs. Connor, Dowling, Herlihy, Carmody and Hollister -- were also arrested.

SENTENCES:- Mr. John Drowne of Cappanurra, Co. Tipperary, was sentenced by courtmartial to ten years' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of attempting to disarm an English military patrol.

On a similar charge Messrs. Thomas Buckley and John Dockery of Ferbane, King's Co. were each sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

The following sentences were imposed for possession of "seditious" literature and documents:-

Miss. Anita McMahon, Keel, Achill Island 6 months' imprisonment.
Michael McElligott, Listowel, Co. Kerry 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

James Cullen & Peter Finlay, Portarlington 1 year each with hard labour.

Simon Egan, Mountmellick, Queen's Co. 1 year with hard labour.
D. Coughlan, Monasterevan 3 months' imprisonment.

The following sentences were imposed for possession of arms:-

John Coakley, Cork City 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Albert Burrow, Carlisle Road, Derry 6 months' imprisonment.

For having acted as Republican police when they arrested on a charge of theft, Charles Weston, Donabate, Co. Dublin and James Crinegan, Swords, Co. Dublin, were sentenced to six months' imprisonment each with hard labour.

Daniel Buckley of Abbeyfeale, Co. Limerick, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour for publicly accusing the English constabulary of murder.

Patrick O'Connor of Wexford was sentenced to 12 days' imprisonment for refusing to give evidence at an English military courtmartial.

ARMED ASSAULTS:- Mr. A. O'Tuama was assaulted by English constabulary while awaiting a train at Moat Station, Co. Westmeath. They threatened to shoot him and one of them struck him in the face with a knuckle-duster. Mr. David Ellis of Hardwicke Street, Dublin, was fired on by English troops on the morning of the 14th instant. Mr. Ellis is a distributing agent for English Sunday papers and was about to start on his rounds when he was sighted by the troops who opened fire without challenge or warning.

English troops on the 10th inst. entered the Presbytery of Fr. O'Kennedy, Killanena, Co. Clare. They struck him in the face and tore his clothing. They then forced him at the bayonet point to enter a lorry, and after taking him twelve miles he was thrown out on the wayside. The troops also entered an adjacent chapel and stole sacred vessels. Vestments and chalices were thrown on the floor.

SABOTAGE:- Following an attack on an armed patrol of English constabulary in the Glen of Aherlow, Co. Tipperary, on the 13th inst. English troops in the middle of the night descended on the adjacent town of Tipperary and attacked many houses, burning three to the ground and partially destroying others. The houses destroyed include the residence and pharmacy of Mr. P. J. Moloney, Member for Mid-Tipperary in the Republican Parliament. The house was sprayed with petrol, Mrs. Moloney and her young children getting five minutes in which to clear out.

Messrs. Lipton's Provision Stores were also completely gutted. The residence of Mr. W. Allen, Member of Tipperary Urban Council, was partially burned. Mrs. Allen -- the only occupant -- being ejected at the point of the bayonet.

Ballydwyer Creamery (also known as Ballymacelligott) was burned to the ground by English constabulary. Adjacent farmhouses belonging to men named Hayes and Dunne were also set on fire.

MURDER:- Annie O'Neill, an eight-year-old girl of 22, Charlemont Avenue, Dublin, was shot dead by English military on November 13th. On that evening Annie O'Neill with some other children were playing on the avenue outside their parents' houses. A party of English military in two cars suddenly drew up at the street corner. Some boys and young men standing at the corner ran away at the sight of them. They ran in the direction in which the children were playing. Without any regard for the latter, the soldiers opened fire and hit two of the children. Annie O'Neill was shot dead and another little girl, Teresa Kavanagh, aged 6½ years, was wounded. The military were not in any danger and were not acting in self-defence. The youths who ran away were not armed; they were not "wanted" men. As they subsequently explained they only ran because they "saw the soldiers and know their record for promiscuous firing."

MILITARISM:- English constabulary at Milltown-Malbay, Co. Clare, called on residents and compelled them at the point of the revolver to illuminate their houses in celebration of Armistice Day.

English military at Strabane, Co. Tyrone, commandeered the Union Hospital, in which sick and infirm persons were housed.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15th.

RAIDS:- English military and constabulary raided over 50 business premises and residences in Dublin City. The places raided include the following:-

Mr. P. J. Breen, 39, O'Murch Ave., Drumcondra.
Mr. Jas. Downey, 44, Elizabeth St.
Messrs. Keogh Bros. Photographers.
Mrs. Kennedy, 4, Jones' Road.
Mr. M. Cody, 6, Mabel St., Clonliffe Road.
Mr. F. Dillon, 4, Mabel St., do.
Mr. Keane, Inchicore.
O'Leahane's Provision shop, Emmott Road, do.
Mr. Letson, North Square, do.
Mrs. Oregan, Tyrcornell Road, do.
Mr. Bowman, Phoenix St., do.
Mr. Doyle, Cuffe St., do.

At Mr. Cody's the troops threatened to blow up the house.

English military, accompanied by a band, raided University College, Galway, during lecture hours at the 15th instant. Students and professors were turned out from classrooms and searched. The band played "God save the King" and students and professors were compelled to remove their hats.

English military raided seven houses at Cabinteely, Co. Wicklow, including the premises of Messrs. Doyle, Cummins and Hoppenstall and a blacksmith's forge. Other places raided include Kingstown Sinn Fein Hall, Co. Dublin; Drogheda Sinn Fein Hall, Co. Louth, and house to house searches in the following streets in Belfast City:- North Queen Street, New Lodge Road, Artillery, Carrumoney, Finkerton and Carrall Streets. The number

of houses searched is estimated at 150. During the raids on Kingstown, English constabulary searched the Workmen's Club and the premises of the Comrades of the Great War. At Kilkallen, Co. Kildare, upwards of 20 farmhouses were raided.

ARRESTS:-

Three students of Galway University -- Messrs. H. O'Donoghue, P. Larkin and P. May -- were arrested by English Military for refusing to remove their hats when a military band suddenly marched into the College quadrangle and compelled the students and professors to leave their lecture hall and stand to attention while the band played "God Save the King."

Twenty members of a Kingstown (Co. Dublin) Dance Club, were arrested by English military and constabulary on the 15th instant on a charge of "being found on the premises."

The following were also arrested:-

Two young men named Kearns and Collins, Queenstown, Co. Cork; J. Seaton, Corry, Co. Wexford. Mr. J.P. Doran and his two sons, Knockmannus, Gorebridge, Co. Carlow. Mr. Doran, a member of Carlow County Council and Chairman of Carlow Guardians.

A man of 70 named Eustace of Lisroe, Connolly, Co. Clare.

A young man named Haren of the same district.

77 persons were arrested on the streets of Belfast on the nights of 13th and 14th instant on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 10.30 p.m. and 5 a.m. without the permission of the English military authorities.

The following were arrested at Kilkallen, Co. Kildare:- Messrs. H. Myers, M.O'Rourke, D. Brennan, L. Conlon and J. Murphy.

COURTMARTIAL:- The following were tried by courtmartial:-

| | <u>CHARGE.</u> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Thomas Farragher, Swinford, Co. Mayo ... | Possession of arms & ammunition. |
| George Wilson & Alex. Montgomery, Lisburn.. | " " " " " |
| Anthony Loughran, Bunawilliam, Co. Mayo... | " " " " " |
| Richard Cotter, Bellinora, Co. Cork ... | Unlawful assembly. |
| John Treanor, Michael Hinnagh, Michael Mallon & Joseph Breshanon, Derry | .. Unlawful assembly. |
| Matthew Flood, John Cassey, John Murray | |
| D. Fitzgibbon, J. Collins, Fermoy, Co. Cork & Timothy Aherne, Kilworth, Cork | .. "Marching in file." |
| Terence O'Reilly, Ballyconnell, Co. Cavan, Martin Donovan, Cork City & Frank Kelly, Ballyvourney, Co. Cork | ... Possession of "seditious" documents. |
| E. O'Keefe, Woodstock, Co. Kilkenny & M. McDonald, Kilkenny City | ... do. |
| Thomas Marshall & Phillip Oultan, Mulanboy; James Laird, Drumahiel and M.L. Loughran, Dromore (all tried at Derry) | .. Attempting to obtain arms. |
| Patrick & James Walsh, Thomas Purcell | |
| Walter Purcell, Thomas Whelan, Michael MacNamara, Ed. Browne, Patrick Murray & Thomas MacNamara (Jnr) all of Kilkenny | .. Arresting a bicycle thief. |

SENTENCES:- Peter Anderson, Pomeroy, Co. Tyrone, was sentenced by courtmartial at Derry to one year's imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of having in his possession one round of ammunition and a copy of the official organ of the Irish Volunteers.

Patrick Cox, Dame St. Enniskillen, was sentenced by the same court to one year's imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of having in his possession a copy of the oath of the Irish Volunteers.

SUPPRESSION:- The military inquiry into the death of the eight-year-old child, Annie O'Neill who was shot dead by English military on November 13th while playing outside her mother's house, was held in secret at the Meath Hospital, Dublin, all legal representation being denied to the child's mother. After the proceedings terminated Mrs. O'Neill was handed an official military order prohibiting any marching or procession, even of children, at the funeral. The placing of a flag on the coffin was also forbidden.

SABOTAGE:- English military and constabulary burned the house of an old man named Eustace, who lives at Lisroe, Co. Clare. They also shot and bayoneted one of his pigs.

Professor Michael Hayes of University College, Dublin; Master Louis Lambe, aged 16, of 27, Hamilton St; Mr. F. Allen, Secretary to the Lighting Committee of Dublin Corporation at his home in Monkstown, Co. Dublin.

ROBBERIES:— Four members of the English Constabulary "shot up" the drapery premises of Mr. Byrne, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, in full daylight. They then entered another shop — Messrs. Shaw's — and after selecting £27 worth of gloves, they left without paying, telling the assistant to charge the gloves "to the King."

On the evening of the 15th inst. a bomb was thrown by English constabulary into the open door of the licensed premises of Mr. P. Walsh, Bedford Row, Limerick City. The interior was wrecked and a customer wounded.

English constabulary visited at midnight the house of Messrs. Connelly, Cappafarna, Co. Galway. They wrecked doors and windows and burned beds and furniture. Some time ago they deliberately shot his horse. The Connells, two of whom served in the American and one in the British Army during the War, were not members of any political or military organisation.

BOMBING:— English constabulary renewed incendiarism in Tipperary town on the night of the 15th inst. and early morning of the 16th. The burnings were accompanied by bombing and rifle fire. At 10 p.m. the constabulary attacked and set fire to the boarding house of Miss Duggan, James Street. They cut the fire hose and held up the Fire Brigade at the point of the revolver. The house was burned to the ground. The drapery premises of Mr. McMilligott which had been bombed on the previous night when the stock was destroyed, was again bombed and this time burned to the ground. The Irish House, unsuccessfully attacked on the previous night, was set on fire but the flames were extinguished. Mr. Kneeshaw's Jewellery establishment in St. Michael Street was entered by the constabulary who looted his stock.

The constabulary closing order still continues.

The residence of Mr. J. Barry, National School Teacher, of Leap, Co. Cork, was attacked and burned to the ground on the 16th instant by English Constabulary.

After sacking and wrecking the premises, English constabulary set fire to the Sinn Fein Hall at Kingstown, Co. Dublin. It was partially destroyed before the fire brigade could be summoned.

English troops burned the Hibernian Hall, Derrylaughan, Co. Galway, Co. Tyrone. Valuable band instruments were destroyed.

DEATH:— Patrick Lynch, who was mortally wounded by English troops when they "shot up" the town of Golden, Co. Tipperary, on the night of the 14th instant, died in hospital on the 16th. Lynch, an unarmed and defenceless civilian, was walking along the road with his wife when he was shot by the troops without challenge or warning.

The Rev. Michael Griffin, B.A., Catholic Curate of Rahoon Parish, Galway, was kidnapped on the night of the 14th instant by armed men believed to be members of the English Constabulary.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16th.

RAIDS:— Accompanied by tanks and armoured cars, English troops raided the following houses in Dublin City on the 17th instant:—

Munster & Leinster Bank, Corner O'Connell St. — Abbey St.
House in Leinster St., Phibsboro'
Six houses in Railway Street.
Messrs. Milroy Bros., 58, Capel Street.
Ten houses in Eccles Street.
107, South Circular Road.
Mr. Urquhart, 6, Rathmines Terrace.
Mr. W. McGeer, 7, Rathmines Terrace.
6, Mountpleasant Square, Rathmines.

The following places were raided in the county:— Residence of Mrs. McCabe, Ballymote, Co. Sligo, (Mother of Mr. McCabe, Member of the Republican Parliament for South Sligo); Kearnan's Hotel, Granard, Co. Longford; two houses in Listowel, Co. Kerry; Residence of Mr. P. Sweeney, Town Councillor, Loughrea, Co. Galway; four houses in Wicklow Town, including those of Mr. J. Barlow and Mr. J. Everett, Chairman of Wicklow Urban Council.

Residence of Mr. T. Tobin, Ballintempo, Co. Cork; Clogheen Workhouse, Co. Tipperary; Residence and shop of Mr. T. Finegan, Chemist, Belfast; ten houses in Cork City including those of Messrs. O'Regan, James St; Harthett, Anne St; O'Shea, do; and Fleming, do. The house of Mr. F. Daly, Republican Chairman of the Harbour Board, was also searched; and 4 houses in Tuam, Co. Galway.

ARRESTS:- Mr. Henry Glynn, an official of the Munster & Leinster Bank, O'Connell St. Dublin, was arrested at the Bank by English constabulary. No charge was made against him. The following were also arrested in Dublin without charge: Unknown man, 17, Railway Street; Mr. M. Power, 14, Eccles St.; two students (one an ex-soldier) lodging at 107, South Circular Road.

Messrs. P. Carty and P. Moylan were arrested at Loughrea, Co. Galway "on suspicion." Other country arrests were those of Mr. D. McNamara, Feakle, Co. Clare: a teacher of the Irish language at Athleague; Mr. J. Sugrue, Listowel, Co. Kerry; Mr. T. Finegan, a chemist and prominent Belfast Republican; Messrs. P. Murphy and T. Morley, Tuam, Co. Galway; Mr. O'Regan, James St., Cork City; Mr. Harthett, Anne St., Cork City, Mr. O'Shea, Anne St., do and Mr. Fleming, do.

Mr. L. Kiernan, Proprietor of the Greville Arms Hotel, Granard, Co. Longford, his sister, Miss. Kiernan and Mr. B. Macken were arrested in connection with the shooting in the Hotel Bar of Mr. Kelleher, District Inspector of English Constabulary.

Mr. P.J. Little of Dublin was arrested by English troops while officiating at an Arbitration Court held at Clogheen, Co. Tipperary, to adjudicate on Union Officers salaries. Mr. Little is a prominent Republican. He is a Member of Dublin County Council and of the governing body of the National University and is also the Editor of "Old Ireland."

COURTMARTIAL:- Mr. John Carroll, Seaford St., Belfast, was tried by courtmartial on a charge of having in his possession arms and ammunition. Mr. T. Seely, College St. Carlow, was tried on a similar charge.

The following were tried by courtmartial on charges of having "seditious" documents:- Messrs. Patrick & Thomas McGivern, Warrenpoint, Co. Down; Mr. J. O'Farrelly, Kells, Co. Meath; Mr. Patrick Caldwell, 52, Charlemont St., Dublin and Mr. P. J. Cusack, Member of Kildare Co. Council. The "seditious" documents for the possession of which Mr. Cusack was arrested and courtmartialled consisted of a complaint from a woman that her husband was spending her earnings in drink and another was an apology from two men who stole Mr. Cusack's pony.

SUPPRESSION:- English troops surrounded Clogheen Workhouse, Co. Tipperary, where an Arbitration Court was about to adjudicate on Union Officers salaries. The court was dispersed and a Member of the Board, Mr. P.J. Little of Dublin, was arrested.

ARMED ASSAULTS:- During a fire (from accidental causes) at the motor garage of Mr. M. Ceton, Newtownbarry, Co. Wexford, an English military patrol entered the town and without warning opened fire on the streets. A young man named Patrick Nolan, Church Road, was wounded in the shoulder and an army corporal was also wounded. The Town Hall and several private residences were struck by bullets.

Motorists and pedestrians entering Roscommon town were held up and searched by English troops at the point of the bayonet. Passengers arriving at Dundalk Railway Station, Co. Louth, were similarly treated.

English troops fired shots into Ballinamore Catholic Hall, Co. Leitrim, while a meeting was in progress.

SABOTAGE:- English troops burned to the ground the residences and out-offices of Mr. Hayes and Mr. Larkin, Leitrim, Co. Clare. They also burned the temporary post office at Feakle in the same county.

MURDER:- On the night of November 16th a party of English constabulary raided a house in Williamstown on the banks of the River Shannon and arrested three young Irish Volunteers, namely, Martin Gildea, Alfred Rogers and Michael MacMahon. They also arrested the caretaker of the house - Michael Egan, who is not a Volunteer. The four men were taken to the nearest military headquarters and at about midnight were handed over to another - and larger - party of constabulary to be escorted to Killahee, a town on the opposite bank of the Shannon. Midway across the bridge, which is 200 yards long and very narrow, the constabulary fell upon their

the constabulary fell upon their helpless prisoners and riddled them with rifle fire. Residents who lived near the Bridge heard shots followed by moans and calls for a priest. No priest was brought but the dead bodies were hastily taken to the constabulary barracks in Killalee, where no relatives or legal representatives were permitted to see them. After a secret military inquiry the bodies were coffined, the lids being nailed down by constabulary. Before burial some civilian doctors and a coroner insisted on investigation (this is now in itself an offence) and discovered the remains in a ghastly state of mutilation from bullets fired at close range. The falsity of the official report which stated that the men were shot in "attempting to escape" is easily demonstrated in this case, as the only means of escape lay in leaping over the parapet of the Bridge into the flood, an act which would mean instantaneous death on the rocks below. Moreover, the prisoners were closely surrounded by their guards who outnumbered them by about 16 to 1. Michael MacMahon and Alfred Rogers were instrumental in saving the lives of the police when the barracks in Scariff were attacked some weeks ago.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19th.

RAIDS:-

English military & constabulary raided the residences of the following:-
Mr. T. Croke of the Munster & Leinster Bank, Dublin (twice in one night).
Mr. P.J. Delahunty, 5, Gr. Beachwood Avenue, Dublin.
Offices of Dublin Technical Schools Committee, Parnell Sq., Dublin.
22, Upper Mount St. Dublin.
Mr. UaCochlainn, 12, Belgrave Road, Dublin.
Mr. W. Griffith, 137, Merrion Road, Dublin.
Mrs. Molahan, 34, Cadogan Road, Dublin.
Mrs. McLoughlin, 29, South Cumberland St., Dublin.
52 and 58, Lower Gloucester St., Dublin.

The following houses in the country were raided:-

Presbytery of Rev. J.J. Glynn, C.C., Drumlion, Co. Leitrim.
Post Office at Ballina, Co. Mayo & 5 other houses in the town.
Residence of Mr. D. Reddan, Member of Drogheda Town Council, Co. Louth.
Residences of the following at Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford:- Messrs. A. Keane, J. Goodall, L. Leacy, J. Carty, M. Carty, P. Neill and A.F. Smith.
Other raids include: 11 houses in Bawnmore, Co. Limerick; 6 at Queens-town, Co. Cork; 5 in Thurles, Co. Tipperary; 14 at Ballymoney; 1 in Lisnaskea, Co. Fermanagh; 1 in Hugginstown, Co. Kilkenny and the residence of Mr. M. Gaynor, Co. Meath. In Co. Kerry nine houses were raided in the Killarney district and 14 at Ballybrack.

ARRESTS:-

Mr. T. Croke, Dublin, a high official in the Munster & Leinster Bank, Dublin, was arrested twice in one night. He was first arrested at midnight at his lodgings and taken to gaol and released. An hour later he was again arrested. No charge was made against him on either occasion.

The following were also arrested without charge:-

Mr. K.O. Reilly, 34, Cadogan Road, Dublin.
Mr. S. UaCochlainn, 12, Belgrave Road, Dublin.
Messrs. J. Morris (ex-soldier) & W. Johnson, Glengeele, Co. Tipperary.
Messrs. A. Keane, J. Goodall, L. Leacy, J. Carty, M. Carty, P. Neill, A.F. Smith and Loftus Smith all of Enniscorthy District, Co. Wexford.
Mr. A.F. Smith is a Member of Wexford County Council.
Mr. F. Crowley and his brother, Rathmore, Co. Kerry. Mr. Crowley is a member of Kerry County Council.
Mr. D. Broderick, also of Rathmore, Co. Kerry.
Messrs. Michael & D. Collins and J. English, Bantry, Co. Cork.
Messrs. Murphy, Killorglin, Co. Kerry & D. Donovan, Ballybrack, do.
Mr. M. Gaynor, Co. Meath, was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in an attack on an armed military patrol.

Mr. Ferham, Chairman of Balbriggan Town Commissioners, Co. Dublin, who was released a few days ago after serving a sentence for a political offence, was arrested on the streets of Dublin. No charge was made against him. Mr. Ferham had been invited to attend and give evidence as to the sacking of Balbriggan town and the murder of two of its citizens by English Constabulary before the American Commission on Atrocities at Washington.

Mr. Noonan, Thurles, Co. Tipperary, was arrested on a charge of having officiated as Registrar at an Arbitration Court held in that town.

COURTMARTIAL: The following were tried by courtmartial on charges of illegal possession of arms and ammunition:- Messrs. Thomas and Michael O'Connor,

Iveagh Trust Buildings, Dublin; Messrs. Charles Vaughan, senr., and Chas. Vaughan Junr. (father and son) of Templeogue, Co. Dublin; Mr. M.J. Beirne, National Hotel, Blackall Street, Dublin.

Mr. Thomas Brady, an employee of Belfast Post Office, was tried by courtmartial on a charge of having "seditious" documents in his possession.

OPPRESSION: An Arbitration Court at Thurles, Co. Tipperary, was forcibly dispersed by English military and constabulary.

UNLAWFUL ASSAULTS:- Mr. D. Reddan, Member of Drogheda Town Council, Co. Louth was shot in the back by English Constabulary who arrested him at his business premises and marched him down the street at the point of the revolver. Mr. Reddan had made no attempt to escape.

A man named Thomas Burns was shot by English troops who raided the residence of Mr. Lee, Llanaskee, Co. Fermanagh. Mr. Burns was unarmed and had made no attempt to escape.

SABOTAGE:- Miss. Eyan, Bohercrovo, Co. Tipperary, whose farmhouse was burned by English constabulary on the evening of November 15th, made the following statement to the Press:- "Thirty men, most of whom were the uniform of English Constabulary, burst into our house after midnight. They asked for my brother (who was not at home) and then ordered us out. Even my mother, who is nearly 70, and who was ill, was refused permission to dress. They then set fire to the house and poured petrol over four fowl in one outhouse and over two pigs in another.... Besides the fowls, which were burned alive, a great many turkeys in a loft were consumed. They burned out three hayricks, although I said: 'For the love of God, won't you spare us something?' I could identify some of the men."

As a reprisal for the raiding of local mails, English constabulary attacked at midnight the residence of Mrs. Carr, Kilscommon, Co. Tipperary. They fired shots in through the windows of the room occupied by Mrs. Carr and her daughter. In another house they stabbed and mutilated eight live cows, lumps of flesh being cut from off the animals' quarters.

MURDER:- Following the shooting of a sergeant of the English constabulary in Cork City on the night of the 17th inst. members of that force took reprisals on the civilian population, murdering three innocent men and wounding two others. Wearing masks they smashed their way at midnight into a house at 17, Broad Lane, and dragging out of bed an ex-soldier named Eugene O'Connell, shot him dead in the presence of his wife. O'Connell's brother-in-law, Charles O'Brien, (16 1/2 years) was then seriously wounded and left for dead. At about the same time a tenement house in 2, Broad Street was entered by another party of constabulary who shot dead a resident named Patrick Hanley (aged 17). Another resident — Stephen Coleman, an ex-soldier, was wounded. In an adjoining room a man named Collins (ex-soldier) was shot at as he lay in bed. The bullet grazed his head.

Some hours later constabulary raided the house at North Mall of Mr. James Coleman, a prominent citizen and merchant, Member of Cork Chamber of Commerce, Treasurer of Cork Industrial Development Association. Mr. Coleman was called to his door and shot dead by constabulary in the presence of his wife. When Mr. Coleman had fallen wounded they fired more shots into his prostrate body "to finish him."

MILITARISM:- English troops at Ardee, Co. Louth, commandeered a large three-storey building for the use of constabulary.

English troops commandeered the residence of Mrs. Dunne, Kinnegad, Co. Westmeath.

Following the murders by English constabulary of four unarmed and defenceless prisoners on the Bridge of Killaloe, Co. Clare, the Commanding Officer of Killaloe Constabulary, has announced that if any "reprisals" are taken by the civilian population for these murders, he will lay the district flat and kill all males.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20th.

RAIDS:-

The following houses were raided in Dublin City by English military and constabulary:-
Gresham Hotel, O'Connell St.
Dublin Corporation Committee's Offices, Lord Edward Street.

Shelbourne House, Merrion Row.
 Prof. E. Chauvira, 46, Leeson St.
 Mr. D. M'Carthy, Raleigh Place, Dolphin's Barn.
 Mr. Geo. Levins, 5, Temple Street.
 J. Broughill, 5, Macross Parade, North Circular Road.
 F.J. Medlar, 42, James's Street.
 45, Victoria Street.
 15, Upper Merrion Street.
 48, Lower Leeson Street.
 Sinn Fein Rooms, Rathmines Road.
 Albert Villas, Morehampton Road.
 Dr. C. Murphy, 16, Garville Avenue, Rathgar.
 Mrs. Leonard, 6, Frankford Avenue, Rathgar.
 Guala House, 37, Rathmines Road.

In John Dillon street and Hanover lane a house to house search was carried out, the number of residences raided being estimated at 40.

Other places raided by English troops include:- 2 railway trains in Co. Donegal; Eglinton Lunatic Asylum and 18 houses in Cork City; over 70 houses in Co. Leitrim; 15 at Gortahork, Co. Donegal; 24 at Gratie, Co. Clare, 4 at Ennis, 2 at Tulla and 12 at Sixmilebridge, do; 6 at Kingstown Co. Dublin; 30 at Horseleap and surrounding districts, Co. Westmeath; 4 at Navan, Co. Meath.

In the raid on the Lighting Department of the Dublin Corporation, English troops seized and carried away all books, card records and correspondence of the Central Food Emergency Committee. This Committee was recently established by the citizens of Dublin for the purpose of organising and arranging for the provisioning of the City in the event of the complete stoppage of all transit by the English military authorities.

ARRESTS:- Mr. Con Donovan, Member of Dublin County Council and of the governing body of the National University, was arrested by English constabulary on the streets of Terenure, a suburb of Dublin. No charge was made against him.

The following were arrested without charge in Dublin City:- Messrs. J. Flangan, Bride St; John Lowe, Kevin St; Boylan Brothers (2) 5, Ashbrook Terrace; J. Keyes, 59, Thomas St; Sean Moloney, Rathmines; son and friend of Dr. Murphy at 16, Garville Avenue and a man in Morehampton Road whose name did not transpire.

Mr. Thomas Gavin, Donore, Co. Meath, and Mr. Thomas Claffey were arrested on the road by English troops. Mr. Gavin was returning from church after being married and was accompanied by his bride and party.

Other arrests by English troops include:- Messrs. P. Coy and P. Leahy of Newtownaldy, Co. Galway; Messrs. D. Gartland and Michael McKeown, Navan, Co. Meath; two brothers named O'Carroll; -Hanover St., Cork; Messrs. Doady and Grey, Bunninaden, Co. Sligo, Mr. M. McCartan, Veterinary Surgeon, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.

Following an attack on an armed English military guard at Gratie, Co. Clare, English troops invested the district and rounded up practically all the male inhabitants, including the local Parish Priest, Rev. G. Colhane. Over 40 men were arrested.

COURTMARTIAL:- Mr. John O'shea was tried by courtmartial at Cork City on a charge of having in his possession a copy of the official organ of the Irish Volunteers. A military witness was unable to swear that the accused was the man on whom he found the documents. Sentence of the court has not yet been promulgated.

BOYBOMBING:- The Irish College at Clochaneely, Co. Donegal, and a Co-operative Stores adjoining were burned down by English constabulary on the morning of the 18th inst. On the previous morning the constabulary smashed their way into the College, piled all the furniture in a heap and set it on fire. They then left after remarking to residents who later extinguished the flames, that they would be back at midnight. At 2 a.m. they returned and again fired the College and Stores, this time keeping guard until both houses were completely destroyed. The Co-operative Stores supplied feed to a large district which was totally dependent on it for supplies since the cessation of railway traffic in that district.

BOYBOMBING AND ARMED ASSAULT:- Two lorryloads of English troops invested at midnight the Cloone district of Co. Leitrim and robbed and assaulted many inhabitants. The sons of Mrs. Brennan, Anaghbrannan were beaten with rifle

butts and her furniture smashed to atoms.

Mr. J. Harte, Member of Leitrim County Council, was taken from his house in his night attire and shot at as he swam a river to escape.

The two sons of Mrs. O'Donoghue, Roscallion, were ordered out of their bed which was then set on fire.

Francis Rorke was taken out of his father's house at Annaghrooscool, tied with ropes and beaten with rifle butts.

A scaffold was improvised at the house of Mrs. Ryan in order to hang her sons. The constabulary, however, changed their minds, and tortured them instead. After being tortured they were tied together and thrown into a military motor lorry.

The furniture of Mrs. Donnelly was burned and her son flogged. He was then arrested and released after some time, shots being fired after him as he ran home.

Some young men in the house of Mrs. Brady, Drumhallogh, were shot at but they managed to escape. Mrs. Brady's furniture was then destroyed as was also the grocery shop of Mr. Dillon.

At Aughavas, the dwellinghouse of Mr. J. Owens was burned to the ground. Mr. M. Kiernan's house was also set on fire but was saved.

At Ballinamore, another County Leitrim village, English troops committed similar acts of terrorism and sabotage. They "shot up" the town and wrecked the Catholic Hall, assaulting many young men whom they found playing billiards. An Irish language teacher was kicked and beaten and flung into a canal. A boy named McPartlin had his teeth smashed in by rifle butts. At Fonnagh, a neighbouring village, the troops burned to the ground the Parochial Hall. At midnight they attacked the farmhouse of Mr. John Owens, Kiltyrea, burning the house and stables, they ran out supplies and dragging the owner, an old man, at the head of a lorry along the public road. They also burned the Parochial Hall at Drumvilly, 3 miles from Ballinamore, and assaulted several residents. Aughwillen-Hall was also burned to the ground.

English constabulary in Limerick City smashed the windows of the Town Hall and fired shots into residences. Many people had narrow escapes.

ARMED ASSAULTS: Rev. J. Kennedy, C.C., Killenoh, Co. Clara, who was assaulted by English Troops made the following statement to the Press:-

"They visited my house at 7.30 a.m. and told me they were about to shoot me. They rushed in about the house and searched it. They then placed a sulphur bomb on the floor...I was then called out to the road to be shot. Many charges were heaped upon me and I was asked to deny them if I dared. I was invited to fight, and had my collar torn off, and after a severe handling I was rushed into my house. I was put through the Church and out again and then shoved in again. One of the men suggested that it was illegal to shoot me in the church, but he was over-ruled. I was struck lightly on the head several times. One of the men put a rifle to my back and rushed me down the aisle, dealing me a severe blow on the ear and face. I was then left alone in the church for a few seconds. They returned and after consultation, unanimously decided that shooting was too easy a death for me. One of them drew his bayonet, and rushing at me ran it past my side. In order to take me out. The men with the bayonet put it to my back and forced me out of the church into the lorry outside. I was dressed only in shirt and pants. During the drive some searches were made and a prisoner was taken up. I asked the officer to allow me to give the ministrations of religion to this prisoner; he told me 'Go to Hell.' When about 12 miles from home I was told I could go, and was put down from the lorry. When I returned home that evening the last of the forces had gone. During my absence they had eaten everything eatable in the house and had taken away a leg of mutton. My clothes were trampled upon. Everything of value in the house was taken. In the church all the vestments and a chalice were thrown on the floor and trampled on. Corporals and purifiers were taken away and also a pyx."

Many people in Cratloe, Co. Clara, were assaulted by English troops as a "reprisal" for a local attack on an armed military guard.

While in a licensed house in Limerick City on the night of the 18th inst, a man standing at the bar was shot from outside by a member of the English Constabulary.

MURDER:-

Mr. John Conry of Rathconner, Co. Roscommon, was murdered at his home by English Constabulary on the night of November 3rd. A party of constabulary, armed and with blackened faces, knocked at Conry's door and said to him: "You are the man we want." They brought him out and took off his coat, hat and waistcoat, holding up his wife and nephews with revolvers. In response to Mrs. Conry's appeals to them not to shoot her husband they laughed and said: "We won't." They then brought Conry out to the road and shot him dead, threatening to shoot Mrs. Conry also if she approached her dying husband.

MILITARISM:- English troops commandeered Minnamurra House, Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh, as a residence for an officer of the English constabulary.

E N D.

MURDER BY "PERSONS UNKNOWN."A REASON WHY CORONERS INQUESTS ARE SUPPRESSED.

On October 12th 1920 a raid was made by English Secret Service Officers on the residence of Professor John Carolan, Drumcondra Road, Dublin. The object of the raid was the assassination of a Republican Member of Parliament. The Member, who had previously resided in that house, was not in occupation of it for two years previous to the raid. Two other men were, however, in the house. These men were armed. When the English officers rushed up to what they believed to be the Member's bedroom, fire was opened on them, and Major Smyth and Capt. White were killed. The two armed men escaped. Some minutes later Professor Carolan, who was then in military custody, was shot in the back. He died on October 27th.

In its official report of this affray Dublin Castle stated on October 13th:-

"When a party of military were searching a house in Drumcondra last night in order to effect an arrest, they were fired upon from within the house. One officer was killed and another mortally wounded dying shortly afterwards. One civilian was shot and dangerously wounded. The assailants succeeded in making good their escape."

On October 28th a secret Military Inquiry was held into Prof. Carolan's death.

On November 11th the finding of this inquiry was published. It ran:-

"A Court of Inquiry in lieu of inquest was held on the body of John Carolan, civilian, who died in the Mater Hospital on October 27th, found that he died as a result of a bullet wound fired by a person unknown not being a member of the forces of the Crown, and returned a verdict of murder against the said person unknown. It will be remembered that at the time that Carolan was mortally wounded Major Smyth, D.S.O., and Capt. White were shot dead in the house."

The suppression of Coroner's Inquests and the institution in their stead of English Military Courts of Inquiry into such cases as this was designed to give the English Military Authorities a free hand in conducting terror by murder, and then to exonerate themselves by attributing their murders to "persons unknown." This fact is well emphasised by the following solemn declaration made by Professor John Carolan on his death-bed:-

"I, John William Carolan, of Fernside, Upper Drumcondra Road, in the City of Dublin, Professor, aged forty years and upwards do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:-

1. During the early hours of Tuesday the 12th October instant, I heard violent knocking at my hall door. I got out of bed and went downstairs without waiting to dress. I opened the door and was immediately confronted by a number of military officers in uniform. They inquired who was in the house. One of them asked where was a certain man whom he named and I said he was not living there for some time past. They then made inquiries about two other men after which they rushed upstairs leaving me downstairs in the hall in charge of an armed guard.
2. The moment they went upstairs firing started which lasted for some time. Immediately the firing ceased I was marched upstairs by an officer who kept a revolver pressed against my back. I was brought into the front room where I saw a man in uniform lying on the floor apparently dead. I was then brought out on the landing to the door of the back room which was open and I was able to see that there was no person in the room.
3. One of the officers who was with me then went into the back room and I was told to turn my back towards him which I did. I immediately heard the report of a shot and was shot through the back of the neck. I fell on my face on top of a man who was lying apparently dead on the landing. I was unable to move but was quite conscious.
4. I tried to call my wife and heard one of the officers say to the other "I thought he was dead."
5. While I was in the hall downstairs as stated in paragraph 1. I heard the man who had been staying in the back room jumping through the glass roof of the conservatory.
6. I positively state that at the time I was shot there was no person other than the military officers either on the landing or in the back bedroom.

7. The officers had been threatening to shoot me both in the hall downstairs and while I was being brought upstairs."

PAYING THE WAY FOR "PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES."

A Secret "Crime Special" for the Benefit of those who Kill Irish Women.

Having killed Mrs. Ellen Quinn on November 1st as a "precautionary measure," having killed Miss. O'Connell (aged 15) on November 5th as "a precautionary measure" the English Military Government in Ireland is yet unsatisfied with its roll of women victims. It has circulated among its troops and constabulary the following secret "Crime Special" which will be well understood by them as a direction as to the form their excuses are to take when other Irish women have been murdered by them:-

"SECRET."

Crime Special 50/1920.

R. I. C. Office,
Dublin Castle,
11th Nov. 1920.

County Inspector,

Information has been received that it is the intention in British circles to employ Irish women in the Commission of outrages.

This should be borne in mind when outrages are being investigated.

It is known that Members of the Cuman na m-Ban have been trained in the use of firearms, and it is possible that in some cases they have taken active part in the commission of outrages.

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

E N D.

THE "WEEKLY SUMMARY."

Another Issue of the Official Organ "For the Information of the Forces."

"The 'Weekly Summary' is issued weekly from police headquarters in Ireland to all police barracks for the information of the forces. The first issue was that of the 13th August 1920, and its publication has continued since." (Sir Hamar Greenwood in the English House of Commons, November 10th 1920.)

This organ -- "for the information of the forces" -- is possibly without parallel in the history of tyrannical usurpations. An official publication which openly incites the bitterest race hatred between an armed constabulary and the majority of the inhabitants whose lives and property these constabulary are alleged to have been recruited to protect, and which as well without any disguise encourages these constabulary to murder and wholesale destruction, -- such an official organ has not figured in the Turkish oppression of the Greeks or the Armenians, in the Austrian tyranny over the Slavs or even in the whole course of the Russian persecution of the Poles. It has remained for the English Government to set this example to other would-be Prussian Governments of the world.

The "Weekly Summary" is printed and published at the expense of the English Government. It is circulated without cost of postage as a State publication. It first made its appearance when a force of specially selected English ex-soldiers had been distributed over Ireland under the pretence that they were police-officers of the public peace. This force was made up of men who, after two years of effort, had failed to secure any honest employment among their own people and who were noted only for indiscipline and a disregard for all law. When this flammable material had been carefully got together the torch of the "Weekly Summary" was applied to it and the result has been three months of the most savage war upon a practically defenceless people. The English recruits to the Royal Irish Constabulary were openly informed in this official organ that their duties were to exterminate the more active elements in the National movement for independence and to terrorise the remainder of the population by promiscuous murder and the indiscriminate burning of homesteads, factories and crops.

The issue of the "Weekly Summary" for Friday November 5th 1920 is peculiar in respect to other numbers of this official publication in that it devotes so much of its space to countering any ennobling effect the death of Ald. Tharcas MacSwiney might have had on the armed forces of the Crown. Its principal editorial is headed "Ireland a Nation" and in it the leaders of the Republican movement are described as "those who saw in Ireland's unity the end of their opportunity." The editorial continues:-

"They sought disunity, they wanted disruption... These seekers of Ireland's disruption have conscripted Irishmen to murder Irishmen. These seekers of Ireland's disunity have organised Irishmen to destroy the property of Irishmen... Their vile plot will fail. Their dastardly plans will miscarry."

The second leading article deals with the recruiting for the Royal Irish Constabulary. It says:- "Recruits are pouring in from the four ends of the earth... The Terror is breaking. The force is winning." The third leading article is headed "The Martyrdom of MacSwiney." It opens with this sentence:-

"Terence MacSwiney has died rather than pay the penalty of his political crime."

In four of the eleven news columns there are many references to the death of Ald. MacSwiney. Among these references are the following:-

"Never was a man more cynically sacrificed for a political aim." "Why should we be sentimental over the Lord Mayor's death. He wanted it... The wife, the brother and the sisters of the Lord Mayor who today groan over his death, but yesterday were angry with the doctors for trying to save him, seem to be a family of lunatics."

"Aldermen MacSwiney would seem to have been most anxious for the world to note that he died a soldier of the Irish Republic." "..... He might just as reasonably have averred that he died an Admiral of the Swiss Navy."

"Americans have taken a conventional view that if a prisoner claim-

arg that his offence was political could secure release by refusing to eat a pickpocket could do the same thing."

Under the heading "Whose Irish is agitation" that part of the evidence at the inquest into the Lord Mayor's death is quoted in which his widow stated that for years he had devoted all his energies to working for the independence of his Country. Mrs. MacSwiney is referred to as follows:-

"She was called upon to make the greatest sacrifice a woman could make... No sympathy was shown to her by the Prussian Guard of Sinn Fein fanatics. The General Staff of Sinn Fein realised that they had a woman whose beauty and wealth could be sacrificed on the altar of fanaticism for Sinn Fein propaganda... Her husband has been consumed in the fanatical flame of Sinn Fein. She alone, thrust in the front rank by the relentless Prussian Guard of the MacSwiney family has borne the sacrifice."

Of the other paragraphs all are of the same provocative kind which has made this journal the most notorious of official publications. A list of some of the captions of these paragraphs should be sufficient to indicate their contents. "Sinn Feinery in Being -- Methods of the Arbitration Courts." "Murder Gang in Difficulties -- Irish Republican Funds Running Low." "Horse Stealing -- By Order of the 'Republic'." "The Murder Gang's Money -- the Minister of Finance in Trouble Again." "Duplicity of Irish Republican Leaders." "Sinn Fein Mustn't Squawl -- It asks for it." "Murder Gang's Mission." "Sad news for the Murder Gang" etc. etc. A paragraph dealing with the decision of the Ballinasloe Asylum Committee to disband harmless lunatics owing to the Committee's inability to support them consequent upon the English Government's withholding grants-in-aid to the Asylum is piquantly headed: "First Fruits of Republican 'Freedom' -- Homicidal lunatics to be released."

Three paragraphs deserve to be quoted in full. This is the first:-

WHO BURN THE CREAMERIES?
SINN FEINERY RESPONSIBLE.

It was the Sinn Feiners who led the way in the wrecking of creameries, and some of the creameries and other buildings wrecked and the blame put on the police and troops, were wrecked by Sinn Feiners. One of the first creameries wrecked was at Ballymacolligott, Co. Kerry, owned by two brothers, the Messrs. Slattery. They claimed compensation; got it and whilst the litigation was pending the Sinn Feiners attempted to assassinate both them and their Counsel, Sgt. Sullivan, R.C.

It is evidently of no interest to the readers of the "Weekly Summary" that Sergt. Sullivan, R.C. publicly stated that those who attempted to assassinate him were not Sinn Feiners. The paragraph is published in this official journal to give them heart in continue this form of destruction. When they have added to the thirty-four creameries they have already destroyed, the troops and constabulary can rest content that the "blame" will not be put on them, at least by the Government which employs them and at whose expense the "Weekly Summary" is issued.

The second notable paragraph is as follows. It is given a good position:-

RESTRAINTS FOR REPUBLICANS.
A TYPEWRITTEN NOTICE.

The following typewritten notice is stated to have been extensively posted throughout the City of Galway:

"In some districts Loyalists and members of His Majesty's Forces have received notices threatening the destruction of houses in certain eventualities. Under these circumstances it has been decided that for every Loyalist house so destroyed the house of a Republican leader will be similarly dealt with. It is naturally to be hoped that the necessity for such action will not arise and therefore this warning of reprisal which will follow the destruction of Loyalists' property is being widely circulated." The third paragraph is short. It deals with the murder of Michael Scannien, a teacher who was mortally wounded in Limerick City after he had been recaptured by English Constabulary from whom he had escaped. He was handcuffed when he was murdered. The "Weekly Summary" reports the incident in this way:-

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF A SUSPECT.

A handcuffed prisoner attempted to escape outside Limerick police station and fire was opened on him by police and military. The man took refuge in a house and while trying to get through a window was again fired on and severely wounded."

It is evident that this paragraph is intended as an instruction more than as "information."

This "Weekly Summary" which represents the Irish people as a "Murder Gang" and the Sinn Fein Movement as a Movement of fanatics, and which in every unscrupulous way incites its forces to hatred and outrage upon life and property in Ireland is admitted by English Cabinet Ministers to be an official English publication for "the information of the forces in Ireland." The proof that this "information" has been well imparted is given by a hundred ruined towns and villages and more than a hundred murdered Irishmen and women. END.

ENGLISH UNCONCERN ABOUT THE MURDER OF IRISH CIVILIANS.

Boys, Women and Unarmed Men Shot Dead — but no Indignation.

"Murder begets murder... It is deplorable that on an occasion when British law has to be vindicated in all its solemnity and dignity, that British Justice should not have clean hands."
London "Daily Mail" November 22nd.

"An army already seriously indisciplined and a police force avowedly beyond control, have defiled by heinous acts the reputation of England, while the Government who are the trustees of that reputation are not free from suspicion of dishonourable connivance."
London "Times" November 25th. (22nd)

"Murder will continue... just as long as the British Government chooses to perpetuate its odious and helpless scheme of blind pitiless indiscriminate revenge."
London "Daily News" November 22nd.

"When we read of yesterday's orgy of murder we have an uncomfortable feeling that our hands are not clean."
London "Evening News" November 22nd.

"For what has happened the Authorities cannot altogether be acquitted."
London "Globe" November 22nd.

On the morning of Sunday November 21st, fourteen English officers engaged in Secret Service work were shot dead in various parts of Dublin; five others were wounded. The English Press expressed with great fervour horror and indignation. But in the eighteen days from Nov. 1st to Nov. 18th twentythree unarmed Irish men, women and children were murdered by English military and constabulary. The English Press viewed these shootings with calm, or with mild disapproval that they had not been previously regularised by legislation in the English Parliament. The same week-end during which the English officers were shot dead, English military and constabulary murdered twenty-five unarmed men, women and children, including a boy of ten years who was bayoneted to death, and three boys, one of eleven years and two of fourteen years who were shot dead, and one woman who was shot and was trampled to death. None of these twenty-five persons was armed, none of them was engaged in any conflict with either constabulary or military. In addition three men were murdered while in military custody. Also in the three days Nov. 20th to 22nd, eighty-eight men, women and children were wounded, some in attempts to murder them, others in deliberate firing on unarmed civilians. In addition, in the three days mentioned warehouses, creameries, shops, private residences and crops were burned in nine Irish counties. The following are some of the acts which have passed practically unnoticed by the English Press:—

TWENTY-EIGHT MURDERS.

The following twenty-eight unarmed men, women and children were murdered by English military and constabulary:—

WOMAN:— Miss Jane Boyle.

CHILDREN:— Master John O'Leary (aged ten years) bayoneted to death; Master William Robinson (aged eleven years); Master J. Scott (aged 14 years).

UNARMED MEN:— Thomas Ryan, James Burke, — O'Dowd, James Teehan, Michael Hogan, — Traynor, James Mathews, Daniel Carroll and a man still unidentified.

These thirteen persons were murdered in Croke Park on Sunday November 21st by English Constabulary who fired deliberately and without provocation into the huge crowds attending a football match at the Park.

Thomas Clancy, murdered by English military at Drangan, Co. Tipperary, as a reprisal for the capture and burning of a police barracks in May last.

Rev. Michael Griffen, B.A., Catholic Priest, taken from his home at G. L. City by English Constabulary and found murdered six days later.

James O'Neill & Michael Blake: murdered on November 20th by English Constabulary while they were returning from Dublin to Limerick after James O'Neill had Michael Blake's brother had been acquitted by a General Court-martial of the charge of murdering Const. Oakley. They were held up by constabulary near Limerick Junction and were shot dead. Michael Blake was killed in mistake for his brother.

Thomas Lyons: shot dead on November 21st at Knappagh, Co. Mayo by English Constabulary.

John McSwiggan: shot dead on November 21st at Magheracelt, Co. Derry, by military.

James McCann: taken from his bed and shot dead at Rush, Co. Dublin on November 22nd by English Constabulary.

W.H. West Barnett: shot dead in Mountjoy Sq., Dublin on Nov. 21st by English Constabulary who were drunk.

Justin Cowley: shot dead at Navan, Co. Meath, by English military.

Michael O'Keilly (aged 14 years) shot dead by English Constabulary in Canal St., Dublin, for shouting "Up the Rebels" at a party of constabulary radding horses in the street.

Edmond Carmody: shot dead by English constabulary at Ballylongford, Co. Kerry on Nov. 22nd.

Frank Flynn: shot dead by English constabulary in his home at Tarmon, Co. Roscommon, on November 22nd.

MURDERED IN MILITARY CUSTODY.

Richard McKee, Pater Clancy and T.C. Clune were arrested in Dublin before midnight on Saturday November 20th. They were brought to Exchange Court, Dublin Castle, and were kept there until Monday November 22nd when they were murdered. An official report was issued on November 23rd stating that they had been shot while attempting to escape. The report is demonstrably false. These three men were murdered, as the thirteen people at Croke Park had been, in pursuance of the official English policy of Government by terrorism.

WOUNDING OF EIGHTY-EIGHT UNARMED CIVILIANS.

The following twenty-five men, women and children were wounded by rifle-fire at Croke Park on Sunday November 21st:-

J. Hogan, J. Doyle, P. Gunnery, Jos. Pollard, T. McGrath, Jos. O'Doherty, Thos. O'Connor, C. Duffy, Jas. Fagan, M. Curley, P. Caulfield, P. Connolly, L. Flynn, P. Lacey, M. O'Keefe, Ed. Sadlier, J. McKean, W. Forman, D. Dolaney, F. Howard, (aged 12), Wm. Barretton, Jas. Flood, Jos. Farrell, M. O'Donnell, P. Kennedy.

Forty other persons were injured in the panic which followed the firing, many children and women being trampled upon.

Miss Eileen O'Doherty and her brother Daniel were shot at and wounded by English Constabulary at Dromore, Co. Kerry on November 21st. In the same town the following were beaten by English constabulary with rifle butts:- Jos. McCusker, F. O'Brien, J. Crosbie, J. McGlone, P. Loughran, C. McGarry and six others. All were badly injured.

Two boys named Sullivan and Rice were shot at and wounded by English constabulary at Ballymathomas, Co. Kerry on November 21st.

Young girl shot at and wounded by English Constabulary in Bank City on November 22nd.

Ambrose Lawless, aged 71, shot at and wounded by English Constabulary in Dublin on November 21st.

Three men wounded by English Constabulary at Tarmon, Co. Roscommon on November 22nd.

Jrhr. O'Connell, Blarney, St., Cork, shot at and wounded by English Constabulary on November 20th.

Mr. P. Mathews, Labour Councillor at Skerries, Co. Dublin, shot at and wounded in his house by English Constabulary on Nov. 22nd. After he had fallen from his first wound, four other shots were fired at Councillor Mathews as he lay on the ground. Two of them took effect.

INCENDIARISM, SABOTAGE & LOOTING.

Houses wrecked and fired at Nowry, Co. Down, by English Constabulary on Nov. 21st. Two shops partly wrecked and shed with 70 tons of hay burned by English Constabulary at Ardfort, Co. Kerry, on November 21st. Co-operative Creamery at Duharrow, Co. Tipperary, burned to the ground by English Constabulary on Nov. 22nd. Damage estimated at £12,000. Shop wrecked, looted & fired by English Constabulary at Millstreet, Co. Cor. on November 20th.

Two houses and one shop looted and fired by English constabulary at Swords, Co. Dublin on November 22nd. Damage estimated at over £10,000.

Haybarn, hay and outoffices of Mr. J. Ganley, Republican Councillor, burned by English Constabulary at Skerries, Co. Dublin on November 22nd.

Business premises looted by English Constabulary at Bush, Co. Dublin, on November 22nd.

Wholesale Drapery house of Messrs. Dwyer Ltd., Cork City, looted and fired by English Constabulary on November 21st. Damage estimated at £10,000.

Carrick-on-Shannon Rowing Club-house fired and burned to the ground by English Constabulary on November 20th.

Seven cottages - the houses of poor peasants - burned at Barna, Co. Galway, by English Constabulary on November 20th.

Hay barn, cowshed and stores of Mr. Wm. Ganley, burned by English Constabulary at Baldungan, Co. Dublin, on November 22nd.

English Constabulary fire into private houses at Cork City; Killarney, (Co. Kerry), Dromore, (Co. Tyrone), Millstreet, (Co. Cork), and Killaloe, (Co. Clare) on November 20th, 21st and 22nd.

E N D.

THE IRISH AMRITSAR.

TWO OFFICIAL REPORTS --- AND THE TRUTH.

Two official accounts were issued explaining the Amritsar at Croke Park, Dublin on Sunday November 21st 1920. Both are false. Even if the evidence of some 15,000 people did not prove them to be false they are themselves demonstrably so. The first official account was issued from Dublin Castle late on Sunday night. It contained the following passages:-

"They (a mixed party of military, R.I.C. and Auxiliary Police) approached the ground from different directions and found that pickets had been posted at the various approaches to the field to give warning, presumably, of the arrival of Forces of the Crown. These pickets not only raised the alarm but also fired on the approaching troops. The firing was returned and a number of casualties were sustained by people who were watching the match. In addition to the injuries sustained through this firing, several persons, it is believed, were badly crushed in the stampede which ensued."

It will be noticed that this official report makes it quite clear that those killed and wounded were so killed and wounded by the fire of troops and constabulary outside the field. It happens that Croke Park is surrounded by walls some 20 feet high. If the fire outside the field did as the official report claimed inflict the casualties on the spectators of the match, it must have been aimed high and not at the pickets in the streets outside who are stated to have fired upon the Forces of the Crown. Again, any fire directed from outside the field could only have affected those on the stands and raised portions of the field. Whereas the fact is that it was in the unraised parts of the field that the majority of the spectators were killed and wounded. Further, it will be noticed that this official report does not state that any of the so-called pickets were killed or wounded. None was. Yet it is peculiar that no casualties were inflicted upon them if the fire had been directed at them.

Two days later the English Government evidently realised that its first official account was not convincing. Sir Haver Greenwood on Tuesday, November 23rd produced a second official account in the English House of Commons. The important paragraphs in this account are:-

"The police force approached the neighbourhood of the field while the military were encircling it. Before the military action was complete the police were observed by civilians evidently posted to watch the approaches of the field. The police were fired upon from two corners of the field."

In this paragraph the position taken up in the first official report is hastily evacuated. The Forces of the Crown are not now attacked in the streets outside the Park but are fired upon from two corners of the field itself. The report immediately continues:-

"Simultaneously men rose from their places in the Grand Stand and fired three quick shots from revolvers into the air. Of this there is indisputable evidence."

The Forces of the Crown were not yet, according to this account, in the field. Yet without any examination of the public in the field "indisputable evidence" is discovered or something the Forces of the Crown could not have witnessed, unless when approaching the field they were gifted with vision through a twenty foot wall. That "assassins," as the official reports represent all the armed men in the field to have been, should stand up and further attract public attention upon themselves by firing "three quick shots from revolvers" at least suggests innocence and that these shots should have been fired "into the air" suggests a lapse of that extreme belligerency with which the other parts of the reports credit these men. The report continues:-

"A stampede was caused, not alone by the firing, but also by the rush of men seeking to make their escape from the field."
This is not a very ingenious explanation of a panic among 15,000 people. So far this official account makes no mention of the troops or the

or the constabulary having fired. The official view is that prior to any firing by the Forces of the Crown a stampede was caused among 15,000 people by "three quick shots" fired (so openly that there is indisputable evidence) "into the air" and by the attempt of some thirty or forty men to escape from 14,960 others. In parenthesis it might be said that any "assassin" worth his salt would have known that his best method of escape was not to rush from the field into the arms of the encircling forces of the Crown, but to remain where he was hidden in a crowd of 15,000 people. The report continues:-

"Through the fall of a corrugated iron ralling a number of people were crushed. Meanwhile a number of armed pickets outside, joined no doubt by gunmen making their escape from inside, were maintaining a fire in the direction of the police who returned it. The firing did not last more than three minutes. About thirty revolvers thrown away by men who formed part of the spectators were picked off the ground. Twelve persons lost their lives, eleven were injured seriously enough to warrant their detention in hospital, and about 50 persons sustained slight injuries." Again not one of the mysterious armed pickets has been killed or wounded although this second report is two days later than the first. The police merely fired casually at them for a very few minutes & then went unconcernedly into the field. Not one of the armed forces -- (there were fifteen lorry loads and four armoured cars) -- seems to have thought of pursuing the armed pickets and arresting them. But strangest feature of all in this second report: not once it is stated that the casualties among the spectators were caused by the rifle fire of troops & constabulary. The impression is given by the report that all the casualties were caused by the fall of a corrugated iron ralling and by the stampede. The words "lost their lives" and "were injured" are carefully used to hide the truth that all the deaths and all the serious woundings were caused by the rifle fire and bayonet thrusts of fully armed English troops and constabulary attacking unarmed civilians.

But the facts of the Amritsar at Croke Park are known to 15,000 people, not one of whom has been discovered who saw or heard fire opened upon the approaching troops, or saw or heard the wanton fire of the Constabulary returned by members of the crowd. The pickets posted at the various approaches to the field were the ticket-sellers who every day upon which there is an important match at Croke Park relieve the congestion of the turn-styles by selling tickets in the various approaches to the field. It is a custom which has been practised regularly every football season for several years past. The ticket-sellers are officials of the Park.

The following is one of hundreds of statements made by persons who attended the match and were eye-witnesses of what Sir Hamar Greenwood so glibly describes from his seat in the English House of Commons:-

"I was in Croke Park on Sunday, Nov. 21st, at or about 3.15 p.m. From where I was situated I commanded a view of the bridge (Russell St. Bridge) leading to the Park. I saw three military lorries filled with uniformed men arrive on the bridge. The lorries were still moving towards the Park gates when I saw their first, and before any of the lorries halted fire was opened from them. I heard no shots before fire was opened from the lorries. Those in the Park nearest to where the lorries were could not, I believe, see the lorries or know of their arrival until they had opened fire. When the people in the Park heard the firing there was a stampede towards the side of the Park where I was. I saw the uniformed men rush through the gates, firing as they came, and no audible order of any kind was given before the firing began inside the Park. I saw no person fire at the uniformed men either before these fired or when they were firing. As far as I could judge the firing continued fiercely for about eight minutes and then desultory fire continued for over a quarter of an hour afterwards. During the first few minutes of the firing I saw a man in constabulary uniform running close to me firing his rifle from the hip as he ran. He did not take special aim. So far as I could see he fired at random into the crowd. Immediately before the arrival of the military lorries an aeroplane circled once over the field and then dropped suddenly and at that moment the firing opened from the lorries. So far as I can judge the dipping of the aeroplane seemed to be the signal for the opening of fire from the lorries. In the panic during the firing I saw several people trampled by the crowd's rush for safety. I succeeded in climbing over the wall of the Park farthest from the entrance. I dropped twenty feet into a field next to the Park. Others dropped into the field in the same way. As we ran across the field for the gate we were fired on by the Constabulary who had occupied commanding positions of the wall we had escaped over. I heard the bullets whizzing round me. Eventually I escaped from this field and then found that parties of military with armoured cars had arrived and surrounded the whole district. END.

"SHOT WHILE ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE."

AN OFFICIAL EFFORT TO EXPLAIN AWAY THE MURDER OF THREE MEN.

On Monday, November 22nd 1920, Mr. R. McKee, Mr. Peter Clancy and Mr. Conor Clune were shot dead while in military custody in that part of Dublin Castle known as the Detective Office, Exchange Court. Messrs. McKee and Clancy were first tortured in an attempt to extract information from them. There is not yet evidence that Mr. Conor Clune was tortured. Both McKee and Clancy having refused to give information were done to death. McKee was first bayoneted and then shot. Clancy was shot through the temple and twice through the back. Both bodies bear marks of cruel maltreatment prior to death. All the bayonet and bullet wounds are such as would have been inflicted on men in a sitting position. The bullet marks on the walls of the room in which the three prisoners were done to death establish it as a fact that they were fired upon when sitting near the fire. Clune's body had many bullet wounds.

On Tuesday evening an official report was issued from Dublin Castle which purported to describe the deaths of these men which it attributes to an attempt on their part to escape. It is an account bearing in every line of it the stamp of the guilty mind which concocted it. The English military Government in Ireland which consistently refuses to the public any detailed information on almost every matter of public interest, issued in this case a statement of some 1,000 words although of the massacre at Croke Park in which over eighty persons were killed and wounded was dismissed in an official report of some 280 words. Less than half the official report of the death of the three prisoners is devoted to describing the manner of their deaths. The major portion of it is an enumeration of the alleged activities and positions held in the Irish Republican Army of the three victims and is obviously an effort to create the impression that even if they had been murdered they deserved to have been.

The part of the official report which purports to describe the attempt made by the three men to escape is singularly ingenious especially in view of the fact that in other parts of the report McKee and Clancy are stated to have been officers of high rank in the Republican Army and Clune is described as a lieutenant in the same Army. The report says:-

"These men were arrested on Saturday night but owing to lack of prison accommodation were detained in a guardroom adjoining the entrance which they shared with a guard of four men." It is evidently felt at Dublin Castle that some explanation is necessary of the presence of prisoners in the Guard room of the Exchange Court. The explanation given is proved ridiculous by the fact that subsequent to the arrest of McKee, Clancy and Clune close on 150 persons were arrested in Dublin for whom there was found ample room in the Bridewell and in Mountjoy Prison. Further, a fleet of fifteen lorries and armoured cars were brought to effect the arrest of McKee and Clancy. Four staff officers were present at the arrest. One of them told the landlord of the house in which these men were arrested that they were "two of the greatest ruffians in Dublin." Yet although the official report indicates that it was officially known that McKee and Clancy held high rank in the Irish Republican Army, it pretends that these important captives were guarded only by four men in a room from which escape was supposed to be especially easy. Not only this, but in order to give these Republican Army leaders who had been sought after for months, every facility to escape, the report continues to state that the Guardroom in which they were detained:-

"contains a large quantity of army material and equipment -- some messes in piles, beds, a table and bench, rifles, ammunition, etc." There were three prisoners -- all trained military chiefs according to the official report -- and four guards. No doubt with a chivalrous desire to equate the numerical strength of the captives with that of their guards they were placed in a room where they had to their hands "rifles, ammunition, etc." In addition, as is made evident from the further paragraphs of the report.

In addition, as is made evident from the further paragraphs of the report these rifles were ready loaded for the prisoners' use. Although forced by lack of accommodation to place important prisoners in a guardroom thus generously equipped with the means for escape, there was no thought in the official mind of handcuffing the three men. The report says:-

"The prisoners were allowed considerable freedom of movement and were seated round the fire at the moment of their attempted escape. The guard on duty had his back to them while the two men who were off duty were sitting reading. The Commander of the Guard was in the doorway of the passage. Most of the garrison at the building were out on duty and this must have been evident to the prisoners as the only exit from the building is through this room.

Everything in fact was done to help these much-wanted prisoners to escape. Although the prisoners were allowed considerable freedom the only guard on duty "had his back to them" and the two other guards who were not on duty were "sitting reading" while the Commander of the Guard had thoughtfully withdrawn to "the doorway of the passage." In addition the three prisoners were provided not only with the ready-loaded rifles mentioned above but also with the means of knowing when "most of the garrison at the building were out on duty." The story is overdone as is usual with stories invented to explain away the obvious. The report continues:-

"The three prisoners suddenly rose to their feet and the sentry turned round on hearing the noise. One of the prisoners had a Mills bomb in his hand which he had abstracted from a box of bombs under a bed. This he threw at a sentry. The bomb did not explode because (unknown to the prisoner) none of the bombs had been detonated. The sentry jumped to one side and the prisoner throwing a second bomb dashed behind a pile of mattresses when the sentry fired."

The invention of "a box of bombs under a bed" is not altogether a happy one. The rifles in the guard room were loaded but the bombs which could only have been those for sudden emergencies were not detonated. So much had to be explained in this official report that the inventor evidently found it difficult to cover all the points effectively. The prisoners are declared to be men with military knowledge. Any soldier with the most elementary experience of bombs must know that to throw one in a room means death to everybody in the room. Yet the prisoners not only threw one but two. The sentry contented himself with jumping to one side. He did not fire until the second bomb was thrown, and one of the prisoners -- a military man the official report states -- had taken cover from rifle fire behind some mattresses. The report continues:-

"Another of the prisoners meanwhile had seized a rifle and fired at the other members of the guard. Both ducked behind a table which was upset and the shot lodged in the wall." The rifle seized by this other prisoner was evidently an army service rifle which contains a magazine and has no cut-off. Yet he fired only one shot at two men and these saved themselves by both ducking behind a table "and the shot lodged in the wall." As the bombs were not detonated none of the soldiers was wounded. As the shot lodged in the wall none of the soldiers was wounded. The only true point in the report is that there were no military casualties. The inventor of the report has had to go a great way round to explain how the troops actually outnumbered at the moment of attack escaped scatheless. The report continues:-

"The third prisoner lifted a shovel lying near the fire and aimed a blow at the men who were crouching behind the overturned table. The shovel crashed into the wood but missed the men." Still no military casualties. That point must be sustained somehow. Therefore, it is that the third prisoner with ready-loaded rifles to his hand seized instead a shovel and hit a table with it. The report continues:-

"The Commander of the Guard hearing the firing at this moment rushed into the room and fired. This sudden diversion enabled both his companions to rise from the table, and firing together the second and third prisoners fell simultaneously."

Before the Commander rushed into the room one of the prisoners had a magazine rifle in his hands from which he had fired only one shot. Two of the three guards were under the table. He had only one man to deal with. Yet he did not fire again not even when the Commander rushed into the room and fired. The three prisoners allowed the two soldiers who had taken refuge behind the table to rise and were straightway shot by them. For men of high military rank festooned with loaded implements of war they made a

poor fight although they are supposed to have known that if they defeated their four guards -- two of whom were sitting reading, one of whom was out of the room and the fourth had his back to them when the attack opened -- they would have been free now, for the official report ends with these words:-

"The whole affair lasted a few seconds. It is presumed that the prisoners who had seen all the movements of the garrison since Saturday night had observed that at 11 o'clock most of the men were out on duty and that they were practically alone in the building with the guard of four men."

The story is, of course, an invention from first to last. The facts are:-

Messrs. McKee, Clancy and Clune were arrested at 1.30 a.m. on Sunday morning. More than a dozen lorries of troops and constabulary were brought to effect the arrest. M. Fitzpatrick, the owner of the house in which McKee and Clancy stayed was arrested with them. They were brought at once to the Exchange Court in order to be near the Headquarters of the officers of the English Secret Service, who desired to extract information from them.

Fitzpatrick was removed to Beggar's Bush Barracks at six o'clock on Sunday evening. During Sunday McKee and Clancy were frequently tortured and threatened and this torturing and threatening continued until Monday at 11 a.m. when they were done to death.

In the guardroom in which these men were detained there were no rifles, no bombs, no mattresses, no beds. There were a table and a number of benches.

They were adequately guarded and were given no opportunity to escape.

The prisoners were defenceless when they were done to death. All evidence points to the fact that they were sitting by the fire when they were murdered.

It is with this knowledge in its possession that Dublin Castle issues its long official report which does not even bear the most superficial scrutiny.

E N D.

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

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27th 1920.

SUMMARY.

| DATA-- | NOVEMBER | 22nd | 23rd | 24th | 25th | 26th | 27th | TOTAL. |
|------------------------------|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|
| RAIDS:- | | 582 | 948 | 374 | 571 | 496 | 226 | 3,197 |
| ARRESTS:- | | 42 | 104 | 198 | 245 | 156 | 65 | 810 |
| COURT-MARTIALS:- | | 6 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 13 | 42 |
| SENTENCES:- | | 11 | 1 | 1 | 13 | -- | -- | 31 |
| PROCLAMATIONS & SUPPRESSIONS | | 4 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 5 |
| ARMED ASSAULTS:- | | 6 | 23 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 46 |
| SABOTAGE:- | | 9 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 3 | -- | 28 |
| MURDER:- | | 15 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 36 |
| DAILY TONNIS:- | | 575 | 1094 | 592 | 842 | 673 | 309 | 4,185 |

The sentences passed for political offences during the above six days totalled: NINETEEN YEARS AND NINE MONTHS.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22nd 1920.

AIDS:- English troops raided the Nurses Insurance Society & Nurses' Home at 29, Gardiner's Place, Dublin. The Secretary, Mrs. O'Connell, who was ill in bed, was threatened by two officers with revolvers. Disregarding a bunch of keys which was handed to them, the troops smashed all locked doors and cupboards and caused considerable damage.

Other places raided in Dublin include:-

28, North Frederick St.,

44, Harwicke St.,

Inchicore District (over 40 houses).

Messrs. Jacob's Biscuit Factory.

Messrs. Thornton's Brass Foundry.

Offices of National Insurance Co., 30, College Green.

Messrs. O'Loughlin, Murphy & Boland's Printing Works.

Messrs. Atkinson's Poplin Factory.

Irish Home Produce Co., Henry St.

39, New Street.

Iveagh Trust Buildings (comprising 335 residential flats).

Messrs. Dollard's Printing Works.

Residence of Mr. Joseph Mooney, 126, Merchamton Road.

Residence of Mr. Rooney, Member of Dublin Corporation, 9, Grove Park Avenue, Drumcondra.

Residence of Mr. Dan McCarthy, Sinn Fein Election Agent, Dolphin's Barn.

Also houses in Clanbrassil St., Brabazon St., Fleet St., Temple St., Gardiner St., Aungier St., Thomas St., Cross Kevin St., Cork St., John Dillon St., and Lower Mount At. The number of houses searched in these streets totalled 37.

At Newcastle West, Co. Limerick, English troops raided thirteen houses including the Workhouse Boardroom, the offices of the "Weekly Chieffer" -- a Republican newspaper -- and the residences of Rev. J. Kelly, J.O. and Rev. M. Hayes, C.O.

The residence of Mr. Finnerin, Republican Councillor, Fughnaconnell, Co. Westmeath, was raided by English troops who stole £300 out of a cash till. From the licensed premises of Mrs. Fallon, Brideswell, Co. Roscommon, £80 was stolen during a raid.

Raids in other counties included twenty in Louth, upwards of fifty in Tipperary and seventy in Cork.

ETS. - English Constabulary arrested the entire staff at the Nurses' Home, Gardiner's Place, Dublin, whose names are as follows:- Mrs. Misses, Fleming, Sharkey, Murray, McDermott, Sharkey, Hayes, Kelly, Fox, Hanry, Byrne, Daly and Ellis (Nursing Staff), Misses. Flattery and Joyce (typists), Miss. Margaret Bannon (cook) and Miss. Kearney, Assistant Secretary of the Nurses' Insurance Society. They were taken to the Brixlow and subsequently released.

Messrs. C. Teet, John Gerilla, Edward Gullion and J. Byrne were arrested at their work in Messrs. Jacob's Biscuit Factory. No charge was brought against them. Other men arrested in Dublin were:-

Mr. Thomas O'Keefe, his uncle & Patrick Young of Ontario Terrace;
Mr. Brian O'Dyde & Mr. J. Doyle at the offices of the National Insurance Co.
A commercial traveller and an artist at the Printing Works of Messrs. O'Loughlin, Murphy & Boland.

Messrs. Joseph Beaumont & Thomas Hannigan at Messrs. Atkinson's Poplin Factory.
Mr. Francis Hannigan, (brother) at 10, Weaver Square.
Mr. James O'Neill & his sons Michael and Edward of 59, New Street.
Mr. B. Anderson, 29H Block, Iveagh Trust Building.
Mr. Whelan and his son, Cork St.
Mr. John Stephenson at Messrs. Dollard's Printing Works.
Mr. Joseph Mooney, 126, Merchampton Road.
Mr. R. Rooney, Republican Councillor, 9, Grove Park Avenue.
Mr. Laurence Reardon, 29, Wellington Quay.
Mr. Lowe, Cross Kevin Street.
Messrs. MacGrath & Koyes, Thomas Street.

SENTENTIALS:- At a general courtmartial in Dublin, Messrs. James O'Neill and Patrick Blake, both ex-soldiers, were tried by courtmartial on a charge of murdering Constable Cokley in Limerick City on July 24th. Accused were found not guilty and discharged.

Mr. Martin Gregg, Dunmore, Co. Kilkenny, was tried by courtmartial at Cork on a charge of having a gun and ammunition which were found on the roof of the house he occupied. Sentence of the Court has not yet been promulgated.

Mr. Patrick Fraher, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford, was tried on a similar charge.

Mr. T. MacDonnell, Ballinasoraw, Co. Longford, was tried by courtmartial at Longford on a charge of having sixteen cartridges.

Mr. P. McGrath, Ballinalea, Co. Longford, was tried by courtmartial at Longford on a charge of having arms and ammunition.

SENTENCES: The following sentences were imposed for possession of "documents relating to unlawful associations"-

Mr. M. Columb, Croave, Westmeath 1 year's imprisonment with hard labour.

Mr. Wm. Downes, Hospital, Co. Limerick do.

Mr. Charles Costello, Taylor's Hill, Galway. One year's imprisonment.

Mr. Martin McDonnell, Sutton, Co. Dublin. 84 day's imprisonment.

Mr. Thomas Goode, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway. Six month's imprisonment.

For possession of arms and ammunition:-

Mr. John Shawe, Mary's Lane, Dublin 2 year's imprisonment with hard labour.

Mr. T.J. Maynes, Killymick, Co. Derry. Six month's imprisonment.

For possession of ammunition and literature:-

Mr. Herbert Reynolds, Queen St. Galway. One year's imprisonment.

Mr. J. Toomey, Clonliffe Av., Dublin. 9 month's with hard labour.

Mr. P. Shaugnessy, Roscommon, was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for buying ammunition from a soldier.

Mr. P.J. Cleary, Berrisokane, Co. Tipperary, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of having in his room six rounds of ammunition and twelve sporting cartridges.

PROCLAMATIONS AND SUPPRESSIONS. By an English Constabulary Proclamation all traffic in Dublin City was suspended at noon on the 21st inst. The use of all private motor cars and taxi cabs was prohibited and all motor vehicles on the streets at the time of the issue of the proclamation were held up and ordered to return to their garages. The outgoing train services were also suspended and all railway termini closed up.

By proclamation of the English Military Authorities the Curfew hours in Dublin have been extended as from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. instead of from 12 midnight to 3 a.m. as heretofore.

English military suppressed a public funeral which was to have been given to the remains of Mr. J. Coleman, who was murdered by English constabulary in his home on November 18th. By a military order the number of mourners was limited to 100 and two lorries full of troops and an armoured car attended at the funeral to enforce the order.

English military expressed at St. Mary's Hall, Buncrana, Co. Donegal, a public inquiry into the fishing resources of the locality under the auspices of the Commission of Inquiry into the Resources and Industries of Ireland -- a non-political body.

BOMBING: Eight cottages at Larna, Co. Galway, were burned to the ground by English forces on the night of the 20th inst.

The premises of Messrs. O'Dwyer & Co., Washington St., Cork City, were partially destroyed and looted by English Constabulary on the night of the 20th November. Hundreds of gold and silver watches and other valuable goods were carried off.

ROAD ASSAULTS: Gordons of English Constabulary surrounded pedestrians in the streets of Tralee, Co. Kerry. They were forced at the point of the revolver to walk to the police barracks where they were searched.

Many people in Cork City were held up by English Constabulary after nightfall. Some were fired on and those who were searched complained of being robbed.

Mr. Jeremiah O'Connell of 151, Blarney St., Cork City, was dangerously wounded and left for dead by masked English Constabulary who raided his house at 1 a.m. on the 20th inst. In response to loud knocking Mr. O'Connell opened his door. The constabulary ordered him to put up his hands. As he did so they fired point blank at his head.

English troops "shot up" the village of Kilcommon, Co. Tipperary on the night of the 18th inst.

English troops fired shots and threw a bomb in Lower Road, Cork City. A passerby named O'Driscoll Corkery was wounded.

ORDER: Mr. Thomas Glancy, an Irish Volunteer, was assassinated by English troops at Killusty, Co. Tipperary on the night of the 19th inst.

Mr. Austin Gwloy, a journalist, aged 63, was shot dead on the evening of the 21st inst. by an English Military sentry while passing Navan Workhouse, Co. Meath.

The dead body of Rev. Michael Griffin, B.A., the Galway Catholic Priest who was abducted from his home on the night of the 14th inst. by Members of the English Constabulary, was found buried in a bog at Oluaghskolla, near Galway on the 20th inst. with a bullet wound in the head. Fr. Griffin had been a prominent supporter of the Republican Movement on the economic and cultural side, his principal activities being the promotion of the study of the Irish language.

On the morning of November 21st fourteen English officers engaged in Secret Service work in Ireland were shot dead in various parts of Dublin City. The English military and constabulary forces garrisoned in Dublin retaliated by an attempted massacre of many unarmed civilians -- men, women and children who were spectators of a football match between Dublin and Tipperary at Croke Park Athletic Grounds, Dublin. The match had been in progress for but a few minutes and was being watched by a crowd of 7,000 persons, when lorries full of troops drove up to the Park Gates at high speed. As they drove up they opened fire. Still firing they rushed the entrance gates, converging upon the crowd from different points. Here the dense masses of people were at their mercy, being wedged in between high walls and gates occupied by firing parties. For almost ten minutes the troops continued to fire point blank into their midst. Twelve were killed, many were crushed and trampled upon and over seventy were wounded. The following is an account of the massacre by a responsible eyewitness:

"I was in Croke Park on Sunday Nov. 21st. at or about 3.15 p.m. From where I was situated I commanded a view of the bridge (Russell St. Bridge) leading to the Park. I saw three military lorries filled with uniformed men arrive on the bridge. The lorries were still moving towards the Park gates when I saw them first, and before any of the lorries halted fire was opened from them. I heard no shots before fire was opened from the lorries. Those in the Park nearest to where the lorries were, could not, I believe, see the lorries or know of their arrival until fire was opened from the lorries. When the people in the Park heard the firing there was a stampede towards the side of the Park where I was. I saw the uniformed men rush through the gates, firing as they came, and no audible order of any kind was given before the firing began inside the Park. I saw no person fire at the uniformed men either before they fired or when they were firing. As far as I could judge the firing continued fiercely for about eight minutes and then desultory fire continued for over a quarter of an hour afterwards. During the first few minutes of the firing I saw a man in constabulary uniform running close to me firing his rifle from the hip as he ran. He

did not take special aim. So far as I could see he fired at random into the crowd. Immediately before the arrival of the military lorries an aeroplane circled once over the field and then dropped suddenly, and at that moment the firing opened from the lorries. So far as I can judge the dipping of the aeroplane seemed to be the signal for the opening of fire from the lorries. In the panic during the firing I saw several people trampled by the crowd's rush for safety. I succeeded in climbing over the wall of the Park furthest from the entrance. I dropped twenty feet into a field next to the Park. Others dropped into the field in the same way. As we ran across the field for the gate we were fired on by the Constabulary who had occupied commanding positions of the wall we had escaped over. I heard the bullets whizzing round me. Eventually I escaped from this field and then found that parties of military with armoured cars had arrived and surrounded the whole district."

The following are the names of those killed on the field:-

Miss. Jane Boyle, 12, Lennox St., Dublin; Master Jeremiah O'Leary (aged 10) 69, Buckingham St., DO.; Master William Robinson (aged 11), Parnell St., do.; Master J. Scott (aged 14), 15, Fitzroy Avenue, do.; Mr. O'Dowd, Buckingham St., do.; Mr. James Burke, Windy Arbour, Dandrum, Co. Dublin; Mr. Traynor, Belly-mount, Co. Dublin; Mr. Thomas Ryan, 56, Viking Road, Arbour Hill, Dublin; Mr. James Teehan; Mr. Michael Hogan, Grangemockler, Co. Tipperary (Member of Tipperary Team, shot at the goal post); Mr. James Matthews, 42, Nt. Cumberland St., Dublin; Mr. Michael Feeney, Gardiner's Row, Dublin.

The following are the names of those most dangerously wounded:-

Thomas Hogan, 24, St. James's Tee.; J. Doyle, 8, Erin's Tee.; P. Gumery, 25C, Corporation Buildings; Jos. Pollard, 3, Ann's Cottages; Timothy M'Grath, 130, James's St.; Jos. O'Doherty, 10, Grove Park; Thos. O'Comor, 105, Bride St.; Christopher Duffy, 6, Lr. Ship St.; James Fagan, 15, Denmark Row; Ml. Curley, 4, Emerville Place; P. Caulfield, 25, Corporation St.; P. Connolly, North Circular Road; Laurence Flynn, 42, Nt. St. Charles St. P. Lecey, 5, Sth. Lotts Road; Matthew O'Keefe, 10, Lr. Gloucester St.; Edwd. Sadler, 57, Amiens St.; John M'Kean, Glasnevin; Wm. Fornan, 25, Grey St.; David Delany, 18, Essex Quay; D. Carroll, Templeberry, Co. Tipperary; Frank Howard (12), 11, Blessington St.; Wm. Bareton, 91, Stella Gardens, Irishtown; James Flood, 11, York St.; Jos. Farrell, 38, James's St.; Edr. Kennedy, Bolton St.; Mcl. O'Donnell, Nth. Strand.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23rd.

IDS:- Searches and arrests on a wholesale scale and the complete stoppage of all vehicular and pedestrian traffic marked the activities of the English armed forces in Dublin on the night of the 22nd inst. At 7 p.m. double cordons of troops were drawn across the main thoroughfares, armoured cars patrolled the streets, machine guns behind barbed wire entanglements were placed in position on the bridges. The tramway services were completely suspended, passengers, including women and children, being compelled at the point of the bayonet, to alight from trams and to remain stationary in the streets, in many cases for upwards of five hours. Intending passengers to the suburbs and outlying districts were stranded. Thousands of people were searched on the streets by troops and hundreds of houses raided among which were the following:-

Residence of Count Plunkett, Member of N. Roscommon in the Republican Parliament;
Residence of Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, Member for Pembroke (Dublin) in the Republican Parliament.
Offices of the Irish Labour Party & Trades Union Council.
No. 6 Harcourt St., former Headquarters of the Sinn Fein Organisation.
National Bank Premises, Colloge Green.
New Era Hotel, Capel Street; Messrs. Brereton's, Capel St., and Messrs. Crofts, Lower Camden St.

Many houses were searched in the following streets; O'Connell St., Middle Abbey St., Lr. Abbey St.; Lr. Camden St.; Cork St.; Upper & Lower Mount Sts.; Upper & Lower Baggot Sts.; St. Augustine St., Nt. Frederick St.; Blackpitts district, Henry St.; Capel St.; Parliament St.; James's St. Thomas St.; Pembroke Road, Amiens St. North Quays, etc. etc. Wide areas in the suburbs of Glasnevin and Drumcondra were encircled by troops and house to house searches carried out. The total number of raids in Dublin during the week-end, is estimated at 300.

The following Municipal and County Council Offices were raided by English troops who seized minute books and all documents in connection with the work of local administration:-

Cork City Hall (Lord Mayor's papers seized.)
Cork Courthouse.
Cork County Council.

Waterford Corporation.
Kilkenny County Council.
North Tipperary County Council.
Leath County Council.
Roscommon County Council.
Navan Urban Council, Co. Leath.

Waterford Town Hall.
South Tipperary County Council.
Kilkenny Town Hall.
Sligo County Council.
Leitrim County Council.
Brye Urban Council, Co. Wicklow.

Raids by English troops throughout the country include the following:-

Co. Cork. Upwards of thirty houses at Ballincollig, twenty-five at Leap, seven at Koughal, seventeen at Queenstown, three at Bentry and four garages in Cork City.
Co. Dublin. Five houses at Rush, seven at Sharnissa.
Co. Clare. Raids in Ennis, Ennistymon, Fullagh and Kildymart totalling 120.
Co. Tipperary. Four houses at Nenagh, eleven at Clonmel; upwards of two hundred in other parts of the county.
Co. Kerry. Nine houses at Listowel; forty in other parts of the county.
Co. Tyrone. Upwards of fifteen houses at Dromore; residence of Mr. J. Murnaghan, Solicitor, Omagh.
Co. Down. Eleven houses in Newry and twenty in surrounding districts.
Co. Derry. Residence and offices of Mr. Agnew, Solicitor, Maghera.
Co. Waterford. Eight houses in Waterford City and six in Dungarvan; twenty throughout the county.
Co. Galway. Nineteen houses in Galway City; over fifty in the county.

ARRESTS:- The following were arrested "on suspicion" while motoring near Sligo town: Nurse Kerins, 29, Gardiner's Place, Dublin; Dr. Conlon, Geevagh, Co. Sligo; Professor McDavitt, Dublin; Mr. J. Devins, Member of Sligo County Co.; Mr. M. Flynn, Official of Sligo County Council; Messrs. P. Gawley and P. Farrell, Sligo Town; Messrs. E. Gilbride & A. Conway, Cliffoney, Co. Sligo.

The following prominent Republicans throughout the country were arrested by English troops:-

Co. Dublin. Mr. J. Taylor, Swords.
Co. Cork. Messrs. P. Lynch, Chairman of Bentry Urban Council; and J. McCarthy, Ballydehob; thirtysix men in Queenstown; three men at Ballincollig; Messrs. Charles Quaine and Henry Fitzgerald, Youghal.
Co. Waterford. Mr. P. Brazil, Town Clerk of Waterford, Sinn Fein Organiser & Election Agent; Messrs. J.D. Walsh, Town Councillor, M. O'Neill, T. Walsh and J. McCarthy all of Waterford City; Messrs. M. Bremock, Chairman of the Urban Council, P. Mulcahy, Town Clerk, E. Doe, D. Frcher and P.C. O'Leahony, Sinn Fein Organiser and election agent - all of Dungarvan. Dr. Moloney, Coroner, Dungarvan. Mr. Cotter, Lismore.
Co. Tipperary. Messrs. D. Mackey and J.P. Cooney, Town Councillors, W. Cleary, J. Fennessy, T. Halpin, J. Skehan, T. Smith, M. White and J. Kennedy, all of Clonmel; Mr. P. Gaynor, farmer, Nenagh.
Co. Kerry. Dr. O'Connor, Listowel, Messrs. O'Brien, J.R. Walsh, P. Fitzgibbon, J. Murphy, M. O'Brien and M. Shacky, Listowel.
Co. Galway. Professor W. O'Brien, M.A., Galway University and Messrs. Foley, Keane, F. Hardican, F. Henry, C. Byrne, J. Toghery, T. Gallagher, J. Hosty, P. O'Connor, Tierney, Linnane and Kenaghan, all of Galway City.
Co. Tyrone. Mr. G. Murnaghan, Solicitor, Omagh and Mr. J. McCusker, Dromore.
Co. Limerick. Mr. J. Cramin, Bruff.
Queen's Co. Mr. G. Cripps, Labour Leader & District Councillor, Maryboro'.
Co. Wexford. Messrs. T. Kehoe, The Rock, and Nicholas, Newport.
Co. Down. Mr. J. Connolly, Newry.

COURTMARTIAL: Mr. Michael O'Rourke of Bruree, Co. Limerick, was tried by court-martial at Dublin on the charge of having murdered Private W. Rogers, Machine Gun Corps, who was one of an English military patrol attacked by a section of the Irish Republican Army near Bruree on July 29th. Mr. O'Rourke was found not guilty and discharged.

SENTENCES: Mr. Edward O'Carroll, 3, St. Joseph's Terrace, Arbour Hill, Dublin, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment on a charge of refusing, while in custody, to be photographed and have his fingerprints taken by the prison authorities. Mr. O'Carroll had been arrested without charge by English military.

CHILD ASSAULTS: English troops "shot up" the town of Dromore, Co. Tyrone on the evening of the 21st inst. A young man and his sister - Daniel & Eileen O'Doherty, were badly wounded while standing at the door of their house. Many young men were threatened and the following were attacked in their houses and beaten with rifle butts: Messrs. Francis O'Brien, John Crosbie, J. McGlowry, Patrick Longaran, Charles McCurry and six young men in the house of Mr. O'Reilly.

Two boys named Sullivan and Rice were shot at and wounded by English

troops at Ballymacomas, Co. Kerry on the evening of the 21st inst. The two boys were walking along the railway line when they saw military approaching in motor lorries. Knowing the military record for promiscuous shooting the boys ran to take cover, but both were shot before they could conceal themselves. Later the house of Mrs. McCarthy, in the same neighbourhood, was visited by English Constabulary who took her two sons into a field in their night attire and gave them two days to dissociate themselves from Sinn Fein under threats of death.

English troops in Youghal, Co. Cork, indulged in promiscuous firing on the morning of the 21st inst.

English constabulary visited the residence of a Journalist at Nenagh, Co. Tipperary and threatened him with death if he did not leave the town within seven days.

English troops driving through Cork City in motor lorries "shot up" two streets. A young woman was slightly wounded in the car & several windows were damaged.

English troops shot up the town of Millstreet, Co. Cork on the night of the 20th instant.

OTAGE: Following the shooting of an English Constabulary officer at Navry, Co. Down, Members of that Force attacked and wrecked the local Village Hall & Gaelic League Rooms on the 21st inst.

Danharrow Creamery in the vicinity of Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, was burned to the ground after midnight on the 22nd inst. by members of the English Constabulary. The damage done is estimated at £12,000.

The hayshed of Mrs. Carmody, Tubridmore, Co. Kerry, was burned to the ground by English troops on the 21st inst. The shed contained 70 tons of hay. The post office and a licensed premises in the same neighbourhood were also attacked and damaged.

The licensed premises of Mr. H. Taylor, Swords, Co. Dublin, known as the Star Tavern Inn, were burned to the ground by English Constabulary at 4.30 a.m. on the 22nd inst. The farm house of Mr. T. Duff was also destroyed. Before firing Mr. Taylor's premises the Constabulary transferred to their lorries all available bottles of wine, brandy and whiskey and as many small articles of value as they could carry. They then turned on a gramophone and set the house on fire. From Mr. Taylor's Warehouse across the road they looted large quantities of drapery goods and smashed mirrors. The total damage is estimated at £10,000. Mr. Duff's house was burned to the beating of drums belonging to an old set of band instruments which the constabulary found stored in the house.

On their way back to Barracks the Constabulary called at the house of Mr. J. Ganley. They shut his wife and maid into a room and burned his hay and hay-barn and all out-offices. They questioned Mrs. Ganley as to the whereabouts of her husband who is aged seventy, and departed swearing to "get him" if it took them two years to find him.

The licensed premises of Mrs. Donnelly, Barna, Co. Galway, were bombed by English Constabulary on the night of the 22nd inst. The shop was partially burned and out-offices completely destroyed. The house of Mrs. W. Connor was also destroyed.

On the night of the 20th inst. English troops set fire to Garrick-on-Shannon (Co. Leitrim) Rowing Club House. The building, which contained three new boats and outfits, was completely destroyed.

English troops in Millstreet, Co. Cork, sacked and burned a shop. The building was partially destroyed.

DEATHS: Messrs. James O'Neill and Michael Blake were murdered on November 20th by English Constabulary while they were returning from Dublin to Limerick after James O'Neill and Michael Blake's brother had been acquitted by a General Court-martial of the charge of murdering Const. Oakley at Limerick City. O'Neill and Blake were held up near Limerick Junction by disguised constabulary who asked their names, and on being given them shot them dead. Michael Blake, (an ex-soldier) was killed in mistake for his brother Patrick, the acquitted prisoner.

A fourteen-year-old boy named Michael O'Reilly of 36, Temple Bar, Dublin, was murdered on the streets of Dublin by a party of English military on the evening of November 22nd. Michael O'Reilly was one of a group of boys who had gathered round a military lorry in Capel Street where troops were raiding houses. When the lorries were departing the boys jeered and the military fired point blank into their midst. Michael O'Reilly was shot dead. An old man named Ambrose Lawless was fired at in a similar fashion and wounded by English military as he was passing along Parliament St. in the same area.

Mr. W.H. West Barnett of 339, North Circular Road, Dublin, member of Masonic Lodge No. 309, was murdered on the streets of Dublin by English constabulary on the night of November 21st. Mr. Barnett was crossing Mountjoy

Squire on his way home when he was hailed by a party of drunken constabulary who were driving by on three hackney cabs. Mr. Barnett proceeded on his way. The constabulary immediately jumped off the car, drew their revolvers and shot him dead. They then searched his pockets and stole a gold watch and chain and other valuables. Eye-witnesses of the occurrence, which took place before Curfew hours, saw the murderers staggering about the street heavily under the influence of drink.

After midnight on November 22nd a County Council Labourer named McCann was taken from his home at Rush, Co. Dublin and murdered by uniformed members of the English Constabulary. When the Constabulary visited his house and informed Mr. McCann that they wanted him, he left the house with them willingly in the belief that he was being arrested. Thirty yards away they brought him into a field and riddled his body with bullets. The Constabulary visited the houses of several other men in the neighbourhood, who, however, were not at home.

On the same night at the neighbouring village of Skerries, Mr. P. Matthews a local Labour leader, was shot and left for dead by a party of English constabulary who forced an entry into his house. On being asked if he was a "Sinn Féiner" Mr. Matthews replied that he was a Labour man. He was then fired on at point blank range and wounded. As he lay on the floor at his wife's feet four more shots were fired into him.

Master Thomas Lyons was murdered by English troops at Kerpagh, Co. Galway on November 21st. Young Lyons was sent by his father - who is the local postmaster - with a message to an uncle who lived some distance away. English troops in a passing lorry took "pot shots" at him & he was shot dead.

Mr. John McSwiggan, a postman in Magherafelt, Co. Cork, was murdered on the streets of Magherafelt by English military on the night of November 20th. McSwiggan with three other civilians were walking along the street when they were challenged by a military patrol. Simultaneous with the challenge and before the men had had time to put up their hands, the military fired at them point blank and McSwiggan was shot dead.

MILITARY: English constabulary in Tralee, Co. Kerry, commandeered beds from many houses in the town. In many cases lodgers were left without beds.

Messrs. W. Benn and W. Donovan, shop assistants in Tipperary town, were arrested by English Constabulary who took them with them on a raiding foray as hostages in the event of an ambush.

Mrs. O'Beirne, wife of Dr. O'Beirne, tuberculosis Medical Officer in Galway City, after having stated publicly that she could recognise one of the party of English Constabulary who abducted and murdered Fr. Griffin, received a threatening notice signed "Black & Tan" warning her to leave the town immediately.

English troops in Galway City commandeered the omnibuses of the Galway & Salthill Company.

English constabulary commandeered four private houses in Millstreet, Co. Cork.

The Exchange Hotel, Parliament St., Dublin and the Central Hotel, Exchange St., do. have been occupied by English troops, guests being evicted at short notice.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24th.

RAIDS: Upwards of forty houses and offices were raided in Dublin City by English Constabulary and Military during the day and night of the 23rd. The raids included searches by constabulary of the offices of the "Irish Independent" and "Freeman's Journal," the Gresham Hotel, City of Dublin Nursing Institute and the residence of Alderman J. MacDonagh, Member for North Tipperary in the Republican Parliament. Ald. MacDonagh's house was raided three times in one night. Other houses searched twice or three times in twentyfour hours were those of Mr. J. L. Sullivan, Manager of the country include: Theater & Mrs. Shortall's, Rathmines. Raids throughout the country include: Co. Cork: Five houses in Clonmalt; 40 in Queenstown and three in Fermoy. Co. Galway: Six houses in Loughrea & upwards of twentyfive in Tuam district. Queen's Co.: Nineteen houses in Abbeyleix district and seven in Maryboro'. Co. Kerry: Upwards of thirty houses in Killarney and surrounding districts and fifty houses in the Ballylongford area. Co. Westmeath: four houses in Athlone and one in Ballyclernan. Co. Mayo: twelve houses at Ballina. Co. Tipperary: upwards of fifty houses in the county.

Co. Longford: nine houses in Longford town: four in Ballinacree and three in Edgeworthstown.

Co. Clare: upwards of thirty houses.

Raids also took place in Co. Kildare (seven houses) and in Co. Louth where five houses were searched in Ardee and eleven in Dundalk. In Tarran, Co. Roscommon, fourteen houses were raided.

During a funeral service in Scariff Catholic Church, Co. Clare on four men murdered by English Constabulary on the Bridge of Killaloe, English troops forced their way into the Church and searched it. The mourners were then lined up outside and searched.

RESTS: Of over one hundred persons arrested by English troops in Dublin City within the last 24 hours the following names have been ascertained:-

Messrs. John Byrne, Patrick Pensten, Michael Watson, John Ryan and J. Tracey, all of 45, Ir. Mount St.; Patrick & William McCreavy, 80, Ir. Mount St.; Wm. F. O'Mara, 30, Ir. Mount St.; Jos. McCreavy, 80, Ir. Mount St.; J. Hankin, P. Bove and Thomas Walsh, 15, Ir. Mount St.; J. Finnegan, 4, Verschoyle Court; J. Cook, Wm. Pherson and Thomas Peavoy, 76, Ir. Mount St.; Mr. L. Cogan, Richmond Road; Peter Fleming, Drumcondra; Robert Carolan, Drumcondra; P. Breen, Dublin Corporation Official, Drumcondra; Mr. Burke, Drumcondra; William Kelly, valet to Archbishop of Dublin; James Finnerty and John Cuddy, Capel St.; John O'Neill, 37, Molten St.; Sean O'Connor, Member of Dublin Corporation; Mr. McDanphy and his son, 53, Bolton St.; Patrick Dunphy, 24, Earlsford Rec.; J. Heag North Wall. A man (whose name has not been published) in Gresham Hotel.

The following prominent Republicans were arrested throughout the country without warrant or charge:-

Co. COBK: Messrs. J. O'Callaghan, M. Cronin, P. Courtney and M. Hennessy, Clonm brothers Murphy, Ballinacollig; Mr. McClean, Youghal; thirty-six men in Queenstown. Mr. Sean O'Brien and Mr. E. Fenton, Fermoy. Mr. O'Brien is a member of Fermoy Urban Council.

Co. GALWAY: Messrs. P. Hogan, B.A., F. Finnerty, Member of the District Council; C. Coughlan, Town Councillor; M. Forde, J. O'Connell, J. Moloney and J. Lynch -- all in Loughrea district; Messrs. M. Moran, Carrrowreen, J. Higgins, T. Grady, J. Nohilly, T. Burke, P. Geoghegan, J.D. Cestelle, Balclare and B. O'Connell, Beaghmore -- all from Tuam district.

QUERIN'S CO.: Dr. T.F. Higgins, coroner, Maryboro' Messrs. P.J. O'Neill, Secretary of the County Committee of Agriculture; Mr. M.J. Sheridan ("Leinstor Leader"); J. Meehan, ex-M.P. and J. Walsh, Maryborough. 17 men in Abbsylein district.

Co. MAYO: Mr. T. Ruane, Ballina, Member of Mayo County Council; Mr. J. Moran, Member of Ballina Urban Council; Messrs. R. Ruane, W. Lydon, M. Byrne, P. Mealon and M. Mohan -- all from Ballina.

Co. LONGFORD: Messrs. J. Keenan, B. Williams, L. Higgins and M. Bannon, Longford Town; Mr. J. Burke, Member of Killashee District Council; Mr. J. Keavaney, Edgeworthstown; Mr. J.P. O'Neill and J. Sullivan, Ballinacree.

Co. LOUTH: Messrs. J.P. Magee, Ardee; P. Hogan, Drumkin; M. Ferguson, Castle town-codley and T.J. O'dwyer, Mashgrange. From Dundalk: Messrs. Layng, Gilgom, T. McEntegart, W. Atkinson, J. Howell, J. Dowling, G. Fitzsimons and T. McKinlay, Member of Dundalk Urban Council.

Co. TIPPERARY: Messrs. J. & P. O'Donnell, Pallas; Mr. J. Sullivan, Clonakemy; Messrs. Armstrong and P. Torpey, Roscrea; Messrs. T. O'Hickey and J. O'Keefe, Carrick-on-Suir.

Co. KILDARE: Messrs. J. May, Woodstock, F. Corringham and John Corringham of Blackrath; T. Harris and M. Smith, Members of Kildare County Council and T. Patterson, Poor Law Guardian, Naas.

Co. CLARE: Messrs. J. McGuane and J. Kileen, Killernans; J. Kelly, Clonsilla; D. Montgomery, Dunogan; J. McAniff, do. M. & F. Considine, Craginock and J. P. O'Gorman, Dunogan.

Co. KERRY: Nineteen persons in Killarney including Messrs. T. Horgan, M. Ho C. O'Leary, J. Corkery, J. O'Sullivan, R. Fitzgerald, T. O'Donoghue and P. O'Sullivan, Member of Geoleoreoran Rural Council.

Co. MEATH: Messrs. S. McNam, Member of Athlone Urban Council; Messrs. E. O'Kelly and J. Henry, Athlone and J. Duff, Ballykieran. English Constabulary boarded the S.S. "Lady Carlou" at North Wall, Dublin, and arrested, without charge, three outgoing passengers whose names have not yet transpired.

COURTMARTIAL: Messrs. Patrick Farrell, W. Farrell, M. McEim and Daniel McEim of Co. Tyrone, were tried by court-martial at Derry City on a charge of endeavouring to obtain arms with violence from the house of Mr. Montague, Altvoghtin. At the trial witnesses for the prosecution admitted that they did not recognise in the accused the man who entered Mr. Montague's house. The accused were found guilty.

Mr. Joseph Quinsey, Kilcockridge, Co. Wexford, was tried by courtmartial at Cork on a charge of having one cartridge and some percussion caps in the room he occupied. Accused denied having had the articles and explained that they were the property of a former occupant of the room.

Mr. Edward Balfe, Shannon St., Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford, was tried by courtmartial at Cork on a charge of having "seditious" documents in his possession.

Octavia Borza, an old soldier of the Bersaglieri, was tried by courtmartial at Belfast on a charge of having in his possession a sporting gun & ammunition. Sentence of the Court has not yet been promulgated.

SENTENCE: Mr. Joseph Gallagher, Dore, Co. Donegal, who was tried by courtmartial at Derry on a charge of having arms and ammunition in his possession, was sentenced by the Court to two years' imprisonment.

ROAD ASSAULTS: Many bridges around Dublin City were occupied by English troops on the night of the 23rd inst. Pedestrians were held up at the point of the bayonet and searched.

English troops in Killarney, Co. Kerry, opened fire on the streets after midnight. Four children sleeping in a room had narrow escapes from flying bullets.

On the nights of the 21st and 22nd inst. English constabulary with machine guns "shot up" the town of Killolee.

Shootings by English troops took place in Sligo town and at Baltra, Co. Sligo. **ROBBERY:** English troops on the night of the 22nd inst. burned down the following houses: Licensed premises of Mr. John Collins, Ballylongford, Co. Kerry; House of Mr. Kilpatrick, Baltra, Co. Sligo; House at Derrynocheran, Co. Sligo.

MURDER: Mr. Peter Clancy, Mr. Richard McKee and Mr. T. Glune were murdered by English Constabulary in Dublin Castle on Monday, November 22nd. Clancy and McKee were arrested at their lodgings in Gloucester Street, Dublin on the night of the 20th instant; Glune was arrested at Vaughan's Hotel, Parnell Sq., Dublin on the same night. The three were confined in a guardroom under a heavy guard of troops and Auxiliary police. When twelve English Intelligence Officers and two Auxiliary Police were shot in Dublin on the following day, the Auxiliaries on guard over McKee, Clancy and Glune murdered their prisoners as a "reprisal". Bayonet wounds and abrasions on the bodies of McKee and Clancy showed that they had been tortured before being shot.

Mr. Thomas Flynn of Tarmon, Co. Roscommon, was shot dead in his home by a raiding party of English Constabulary on the night of the 22nd inst. Three other men whose names have not transpired were dangerously wounded.

Mr. Daniel Carroll of Templeberry, Co. Tipperary, succumbed in Jervis St. Hospital, Dublin, on the 23rd inst. to wounds received at Croke Park when English troops fired into a football crowd.

HUMANITARIANISM: The dead body of Thomas Clancy who was assassinated by English troops at Killystray, Co. Tipperary on November 19th, still lies in a farmhouse in the locality, the English military Authorities having forbidden its removal for burial.

Two men from Tipperary Town, Messrs. J. Hogan and E. Hassey, were taken by English troops in a lorry when going on a raiding foray. Should an attack be made on the military Messrs. Hogan and Hassey were informed they would be shot dead.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25th.

RAIDS: In order to cripple the work of local administration successfully carried out by the Irish Republican Government since the Municipal Elections of last January and the Rural Elections of last June, English Constabulary and military throughout the country continue to raid Council Meetings, arrest their Members and officials and seize books and all documents concerning local government. As stated in these lists of the 23rd instant, eight County Council Offices and three City Council Offices were raided by troops during the week-end. Since then the following have been raided and records confiscated:-

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Dublin County Council Offices. | Louth County Council Offices. |
| Longford " " " | Monaghan " " " |
| Wexford " " " | Kildare " " " |
| Queen's Co. Council Offices. | Maryboro' Town Council Offices. |
| Arklow (Co. Wicklow) Urban Council Offices. | |
| Glennel (Co. Tipperary) " " " | |
| Youghal & Fermoy (Co. Cork) Urban Council Offices. | |

In almost every case the houses of the principal Municipal Officials were also searched.

Liberty Hall, Dublin City, the Headquarters of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, was raided by English troops on the 24th instant. The building was searched for five hours. The raiders wantonly smashed office fittings, furniture, typewriters, etc. Copies of the Irish Labour Organ, "The Watchword of Labour" were collected together with band music, historical souvenirs, flags and a banner bearing a portrait of James Connolly, and were all burned on the public square. The troops had brought tins of petrol with which to burn the building but desisted when reminded by a telephone message from Dublin Castle of the approaching visit to Ireland of the English Labour Delegation to inquire into "reprisals."

Other Trades Union and Benefit Societies raided were those of the Painters & Allied Trades at 27, Aungier St., Carpenters' Offices at 75, Aungier St., Catholic Benefit Society & St. Luke's Burial Society.

In various parts of Dublin English military and constabulary raided some 150 houses. The Crown Forces held up whole areas and made house-to-house searches in the following streets: Great Brunswick St., Clanbrassil St. (Upper & Lower), Charlemont Mall, Bishop St., Camden St., Summerhill area, North Ct. George's St., Dame St. The Graham Hotel was again raided as well as five houses in the township of Kingstown and many houses at Fairview.

Raids in the country include:-

Co. Wexford: ten houses in Wexford Town.

Co. Kilkenny: House of Mr. Tracy, Town Councillor & St. Francis's Abbey Brewery, Kilkenny City.

Co. Longford: three houses at Granard, two at Drumsacreeher & 4 at Cloonagh.

Co. Westmeath: houses of Mr. P. Brett, Mullingar, Member of County Council and Mr. Dooner, Member of District Council; nine other houses; 17 houses in Athlone.

King's Co.: Five houses at Ballycommon.

Co. Kildare: Seven houses at Kilcullen and one at Monasterevan.

Co. Cork: Two houses at Clonakilty, three at Ardfield, one at Rosscarbery, seven at Timoleague, thirteen at Courtmacsherry and over seventy at Mallow; residence at Kinsale of the following Councillors; Messrs. T. Lynch, Sean Murphy and M. de Roiste; five houses at Schull, one at Meenig; twenty-five at Mitchelstown; Macroom Workhouse & Master's Quarters; 11 houses at Youghal.

Co. Tipperary: Over fifty houses throughout the county. Dublin mail train at Dandrum Station.

Co. Galway: Upwards of twenty houses in Galway City; nine at Loughrea and twenty others throughout the county.

Other counties overrun by English troops and constabulary were Leitrim, Sligo, Roscommon and Tyrone. The number of houses searched in these counties is estimated at one hundred.

Two days after the torture and subsequent murder of her son while a prisoner in Dublin Castle, English troops raided the house of Mrs. McKee, a widow, of Finglas Bridge, Dublin.

ARRESTS: The following officials of the Irish Transport & General Workers' Union were arrested by English troops at Liberty Hall, Dublin:- Ald. William O'Brien, Gen. Treasurer; Mr. Thomas Farren, Chairman of the Irish Labour Party; Mr. Thomas Johnson, Secretary of the Irish Labour Party; Messrs. Hughes, P. O'Kelly, J. O'Kelly, Patrick Farrell, George Spain, M. Sheppard, W. O'Doherty, Ernest Nunan, J. Lawless, A. Heron, Peter Ennis, J. Johnson, P. Meagher and T. McGann. Seventeen men transacting business on the premises were also arrested. (Ald. O'Brien, Mr. Thomas Johnston and Mr. T. Farren were released some hours afterwards, and others were released later).

Further arrests without charge or warrant include:-

Dublin City: Mr. E. McCabe, Trades' Union Secretary; Mr. T. Kelly, Butt Bar; Owen and Charles Kerrigan, Michael Merriman (aged 50), Patrick & Richard Power; John Byrne, John and James Macdonald, Mr. David O'Kelly (Secretary of Sinn Fein Bank and brother of the Lord Mayor-Elect of Dublin) - all of Great Brunswick St. Michael Carey and his son Michael, Joseph Timmons and his sons Joseph and John, James, Frank and Michael Donnelly; Edwin Pearson, Robert Coote, Robert Comerford and Andrew O'Byrne - all of Clanbrassil Street. John and James Smith, Michael and John Hooper, Thomas Hooper and J. Nolan, Upr. Clanbrassil St.; Edward Byrne, John Nugent and John Malone, Bishop Street. Messrs. John Stephenson, Francis Geraghty, J.P. Egan and John Walsh. Several young men whose names have not yet transpired were arrested "on suspicion" while going about their business.

Co. Cork: Mr. T. Murphy, Chairman of Clonakilty Poor Law Guardians; Mr. G. O'Leary, Ardfield; Mr. J. Hodnett, Rosscarbery; Mr. T. Harrington, Timoleague and J. O'Brien, Stationmaster, Courtmacsherry. Messrs. T. Lynch, Sean Murphy and P. de Roiste, District Councillors, Kinsale; Messrs. J. Hayes, Schull, F. Brogue, Meenig; J. Kelleker, Master of Macroom Union and fifty men in Mallow, district whose names did not transpire. Messrs. P.J. Walsh, M. Evans, B. Finn, D. Garry, J. Sweeney, T. Kenefick, D. Linehan, C. Doyle and H. Gumbelton, Jr. Youghal. Fifteen men in Mitchelstown. Three men and one woman - intending passenger to the United States - at Queenstown.

Co. Wexford: Messrs. W. Cullimore, J. Kelly, T. Treanor, P. Morris and J. Warner, Wexford Town. Two boys named Magee of Handlinstown.

Co. Kilkenny: Mr. T. Tracy, Member of Kilkenny Corporation.

Co. Longford: Messrs. J. Fulham, J. Reynolds, Drumsacreeher, and J. Cemiaky, Cloonagh. Messrs. G. Hanley, P. Fannon, J. Cassidy & G. MacDermott, Castlelea.

Co. Kildare: Mr. T. Barney, Kilcullen & Mr. G. Lawlor, Monasterevan.

Co. Roscommon: Messrs. H. Ward, Member of Roscommon County Council; H. Conlan, Workhouse Master; J. May, Croghan; P. McGreevy, Greovlah; and J. Higgins, Garrow; M. Deherty and J. Dinnot, Roscommon Town and two brothers named Scott of Ballymbert.

Westmeath. Messrs. C. Duffy, Ballykeegan; M. Dillon, P. O'Brien, Athlone; J. Blayney, Coosan; J. Boyle, National School Teacher, Horselcap; J. Fallon, Mr. P. Brett, Member of Westmeath County Council, Mr. P. Donner, District Councillor; Messrs. Whelan and J. Judge, Mullingar.

Galway. Messrs. P. O'Gorman, P. Colm, M. Crowe, M. Hynes, P. Brennan, P. O'Connell, H. Caulfield, T. Griffin, T. Carney, P. Scully, J. Dunley, M. O'Dea, P. O'Dea and H. Toyle, Cugherard; Mr. T. Downey, District Councillor.

ng's Co. Messrs. J. Mahon and P. Nestor, Ballycommon.

Waterford. Messrs. E. Deegan, M. Ryan and T. Kirwan, Waterford Town; Messrs. T.E. O'Shea, Chairman of Poor Law Guardians; T. Duggan, Town Councillor; M. Coleman and T. Hancock, Chairman of the Rural Council.

Limerick. Messrs. J. White, Rural Councillor, Ballygran; T. Conba, Kilmallock; E. Tracy, Bruff and J. Maloahy, Meamus.

Tipperary. From Tipperary Town:- Messrs. P. Mortell, H. Doherty, J. Carroll, W. Brennan, J. Cassen, D. Kirby and David Kelly.

Mayo:- Messrs. H. McHugh, P. Hynes, H. Waters, J. Hoban & P. Staunton, Castlebar.

Tyrone: Messrs. J. Haughoy, Glady, P. McAlear, Omagh and four other men whose names did not transpire.

CRIMINAL: Mr. Michael Fleming, Drumcondra, Dublin City was tried by courtmartial on a charge of refusing to give information to the English military authorities concerning the movements of Daniel Breen, a "wanted" Member of the Irish Republican Army. Sentence of the Court has not yet been promulgated.

Mr. Philip Vaughan, Trim, Co. Meath, was tried by Courtmartial for withholding information when questioned by an English Military Officer. Sentence of the Court has not yet been promulgated.

The following were courtmartialled on charges of having arms and ammunition:- Messrs. P. Monaghan, Dublin; James and John McKenna, Co. Tyrone.

FINES: The following were tried by courtmartial at Galway City and sentenced as follows:-

Mr. Thomas Fraher, Swinford, Co. Mayo, sentenced to six month's imprisonment on a charge of having arms and ammunition in his possession.

Mr. James Folan was sentenced to six month's imprisonment on a charge of acting as a Republican Policeman and for having in his possession a paper accusing the English Constabulary of murder.

Mr. James Henry, Swinford was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of possessing "seditious" documents. Patrick Markham was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment on a charge of endeavouring to obtain arms.

Messrs. P. Collins, M. Halloran, T. O'Halloran, W. Collins, J. Telright, J. Collins, J. Cullinan, Patrick Coughlan, Peter Coughlan, J. Gallagher, J. Brown, J. Halloran, P. Speeling and J. Hogan all of Cratloe, Co. Clare were each sentenced to three months' imprisonment for refusing to give bail when found guilty of "unlawful assembly."

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES: Unprovoked assaults by English troops on unarmed civilians occurred at Cork City and at Bruree, Co. Limerick.

A man named John Ryan of Ballinderrig, Co. Galway, was shot at and wounded by an English military sentry while awaiting the London & North Western Passenger Boat at North Wall, Dublin.

English troops at Enniscrone, Co. Sligo, ran amok on the 23rd instant and assaulted many civilians.

At various points in Dublin City English Constabulary held up trams and all traffic and searched passengers at the point of the revolver.

BOYAGE: On the morning of the 24th instant English troops burned to the ground the Farmhouse and outoffices of Mr. J. Cunningham, President of Mount Temple Sinn Fein Club, Co. Westmeath. Some weeks ago Mr. Cunningham was set upon and flogged by English constabulary.

A Sinn Fein Hall in Shandon Street, Cork City was burned to the ground by English Constabulary in the early hours of the morning of the 24th instant.

English troops at Enniscrone, Co. Sligo, burned an Irish College to the ground on the night of the 23rd instant. They then commandeered paint and brushes and painted on the houses of prominent Republicans "Up Cromwell" "Up Lloyd George."

MR. Mr. William Cullinane, aged twenty, a divinity student from Galway, who had come to Dublin to study for the priesthood, and Mr. James Conlon an ex-soldier, of North Great George's St., Dublin, were mortally wounded in the streets of Dublin by English troops on the night of the 21st instant. Conlon and Cullinane with ten other men and boys were returning at 9 p.m. from evening service at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Westland Row, Dublin. In Lincoln Place they were held up by an armoured car and three motor lorries full of troops. They were placed against a wall and searched. They submitted quietly to the searching. Nothing incriminating was found upon any of the twelve. They were then taken to the middle of the road, ordered to fall in two deep and run. As they ran fire was opened upon them. Eight fell wounded. As they lay on the ground they were again shot at. Cullinane and Conlon were mortally wounded and died in hospital. They related the circumstances of the shooting in a deathbed affidavit.

Patrick O'Donoghue, Edward Murphy and Patrick Frahey, murdered by English constabulary. The three men were standing at the intersection of Patrick St. and Prince's St., Cork City when a bomb was thrown at them from a passing motor car. O'Donoghue and Murphy were killed and Frahey was mortally wounded.

Thirteen others were seriously wounded. O'Donoghue, Murphy and Franey were known to be officers in the Irish Republican Army.

At the military inquiry (which is now substituted for Coroner's Inquests) into the deaths of Eugene O'Connell & Patrick Hanley of Cork City who were shot dead by Constabulary in their homes on November 18th, a doctor stated that there were three bullet wounds in the body of Eugene O'Connell. "Deceased's widow said the shots were fired by a man who wore a long overcoat, a policeman's cap, and had a revolver in one hand and a flash lamp in the other. One shot was fired on the landing and 3 in her room. Her husband crawled into the room, the man still firing at him. She was in bed with her baby & the man raised the revolver at her and she shouted for mercy for her baby's sake. Her husband died and the man went upstairs. Another woman living at the same address deposed to going downstairs & seeing a man in policeman's uniform coming out of deceased's bedroom. He had a revolver in one hand & an electric torch in the other. Who she told him there was no one upstairs but two children he brushed her aside & went up. She then heard more shots. She afterwards found her son bleeding & lying by the side of the bed. In the case of Patrick Hanley, medical evidence was that deceased had a bullet wound just over the heart and that death was instantaneous. The boy's mother stated that after the door was smashed in a man in policeman's uniform, with goggles and carrying a revolver, entered her son's bedroom. The boy said: "Don't shoot me, I am an orphan and the support of my mother." The man in the goggles, however, fired twice & killed her son on the spot. The man then left and later a bomb exploded in the hall, making a deep hole. Searchlights were playing on the house while her son was being killed and she heard a lot of voices in the street." Irish Daily Press.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26th.

RAIDS:- The following were some of the houses raided in Dublin City by English military & constabulary on the night of the 24th and morning of 25th instant:- Residence of Ald. Michael Staines, Member for St. Michan's Division, (Dublin) in the Republican Parliament; Residence of Mr. Frank Fahy, Member for Sth. Galway in the Republican Parliament; Residences of Councillors Bohan and Farren, Labour Members of Dublin Corporation; Residences of Messrs. J.J. McKean, 39, Charleville Road; W. O'Reilly, Goldsmith St., & J. Begley, also, seven houses in Anghrim St., Lourdes House, Buckingham St., four other houses in Buckingham St., nine houses in Summerhill, fourteen houses in Bessborough Avenue, two in Berkeley Road, eleven in Clonliffe Road; three in Ranelagh Road; five in Carlingford Road, one in Drumcondra Road and twenty-five in Dolphin's Barn.

The following County and Municipal Offices were raided by English troops who seized all records in connection with the work of local administration:- Donegal County Council. Clare County Council. Westmeath County Council. Mayo County Council. Wicklow County Council. Wicklow Urban Council. Charleville (Co. Cork) Rural Council. Kinsale & Mallow (Co. Cork) Urban Cncls.

Ennis (Co. Clare) Rural & Urban Councils.

Other raids by English troops throughout the country include searches in:
Co. Armagh: Upwards of twenty houses in the county and six in Armagh town.

Co. Cork:- Many houses in Mitchelstown, Berehaven, Dattavant and Youghal; total - one hundred approximately.

Co. Carlow:- two houses in Carlow town, seven in Leighlinbridge, ten in Tullow and thirteen in Clonmel district.

Co. Down:- Upwards of thirty houses in Newry and district.

Co. Waterford:- Upwards of 20 houses, principally in Dungarvan town.

Co. Wexford:- Many houses in Enniscorthy, Gorey and Ferns. Approximate total 40.

Co. Galway:- Upwards of fifty houses including searches in Cahertinna, Ballydavid, Newgardan, etc.

Co. Mayo:- Upwards of twenty houses.

Co. Tipperary:- Upwards of fifty houses.

Raids in the counties of Westmeath, Kildare and King's: approximate total 30.

ARRESTS:- The following citizens of Dublin were arrested at their homes by English troops without warrant or charge:- Mr. Edward Staines, father of Mr. M. Staines, Republican M.P. who was not at home. Nine men in Anghrim Street, including Messrs. Coffey and Geynor; Councillors Bohan and Farren and the latter's two sons; Mr. Peter Nally and twelve young men found on the premises of the Catholic Young Men's Hall in Buckingham St.; Mr. Ross Mahon and his brother, Patrick, Drumcondra; Messrs. Michael Lowe and Patrick Daly, No. 1 Bessborough Avenue, Thomas Adams at No. 9 and James Shiels at No. 35. Mr. James Lynch, 1, Berkeley Road; Messrs. Kearney & Conlon, 247, Clonliffe Road; Mr. Leo Ferns, 82, Ranelagh Road; Mr. Bohan, Carlingford Road and Mr. O'Sullivan, Drumcondra Road.

Rev. J.J. Glynn, Catholic Curate, Brandon, Co. Leitrim and Rev. J. Roddy, Catholic Curate, Geesagh, Co. Sligo, were arrested in their beds by English troops on the 24th inst. No charge was brought against them, but both priests are supporters of the Republican Movement.

Arrests by English troops throughout the country include:-

Mr. Joseph McBride, Westport, Co. Mayo, Member for West Mayo in the Republican Parliament.

Co. Armagh: Mr. Sean Reilly, Teacher, Armagh Town.

Co. Cork: Mr. P. Hayes, Chairman of Poor Law Guardians, Berhaven; Messrs. Cahill, Mallins and Murphy, do. Messrs. E. Condon, M. Walsh, R. Noonan, F. Delane, E. Burke, G. Ryan, W. Ruddy, J. Devan, H. & W. Condon, all of Mitchelstown; Messrs. R. Holland, Batticevant; J. Power, T. McHollin, M. O'Mahony and B. Sinclair. Messrs. D. Bucaseng, M. Murray, P. O'Callaghan, Youghal.

Co. Carlow: Messrs. P. McDermott, Carlow Town; D. Murphy, Leighlinbridge; J. Byrne and T. Doyle, Solicitor, Tullow; T. Kennedy, Kilcarr; P. Redmond, Clonegal; J. Hickey, do.

Co. Waterford: Mr. M. Hassett, Assistant County Surveyor; Messrs. Cashin, Troy and Condon, Dungarvan.

Co. Wexford: Messrs. T.D. Simott, Chairman of Enniscorthy Poor Law Guardians, J. Kavanagh, Ferns, Wm. Kavanagh, do; J. O'Reilly, do.; J. Quinn, Camolin; J. Byrne, Gorey; P. Connolly, District Councillor, do; O'Renan, District Councillor, Kilrish; J. Bailey, do; and J. Wafar, Enniscorthy.

Co. Galway: Messrs. M. Ryan, Cahertinna; M. Dolphin, Ballydevid; M. Daniels, Dartfield; M. Brodrick, Linehill; J. Moloney, Clonlee; D. Connolly, Leitrim; M. Smyth, Kildreest. Messrs. A.J. O'Dea, Veterinary Surgeon, New Garden; Mr. T. Martyn, B.E., Assistant County Surveyor.

Co. Kerry: Messrs. P. Hassett and M. O'Connor, Gounegullagh.

Co. Leitrim: Mr. J. Behan, National Teacher, Johnstones Bridge; Mr. McAvinia, Ballinamore.

Co. Tipperary: fifteen men including Messrs. P. Hayes and T. Meher, Killensule and P. Modler, Mortlestown.

Co. Westmeath: Mr. T. Mooney, Chairman of Westmeath County Council.

King's Co.: Mr. W.J. Johnston, Tullamore and Mr. H. Mahon, Ballycommon.

Co. Kildare: Mr. J.J. Fitzgerald, County Councillor, Newbridge.

Co. Mayo: Upwards of forty men arrested throughout the county and interned in Claremorris.

COURTMARTIAL: The "Freeman's Journal" a Dublin daily Nationalist organ, and its two directors, Messrs. Hamilton Edwards and Martin Fitzgerald, were tried by courtmartial at the Royal Barracks, Dublin, on six counts arising of a report published in its issue of Sept. 15th that the shooting dead of two constables at Tullow, Co. Carlow on Sept. 8th was done by English recruited Members of the Royal Irish Constabulary. The report stated that the two constables were about to resign and had been shot dead for that reason. At the trial the Crown did not produce any of the impugned force (Black & Tans) to give evidence and no direct evidence was given that the statement published by the "Freeman's Journal" was false. The accused were found guilty of "spreading a false report likely to cause disaffection" and of "spreading a report intending to cause disaffection." The Court then proceeded to try the same defendants and Mr. P.J. Hooper, Editor, on charges arising out of the publication of a photograph of a civilian who was flogged by troops while an untried and uncharged prisoner in Portobello Military Barracks, Dublin.

Mr. James Carty, Ballycarney, Co. Wexford, was tried by courtmartial at Cork on a charge of having bombs in his possession. The bombs were found concealed in the wall of Mr. Carty's house. He was found not guilty & acquitted.

Mr. John Whelan, Tincarty, Co. Wexford, was tried by Courtmartial on a charge of having arms and a seditious document in his possession. Sentence of the court has not yet been promulgated.

The following were also tried by courtmartial on similar charges: Messrs. William Brennan, Woodgift, Co. Kilkenny; Peter & Timothy O'Connell, Hanover St. Cork; and Mark Foley, Elizabeth Place, Cork.

Mr. Denis McCullagh, Member of Belfast Corporation, was tried by courtmartial at Belfast on a charge of having in his possession a printed copy of the Constitution of the Sinn Fein Organisation.

SUPPRESSION: The inquiry into the attempted massacre of spectators of a football match at Croke Park, Dublin, on Nov. 21st, when seventy unarmed and defenceless men, women and children were shot down and fourteen killed by English troops, is to be held in secret by the English Military Authorities. The Press and public are to be excluded at all stages of the inquiry.

ARMED ASSAULTS: Auxiliary police in Dublin on the evening of the 25th inst. held up and searched pedestrians in O'Connell and Dame Streets. Many were roughly handled.

Three members of the English Constabulary visited at 11.45 p.m. on Nov. 21st an ex-constable of that force named Patrick Meenan who lived at Trim, Co. Meath and who had resigned the force as a protest against militarism. They made him swear to leave the town within 24 hours under penalty of death.

Mr. J. McConville, 29, King St. Newry, Co. Down was shot at and wounded by English troops who raided his house on the 25th inst.

On the same date Mr. Walter Kerin of Listowel district, Co. Kerry, was fired on and wounded by English troops.

SABOTAGE: During the raid on Liberty Hall, Dublin by English Auxiliaries, wanton and unnecessary damage to the extent of £1,500 was caused by them. Roll top & other desks, drawers & presses were broken, flooring pulled up, window and door casings torn off, plaster partitions broken down, fire places pulled out, and some ceilings were torn down in a search for firearms. The seizures included organiser's files, branch & general correspondence, and 25 music stands. An old desk used by the late James Connolly, first smashed in 1914, was again wrecked, and a photograph of Michael Malin, executed in 1916, was torn up.

The premises at 56, Grand Parade, Cork City, formerly the Sinn Fein Headquarters for Cork, were burned to the ground by English Constabulary after midnight on the 25th inst. The Pipers Club and North East Ward Sinn Fein Club, Hardwicke Street were also destroyed.

MURDER: Mr. Thomas Doyle, aged 22, was murdered in his home at 3, Dolphin's Barn, Dublin, by Auxiliary Police on the evening of Nov. 25th. The Auxiliaries raided Doyle's house and interrogated his family. His mother and sister were put under armed guard in the house while some of the raiders explored the back yard where young Doyle, who had just come in from work, was washing himself at a water tap unaware of the presence of the Crown Forces. They shot him dead and returned to the house where they arrested his brother-in-law, Mr. Byrne and carried him off with them. It was not until the Auxiliaries had gone that Mrs. Doyle discovered that her son was dead.

Mr. Denis O'Connell, of Kildorrery, Co. Cork, was taken from his bed and shot dead by English Constabulary on the night of the 23rd instant.

Mr. Michael Moran, an officer in the Irish Republican Army, was murdered by English Constabulary while in their custody near Earl's Island Military Barracks, Galway. Moran had been arrested in a general round-up in Tuam district of Co. Galway on the night of the 22nd instant. He was arrested in his own home; he was unarmed and had made no attempt to escape. In the military barracks in which he was subsequently confined he was kept apart from the other prisoners. On the evening of the 24th inst. he was taken under an armed guard to a Constabulary Barracks in Galway City. After nightfall he was taken from this Barracks to be escorted to a military barracks half-a-mile away. Although it is usual to transport civilian prisoners in batches no other prisoners were transferred with Mr. Moran. On the way to Earl's Island his armed escort shot him dead.

MILITARISM: English Constabulary in Galway addressed to Most. Rev. Dr. O'Dea, Bishop of Galway, the following threatening letter:-

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

(Fr. Griffin was murdered by Constabulary who after murdering him, buried his body in a bog.)

Similar threats were received by: Rev. Fr. Considine, Gort, Co. Galway; Rev. Fr. O'Moahan, Galway City and Rev. Fr. Cummins, Moycullen, Co. Galway.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27th.

RAIDS:- English Auxiliaries at Dublin raided at 1 a.m. the residence at Clontarf of Mr. Arthur Griffith, Acting-President of the Irish Republic. They also raided the residence at Booterstown Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin, of Professor Eoin MacNeill, Member for Derry City in the Republican Parliament.

Large areas in Dublin City and suburbs were invested and searched by English troops. Wholesale raids were carried out in the following districts: Dolphin's Barn, Francis St., and environs; North Lotts, Henry St., Liffey St., Kingstown, Blackrock and Bray. Upwards of seventy houses were searched in these districts. The Gresham Hotel was again raided.

Raids in the country include searches and seizures of records at:-
Cavan Urban Council.
Youghal Workhouse (Co. Cork)
Offaly County Council.

and searches of private houses, business premises and offices in the following places: Ardahan, Athenry, Enghra and Portanna, Co. Galway; Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim; Glibbereen and Fermoy, Co. Cork; Castleblaney, Co. Monaghan; Downpatrick, Co. Down; Horseslop, Co. Meath; Trim, Co. Meath; Newbridge, Co. Kildare; Kilkenny City, Kilmacane, Co. Limerick; Killaloe, Co. Clare; Pinton, Co. Tyrone. An approximate total of houses visited during these raids is 250.

ARRESTS:- Mr. Arthur Griffith, was arrested at his home, 122, St. Laurence Road, Clontarf, Co. Dublin, at 1 a.m. on November 25th by English Auxiliaries. The raiders considerably damaged furniture and seized all Mr. Griffith's papers.

Mr. Griffith is Acting-President of the Irish Republic, President and Founder of the Sinn Féin Organisation and represents the constituencies of East Galway and North East Tyrone in the Irish Republican Parliament. No warrant was produced for his arrest and no charge was made against him. When taking him away the Auxiliaries addressed Mr. Griffith as a "Bloody Irish swine" and informed Mrs. Griffith that they would either hang him or shoot him.

Professor MacNeill and his son, Neill, were arrested by Auxiliaries at their home in Booterstown, Co. Dublin, on the same night. Professor MacNeill is Member for the constituencies of Derry City and the National University of Ireland in the Irish Republican Parliament.

Another Member, Mr. Eamon Duggan, who sits for South Meath, was arrested while walking through the streets of Dublin. No charge was brought against Messrs. MacNeill or Duggan.

In the military round-up which is now a nightly feature of Dublin City and suburbs, over sixty persons were arrested without charge or warrants. The arrests include:- Messrs. Charles & Claus McGowan, 45, Dolphin's Barn St., Mr. John Keogh, 15, do. Mr. James O'Hanlon, Connaught Place; Messrs. Frank McKay, James Doyle and his son, Emerald Sq.; Messrs. M. Gilmore, A. Byrne, W. Sutcliffe, John Mooney and James McCaffrey, Francis St.; Messrs. Wm. Norton, 63, Anguier St.; John & William Greene, 35; J. Burke, 72 and John Boyce at No. 10. Mr. William Ingram, night porter, Gresham Hotel; Mr. Harold Cahill and his son, aged 17, 623, North Circular Rd.; Mr. C. Clarke, 25 Don Eder Road; Mr. P.J. O'Hanlon, Member of Kingstown Urban Council; Messrs. Wm. O'Meara, Philip Kennedy, Wm. Hogan, Thomas Dwyer, Lower George's St; J. Taylor, Wellington St.; Wm. Harris, Liberty Road and Leo Daly all of Kingstown. Messrs. Patrick Moran, Richard McGuire, Sweetman's Avenue; Patrick Guy, 87, Merrion Avenue, B. Hickey, Carysford Ave.; T. Coyle, do. Mr. Sutton, Kilterly Terrace, Bray, Co. Wicklow.

The names of the persons arrested at Queenstown when about to sail for New York are: Miss. Moloney, Listowel, Co. Kerry and Messrs. Ryan, Mollamara and Mollahan.

A lady whose name is given as Miss. O'Brien was arrested at Galway on her arrival from London.

COURTMARTIAL: The following were tried by courtmartial. Sentences have not yet been promulgated:-

Charles Tully, tried at Belfast.
Patrick Tobin, Iveagh Buildings, Dublin.
Gerald Early, ex-soldier, Swords, Co. Dublin.
Michael Naughton, Anasreagh.
M. Cummins, Patrick Healy, T. Hartnell,)
Austin Fleming, J. Ball & E. O'Shea, Cork.)
W. B. Coyne, Ballyhaunis, Co. Mayo.
P. O'Connell, Ballina, Co. Mayo.
Thomas Devins, Manomahilton, Co. Leitrim.

Possession of ammunition.
Arms and ammunition.
Arms and ammunition.
One round of sporting ammunition.
Driving a motor car not under military control.
Seditious documents.
Seditious Documents.
Seditious Documents.

ARMED ASSAULTS:- Mr. Denis Carey of Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, was taken from his home on the night of the 25th instant and shot by English Constabulary. He was dangerously wounded and is not expected to recover.

People returning from a funeral at Kildonfert, King's Co. were held up by English Constabulary and searched at the point of the bayonet. Many were assaulted. Similar incidents occurred in Dublin and Cork Cities.

MURDER:- Mr. Thomas Hogan of 24, James Terrace, Dublin, died in the Mater Hospital, Dublin on the 26th instant from wounds received when English troops fired into a defenceless crowd at a football match at Croke Park, Dublin on November 21st.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS: Sir Haner Greenwood, English Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to questions in the English House of Commons, stated that Patrick Harte, an Irish political prisoner, is at present detained in Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, England. Patrick Harte, with his companion, Thomas Hayles, were arrested by English military near Bandon, Co. Cork on July 27th 1920. Before being delivered up for trial Harte and Hayles were tortured by the military with such barbarity that Harte was reduced to a state of lunacy. He was quite healthy and mentally sound at the time of his arrest.

H. H. D.

THE WEEK-END RESTORATION OF CRIME.

The non-Republican Press of Ireland reports in its issues of Nov. 27th and 29th the following acts of English Military & Constabulary in Ireland:-

Murder of Denis Carey of Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, taken from his bed by constabulary and shot.
Murder of Thomas Doyle of Dublin, shot dead in his home by Auxiliary "police."
Murder of Thomas Hogan of Dublin, fourteenth victim of the Croke Park battle.
Murder of Mortimer Luggan, teacher of Broadford, Co. Limerick, shot dead by military.
Murder of Denis O'Donnell of Kildorrery, Co. Cork, shot dead in friend's house by constabulary.
Attempted murder of Thomas O'Loughlin and Michael Leahy at Mullaunbrack, Co. Tipperary. Both were wounded.
Wounding of Patrick Halloran, John Witheroe (aged 19) and Patrick Keogh (aged 15) in Tipperary by military.
Bombs thrown indiscriminately in the streets of Mullingar by constabulary. Joseph McCormack (aged 15) seriously wounded. Business premises damaged.
Mill at Milford, Co. Cork, fired and destroyed by constabulary. Damage estimated at £15,000.
Carnage (Co. Roscommon), Co-operative Creamery fired and destroyed by Constabulary.
Temperance Hall at Kilmoro; Sinn Fein Hall at Kilglass and a farmhouse fired & destroyed by constabulary in Co. Roscommon.
Wholesale incendiarism in Cork City. Messrs. Forrests, Drapers, and two other shops completely gutted on Saturday morning. Later the Recreation Hall at Douglas and the Parochial Hall at Blackrock (both suburbs of Cork City) were destroyed. On Sunday morning some of the most important warehouses in the centre of the City were fired and destroyed. Damage estimated at £120,000.

WHY THE IRISH BULLETIN WAS ESTABLISHED.

THE ORGAN OF A NATION NOT OF A MURDER GANG.

"The right hon. gentleman (Mr. Asquith) has spoken about tainted sources. I will give him one. The murder gang in Ireland issues an illegal document known as the "Irish Republican Bulletin." That murder gang sends that Bulletin to persons in England and to newspapers in England and some of them publish it. (Cries of 'Shame!')

...The murder gang's publication ought not to be the foundation for the literature of any member of this House....I will deal with some of the cases mentioned in this hideous and monstrous falsehood, this list of alleged reprisals issued by the murder gang. They have their representative in the lobby of this House....I consider it a loathsome alliance that men whose hands are red with the blood of gallant soldiers and policemen should come into the lobby of this House and be allowed to circulate their hideous documents of falsehood....I repeat that an organ prohibited by the law and used as a basis for newspaper reports condemning his Majesty's Government out of the mouths of those responsible for the murder campaign in Ireland is not a publication that ought to be accepted. I say it is a tainted source."

Sir Hamar Greenwood in the English House of Commons on Wednesday, November 24th 1920.

The IRISH BULLETIN issued its first number on November 11th 1919. Six weeks

(2)
previously the English Government had suppressed every Republican Journal in Ireland. The publication of the IRISH BULLETIN was made necessary by the situation in Ireland, and by the fact that the National Movement was permitted to have no organ in the Press. In order to contradict the official misrepresentations and to acquaint persons resident outside of Ireland with the case for Irish Independence, the IRISH BULLETIN was established. To prevent suppression it was, and has since been, published secretly.

It will be remembered that during the German Occupation of Belgium a small group of hunted patriots published in secrecy and at extreme risk, "La Libre Belgique." Under somewhat similar conditions and with the same patriotic motives the IRISH BULLETIN is issued. The publication of "La Libre Belgique" was illegal according to German Law. The IRISH BULLETIN is illegal according to English Law. Attempts have been made to suppress it. Some of those responsible for its publication have been arrested and imprisoned without charge or trial. The fact that it has continued to appear in spite of the efforts to suppress it, explains the violent denunciation of it by Sir Hamar Greenwood on Wednesday last.

The Press in Ireland is not a free Press. In the Provinces it exists under a form of censorship not often paralleled. Parties of English military and constabulary forcibly enter the provincial newspaper offices and threaten with death or the destruction of their property the owners of journals in which news has been published distasteful to the English armed forces. In many cases the threatened destruction has been carried out. The following newspaper offices have, among others, been bombed, wrecked or set on fire by troops and constabulary for publishing details of outrages committed by them: "The Munster News," "The Leitrim Observer," "The Nenagh Guardian," "The Kerry News," "The Liberator" (Kerry) "The Newcastle West Observer," "The Galway Express," "The Kerry Sentinel" "The Westmeath Independent" and "The Southern Star." The natural consequence has been that the provincial press now avoids the publication of any but the baldest details of the military and constabulary excesses.

In order further to prevent details of these excesses reaching the Dublin Press military officers have in many localities called upon the correspondents of the Dublin Press and warned them against sending to their papers any news which might displease the Forces of the Crown. Certain correspondents who have ignored this warning have been given from 48 hours to 7 days to leave the district in which they worked or be shot.

The Dublin Press acts as if it, too, might be subjected to this lawless censorship, and in consequence its reports of military and constabulary outrages err almost invariably on the side of understatement. Under the Restoration of Order in Ireland Act the English Government has preserved in operation the powers of censorship which it possessed during the War and the courtmartial of the "Freeman's Journal" now proceeding, and the suppression of that Journal ten months ago, are evidences of the official readiness to use these powers. In addition, armed constabulary have demonstrated outside the offices of the "Freeman's Journal" and members of the staff of the "Irish Independent" have been threatened with violence by the Forces of the Crown.

Under such circumstances as these the publication of the IRISH BULLETIN is a national necessity. Its main purpose is to expose the workings of a very terrible tyranny. With as much accuracy as is possible it has published some of the details of that tyranny. At times minor inaccuracies have appeared in the BULLETIN but these had already appeared in the daily Press without contradiction and were published in good faith. Such cases of misstatement have been few, much fewer than in ordinary daily journalism, and greater precautions against inaccuracy have been taken by those responsible for the IRISH BULLETIN.

The BULLETIN circulates mainly amongst those who are not supporters of the Movement for Irish Independence and who, therefore, are most ready to examine cautiously all propaganda in favour of that movement. In these circumstances it would defeat the main object for which the IRISH BULLETIN was established if it were used for the dissemination of false information.

The sources from which the IRISH BULLETIN gets its information are as follows:-

- (1) The Daily Irish and English Press.
- (2) Eyewitnesses and victims of military and constabulary outrages.
- (3) The English Government in Ireland.

The first of these sources supplies the greater portion of the information which appears in the BULLETIN. The daily papers used in compiling the various lists which are so frequently a feature of the BULLETIN are the

three Dublin newspapers "The Irish Times," the "Irish Independent" and the "Freeman's Journal." None of these supports the National Movement. All three understate the facts of the military terror in Ireland. The "Irish Times" from the news columns of which a great number of the lists which have appeared in these pages have been compiled, is practically the organ of the English Government in Ireland. In addition, the information supplied in the BULLETIN has in part been gathered from the English Press, from the "Times", "Daily Mail" "Manchester Guardian" "Daily Herald" "Daily News" and the "Morning Post." Inferences have been drawn from the information culled from all these sources. These inferences the readers of the BULLETIN are free to criticise and reject.

The second source of information is used in conjunction with the first. Eyewitnesses and victims of military and constabulary excesses are personally examined by the BULLETIN Staff or if living at a distance, swear affidavits before a Commissioner of Oaths. Care is taken to avoid overstatement in these personal narratives. In some cases it is found later that overstatement has occurred. Such cases are few and the inaccuracies have been slight. What has appeared in the IRISH BULLETIN falls far short of a full exposure of the terrorism in Ireland.

The third source of information is the English Military Government itself. Secret orders and reports issued by that Government and its divisional headquarters have been published in these pages. In no case has the authenticity of these documents been challenged.

The statement of Sir Hamar Greenwood that the IRISH BULLETIN is issued by a "murder gang" is false. The IRISH BULLETIN is issued by the organisation which at the last elections (June 1920) was shown to represent 63.4 per cent of the Irish people. One of its purposes is to defend the Irish people against the infamous charges of Sir Hamar Greenwood and his colleagues and Press. It is the only organ which, without fear of the consequences, endeavours to give as complete an account as possible of the official lawlessness in Ireland. Those who had hoped to direct that lawlessness in semi-secrecy are not impartial critics of the BULLETIN. This journal has, we believe, won a reputation for accuracy and integrity. It is quite frankly a partizan organ in that it devotes itself to giving the national point of view and not any other. It has not hesitated to describe the acts of violence on the parts of the supporters of the Republican Movement. In four recent issues (Vol. 3, Nos. 26, 31, 32 and 48) it has detailed many of these acts. But it does not issue daily statements about them as sufficient publicity is given to them by Dublin Castle, by Members and Ministers of the English Parliament and by the English Press. The IRISH BULLETIN confines itself to disclosing the terroristic methods which have by their increasing ferocity driven the Irish people to increasingly violent protests. The settled policy of the English Government is to conceal from the public the incidents of this terror. The IRISH BULLETIN has endeavoured to prevent that concealment. It will continue to do so in spite of the incitements of Sir Hamar Greenwood to his agents to treat the staff as members of a "murder gang."

If the IRISH BULLETIN were the organ of a "murder gang" it might -- following the example set by Sir Hamar Greenwood's "Weekly Summary" -- incite the Irish people to acts of violence. But instead it endeavours to promote peace between the English and Irish Nations by making it evident that a policy of violence and injustice on one side inevitably leads to armed protests on the other, and that in these methods there is no solution.

E N D.

ONE DAY'S RESTORATION OF ORDER.

The non Republican Press of Ireland of this date reports the following acts of English military and constabulary in Ireland:— Murder of Martin Walsh (aged 62) a lunatic shot dead by Crown forces during a raid on Clare Lunatic Asylum. Walsh was called upon to halt but he was mad and did not understand the order and was killed.

Wounding of John O'Hara at Tubbercurry, Co. Roscommon by constabulary.

Offices of the Freeman's Journal, Westmoreland St., Dublin, fired by constabulary and partially destroyed.

Sinn Fein Bank, Harcourt St., Dublin, fired by constabulary and partially destroyed.

Wholesale incendiarism at Cork continues. The offices of the Irish Transport & General Workers Union; Messrs. Fitzgeralds hosiers, Patrick St.; Mrs. Coffey's Licensed Premises, Prince's St.; Thomas Ashe Sinn Fein Club and other buildings fired and destroyed by constabulary. Fire Brigade proceeding to scene of some fires attacked by constabulary.

Three farmhouses fired by constabulary in Co. Galway: two at Belmont and the third at Kinvara.

General burnings in Mid. Cork following ambush at Johnstown — farmhouses, crops, business premises etc. destroyed. Press Association reports "shops in the district were set on fire & scarcely a house was left undamaged."

Looting and sabotage at Tuam (Co. Galway), Dublin City, Thurles, (Co. Tipperary), Crossakiel, (Co. Meath) and Cork City.

THE WEEKLY SUMMARY.

"A MONSTROUS ALLEGATION" — AND "A FORM OF JUSTICE."

"Mr. Devlin asked whether the right hon. gentleman (Sir Hamar Greenwood) proposed to continue this publication ("The Weekly Summary") paid for by the Government, every copy of which was an incitement to assassinate civilians in Ireland.

Sir Hamar Greenwood: I deny that monstrous allegation. I do intend to continue this 'Summary' ... I am convinced it serves a useful purpose to sorely tried forces." Parliamentary Proceedings, November 24th 1920.

On the same day upon which Sir Hamar Greenwood denounced the IRISH BULLETIN as the organ of a "murder gang" he stated that he intended to continue the publication of the "Weekly Summary" which he was convinced served "a useful purpose."

The issue of the "Weekly Summary" dated "Dublin, Friday, Nov. 12th" contains some of the most undisguised incitements to murder and outrage which have yet appeared in the pages of this official journal. One of the leading articles in this issue is headed "What Sinn Fein has done for Ireland — An honest testimonial." The editorial says:—

"It has organised outrage
It has systematised murder
It has promoted dissension and created bad blood
It has embittered social relations
It has boycotted Irishmen and forced them to emigrate
It has pig-ringed Irish women and defiled their beauty
It has poisoned the young minds of Irish boys and girls with race hatred
It has sought to establish the rule of the revolver as a prelude to government by gunmen

And these things it has done in the sacred name of Freedom

Ireland is sick of the tyranny of the terrorist
Away with the Murder gang & let Ireland know better times again!"

This is the description given to an armed constabulary of the Sinn Fein Movement

surprising that in consequence of such articles as these the armed constabulary holds in very little respect the lives and property of the vast majority of the Irish people. The carefully selected news items and quotations which make up the body of this issue are not less monstrous.

On the first page a quotation from the London "Spectator" is prominently displayed. Part of it runs:-

"No doubt there have been cases of lynching of individuals by the police and soldiers; but here again, the provocation has been so great as to explain it, not to excuse them.... When the Government say that they cannot get sufficient evidence to convict and, therefore, can do nothing in the way of hitting back who can wonder that the friends and comrades of the murdered men have recourse to the worse forms of justice."

This is probably the first occasion in the record of civilised government upon which an official State publication has defended the murders committed by a constabulary whose duties are supposed to be the protection of civilian life and property. What Sir Hamar Greenwood denounced as a "monstrous allegation" his official Police Journal describes as a "form of justice."

On page two the first paragraph begins:-

"As for reprisals, the policy of the Government has been laid down from time to time quite clearly. They do not support or desire reprisals but they maintain and rightly maintain the unrestricted murder on the Sinn Fein side must inevitably lead to acts of revenge and reprisal on the other. This intimation to the constabulary in Ireland that they are naturally expected to commit "acts of revenge and reprisal" will no doubt bear the fruit it is intended to bear. In many other paragraphs in this issue the same note is struck. On page 2 Col. 1. these words appear:-

"Those who support law and order in Ireland finding themselves betrayed began to take the law into their own hands. It was bound to happen and it did happen."

In the same column a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian" is quoted:-

"No one who knows the provocation which the R.I.C. have had to endure can fail to extend sympathy to them.... No one can wonder if their natural indignation carried them away to hit back."

On Page 2. Col. 2. a ten line summary of a recent speech of Lord Curzon is given. The summary runs:-

"The fact is if there were no murders there would be no reprisals. If murder ceased to-morrow reprisals, if there were such, would automatically cease. The last man to complain would be the Sinn Feiner. He is a rebel, a criminal, an assassin. He glories in his crime. He is out to destroy the British Empire. He cannot complain if sometimes he is paid back in the same coin. These are legitimate and defensible acts of retaliation."

On Col. 3 Page 2 an article from the London "Globe" is quoted at length. The article encourages not only the destruction of property but the punishment of the innocent and the flogging of suspects. It says:-

"Let us clear our minds of sentiment -- reprisals are regrettable in themselves. They necessarily confound, as all war must confound, the innocent with the guilty and their existence argues that the law has broken down. Well in Ireland it has.... In face of this paralysis of justice who shall blame them when they destroy a house which, as Lord Curzon said, is more than suspected of being a den of murder or treat to a sound rope's end the man who, as they very well know, is plotting against their lives.... Reprisals may be right or wrong in themselves.... For our part we say quite plainly that we hope they will go on until their purpose has been accomplished...."

All these paragraphs are published in the "Weekly Summary" for "the information of the forces." Sir Hamar Greenwood has said that this journal reaches the most isolated bare cks in Ireland, and that it "serves a useful purpose." He denies that the English Government has "a policy of reprisals." Yet all the important paragraphs of this official police journal advocate and encourage reprisals and refer to murders by the police as a mildly regrettable "form of justice." Sir Hamar Greenwood on November 24th accused Mr. Devlin of making a "monstrous allegation" when he stated that the "Weekly Summary" incited the police to assassination. Twelve days previously the journal for which Sir Hamar Greenwood takes full personal responsibility published under the heading "Serve them Right" this quotation from the "Western Daily Mercury" :-

"It is not the shooting of Sinn Feiners who refuse to surrender after being caught red-handed that has drawn indignant protests from all sorts and conditions of men. That might go on week in

week out without making the strongest English supporter of Home Rule say anything more sympathetic to the luckless fugitives than 'serve them right.' "

What the publication of such a paragraph in an official police organ means is obvious. The official report of any such shooting may be relied upon to produce the excuse that these murdered "refused to surrender after being caught red-handed." Significant, too, is the fact that the remainder of the article which is evident from this opening sentence condemned indiscriminate murder, is not quoted "for the information of the forces."

On Page 3 Col. 3, two threatening notices warning Sinn Feiners of "reprisals of a most stern and far-reaching nature" if houses are raided or attacks are made on constabulary, are published in full. Notices served by the "Anti-Sinn Fein Society" on the Lord Mayor of Cork and the Mayor of Wexford threatening them with assassination if an attack is made on "police" in their districts, are also produced verbatim. These notices are grouped under the headings: "The Aftermath of Murder - Sinn Feiners reap the Whirlwind" But on page 4 Col. 2 a threatening notice quoted from the "Morning Post" and alleged to have been served by Sinn Feiners on a motor car owner in Derry City is published under the headings "How Sinn Fein Coerces Citizens - A Sinister Document."

On Page 4 Col. 3, the following paragraph is quoted from the "Irish Independent":-

"Longford Volunteers (Republican Police) have tracked the thief in a case in which £160 was stolen from a country man in Longford town. Part of the money has been returned with an undertaking that the balance will be paid in a limited time."

The heading put to this paragraph by the editor of the "Weekly Summary" is "Set a Thief to Catch a Thief."

There is in the history of the oppression of subject peoples no parallel to this State publication which defames a whole people to the constabulary who are supposed to protect that people, and which openly incites the armed forces of the Crown to murder the leaders of that people and the wholesale destruction of private property. Sir Hamar Greenwood declares that the "Weekly Summary" serves a useful purpose. The "useful purpose" is to prod on the armed forces in Ireland to carry out the English Government's policy of smashing the National Movement for Irish Independence by organised terrorism.

E N D.