

OCTOBER

" THIS OVER ZEALOUS DISPLAY OF LOYALTY."An English Brigadier-General's Description of the Sacking of Towns.

The following is the farewell order of Brigadier-General Lucas who was captured by members of the Irish Republican Army on June 26th 1920, and who was interned and treated with all the consideration due to his rank until he escaped on July 27th. After his escape, General Lucas was relieved of his command. The order is copied from one of the original documents sent to the Commanding Officers of the 16th Infantry Brigade:-

" FAREWELL ORDER

BY

BRIGADIER GENERAL C.H. TINDALL LUCAS, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Owing to the peculiar circumstances under which I vacated the command of the 16th Infantry Brigade, it was impossible for me to come round and say good-bye personally to all the troops stationed in the area.

I, therefore, take this opportunity of thanking all ranks for their loyal and unselfish support in carrying out the trying and distasteful duties which the Army in Ireland has recently been called on to carry out. It has always been the greatest assistance to know that every Officer, N.C.O., and man could be trusted to deal with each new situation as it arose to the best of his ability, and to show moderation under the utmost provocation.

Only one serious incident occurred during the period of my command, and as I was the chief cause of the occurrence, I could hardly fail to appreciate the motives of this over zealous display of loyalty.

The very best of luck to you all for the future.

(Sgd). C.H. TINDALL LUCAS, BRIG-GENL.
Commanding 16th Infantry Brigade.

FERMOY, IRELAND.
7th August 1920."

The "one serious incident" to which the General so lightly refers is the sacking of the towns of Fermoy, Lismore, and the partial sacking of Newcastle-West and Limerick City on the night of his capture. His troops looted, wrecked and burned the property of hundreds of innocent citizens. Men were taken from their homes and mauled by the troops; whole streets were given over to the flames. What the English Press has at last come to call "a policy of arson, robbery and murder," Brigadier-General Lucas describes as a mere "over zealous display of loyalty" of which he "can hardly fail to appreciate the motives."

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

English Army Officer Who Ordered the Wrong Boy to be Shot.

The following appeared in the issue of the "Freeman's Journal" of Thursday, September 30th 1920. It is verified by the report of the correspondent of the

"Irish Independent" and by private inquiry:-

"A shocking story of the shooting of an innocent young man, Patrick Nunan, of Ardaprior, near Buttevant, Co. Cork, by military, comes from our Charleville correspondent.

"About 10.30 on Tuesday night, the message says, a military patrol in search of 'someone on the run' knocked at the door of the home of the Nunan family. The father opened the door and the soldiers rushed in. They asked if a certain man were in the house, and on receiving the answer, 'no' the officer said:- 'We are going to shoot you.' 'I can't prevent you,' said Mr. Nunan, who is the father of 15 children. Just then the eldest son, Patrick, came to the door, and the officer said: 'Take that fellow out and shoot him.' Patrick was taken out about ten yards from the door, and a number of shots were heard. The search was continued, and when in the room of the girls of the family, the officer asked the eldest girl whose house it was. She said: 'Patrick Nunan's.' The officer called down to the next in command, saying, 'We're in the wrong house.' They left hurriedly, and the terrified father went out and found his son lying in a pool of blood. The young man is in a critical condition."

General Sir Nevil Macready understands, of course, that such mistakes are "only human," and will, no doubt, allow his erring officer the opportunity of finding the right house.

On the evening of Thursday the English Civil Authorities in Dublin Castle issued the following official report explaining away this incident:-

"While searching a house near Liscarroll on Tuesday, a party of the 17th Lancers were fired upon by some civilians. They returned the fire and one civilian was killed."

On the same evening the English Military Authorities, Parkgate, Dublin, issued an independent & different official report on the same incident. The military report said:-

"Running out of a house at Ardaprior, near Liscarroll, while it was being searched by troops, and disobeying the order to halt, Patrick Nunan, a civilian, was wounded by the soldiers who were themselves under fire." Both these official reports are false.

" A DELICATE MATTER. "

SIR NEVIL MACREADY DISMISSES CARD-PLAYERS, AND DEFENDS MURDERERS AND LOOTERS.

In January 1920, General Sir Nevil Macready, then Chief Commissioner of the London Metropolitan Police, dismissed seven of the London constables for playing cards during their hours of duty. In a statement explaining his action, Sir Nevil Macready said:-

"I will on no account overlook lapses of duty such as the above which will be treated with the utmost severity in the interests of the public and the self-respect of the force."

In April 1920, General Sir Nevil Macready was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the English Army of Occupation in Ireland. Since that date that Army, and its auxiliaries, the police, have committed the following acts:-

EIGHTY-SIX Towns wholly or partially sacked, looted and burned.
FIFTY-TWO Innocent civilians murdered, some of them being horribly mutilated after death.
THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Innocent civilians wounded.

On September 22nd, General Sir Nevil Macready who in January had discovered such danger to the public safety in the card-playing of seven London constables, said of the English troops and police who, under his authority, had relentlessly ravaged a Nation:-

"It is only human that they should act on their own initiative. Punishment for such acts is a delicate matter inasmuch as it might be interpreted as settling as naught the hoped-for effect of the training the officers have given their men."

In London the public safety is endangered by police who play cards: in Ireland the public safety is supposed to be ensured by police who loot, burn, murder and mutilate their dead.

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

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2nd 1920.

SUMMARY.

DATE:-	SEPTEMBER:	27th	28th	29th	30th	Oct. 1st	Oct. 2nd	TOTAL.
Raids:-		424	75	170	321	156	279	1,405
Arrests:-		11	9	11	25	9	7	72
Courtsmartial:-		7	2	47	4	12	8	80
Sentences:-			7		4	2	5	18
Proclamations and Suppressions			2				2	4
Armed Assaults:-		5	4	10	5	5	2	37
Sabotage:-		9	2	5	4	6	4	32
Murder:-			3			1		4
Daily Totals:-		454	102	251	363	175	307	1,652

The sentences passed for political offences during the above six days totalled: TWENTYTHREE YEARS AND SEVEN MONTHS.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th 1920.

RAIDS:- Raids upon private houses were carried out by English Military and Constabulary in the following districts:-

Co. Cork: Twelve houses at Macroom. Unsuccessful efforts made to arrest Messrs. D. Lynch, Chairman of the Urban District Council and D. Corkery and C. Dromgo, Members of that body.

Twenty houses at Cork City; fifteen at Cove; eight at Youghal; thirtyfive at Charleville and thirteen at Glanworth.

Co. Kildare:- Ten houses at Newbridge.

Co. Derry:- Six houses at Magherafelt and ten in neighbouring districts.

Co. Donegal:- Forty houses in the district of Doorm, Frosses and Inver; twelve houses at Cloghan.

Co. Mayo:- Sixteen houses at Swinford.

Co. Tipperary:- Eight houses at Gullen; fourteen at Thurles.

Co. Limerick:- Four houses at Dromcollogher; three at Broadford.

Co. Wicklow:- Ten houses at Arklow.

Co. Dublin:- Three houses in Dublin City.

Co. Clare:- Two hundred houses along the whole sea-board side of the county.

ARRESTS:- The following were arrested without any charge being made against them:-
Mr. Louis Smyth (aged 80) of Magherafelt, Co. Derry, Chairman of the Board of Guardians and Mr. T. Larkin, J.P., Chairman of the Rural District Council.
Mr. John Walsh, Vice-Chairman of the body was arrested without charge a week ago.

Three young men at Drumcollogher, Co. Limerick, named Foley, Sheehy & Fitzgerald.
Mr. Patrick Brady and Mr. James Trodden at Armagh Cattle Fair.

Mr. Nicholas Quinlan, well-known Waterford Cattle dealer, at Kilkenny Railway Stn.

Mr. Patrick Kinsella, a crippled old man aged 70, arrested at Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow, on a charge of threatening a constable.

Mr. Thomas Murphy was arrested at St. Andrew's Catholic Club, Dublin, for refusing to give the whereabouts of Alderman Charles Murphy, his brother.

Mr. J. Dunne, 14, Mary Street, Cork, was arrested. No charge was made.

COURTSMARTIAL:- The following Courtsmartial were held on civilians:-
At Dublin:- Mr. Patrick Meade was tried at Marlborough Barracks on a charge of having a bomb in his possession.

At the Curragh Camp, Co. Kildare:- Mr. W. Nolan of Athy, Co. Kildare was tried on a charge of having arms, ammunition and seditious literature in his possession.

At Cork:- Thomas Coatigan (aged 17) of Urlingford, was tried on a charge of having in his possession five rounds of revolver ammunition and four shot gun cartridges.

Timothy Gore, John Fitzgerald, Maurice Lillis and Michael Gore, all of Fermoy, Co. Cork, were tried on a charge of "endangering the lives of two soldiers." The chief witness was an English military officer who said that he saw the accused who were armed. He followed them and they "attacked" two soldiers. Neither of the soldiers was, however, injured. Witness then intervened and held up the attackers and ordered the two soldiers to Barracks. When the soldiers had gone witness fired on one of the men and wounded him. He was then thrown down by the others and disarmed. Although they pointed their revolvers at him they did not fire. Three of the accused were found guilty. M. Gore was acquitted.

RIED ASSAULTS:-- Mrs. Mary MacCurtain, widow of Alderman Thomas MacCurtain, Lord Mayor of Cork, murdered on March 20th 1920 by English Constabulary, was herself fired at by English Constabulary while walking in the garden of her house at 11.30 a.m. on Saturday, September 25th. The bullet passed close to her head. During the previous night the house had been raided by a party of military and constabulary who did much wanton damage, smashing doors, tearing up a picture of the signing of the Republican Proclamation in the Easter Week of 1916, and smashing the glass in several other pictures. A photograph of Alderman Terence MacSwiney was bayoneted. The Republican Army Cap which rested on the coffin of Alderman MacCurtain during the funeral was carried off by the raiding party.

At Ballinamore, Co. Leitrim, on Friday, September 24th, soon after midnight, parties of Constabulary raided the houses of prominent Republicans and dragged the occupants into the street. There they assaulted them and made them swear to lift the national boycott of the Constabulary. They then ordered their victims home, and when they had returned to their houses the raiding party opened fire on these, smashing all the windows and riddling the doors.

At Ballineen, Co. Cork, military "shot up" the town in the early hours of the morning of the 24th instant.

BAROTAGE:-- On the night of Wednesday the 22nd September, as a reprisal for the cutting of a girl's hair who kept company with them, the English Constabulary at Killorglin, Co. Cork, raided the local Sinn Fein Hall and assaulted the members. After the Hall was cleared the Constables wrecked it with their rifle butts, smashing pictures, furniture, windows, fittings and everything breakable. They carried away a Republican flag which on the following night they burned in the public square.

At Athlone, Co. Westmeath, on the 25th instant, Black & Tan Constabulary smashed in windows and doors in houses at Auburn Terrace. They then entered the houses and demanded arms. They were drunk.

On Friday, September 24th, during Curfew Hours, English Constabulary at Galway again sacked part of the City. They forced an entry into the residence of Mr. Louis O'Dea, solicitor, who is a prominent Republican. They came to his house to assassinate him. He was not at home. They then brought heavy iron bars from their lorries and completely wrecked the interior of the house. Not one piece of furniture, crockery, pictures, fittings was left unbroken. Having wrecked the house the Constabulary withdrew into the street and fired volleys of rifle shot into it. They then went to the offices and works of the Galway "Express" and wrecked it in a similar fashion; machines, desks and fittings being completely destroyed. Finally the Constabulary attacked the residence and shop of Mr. James Lee, Urban District Councillor, where the furniture and fittings were smashed to pieces, and the stock in the shop destroyed. Even the hand-rails on the stairs of this house were smashed. The Constabulary then "shot-up" the City, firing along the streets and into the houses.

During the wrecking of these premises the Constabulary looted silver-ware, money and valuables of all kinds. At the garage of Mr. J.J. Ward they stole a motor-car and drove it into the sea.

During the nights of September 22nd - 23rd, along the sea-board of County Clare from Doonbeg to Ennistymon, parties of military and constabulary burned hay and crops on almost every farm. Stacks of turf were also fired & destroyed.

At Liscannor, Co. Clare, six houses were completely destroyed by constabulary. At Scariff in the same county, Constabulary made an attempt to burn the Town Hall, but were driven off by Republican troops.

Auxiliary Police and Military raided St. Andrew's Catholic Club at 144, St. Brunswick Street, Dublin. They ordered all the men on the premises to hold up their hands and kept them with their hands above their heads for an hour, threatening them with death when with fatigue some of the men lowered their hands. During the search of the premises they took a picture of President de Valera from the wall and burned it. They slashed with their bayonets pictures of the Republican leaders executed in 1916, and they completely destroyed a piano. They carried away with them over 30,000 tickets belonging to the Christmas Goose Club attached to the Hall. The raiders then went into the basement and ordered the wife of the caretaker and her little children to hold up their hands.

A large force of military raided the Town Hall, Youghal, in a search of a Republican Arbitration Court. Not finding it they left a note for Mr. M. H. Walsh, Vice-Chairman of the Urban Council, declaring that he (Mr. Walsh) and

J. Cashman, another member of the Council, would be "held personally responsible for any outrages committed against loyal persons or troops in Youghal."

The coffin containing the remains of Mr. John Aloysius Lynch, murdered by English Officers on the morning of September 22nd 1920. at the Royal Exchange Hotel, Dublin, was conveyed by train to Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, for burial on Saturday, September 25th. A large crowd of mourners had gathered at the railway station to follow the remains to the Church in which they were to lie before the funeral. Fully armed English Military, however, appeared at the station, and prevented the majority of the mourners from following the coffin. The Military also endeavoured to seize the Republican Flag with which the coffin was draped. This, however, was prevented by a Republican soldier who took away the flag. Subsequently the flag was replaced on the coffin in the Church, but late at night a party of English Military raided the Church and carried off the flag. On the following day an attempt to give the murdered man a public funeral was suppressed by military who lined the streets & posted machine guns at all the cross roads. Only a small body of deceased's personal friends were permitted to follow the remains to the graveyard.

MILITARISM:— General Sir Nevil Macready, Commander in Chief of the English Army of Occupation in Ireland, has given an interview to the representative of the Associated Press of America. Referring to the sack of Balbriggan and other reprisals by the Crown Forces in Ireland Sir Nevil Macready said:—

"It is only human that they (the Crown Forces) should act on their own initiative. Punishment for such acts is a delicate matter....Take the case of Balbriggan. Inspector Burke who was killed there had been the instructor of many of the 'Black & Tans' stationed at Gormanstown..... It was only human nature that they should feel they ought to avenge his death...."

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th 1920.

S:— Raids on private houses were carried out by Military and Constabulary in the following districts:—

Co. Dublin:— The residences at Dublin City of Madame Gonne MacBride, 73, Stephen's Green, North; of Mrs. Thomas Clarke, Richmond Avenue; of Miss O'Beirne, 61, Highfield Road, Rathgar, and of Mrs. George Gavan Duffy.

Co. Galway:— Twenty houses were raided at Athenry; fourteen at Moycullen and thirtyfive at Ardara.

ARRESTS:— The following were arrested without charge, except where otherwise stated: Madam Marchievicz, Member of the Republican Parliament for St. Patrick's Division; Master Sean MacBride, son of Major John MacBride, executed in the Easter Week Rising, 1916; Mr. Wm. Griffith, Merrion Row, Dublin. Rev. E. Coyle, Catholic Curate of Castleblayney, Co. Monaghan. Five persons were arrested on the streets of Dublin for being "abroad" between the hours of twelve midnight and five a.m. without the permission of the English Military Authorities.

COURT MARTIAL:— The following Courts martial were held in Dublin:—

James Ryan of Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin, charged with having in his possession ten rounds of ammunition and with taking part in an unlawful assembly.

John Smith of Killaskee, Co. Wicklow, charged with intercepting despatches to constables at Gorey. A letter which a constable swore he found in accused's hip pocket was produced. Accused said he had not the letter in his possession and did not intercept it and had not seen it until it was produced in Mountjoy Gaol by the constable in question. Accused also declared that he was now wearing the same suit of clothes he wore when he was arrested and in which the letter was supposed to have been found. The suit had no hip pocket. The Court examined the suit and failed to find a hip pocket in it. Accused was put back in custody and the Court adjourned until a Road Constable, wounded at Trim, Co. Meath, was well enough to give evidence.

SENTENCES:— The following sentences on the charges mentioned were promulgated by courts martial recently held:—

Charge: Possession of Arms & Ammunition:—

Thomas Duffy of 38, North Queen St., Belfast, sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

Patrick Morrissey and Joseph Delany of Ballydoyle, Co. Limerick, each sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

Patrick Malone of Balrennet, Carbury, sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

William Nolan of Athy, Co. Kildare, sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

Christopher O'Hegarty and Joseph W.G. O'Hegarty of 5, Wentworth Place, Dublin, each sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Endeavouring to purchase a rifle:

Joseph Quinlan of Inchigeela, Co. Cork, sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Possession of Seditious Literature:

Wm. O'Hara of Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Tipperary was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. He denied possession of the literature in question.

Robert Kenny of Newmarket, Co. Cork, sentenced to six months' imprisonment, without hard labour.

John Ryan of Suirville, Co. Tipperary, sentenced to three months' imprisonment without hard labour.

Other charges:

Francis Glasgow, Tim O'Callaghan and Daniel Sullivan of Ballingearry, Co. Cork, were found guilty of participating in an "attack" on a military lorry in which no military were injured. They were sentenced: Glasgow and Sullivan to two years' imprisonment with hard labour and O'Callaghan to eighteen months imprisonment with hard labour.

Daniel Spillane of Trulee, Co. Cork, was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment for possession of one round of ammunition.

SUPPRESSIONS:-- The English Competent Military Authority at Ballinasloe, Co. Galway, has proclaimed for seven days all fairs and meetings within five miles of the town.

At the same town on the 26th instant a party of Constabulary and military forced an entry into the meeting of the Sinn Fein Executive for East Galway and dispersed it.

ARMED ASSAULTS:-- At Clontibret, Co. Monaghan, on September 25th, Rev. E. Coyle, Catholic Curate, was driving with other priests to Castleblayney, Co. Monaghan. The party was held up on the road by armed Constabulary. Father Coyle said he had no objection to having the car searched but he would remain in it. He was seized and dragged on to the road. He was ordered to take off his overcoat and submit to a personal search. He refused to do so saying that if the Constabulary wished to search him they had the force to do so but he would not assist them. The leader of the Constabulary party replied:--

"I have authority to search bishop, priest or any man and if necessary to strip them naked. If they show any great reluctance I have authority to shoot them."

Father Coyle still refused to be searched and was arrested and taken to Castleblayney Barracks. The officer in charge ordered Father Coyle to be released and apologised to him for the treatment to which he had been subjected.

In the same district a young man from Castleblayney was on his way home after a dance at 2 a.m. on the 26th, when he was held up in the road by Constabulary who stripped him naked and whipped him. They then compelled him to proceed to his home naked.

Near the town of Trim, Co. Meath, a young man named James Kelly, was cycling along the public road at 4.45 p.m. when he saw eight lorry-loads of Black and Tan Constabulary driving towards the town. He waited until the last lorry had passed him and he then turned and cycled away from the town. He had not gone more than twenty yards when he was fired upon from the last lorry and fell wounded in the thigh.

Master George Griffin, aged 16½ years, was playing hurley with nine other boys in the town green at Trim, Co. Meath, at about 5 o'clock on the evening of Sunday, September 26th, when a party of Constabulary passing in a motor lorry opened fire on the players without warning and shot young Griffin through the thigh.

SAFETY:-- Following the capture by Republican troops of the Constabulary Barracks at Trim, Co. Meath, on the 26th instant, in which the Head Constable in charge of the Barracks was wounded and the Constables under him captured, disarmed and subsequently released unharmed, the town was sacked during the early morning of Monday, September 27th, although on the previous evening the English Military Officer in charge of the troops in that district gave an undertaking that he would protect the town from "reprisals." Lorry loads of Constabulary were sent out from the R.I.C. Depot in Phoenix Park, Dublin, and these arrived in Trim at 2.45 a.m. They at once set about destroying the principal buildings in the town. They first attacked the Town Hall in which are the Urban Council Offices and the Market House. They broke in the doors and found band instruments in one of the rooms. These they brought into the street and attempted to play while a second party sprinkled the Hall with petrol and fired it. Opposite the Town Hall is the residence of Mr. George Lawlor, an old man of 60 years of age. The Constabulary broke into his house and ordered himself and his aged wife into the street. They put Lalor with his back to the wall, and holding a bayonet to his throat asked him the

whereabouts of his three sons. He refused to answer and was then told he would be shot. Subsequently he was released but his house was completely wrecked, every particle of furniture and fittings in it being smashed. Two business premises in Market Street were fired and destroyed; the wholesale and retail grocery business of Mr. J.J. Reilly, Chairman of the Urban Council and the wine and spirit stores of Mr. James Higgins. In Watergate Street the residence of Mrs. O'Connor, widow of an Irish soldier who died in France while serving in the British Army was completely wrecked. The principal drapery store in the town, Messrs. Allen Brothers, High Street, was fired and burned to the ground. Twenty houses were partially destroyed.

At 2 a.m. on the morning of the 27th instant, the Crown Forces endeavoured to blow up the large drapery establishment of Messrs. Cash & Co., Patrick St., Cork. A bomb was thrown through one of the plate glass windows. The premises were wrecked. The force of the explosion was so great that fourteen other houses were damaged. An official report was issued by Dublin Castle on the evening of the 27th stating that the bomb was exploded by others than the Crown Forces. It is, however, publicly known that the bomb was thrown by Crown Forces, and during hours when no civilians are permitted to be on the streets.

MURDERS:- An attack was made on an armed Constabulary patrol at Belfast on the 25th instant at 11.30 p.m. A Constable was killed and two others were wounded. As a reprisal Constabulary in uniform broke into the residence of Mr. Edward Trodden of Falls Road, and shot him dead. The same party then went to the residence at 236, Springfield Road of Mr. John Gaynor. After they had smashed some windows, they were admitted by Gaynor's aged father and mother, who were held up in the lower part of the house while the Constabulary went upstairs and shot John Gaynor in his bedroom. After he had fallen from a wound in the abdomen he was shot through the head and killed. At 5.30 the same morning another party of Constabulary went to 54, Springfield Road where Mr. John McFadden opened the door in reply to loud knocking. He was asked his name and having given it was shot dead. The three men were prominent in the Sinn Fein Movement in Belfast.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th 1920.

RAIDS:- The following raids on private houses by Crown Forces took place:-

<u>Co. Tyrone:-</u>	Six houses at Pomeroy.
<u>Co. Dublin:-</u>	The Wicklow Hotel and ten houses in Dublin City.
<u>Co. Cavan:-</u>	Thirty houses in Arva district.
<u>Co. Kerry:-</u>	Twenty-houses at Listowel.
<u>Co. Donegal:-</u>	Three houses at Ballyshannon.
<u>Co. Cork:-</u>	One hundred houses at Mallow and district.

ARRESTS:- The following were arrested. Except where a charge is mentioned no reason was given for the arrests:-

Messrs. Patrick McLeer and Patrick Begley of Pomeroy, Co. Tyrone. Begley made an attempt to escape from his house and a machine gun was turned on him. He avoided being hit, but was later arrested.
Messrs. S. Cleary and J. Maddock of Whitechurch, Co. Wicklow.
Five young men at Dunkerrin, Offaly, whose names have not transpired.
At Listowel, Co. Kerry, Messrs. M. Ashe, Urban District Councillor and H. Higgins.

COURTMARTIAL:- The following Courtmartial were held on the 28th instant:-

At Dublin.

Forty-one men tried at Marlborough Barracks on a charge of "taking part in an unauthorized assembly near Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin on the 19th instant." They were found guilty.

At Cork:

Daniel McKenna and Daniel Moriarty of Annascaul, Co. Kerry, on a charge of "being concerned in an attack on a military patrol."
James Cullin of Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford, on a charge of having a copy of the official organ of the Irish Volunteers.
Philip Murphy of Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford, on a charge of having possession of documents dealing with military organisation.
John Maher of Cashel, Co. Tipperary, on a charge of having possession of firearms.
All the above were found guilty.

At Derry.

John Joseph Garvin of Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal, charged with intercepting official correspondence of English Military and Constabulary.
Sentences in these cases have not yet been promulgated.

ARMED ASSAULTS:- A party of drunken Constabulary drove into the village of Dunkerrin, Offally, and created a reign of terror on the 26th instant. They rushed into a ball-alley where a number of young men were playing and attacked them with rifle batts. Five of the men were seriously injured. Three bicycles standing against the walls of the alley were smashed to pieces. A number of priests went to try to mollify the Constabulary and Rev. Fr. M. O'Hullivan, who was one of the number, was himself assaulted. The Constabulary having abused and used indecent language to the priests left the town shouting threats at the people.

On the 26th instant a party of Constabulary forced an entrance into the residence at Grattan Street, Limerick of Mr. John Greaney, and cropped his daughter's hair because, they declared, she "showed hostility to a lady friend of the police."

The following proclamation was posted up in Drogheda, Co. Louth by armed Constabulary:-

"Drogheda, beware! If in the vicinity a policeman is shot, five of the leading Sinn Feiners will be shot. It is not coercion. It is an eye for an eye...are we to lie down while our comrades are being shot in cold blood by the corner-boys and ragamuffins of Ireland? We say 'never' and all the inquiries in the world will not stop our desire of revenge. Stop the shooting of police or we will lay low every house that smells Sinn Fein and Remember Balbriggan.

(By Order) —'Black-and-Tans.' "

At Ardrahan, Co. Galway, during the destruction of the village by Constabulary on the 26th instant, Mr. P. Joyce and his young son, Patrick, were compelled to run up and down the village street in their night attire because they would not tell the Constables where John Joyce, Mr. P. Joyce's other son, was.

At Moycullen, Co. Galway, a party of Constabulary drove into the village on Sunday, September 26th, trailing a Republican Flag from their lorry. They surrounded the Catholic Church and arrested all the male members of the congregation who were leaving the Church after Mass. They marched them to a neighbouring field where the officer in charge of the Constabulary addressed them and threatened that if a friend of the Constabulary had a hair of his head touched by the villagers, six Republicans would be shot dead.

At Athenry, Co. Galway, at 11.30 p.m. on the same date a party of Constabulary entered the town and began indiscriminate fire along the streets. They carried out many raids and wherever the door of the house to be searched was not opened at the first knock, shots were fired through it. One of the townspeople was taken from his house in his night attire and made to kneel down in the road and swear that the National boycott of the Constabulary would be lifted. Others were similarly treated.

At Kinvara, a few miles distance from Ardrahan, the same party of Constabulary attacked the property of the villagers and also ordered the two young sons of Mr. Michael Burke to run up and down the road in their night attire. In the neighbourhood of Kinvara, Mathew Burke, John McInerney and John Higgins were put up against a wall to be executed. Shots were then fired round them. John McInerney was struck across the face with a rifle butt and John Higgins, for not being quick enough in getting his ten children out of his house before it was fired by Constabulary, was beaten with a rifle.

SABOTAGE:- At Clonmore near Tullow, Co. Carlow, on the 26th instant, at about midnight, Constabulary forced their way into the residence and licensed premises of Mr. J. Byrne. A boy and girl who were the only occupants of the house were turned into the road in their night attire. The house and business premises were then fired and burned to the ground. While the house was burning the boy was seized, placed against a tree and threatened with death.

At Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal, a Constabulary parade was held in the town on the morning of the 26th inst. Without provocation a number of the Constables attacked the business premises of Mr. Sean Murray, smashing the windows and wrecking the interior.

At Listowel, Co. Kerry, on the 26th inst. at 3 p.m. a party of Constabulary "shot up" the town.

At Derrygallon, Co. Cork, Constabulary fired and completely destroyed the village hall.

Widespread destruction of property was done by Constabulary at Ardrahan, Co. Galway and in neighbouring districts on the night of the 26th instant. The following houses were completely destroyed: residence of Mr. Patrick Joyce, Ardrahan; Mr. M. Burke, Ballinagaire; Mr. Michael McInerney, Ardrahan; crops and outhouses of Mr. John Higgins, and St. Theresa's Parochial Hall at Labane. In addition eight other farmhouses and a forge were damaged.

The following verdict was returned by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest

into the circumstances of the death of Mr. James Connolly at Ushinlough, Kinlough, Co. Leitrim, on the night of September 14th:-

"We find that James Connolly, aged 70, died from shock and hemorrhage, caused by a revolver bullet wound wilfully inflicted by an officer and the military sergeant accompanying him. We find the Officer and the Military Sergeant guilty of wilful murder, accentuated by their not attending to the injured man."

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th 1920.

ES:- Much raiding was done by English Crown Forces. Houses in the following districts were forcibly entered and searched:-

Co. Tipperary:- In a wide encircling movement in the Cashel District over one hundred and fifty houses were raided.

Residence of Professor O'Neill, Rockwell College.

Co. Kilkenny:- Three houses and two motor garages in Kilkenny.

Co. Galway:- Twelve houses in Galway City.

Co. Cork:- Thirty-five houses in Mallow Town and sixty in neighbouring districts in Newmarket District.

Co. Dublin:- Office of Foreman of Works, Custom Docks, Dublin.

Co. Kildare:- Eight houses at Ballina.

Co. Wexford:- Messrs. O'Connor's provision store at Wexford.

Co. Kerry:- Sixteen houses in Listowel and district.

Co. Limerick:- The residence and business premises of the Misses, Daly, Limerick.

ESTS:- The following were arrested without charge except where otherwise stated:-

Messrs. John O'Dwyer, Lisloran and Benjamin Hickey, Lisgibbon, Co. Tipperary, arrested near Cashel in that County.

Messrs. James Folan, John Ladden, Charles Muldoon, Thomas Boyle, Wm. Coyne and Thomas Connolly, arrested at Galway City on a charge of being Republican Police.

Messrs. John Murphy and William Keane of Cork arrested at Derry.

Messrs. W.J. Walsh, Chairman R.D.C., and M. Walsh, Chairman Board of Guardians, arrested at Bandon, Co. Cork.

Mr. Cornelius Moylan and five others arrested at Newmarket, Co. Cork. The five others were subsequently released.

Mr. R. Higgins, Lardenstown, Co. Kildare; Mr. Mathew Kehoe, Wexford.

Messrs. Ed. McCafferey and Patrick Dunn of Cooleran, arrested at a cattle fair at Tempo, Co. Fermanagh.

Messrs. Anthony Atkins of Dublin and David Quilter of Wexford arrested at Listowel. Mr. T. Steward, Carraghshill, Co. Cork, arrested while attending a funeral at Youghal in the same county.

COURTMARTIAL:- The following Courtmartial took place at Marlborough Barracks, Dublin on the 29th instant:-

Liam Murphy of 21, Temple St., Dublin, on a charge of possessing a military code book and sixteen copies of the official organ of the Irish Volunteers.

Thomas, Patrick and James Sweeny, (brothers) of Bathfarnham, Co. Dublin, on a charge of having in their possession three revolvers and some ammunition. Thomas was found not guilty and was discharged.

SENTENCES:- The following sentences were promulgated on this date:-

Daniel McArt, a Republican of 10, Newfoundland St., Dublin, sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour for having a loaded revolver.

Joseph Evans of Belfast, a supporter of Sir Edward Carson's, sentenced to a fine of £2 for having a revolver and ammunition. The fine was remitted by the confirming Authority.

Patrick Nixon, Inistige, Co. Kilkenny, sentenced to six months' imprisonment for "doing an act calculated to promote the objects of an illegal association."

Patrick English of Templebredan, Co. Limerick, sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for having in his possession seditious literature.

ARMED ASSAULT:- While a number of County Council employees were road-mending at Ballygar, Co. Galway, on the 28th instant, they were fired upon by Constabulary passing in a lorry. Patrick Killelea was seriously wounded. The Constabulary gave no assistance to the wounded man.

While the driver of a motor car belonging to the "Independent" Newspapers Ltd., Dublin, was distributing papers to newsagents in the suburbs on the 29th instant, he was held up by Auxiliary Police who pasted notices over his van, and then one of them got into the seat beside him and holding a revolver to his head ordered him to drive him into the City.

At Silverminea, Co. Tipperary, Constabulary "shot-up" the town on the 28th. Two of the citizens of Mallow, Co. Cork, who endeavoured to quench the flames of some of the buildings set on fire by Constabulary, were fired upon by Members of that Force and wounded.

PAGE 31- As a reprisal for the capturing by Members of the Irish Republican Army of the English Military Barracks at Mallow, Co. Cork on the 28th instant, in which a Sergeant of the 17th Lancers who resisted was shot dead and thirteen other soldiers captured, disarmed and released unhurt, large forces of military entered the town on the night of the 28th -- 29th, and put it to the flames. The following buildings were completely destroyed:- Messrs. Cleaves Condensed Milk Factory, (the chief industry of the town); the Confectionery shop of Mr. Hamiver; Mr. J.J. Forde's Drapery Stores; the Motor Garage of Messrs. Thompson; Mr. Wrixon's Pharmacy; Mr. Wm. Cronin's Drapery Stores; Messrs. Quail's Tailoring Establishment; Messrs. Quinn's Boot Stores and the private residence of Stephen Dwyer. Eighteen other shops and houses were partially destroyed. The damage is placed at £250,000. When the inmates of the houses set fire to tried to save their valuables and furniture, they were ordered off by the Crown wreckers who fired at them if they did not obey the order. The destruction began at 11.15 p.m. when the military entered the town and commandeered petrol. This they used to fire the buildings. The wrecking and burning continued for five hours and was accompanied by bomb throwing and the firing of rifle volleys in the streets. The terrified women & children, who had not earlier fled from the town, rushed to the fields, many of them in their night attire, and remained there until morning. The Members of the Irish Republican Army had made preparations to defend the town against such an attack, but an undertaking was given by the English Commander of the Town to a deputation of the Citizens who called upon him at 3 p.m. that if the streets were clear at 9 p.m. he would not allow any reprisals to take place. The streets were cleared and the Republican Forces withdrew into the country. Although he had given this undertaking, the English Commander made no effort to stay the work of the troops who sacked the town.

At Silvermines, Co. Tipperary on the 28th instant, Constabulary wrecked with bombs the business premises of Mr. John Ryan, victualler, and partially wrecked by the same means the houses of Messrs. W. Devan, D. Gleeson, D. Tracy, M. Clifford and T. Kennedy. A second party of Constabulary at the same time surrounded the residence of Mrs. H. Guinane and threw explosives into it, partially wrecking it. This sabotage is a second "reprisal" for the alleged firing of shots at two Constables three weeks ago. None of the constables was injured. The first "reprisal" took the form of destroying the local creamery and the burning of crops.

The residence of Mr. D. Keohane of Callanagh, Co. Cork, was wrecked by Constabulary.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1st 1920.

RAIDS:- Houses were raided by English Military & Constabulary in the following districts:-

- Co. Clare:-** Thirty in the O'Brien's Bridge District; six in Killaloe district; three at Six-mile-Bridge.
- Co. Cork:-** Ten houses at Buttevant, Co. Cork; twenty in Drimoleague & district.
- Co. Tipperary:-** Forty houses at Killoshkahan and in town of Templemore and outlying districts.
- Co. Kerry:-** Twelve houses and three hotels at Dingle.
- Co. Louth:-** Three houses and the Sinn Fein Club at Drogheda.
- Co. Galway:-** One house and the City Councils Offices at Galway.
- Co. Roscommon:-** Eight houses at Boyle.

ARRESTS:- Mr. John Gallagher, Acting Clerk of the Galway Union, was arrested at the Boardroom of the Union by English Military. The charge against him is one of having circulated an appeal to local Republicans to assist Members of the Royal Irish Constabulary who had resigned as a protest against English militarism in Ireland.

Two young men named Desmond and Madden were arrested at Cork City. At Glebo House, Killaloe, Co. Clare, military arrested Mr. John O'Brien, his four sons and Mr. B. McMahon, who was staying as a guest in his house.

COURTMARTIAL:- Mr. Thomas F. Burke, (aged 55) of 174, James St., Dublin, was court-martialled at Marlboro' Street Barracks, Dublin, on a charge of having copies of the official organ of the I.R.A. in his possession, and also several rounds of ammunition. Mr. Burke stated at the trial that the ammunition was put by the military search party into the place in his house in which it was found by them. He also stated that the officers and men of the raiding party looted or damaged property to the value of over £100.

Other Court-martial were:-

At Belfast: George Pentland of Belfast was charged with having three revolvers and twelve rounds of ammunition in his possession. He was found guilty. Joseph Lavelle of Ballintemple, Co. Armagh and Bernard Hoal of Oavanhill, Co. Armagh, were charged with "entering a house with intent to rob." The incident so described was a Republican raid for arms. They were found guilty.

It (was):- Philip Comerford, Thomas Flood, M. Kelly, Daniel Hanlon, James Campion and Daniel O'Neill, all of Kilkenny were charged with being members of the I.R.A. They were found guilty.

Wm. Carrigan of Gowran, Co. Kilkenny, was charged with having in his possession documents relating to the I.R.A. He was found guilty.

Martin Kealy of Gowran, Co. Kilkenny, was charged with having "seditious documents of a military nature" in his possession. He was found guilty.

John Morrissey, Bagnalstown, Co. Carlow, was charged with being a member of the I.R.A. He was found guilty.

SENTENCES:- John Farren, an ex-naval man of Derry City, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for having in his possession two revolvers and 93 rounds of ammunition.

James McClure also of Derry, (a Protestant and a supporter of Sir Edward Carson) was fined £2 for having a revolver in his possession.

ARMED ASSAULTS:- On September 28th, Patrick Nunan, aged 19, of Ardyprior, Co. Cork, was walking to his home. When he neared it he was halted by English troops & taken into custody. He was ordered to put his hands above his head. He was then marched into his house. While his hands were still above his head he was given a blow in the face with the butt-end of a rifle. Five of his teeth were broken and his tongue was nearly severed. Nunan sat down in the kitchen beside his mother. He said nothing. Some minutes later he was questioned by an officer. The officer then said to his men: "Take that man out and shoot him." Nunan was taken out and was shot. He was wounded five times in the body. After some little time the officer questioned the boy's father. He was then told that the name of the family was Nunan. Hearing this he said: "My God, we are in the wrong house." He ordered his men down from the upstairs rooms and the party hurriedly left the house.

On Tuesday, September 28th, the residence of Mr. James O'Sullivan of Drimoleague, Co. Cork, was fired into by Constabulary. Mr. O'Sullivan's coat which was hanging in a bedroom bore five bullet marks.

At six o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, September 29th armed Constabulary drove through the town of Trum, firing promiscuously at pedestrians and into houses. An officer was seen by several of the people in the streets directing the fire.

At Roscrea, Co. Tipperary, two men making hay in a field were fired at and had narrow escapes.

At Boyle, Co. Roscommon, Auxiliary Police raided the houses of several prominent Republicans, and taking them into the streets placed them in position for execution: shots were then fired round them.

SABOTAGE:- Dingle Railway Station was fired by Constabulary on Wednesday, Sept. 29th, and was burned to the ground. The Dingle Railway is an enterprise subsidised from the rates. The Chairman of the Board of Directors is nominated by the local public bodies. For the current period the Chairman is Mr. Austin Stack, Republican Member of Parliament for West Kerry.

On Wednesday, Kilshenane House, the home of Mr. Eamonn O'Duibhir, a prominent Republican of Cahel, Co. Tipperary, was burned to the ground by armed Constabulary. His mother and sister were turned out of the house in their bare feet and were threatened with death if they did not inform the constabulary of the whereabouts of Mr. O'Duibhir.

On Wednesday night, September 29th, the residence and shop of Mr. James O'Sullivan at Drimoleague, Co. Cork, was fired by Constabulary and was burned to the ground. Some hours later the business premises and shop of Mr. John O'Sullivan, his brother, was also fired and completely destroyed.

On Wednesday, September 29th, English Constabulary visited several business premises at Six-Mile-Bridge, Co. Clare, in which were painted certain Republican slogans such as "Buy Republican Bonds. Done mind D.O.R.A." and warned the proprietors that unless the mottoes were removed within twenty-four hours the houses would be burned to the ground.

At Kilfenora, Co. Clare on Monday September 27th, English Constabulary raided several shops and looted drink and cigarettes. They then drove through the village firing indiscriminately, killing two cows.

At Baloughtra, Co. Clare, on September 29th, the residence of Mr. Michael Moloney was burned down by a party of military who stated they had orders to destroy the house. Mr. Moloney had been arrested some time previously.

At Listowel, Co. Kerry on September 29th, Constabulary broke into the gymnasium and wrecked the building.

MURDER:- Edward O'Brien of Dublin, was killed on the Nass Road near Ness, Co. Kildare, on September 28th. The circumstances of his death were these: O'Brien was driving a motor bicycle along the road when he was overtaken by a military lorry driven at a furious pace. Three soldiers were in the lorry. There was ample room for the motor bicycle to pass the motor bicycle. Eyewitnesses of the occurrence state that they heard a crash and a scream. They ran to the spot and found O'Brien dying. The lorry had not stopped. Some minutes later the lorry returned and the soldiers in it asked the crowd who had gathered round the dying man, the way to Carlow. None of the crowd answered. The lorry then

drove off, the soldiers making no enquiries as to how the man came by his injuries, nor did they offer any assistance. It has become a common practice of the drivers of military lorries to crowd cyclists into the ditch and recently several serious injuries to cyclists have resulted from this "sport."

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2nd 1920.

RAIDS:- Military and Constabulary raided houses in the following districts:-

Co. Wexford:- Ten houses at Enniscorthy including the residences of Rev. P.F. Kehoe, Parish Priest and of Mr. G. Flood, Civil Engineer. In Mr. Flood's house a box belonging to Mr. T. Foley R.D.C., was broken open & £1 taken from it.

Co. Kerry:- Three houses at Listowel & over two hundred in other parts of the County.

Co. Tipperary:- Two houses at Silvermines; sixteen houses at Clonmel.

Co. Leitrim:- Six houses at Carrick-on-Shannon.

Offaly (King's Co.): Twelve houses in the Clara district.

Co. Westmeath:- Twenty-one houses at Athlone and district. Nine in the Castlebellingham district.

ARRESTS:- At Listowel, Co. Kerry, Ml. McElligott and Matt. Higgins were arrested on "suspicion."

At Silvermines, Co. Tipperary, Daniel O'Brien, aged 14 years, was arrested and taken to Limerick Gaol.

At Clerihan in the same county, James Aylward was arrested and taken to Clonmel. He was later released and on returning home found that during the raid on his house £4 had been stolen by the Constabulary.

At Falcarragh, Co. Donegal, James Gallagher & Chas. McFadden were arrested.

At Tulla, Co. Clare, Ml. Moloney was arrested when returning from the funeral of Mr. Salmon, murdered by Constabulary on Sept. 22nd at Lahinch, Co. Clare.

COURTMARTIAL:- At Marlborough Street Barracks, Dublin, Thomas Mitchell, journalist, Windy Arbour, Co. Dublin, was tried by Courtmartial on a charge of having in his possession a revolver. Accused stated that he was assaulted by a military officer when he was arrested. One of the military witnesses at the trial admitted when questioned by accused that he saw an officer trying to strike him. After evidence had been given, accused made a statement describing certain ill-treatment he received in prison. After the statement had been made the Court seized the notebooks of the Press reporters and prohibited the publication of the statement.

The following were courtmartialled at Galway City:-

John J. O'Reilly, Crossmolina, Co. Mayo, charged with holding up and searching a member of the Royal Irish Constabulary. Accused protested his innocence. He was found guilty.

Edward and Christopher Carroll, Tuam, Co. Galway, charged with joint possession of a rifle and cartridges.

Thomas Geraghty of Crossmolina, Co. Mayo, charged with possession of a rifle, one bullet and four empty revolver cartridges.

Daniel Monaghan and his two sons, Daniel O'Connell Monaghan and James Patrick Monaghan, all of Benbridge, Co. Down, were tried by courtmartial for having firearms and endangering the lives of a military officer and three constables. The charge arose out of the effort of the Monaghan family to protect their home from the Orange mob which burned and wrecked the Catholic houses at Benbridge on July 22nd 1920.

SENTENCES:- Richard Taylor and Philip Coleman of Swords, Co. Dublin, were sentenced to nine months' imprisonment each with hard labour for having firearms in their possession.

Timothy Gore, Maurice Lillis and John Fitzgeralds were sentenced by Courtmartial to nine months', six months and one month imprisonment respectively on a charge of having arms. Hard labour was imposed in each case.

John Beatson of Belfast was fined £5 for having in his possession arms and ammunition. Beatson is a follower of Sir Edward Carson.

George Grant, Miff, Co. Donegal; Henry Quigg, Dromahore, Co. Derry and D. MacBeth, Ballinbreen, Co. Donegal, all supporters of Sir Edward Carson, were fined £2 for having in their possession revolvers and ammunition.

John James Diver of Strabane, Co. Tyrone, was fined 5/- for having four rounds of ammunition. Diver is a supporter of Sir Edward Carson.

(Note:- Mr. W.B. Purfoy of Dundrum, Co. Tipperary, a Protestant and pro-English landowner in that County, wrote to the Press of Oct. 1st stating that Michael Sheehan, Gortarush, Co. Tipperary, recently sentenced by Courtmartial to four months' imprisonment for having a "seditious document" in his possession, had received this sentence for endeavouring to protect from annoyance Mr. John Maxwell, a Protestant landowner, in the same County. Mr. Maxwell received a letter threatening him with death if he did not give up his farm. Mr. Maxwell submitted his case to a Republican Land Court which decided the case in his favour. He asked for the protection of the Court and was given it. The Court issued a summons against a man in the district charging him with sending the threatening letter to Mr. Maxwell. It was for having this summons in his possession that Michael Sheehan was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.)

OPPRESSIONS:— A military proclamation recently issued suppressed all fairs at Kanturk, Co. Cork. The local farmers arranged a fair at Springfield Quarries, a district outside the area in which the proclamation operated. This fair, however, was also suppressed.

RAID ASSAULTS:— Michael Cleary, a young man living at Drish near Thurles, Co. Tipperary, was taken from his home at 2 a.m. on October 1st, by Auxiliary Police who would not permit him to dress. They asked him if he were a Commandant of the Irish Volunteers. Cleary replied that he was not. The Auxiliaries then informed him that they had heard that he was and were going to shoot him. One of the police then stepped in front of him and fired from a revolver at point blank range. He was seriously wounded in the chin, throat and shoulder.

This same party of Auxiliary police then raided the home of Mr. J.M. Kennedy, acting Town Clerk of Thurles. They failed to find Mr. Kennedy, whom they said they came to kill. They then held a consultation whether they would not kill Mr. Moloney at whose house Mr. Kennedy lived. They finally decided not to and left the house.

SABOTAGE:— Following an ambush at Chaffpool, Co. Sligo, in which a District Inspector of Constabulary was killed and a Head Constable wounded, large parties of Auxiliary Police were rushed to Tubbercurry, the town nearest the scene of the shooting. At mid-night on September 30th, four lorries filled with Crown Forces entered the town and immediately commenced to destroy the business houses and residences of prominent townspeople. The orgy continued until dawn, the Constabulary and Auxiliary Police burning, looting and firing machine guns and bombs indiscriminately. After an hour or so the majority of the Crown Forces were drunk with liquor looted from shops, and many efforts to murder persons suspected of Sinn Fein sympathies were made. Owing to the condition of the would-be murderers, their intended victims eluded them. When morning broke it was discovered that three of the largest business premises in the town were completely destroyed and fourteen other premises were partially destroyed. One Creamery just outside the town was utterly destroyed, and as the incendiaries retired to the distant barracks from which they had come, they halted at the Creamery at Achenry, four miles from the town of Tubbercurry, and fired it and drove on. Some local farmers left their houses and succeeded in quenching the flames, but later a second party of Constabulary drove to the Creamery, again fired it and the shop next door, and remained on guard over the burning buildings until they were past all hope of saving.

E N D.

"KEEP UP THE PRESSURE."

Sackings of Irish Towns not "Reprisals" but a Definite Military Policy.

An attempt is being made to mislead public opinion outside Ireland as to what is actually taking place in this country. The sacking of Irish towns commenced more than a year ago. This policy has been maintained with steadily increasing rigour since September 9th 1919. During the last few weeks some of the facts connected with it have become known outside Ireland. All the power of the British Government is now being used to conceal the facts, to justify such acts as have become notorious, and to put the blame on the "human nature" of their forces in Ireland. For this last reason the burnings of towns and the murders of innocent civilians have been described as "reprisals." One method of concealment has been for the heads of the various English armed forces in Ireland to state that the force controlled by them has not been concerned in any of these terroristic acts. All sections of the English forces in Ireland have participated in these "reprisals." For example:- Fermoy, Co. Cork, was sacked on September 9th 1919 and June 27th 1920 by English military; Galway City was sacked on September 9th 1920 by the ordinary police; Balbriggan was sacked on the 21st September 1920 by the "Black and Tan" Section of police; Trim, Co. Meath, was sacked on September 27th 1920 by the Special Police Reserve.

It is suggested that these armed forces break out unknown to or in spite of their officers. On the contrary they are generally led by their officers. For example, a Lt. Colonel helped to direct the sack of Templemore, Co. Tipperary on August 16th 1920; a Divisional Commissioner personally supervised the sack of Ballaghaderreen, Co. Mayo on September 1st 1920. It is suggested that the English Authorities in Ireland have desired to prevent the lawless acts of their troops and police. It is often well known to the inhabitants of a town that it has been planned to wreck it many hours before the actual wrecking takes place. For example, the leading townspeople of Trim informed the English Military Authorities that the employees of these Military Authorities intended to sack the town some eight hours before the actual wreckage took place. The Military Authorities promised to prevent any such action, but the town was wrecked. Trim is only thirty miles from the City of Dublin, in which the General Headquarters of the English Military in Ireland are situated. In Mallow the English Military Authorities were informed in the same way ten hours before the so called reprisals took place. No effort was made to prevent the wreckage there. Mallow is less than twenty miles from one of the most important military centres in Ireland. In many of the hundred Irish towns which have suffered sabotage the plans were known to the inhabitants beforehand. In no instance was any attempt made by the English Authorities to keep their armed forces in check.

We have stated before that this policy of the sacking of Irish towns has been in force for more than a year, and that it has been continued since with increasing frequency. Though this was not known generally to people outside Ireland, it was known to the British Government. No hitch occurred in this policy until the sacking of Balbriggan, which, as it occurred only twenty-one miles from Dublin, was hard to conceal. The publicity given to it has made it necessary that the English Government Officials in Ireland offer explanations, justifications and denials. They explain these acts are the work of troops and police who have got out of hand. They justify these acts by speaking of "the terrible provocation" given to troops and police. They deny that these acts have the sanction of the English Government officials in Ireland.

Two days after the sacking of Balbriggan, and after a year of such sackings in many parts of Ireland, and at the same time as that on which the civil heads of the English Government in Ireland were denying Governmental responsibility, the following secret order was issued from the General Military Headquarters in Ireland by direction of the "G.O.C. in C." viz, General Sir Nevil Macready:-

" SECRET. 2/14428/50.

1st Division, 5th Division, 6th Division, Dublin District, 3rd Cavalry Brigade, Police Adviser, Copy to M.G.A.

There are indications that the measures recently taken by the Government for the suppression of disorder in Ireland are beginning to bear fruit and have the desired effects in, at any rate, the more moderate sections of Sinn Fein, who are beginning to use their influence with a view to stopping the campaign of outrage.

Without being unduly optimistic, the Irish Government hope that if the pressure is maintained, and if certain other measures, which they have in view, are successful, a great improvement in the situation may take place within the next two months. The G.O.C.-in-C. has therefore agreed to suspend the proposed Winter concentration until Dec. 1st, by which time it is hoped that the R.I.C. will have received sufficient reinforcements to enable them to take over the control of the areas from which it is decided to withdraw military detachments.

The G.O.C.-in-C. directs that you will at once discuss the matter with the Divisional Commissioners concerned. Such moves of cavalry as can be carried out in spite of the above decision should be put into effect as soon as possible.

(Signed) J. BRIND, Brigadier-General, General Staff, G.H.Q.,
Ireland, 23/9/20."

It has been suggested that "the pressure" which is to be "kept up" refers to ordinary military measures other than the sackings of towns and the murder of civilians. It will be noted that General Brind hopes that "two months" of this "pressure" will "effect a general improvement in the situation." The ordinary military measures in Ireland are the raiding of houses and the arrest and imprisonment of Irishmen. These measures have been in force for the last four years. At the present time there are no less ordinary raids and arrests than in the latter part of 1919 and early part of 1920. General Brind speaks of "the measures recently taken by the Government for the suppression of disorder in Ireland." The only new measures taken within the last few months have been the wreckings of towns and the murders of civilians. Also, General Brind says that these measures "are beginning to bear fruit and have the desired effect in, at any rate, the more moderate sections of Sinn Fein." But the English Authorities in Ireland constantly assert that only the extremist section of Sinn Fein are raided, arrested and imprisoned. The only measures affecting the so-called moderate Sinn Feiners are the indiscriminate burnings of houses, creameries and factories. General Brind speaks of "measures recently taken." The only measures recently taken which are new measures are the sackings of towns. General Brind says that these new measures are affecting "the more moderate sections of Sinn Fein." The only measure affecting the so-called moderate sections of Sinn Fein -- in other words the ordinary Irish citizens -- is the destruction of their homes and their means of employment.

We assert that two days after the wrecking of Balbriggan this secret order was sent out to the forces who wrecked Balbriggan and to the forces who have been and are still engaged in wrecking other Irish towns and that its purpose was to express approval of their work, to assure them of its good effect and to encourage them to continue.

It is being stated by the civil heads of the British Government that the outrages of English troops and police in Ireland are exaggerated, and are the acts of armed forces acting without authority or approval. The fact is that of the hundred Irish towns and villages which have been sacked, the sacking of three or four only have been heard of outside Ireland, and that these sackings are a definite military policy, encouraged and approved by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the English armed forces in Ireland.

FROM MARTIAL LAW TO MARTIAL LAWLESSNESS.THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENGLISH MILITARY CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE IRISH PEOPLE.

There are no "reprisals." But there is a definite Governmental policy of settling England's difficulties by a campaign of terrorism directed indiscriminately against the Irish people as a whole. The development of that policy from raids and arrests to sackings and murders is traced in the following:-

Policemen Reward for Murder.

In the twelve months of 1917 there were no police killed in Ireland (with the exception of an Inspector who was injured while leading a baton charge in Dublin, and who died later of his injuries). But in that year the political suppression of the Irish people was carried out in every part of Ireland by English military and police. The houses of prominent Irishmen were forcibly entered and searched. Three hundred and forty-nine Irishmen and women were arrested for political offences. Twenty-four leaders of opinion in Ireland were deported without trial to England. Public meetings were suppressed, and in many cases when efforts were made to hold them they were forcibly broken up by armed military and police who used rifle butts, bayonets and batons on women and children as well as on men. National newspapers were suppressed. A rigorous censorship was employed against those which remained. Civilians were brought before courts-martial and given savage sentences for "seditious speeches" and kindred offences. Two innocent civilians were murdered by military and police; five died of maltreatment in prison; upwards of one hundred were wounded in baton and bayonet charges. None of the armed forces guilty of these offences was ever brought to justice and in two instances it is known that policemen, against whom verdicts of murder or unjustifiable killing were returned, were promoted by their authorities.

The Forerunner of the Present Sackings.

In the twelve months of 1918 there were no police killed in Ireland. The attempts to suppress the National movement in 1917 had resulted in failure. The establishment of the so-called Irish Convention, which was designed to break the national unity, was not successful, and in the year 1918 the aggression against the Irish people by British military and police was intensified. Private residences to the number of two hundred and sixty were raided at night by armed agents of the English Government. One thousand one hundred and seven Irishmen and women were arrested for political offences. In the May of 1918 seventy-seven leaders of the National Movement were arrested and deported without charge or trial. Warrants were issued for the arrest of many others, and as later in the year these were hunted down, they were deported also without trial. Some forty proclamations were issued suppressing public meetings and National organisations. In spite of these proclamations the Irish people endeavoured to hold public meetings. In eighty-one cases these meetings, at which there was no disturbance or disorder, were broken up by baton and bayonet charges, and hundreds of men, women and children were wounded. Eleven National newspapers were suppressed. Many of the thousand Irish political prisoners were maltreated in prison, and one died of the effects of his treatment. Five Irish civilians were murdered by English military, and no punishment or even reproach was visited upon the murderers. In the year 1918 the natural forerunner of the present-day destruction of Irish mills, factories and creameries showed itself in this one-sided ruthless war upon the Irish people. Proclamations were issued suppressing all fairs and markets in districts known to the English Authorities to be most strongly in favour of independence. Economic duress was added to the weapons with which the English Military Authorities hoped to break the National demand for self-determination.

The Criminal Patience of the People.

During these two years the Irish people bore this incessant provocation with what a certain distinguished foreign visitor to Ireland described as "an almost criminal patience." The National energies were devoted to up-building a great political organisation by which the National demand for independence might be expressed constitutionally. In December 1918 this peaceful organisation bore fruit. The Irish people in the General Election held during that month, repudiated English Authority in Ireland, and elected their own Parliament and Government. This constitutional expression of the people's will, instead of being acknowledged by the English Government, was replied to by that Government's troops and police with more intense aggression than ever. After two years a people provoked by ruthless suppression, raiding, arresting, deportation, armed assaults and murder, began to prepare for the more intense measures they foresaw. They were not permitted to import arms or munitions for their defence. Therefore they decided to take arms from their oppressors. In the January of 1919 the first policeman was shot. The cry was at once raised in the English Press that the Republican Movement was led by murderers and terrorists, and should be sternly suppressed. Under cover of this cry, the military and police aggression increased enormously.

The Ruthless Regime of 1919.

In the twelve months of 1919 fourteen thousand residences were raided at night by armed military and police. Three hundred and thirty-five meetings were suppressed or proclaimed. Every National organisation, even the elected Government, was declared illegal, and active participation in its proceedings was decreed a criminal offence. Fairs and markets were suppressed in the counties of Cork, Clare, Mayo, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary and Galway. Whole districts were brought to the verge of bankruptcy in the effort to force them to abandon the claim to independence. Four hundred and seventy-six armed attacks were made by troops and police upon peaceful and orderly gatherings of civilians. Two hundred and sixty Irish men, women and children were wounded by bayonet thrusts, rifle fire or the blows of rifle butts. Nine hundred and fifty-nine arrests were made for political offences. Twenty leaders, in addition to the hundreds already in prison, were deported. Twenty-five National newspapers were suppressed. Eight civilians were murdered by military and police, and no effort was made to bring the murderers to justice.

The "Cowardly Murders."

During the twelve months of 1919, sixteen policemen were killed in Ireland. The majority of them were killed in conflicts between armed bodies of men and police infinitely better armed. In these conflicts which had as their one object the securing of arms, the police casualties have been advertised as "cowardly murders." There have been, in fact, on these occasions as many civilian casualties as there have been police casualties. None of these civilian casualties is counted as a murder in these lists. In spite of the 16,450 acts of armed aggression against the Irish people committed by military and police in the year 1919, the National demand for independence was persisted in, and after the Municipal Elections of January 1920, in which the Republican policy was everywhere endorsed by the people, the efforts at terrorising a Nation to accept an alien Government were increased in vigour and multiplied in number. In January, February, March and April 1920 hundreds of arrests and deportations were carried out. Each week thousands of houses were raided. Many of these houses were looted and wrecked. Towns were sacked and the murder of civilians became more frequent.

The Terrorism Becomes Intense.

The economic war against the Irish people was carried a step further. A systematic destruction of creameries was begun in April 1920, and the wrecking of mills and factories speedily followed. The economic weapon which first showed itself in the suppression of fairs and markets with the resultant impoverishment of wide agricultural areas, had by now taken the form of destroying the places of employment of the people, and of wrecking and burning their homes. Again the National will was put to the test. In June 1920 the Rural Elections were held in Ireland. The results disclosed a national unanimity in favour of independence which has been paralleled in few nations. Eighty-three per cent of the Irish people declared for total separation from England. It was after this election and the public expression of National determination contained in it that the English Military Government decided to employ against the whole people the most extreme terroristic measures. The results of these elections were made public during the second week of June 1920. In the

fourteen weeks which have elapsed since that date seventy-four Irish towns and villages have been sacked and shot up in comparison with sixteen towns which similarly suffered in the previous fourteen weeks. In the same period forty-three innocent men have been murdered by military and police in comparison with thirteen for the previous fourteen weeks. Since the second week of June too, the flogging of men and boys, the attacks upon women and children and the torture of prisoners have become an important part of the general policy of military terrorism.

Not Remissions for Murdered Policemen.

It is clear from what has been stated above that it is not the murders of policemen which is dictating this policy. For two years there was incessant military terrorism in every part of Ireland although no policemen had been killed despite the unparalleled provocation they had given. But from 1917 to 1920 the efforts to suppress the National Movement in Ireland became progressively more ruthless as the National Movement defied suppression. The sacking of Irish towns and villages; the wholesale murder of Irish civilians was the natural development of the raids, arrests and imprisonments of 1917, the woundings, the suppressions of fairs and markets, the round-ups of prominent Irishmen, the increasing military rule of 1918, and the wholesale terroristic regime of 1919.

It is important, too, to notice that so long as the so-called "Irish Convention" sat in 1917 and early in 1918, military aggression was, to a certain degree, restrained in the hope that that Convention would achieve its purpose of dividing the Irish people. When it failed military aggression became more general. As soon as the General Election demonstrated that the vast majority of the Irish people desired separation, no limits were put to military and police attacks upon the National organisations, and when the demonstration of the failure of this method was made in the Municipal Elections of January 1920, an attack was begun upon the whole people. A campaign of indiscriminate sabotage, arson and murder was launched. When, again, in spite of these efforts at suppression, the Irish people in June 1920 displayed, not only no falling off of their determination to be independent but an increase of it, the military terrorism broke all bounds and ravaged North, South, East and West. In all this the plan was, not to suppress murder or to restore order, but to suppress a people and to restore an alien and hateful domination over them.

"COWARDLY OUTRAGES AND MURDERS COMMITTED BY IRISH EXTREMISTS."English Propaganda Representations Contrasted with the Facts.

The English Military Government in Ireland pretends that Irish towns and villages are sacked in hot blooded reprisals by the police angered beyond endurance by cowardly outrages. That pretence will be accepted by those only who are entirely ignorant of the situation in Ireland. Three years ago it became obvious that the English Military Government was determined to break by force of arms the National demand for independence. It, therefore, became the duty of Ireland to defend herself. To do so efficiently it was necessary that Irishmen arm themselves. Arms were purchased and paid for by them. The English Military and Police raided the houses of those in favour of the independence movement, and where arms were found, seized them, arrested those who possessed them, and sentenced them to long terms of imprisonment. Many of the captured arms were stored in police barracks. In order then to carry out their intention of arming themselves, Irishmen decided to take arms from the English forces. They did this in two principal ways:-

(a) by openly attacking and capturing the strongly fortified blockhouses which the police occupy in every part of Ireland;

(b) by attacking and disarming military and police patrols.

The first of these methods is dealt with in the following. A list is given of the attacks upon these blockhouses which have taken place up to September 30th 1920. The casualties on both sides are shown. By contrasting these casualties a fair estimate may be formed of what the English Government and its propaganda agents call "cowardly outrages."

The police suffered in these attacks:-

Killed 8. Wounded 33.

The attackers suffered in these attacks:-

Killed 7. Wounded 47.

Each of the police casualties is described by British propaganda as a "cowardly murder" or a "cowardly outrage," in spite of the fact that the police occupied strongly fortified positions and were armed with rifles, bombs and machine guns, whereas the raiders fought without protection and were armed in the main with shot guns, revolvers, and in some cases, grenades. Fifty-eight blockhouses were attacked. Twelve were captured. Two were destroyed during the conflict and forty-four resisted the efforts to storm them. In the twelve barracks captured eighty-one police were taken prisoners by the attackers. These were disarmed and released without injury. Seven men, alleged to have taken part in the attacks, were captured. They were tried by courtmartial and were sentenced to long terms of penal servitude as criminals. In addition to the number of casualties suffered by the attackers, two civilians were murdered as a "reprisal" for the attack on Rearcross Barracks, Co. Tipperary, and among other "reprisals" for other attacks, portion of the town of Trim was put to the flames. The following are the details of the attacks:-

Occurred.	Details.
1919.	
Oct. 31st	Ballivor Barracks, Co. Meath, attacked and captured. One policeman killed; one wounded; three taken prisoners, disarmed and released.
Oct. 31st	Dillon's Bridge Barracks, Co. Meath, attacked. Not captured.
1920.	No casualties.
Jan. 3rd	Carrigtwohill Barracks, Co. Cork, attacked & captured. Six police taken prisoners. Released later. No casualties.

1920.

DETAILS.

Jan. 5th	Kilmurry Barracks, Co. Cork attacked. Not captured. No casualties.
Jan. 6th	Drumlish Barracks, Co. Longford attacked. Not captured. No police casualties. One raider wounded.
Jan. 9th	Castlehackett Barracks, Co. Galway, attacked. Not captured. One policeman slightly wounded.
Jan. 18th	Drombane Barracks, Co. Tipperary. Attacked. Not captured. No casualties.
Jan. 24th	Mirroe Barracks, Co. Limerick attacked. Not captured. No casualties.
Jan. 29th	Ardmore Barracks, Co. Waterford attacked. Not captured. No casualties.
Feb. 9th	Castlemartyr Barracks Co. Cork attacked. Captured. One policeman wounded. Two raiders wounded. Two policemen taken prisoner disarmed & released.
Feb. 12th	Allihies Barracks Co. Cork attacked. Not captured. One policeman killed; one wounded.
Feb. 15th	Ballytrain Barracks, Co. Monaghan attacked, and captured. One policeman wounded. Six taken prisoner, disarmed and released.
Feb. 16th	Aghern Barracks, Co. Cork attacked. Not captured. No police casualties. Two raiders wounded. One captured & subsequently sentenced to 5 years penal servitude.
Feb. 10th	Camp Barracks, Co. Kerry attacked. Not captured. No police casualties. Three raiders wounded.
Feb. 25th	Timoleague Barracks, Co. Cork attacked. Not captured. No police casualties. Three raiders killed; eight raiders wounded.
March 7th	Doon Brks. Co. Limerick attacked. Not captured. No casualties.
March 8th	Hugginstown Barracks Co. Kilkenny attacked & captured. One policeman killed; six taken prisoner, disarmed and released.
March 13th	Ballyunion Brks. Co. Kerry attacked. Not captured. No casualties.
March 23rd	Castlegrove Barracks Co. Galway attacked. Not captured. No police casualties. Three raiders wounded.
March 30th	Durrus Barracks, Co. Cork attacked. Not captured. Two policemen wounded.
April 1st	Scartaglin Barracks Co. Kerry attacked. Not captured. No casualties.
April 1st	Clonculty Barracks Co. Tipperary attacked. Not captured. One policeman wounded. Three raiders wounded.
April 7th	Rosgreen Barracks Co. Tipperary attacked. Not captured. No casualties.
April 26th	Clonroache Barracks Co. Wexford attacked. Not captured. One policeman wounded; one raider wounded.
April 27th	Ballylanders Barracks Co. Limerick attacked & captured. Three policemen slightly wounded. One raider slightly wounded. Seven police taken prisoners disarmed and released.
April 29th	Rush Brks. Co. Dublin attacked. Not captured. One policeman fatally wounded.
May 8th	Cloyne Barracks Co. Cork attacked & captured. One policeman wounded. Six taken prisoners, disarmed & released. Three raiders wounded, one fatally.
May 8th	Newtownhamilton Barracks Co. Armagh attacked & captured. No police casualties. Six taken prisoners, disarmed & released. One raider wounded.
May 25th	Loughgeorge Brks. Co. Galway attacked. Destroyed during conflict. No casualties.
May 28th	Kilmallock Brks. Co. Limerick attacked. Destroyed during conflict. Two policemen killed and six wounded. One raider killed.
June 1st	Broadford Barracks Co. Clare attacked. Not captured. No casualties.
June 1st	Feeble Barracks Co. Clare attacked. Not captured. No casualties.
June 2nd	Clara Barracks, King's Co. attacked. Not captured. No police casualties. Six raiders wounded.
June 2nd	Geashill Barracks, King's Co. attacked. Not captured. No casualties.
June 2nd	Fanit Barracks, Co. Kerry attacked. Not captured. Two policemen wounded. One raider wounded.
June 2nd	Blarney Barracks, Co. Cork attacked. Not captured. No casualties.
June 2nd	Crossgar Barracks Co. Down attacked. Not captured. Two policemen wounded.
June 2nd	Fivemileburn Barracks, Co. Leitrim attacked. Not captured. No casualties.
June 4th	Cappawhite Barracks Co. Tipperary attacked. Not captured. One policeman wounded; one raider wounded.
June 4th	Drangan Barracks Co. Tipperary attacked & captured. One policeman wounded. Right policeman taken prisoner, disarmed and released.
June 5th	Drosna Barracks, Co. Kerry attacked. Not captured. Six raiders taken prisoners and subsequently sent to penal servitude.
June 9th	Garrigrohid Barracks Co. Cork attacked. Not captured but destroyed during conflict. No casualties.
June 9th	Ballinamuck Barracks Co. Longford attacked. Not captured but destroyed during conflict. No casualties.
June 13th	Newmarket-on-Fergus Barracks, Co. Clare attacked. Not captured. No casualties.

ocurred.

DETAILS.

1920.

June 17th	Cookstown Barracks, Co. Tyrone attacked. Not captured. Two policemen taken prisoners, disarmed and released. Three raiders wounded; one killed.
June 19th	Bragna Barracks Co. Kerry again attacked. Not captured. No casualties.
June 19th	Farran Barracks, Co. Cork attacked. Not captured. Two policemen slightly wounded.
June 27th	Borrisokane Barracks, Co. Tipperary attacked. Not captured. No police casualties. Three raiders wounded.
July 4th	Holycross Barracks, Co. Tipperary, attacked. Not captured. One policeman slightly wounded. Military murdered two civilians as a "reprisal."
July 11th	Farranfore Barracks, Co. Kerry attacked. Not captured. One policeman killed.
July 11th	Bathduff Barracks, Co. Kerry attacked. Not captured. Two policemen wounded.
July 12th	Bearcross Barracks, Co. Tipperary attacked. Not captured. One policeman fatally wounded. One raider killed; three wounded.
Aug. 19th	Ballymahon Barracks, Co. Longford attacked and captured. No casualties. Eleven policemen taken prisoner, disarmed and released.
Aug. 29th	Ballycastle Barracks, Co. Antrim attacked and captured. No casualties. Three policemen taken prisoner, disarmed and released.
Sept. 5th	Balloek Barracks, Co. Fermanagh, attacked and captured. No casualties. Five policemen taken prisoner, disarmed and released.
Sept. 18th	Kill Barracks, Co. Waterford attacked. Not captured. No police casualties. Three raiders wounded.
Sept. 18th	Scariff Barracks, Co. Clare attacked. Not captured. Two policemen wounded.
Sept. 20th	Ballyvaughan Barracks, Co. Clare attacked. Not captured. No casualties.
Sept. 26th	Trim Barracks, Co. Meath attacked. Captured. One policeman wounded. Ten taken prisoner, disarmed and released.

THE ORGANISATION OF MURDER BY THE ENGLISH MILITARY GOVERNMENT.Eighteen Innocent Men Murdered in Twenty-one Days.

By organised murder the English Military Government in Ireland is endeavouring to break the National Movement for independence. It is well to follow step by step this organisation of murder.

After twenty-seven Irish men and women had been done to death by English Agents during the 36 months of 1917-18-19 and the first three months of 1920, in March 1920 a murder gang was created within the English Police Force in Ireland. Its first victim was Alderman Thomas MacCurtain, Lord Mayor of Cork. Two others were murdered within the following week. Five were murdered in April; one in May and two up to June 19th. Progress was slow. The police feared public exposure before a Coroners Court. On June 19th and on following days, an effort was made by their chief officials to reassure those timorous police. One of the Divisional Commissioners of the Royal Irish Constabulary informed the men stationed at various barracks in Munster that they might kill without fear. At Listowel, Co. Kerry, on June 19th he said:-

"You may make mistakes occasionally and innocent persons may be shot, but that cannot be helped; and you are bound to get the right parties sometime. The more you shoot, the better I will like you, and I assure you, men, no policeman will get into trouble for shooting any man."

At Killarney in the same county he said:-

"Hitherto it has been the practice where a policeman shot with effect the matter was made the subject of an inquiry, and the public were provided with all kinds of facilities such as producing evidence etc. to bring the matter home to the guilty party. Henceforward no such facilities will be provided and no such policeman will be held up to public odium by being pilloried before a Coroners Jury, or other such inquiry."

Similar statements are known to have been made to the police by other police officials in other parts of Ireland. These promises had a marked effect. The murders jumped from one in the month of May and three in the month of June to FIFTEEN in the month of July. In August they fell to eleven and the English Military Government felt that its agents again needed reassurance. During July and August, although military and police guilty of homicide were instructed not to attend the Coroners inquests on their victims, these inquests continued to be held. Many witnesses were publicly examined. The circumstances of the death were fully inquired into and verdicts in accordance with the evidence were returned. These verdicts were in many cases verdicts of murder and unjustifiable homicide against the troops and police concerned. This seemed to the English Military Government to act as a deterrent on the policy of "the more you shoot the better I will like you," and on September 3rd an Order in Council was issued making Coroners inquests illegal in ten of the thirty-two Irish counties. The effect was satisfactory. The total military and police murders for the month of September is the highest yet. EIGHTEEN innocent Irish civilians were murdered from September 5th to September 26th. Some of these were murdered in counties in which Coroners inquests were still legal. But this difficulty was obviated by a special order issued by Dublin Castle that no inquests were to be held in these cases. SIXTY-TWO Irishmen and women -- none of whom was killed in armed conflicts with English military or police -- have been murdered in the nine months of 1920. The murderers, with one single exception, are still in active service of the English Military Government in Ireland.

In the issue of the IRISH BULLETIN for September 20th, (Vol. 3. No. 14), six murders committed during the first two weeks of September are detailed. The details of the twelve murders committed during the last fortnight of that month are given in the following:-

SEPT. 16th. JOSEPH ATHY of Maree, Oranmore, Co. Galway, murdered by English police. Athy was driving home from work with John O'Rourke, Thomas Burke and Patrick Burke. When about a mile from Oranmore the car was ambushed by police. No warning was given. There was no challenge. The police, who were concealed behind the hedges fringing the road, opened fire without any provocation whatever. Joseph Athy was mortally wounded in the stomach and died on September 17th. Patrick Burke was wounded. The police used shot guns and service rifles.

These murderers are still in the service of the English Military Government in Ireland.

SEPT. 20th. JEREMIAH HEALY, (aged 18) and PATRICK HARTNETT, of Abbeyfeale, Co. Limerick, murdered by English police. Healy and Hartnett were walking on the public road to their homes when they were sighted by a party of "Black & Tan" police, one of whom at a subsequent English Military Inquiry stated that he thought the two young men "suspicious-looking," and shot them dead. An English military officer who searched the bodies stated that both the deceased were unarmed. Neither Healy nor Hartnett belonged to any political organisation.

This murderer is still in the service of the English Military Government in Ireland.

SEPT. 21st. JAMES LAWLESS and JOHN GIBBONS, of Balbriggan, Co. Dublin, murdered by the section of the English police known as the "Black and Tans" and by them mutilated after death. During the sack of Balbriggan police forcibly entered the house in which James Lawless and his wife and eight children lived. They clubbed Lawless with their rifle butts and dragged him down stairs and again beat him. When one of his sons tried to come to the assistance of his father he, too, was beaten with rifle butts. After some time the regular police stationed at Balbriggan brought Lawless to the local doctor who attended to his wounds. He was then taken to the police barracks and kept there for some hours. From there he was taken by the "Black & Tans" to Quay Street. At dawn he was most savagely murdered, the "Black & Tans" practically disembowelling his dead body with their bayonets. John Gibbons was taken by the "Black & Tans" from his house at 1 a.m. He was brought to the barracks of the regular police. These regular police told his captors that he was an innocent man. He was then questioned by the "Black & Tans." He admitted that he was a member of the Irish Volunteers. He was asked to point out the houses of the local officers of that body. He refused. He was clubbed with rifle butts and was taken to Quay Street and placed in position for execution. He was given five minutes to point out the Republican officers houses. He refused. A volley was fired over his head and he was informed that the next would be fired into his body if he would not tell. Gibbons, who still refused to answer the questions put to him, was then clubbed to the ground, and was there murdered, the murderers tearing his body with their bayonets after he had died. The two bodies were some time later brought by the regular police into their barracks, but even this trivial respect for the dead the "Black & Tans" resented, and raiding the barracks, they threw the mutilated remains into the street where they lay uncovered for hours. An English Press correspondent who saw these bodies said that they looked as if they had been done to death, not by men but by animals.

These murderers are still in the service of the British Military Government in Ireland.

SEPT. 22nd. JOHN ALOYSIUS LYNCH of Killmallock, Co. Limerick, Republican County Councillor and District Judge, assassinated by English military and police. Mr. Lynch, who had been threatened with assassination while at Killmallock came to Dublin for safety. He resided at the Royal Exchange Hotel, Parliament St. At about 2 a.m. on September 22nd,

a party of English military and police wearing Burberry overcoats arrived at the hotel and representing themselves as civilians asked for rooms. The night porter informed them that there were no rooms vacant. The party then stated they were military and demanded admittance as they had a "duty" to perform. They were admitted. They searched the hotel register and went to Mr. Lynch's room. They murdered him in his bed and left the hotel. An official English military report was issued fourteen hours after the assassination explaining that the party had come to arrest Mr. Lynch, and that he fired and was killed in self-defence. No effort was made to arrest Mr. Lynch. He was not armed. He did not fire. The party came to assassinate him, and having assassinated him left, their "duty" performed. General Sir Nevil Macready personally shielded the assassins and illegally prohibited the public inquiry into the circumstances of Mr. Lynch's death, threatening to arrest and imprison the Coroner and his jury if any attempt were made to hold it.

These assassins are still in the service of the English Military Government in Ireland.

SEPT. 22nd. THOMAS CONNOLLY, and DANIEL LINNANE of Ennistymon, Co. Clare, and J. SAMMON of Lahinch in the same county, murdered by English police. During the sacking of the three Clare towns, Ennistymon, Lahinch and Miltown-Malbeg, Thomas Connolly was taken from his house and murdered by "Black & Tans," and his dead body was then thrown into the flames of his burning house which the murderers had set on fire. Linnane was also dragged from his house and murdered in the public street. Sammon was shot dead in the streets of Lahinch during the wrecking of that town.

These murderers are still in the service of the English Military Government in Ireland.

SEPT. 26th. JOHN GAYNOR, 236 Springfield Road, Belfast, JOHN MACFADDEN of 54, Springfield Road, and EDWARD TRODDEN of Falls Road in the same city, murdered by English police. At 1.30 in the morning in question, police knocked at the door of Gaynor's residence. They were admitted by the aged father and mother of their victim whom they questioned as to their son's whereabouts. The parents replied that he was in bed. The police then went to his bedroom and shot John Gaynor dead. The police at 2 a.m. forced an entry into the residence of Trodden, whom they also murdered. At 5.30 a.m. they returned to Springfield Road and murdered John MacFadden. The official English Military report suggested, without definitely stating, that these three deaths occurred during a period of rioting. They occurred at an hour when there was no rioting. The murderers wore the English police uniform and were members of the English police force.

These murderers are still in the service of the English Military Government in Ireland.

THE EVEN-HANDED JUSTICE OF THE ENGLISH MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

PRUSSIANISM WHICH TRIES TO MASQUERADE AS A MILD REGIME.

The following paragraph appeared in the London "Daily Mail" of Tuesday, October 5th 1920. It was written by the "Daily Mail's" political correspondent and was obviously inspired by the department of the British Government in London known as the "Irish Office" :-

"The system of trial of Irish offenders by Courtmartial is now fully established in Ireland, and daily reports of all cases are made to Dublin Castle and forwarded to the Irish Office in London. The majority of them appear to be for carrying firearms.

"Where there is evidence that accused concealed their weapons, or were prepared to use them against the police or military, the sentences are generally for six or nine months with hard labour. Where there is no evidence of such aggravating circumstances, fines of £5 are in most cases imposed."

This is typical of British Propaganda. Although Ireland is being ruled savagely by the sword, the British Government is endeavouring to escape the odium earned for it by its Prussian methods. During the month of September some sixty Courtmartials were held in Ireland. In one case only was a fine imposed for carrying arms. That solitary case is worth noticing:-

On September 28th, Joseph Evans of Belfast was found guilty by Courtmartial of having in his possession a revolver and ammunition which he admitted he had used in the riots in that City. He was fined £2. But even this fine was afterwards remitted.

Evans is one of Sir Edward Carson's supporters. Now let us see what happened in the majority of cases tried by Courtmartial which the London "Daily Mail" seeks to prove are the mildest tribunals in existence. The following are the results of twenty-four of the Courtmartials held in the month of September. The accused were supporters of the Republican Government. The least sentence passed upon them for carrying arms was not a fine of £5 but a term of twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour. In cases of "aggravating circumstances" sentences of penal servitude for three years or imprisonment with hard labour for two years were passed. In many cases imprisonment with hard labour for eighteen months or two years was the punishment for simple possession of arms.

The sentences include these:- twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour for possession of three rounds of revolver ammunition; twelve months imprisonment for possession of one copy of a "seditious" journal; twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour for possession "of a seditious document"; six months' imprisonment for possession of a copy of the declaration of allegiance to the Irish Republic by Republican Judges; and three years' penal servitude for disarming an English military patrol.

The dates given in the following list are those of the official promulgation of the sentences:-

DATE.	DETAILS.
Sept. 3rd	James Chamberlain of Kilmallock, Co. Limerick was sentenced by Courtmartial to 18 months' imprisonment for having in his possession three rounds of ammunition and a hand grenade.
Sept. 3rd	John O'Brien of Silvermines, Co. Tipperary, was sentenced by Courtmartial to one year's imprisonment with hard labour for having in his possession three rounds of revolver ammunition.
Sept. 3rd	Edmund Horgan of Bruree, Co. Limerick was sentenced by Courtmartial to one year's imprisonment with hard labour for having in his possession nine rounds of ammunition.

DETAILS.

DATE.	
Sept. 4th	Patrick Woods of Beltichbourne, Co. Louth was sentenced by Courtmartial to two years' imprisonment with hard labour for searching a house for arms.
Sept. 8th	Patrick O'Neill of Moy, Co. Tyrone, was sentenced by Courtmartial to two years' imprisonment with hard labour for having in his possession a revolver and twelve rounds of ammunition.
Sept. 17th	Thomas Hales of Knocknacurre, Co. Cork, was sentenced by Courtmartial to two years' imprisonment with hard labour for having in his possession a revolver, ammunition, blank powder & seditious literature.
Sept. 17th	Patrick Harte of Clonskilty, Co. Cork was sentenced by Courtmartial to two years' imprisonment with hard labour for having in his possession a revolver and ammunition and "seditious" literature.
Sept. 17th	John Collins of Drimoleague, Co. Cork was sentenced to one years' imprisonment for having in his possession a copy of the official organ of the Irish Volunteers.
Sept. 17th	Patrick Hegarty of Garrowkeel, Co. Mayo was sentenced by Courtmartial to two years' imprisonment with hard labour for having in his possession a revolver and eighteen rounds of ammunition.
Sept. 18th	Francis Hugh Fitzpatrick of Kilgarrow, Co. Fermagh, was sentenced by Courtmartial to one years' imprisonment with hard labour for having in his possession a seditious document.
Sept. 18th	Thomas Clavin of Kilbeggan, Co. Meath was sentenced by Courtmartial to one years' imprisonment with hard labour for having in his possession an unloaded revolver.
Sept. 18th	John Doherty of Bruree, Co. Limerick was sentenced by Courtmartial to two years' imprisonment with hard labour for having in his possession a revolver and twenty-one rounds of ammunition.
Sept. 18th	Edward Roche of Bruree, Co. Limerick was sentenced by Courtmartial to two years' imprisonment with hard labour for having in his possession two revolvers, one loaded and one unloaded.
Sept. 18th	Francis Dardis of Stamullen, Co. Meath was sentenced by Courtmartial to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour for having in his possession a revolver, 28 rounds of ammunition and two detonators.
Sept. 30th	Richard Lynch of 34, Lough road, Cork, was sentenced by Courtmartial to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour for having in his possession a loaded revolver.
Sept. 23rd	Mathew Joseph Smith of Mill St., Cavan, was sentenced by Courtmartial to six months' imprisonment for having in his possession a copy of the oath taken by Republican Judges.
Sept. 23rd	John Peare of 7a, Dunville avenue, Dublin, was sentenced by Courtmartial to two years' imprisonment with hard labour for having in his possession a loaded revolver and ammunition.
Sept. 23rd	Maurice Crowe of Glenbane, Co. Tipperary was sentenced by Courtmartial to three years' penal servitude for participating in an attack on an English military patrol. The attack consisted of surrounding the patrol, taking them prisoners and disarming them. Two of the troops who had been taken prisoner and were released uninjured gave the evidence which convicted the accused.
Sept. 26th	William O'Mara of Garrick-on-Suir, Co. Waterford, was sentenced by Courtmartial to two years' imprisonment with hard labour for having in his possession seditious documents dealing, among other things with the protection of creameries and private houses from military and police wrecking parties.
Sept. 28th	Wm. Nolan of Athy, Co. Kildare was sentenced by Courtmartial to one years imprisonment with hard labour for having in his possession a revolver and seven rounds of ammunition.
Sept. 28th	Francis Glasgow, Timothy O'Callaghan & Daniel Sullivan of Ballingearry, Co. Cork were sentenced by Courtmartial, Glasgow and Sullivan to two years' imprisonment with hard labour and O'Callaghan to eighteen months imprisonment with hard labour for holding up a military patrol and disarming them. The members of the patrol were taken prisoners and were subsequently released uninjured. They gave evidence against the accused at the trial.
Sept. 30th	Daniel Maart of 10, Newfoundland St., Dublin was sentenced by Courtmartial to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of having in his possession a revolver and six rounds of ammunition. (END.)

THE WEEKLY SUMMARIES FOR 9TH OCT. TO
6TH NOV. 1920 ARE NOT AVAILABLE.

MATERIALS FROM WHICH OFFICIAL ENGLISH REPORTS ARE COMPILED.DISTRICT INSPECTOR WHO DID NOT KNOW "WHO DID IT."

The preparation of English official reports of the outrages committed by the English Army of Occupation in Ireland may be studied in the following:-

In the early morning of September 25th 1920, the residence of Mrs. MacCurtain, widow of the murdered Lord Mayor of Cork, was raided by a party of English military who did considerable damage in the house, breaking the locks of several doors and wrecking two pictures -- one a photograph of the present Lord Mayor of Cork, Ald. Terence MacSweeney, and one a picture dealing with the Insurrection of 1916. The military raiders removed from the house the Volunteer cap which rested on the coffin of Ald. MacCurtain at his funeral. Later in the forenoon of September 25th a shot was fired at Mrs MacCurtain, who was at the time walking in the garden with her niece, the bullet passing close to her head. The house was visited by several newspaper correspondents who inspected the doors and pictures wrecked during the military raid. Two police reports of the occurrence were forwarded on September 26th from Cork to Dublin Castle. One report is as follows:-

"Newspaper Report: Alleged Firing &c.

COUNTY OF CORK CITY.

IMMEDIATE.District Inspector's Office,
Cork North, 26th Sepr. 1920.

Submitted.

I beg to report that it is quite clear that there was no firing as alleged in the newspaper report.

The Military searched the house as stated, and found 46 rounds gun ammunition, 22 rounds of revolver amm, 1 Skull cracker, equipment recently stolen from soldiers Revolver holster, 2 ammunition pouches, 1 sword, Sam Brown Belt, and Sinn Fein documents.

The picture of Terence MacSweeney was not interfered with by the Military, who state that no damage whatever was done to anything on the premises.

J.T.Heggart, 1 D.I. "

It will be noticed that this report of the District Inspector denies that any firing occurred, but admits that the military raided the house, and state that during the raid nothing was damaged. The second police report similarly denies that any firing took place, but also denies that there was any raid whatever on the residence of Mrs. MacCurtain. And the Head Constable who denies that a raid took place undertakes to inform Dublin Castle who broke Mrs. MacCurtain's windows and the motive for doing so. The second police report is as follows:-

"CUTTING FROM EVENING ECHO. 25 : 9 : 20.

Shandon. 26 : 9 : 20.

County of Cork City.

I beg to submit attached cutting of "Evening Echo" 25:9:20, and to say that there is no truth whatever in the allegations contained therein. I have made inquiry from trustworthy persons, one of them living next door to Mrs Curtain, and they are positive that no shot was fired, or could have been fired without their knowledge. The only particle of truth in attached cutting is that there is now a broken pane in one of Mrs. Curtain's window. This may have been done accidentally by drunken rowdies going home at night, or by design to lend colour to the remainder of the statement. I incline to the latter view. I am also satisfied that Mrs. Curtain's house was not entered or raided either by uniformed or non-uniformed men, for, whatever her politics, owing to recent troubles, she has the sympathy alike of friend and enemy.

This statement was inserted for a purpose, and that was to renew in the public eye the prominence of Mrs. Curtain, who, owing to the world wide attention focussed on the present Lord Mayor, is afraid that the memory of his predecessor

will dwindle into oblivion. The breaking of a pane of glass, the value of which would be covered by about £1, is the only testimony of the alleged outrage. Shots could not be fired into the garden, the front of which is bounded by houses, and the back by a wall at least 12 feet in height. Mrs. Curtain was not interviewed on the subject, it would be useless to do so, as on former occasions when the police went to make inquiries on almost similar matters she refused to recognise them, and declined to give any information whatever.
Jas. Dume, H.C. 57954."

Such reports in one of which an excessive ingenuity explains as having never occurred a raid detailed so carefully in the other, are the material from which the official statements of the English Military Government in Ireland are compiled. The facts of this case are that Mrs. MacGurtain's residence was raided; that no ammunition was found; that doors and pictures were wantonly wrecked; that some hours later an attempt was made to shoot Mrs. MacGurtain.

A further index to the accuracy of the English Military Government's official reports is given by the following. On Wednesday, September 22nd, six or seven lorry loads of English police invaded and sacked the towns of Lahinch, Miltown-Malbay and Ennistymon, Co. Clare, and murdered four men. Several hundreds of people saw the police at their sabotage. Press correspondents, English and Irish, investigated the wreckings, and found that there was no doubt that the wreckers were police. The police themselves for a week after the wreckings and murders boasted openly that they had done this work and threatened to do more. Yet the following is the innocent official report supplied to Dublin Castle by the District Inspector of the police in this area:-

"County of Clare, Ennistymon, 26 : 9 : 20.

Burnings &c. in Ennistymon, Lahinch and Miltown-Malbay.

I beg to report that on Wednesday night, 22nd inst. following the murder of six police between Miltown-Malbay and Ennistymon, eight houses in Ennistymon, nine in Lahinch and nine in Miltown-Malbay were burned down. In Ennistymon the remains of Thomas Connole 33 years, Insurance Agent, were found burned in his house and the body of Patrick J. Linnane 19 years carpenter was found shot dead on the street.

In Lahinch the remains of Patrick Lehane 26 years, farmer's son, were found in the burned public house of Michael Flanagan, and the remains of a young man named Sammon were found shot dead on the street.

About 9.30 p.m. a party of unknown men invaded the town of Ennistymon, armed with rifles, revolvers and bombs, fired shots and set fire to houses. About 2 a.m. Thursday another party who it is suspected belongs to the anti-Sinn Fein Gang invaded the town and fired some houses. Lahinch and Miltown-Malbay were also invaded, and shots fired and houses burned on same night. The police here consisting of only 10 men after the 6 men were murdered were not out during the destruction & accurate information can not be obtained as to who did it. The inhabitants will give no information to the police. I attach list giving names &c of owners of burned houses. The military and police succeeded in saving the house of Leonard Wilson, publican and grocer, Miltown-Malbay from being burned down on the occasion.

J.J. Berreen, 3 D.I. "

Two points need emphasis. Although the police could obtain no accurate information "as to who did it," District Inspector Berreen is able to forward to Dublin Castle one piece of information not reported previously in any newspaper, viz, that four and not three men, as the Press stated, were killed in this outbreak. The second point is that the police, who, as they were not out during the destruction and consequently could not tell who did it, are able to boast that they assisted the military to save one of the burning buildings. English police barracks in Ireland usually command a view of the villages and towns in which they are situated. For the five hours during which the wrecking of these three towns continued, had any policeman in any of the three barracks been attracted to the barrack window by the noise and flames, he could not have failed to see "who did it."

On such reports are the official statements issued by the English Military Government in Ireland based, and those statements are eventually produced as accurate in the British House of Commons with all the authority of the British Government.

THE "SEVERE HITTING BACK" OF MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S "GALLANT MEN."

AN IRISH WOMAN'S STORY OF THE SACK OF LAHINCH.

"There is no doubt that at last their patience (that of the English police in Ireland) has given way, and there has been some severe hitting back..... Let us be fair to these gallant men who are doing their duty in Ireland."

Mr. Lloyd George, British Prime Minister, speaking at Carnarvon on October 9th 1920.

The following is an excerpt from a letter written by one of the many Irish women who have experienced some of the "severe hitting back" of the "gallant men who are doing their duty in Ireland." It is written from the town of Lahinch, Co. Clare, which was sacked on September the 22nd by English police:-

"Well, you want a description of that terrible night, and as I am now getting an opportunity of sending it I'll give you as detailed an account as I can. On Wednesday night a great many people expected trouble and Joe came out to be with us if anything happened. We said the Rosary and went to bed, and I must have fallen asleep almost immediately. At about 2.30 a.m. I was awakened by a sound of shots and the most fiendish yelling imaginable. I slipped on my dressing-gown and shoes and went out to call Aunt Nora. She was terrified and wanted to get up, but I persuaded her that on account of the shots flying in all directions that she would be safer in bed for the present. You see, I was afraid that if she got up she would awaken Mary and that Mary's cries would attract the attention of the police. I never dreamt that they would burn a house where there were two defenceless women and a baby, but I assured her that if the worst came I would give her word in time. I went down then and called Mr. and Mrs. Pearson and Joe and told them the trouble had started. In the meantime they had broken into Tomny Flanagan's and drank all the whisky they could find -- raw -- in pint glass fulls. They then went down to Paddy Walsho's yelling for the men to come out now and bring their rifles. Here they shot a young man named Salmon from Feakle -- a married man with two children -- who was here on holidays and was at the time helping an old man of 75 years to escape. The next thing I saw was Tommy Flanagan's, Susan Flanagan's, Paddy Walsho's and Mat Reynold's houses in a mass of flames, and above all ^{the din} could be heard the hellish laughter and shouts of revenge from the raiders. I got the holy water and sprinkled it all over the house, and prayed to The Sacred Heart (to whom I had the house dedicated), to save us. Every time I passed a window I had to crawl along the ground on account of the bullets. The next thing was that they rushed up the street, breaking windows, kicking doors, etc. on the way. They stopped at Mick Vaughan's, yelled to them to come out and then set the place on fire. By this time Aunt Nora had managed to dress herself without awakening Mary. The next thing we heard was a bomb exploding in the shop and in less than half a minute the house was in flames. When the bomb exploded Joe ran into the room off the drawing-room for his shoes, but already the flames were coming through. He and Aunt Nora rushed up to the top of the house to rescue Mary. I ran down to see which way was clear for us to escape. I opened the hall-door, peeped out, and saw that we had a good chance of escaping that way unnoticed. By this time Aunt Nora, Mary and Joe had reached the first landing, but the fumes were so suffocating that Aunt Nora fell and said she could not go any farther. I ran up the stairs, shouted to Aunt Nora to throw me the baby and called to Joe to drag Aunt Nora down. In this way we escaped with our lives. We ran over the Barrack Lane and had only reached Pat O'Donnell's when the staircase where we had been standing fell. We had only gone another few steps when they came around the corner, saw us escaping, yelled something at us and fired a shot which missed us, T.G. We ran down the promenade, and as I was climbing the second barricade at the end, Miss Baker's dog, seemingly gone mad with fright, bit me in the leg. However, we struggled on, down the rocks, Joe and I carrying Mary in turn. She awoke coming down the stairs, but was too terrified to cry. The poor little thing. I will never forget the grip she caught of me and ever since she is so frightened that she cries whenever she loses sight of me. We never stopped

until we reached the middle of the sandhills. About half way down Aunt Nora whose heart is not at all good, gave up and Joe had to practically carry her. We spent 3 1/2 hours lying flat on the wet grass in our nightdresses, terrified to move for fear they would see us with their searchlights, follow us and make their vengeance complete by murdering us. During all this time God alone knows all we suffered. We were certain that Auburn House would be the next place they would attack, and knowing that Mother slept in the front of the house we feared that she was burned in her bed. Mother also suffered terrible agony for she believed that we were burned alive. They knocked at the doors and gave the people from 4 to 7 minutes to escape in every house they burned except ours. When we tried to escape they fired a shot after us. They burned all the other houses with petrol only but they bombed us first and sprayed the house with petrol. When they left our house they burned Halpin's and Howard's. Then they lit their cigarettes and ran up the hill shouting for the Lehans. They dragged poor old Dan Lehan out of his bed, brought him out on the hill and in the presence of his poor wife shot him in the head because he wouldn't tell where his sons were. At that time poor Pake was burned alive in Flanagan's house, R.I.P. But neither Dan nor the wife know of it yet. Poor Pake got no time to prepare for death but he was present at a public Mass we had here for the Lord Mayor on the Tuesday previous. Nobody dared try to save any of the houses, because they kicked, shot and burned Micky Linnane's son in Ennistymon for attempting to save his neighbour's house, R.I.P. Nora, we haven't a stitch of clothing, house linen, ware, anything except what kind neighbours are lending us, and they, poor creatures, can ill afford to lend to anybody because they have hardly enough for themselves, and all the well-to-do people are burned out. All I saved from the flames was a nightdress, dressing-gown, slippers and rosary beads. Everything else I possessed is gone, every keepsake I held dear - my jewellery, clothes, autographs, antiques, books, music, feis-medals and prizes, home, "First-aid" outfit, everything, but I will be for ever grateful to Almighty God for saving our lives and leaving us our senses. Since it was His Adorable will and the Cause demanded that we should lose all, we willingly lay our humble sacrifice at the feet of God and Dark Rosaleen, and once again, more fervently than ever, we pledge our life's service to God and Ireland. You never saw anything so sad as the sights on the sandhills that morning. Nora, groups of men and women, some of them over 70 years, practically naked, cold, wet, worn-looking and terrified, huddled in groups on the wet grass. I met two mothers with babies not yet three weeks old; little boys partly naked leading horses that had gone mad in their stables with the heat; and then when we got near the village, a group of men standing around the unrecognizable corpse of poor Salmon, R.I.P.; distracted people, running in all directions, looking for their friends, with the awful thought haunting them that the burnt corpse might be some relative of their own. Oh, it was awful.

Every evening since then there is a sorrowful procession out of the village - the people, too terrified to stay in their homes, sleep out in the fields. Last night was the first night we slept here and we were only in bed about an hour when the report went round that there were four burnings in the direction of Ennistymon. Of course we thought we were in for a repetition of Wednesday night's happenings so we took to the hills again. This morning we heard that it was hay they were burning last night. They also shot some cattle and horses.

Mother is bearing up wonderfully, D.G. It is a greater blow to her than to anybody to see the fruits of her life's slaving deliberately burned to the ground. Poor Mother! She never had any comfort or pleasure in this life. She worked early and late, slaved when other people were in their beds to make a comfortable home for us, and now it is all gone - £20,000 worth at the lowest calculation. Of course, I needn't mention that we wouldn't on any account accept compensation if it were levied on the County. As far as we are concerned we can "carry on" for the present, but there are other unfortunate families who are absolutely destitute and homeless.

Mary Walsh and Aunt Nora are up in Moy all the time since. The military were up there all day yesterday searching the houses. Grandma would have been very much frightened only that Nora was there. Mary doesn't like living in the country "because there are no shops!" You should have heard her praying that morning when we were flying with her down the sandhills, "Little Baby Jesus, save Auntie Mary and Auntie Mary's house, save our country and save my teddy-bear. You'll save them all, Little Baby Jesus, because you love little children and you'll always do what they ask you," etc. She is heartbroken after all her toys, her Irish Colleen Doll, her dolls, pram etc., and cannot understand why little Baby Jesus didn't save them when she asked Him.

Poor Dan Lehan is doing very well in the Workhouse, but cannot be said to be out of danger for nine days. He made his will yesterday leaving most of his property to his favourite son, Pake. Isn't it awfully sad? Mr. Halpin has taken the two children away. When little Danny was flying with his life that morning he saw Glenville House in flames and I believe kept saying, "Poor little Mary Walsh will be burned I'm afraid." He and Mary were great friends

and used to have little carts at the corner when nobody was looking. I believe when the "Black and Tans" broke into Susan Flanagan's, she went on her knees to them and begged of them in the honour of God not to burn the house as she had an invalid sister there whom she couldn't remove. — They said they didn't care if she had five invalid sisters there and immediately proceeded with the burning. She had to run upstairs, drag Bridgie out of bed, carry her on her back downstairs and run with her to the end of the yard and leave her there to escape as best she could. Bridgie is in the Workhouse now and Susan is homeless and destitute. Poor Susan! she intended going to America last Spring but then she decided to make a big effort to make a living in Ireland. I believe before they burned Micko Tougahan's they started to burn the Post Office, but the officer came running up the street shouting, "D— you! put out that fire at once. Can't you see that is the Post Office." I haven't time to write any more now."

ONE OF THE "ASSASSINS."

"They, (the English police in Ireland), found the men who were undoubtedly the assassins, and they shot them."
Mr. Lloyd George, British Prime Minister at Carnarvon, October 9th 1920.

The following is the signed statement of Joseph Connole of Ennistymon, Co. Clare, brother of Thomas Connole who, with three other innocent men, was murdered by English troops on September 22nd:—

"On the night of Wednesday, 22nd September, hell was let loose in Ennistymon. The deadly work began at 9 o'clock when the Town Hall was set on fire. Shortly after, about 10 o'clock, a party of some two dozen British soldiers with an officer arrived at the house of Tom Connole on the outskirts of the town. Tom Connole was reading the paper, his wife was rocking the cradle in which was a child of about four months. Another child of about two years was in bed. There was a knock, and Tom Connole opened the door. He was asked whether he was Tom Connole and having answered in the affirmative, was told to "come along" that he was wanted. His wife asked them to allow him to bring his coat, but the officer roughly said "No." Fearing by their demeanour that they meant no good, she got on her knees and begged the officer and soldiers in turn to do no harm to her husband who was as innocent as the child in the cradle. They threatened to put the bayonet through her if she didn't leave the house immediately, which she did carrying her baby in her arms. She asked to be allowed to return to the cottage for a shawl to cover her half-naked child who had just got out of bed, but this also was roughly refused and she was driven at the bayonet's point along a bareen to a neighbour's house where she got shelter for the night. This house was about 50 or 60 yards away. Immediately she saw her cottage on fire and heard two shots. These two shots sent Tom Connole to Eternity.

All that night Ennistymon was in agony — houses in flames; bullet-swept streets; men, women and children fleeing in terror. And all that night the wife of Tom Connole prayed and sighed and wept and hoped that her husband was alive. Yes! notwithstanding these two shots and the sight of her cottage in flames, she still hoped and believed that her husband was safe, for how could they do anything to him, she argued, who never harmed anybody? Next morning brought the sad truth. Somebody who ventured out early noticed blood and a piece of a skull on the footpath about twenty yards from Connole's house. Later his charred remains were unearthed from the debris of his burned cottage. Evidently they had thrown him, dead or dying, and had left the flames to complete their hellish work. These are the unvarnished facts which can be attested on oath.

Tom Connole made his living as an Insurance Agent. He belonged to none of the political associations labelled "dangerous." He was interested in fishing and that was his hobby. Every man, woman and child in the district knew him to be a quiet, gentle inoffensive man who wouldn't say an unkind word of, much less do any injury to, anyone. But he was Secretary of the Ennistymon branch of the Irish Transport & General Workers' Union, and therein, presumably, lay his crime. For that crime he was singled out for death. These were no drunken soldiers who broke loose from barracks, but disciplined men who knew what they were about, and, acting under the orders of their British officer, did it only too effectually. Tom Connole, with the other victim, young Linnane, was buried without even a pretence of a military enquiry."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S "COWARDLY MURDERS."

A DETAILED LIST OF CASUALTIES IN ATTACKS ON POLICE PATROLS.

The following is a list of the English police patrols attacked in Ireland up to July 31st 1920. After two years of unparalleled aggression by these police the first attack was delivered against them in January 1919. The main object of the series of attacks on police patrols which began in that month was the procurement of the police arms by the attackers. In Ireland the English police are armed with bayonets, rifles, bombs and revolvers. All the patrols mentioned in this list were armed patrols. All know themselves to be in a hostile country and to be liable to attack.

"Traacherous and cowardly murders" is the official British description for its police casualties in these conflicts. The facts do not support this description. In the nineteen months under review, sixty-nine English military and police patrols fully armed were attacked openly by bodies of armed men. The casualties suffered by the police and military in these attacks were:-

Police killed	...	37	Military killed	...	6	Total	...	43
Police wounded	...	60	Military wounded	...	22	Total	...	82

Total military and police casualties 125.

In addition, 72 police and military were captured in these attacks. They were disarmed and released uninjured.

The casualties suffered by the attackers in these attacks were:-

Attackers killed	...	15	Attackers wounded	...	102
------------------	-----	----	-------------------	-----	-----

Total attackers casualties 117.

Two attackers were captured and were subsequently sentenced to penal servitude. In addition, five hundred Irish men and women were wounded and thirty-six men and women were murdered by English military and police up to July 31st.

In view of these facts, Mr. Lloyd George's description of the shooting of police in Ireland needs revision:-

"A harmless-looking civilian passes a policeman in the street. There is nothing to indicate that he has any murderous weapon upon him. There is nothing to arouse any suspicion in the mind of the policeman that he has any murderous intent. He passes that policeman and when he has done so he pulls out a revolver and shoots the policeman in the back."

OCCURRED.

D E T A I L S.

1919.

Jan. 21st

Fully armed police escorting a convoy of explosives attacked at Soloheadbeg, Co. Tipperary. Constables McDonnell & O'Connell killed.

April 6th

Effort made to rescue Robert Byrne from custody of fully armed police at Limerick Workhouse hospital. Police opened fire. Const. O'Brien killed; one policeman wounded; one civilian killed one wounded.

April 28th

Unarmed civilians attempt to disarm two police at Aughraclyffe Co. Longford. Two civilians wounded. No police casualties.

May 15th

Prisoner rescued from strong, armed police escort at Knocklong Ely. Station, Co. Limerick. Police open fire. Attackers reply. Sgt. Wallace & Const. Enright killed. Four attackers wounded.

June 5th

Conflict between police and armed men in Dawson St. Dublin. Four police slightly wounded. Two civilians wounded.

June 14th

Police attack & shoot two unarmed men at Ardatnoodle, Queen's Co.

July 6th

Police patrol attacked at Kilmora, Co. Clare. Police refused to halt and opened fire. Two police wounded and disarmed.

July 14th

Police baton-charge crowd at Mullingar, Co. Westmeath. Shots fired from crowd. Two police wounded; six civilians wounded.

COUNTED.

DETAILS.

1919.

Aug. 5th

Police patrol at Illawabawn, Co. Clare attacked. Sergt. Riordan and Constable Murphy killed.

Sept. 2nd

Police patrol at Ioraha, Co. Tipperary attacked. Sergt. Brady killed. Two constables wounded.

Sept. 7th

Military patrol attacked at Kormoy, Co. Cork. One soldier killed; three wounded.

Sept. 20th

Police patrol at Berrings Co. Cork, attacked. Two police wounded.

Dec. 13th

Police patrol attacked at Dungle, Co. Donegal. Two police wounded; one attacker wounded.

1920.

Jan. 3rd

Police patrol attacked in North Clare. One policeman wounded; one attacker wounded.

Jan. 18th

Two police captured at Drombane, Co. Tipperary. Disarmed and released.

Jan. 19th

Police patrol attacked at Cooraclare, Co. Clare. No police casualties; one attacker killed; one wounded.

Jan. 31st

Three police captured at Mullingar, Co. Westmeath. Disarmed & released. One policeman captured at Holycross, Co. Tipperary. Disarmed & released.

Feb. 20th

Three police captured at Aghorn, Co. Cork; disarmed and released. One policeman wounded at Limerick City.

Feb. 24th

Police call on armed men in Dublin streets to halt. Men open fire. One constable killed; one wounded. Two of armed men wounded.

March 2nd

Police patrol attacked at Inagh, Co. Clare. No police casualties. One attacker killed; one wounded.

March 4th

Military patrol attacked and captured at Rushbrooke, Co. Cork. Private Newman attempted to escape. Was fired on and fatally wounded. Four others disarmed and released uninjured.

March 5th

District Inspector of R.I.C. captured and disarmed at Newport, Co. Tipperary

March 11th

Two police held up at Dovea, Co. Tipperary. One resisted and was wounded. One disarmed and released uninjured.

March 16th

Const. Heame called on to surrender at Tipperary Town. Heame opened fire and wounded one of the attackers. Was then fatally wounded.

March 18th

Police patrol attacked at Rathkeale, Co. Limerick. Sergt. Heazer killed. One policeman wounded.

March 26th

Police patrol attacked at Toomevara, Co. Tipperary. Constables Rock and Healy killed.

March 29th

Police patrol attacked at Skibbereen, Co. Cork. Four civilians wounded. No police casualties.

April 4th

Police patrol attacked at Kildimo, Co. Limerick. One policeman wounded; one captured, disarmed and released uninjured.

April 9th

Police patrol attacked at Ennis, Co. Clare. Two policemen wounded.

April 13th

Three police captured at Stradbally, Co. Kerry. Disarmed and released uninjured.

April 15th

Sergt. and Const. slightly wounded at Ballyhaunis. Called on to halt; opened fire. Attackers replied. Police disarmed and released. One attacker wounded.

April 17th

Police patrol attacked at Newport, Co. Tipperary. Consta. McCarthy & Finn killed. One constable wounded. Two attackers wounded.

April 18th

Police patrol attacked at Aghamore, Co. Mayo. Two police slightly wounded; disarmed and released.

April 25th

Police patrol attacked at Limerick City. Three attackers wounded. No police casualties.

April 26th

Police & military attacked in Derry City. Three police & two soldiers slightly wounded. Twenty-five civilians wounded.

April 30th

Police patrol attacked at Kilmahill, Co. Clare. Sergt. Carroll killed. One constable wounded; one attacker killed. Sixteen civilians wounded by bomb thrown by police.

May 4th

Police patrol attacked at Upton, Co. Cork. Called on to surrender. Refused. Sergt. Green and Constable McGoldrick killed. Constable Power captured, disarmed and released.

May 6th

Police and military patrol stoned in Limerick City. Patrol bayonet charge. Three civilians wounded.

May 11th

Three police captured at Annascaul, Co. Kerry. One attempted escape and was wounded. All disarmed and released.

May 14th

Police patrol attacked at Galebridge, Co. Kerry. Sergt. F.J. McKenna killed. Two constables wounded, one seriously. Disarmed and released.

May 16th

Lieut. and two privates of the Royal Garrison Artillery captured at Lisburn. Disarmed and released.

May 18th

Police patrol attacked at Tomplotouhy, Co. Tipperary. One policeman wounded.

May 20th

Police patrol attacked at Clonoulty, Co. Tipperary. Sergt. McDermott killed. Const. Hayes captured, disarmed and released uninjured.

DETAILS.

- 10th Police patrol attacked at Timoleague, Co. Cork. Sergt. Flynn, Consta. Dunne and Brick killed; Constable Grimdale wounded.
- 11th Police patrol attacked at Abboyfeale, Co. Limerick. One policeman wounded.
- 12th Evacuated police barracks attacked and set on fire by armed men at Carlow. Two of the armed men burned to death.
- 15th Detective Sergt. Moreney killed during street fighting in Derry, D.I. McDonagh wounded. One civilian killed; two civilians wounded.
- 19th Police patrol attacked in Limerick City. Sergt. K. Dunphy killed & Sergt. P. Harty mortally wounded. (One civilian killed & four wounded by police reprisal.)
- 5th Police patrol attacked at Cullyhanna, Co. Armagh. Sergt. Holland killed & Const. Rosedale wounded. One attacker killed; one wounded.
- 6th Police patrol attacked at Ferryarrig, Co. Wexford. One policeman slightly wounded. Attempt to disarm military officer at Drombane, Co. Tipperary. Officer slightly wounded; two attackers wounded.
- 7th Military patrol attacked at Cahir, Co. Tipperary. No military casualties. One civilian wounded and captured.
- 10th Military patrol attacked at Holycross, Co. Limerick. One soldier wounded. One attacker wounded.
- 20th Military patrol attacked at Castleisland, Co. Kerry. One soldier wounded. Six captured, disarmed and released.
- 21st Three attackers killed and six wounded in effort to destroy Courthouse at Dromcollogher, Co. Limerick.
- 22nd Police patrol attacked at Bantry, Co. Cork. Const. Brett killed. Two policemen wounded; two attackers wounded.
- 26th Police patrol attacked at Ardahan, Co. Kerry. One policeman wounded.
- 2nd Police patrol attacked at Dualla, Co. Tipperary. Sergt. Tobin killed. One policeman wounded. Two police captured, disarmed & released uninjured.
- 10th Police patrol attacked at Rathcuff, Co. Cork. One policeman slightly wounded. One captured. Both disarmed and released.
- Police patrol attacked at Dungle, Co. Donegal. One policeman wounded; one captured. Both disarmed and released.
- 13th Police patrol attacked at Foynes, Co. Limerick. Constable Fahy fatally wounded. Five police captured, disarmed and released.
- Police patrol attacked at Dingle, Co. Kerry. Consta. Roche & Linahan killed. D.I. Fallon & a third constable captured, disarmed and released.
- 14th Police patrol attacked at Lanosborough, Co. Longford. Const. Clarke killed. Const. Macken captured, disarmed and released uninjured.
- 16th Two marines captured at Ring, Co. Cork. Disarmed and released.
- 16th Police patrol attacked at Glencar, Co. Kerry. Two police wounded. Two others captured, disarmed and released uninjured.
- 18th Divisional Commissioner Smyth shot dead in Cork. District Inspector slightly wounded. Forty civilians wounded and three killed in subsequent unprovoked attacks by police on pedestrians in Cork streets.
- 19th Police patrol attacked near Tuam, Co. Galway. Constables Burke & Carey killed. Two others captured, disarmed and released uninjured.
- 20th Military patrol attacked at Ballyvourney. Capt. Airey of Manchester Regt. killed; two soldiers seriously wounded; three slightly wounded.
- 21st Military patrol attack Republican police at Oldcastle, Co. Meath. James Cogan shot dead. Other Republican police then fire on military. Two soldiers wounded. Two Republican police wounded.
- Small body of unarmed men attempt to disarm two English officers at Emmistymon, Co. Clare. One of the unarmed men killed; one fatally wounded; two seriously wounded.
- Police patrol attacked at Bellina, Co. Mayo. Sergt. Armstrong killed. One policeman wounded.
- Police patrol attacked at Belturbat, Co. Cavan. One policeman slightly wounded; one attacker wounded and captured.
- 24th Police patrol attacked at Limerick City. Const. Oakley killed; two policemen slightly wounded. One civilian wounded.
- One soldier captured at Berahaven, Co. Cork. Disarmed and released.
- 26th Police patrol attacked at Riverstown, Co. Sligo. One policeman slightly wounded.
- 27th Police patrol attacked at Killybegs, Co. Donegal. Sergt. slightly wounded. Four policemen captured, disarmed and released uninjured.
- 26th Police patrol attacked at Lixnaw, Co. Kerry. Four police wounded; two slightly. Two others captured. All disarmed and released.
- 26th Soldier captured at Collinstown, Co. Dublin. Disarmed and released.
- 29th Military patrols captured at Dublin. Three wounded by other military patrols' fire. Eleven captured, disarmed and released.
- Military patrol attacked at Bruree, Co. Limerick. One soldier wounded. Two attackers wounded. (Military 3 hours later murdered a boy of ten years and a half witted man as a reprisal.) Military patrol attacked at Oola, Co. Limerick. Two soldiers killed; three wounded. Three civilians wounded one fatally.

HOW SEVENTY-EIGHT POLICE WERE KILLED IN IRELAND."FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY ONE" MILITARY AND POLICE CAPTURED BY "REAL MURDER GANG" -- AND RELEASED.

The following are the details of the attacks on fully armed English police and military patrols which took place in Ireland from July 31st to October 9th.

On October 9th, Mr. Lloyd George speaking at Carnarvon represented the policemen in Ireland as an inoffensive peace officer, and the Irish Republican Army as "a real murder gang." He stated that 109 unsuspecting policemen had been murdered in cold blood. Figures helping our readers to understand the accuracy of this representation are now to a certain degree available.

In the IRISH BULLETIN of September 30th 1920, (Vol. 3. No. 22) was given the number of English police and military who had been captured by the Republican Army in Ireland for the four months of May 1920 -- August 1920.

In the IRISH BULLETIN of October 6th (Vol. 3. No. 26) were given details of the attacks upon fortified police barracks in Ireland and the casualties suffered by the police and the attackers.

In the IRISH BULLETIN of October 13th (Vol. 3. No. 31) were given a full list of attacks on patrols, captures of police and military and other conflicts which occurred in Ireland from January 1919 to July 31st 1920, the casualties on both sides being given.

In the following pages will be found a full list of these attacks on patrols, counter-attacks, captures and conflicts from August 1st 1920 to October 9th 1920.

From these detailed lists it will be seen that the majority of police who have been killed in Ireland have been killed in fair conflicts between a highly trained and specially armed military force and Irish citizens less well armed. The casualties in all such conflicts in Ireland since they began in January 1919 have been:-

Attacks on Barracks.

Police Killed	.....	8	Police Wounded	.....	33
Attackers killed	.....	7	Attackers Wounded	.....	47

Attacks on Patrols and other conflicts.

Police killed	.....	70	Police wounded	.....	93
Military killed	.....	11	Military wounded	.....	59
Attackers killed	.....	34	Attackers wounded	.....	160

Ninety-nine police and military were captured in barracks attacked.

Ninety-two police and military were captured in conflicts with police and military patrols.

Two hundred and fifty police and military were captured in other ways.

Not one of these FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE police and military were harmed by Mr. Lloyd George's "real murder gang."

On the other hand, military and police in these conflicts captured sixty-three alleged attackers. All have been sent to prison as criminals.

None of the attackers mentioned as killed in these lists is counted among the seventy-eight murders committed by English military and police in Ireland from January 1919 to date.

The following are the details referred to:-
(The number given of casualties among the attackers is necessarily incomplete).

OCCURRED.

1920.

July 29th

omitted from
yesterday's list

Aug. 1st

Aug. 2nd

Aug. 3rd

Aug. 5th

Aug. 6th

Aug. 7th

Aug. 9th

Aug. 12th

Aug. 11th

Aug. 9th

Aug. 14th

Aug. 16th

Aug. 16th

Aug. 18th

Aug. 19th

Aug. 19th

Aug. 21st

Aug. 22nd

Aug. 24th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 26th

Aug. 27th

Aug. 29th

Aug. 29th

Aug. 30th

DETAILS.

Military and police patrol attacked at Bruree, Co. Limerick. One soldier wounded. Six attackers wounded. (Two innocent civilians murdered by military as reprisal.)

Military patrol surprise armed men holding up despatch rider near Cork City. Fire opened on both sides. Six soldiers wounded; five attackers wounded.

Military motor patrol attacked at Lisacsoy, Co. Clare. Eight soldiers slightly wounded.

Military patrol attacked at Clarenorris, Co. Mayo. One attacker killed; two soldiers wounded.

Police patrol attacked at Rochfordbridge, Co. Westmeath. One constable wounded.

Military patrol attacked at Cork. No military casualties. One attacker wounded.

Military patrol attacked at Rosogreen, Co. Tipperary. Officer and soldier wounded. Four attackers wounded.

Police patrol attacked at Dunfanaghy, Co. Donegal. One constable wounded.

Police patrol attacked at Kildorrery, Co. Cork. Constable Watkins fatally wounded. Five other police slightly wounded, captured, disarmed and released.

Police patrol attacked at Aghadrunkteen, Co. Monaghan. One policeman wounded; two captured, disarmed & released. Three attackers wounded.

Police patrol attacked at Milrush, Co. Clare. No police casualties. One attacker wounded.

Soldier captured at Listowel, Co. Kerry, disarmed and released.

Soldier captured at Glenmore, King's Co. disarmed and released.

Military picquet attacked at Banleer, Co. Cork. One soldier, Pte. Nunn killed; one wounded. Four attackers killed; three wounded.

Police patrol attacked at Ardara, Co. Donegal. Two police wounded. Two soldiers captured at Forbane, King's Co., disarmed and released.

Military patrol attacked at Ballymackeery, Co. Cork. Lieut. Sherman killed; four soldiers wounded. Six others captured, disarmed and released. Seven attackers wounded.

Military patrol attacked at Annascoil, Co. Kerry. One soldier seriously wounded; one slightly wounded; thirteen captured, disarmed and released. No attackers casualties.

Military patrol attacked at Banorana, Co. Donegal. Eight captured, disarmed and released. No casualties.

Two soldiers captured, disarmed and released at Wexford.

Police patrol attacked at Oranmore, Co. Galway. Const. Foley killed. Two police wounded.

Police patrol attacked near Naas, Co. Kildare. Const. Haverly killed. Sergt. O'Reilly fatally wounded. Two constables captured, disarmed and released.

Police patrol attacked at Dundalk, Co. Louth. Const. Brennan killed. Two constables wounded.

Police patrol attacked at Lissard, Co. Cork. Two police slightly wounded. Three attackers wounded.

Police patrol attacked at Bantry, Co. Cork. Const. Haugh killed.

Police patrol attacked at Glengariff, Co. Cork. Const. McManera killed. One constable wounded.

Military picquet attacked at Cove, Co. Cork. Sergeant wounded. Nine captured, disarmed and released.

Police barracks attacked at Drumquin, Co. Tyrone. Const. Monelly fatally wounded. One Sergt. wounded. Two other police captured, disarmed and released. Two attackers killed.

Police patrol attacked at Knockoroghery, Co. Roscommon. Const. Wm. Potter killed.

Ten marines captured at Enniscrone, Co. Sligo. Disarmed & released.

Military patrol attacked at Cahirmore, Co. Cork. One soldier killed; lieutenant and other soldier wounded.

Police patrol attacked at Graigue, Co. Longford. Const. Allen killed. Three others wounded.

Armed men preparing to attack military patrol surprised by troops at Brinney, Co. Cork. Two attackers killed; three wounded; one captured. No military casualties.

One officer and two soldiers attacked at Fermoy. One attacker fatally wounded.

Attackers surprised burning fortified Coast Station at Belmillet, Co. Mayo. One attacker wounded. Four captured.

DETAILS.

- Sept. 31st
 Oct. 1st
 Oct. 1st
 Oct. 4th
 Oct. 6th
 Oct. 7th
 Oct. 8th
 Oct. 9th
 Oct. 11th
 Oct. 12th
 Oct. 12th
 Oct. 13th
 Oct. 14th
 Oct. 15th
 Oct. 10th
 Oct. 19th
 Oct. 20th
 Oct. 21st
 Oct. 22nd
 Oct. 24th
 Oct. 25th
 Oct. 28th
 Oct. 29th
 Oct. 29th
 Oct. 30th
 Oct. 29th
 Oct. 2nd
 Oct. 3rd
 Oct. 4th
- Police patrol attacked at Tobercurry, Co. Sligo. Two police slightly wounded.
 Police patrol attacked at French Park, Co. Roscommon. Const. Murphy killed. Const. McCarthy fatally wounded. Three other constables captured, disarmed and released. One attacker killed.
 Military patrol attacked at Carrignaveen, Co. Cork. One soldier wounded.
 Police patrol ordered to halt at Ballindine, Co. Mayo. Opened fire. Two attackers wounded. No police casualties.
 Police patrol attacked at Clonagh, Co. Limerick. One constable slightly wounded. One attacker captured.
 Two police captured at Bofola, Co. May. Disarmed and released.
 Military & police patrol attacked at Ballina, Co. Mayo. One officer wounded.
 Police patrol attacked at Tullow, Co. Carlow. Constables Delany and Cranghan killed. One constable wounded.
 Const. Cronin having opened fire on civilians & shot one dead was killed at Galway. (Police as reprisal murdered James Quirke & sacked the City.)
 Three constables captured at Burtonport, Co. Donegal, disarmed & released. One sergeant captured at Dunragan, Co. Donegal, disarmed and released.
 District Inspector captured at Tralee, Co. Kerry; disarmed and released.
 Police patrol attacked near Nenagh, Co. Tipperary. One constable slightly wounded.
 Two police captured at Wexford. Searched and released.
 Two military despatch riders captured at Ballymurray, Co. Roscommon; disarmed and released.
 Attackers setting fire to vacated police barracks surprised by troops at Ballinlough, Co. Roscommon. Three shot dead; four wounded. No military casualties.
 Military patrol attacked at Knock, Co. Clare. One attacker wounded. No military casualties.
 Police Sergt. captured at Mallow, Co. Cork; disarmed and released.
 Police patrol attacked at Abbeyfeale, Co. Limerick. Const. John O'Mahony shot dead. Two constables slightly wounded, disarmed and released.
 Section of Republican Army surprised at drill in Dublin mountains. One shot dead. Forty-two captured and subsequently sentenced to 9 months' imprisonment each with hard labour.
 Police patrol attacked at Abbeyfeale, Co. Limerick. Const. O'Donoghue fatally wounded. (Police as reprisal murder two innocent young men.)
 D.I. Burke shot dead at Balbriggan in a scuffle with Republican Police after he had refused to leave a public house in which he was brawling. Sergt. Burke, his brother, was wounded. (As a reprisal police murdered and mutilated two innocent men and sacked the town.)
 Military and police patrol attacked at Rineen, Co. Clare. Six constables killed, named, Hodnett, Harmon, Kelly, Maguire, Hynes & Harte. (As a reprisal four innocent men were murdered and three towns were sacked and burned. Crops over a wide area were also burned.)
 Major Gen. Strickland and escort attacked at Cork. No military casualties. One attacker wounded.
 Police patrol attacked at Belfast. Const. Leonard killed. (Three innocent men murdered by police as a reprisal.)
 Police patrol attacked at Broadford, Co. Clare. Const. Brogan killed. Three constables captured, disarmed and released.
 Arva police barracks attacked & taken. Ten police taken prisoner; disarmed and released.
 Military patrol attacked at Belfast. Two attackers killed. Six wounded. No military casualties.
 Police sergt. captured, disarmed & released at Cloughjordan, Co. Tipperary.
 Military barracks at Mallow, Co. Cork attacked & captured. Sergt. Gibbs killed. Twelve soldiers captured, disarmed and released.
 Police patrol attacked at Killoshahan, Co. Tipperary. Consts. Flood and Noonan killed; one constable wounded; one captured, disarmed & released.
 Military and police patrol attacked at Dundrum, Co. Tipperary. Lieut. and one soldier wounded.
 Police patrol attacked at Chaffpool, Co. Sligo. District Inspector Brady killed. Two police wounded.
 Police patrol attacked at O'Brien's Bridge, Co. Clare. Constables Downey and O'Keefe killed.
 Frenchpark police barracks, Co. Roscommon attacked. Not captured. No police casualties. Three attackers wounded.
 Military plouquet of ten men fired on by two men in Dublin. One soldier wounded.
 Military patrol attacked at Derry. No military casualties. One attacker killed.

OCCURRED.

DETAILS.

1920.	
Oct. 4th	Attackers preparing to hold up military patrol at Cork surprised by troops. One killed; three wounded; six captured. No military casualties.
Oct. 5th	Schull police barracks, Co. Cork, attacked and captured. Six policemen captured, disarmed and released.
Oct. 7th	Police patrol attacked at Tulla, Co. Clare. Const. Shanley killed; Sergt. Doherty fatally wounded. One constable wounded.
Oct. 7th	Police patrol attacked at Dungagmore, Co. Tyrone. One constable wounded. One attacker wounded.
Oct. 8th	Military patrol attacked at Cork. One soldier killed; three wounded.

(We prefer to put no heading to that which is published in the following pages. It is the simple statement of a man whose integrity and truthfulness down to the smallest detail are above question. It is necessary, however, that a few facts be given by way of introduction.)

On July 27th 1920, Brigadier General C.H. Tindall Lucas, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commander of the 16th Infantry Brigade of the English Army of Occupation in Ireland, escaped from the Republican Internment Camp in which he had been held for four and a half weeks. During his imprisonment he was treated with kindness and with the full consideration due to his rank.

On the same day - July 27th 1920 - Commandant Thomas Hales and Quartermaster Patrick Harte of the Irish Republican Army were arrested at Laragh, Co. Cork by English Military.

In the month of July 1920, one hundred and twenty-five English police and military were captured by the Irish Republican Army. They were disarmed and released without injury or molestation.

From January 1919 to July 1920, two hundred and sixty-seven English police and military were captured by the Irish Republican Army. Each was disarmed and released without injury or molestation.

The treatment given to Commandant Hales and Quartermaster Harte has been given also to others of rank in the Republican Army who have fallen into the hands of the English Army of Occupation in Ireland.

The following is the statement of Commandant Thomas Hales:-

" Thomas Hales,
Knocknacurra,
Bandon, Co. Cork.

STATEMENT.

1. On the 27th July 1920, at about 5 p.m., I was standing outside a farmhouse at Laragh about $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Bandon-- Mr. Hurley is the proprietor of the house. Some police and soldiers came and surrounded the house and took me and Harte.
2. I was brought inside the house and there saw Captain Kelly with other military officers. I had no coat on at the time. They then took me into an outhouse and took all my other clothes off me and searched them for documents. They found some documents on me, and on searching my coat which was hanging up, they spilt out of it some cartridges. I had no cartridges in my possession and I am of the opinion that these were placed there by the military.
3. Captain Kelly and Lieutenant Keogh took all my clothes off me. Lieut. Keogh said, "You have documents with regard to the boycott of the R.I.C."
4. When I was undressed they strapped my hands behind my back with leather straps, and put them round my neck and mouth. Harte was also strapped in a similar position. I was not in a position to defend myself and Lieut. Keogh hit me several times in the face and on the body.
5. Kelly said: "You have some documents from the Adjutant General per Michael Collins." (He apparently assumed that M.C. stood for Michael Collins). They dressed me again, tied my hands behind my back with leather straps, and also dressed Harte.
6. Kelly said: "You will be shot." They put straps round my legs as well as round Harte's legs. They made me stand up; they made Harte stand behind

me. They discovered a slab of gun-cotton in the farm. I do not know whether it was brought in by the military or not. They placed the gun-cotton on Harte's back, strapped it there, and Kelly said: "Be prepared for a shock." They looked round for a detonator, but could not find one. They then took the gun-cotton off Harte's back, and while my hands were strapped behind my back, and Harte's hands were also strapped behind his back, Lieut. Keogh hit me and Harte in the face several times. He hit me very hard and he had in his hand, I believe, the butt end of a revolver.

7. They then tied my right leg to Harte's left leg and marched us off to a lorry about 200 yards away. I was prodded by a bayonet, and I was hit in the nose by the butt end of a gun. I was very weak and it was very difficult to walk in a three-legged fashion.

8. There were two girls in the farm who witnessed some of what took place -- namely, Miss. Hurley and Miss. Jordan. I am not certain if they were in the outhouse when I was stripped, but if they were not in the outhouse they were certainly outside. There were other people present who could also verify what took place. One of the boys of the farm was arrested at the same time, but the military let him go.

9. On reaching the lorry they were not able to throw us both in together, so they separated Harte from me and they threw us into the lorry. I was nearly blind as blood was running down my face from the injuries I had received. We were taken to Bandon into the Military Barracks yard, and were lined up to be shot. The soldiers were howling for our death and were anxious to shoot us. We had our backs to the wall, and Harte was on my left hand side. Keogh said:- "Do you want to be blindfolded?" We said, "No." I asked to see a chaplain. Keogh said:- "Damn it, why do you want to see a chaplain?" I said, "All right, go ahead."

10. We were still tied with our hands behind our backs, and the soldiers hit us with their fists. My sight was getting very dim owing to the blood that I was losing and I felt very weak.

11. Kelly paced out 12 to 15 paces from me, and then put 5 or 6 men with rifles at the end of the 15 paces. Harte was then very weak and could hardly see. He stuck a flag into Harte's hand and made him hold his hand up. I recognised that the flag Harte was holding up was the Union Jack, but Harte himself was too far gone to recognise it. A man came with a camera and took a snapshot. Kelly then said: "We must get some information first before we shoot them."

12. We were then taken across the Barracks Yard into a room in the Barracks. The soldiers were furious at not being allowed to shoot us, and they punched us and pummelled us the whole way across the yard.

13. They locked us into a room. It was getting dark by this time. About midnight I was led out by the guard and taken to an upper room. There were, I believe, six officers in this room including:-

- (a) Captain Kelly of the enemy Military Intelligence Department, stationed at Cork City;
- (b) Lt. Keogh of the Hants Regt.;
- (c) Lt. Richardson in charge of the wireless at Bandon;
- (d) Lt. Green believed to be of the Hants. Regt.

They were sitting down as if they were going to try me. There were no soldiers only officers in the room.

14. Kelly opened the proceedings by saying: "We are going to try you." My hands were still tied behind my back, and the strap was fastened round my neck and face.

15. Kelly took up a book which he said was a Bible and opened it and placed it in my hands behind my back. He told me to repeat the oath which he was going to say. I said: "For what purpose?" He said: "We want your name and for you to answer other questions on oath. If you do not you will be handed over to the R.I.C. and they will quickly identify you and deal with you." (I, of course, was well known to Captain Kelly. He had seen me many times before, and of course knew my correct name. I had previously

given a false name when I was arrested -- that was before I knew that Kelly was present.)

16. I said: "I have no objection to giving you my name." - They let my pants and trousers round my feet -- my hands being still behind my back.

17. "Now," said Kelly, "repeat the following words after me." He then started saying some form of oath and included in it the name of the Blessed Virgin. I did not repeat the name of the Blessed Virgin and two of the officers took their canes and beat me on my bare legs for about five minutes. I was powerless to do anything.

18. Kelly then asked my name. I said "Tom Hales." He said: "You are Commander of a Brigade." I said I was one time. He asked me who was the man next in command to me. I said I refused to tell him. I said: "You are foreigners to me, but I appeal to you, if you are gentlemen, to go ahead and get on with the shooting part of it. I am quite ready."

19. Kelly then told one of the officers to go out and get the pliers. He then said: "You are an anarchist and a murderer. You have organised all the murder and attacks on barracks in this part of the country." He said: "Where were you on Sunday? Were you at Mass and at what Mass?" I said I was at Mass at Rossmore." He then asked me was I not responsible for raising the Training Camp at Glandore last year. I refused to answer. The two officers then gave me about forty cuts each on my bare legs. Kelly then said: "Will you refuse to tell me was Professor Gerald O'Sullivan Commander of the Camp?" I told him I did not know such a man. He said: "You are a damned liar." The two officers then gave me vicious blows on the legs, and the blood was flowing down my legs from several wounds in them. Dr. Shannon, civilian doctor of Cork Prison, saw the scars that were on my legs). The scars were visible for three weeks after this night's event.

20. Kelly said: "There was one of your dispatches intercepted connected with the Camp and signed by you. Be sure we know more about you than you think."

21. Then he said: "Where did you sleep last Sunday night?" I said: "I was at home." "That is a damned lie," said Kelly. I said, "I generally sleep at home. I hardly ever sleep in anybody else's house. The hay-shed is good enough for me."

22. Kelly said: "You organised and were in the attack on Farnivane Police Barracks." I said: "You may have been told that."

23. He asked me what rank did John Buckley of Bandon hold in the I.R.V. I said: "He is a builder and a good Sinn Feiner at that."

24. I was again viciously whipped for that statement.

25. He said: "What position does your brother John hold and where is he staying?" I said: "I refuse to give you any information about him." He then turned to the officer whom he had sent for the pliers and he started bending and twisting and pinching my fingers at the back. He gripped them at the back, placing one portion of the pinchers against one side of my nail and the other portion of the pinchers against the other. He brought the blood to the tops of several of my fingers and for some time afterwards my fingers were black on the tops owing to congealed blood there.

26. I was feeling extremely weak, almost fainting, and the blood was dripping down my legs. I was asked several questions about other individuals and about military matters, but I refused to give any information.

27. Kelly also put the pinchers on my thighs, but my senses were becoming quite numb.

28. After that, and finding that I would answer no questions he told me I would be shot at dawn. He said: "You are a Commander of a Brigade and know all about these murders. If you do not know you should know or you can have no control over your men." I said, "If that is so that I have no control over my men there are other people besides me that have no control over their men."

29. Keogh then untied by hands and told me to pull up my trousers. I did so and my trousers were coming with blood. Kelly said: "The court is

closed for the finding." He said, "Stand up," as my knees were somewhat bending, "and we will see what a Tommy can do to you." Keogh then landed me a terrific punch in the face. I said I would not defend myself, I would not give them an excuse to say I had hit them. Keogh hit me several times in various parts of the body, but especially in the face, and he broke the four front teeth in my upper jaw. He then knocked me down on the ground. I was absolutely exhausted and nearly fainted and my senses were beginning to go. He hit me on several occasions while I was on the ground. After a few minutes one of the officers said: "That's enough." I was then dragged up and led out of the room. My hands had not been retied since they had been undone in order to lift up my trousers. When I got outside my hands were tied up again and the straps fastened round my neck and face. Five or six soldiers hit me while I was going to the room where Harte was.

30. After I had been placed in this room, bleeding and exhausted, Harte was taken upstairs. He was treated in a very similar fashion, and it has, unfortunately, had a detrimental effect on his brain, and he is now practically mentally incapacitated.

31. In the morning, at daybreak the 28th July, the sergeant came in and loosened the straps that tied my arms. About half an hour afterwards Capt. Kelly came in with a squad of men and took me out of the room. He noticed the straps were not tight. He said, "Who the Hell loosened your straps?" He had them immediately tightened. I went into another room and had to kneel down; Harte also was brought in and told to kneel down, and we were left kneeling for about five minutes. We were then told to get up and were taken into the barrack yard. They put me against a wall. I said: "Will you let me see a chaplain?" "No" said Kelly, "I will not." I said to Kelly, "Your life will only be a short one, the same as mine." He immediately drew out an automatic pistol and placed it against my temple and said: "One question and on the answer of this question depends your life — give me the names of the six battalions." I said: "Even if I knew the names of the six battalions I would not tell you." Kelly said: "I'll give you another chance and if you don't tell me the battalion names I will shoot you dead." I said, "Go on, I won't tell you the names."

32. He then took down the revolver and walked over to where some of the officers were and said something to them. I heard him say: "We will take him off and we will give him some more torture." They threw me into a motor lorry. Harte was also thrown into the motor lorry and we were brought to the Military Hospital in Cork. I was attended to by the doctor in the Hospital and my treatment and Harte's treatment in the Hospital was satisfactory. We were given newspapers and were not in any way molested or struck, and our injuries were attended to.

33. We were placed though in a ward where there were twelve wounded policemen and they were all day and all night long talking at us and crying for our blood. This had a very detrimental effect upon Harte who, in consequence, is now in a very weak mental state.

34. On Tuesday, the 19th August, we were told by the Military Officer that we would be tried by Courtmartial sharp at 10 o'clock. On August 20th at a quarter to ten we were taken to the place where the Courtmartial was to take place. After waiting for half an hour the sergeant was told to take us back as the Courtmartial was postponed. At twelve o'clock we were taken again to the same place, and again, after waiting half-an-hour, the Courtmartial was postponed and we were taken back. At 2.30 we were taken again to the Courtmartial and the Courtmartial took place.

35. I refused to recognise the Court and I refused to cross-examine, but I stated that I had no ammunition on me.

36. The President asked me did I want to cross-examine Capt. Kelly. I said no.

37. We were sentenced to two years' hard labour."

(It will have been noticed in the above that Commandant Hales was charged by Capt. Kelly of the English Military Intelligence Staff with being an anarchist and a murderer. "You have organised all the murder and attacks on barracks

in his part of the country." Capt. Kelly said. Commandant Hales was charged before the regular Courtmartial with having in his possession army ammunition and explosives and a document dealing with the boycott of the English police. He was charged with no other offence. Quartermaster Harte was also charged with possession of arms and ammunition. He was charged with no other offence. On these charges Commandant Hales & Quartermaster Harte were each sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE IRISH PEOPLE'S "CRIME."After Two Years of Military Terrorism They Defend Themselves.

In order to understand the present situation in Ireland it is necessary to understand what happened in Ireland during the years 1917-1918-1919.

Mr. Lloyd George in his speech at Carnarvon on October 9th referred to the attacks on the English military police force in Ireland. He said:-

"The police endured this patiently, enduring it in a way which is the highest testimony to their discipline and their self-restraint, for two or three years."

That statement is false. There were no police killed in Ireland in the whole twelve months of 1917, (with the exception of Inspector Mills who was injured in Dublin while leading a baton charge, and who died later of his injuries.) There were no police killed in Ireland in the whole twelve months of 1918. During these two years the Irish people "patiently endured" attacks, assaults, terrorism and aggression by the English military police.

What the Irish People Endured in 1917.

In the year 1917 the English police force and the English Army of Occupation continually attacked a people who offered them no provocation, and who made none but a moral resistance to their aggression. After the insurrection of 1916 martial law had been proclaimed all over Ireland. Three thousand two hundred and twenty-six Irish men and women had been arrested. One thousand nine hundred and forty-nine had been deported — all but one hundred of them without trial. Twenty-one innocent men had been murdered in their houses or on the public street. Every public effort to state the National claims of Ireland had been suppressed with "force without stint." The year 1917 began and ended with this military terrorism still in being. No provocation was given for it. The military violence, which the English Government now pretends to have been the natural and unavoidable outcome of violence on the part of the Irish people, was visited on a people which remained persistently passive. In the twelve months of 1917 the acts of military aggression reported in the Irish press are shown in the following table. The totals do not represent the full achievements of this aggression. The Irish Press, then under a drastic censorship which constantly threatened them with suppression, failed to report hundreds of other similar instances. But as it stands, the table illustrates in some degree the universality of the military oppression of Ireland in 1917 — two years prior to the first display of physical resistance to English violence:-

Arrests for Political Offences:-	.....	349
Sentences for Political Offences:-	.....	269
Military and Police attacks on		
Gatherings of Unarmed Men,	.....	18
Women and Children:-	.....	36
Courtsmartial of Civilians:-	.....
Deportations of Prominent Irishmen	.....	24
without Charge or Trial:-	.....
Murders, and Deaths from Prison	.....	7
Treatment:-	.....

To this provocation was added that of the maltreatment in prison of hundreds of Irishmen who had been arrested and imprisoned on political charges. These men were classed and treated as criminals. Five died from the effects of their treatment and scores of others were passed out from prison in permanently shattered health. The Irish people still remained unresisting.

What the Irish People Endured in 1918.

In the year 1918 the aggression markedly increased. The censored Irish Press in that year reported the following provocative acts of the English military and police in Ireland:-

Armed Raids on Private Houses:-	.....	260
Arrests for Political Offences:-	.....	1,107
Sentences for Political Offences:-	.....	973
Suppressions of Peaceful Public Assemblies including Fairs and Markets:-	.....	32
Military & Police attacks on Gatherings of Unarmed Men, Women and Children:-	.....	61
Courtmartial of Civilians:-	.....	62
De ortations of Prominent Irishmen without Trial or Charge:-	.....	91
Suppressions of National Newspapers:-	.....	12
Murders:-	.....	6

The raids on private houses were made usually at night by large bodies of military and police. In many cases the house-holders were assaulted & much property damaged. In these raids arms, when found, were seized and the occupier was arrested and sentenced to a long period of imprisonment for possession of them. The military and police attacks upon gatherings of unarmed civilians — ninety-nine of which occurred in the two years 1917-18 — were among the most brutal of these aggressive acts. Mr. Austin Harrison, Editor of the "English Review" was eyewitness of one of those attacks in the streets of Dublin which he described in the issue of his review for Sept. 1917:-

"We go out at 10.30 p.m. to Westmoreland st., (in Dublin), where we find a mixed crowd awaiting the arrival of the Sinn Fein Candidate. The police are in force. The crowd, composed mostly of young girls and youths, sing songs and gradually dwindle. Then later there is a baton charge. For no special reason! A young man lies on the pavement senseless, surrounded by a knot of chattering people. A few paces off the police stand lined up. There the lad lies knocked out. An hour later the ambulance arrives and takes him to hospital. Method? The Cossack method... I have seen the Cossacks do that in Petrograd. There was no riot. There was no reason for any violence or excuse for it.... I never saw the Berlin police do that.... I talk to a soldier in the hotel. He laughs: 'Fine chaps the Dublin police' he says, 'Expect they were annoyed being kept up so late.' "

It was one of the less brutal attacks which Mr. Austin Harrison saw and described. The "Cork Constitution," the daily organ of the English Government in the South of Ireland, describes an attack upon unarmed civilians in Cork City which occurred the previous day, in its issue for Sept. 20th 1917:-

"By this time the police had dispensed with their bayonets, using the butt ends of their rifles instead.... Spreading out across the road they ran at a terrific pace, their bayonets glittering in the semi-darkness and striking terror. A woman caught in the melee screamed: sounds as of beating carpets came from the confused mass; there were groans and when the police retired a fainting woman was helped away, and a wretch who had been battered lay huddled on the ground.... There was no evidence of any intention to organise an attack on the police."

Eighteen of these assaults were committed in Ireland in 1917 and eight-one in 1918. Sometimes as many as fifty men, women and children "lay huddled on the ground" when the police retired. Still the Irish people remained unresisting.

These attacks on unarmed gatherings of civilians were part of a general policy of provocation having the sanction of the highest police officials in Ireland. The following is one of the many secret orders issued to the police during the year 1918. It will be noticed it is dated March 16th 1918, the eve of St. Patrick's Day:-

DISLOYAL BANDS.

Please note that when the R.I.C. are in sufficient force to tackle and disperse an unlawful assembly accompanied by a band or bands, they may have an opportunity of seizing and breaking up the band instruments on the spot. This should be done when possible, as such action is likely to have a salutary effect. At present it is not considered practicable or desirable to make raids on houses, etc., for the band instruments which have been improperly used.

(Signed) J.A. Byrne, Inspector General.

196940."

Murderers who were not Punished.

Twenty-one men had been murdered in 1916 under circumstances of savage brutality by English troops. An inquiry was demanded by the Dublin City Council. It was refused by the English Government which shielded the murderers and prevented by its censorship the exposure of the facts. Since that day police and military murderers have been protected and encouraged by the English Government:-

On June 25th 1917 a young man named Abraham Allen was passing through the streets of Cork City when he was met by a body of police who were retiring after a bayonet charge. The street in which Allen was, was quiet. He stepped into a doorway to allow the police to pass. The police as they came level with him suddenly closed in on him, held him against the door and bayoneted him to death. The Constable most concerned in this crime was Constable Prendergast. He was shortly afterwards promoted. A verdict was returned against the police by a legally constituted Coroners Court. It was ignored by the English Government in Ireland. The murdered man was unarmed and had given no provocation.

On July 14th 1917 Daniel Scanlan, a young man of Ballybunion, Co. Kerry, was murdered by Constable Lyons, who shot him dead in the public street. The Coroners Court returned a verdict of wilful murder against Constable Lyons. The verdict was ignored by the English Government and Constable Lyons was shortly afterwards promoted. The murdered man was unarmed and had given no provocation.

On March 24th 1918, Thomas Russell, and Irish Language teacher was murdered by English troops at Carrigaholt, Co. Clare. Russell was conducting an Irish class in the local school-house when the troops raided the house, wounded several of the students and bayoneted Thomas Russell to death. The Coroners Court returned a verdict against the military. The verdict was ignored by the English Government and the murderers went unpunished. The murdered man was unarmed and had given no provocation.

On June 4th 1918, Patrick Duffy was shot and when wounded was bayoneted to death by English troops at Castleblayney, Co. Monaghan. The Coroners Court returned a verdict against the military. The verdict was ignored by the English Government and the murderers went unpunished. The murdered man was unarmed and had given no provocation.

None of these murderers was ever punished by the English Government. Still the Irish people were unresisting.

English Statesmen Taken at their Word.

The National energies were devoted to the constitutional expression of the National demand for Independence. In the General Election of December 1918 this demand was made publicly at the polls. The decision of the Irish people to be independent was come to by an overwhelming majority. The Irish electorate took English statesmen at their word and constituted a Government based upon the consent of the governed. No violence was displayed by the Irish people in all this. For two years they had endured without resistance every manner of provocation -- murder, cowardly assault, the kidnapping of the popularly chosen leaders, raids, arrests, court-martial, deportations, the suppression of National institutions of public assemblies and of newspapers, the prohibition of the fairs and markets by which the people lived. The establishment of the National Government was met, not by the fulfilment of the promise (repeatedly made while the English Government was recruiting troops in Ireland) to recognise the right of the Irish people to self-

determination, but by aggression still more intensified. The Irish people acknowledged Dail Eireann to be the only lawful Government in Ireland. This lawful Government did not prohibit the carrying of arms by Irish citizens. In the two previous years the English police and military had endeavoured to disarm the Irish people. Hundreds of young men were sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for having in their possession arms and ammunition. The arms taken from them were confiscated. The importation of arms was prohibited by the English Military Government. It therefore became necessary if the arms seized by the English police were to be replaced, that the police should themselves be disarmed. This led to conflicts between armed men and police. The fortified police barracks were attacked and armed patrols were ambushed. Eight English police were killed in such conflicts in 1919. The attackers had many of their number wounded. Meanwhile the military and police aggression against the political movement became progressively more ruthless. These are the acts of provocation committed in Ireland by English military and police as reported in the censored Irish Press during the year 1919:-

Armed Raids on Private Houses, accompanied in many cases by looting, sabotage & assault:-	.....	13,702.
Arrests for Political Offences:-	.....	959.
Sentences for Political Offences:-	.....	635.
Military & Police Attacks on Gatherings of unarmed Men, Women & Children and on individuals:-	.....	476.
Meetings Proclaimed and Suppressed including a General Suppression of Fairs and Markets in Seven of the Most Important Agricultural Counties:-	.....	535.
Courtsmartial of Civilians:-	.....	209.
Deportation of Prominent Irishmen:-	.....	20.
Suppressions of National Newspapers:-	.....	25.
Sackings of Towns:-	.....	3.
Murders of Innocent Civilians:-	.....	10.

It is important to notice that not one of these acts of aggression was visited upon those who had attacked police patrols or barracks. They were simply the continuance of the system of wholesale military terrorism designed to force the Irish people to surrender their demand for National Independence.

Among the murders committed by military and police in 1919 were these:-

Murderers who Went Unpunished.

On the 25th April Michael Walsh of Dungarvan, Co. Waterford, had gone to the local police barracks to summon police assistance to stop a brawl in a public house. Walsh knocked at the barrack door and was promptly shot dead by Constable McCarthy. The Coroners Jury returned a verdict against the Constable who, however, was never punished. The murdered man was unarmed and had given no provocation.

On August 14th, Francis Murphy of Glasm, Co. Clare, aged 15 years, was shot dead in his house by English troops. The Coroners Jury returned a verdict that Francis Murphy was "unlawfully and wilfully murdered" by those troops. The English Government made no effort to try the murderers or to punish them. The murdered boy was unarmed and had given no provocation.

On December 28th Laurence Kennedy of Lucan, Co. Dublin, was shot by English troops in the Phoenix Park, Dublin. While he was lying on the ground half an hour after he had been wounded, the troops - according to their own evidence at the inquest - fired into his body and killed him. These murderers were not punished by the English Government. The murdered man was unarmed and had given no provocation.

During the twelve months of 1919 a new feature of terrorism entered into the provocative English regime in Ireland. Civilians walking alone in the public streets were set upon by police patrols and savagely beaten. Some hundred of such assaults by four or five fully-armed police on individuals occurred in Ireland in 1919. For none of these cowardly acts were the police punished by the English Government.

The War 'Ceases' to be "One-Sided."

In the nine months of 1920 seventy-eight police were killed in conflicts with armed men. The war in Ireland in Mr. Lloyd George's phrase,

had at last ceased to be "one-sided." Three years of intense provocation which for two years was not resisted at all and which during the third year compelled Irishmen in a few cases to defend themselves in arms against an armed police force which was subject to no law whatever and whose acts of murder and outrage were never punished by its government, by whom that police force was ostensibly employed for the protection of life and property. The attacks on police patrols and barracks were comparatively rare until March 1920. In the months of January, February and March English police and military aggression became very much intensified. The Irish Press reported the following acts committed by the English armed forces in Ireland during these three months:-

Armed Raids on Private Houses Which were almost invariably looted:-	.....	8,497
Arrests without any Charge:-	.....	1,250
Arrests for Political Offences:-	.....	123
Military and police attacks on unarmed civilians:-	.....	52
Deportations without Trial or Charge:-	.....	121
Sackings of Towns:-	.....	5
Murders:-	.....	9

Attacks on police patrols, police barracks and police spies and agents provocateur then became more frequent. In these attacks the attackers as well as the police suffered casualties. But not content with inflicting losses on the armed men who attacked them, the English police and military added to their usual methods of aggression which were continued without cessation, the method of organised murder and unlicensed violence of every sort. From April 1st 1920 to October 9th in addition to 16,441 armed raids on private houses with the now usual accompaniment of assault, sabotage and loot: in addition to 2,650 arrests and imprisonments on political charges or without any charge; in addition to the other ordinary aggressive acts, the English military and police have committed in the last six months:-

FIFTY-NINE MURDERS OF INNOCENT CIVILIANS.

NINETY-THREE SACKINGS AND "SHOOTINGS-UP" OF TOWNS.

For none of these acts have either troops or police been punished.

These are the facts of the violence which beget violence in Ireland.

oooooooooooooooooooooooooooo

THE PEAL MURDER GANG.All Forces of the British Crown in Ireland Engaged in Murder and Assassination.

The pretence is being sustained in the English Press that it is the newly recruited English police who are responsible for the murders of innocent Irish citizens. In the following the SEVENTY-TWO murders and assassinations committed by the English armed forces in Ireland since the 1st of January 1920 are analysed. It will be seen that every branch of the English military and police forces in Ireland has participated in these murders and assassinations. They are not the sporadic acts of one hastily-recruited undisciplined body. They are the acts of troops, regular police, auxiliary police and "Black and Tan" recruits, and represent, not indiscipline but an official English policy of organised terrorism with the avowed object of crushing the movement for the National Independence of Ireland:-

ASSASSINATED BY ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

The following were assassinated by members of the Royal Irish Constabulary who forced entry into their houses and murdered them in cold blood. None of these men was engaged in any way in an attack upon the police. None of them was shot during an attack. They were selected for assassination because it was thought, (often wrongly) that they hold prominent positions in the Republican Movement in their districts. They were assassinated in pursuance of the official policy to attempt to break by terror the movement for Independence:-

1920.	
March 20th	Alderman Thomas MacGurtain, Lord Mayor of Cork.
" 29th	Mr. James MacCarthy, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.
" 30th	Mr. Thomas O'Dwyer, Bouladuff, Co. Tipperary.
April 17th	Mr. Thomas Mulholland, Dundalk, Co. Louth.
June 26th	Mr. Cornelius Crowley, (cripple), Bentry, Co. Cork.
Sept. 26th	Mr. John Gaynor, Belfast City.
" 26th	Mr. Edward Trodden, Belfast City.
" 26th	Mr. John MacFadden, Belfast City.
Oct. 15th	Mr. James Lehane, Ballymeekera, Co. Cork.

SHOT DEAD WITHOUT PROVOCATION BY ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

The following were shot dead in their residences or on the public streets by members of the Royal Irish Constabulary. None of them was engaged in any way in an attack upon the police. None of them was shot during such an attack. They were all murdered by the police in pursuance of the official policy to attempt to break by terror the movement for independence:-

1920.	
Feb. 4th	Mr. Robert O'Dwyer, Limerick City.
Feb. 4th	Miss. Helena Johnston, Limerick City.
Feb. 14th	Mr. James O'Brien, Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow.
May 18th	Mr. James Saunders, Limerick City.
July 5th	Mr. James Dunno, Ferns, Co. Wexford.
Aug. 8th	Mr. William Hartnett, Emly, Co. Limerick.
Aug. 17th	Mr. Andrew Hynes, (aged 70), Shanagolden, Co. Limerick.
Oct. 6th	Mr. Patrick Thompson, Finea, Co. Westmeath.

ASSASSINATED BY ENGLISH SOLDIERS.

The following were assassinated by members of the English Army of Occupation who took them from their houses or murdered them in the street in cold blood. None was engaged in attack upon the troops. None was shot during such an attack. They were assassinated in pursuance of the official policy to attempt to break by terror the movement for independence:-

1920.	
July 29th	Mr. Thomas Harris (Invalid), Bruree, Co. Limerick.
July 31st	Mr. Patrick Lynch, (aged 48), Hospital, " "
Aug. 16th	Mr. John O'Connell, Derrygallon, Co. Cork.
Oct. 17th	Mr. Henry Kelly, Dublin City.

SHOT DEAD WITHOUT PROVOCATION BY ENGLISH SOLDIERS.

The following were shot dead in their residences or in the public street by members of the English Army of Occupation. None of them was engaged in any way in an attack on soldiers or police. None of them was shot during such an attack. They were murdered in pursuance of the official policy to attempt to break by terror the movement for independence:-

1920.	
March 22nd	Miss. Ellen Hendrick, Dublin City.
March 22nd	Mr. Michael Cullen, Dublin City.
April 14th	Mr. Patrick Dowling, Co. Wicklow.
June 8th	Mr. Thomas Brett, Drombane, Co. Tipperary.
July 8th	Mr. Thomas Feery, (Aged 70) Ballycommon, Kings Co.
July 18th	Master John O'Brien, (aged 18) Cork City.
July 18th	Mr. William McGrath, Cork City.
July 21st	Master Daniel McGrath (aged 16), Coracunna Cross, Co. Cork.
July 21st	Mr. Thomas McDonnell, Coracunna Cross, Co. Cork.
July 21st	Mr. James Gogan, Oldcastle, Co. Meath.
July 29th	Master Patrick Duggan, (aged 10) Bruree, Co. Limerick.
Aug. 10th	Mr. Thomas Ferrally, Dublin City.
Aug. 20th	Mr. Patrick Kennedy, Annascaul, Co. Kerry.
Sept. 5th	Mr. Patrick Hegarty, Ballyvourney, Co. Cork.
Sept. 5th	Mr. Michael Lynch, Ballyvourney, Co. Cork.
Sept. 11th	Mr. Patrick Gill, Drumsna, Co. Leitrim.
Sept. 14th	Mr. James Connelly (aged 70) Kinlough, Co. Leitrim.
Oct. 2nd	Mr. Hugh Conway, Cullen, Co. Tipperary.
Oct. 6th	John Clifford, Derry City.
Oct. 10th	Mr. Michael Griffin, (aged 60), Cork City.
Oct. 15th	Mr. Joseph Corryham, Dublin City.
Oct. 15th	Master Patrick Carroll (aged 15), Dublin City.
Oct. 17th	Mr. Michael O'Rourke, Dublin City.

ASSASSINATED BY "BLACK AND TAN" RECRUITS TO THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

The following were assassinated by "Black and Tan" recruits to the Royal Irish Constabulary who forced an entry into their house or murdered them in the street in cold blood. None of them was engaged in any way in an attack on the police. None of them was shot during such an attack. They were selected for assassination because they were believed (often wrongly) by the assassins to hold prominent positions in the Republican movement in their districts. They were assassinated in pursuance of the official policy to attempt to break by terror the movement for independence:-

1920.	
Sept. 9th	Mr. James Quirke, Galway City.
Sept. 20th	Master J. Healy (aged 18) Abbeyfeale, Co. Limerick.
Sept. 20th	Mr. Patrick Hartnett, Abbeyfeale, Co. Limerick.
Sept. 21st	Mr. James Lawless, (aged 48) Balbriggan, Co. Dublin.
Sept. 21st	Mr. John Gibbons, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin.
Sept. 22nd	Mr. Thomas Connole, Ennistymon, Co. Clare.
Sept. 22nd	Mr. Patrick J. Linnane, Ennistymon, Co. Clare.
Sept. 22nd	Mr. Patrick Lohane, Inchinch, Co. Clare.
Oct. 3rd	Mr. John O'Hanlon, Dragh, Galway.

SHOT DEAD WITHOUT PROVOCATION BY THE "BLACK & TAN" RECRUITS TO THE R.I.C.

The following were shot dead by the "Black & Tan" recruits to the Royal Irish Constabulary. None was engaged in any attack on the police. None of them was shot during such an attack. They were murdered by the police in pursuance of the official policy to attempt to break by terror the movement for independence.

1920.	
Sept. 8th	Mr. John Milvoy, Galway City.
Sept. 16th	Mr. Joseph Athy, Oramore, Co. Galway.
Sept. 22nd	Mr. J. Samon, Ennistymon, Co. Clare.

ASSASSINATED BY THE R.I.C. AUXILIARIES -- EX-OFFICERS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

The following two men were assassinated by the Auxiliary Corps of ex-officers attached to the Royal Irish Constabulary. Mr. Lynch was selected for assassination because he held a high position in the Republican movement for East Limerick. He was purely a political and not a military leader. Mr. O'Carroll was assassinated because he refused to disclose to the auxiliary Corps the whereabouts of his sons:-

1920.	
Sept. 22nd	Mr. John Aloysius Lynch of Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, (Assassinated at the Royal Exchange Hotel, Dublin).
Oct. 16th	Mr. Peter O'Carroll, (aged 50), Dublin City.

SHOT DEAD WITHOUT PROVOCATION BY ENGLISH MILITARY AND POLICE.

The following were shot dead in the public street by English military and police acting together. They were not engaged in any way in an attack on the police. They were not shot during any such attack. They were murdered in cold blood in pursuance of the official policy to attempt to break by terror the movement for independence:-

1920.	
April 14th	Mr. James O'Loughlin, Miltown-Malbay, Co. Clare.
April 14th	Mr. Patrick Hennessy, Miltown-Malbay, Co. Clare.
April 14th	Mr. Thomas O'Leary, Miltown-Malbay, Co. Clare.
July 4th	Mr. Richard Lumley, (aged 60) Rearcross, Co. Tipperary.
July 4th	Mr. Michael Small, Upperchurch, Co. Tipperary.

PRISONERS MURDERED WHILE IN THE CUSTODY OF THE ENGLISH MILITARY.

The following innocent men were murdered by English troops who had arrested them without any charge named. They were safely in the custody of the troops when they were murdered:-

1920.	
July 18th	Mr. James Burke, bayoneted to death in Cork City by English troops who had taken him prisoner.
Aug. 16th	Mr. Patrick Clancy of Derrygallon, Co. Cork, bayoneted to death by English troops who had taken him prisoner.
Aug. 27th	Mr. John Buckley, shot dead by English troops who had taken him prisoner.
Aug. 28th	Mr. George Walker, (cripple) first shot and then bayoneted to death by English troops who had taken him prisoner.

PRISONERS MURDERED WHILE IN THE CUSTODY OF THE ENGLISH MILITARY. (CONTD.)

1920. Sept. 30th	Mr. John Connolly, Brandon, Co. Cork, arrested at his residence and taken to the Military barracks at Brandon. On October 1st the military authorities informed his father who went to visit him that his son had been released. On October 16th his dead and decomposed body was found partially buried some distance from the barracks. He had been shot dead.
---------------------	--

MURDERED IN OTHER WAYS BY ENGLISH POLICE & MILITARY.

In addition to the above the following were murdered by English Military and police:-

1920. Jan. 20th	Mr. Michael Darcy, Cooraclare, Co. Clare, who was wounded by members of the Royal Irish Constabulary and fell into the Cooraclare river. The police lined the banks of the river and fired upon those who attempted to rescue him.
June 6th	Master Michael Walsh, Cappoquin, Co. Waterford, aged 15½ years, crushed beneath a military motor lorry driven deliberately into a peaceful public meeting.
July 1st	Miss. M. Gounihane, Limerick City, killed by "Black and Tan" police who bombed her residence and mortally wounded her.
Aug. 15th	Mr. Edward Paget, Limerick City, beaten to death by a patrol of members of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

FLOGGINGS, TORTURE AND MURDER.ENGLAND'S CHIEF INSTRUMENTS OF LEGISLATION IN IRELAND.

English Cabinet Ministers have stated frequently that they cannot get evidence to convict those whom they suspect in Ireland because the mass of the population is terrorised by the Sinn Fein extremists and will not appear before the English Courts or give information to the English police.

The mass of the population in Ireland refuse to aid the English police or to appear before the English Courts in Ireland because they regard the English Government as a usurping Government and will not in any way assist it to wage war on the Irish people which is at present its only function in Ireland.

Instead of its being true that Irishmen will not assist the English Government because they are terrorised by the Sinn Fein extremists, that Government uses the most shameful terroristic measures to extort information from Irishmen, which in spite of flogging, torture & execution those Irishmen refuse to give.

On October 15th 1920 the IRISH BULLETIN published the statement of Commandant Thomas Heles who was tortured for information by English military officers in Bandon, Co. Cork. The following instances, all of which have occurred during the past four weeks, are examples of efforts hardly less barbarous which the English police resort to in order to extract information from young men in Ireland:-

September 18th 1920.

Two young men were seized in their homes at Masseytown, Co. Cork by English police. They were asked to point out the houses in which Republican police lived. They refused to do so. They were then blind-folded and stripped naked. They were taken to Cooleshane road and placed in position for execution. They were then asked to give the information wanted. They refused. The young men were then ordered to kneel down and the police retired fifteen paces and fired several volleys over their heads. They were kept in a kneeling position for a quarter of an hour. They were then released, the bandages were removed from their eyes, and they were ordered home, the police informing them that they would return soon and "finish the process."

September 20th 1920.

Mr. Stephen Kane of Tuam, Co. Galway, was seized in his house by English police. He was brought into the street and questioned as to the political activities of his neighbours. He declined to answer. The police then asked him to promise to resign membership of the Transport & General Workers' Union. He refused. He was beaten to the ground with blows from the police rifle butts. The police kept him in the street for five hours, frequently assaulting him. As he was being released he was told "to look for himself."

September 21st 1920.

Mr. John Gibbons of Balbriggan, Co. Dublin, was seized in his house by English police. He was asked to give information as to members of the Irish Republican Army. He refused. He was beaten with rifle butts. The police then took him to the local barracks and questioned him. He declined to answer any questions implicating others. The police took him into the street & placed him in position for execution. He was asked to point out the houses of prominent Sinn Feiners. He refused and a volley was fired over his head. The police then told him that if he did not give the information wanted they would finish him. He still refused the information asked of him and he was murdered by the police, his body being shamefully mutilated after death.

September 20th 1920.

Master P. Moran, aged 17, of Carrowmean, Co. Galway, was seized in his father's house by English police who took him into a neighbouring field and asked him to point out where some rifles were buried. He refused to tell and the police flogged him with rifle straps. When he was released he was told "to run for it" and as he ran shots were fired after him.

September 22nd 1920.

Mr. Daniel Lehane of Lahinch, Co. Clare, a man of advanced years, was seized in his home by English police who asked him where his son Patrick J. Lehane was. He refused to answer. After several shots were fired over his head the old man still declined to give any information and he was then bayoneted in the throat by one of the police. Later the police discovered the whereabouts of his son, and promptly murdered him, throwing his dead body into the flames of his father's house.

September 23rd 1920.

Mr. Thomas Owens of Parkmore Terrace, Tuam, Co. Galway, was seized in his home by English police. He was asked to give information about Sinn Feiners in the district. He refused. The police then took him with them and raided the residence of Mr. H. Roddy, who had resigned from the Royal Irish Constabulary as a protest against the sack of Tuam, Co. Galway. Mr. Roddy was taken from his house and in the presence of Mr. Owens was stripped naked and flogged for half-an-hour. Mr. Owens was then taken three miles further along the road and was himself flogged by the police.

September 25rd 1920.

English police forcibly entered the residence of Mr. J. Davis, Ennis-corthy, Co. Wexford. They seized Mr. Davis and enquired of him the addresses of two Sinn Feiners. Mr. Davis refused to answer and was savagely assaulted by the police who used trench clubs with which to flog him.

September 27th 1920.

Mr. George Lalor, an old man of over 60 years, of Trim, Co. Meath, was seized in his house by English police. He was asked the whereabouts of his sons. He refused to tell. The police informed him that if he did not tell he would be shot. He still refused. He was then taken half-clothed from his house and put into position for execution. He would, however, tell nothing. The police then wrecked his house and released him.

October 3rd 1920.

Mr. M.G. Brennan of Cratloe, Co. Clare was seized on the public road by English police. He was asked the whereabouts of Mr. M. Brennan, Chairman of the Clare County Council. He refused to give the information asked of him. He was taken into the police motor lorry and was placed lying down on the floor of the lorry. The police walked upon him and kicked him each time he refused to give Mr. M. Brennan's address. He was subsequently stripped naked; his clothes were burned and he was released.

October 9th 1920.

Thomas and Stephen Devaney of Ballinacloghey, Co. Galway, were seized by English police in their father's house at 1.50 a.m. They were brought into the street and asked for information concerning prominent Sinn Feiners in the district. They refused to give it. The police then put them in position for execution and told them they would be shot if they did not give the information required. They still refused. They were then fired upon by the police and were seriously wounded. A third brother who also refused to give the police information was beaten with a revolver butt on the head.

October 15th 1920.

Michael and Patrick Furey of Orammore, Co. Galway, were seized in their father's house by English police and brought in their night attire to the street. They were asked for information against those engaged in a recent attack on a police patrol. They refused to give it. They were then placed in position for execution and were told that if they did not give the information in three minutes they would be shot. They continued to refuse and were fired upon. Michael was badly wounded. An hour later his father's house was fired into and bombed by police.

October 16th and 17th 1920.

In the villages of Corofin and Cummer, Co. Galway, the villagers refused to give the English police information for which they asked. On the nights of October 16th and 17th the police entered the villages in force. In Corofin they seized Mr. J. Rafferty, whom they stripped naked and flogged. They then seized four brothers named Thomas, Martin, William & Patrick Feeney, whom they stripped, flogged and tortured. At Cummer a numerous police party surrounded twenty young men who were in the street. They stripped them naked one by one and flogged them, sending each home naked and bleeding after his flogging. One young man named Michael Wilby, who tried to escape was shot in the back and is now dying. /END./

BRITISH GOVERNMENT MAKES EASY THE MURDERERS' PATH.
ASSASSINATIONS WHICH ARE JUSTIFIED BEFORE THEY TAKE PLACE.

The English Military Government in Ireland having some time ago decided to remove out of its way certain members of Dail Eireann -- the Elected Government of the Irish people -- has now completed its preparations for what General Sir Nevil Macready has termed the "definite clearance" of these members.

It is important in view of the putting into operation of this plan of general assassination to describe the action of the English military Government with regard to it:

For many months a surreptitious propaganda has been carried on in Dublin Castle, having for its object the preparation of public opinion outside Ireland for the assassination of Irish Leaders. When journalists from England, France, America and other countries visited Dublin Castle they were told in conversation that there were opposing parties within the Sinn Fein Movement. One party, they were informed, were "extremists" and would have nothing less than a Republic. The other party was described as the "moderate" Sinn Fein party which was ready to accept a grant of Home Rule. The "moderates" were, however, afraid of the "extremists" the "extremists" having threatened them with assassination if they accepted less than Republican independence. On the other hand, it was suggested to these foreign correspondents who visited Dublin Castle that the "extremists" themselves were in danger of assassination from what were called "their own dupes." It was in this way arranged that the newspaper representatives of the world would have their minds prepared for news of assassinations in Ireland and would also have been provided with a certain amount of "inside" information as to which of the two Sinn Fein parties the assassins belonged. If it were a "moderate" who was killed it was the "extremists" who killed him." If it were an "extremist" who was assassinated his "dupes" had turned upon him. Many press representatives were treated to this story of the opposing parties within Sinn Fein and the likelihood of one party assassinating the other. But the story was not at first given for publication. It was merely mentioned confidentially. When the plans for assassination had been completed, the story was given out for publication abroad. The representative in Dublin of the "Philadelphia Public Ledger" published it in the United States on September 2nd 1920. (His article is quoted below.)

At the same time as this propaganda was being circulated "confidentially" at the Headquarters in Dublin of the English Military Government, the same system was in operation in London. There the foreign pressmen were also coached in the "split" which had manifested itself within Sinn Fein, and were by implication and innuendo prepared for the assassination of the "moderates" by the "extremists" and of the "extremists" by their "dupes." However, certain documents came into the possession of the Republican authorities providing a certain amount of evidence as to the progress of the assassination campaign and illustrating the complicity in it of high officials of the English Government in Ireland. These documents were published in the IRISH BULLETIN of September 10th 1920. They tended in some degree to delay the operation of the assassinations. On September 17th the English Military Government in Ireland issued an official statement not to the press in Ireland but to the press outside of Ireland, asserting that the charges of planning assassination brought by the IRISH BULLETIN against certain officials of that Government were "absolutely false charges." The immediate issue of a detailed refutation of the charges was promised. Such a detailed refutation was never issued. The English Military Government trusted to the shortness of public memory to absolve it from the issue of any detailed refutation which it knew to be impossible. But the publication of the documents in question tended to blunt the edge of the "moderate" versus "extremist" propaganda. A new excuse was invented to explain away certain of the assassinations. Until the second week in September the public outside of Ireland was not aware that the English police force were permitted to shoot "suspects" entirely at their own discretion. This became generally known during the last three weeks of September owing to the publicity given to the sack of Galway City on the 9th of September, of Balbriggan on the 20th of September and of Ennistymon, Lehigh and Milton-Malbay on the 22nd of September. In all these towns

men were dragged from their houses by police and were shot dead by them. It was then discovered that English public opinion would tolerate this action if it were asserted strongly enough by the English Government that the men murdered (no matter how innocent they really were) were "assassins" and "murderers." This gave an entirely new excuse to the organizers of assassination in Dublin Castle and they at once proceeded to use it to the full. Several members of Dail Eireann are now mentioned in semi-confidence to Press representatives as leaders of the "murder gang." It is not surprising that these members were, according to the English Military Government, already marked down for assassination by their "dupes."

This whole scheme for the "definite clearance of certain men" is so vital to an understanding of the present position of the English Government in Ireland that it would be well to follow two representative instances.

One of those who have been marked down for assassination by the English Military Government is Mr. Arthur Griffith, Member of Parliament for the Constituencies of East Cavan and North East Tyrone and Acting President of the Irish Republic. Mr. Griffith has for months been described by the propaganda agents of Dublin Castle and the Irish Office in London as a "moderate." Press correspondents have been informed that the "extremists" suspect Mr. Griffith. It is suggested that Mr. Griffith would accept Dominion Home Rule if the "terrorists" had not overawed him. The officials of the English Government state quite openly that if the extremists were removed it would be quite possible to arrange a settlement of the Irish difficulty with Mr. Griffith; that the extremists are aware of this and that Mr. Griffith is in danger of assassination. On September 2nd 1920 the Philadelphia Public Ledger published from its correspondent in Dublin an article on the present situation in Ireland which was supplied to him at the English Military Government's Headquarters in Ireland. In the course of this article it was said:-

"For some time difference of opinion has been manifesting itself among the Sinn Fein leaders, the moderates among whom include the absent President De Valera, Arthur Griffith, John MacNeill and others who are convinced that Ireland can get the substance of freedom within the Empire for the asking and should not throw it away for the shadow of Republican Independence.... A certain member of Dail Eireann has issued an ultimatum threatening that if Arthur Griffith and his moderate clique in the Dail Eireann Cabinet take advantage of their majority to adopt the policy of accepting less than complete independence on behalf of Sinn Fein, he will break away from Dail Eireann, carrying with him the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Republican Brotherhood, both of which he controls."

The second case which is illustrative of the system of preparing public opinion for assassinations in Ireland is more complex. It is the case of Mr. Michael Collins, Member of Parliament for the constituency of South Cork, and Minister of Finance in the Republican Cabinet.

The decision to assassinate Mr. Collins dates back more than a year. When Mr. Collins as Minister of Finance, floated the Irish National Loan, he was marked down to be killed. As the Loan progressed in spite of the efforts of the English Military Government to prevent its success, the efforts to "get" Mr. Collins increased. In the February of 1920 a secret instruction was circulated among the English police in Ireland which was tantamount to an order to shoot Mr. Collins at sight. Since that date every method known to the semi-confidential propagandists of the English Government has been used to prepare the outside public for the death of Mr. Collins.

In the last weeks of August 1920 Mr. Carl W. Ackerman, London Correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Record, the Boston Transcript, the Saturday Evening Post and several other of the most important American newspapers, transmitted to the United States an interview accorded to him by Mr. Collins. In the course of his introduction to that interview Mr. Ackerman wrote:-

"Before coming to Dublin I had heard much of Michael Collins who is the Minister of Finance of the Irish Republic. From highly placed men in London I learned that the British Government regarded him as the most powerful member of the Irish Republican Cabinet. I was told when Mr. Lloyd George and other members of the British Government spoke of men able to deliver the goods they referred to Collins; that when they asserted that the Dail Eireann was not the real power in Ireland they meant Michael Collins was. I knew

that the British military authorities considered him the field marshal of the Irish Army and that they feared him as he was able to guide, direct and inspire the Republican forces and at the same time evade arrest."

Mr. Ackerman represents an important news-syndicate in the United States. That syndicate is regarded by the British Government as a friendly news agency. For that reason Mr. Ackerman has more easy access "to highly placed men in London" than is customary with journalists. It is evident also from Mr. Ackerman's articles that he is in close touch with members of the British Cabinet. It was from that Cabinet either directly or indirectly that Mr. Ackerman "heard much of Michael Collins" in London.

As the British Government are more anxious to make a "definite clearance" of Mr. Collins than anybody else they have been more insidious in their whispered propaganda against him. Mr. Ackerman states that "he is considered by responsible officials of the British Government as being the secret leader of Sinn Fein," and adds that he is wanted "on the general charge of directing assassinations and raids on Government offices." His name is spread among the troops and police in Ireland as that of an "assassin." Recently it became clear that English opinion would tolerate the shooting of any man out of hand if his reputation were sufficiently blackened beforehand, and the special propaganda with redoubled energy continued to create the impression outside Ireland that Mr. Collins is the leader of the "terrorists." Mr. Collins is not known outside of Ireland. The defamation of him is, therefore, made more easy for the official English propaganda. On October 3rd an article appeared in the London "Sunday Chronicle" signed by Staff Officer who stated in the opening lines that he was writing from "information from outside sources." These passages occur in Staff Officer's article:-

"For over two years one man has baffled all the efforts of both the Irish and English police to capture him. Yet he is known by sight to many people. Skilled detectives from the special service branch of Scotland Yard which deals with political crime have been sent to Ireland in an attempt to arrest him and have come away defeated. His name is Michael Collins and he is the real head and organiser of the Sinn Fein Movement, more particularly that side of it which results in the murder of policemen and soldiers and others who have given offence to Sinn Fein..... It is an open secret that there are plenty of men both among the military and the police who are prepared to shoot Collins on sight..... Michael Collins is Sinn Fein and when he is captured or killed the movement will collapse like a house of cards."

In that last sentence is disclosed the real object of the campaign of assassination which has been prepared under the official aegis of the English Government. Mr. Arthur Griffith is to be assassinated by "extremists" because he is a "moderate." Mr. Michael Collins is to be assassinated because he is an "extremist" "the leader of a murder gang," "the secret leader of Sinn Fein." But both Mr. Griffith, Mr. Collins and the others who are marked down are to be assassinated for one reason and one reason only. They are to be assassinated because they are able and respected leaders of Irish public opinion, and because the English Military Government fatuously believes that when they are killed

"the movement will collapse like a house of cards."

0000000

SIR HAMAR GREENWOOD'S INVENTIONS.

"SPEAKING FROM OFFICIAL KNOWLEDGE" HE MISREPRESENTS MANY FACTS.

Sir Hamar Greenwood, English Chief Secretary for Ireland, spoke in the English House of Commons on Wednesday October 20th and refused an impartial inquiry into the English military excesses in Ireland. He defended the military campaign of murder, assassination, arson, sabotage and loot which is called the good Government of Ireland. In order to justify this official condonation of the excesses of English troops and police which prominent English spokesmen and organs in the press have contrasted unfavourably with the excesses of the Beani-Basouks, the Black Hundreds of Russia, the Inquisitors of Spain, Sir Hamar Greenwood had to invent a situation in Ireland which does not exist. His speech is a series of grave misrepresentations.

Facts are notoriously opposed to the official English description of the present situation in Ireland. Sir Hamar Greenwood knows this and early in his speech he endeavoured to discredit everything written about Ireland which had not its origin in Dublin Castle. Addressing Mr. Arthur Henderson who had exposed in his speech part of the military terrorism in Ireland, Sir Hamar Greenwood said:-

"He would tell the right hon. gentleman the source of his information, for he was familiar with it. It came from the Headquarters of the Irish Republican Army.... The House must make up its mind whether to accept information from the Headquarters of the Irish Republican Army or information from the Chief Secretary speaking with official knowledge."

The facts quoted by Mr. Arthur Henderson were a most inadequate part of the evidence which exists of the outrages of English soldiery and police in Ireland. The hundreds of ruined homes, the hundreds of victims of floggings, torture and outrage, the thousands of witnesses of murder, loot and sabotage, the homeless families which now exist in almost every county in Ireland — these are a testimony of a truth that has never yet been fully stated. But it was a good Parliamentary point of Sir Hamar's to pretend that every report of military outrage in Ireland was an invention of the Headquarters of the Irish Republican Army. It shut the mouth of every timid member of Parliament. In addition to endeavouring in this way to escape the overwhelming verdict which the facts have brought against the English military terrorism in Ireland, Sir Hamar Greenwood suggested that credulous English journalists had been either misled by the astute propagandists of Sinn Fein, or if they refused to be credulous, had been threatened with death by Sinn Fein "terrorists." He said:-

"There had been several cases of English journalists who had gone to get the real facts in Ireland who had been threatened with their lives for the publication of facts and had to leave Ireland."

Some members of the English House called for the names of these timorous seekers after the truth. Sir Hamar preferred not to disclose them. His preference was based on his own knowledge that what he said was false. The hundreds of journalists who have visited Ireland during the last two years are the witnesses of its falsehood. To their honour can safely be left the contradiction of this lie.

By these means Sir Hamar Greenwood strove to discredit every report from Ireland which exposed, however inadequately, the rigour of the English Military regime. Having done this to his satisfaction he proceeded to give "the real truth" about Ireland. The first of his truths was:-

"Until recently the use of expanding bullets was condemned by every civilised race, but it was now a common weapon of revolution in the carrying out of this policy to smash the British Empire."

It is interesting to note that the first official report of the use in Ireland of expanding bullets was issued by the English Military Headquarters after its armed forces had, on September 22nd, in one night sacked three towns and murdered four men. The English Press was just then agitated about the sack of Balbriggan. An extenuation of these sackings was felt at Military Headquarters to be necessary. This extenuation took the form of the "expanding bullet" lie. The same Military Headquarters which issued this statement also suppressed the Coroners inquest on those supposed to have been killed by "expanding bullets." By suppressing the facts in this way they left to themselves a free hand to invent "facts" afterwards.

Having sufficiently shocked the House of Commons with this valuable invention, Sir Hamar Greenwood proceeded to depict other "horrors". Describing in detail the attack on a police patrol in Clare he said:-

"Expanding bullets rained on them and four were killed instantly. The fifth man managed to crawl away from the car 400 yards although badly wounded. He was pursued, and shot guns were used within a foot of him to blow his body to pieces. When another car of soldiers and police came along within ten minutes they lost their heads.... Sixteen houses and shops were damaged in the villages of Knistymon and Lehinch."

The accuracy of the "expanding bullet" part of this official description may be measured by the accuracy of the remainder. The "reprisals" were, according to Sir Hamar, committed by a car of soldiers and police who passed by ten minutes after the attack and seeing the mutilated bodies lost their head and sacked three towns. The facts are that the attack on the police patrol took place at 1 p.m. and the sackings followed at 11.30 p.m. — ten and a half hours later. These sackings were carried out, not by police and troops who were casually passing, but by police who were collected from many outlying districts and concentrated in the three towns for the special purpose of sacking them. It will be noticed that Sir Hamar does not mention that his police murdered four innocent men in these towns. He pretends that those who attacked the patrol savagely murdered a wounded man. He knows or should know that this is false. He does know that four hundred & forty-one of his police and troops fell into the hands of the Sinn Fein "terrorists" since the attacks on armed police patrols began and all were released unscathed.

Sir Hamar described in the following manner the events which led to the sack of Balbriggan:-

"Head Constable Burke who had recently been decorated for courage in the defence of a barracks and therefore had become a marked man, and his brother, Sergt. Burke, one night had gone into a public house at Balbriggan. They were unarmed & they were surrounded by what he called assassins. The Head Constable was shot dead & his brother was dangerously wounded and the assassins fled."

The facts which cannot have been unknown to Sir Hamar are these:- On the 19th of September Head Constable Burke who on that day had received the promotion which is supposed to have made him a "marked man" celebrated his distinction by a motor ride from Dublin to Balbriggan. He was in plain clothes and was accompanied by other policemen including his brother, Sergt. Burke. They were all armed. On the way they stopped at many public houses and were under the influence of drink when they arrived at Smith's public house at Balbriggan. After some time drinking in that house they refused to pay for the drinks they had had. A row ensued and the barmaid called on some local men to clear the bar. When they attempted to do so Head Constable Burke and his brother drew revolvers. There was a struggle. The Head Constable was shot dead; Sergt. Burke was wounded. That is the true account of the incident which led five hours later to the sack of Balbriggan. Sir Hamar Greenwood knows that these are the facts. In his speech he wilfully concealed them.

This English Chief Secretary continuing his speech referred "with official knowledge" to the Munitions Strike. He said:-

"Connected with the terror is the boycott. The boycott meant that no soldier, sailor or policeman could travel on certain Irish railways subsidised by the House. They were breaking that. He would rather see every railway in Ireland shut down for 100 years than yield an inch to the claim of the Irish Republican Army that an Irish railway subsidised by British money should refuse to carry these loyal servants of the Crown."

The pretence that the Munitions Strike in Ireland in an operation carried out by the Irish Republican Army is typical of Sir Hamar Greenwood's whole speech. The Munitions Strike is a labour protest against carrying munitions of war to be used in the murder of their own people and the wrecking of their towns. It is the same protest as was made by British Labour against the transport of munitions of war to Russia, except that in Ireland's case it is the protection of the Irish people against military terrorism which is the object of the strike. There is no embargo of any sort on the travelling of English soldiers, sailors or policemen. The railwaymen refuse to carry munitions of war only. For this offence Sir Hamar Greenwood foreshadows a policy of shutting down every railway in Ireland on the plea that the Irish railways are subsidised by British money. The English Government itself admits a profit of 222,000,000 out of Ireland. This is after the subsidies to the Irish railways & every other subsidy has been paid out of Irish money.

Sir Hamar Greenwood also said:-

"The policy of paid and organised assassination was the policy of the Irish Republican Party to-day." Any visitor to Ireland, every fair-minded non-Republican in Ireland knows this

this to be false. The policy of the Irish Republican Party to-day is the policy of Sir Hamar Greenwood's British Cabinet during the Great War. It is the policy of Government with the consent of the Governed; of the defence of the rights of small nations against an alien military despotism.

In conclusion Sir Hamar Greenwood said:-

"The immediate and pressing and paramount duty of the Irish Government remained now to break up this murder gang which had terrorised Ireland and had rendered the mass of the Irish people inarticulate."

The Irish people are not inarticulate. It is the very fact that they have been and are articulate that has brought upon them the outrageous aggression to which they are now being subjected.

In the General Election of December 1918 in spite of two years of cruel repression the Irish people voted for National Independence by an overwhelming majority. Of the 105 constituencies in Ireland 73 declared for the establishment of an Irish Republic. In the Municipal Elections of January 1920, 98 out of 127 Municipal areas declared for the establishment of an Irish Republic. In the Rural and County Elections of June 1920, 172 of the 206 Rural Council areas declared for the establishment of an Irish Republic, and of the 953 County Council seats 794 returned candidates pledged to the establishment of an Irish Republic.

It is this repeated articulation of the vast majority of the Irish people which Sir Hamar Greenwood and his Government considers it "the immediate and pressing and paramount duty" to break.

ELASTIC ENGLISH LAW.

Stretched to Shield English Police Murderers, and Tightened to Condemn Irish Boy.

On Wednesday, October 20th 1920, Sir Hamar Greenwood, English Chief Secretary for Ireland, speaking in the English House of Commons referred to the sack of Balbriggan. Explaining his failure to bring to justice any of the "police" engaged in the savage murder of James Lawless and John Gibbons which accompanied the burning of the town he said:-

"I myself have had the fullest investigation made into the case. I will tell the House what I found. I found that from 100 to 150 men went to Balbriggan and were determined to avenge the death of their popular comrade, shot at and murdered in cold blood. I find it is impossible out of that 150 to find the men who did the deed, who did the burning."

(Parliamentary Debates, Vol. 133, No. 121, Col. 949.)

The English Chief Secretary for Ireland who is a Member of the British Cabinet and is one of the most responsible ministers of the English Crown, here lays it down that none of the party of his so-called "policemen" who sacked Balbriggan can be punished for the murders of Lawless and Gibbons because conclusive evidence can not be obtained as to the identity of the men who committed these murders.

In view of what follows it is necessary to understand how Lawless and Gibbons were done to death. They had been in the custody of these "policemen" for four hours before they were murdered. They were murdered because they refused to give certain information asked of them. The following is the sworn statement of an eye-witness of the murders:-

" STATEMENT OF PATRICK McNAMARA OF QUAY ST., BALBRIGGAN. STONE MASON.

I remember the night of Monday the 20th September 1920. I was in the third storey of my house in Quay St., Balbriggan, which looks towards Keeling's shop in Bridge St and is about thirty yards from same. At about 12 (midnight) I saw uniformed men outside Keeling's. They fired at the projecting sign over Connellan's shop which is next door to my house. They appeared to be making a target of it and were laughing. I was engaged trying to pacify my two daughters and granddaughter until about 3.30 a.m. by my clock my attention was directed by my granddaughter to something happening outside. I looked through the window and saw two men, one with his head bandaged and another who appeared to be dressed in light clothes. It was possible to see them occasionally owing to the bursts of flame from the buildings about. Two uniformed men seemed to place them in position. A man spoke from the direction of Bridge Street and said, "Don't fire." At this time there were about six men in uniform with rifles standing with their backs to Keeling's shop. One man was standing near them and appeared to be in charge. He said:- "What am I to do? Do you want more of you to be shot?" "They must die" — "Fire." They then fired about four shots. The man with the bandaged head fell flat and the other staggered a couple of paces and fell. Four of the uniformed men who were outside Keeling's walked over and one of them stuck his bayonet into the man I believe to have been Gibbons three times. The latter moaned each time, the last moan being very weak. The man who stabbed him fell over him and the bayonet grazed along the concrete wall with a tearing sound. He appeared to be drunk and when he got up he stabbed the body again. He passed by the body of the man with the bandaged head and lifted the head with his bayonet. He then rejoined his comrades outside Keeling's. "

On the same day on which Sir Hamar Greenwood, English Chief Secretary for Ireland stated that none of the 150 men — some of whom he admitted were

guilty of these atrocious murders -- could be punished because he was unable to procure absolutely conclusive evidence of the identity of the actual slayers, Master Kevin Barry of South Circular Road, Dublin, aged 18 years, was tried at Marlborough Barracks, Dublin, before a General Courtmartial on a charge of murder, viz. that he did feloniously kill and murder Private Matthew Whitehead, a soldier of His Majesty's Forces" at Dublin on September 20th 1920.

The origin of the charge was, that on the day stated nine English soldiers, seven of whom were armed, drove to Monks Bakery in Church St. Dublin, for the purpose of conveying bread to the English Military Camp at Collinstown, Co. Dublin. When the troops arrived at the Bakery they were called upon by a party of some ten armed men to put their hands up & to surrender their arms. They replied by opening fire on the armed men and there was firing on both sides. Master Kevin Barry was captured. Private Whitehead and Private Washington were killed.

At the General Courtmartial at which Master Kevin Barry was tried for murder on October 20th 1920, the accused refused to recognise the right of the Court to try him stating that the Court had no authority from the Irish people. He refused to have Counsel for his defence and he refused to cross-examine the witnesses brought before the Court by the prosecution. Seven of these witnesses had taken part in the affray. NOT ONE OF THEM CONNECTED THE ACCUSED DIRECTLY WITH THE KILLING OF PRIVATE WHITEHEAD. Evidence was given that a party of men attacked the troops, that these men were armed with revolvers, that many shots were fired, that accused had in his possession a revolver, that the revolver had been used and that Private Whitehead had been mortally wounded. THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE THAT PRIVATE WHITEHEAD WAS WOUNDED BY SHOTS FIRED BY THE ACCUSED. The most that was proved by the evidence at the Courtmartial was that Kevin Barry was one of a party of about ten men armed with revolvers who challenged a party of nine English soldiers, seven of whom were armed with rifles, & when fired upon by the troops returned the fire. But Kevin Barry was found guilty of murder and had been sentenced to be hanged.

A detailed contrast between the two cases well illustrates the fact that the English Government in Ireland has one law for its own armed agents and another for those whom these agents oppress.

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) On the night of Sept. 20th - 21st Lawless and Gibbons were taken into custody by a party of Sir Hamar Greenwood's "policemen." They were taken out of the police barracks four hours later and were murdered by certain of these "policemen." | (1) On the morning of September 20th Private Whitehead was mortally wounded in a conflict between a party of armed men and a party of English troops. |
| (2) Lawless and Gibbons were unarmed. | (2) Private Whitehead was armed. |
| (3) Lawless & Gibbons were not shot in an armed conflict but were murdered in cold blood four hours after they had been taken into police custody. | (3) Pte. Whitehead was shot in an armed conflict. He was not murdered in cold blood nor was he selected for killing. He was shot in the normal course of guerilla warfare by a party of armed men who returned the fire of a party of armed troops upon whom they had called to surrender their arms. |
| (4) On Oct. 20th 1920, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Member of the English Cabinet and one of the most responsible Ministers of the English Crown, stated that the English Government could not proceed against any of the 150 policemen, members of whose party murdered Lawless & Gibbons. This English Minister further laid it down that as he could not procure conclusive evidence of the identity of the actual murderers, he was unable to proceed against any of the party of 150 men to whom the murderers belonged and all of whom by their acts aided and abetted the murderers. | (4) On Oct. 20th 1920, Kevin Barry who was captured in the conflict was proceeded against. He was tried by General Courtmartial on a charge of murdering Pte. Whitehead. The evidence given by the witnesses for the prosecution did not prove that Kevin Barry shot Pte. Whitehead. It proved only that Kevin Barry was one of a party of armed men who when fired upon by armed English troops, returned the fire. No evidence was given that any shot fired by Kevin Barry wounded Pte. Whitehead. Yet Kevin Barry has been found guilty and has been sentenced to be hanged. |

It is the same English Government which has acted in this manner in these two cases. In the case of cold-blooded murder by its own agents it refuses to proceed against any of the police party who committed these murders on the plea that the identity of these murderers cannot be established by absolutely conclusive evidence. In the second case it sentences to be hanged a lad of 18 years of age who was not guilty of murder but who was engaged in an effort to disarm a party of English troops. If the English Government acted in the case of its own agents as it had acted in the case of Kevin Barry, 150 of the "policemen" now in its service are guilty of murder and should be sentenced to be hanged. END.

REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT STRENGTHENED BY ENGLISH TERRORISM.

The English Military Government Sets Out to Break the Unbreakable.

"You cannot permit the country to be debased into a condition of complete anarchy where a small body of assassins -- a real murder gang -- is dominating the country and terrorising it and making it impossible for reasonable men to come together to consider the best way of governing their country. They are intimidating, not Unionists, not Protestants, but men of their own race, men of their own faith who would be only too anxious to discuss the sanest and best method of restoring order and good government to their country if they are left alone. Therefore, it is essential in the interest of Ireland that that gang should be broken up. Unless I am mistaken we shall do it." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Lloyd George, Prime Minister of England at Carnarvon, Wales, Oct. 9th '20.

"They (the Irish people) have abandoned the Parliamentary arena which was the foundation of their power, which made Ireland count all over the world for a degraded and brutal business of popping up and down behind hedges and shooting poor policemen in the back.... We are going to break up this murder gang. (cheers.) That it will be broken up absolutely and utterly is as sure as that the sun will rise to-morrow morning."

Mr. Winston Churchill, English Secretary of State for War, at Dundee, Scotland, October 16th 1920.

"A policy of paid and organised assassination is the policy of the Irish Republican Party in Ireland to-day.... I am glad to say that that terror is being broken -- broken by the forces of the Crown.... We are breaking it; North, South, East and West it is coming to an end, and with the support of this House I foresee at no distant date an end of the rule of the assassin in Ireland."

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

It is clear that the three English Cabinet Ministers from whose speeches these excerpts are made are not speaking of a small body of men whom they call "assassins -- a real murder gang." They are speaking of a whole people -- a Nation driven into arms to defend itself against ruthless aggression. The English Prime Minister refers to a "small body of assassins" which in his own definition proves to be all those who demand National Independence for Ireland in contradistinction with the minorities in Ireland who want what he calls a "sane" settlement. Mr. Winston Churchill is no less clear that his "murder gang" is the whole Irish people. The Irish people have, he says, given up attendance at the English House of Commons and have adopted instead a policy of "shooting poor policemen in the back." Sir Hamar Greenwood is also explicit in the connotation he attaches to the word "assassin." With him it is co-terminous with "the Irish Republican Party," which at the most recent Elections proved itself to represent 88.9 per cent of the whole Irish people. The terror which these three English Ministers declare they are breaking is the National determination of the Irish people to achieve for their Nation that liberty which for four years every English Minister declared to be the right of every Nation.

It is to secure popular support in England for their terroristic campaign against the whole Irish people that these Cabinet Ministers speak of the elected representatives of the Irish people as "a real murder gang," "a small body of assassins," and of the National Movement for Irish Independence as "the terror." This "terror" they claim to be breaking up. The methods by which this "breaking-up" is being accomplished are murder, torture, sabotage and sacked towns. The following are some of the effects of this official policy of terrorism. From these incidents it is not as evident as English Cabinet Ministers would like to have it be that they are "breaking-up" the National Movement which they call the "terror" :-

On September 22nd the English "police" sacked the village of Lahinch, Co. Clare. Many houses were given to the flames. Among these was the residence of Miss. Maire O'Dwyer. After the wreckers had left the village the neighbours gathered round the ruins of Maire O'Dwyer's home to offer the owner their sympathy. Maire O'Dwyer made a short speech to them from the gaping doorway. She said:-

"When houses and persons were selected for the anger of Ireland's enemies thank God ours were selected for the worst. I am prouder to see my home in ashes than standing under the circumstances."

From the same village a young married woman whose family home was on the same occasion bombed and burned to the ground by English police wrote:-

"Poor mother! She never had any comfort or pleasure in this life. She worked early and late slaving when other people were in their beds to make a comfortable home for us and now it is all gone — £20,000 worth at the lowest calculation... But I will be forever grateful to Almighty God for saving our lives and leaving us our senses. Since it was his Almighty Will and the cause demanded that we should lose all, we will lay our humble sacrifice at the feet of God and Dark Rosaleen, and once again and more fervently than ever we pledge our life's service to God and Ireland."

Rev. Patrick O'Reilly, Catholic Curate of Foakle, Co. Clare, was taken from his house on the night of October 8th and was flogged by English troops, and when he protested to the English officer in charge was beaten by that officer. His house was then bombed and rifled with bullets. Father O'Reilly wrote to the Press on October 13th. In the course of his letter he said:-

"I, too, can now more thoroughly sympathise with all those whose homes are burned and destroyed reminding them that 'The Son of Man hath not whereon to lay His Head.' I stand for peace but peace with honour, and though my life may now be in danger I shall never be a traitor to the flag of my Country. God save Ireland!"

On the night of Monday October 20th, Frank and Edward O'Dwyer, brothers, were taken from their father's residence by a party of English military and police who murdered them in cold blood before the eyes of their sisters and mother. They were the only sons of Mrs. O'Dwyer, aged seventy years. When the neighbours offered their sympathy to the old woman she said:-

"My two boys who worked our farm are killed without reason or cause. They were shot down practically before my eyes. But let it be so. We will bear it all for Ireland."

On Tuesday October 21st, Mr. Michael S. Walsh, a Republican Member of the Galway Urban Council, was taken from his house by English Secret Service agents and murdered by them in cold blood. When they were taking him from his shop the murderers asked one of Mr. Walsh's apprentices, Martin Monaghan, aged 17 years, if he were a rebel. The boy answered "I am." "Then" said one of the murderers "you will get the same." When Mr. Walsh had been murdered Rev. M. Murphy, Catholic Curate of Aran Islands, cousin of the deceased telegraphed to the widow:-

"Joy, not tears. He died for Ireland."

On October 17th, Commandant Michael Fitzgerald of the Irish Republican Army, died in Cork Prison, untried and unsentenced after a fast of sixty-seven days. On October 24th replying to many messages of condolence his family sent the following message:-

"We are comforted by the knowledge that Michael's life has been freely given to the sacred cause of liberty; that his struggle and principles have received the generous approval of his Country, and that his expressed wish to be privileged to be the first of the Cork prisoners to make the supreme sacrifice was granted to him."

On October 25th Secret Service Agents entered the house of Mr. William Gleeson, (senr.) at Moher, Co. Tipperary in search of his son James whom they stated had come to kill. The father stated that James was not at home. He was threatened by the murderers and his son, William, hearing the threats called from his bed:-

"Let them shoot me, father, instead of you."

The English Secret Service agents took the boy at his word, dragged him from his bed and murdered him outside his father's house.

On Monday, October 25th, Joseph Murphy died untried and unsentenced in Cork Prison after a fast of seventy-nine days. His father, Mr. Timothy Murphy, met the sympathy of many friends with these words:-

"I am proud that Joseph has died for Ireland. If he had been a criminal I would hang my head, but now I can walk with my head erect through Cork."

On October 6th having then fasted for fifty-six days, Alderman Terence MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork, sent the following message to the hunger-strikers in Cork Prison:-

"Comrades, if we twelve go in glorious succession to the grave the name of Ireland will flash in a tongue of flame through the world and be a sign of hope for all time to every people struggling to be free. Let the thought inspire us and let our dying prayer be an exhortation to each other and to our people, that everyone be prepared to sacrifice everything, and God will at last redeem our Country."

On October 24th Ald. Terence MacSwiney died after a fast of seventy-four days. The last words spoken by the Lord Mayor were spoken three days before he died. He said to his sister:-

"I want you to bear witness to the fact that I die a soldier of the Irish Republic. God save Ireland!"

This is the indomitable people whom three English Cabinet Ministers have promised to their audiences that they will break as surely as the rising of to-morrow's sun.

THE OFFICIAL ENGLISH POLICY OF TERRORISM IN IRELAND.AN ENGLISH MEMBER'S ACCUSATION AND CERTAIN FACTS.

Lieut. Commander Kenworthy, English Member of Parliament for Hull, made the following accusation in the English House of Commons on Monday, October 25th 1920. The quotation is made from the report of the Parliamentary proceedings which appeared in the "Manchester Guardian" of October 26th 1920:-

"He wished to make a definite accusation that a plot had been arranged between the heads of the War Office with a certain section of the Cabinet and the heads of the army in Ireland by which certain persons had undertaken if given a free hand to apply to the disturbed parts of Ireland the methods that were being used for dealing with the savage tribes on the North-west frontiers of India, and they had guaranteed within a certain time to break the spirit of the Irish people."

In view of this accusation the following sequence of events is of interest:-

On January 21st 1920 the Republic of Ireland was definitely established as the result of the mandate given for its establishment by the Irish electorate in the General Election of December 1918. A Parliament was created and a Government responsible to it was selected. Departments for the various offices of State were established. The organisation of the Republic by the elected Government was then begun. Within one year the Republican Government was successfully functioning with the enthusiastic support of the Irish people by whom it was created. It was then decided by the English Cabinet to crush this functioning Republican Government. In the January, February and March of 1920 rounds-up of the elected representatives and other active Republicans were of daily occurrence. One thousand two hundred and fifty active Republicans were arrested and imprisoned without trial or charge during these three months. But the Republican Government continued to function and the Irish people continued to give it their enthusiastic approval. The English Cabinet realised that the ordinary methods of arrest and imprisonment would not break the spirit of the Irish people. Towards the last days of March 1920 the adoption of a policy of organised military terrorism was decided upon by the English Cabinet. The details as to the forms this terrorism would take were later decided upon.

On March 26th 1920 the London "Daily Express," mouthpiece of Mr. B. Har Law, announced that General Sir Nevil Macready, Chief Commissioner of the London Metropolitan Police, had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the English Army of Occupation in Ireland. In making the announcement the "Daily Express" said:-

"His (Sir Nevil's) sudden appointment to Ireland and his dramatic departure from police headquarters indicates that once again the Government required a firmer hand on the military lever in Ireland, and that a new method of dealing with Irish disturbances is to be adopted."

On March 29th the "Pall Mall Gazette," the London evening organ of the English Prime Minister, referred to the appointment of Sir Nevil Macready and said:-

"The very wide powers to be conferred on him will enable him to employ not only the military and police forces at his discretion but other means and forces will be available to deal with whatever circumstances may arise."

On the same evening Mr. Lloyd George announced officially in the English House of Commons that General Nevil Macready had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the English forces in Ireland.

On March 31st Mr. Lloyd George wrote to the Lord Mayor of Dublin in reply to a letter protesting against the arrest and imprisonment without trial or charge of many members of the Dublin Corporation:-

"The Executive.....may at times have no option if they are to grapple with the problems of organised murder but to dislocate in some degree the normal life of the community."

On April 3rd the London "Daily Mail" said:-

"Sir Nevil Macready, who is leaving for Ireland shortly to take up his new post as Commander of the Forces there, has been given practically a free hand by the Cabinet."

On the same day the London "Morning Post" said:-

"Sir Nevil Macready is about to assume the command of the military forces in Ireland and we assume that he is instructed to suppress the rebellion by whatever means may be requisite."

On April 10th the Press announced the retirement of those among the high officials of the Royal Irish Constabulary who were known to be opposed to a policy of frightfulness. The officials who were asked to retire were: Mr. W.M. Davies, Deputy Inspector General of the R.I.C., and Messrs. H.D. Tyacke and R.S.C. Flower, Assistants Inspector General of the R.I.C. The Press on the same day stated that these officials were to be replaced by Mr. C.A. Walsh, Mr. A.A. Roberts and Mr. E.E. Clayton. All these had proved their thoroughness in aggression. Some short time previously Inspector General Sir J.A. Byrne was removed from office and his place was taken by Mr. T.J. Smith, a notorious advocate of aggressive measures.

On April 23rd the London "Daily Chronicle" semi-official organ of the English Coalition Government stated:-

"The new policy which the Government have decided to adopt in Ireland is being rapidly developed....General Macready has the full confidence of the Cabinet."

During the last week in April and the first days in May it was stated in the non-Governmental Press in England that the English Government had decided to cease its aggression in Ireland and attempt a policy of conciliation. In reply to these statements the "Pall Mall Gazette" and the Press Association published this inspired announcement:-

"The Prime Minister has decided that at present there can be no change in the Government's Irish policy. The Cabinet are united in approval of the Prime Minister's decision."

On May 11th 1920 an English Cabinet meeting was held in London. The Press announced that it was presided over by Mr. Bonar Law and was attended by the following:- Mr. Walter Long, (First Lord of the Admiralty); Sir Henry Wilson, (Chief of Imperial General Staff); Mr. Edward Shortt (Late Chief Secretary for Ireland and inventor of the "German Plot"); Lord Birkenhead, (late Staff Officer of Sir Edward Carson's Volunteers); and Mr. Winston Churchill, (Secretary of State for War). Sir Nevil Macready was present at this Cabinet meeting and took part in its proceedings.

On May 12th Mr. Bonar Law was asked a question in the English House of Commons as to what steps had been taken to secure greater co-ordination between military and police in Ireland. He replied:-

"I am glad there is an opportunity of answering that. General Macready has already taken most important steps, and yesterday in consultation with a conference of the Cabinet he had many other suggestions to make all of which will be granted by the Cabinet. He does believe that in a comparatively short time the changes he has made will show effect."

On May 13th Lord Birkenhead, one of the Cabinet Conference which had discussed the "suggestions" of Sir Nevil Macready, spoke at a dinner in London and said:-

"I cannot speak here to-night of what the Executive have done or to tell you of the conclusions they have reached; but I can tell you this, that as a Government we have decided to reinforce these men (the constabulary) by every means in our power....We have taken special and wholly exceptional steps."

On June 19th, Divisional Commissioner Smythe addressed the policemen in the police barracks at Listowel and outlined the new policy of the English Government. The main points of his announcement were:-

- (1) "Now men, Sinn Fein has had all the sport up to the present, we are going to have the sport now.
- (2) "I am getting seven thousand police from England."
- (3) "If a police barracks are burned the best house in the locality is to be commandeered.
- (4) "The police are to lie in ambush and to shoot suspects.
- (5) "The more you shoot the better I will like you....No policeman will get into trouble for shooting any man."
- (6) "Hunger-strikers will be allowed to die in jail--- the more the merrier."
- (7) "We want your assistance in carrying out this scheme and wiping out Sinn Fein."

On the same day it was announced to the police in Tralee Barracks that inquests on victims of police shootings were about to be abolished by the English Government. Some of the police to whom these announcements had been made resented them and made them public.

It was denied by Sir Hamar Greenwood, English Chief Secretary for Ireland on July 22nd in the English House of Commons that any such statements had been made, but on the following day, July 23rd, Inspector General T.J. Smith issued a secret order to the Royal Irish Constabulary announcing that "Government has directed" that no prisoners were to be released until they had served their sentences. In other words: "Hunger strikers will be allowed to die."

On August 2nd the English Chief Secretary for Ireland introduced in the House of Commons the Restoration of Order in Ireland Bill, one of the clauses of which made coroners inquests illegal. The Chief Secretary admitted in the introduction of this Bill that it had been drafted in the previous June -- in other words, it was known in that month to the English officials in Ireland that it was the English Government's intention to suppress coroners inquests.

All of the other points of Divisional Commissioner Smythe's review of the the "special and wholly exceptional steps" the English Government had on May 11th decided to take in regard to Ireland, have been borne out by events subsequent to the Commissioner's speech. Thousands of English recruits are being brought to Ireland as "policemen." Whenever a police barracks is burned the houses of prominent Republicans are commandeered or burned by the "police." Sixty-seven innocent civilians have been murdered since the Commissioner's speech was delivered. That Divisional Commissioner's address to the police in Listowel was an outline of the official policy of the English Government is no longer in doubt.

Meanwhile General Sir Nevil Macready's "suggestions" to the English Cabinet "all of which" were approved by that Cabinet, were put into operation. From May 11th 1920, the following are the number of Irish towns and villages sacked, "shot-up" or partially burned:-

May:	Five towns or villages.
June:	Eleven towns or villages.
July:	Twenty towns or villages.
August:	Twenty-one towns or villages.
September:	Forty towns or villages.
To Oct. 18th	Thirty-six towns or villages.

Sir Nevil Macready having "the full confidence of the Cabinet" has not shirked at taking responsibility for this policy of terrorism which, in the words of Divisional Commissioner Smythe, has for its object "the wiping out of Sinn Fein."

4)

On September 16th, Mr. J. Annan Bryce, brother of Lord Bryce, forwarded to General Macready a threatening notice served upon the Manageress of the Eccles Hotel, Glengarriff, Co. Cork, by an English military officer. The notice threatened that the Forces of the English Crown would destroy a Republican Leader's house if a police barracks or other Loyalist house were destroyed. The following reply was sent to Mr. Bryce:-

"Sir: Sir Nevil Macready asks me in reply to your letter of the 16th inst. to state that he is acquainted with the distribution of the notices, copy of which you enclosed.

Truly yours,
William Rycroft.

Major General I/C. Administration Ireland,
G.H.Q. Ireland, Parkgate, Dublin, 16th Sept. 1920."

On September 22nd General Sir Nevil Macready was interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press of America. The report of the interview was submitted to him before publication. He approved it. On September 24th the interview was published in the American Press. The following phrase in it is important. The interviewer states:-

"He (General Macready) said, however, that if the guerilla warfare of the Irish Republican Army continued the situation might become such that a policy of reprisals would be necessary."

On September 23rd, two days after the sack of Balbriggan which was accompanied by the savage murder of Lawless and Gibbons, a secret order was issued to the English troops in Ireland by direction of the "G.O.C. in C." or General Sir Nevil Macready. In that secret order it was said:-

"There are indications that the measures recently taken by the Government for the suppression of disorder in Ireland are beginning to bear fruit and have the desired effects in, at any rate, the more moderate sections of Sinn Fein...Without being unduly optimistic, the Irish Government hope that if the pressure is maintained and if certain other measures which they have in view are successful, a great improvement in the situation may take place within the next few months."

It is well to keep these facts in mind in view of the efforts of the English Government to condone and minimise the excesses of its troops and "police" in Ireland, and to pretend that the sackings of towns, the murders and the general military terrorism are mere sporadic outbursts of "human nature" and not an official Governmental policy.

5

THE CASE OF KEVIN BARRY.

English Military Government Torture a Prisoner of War and are
About to Hang Him.

The following are two statements concerning the case of Kevin Barry who has been sentenced by the English Military Government in Ireland to be hanged. The first is the sworn statement of the condemned boy. The second is a message sent to the civilised nations of the world by Mr. Arthur Griffith, Acting President of the Republic of Ireland.

(1) THE SWORN STATEMENT OF KEVIN BARRY.

County of the City of Dublin to wit:

I, Kevin Barry of 58, South Circular Road in the County of the City of Dublin, Medical Student, aged 18 years and upwards, solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:-

1. On the 20th day of September 1920 I was arrested in Upper Church Street in the City of Dublin by a sergeant of the 2nd Duke of Wellington's Regiment, and was brought under escort to the North Dublin Union now occupied by the military. I was brought into the Guardroom and searched. I was then removed to the defaulters' room by an escort with a Sergeant-Major. The latter and the escort belonged to the 1st Lancashire Fusiliers. I was then hand-cuffed.

2. About quarter of an hour after I was placed in the Defaulters' Room two commissioned officers came in. They both belonged to the 1st Lancashire Fusiliers. They were accompanied by three sergeants of the same unit. A military policeman who had been in the room since I entered it remained. One of the officers asked my name which I gave. He then asked for the names of my companions in the raid or attack. I refused to give them. He tried to persuade me to give the names and I persisted in refusing. He then sent a sergeant out of the room for a bayonet. When it was brought in the sergeant was ordered by the same officer to point the bayonet at my stomach. The same question as to the names and addresses of my companions was repeated with the same result. The Sergeant was then ordered to turn my face to the wall and point the bayonet to my back. I was so turned. The Sergeant then said he would run the bayonet into me if I did not tell. The bayonet was then removed and I was turned round again.

3. The same officer then said to me that if I persisted in my attitude he would turn me out to the men in the Barrack Square and that he supposed I knew what that meant with the men in their present temper. I said nothing. He ordered the sergeants to put me face down on the floor and twist my arm. I was pushed down on the floor after my handcuffs were removed by the Sergeant who went for the bayonet. When I lay on the floor one of the sergeants knelt on the small of my back, the other two placed one foot each on my back and left shoulder and the man who knelt on me twisted my right arm, holding it by the wrist with one hand while he held my hair with the other to pull back my head. The arm was twisted from the elbow joint. This continued to the best of my judgment for five minutes. It was very painful. The first officer was standing near my feet and the officer who accompanied him was still present.

4. During the twisting of my arm the first officer continued to question me as to the names and addresses of my companions and also asked me for the name of my company commander and any other officer I knew.

5. As I still persisted in refusing to answer these questions I was let get up and I was again handcuffed. A civilian came in and he repeated the questions with the same result. He informed me that if I gave all the information I knew I could get off. I was then left in the company of the military policeman, the two officers the three sergants and the civilian leaving together.

6. I could certainly identify the officer who directed the proceedings and put the questions. I am not sure of the others except the Sergeant with the bayonet. My arm was medically treated by an officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps attached to the North Dublin Union the following morning, and by the Prison Hospital Orderly afterwards for 4 or 5 days.

7. I was visited by the Courtsmartial officer last night and he read for me the confirmation of sentence of death by hanging to be executed on Monday next, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing same to be true and by virtue of the Statutory Declarations Act 1835.

Declared and Subscribed before me at Mountjoy Prison in the County of the City of Dublin this 28th day of October 1920.

(Signed) MYLES KECHI.

A Justice of the Peace in and for the said County.

(Signed) KEVIN GERARD BARRY.

(2) MR. GRIFFITH'S MESSAGE TO THE CIVILISED NATIONS.

Mr. Arthur Griffith addresses the following message to the civilised Nations:-

The boy Kevin Barry whose sworn statement of torture inflicted on him by his captors has been published, has been informed that he is to be hanged on Monday next.

Kevin Barry when captured was one of a body of armed Irish Volunteers which had attacked an armed English military escort with the object of disarming them.

Under similar circumstances a body of Irish Volunteers captured on June 1st of the present year a party of 25 English military who were on duty at the King's Inns, Dublin. Having disarmed the party the Volunteers immediately released their prisoners.

This was in strict accordance with the conduct of the Volunteers in all such encounters. Hundreds of members of the English armed forces have been from time to time captured by the Volunteers and in no case was any prisoner maltreated, even though Volunteers had been killed and wounded in the fighting, as in the case of Cloyne, Co. Cork, when after a conflict in which one Volunteer was killed and two wounded, the whole of the opposing forces were captured, disarmed and set at liberty.

Brigadier-General Lucas of the English army was taken prisoner by the Irish Volunteers on June 26th of this year. During the six weeks of his captivity he was treated in strict accordance with International Law, being afforded all the privileges due to his rank as a prisoner of war.

The English Government now proposes to set aside the high standard maintained by the Irish Volunteers and to execute prisoners of war, previously attempting to brand them before the world as criminals.

Such an outrage upon the law and customs of Nations cannot be permitted to pass in silence by Civilisation. It may be in the power of England to hang an Irish boy of 18 under such circumstances, but it is not in her power to prevent the conscience of mankind reprobating with horror such an action. That conscience Ireland invokes against this intended outrage upon God and man.

NOTE:- There will be no issue of the IRISH BULLETIN published on to-morrow, Friday, 29th October 1920, owing to the decree of Dail Eireann ordaining the observance of that day as a day of National mourning.