

JULY

DAIL EIREANN THE ELECTED GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.A HISTORY OF ITS ESTABLISHMENT & ITS WORK.A PEOPLE'S OVERWHELMING CHOICE IN THE TEETH OF ARMED AGGRESSION.

Dail Eireann - the elected Government of the Irish Republic - has, by British Propaganda been advertised as an organisation for the encouragement of outrage. As such, British Propaganda has been influential enough to have it accepted by certain foreign journalists who, in their turn, have similarly described it to their readers. By doing so these journalists have unconsciously struck at the root of all stability in human government. For Dail Eireann, instead of being an organisation for the encouragement of outrage, is one of the few outstanding examples of a Government which finds its stability in the unforced consent of the governed.

The History of Dail Eireann is as herein given.

Long before the dissolution of the last British Parliament it had become obvious to the Government of Great Britain that the Irish people desired separation from the British Empire and the establishment of an Independent Irish Republic. The Irish people claimed for their own nation the self-determination for all subject peoples which the British Government and the Governments of the Allied and Associated Powers announced to be their first objective in the Great War. The British Government strove to break by force of arms that claim in the year 1916 when it was made in arms, and in the years 1917 and 1918 when it was made constitutionally. The attempt failed, and on November 25th 1918, when the British Parliament was dissolved, extra troops were sent to Ireland to overawe the electorates lest they should carry their demands at the polls. Already the armed agents of the British Government had arrested and imprisoned 1,319 of the lesser leaders of the Republican Movement, and had deported without trial, 115 of the men and women who were most prominent in organising and directing it. In addition, these armed agents attacked and suppressed every public gathering at which the demand for an Irish Republic was voiced. When the details of the General Election were in course of arrangement, penalties, in the form of confiscated deposits, of £150 were inflicted on every Irish Republican candidate, and warrants were issued for the arrest of many of those candidates who were not already in prison, as a result of which only 26 of these candidates were able to appear before the electors. Republican literature was suppressed, and those who were discovered secretly circulating it were arrested and imprisoned. Under these circumstances the Irish people on December 14th 1918 went to the polls. The issue before them was a choice between a national declaration of independence, which they knew would be followed by intensified alien aggression, or a surrender of that independence and subsequent peace. On December 28th 1918 the election results were declared, and the choice of the Irish people was made known. Of the 105 candidates returned in Ireland, 73 were elected by the Irish people with a mandate openly sought and overwhelmingly given to ratify the declaration of an Independent Irish Republic made by the Provisional Government of Ireland on April 23rd 1916 and supported in arms in the Irish Insurrection which began on that date. These 73 elected representatives were further empowered to act as the duly accredited Parliament and Government of that Independent Republic. The electorate decided that this Republican Parliament was to include all the 105 elected representatives, Unionists as well as Republicans.

In accordance with this national decision the first Irish Republican Parliament assembled at the Mansion House, Dublin, on January 21st 1919. Notice of the session was circulated to all the representatives elected by the Irish people.

The first session of the Republican Parliament confined its business to three principal items:- the Making of a Declaration of Independence; the sending of a Message to the Free Nations of the World; and the shaping of a Democratic Programme. The House assembled at 3.30 in the afternoon.

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Mr. Cathal Brugha, Member for County Waterford, was elected Speaker; clerks and officials of the House were appointed. At 3.45 p.m. the roll was called and it was found that the Unionist Members of the House had not taken their seats. It was proposed and passed that the Parliament of the Irish Republic be called "DAIL EIREANN" and that the Irish Language be the official language of the Republic. The Speaker at 4 o'clock rose, and read the Irish People's Declaration of Independence. From that Declaration these quotations are made:-

"Whereas the Irish people is by right a free people:

"And whereas for seven hundred years the Irish people has never ceased to repudiate, and has repeatedly protested in arms against foreign usurpation:

"And whereas the Irish Republic was proclaimed in Dublin on Easter Monday, 1916, by the Irish Republican Army acting on behalf of the Irish people:

"And whereas the Irish people is resolved to secure and maintain its complete independence in order to promote the common weal, to re-establish justice...to constitute a national polity based upon the people's will, with equal right and equal opportunity for every citizen...

"Now, therefore, we, the Elected Representatives of the ancient Irish people, in National Parliament assembled, do in the name of the Irish Nation, ratify the establishment of the Irish Republic....

"We ordain that the elected Representatives of the Irish people alone have power to make laws binding on the people of Ireland, and that the Irish Parliament is the only Parliament to which that people will give its allegiance."

Mr. Sean T. O'Kelly, Member for Dublin Division of College Green, was then called upon by the Speaker to read the "Message to the Free Nations of the World." These passages occur in that Message:-

"To the Nations of the World! Greeting.

"The Nation of Ireland having proclaimed her National Independence calls through her elected representatives in Parliament assembled in the Irish Capital on January 21st 1919, upon every free nation to support the Irish Republic by recognising Ireland's national status... Nationally, the race, the language, the customs and traditions of Ireland are radically distinct from the English. Ireland is one of the most ancient nations of Europe, and she has preserved her National integrity vigorous and intact through seven centuries of foreign oppression; she has never relinquished her national rights, and throughout the long era of English usurpation she has in every generation defiantly proclaimed her inalienable right to nationhood down to her last glorious resort to arms in 1916....

"Ireland to-day reasserts her historic nationhood the more confidently before the new world emerging from the War, because she believes in freedom and justice as the fundamental principles of international law... because the permanent peace of Europe can never be secured by perpetuating military dominion... but only by establishing the control of government in every land upon the basis of the free will of a free people.."

Mr. Pierce Beasley, Member for East Kerry, then read the Democratic Programme from which these excerpts are made:-

"We declare that the Nation's sovereignty extends not only to all the men and women of the Nation, but to all its material possessions... and that all right to private property must be subordinated to the public right and welfare.

"We declare that we desire our country to be ruled in accordance with the principle of Liberty, Equality and Justice for all, which alone can secure permanence of Government in the willing adhesion of the people.

"We affirm the duty of every man and woman to give allegiance and service to the commonwealth, and declare it is the duty of the Nation to assure that every citizen shall have opportunity to spend his or her strength and faculties in the service of the people. In return for willing service, we, in the name of the Republic, declare the right of every citizen to an adequate share of the produce of the Nation's labour."

This, the First Session of the Parliament of the Irish Republic, was declared adjourned at 5.20 p.m.

The second public session of Dail Eireann was held on April 10th 1919 after the escape of Mr. De Valera from Lincoln Prison on February 3rd, had

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led to the release of the thirty-one other Members of the Republican Parliament who were still held in English prisons. At this second public session many decisions were taken. Departments of State were created and moneys were voted towards their upkeep; Ambassadors, Trade Agents and Consuls were appointed to represent the Irish Republic in Europe and America; and the Delegates of the Irish Nation to the Peace Conference at Versailles were selected. (To these Delegates the British Government subsequently refused safe-conducts.)

But the decisions taken by Dail Eireann at this public session of April 10th 1919, which were of outstanding importance, were the unanimous election of Eamonn de Valera as President of the Irish Republic and Prime Minister of the Dail Ministry; and the selection of a Cabinet composed of the following Ministers:-

Minister of State for Home Affairs.
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.
Minister of State for Finance.
Minister of State for Labour.
Minister of State for Defence.
Minister of State for Trade and Industries.
Minister of State for Local Government.

A Department of State for Land and Agriculture, and a Department of State for Fisheries, were subsequently established, and Directors, who are also Members of the House, are appointed to control them.

After the April Session the efforts of the British Government to stamp out the Republican movement and to suppress the Ministry and Parliament of the Irish Republic became so violent that the meetings of the Ministerial and Parliamentary Sessions had to be held in private. Since that date there has been no abatement in this armed aggression. On September 13th 1919, Dail Eireann was declared an illegal association by British proclamation, and subsequent to that date its headquarters have been frequently raided and finally closed down by British troops; its official papers seized and its offices wrecked. On November 11th 1919, the clerical staff of these Headquarters were arrested and imprisoned on a charge of illegal assembly. In the last five months - February 1st to July 1st - twelve members of Dail Eireann have been arrested, and unsuccessful attempts have been made to arrest nine others. One Minister was deported without trial; one Departmental Director was sentenced to three years' penal servitude, and efforts were made to take two other Ministers into custody. In spite of this campaign of violence against the whole Irish people and its representatives, Dail Eireann and its Ministry continued to assemble and have taken over the direction of public affairs with the full consent and assistance of the Irish people.

Some of the more important of the recent actions of the Irish Government are these:-

President de Valera was delegated personally to direct a campaign in the United States of America for the recognition of the Irish Republic by the Government of the United States and to float a loan in that country.

An Industrial Commission of experts was established to enquire into all the industrial resources of Ireland and to report to the Dail the best means of undertaking immediately the development of these resources. This Commission held public sessions in several Irish cities and was then forcibly suppressed by the armed forces of the British Government. It has, however, continued to meet, and with the ready assistance of the people, is carrying out its investigations and the examination of expert evidence, successfully.

A Commission was appointed to provide land for agriculturalists and to allocate disputed lands. It has operated with complete success and with full popular sanction in many Irish counties.

A National Loan was floated by the Government to be devoted to the industrial and agricultural development of Ireland. Although the full weight of the British Military Machine was directed against the successful flotation of this Loan; although twenty newspapers which published its prospectus were suppressed, and over fifty of its chief organisers and collectors were arrested and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, the Loan has been successfully directed and organised, and has been over-subscribed by the Irish people.

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Courts have been established which operate in 26 Irish Counties. These Courts have been resorted to by the vast majority of Irish litigants. The decisions of these Courts, having behind them the consent of the people, are obeyed, and the punishments inflicted by them they have proved themselves able to enforce.

Co-operative Fishing Industries have been formed under direction of the Department of Fisheries, and the rich fishing resources of Ireland are being systematically exploited.

An immense scheme for reafforestation in Ireland has been successfully launched by the Department of Land and Agriculture. This Department is also engaged in establishing Co-Operative farming communities in many parts of Ireland.

Under the Ministry for Trade and Industries, direct foreign trade with Ireland has been organised and projects are on foot to develop certain home industries and to co-ordinate home trade.

Under the Ministry for Local Government the Irish Municipal, County, Borough and District Councils are about to put into operation a scheme of local services which will meet the many needs of Irish citizens now unattended to, and which will ensure local development.

These are but a few of the constructive acts of the Elected Government of the Irish Republic.

The increasing popular support and unswerving obedience given to Dail Eireann has perhaps been the most notable fact in the last year and a half of Irish History. The Republican Government at the date of its establishment had behind it the consent and support of 70 percent of the Irish Parliamentary Constituencies. That Government, as distinct from the Sinn Fein Party, now holds the allegiance of 83 percent of the Irish people, as has been convincingly shown in the Municipal Elections held in January 1920, and the Rural Elections held in the first two weeks of June. This increased popular allegiance is the result of the constructive work done by the Dail, which has won to its support thousands of those who opposed it at the time of the General Election. The constructive work has been accomplished in spite of the fact that since its establishment both it and the Irish people who support it, have been subjected to intense and incessant armed aggression.

On the one side there is seen in Ireland a whole people respecting and obeying its own elected Government, giving instant obedience to that Government's decrees, and contributing to it generously any moneys which it chooses to demand; and that elected Government in its turn striving to rebuild the Irish Nation out of the ruins left by centuries of English misrule.

On the other side there is seen in Ireland an English Military Government, detested by the Irish people, a Military Government whose decrees are ignored, which is naked of any consent from any respectable section of the nation, and which is forced to rely for its continued presence in Ireland upon machine guns, tanks and innumerable armed camps; and that English Government by the admission of those directing it stands not for the material rehabilitation of Ireland but for its further suppression and impoverishment.

It is because that situation exists in Ireland that the English Military Usurpation advertises Dail Eireann, the Elected Government of Ireland as, "an organisation for the encouragement of outrage."

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CORRECTION.

The following incident was reported in yesterday's IRISH BULLETIN:-

"Co. Wicklow:- At Ballymiltagh, British Troops and Police 'shot-up' the village."

It now transpires that the village so attacked was Ballynauty, not Ballymiltagh.

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TEACHING THE IRISH A LESSON.

THOMAS BRETT OF DROMBANE MURDERED BY BRITISH OFFICER.

On Sunday, June 6th 1920, the provocative action of a British military officer led to the resentment of some young men gathered in the main street of the village of Drombane, Co. Tipperary, and an effort was made by them to disarm the offending officer who resisted, and firing on both sides took place. The officer was slightly wounded but was able to ride away on his motor cycle, and subsequently to walk two miles. An official report of the occurrence was published on June 8th, in the course of which it was said:-

"An army officer stopped to examine the Drombane Sinn Fein Hall. He took down a notice and was then attacked. He received one bullet wound in his thigh and wounded one of his assailants."

The same day the Press reported that it was Thomas Brett, farmer, of Drombane who was wounded. On June 18th Thomas Brett died of his wounds. The IRISH BULLETIN is now able to state that Thomas Brett was mortally wounded by the British officer two miles from the scene of the attempt to disarm; that he had nothing whatever to do with that attempt; that the British officer knew he had nothing to do with it, but meeting him alone, unarmed and defenceless far from the scene of the attempt, the British officer shot him down that a lesson might be taught to the district. When Thomas Brett's dead body was ten days afterwards brought for burial to the local cemetery, British military and police surrounded and assaulted the mourners, tearing their crepe badges from them and trampling them underfoot.

DAIL EIREANN IN SESSION.

DECREES PROMULGATED --- MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT OF IRISH REPUBLIC.

A Session of Dail Eireann opened on Tuesday, 29th June, in Dublin. Decrees were passed authorising the establishment of Courts of Justice, and Equity and Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction. A National Land Commission was established. Another Decree was passed which protects occupiers of land against vexatious claims.

It was announced that the £250,000 Internal Loan had been oversubscribed by about £50,000. The Loan will close on 17th July 1920. (definitely) The following message was telegraphed to President de Valera:-

"Dail Eireann assembled in full Session in Dublin to-day unanimously re-affirms the allegiance of the citizens of Ireland to your policy, expresses complete satisfaction with the work you have performed and relies with confidence upon the great American Nation to accord recognition to the Republic of Ireland now in fact and in law established.

June 29th 1920.

- (1) S.S.O'Coallaigh (Speaker)
- (2) Arthur Griffith (Vice President)

THE PROTECTIVE TROOPS OF BRITAIN.

PLAYFUL INCIDENTS OF MILITARY RULE IN IRELAND.

The British Government claims the right to pour troops into Ireland so that Law and Order may be maintained. These troops, the Prime Minister of England has frequently stated, have no other purpose in Ireland but that of

maintaining Law and Order. So that Irish citizens may be protected against outrage, crowded troopships are sent daily from England to the Irish ports, and the protective soldiery is then distributed throughout Ireland - but solely that the lives and property of innocent Irish people may be preserved from attack.

How efficient is this soldiery at carrying out its purely protective duties is shown by the following:-

I. TROOPS WHO SELL OTHER PEOPLES BLANKETS.

The Principal of the celebrated Irish Language College at Carrigaholt describes for the IRISH BULLETIN the forcible suppression and occupation of his College by British troops:-

"The soldiers and the officer took up their position in our Class Hall, Dining Room and large Kitchen, and took over some of the upstairs sleeping rooms for the accommodation of their machine guns.

"The officer, Captain Thompson, was very courteous from the beginning, (he has since been replaced by a second lieutenant,) but the soldiers have proved very obnoxious. Their language in the hearing of women and children is abominable. They were only a couple of days in the place when one of them attempted to sell a valuable blanket - College property - to a woman in the village of Carrigaholt. They stole over £10 worth of cutlery which has not been recovered. They stole early potatoes out of the garden and on more than one occasion they have milked the goats during the night, and so deprived the children of their morning supply of milk. From people in the neighbourhood they have stolen fowl.

"In addition, and worse than all, their occupation of the College premises has prevented us from holding our first session which was to have commenced on July 1st. Our August Session will also very probably be ruined.

"There was no reason whatsoever in the seizing of the College. There is ample accommodation for soldiers in the neighbourhood. There is no agrarian or other trouble here."

II. A VERY DRUNK OFFICER --- AND HIS MEN WHO FANCY SILVER WARE.

Mr. J. Morkan, Acting Manager of the National Bank, Ltd., at Lismore, Co. Waterford, makes the following statement relative to the raid upon his private residence on June 27th 1920 by British troops. The raid took place during the sacking of Lismore by British troops as a reprisal for the arrest of Brigadier General Lucas, of which the residence of the town had not yet heard:-

"I heard the troops come along the street, and outside the house they formed up and fired a couple of volleys. When I opened the door about 20 men rushed in accompanied by an officer. The latter was very drunk and held a revolver in his hand. He put the weapon to my head and forced me back against the wall in the hall. At the same time there was a soldier with a rifle and bayonet up at my side. The fellow put a rifle up against my cheek. They demanded 'Where is the General?' and I, not knowing what General they meant, replied that I did not know. The officer said, 'You --- well you do know,' and I replied I did not. He retorted 'You are leader of the Sinn Feiners --- if you don't tell me in five seconds I will blow your brains out.' When he said that another soldier fired a shot through the hall ceiling into the landing above. Other soldiers immediately came in and proceeded to smash the hanging mirror, pictures and other articles in the hall. Before going upstairs they broke all the glass and ware in the conservatory, diningroom, lavatory etc. Upstairs they went into a couple of bedrooms.

"One soldier there with his bayonet tried to force me backwards out through the window. The others were engaged in smashing things, but he gave his whole attention to me. I think he was anxious either to force me through the window or shoot me. I am quite clear that there were two officers engaged and that they were subsequently joined by a third. I heard the soldiers shouting for more bombs. Before they left they wrecked everything in two bedrooms, diningroom, conservatory and lavatory. When I came downstairs I found that a complete silver tea service, a couple of silver christening mugs and a considerable number of ornaments had been taken away. They smashed about a couple of dozen pictures."

III. TROOPS WHO ARE NOT SATISFIED WITH 32 PINTS OF WHISKEY.

The Special Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" describes the protective action of English troops towards another premises in the same town. Writing in the issue of that Journal of June 29th he says:-

"Another shop raided was the chief licensed grocer's store of the town. The lock of the shop door was destroyed by a rifle shot. Several men went upstairs to the living-rooms shouting 'Come down, you Sinn Feiners.' Others broke in the back door and attacked the whisky store. They took away 32 pints of whisky and seven dozen bottles of port wine. A whisky cask holding thirteen gallons was too big to carry, and they turned the tap and let it run to waste. Eight pounds in money was also taken and an overcoat."

Protective troops who thus maintain law and order are, it is to be remembered, sent to Ireland with the sole purpose of preserving the Irish people from outrage. They steal whatever valuables they can carry away and destroy those which they cannot; they milk other peoples goats and sell other peoples blankets; and they are particularly partial to looting licensed premises.

If such acts were committed by others than British troops in Ireland, British propaganda would call them "outrages" and circulate them as typical instances of Irish lawlessness. When they are committed by British troops, and British statesmen are forced to refer to them, they become boyish "pranks."

ENGLISH JUDGES OF ASSIZE IN IRELAND.

WHO ARE PAID "NOT TO CRITICISE ANYONE."

The Judges of assize appointed by England and paid by England, are now on circuit in Ireland. Carrying out one of the duties of their office, they are uttering lamentations over Irish lawlessness, which will subsequently appear in English Propaganda, though not accompanied with the explanation that these Judges are English officials and are handsomely paid to carry out English instructions, one of which has always been to blacken the record of the Irish people in order to create an excuse for continuance of military rule over that people. The following statement of Lord Justice Ronan at the opening of the Assizes on July 1st at Tullamore, King's County, exemplifies the mental attitude of these judges:-

"There is no law in this country. There is no order in this country... Gentlemen, as far as I can see the state of this country is very sad. It is not for me to criticise anyone or to say what is the cause of it. I do not want to get into the troubled realm of politics."

If the learned judge got "into the troubled realm of politics" he might have to admit that there was no British Law and no British Order in Ireland, except the Law of the Sword and the Order to Loot. He might also have to admit that Irish Law and Order are being successfully maintained by the Courts and police of the Irish Republic. He is paid not to admit either of these things, and as a result he publicly declares, "It is not for me to criticise anyone."

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

SATURDAY, JULY 3rd, 1920.

Summary.

Date -	June -	28th.	29th.	30th.	July 1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.
Raids:-		392	1000	28	2	-	56	1478
Arrests:-		87	5	6	2	-	7	107
Sentences:-		-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Courtsmartial:-		-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Armed Assaults:-		3	87	9	-	-	2	101
Murder:-		-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Daily Totals:-		482	1092	46	4	-	57	1691

The sentences passed for political offences during the above six days totalled 2 years and six months.

MONDAY, June 28th.

Raids:-

British military and police, some mounted and others in motor lorries and cars, scoured a wide area in Co. Cork, raiding and searching upwards of 300 houses.

In South Sligo, British police carried out extensive raids, 60 houses being searched in and around Ballymote, and 30 in other districts.

British police raided the house of Mr. Ml. Lavery, Lurgan, Co. Armagh.

British police and military raided the residence of Mr. C. O'Neill, Deputy Lieutenant for Derry. When the raiders left it was discovered that they had seized and taken with them a large quantity of valuable jewellery.

Arrests:-

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

Mr. Ml. Lavery, Lurgan, Co. Armagh, was arrested by British police and military on a charge of endeavouring to obtain arms.

Armed Assaults:-

Mr. Walter Biggs, Bantry, Co. Cork, was savagely attacked and beaten by a party of British police who drove their motor lorry into the avenue leading to his residence. Mr. Biggs' father is a magistrate, and he himself served in the great war.

Another party of British police attacked and beat an Irish Language Teacher in the same town. Upon refusing to remove the "Fainne" - a badge worn by all Irish speakers - the police throttled him, tore off the badge and badly mauled him. They then searched him, scattered the contents of his pockets on the roadside and ordered him out of the town.

At Swords, Co. Dublin, British military and police "shot-up" the village.

Militarism:-

Motorcars passing through Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim, were held up by British police, who searched and questioned the occupants.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29th.

Raids:-

In an attempt to discover the whereabouts of Brigadier General Lucas, Commanding Officer of the British Army of Occupation in the Fermoy area of Co. Cork, who was captured with his staff, British military and police, assisted by aeroplanes and armoured cars, searched large areas in Munster, including the counties of South Tipperary, Kerry, Cork, and parts of the counties of Limerick and Waterford. The number of houses raided is estimated at over 1,000.

Arrests:-

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

Armed Assaults:-

Incendiarism. At midnight parties of British military, numbering over 500, issued from their barracks at Fermoy, Co. Cork, and sacked the town. Over 70 business premises and private houses were forcibly entered by the troops, who looted, wrecked, and subsequently set fire to the houses entered. Licensed premises were broken into and the whiskey store consumed. The drunken soldiers then roamed the town firing volleys from their rifles into dwelling-houses, and throwing bombs and hand grenades. Citizens were dragged from their beds, attacked and threatened with death. Many were seriously injured. Women and children were terrorstricken.

The damage done by the troops is estimated at £40,000.

On the same night the town of Lismore, Co. Waterford, was subjected to a similar outbreak of militarism. Parties of British police and military invested the streets at midnight and threw bombs and hand grenades into residences and business premises. Private houses were entered and searched and valuable property looted. In the licensed premises the troops spilled all the liquor they were unable to consume or carry away. Two citizens were seriously injured.

British military and police at Newcastle West, Co. Limerick, wrecked the offices of the Weekly "Observer", the local Republican Newspaper. The military and police first called at the private residence of Mr. D. Brouder, Editor, and demanded that he be handed over to them to be shot. When it was found that he was not at home the troops set fire to his residence and then went to the offices of the Weekly "Observer", which they wrecked and set fire to with incendiary bombs. Damage to the extent of £3,000 was done.

In the same town the following premises were also wrecked by the troops:- The Co-Operative Stores, Messrs. Dawson's Stores, Mr. Tyrrell's licensed Bar, and the Greyhound Hotel. The proprietor of the latter house was shot at.

At Limerick City British Police threw bombs into the Railway Hotel, partially wrecking the interior.

At Carrigaraffin, Co. Limerick, two labourers named Patrick Collins and Denis O'Connell, going to their work, were passed by British motor lorries. The troops in the lorries opened fire, without warning, on the two men, and wounded O'Connell dangerously.

Militarism:-

British armed police entered the premises of Messrs. Flannery & Co., and Messrs. Duff's, Ballyhadreen, Co. Mayo, and notified the managers that unless such goods as they required were immediately supplied they would take over the premises and turn out the staff.

WEDNESDAY, June 30th.

Raids:-

British military and police, accompanied by lorries and an armoured car, made a midnight raid on the residence of Mrs. M. Wall, 45 South Richmond Street, Dublin.

At Cork, British Military and police raided the residence of Mr. James Langford, Vice-Chairman of the Cork Board of Guardians.

British military and police raided 15 houses in and around Ballymote, Co. Sligo. The residences raided included those of Messrs. T. O'Donnell, J. Hunt recently elected members of the Sligo County Council.

At Dungarvan, Co. Waterford, British military carried out searches at the houses of Messrs. D. Fraher, local Secretary of the Gaelic League, and P. O'Mahony (Abbey-side), Sinn Fein Organiser. When the military had left Mr. Fraher found that they had stolen £10 which was in his desk.

British military and police raided the residence of Mr. Dillon, Main Street, Dundrum, Co. Dublin. In carrying out their search the troops ripped up the flooring boards and broke open cupboards and boxes.

At Laurencetown, Co. Down, British military raided the house of a boy named Hayes twice in the one night.

The house of Mr. G. Power, Republican Member of the Fermoy District Council, was raided and searched by British military pickets. (See Armed Assaults).

British military and police raided the house of Mr. E. J. Rice, Strawhall House, near Fermoy. This is the third recent raid on this house by the British armed forces. (See Armed Assaults).

At Clondulane, in the same neighbourhood, British troops raided several houses, including those of Messrs. A. Hallinan, J. Leahy, T. Swayne, and J. O'Mara. When the military had left a gold watch and chain, silver cigarette case, and several sums of money were missing. (See Armed Assaults).

Arrests:-

Mr. J. Dillon, Dundrum, Co. Dublin, was arrested at midnight by a British military patrol whilst on his way home along Churentown road, Dundrum. Although Dundrum is two miles outside the Dublin Metropolitan area and consequently not subject to the Curfew restrictions, Mr. Dillon was arrested under this law, the military officer in charge explaining that they (the military) "carried Curfew with them". In a subsequent raid on Mr. Dillon's house a next door neighbour was also arrested, together with a passing cyclist who was attracted to the door by curiosity. Mr. Brady, who lives in the same street, was also arrested. All the prisoners were placed in a military motor lorry and taken to an unknown destination.

A boy named Hayes, Laurencetown, Co. Down, was arrested in bed by a party of British military. No charge was made against him.

Mr. James Langford, Vice-Chairman of the Cork Board of Guardians, was arrested by British military and police. No charge was made against him.

Sentences:-

Mr. John F. Feeney, Claremorris, Co. Mayo, who was tried by Courtmartial at Dublin on June 15th, 1920, was sentenced by the Court to one year's imprisonment on a charge of endeavouring to purchase arms.

Mr. James Tormey, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, who was tried by Courtmartial at Dublin on June 21st, 1920, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of having arms in his possession.

Mr. Wm. Murray, Mullingar, who was tried by the same Court, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, on a charge of having arms in his possession.

Armed Assaults:- At Limerick City, British troops and police invaded the streets after midnight and fired many volleys into residences and business premises of prominent Republicans.

At Kilcommon, Co. Tipperary, British troops and police attacked the residences of prominent Republicans, surrounding the houses and firing, in one case, fifty rounds into them. Women and children in the houses narrowly escaped death.

At Ballynauty, British troops and police "shot-up" the village.

At Katesbridge, Co. Down, a party of young men who were returning from a Sports Meeting which had been postponed, were held up by a British military patrol who searched them, during which search a machine-gun was trailed on them.

Dr. Magnier and Rev. Fr. Moore, C.C. were motoring in Cork, when they were held up at the point of the bayonet and searched by a British military patrol near Fermoy.

After the British military raid on the house of Mr. G. Power, Republican Member of the Fermoy District Council, the military pickets fired through the windows when driving past the house.

During the British military raid on the premises of Mr. E. J. Rice, Strawhall House, Fermoy, the raiders thrust out of the house Mrs. Power, her mother, seven children and two maids - all barefooted, and in their night attire. The men of the household were told to line up to be shot. The military then placed straw in all the rooms, saturated it with petrol and set it on fire. Hand grenades were placed in one room and boxes of gun cotton were placed about. The interior of the house was completely destroyed by fire. Next day the troops again raided the house, and took away with them all traces of explosives used by the military party of the night before.

During the British military riots in Fermoy, Co. Cork, the troops flung arsenic powder and other poisonous substances on the foods in confectioners' shops.

The house of Mr. Hallinan, Clondulane, Co. Cork, was entered by armed British military and police. The occupants were taken from their beds and made stand on the roadside. The soldiers and police then set fire to the beds. Mr. Hallinan's mother, an old woman too feeble to be moved, was nearly burned to death.

Pedestrians at Tubbercurry, Co. Sligo, were held up at the point of the bayonet and searched by British military.

Militarism:- British military seized Shillelagh Fever Hospital, Co. Wicklow. The hospital authorities are thereby prevented from nursing fever cases.

Mounted troops now patrol the Dublin mountains almost every night.

The S.S. Snowden arrived at the North Wall, Dublin, yesterday with 300 to 400 of the Duke of Wellington's W. R. Regt., who marched to Gormanstown.

A detachment of 25 marines landed at Puncheon Harbour, Keel, Achill, and occupied the local coastguard station.

A detachment of the East Lancashire Regiment have seized and occupied Kenmare Workhouse Fever Hospital, Co. Kerry.

A military officer, accompanied by a police sergeant, has informed Mr. M. Higgins, R.D.C., Killeagh, Youghal, that the "competent military authority" has ordered Mr. Higgins to leave his residence.

(Irish Daily Press).

THURSDAY, JULY 1st, 1920.

Raids:-

At Strokestown, Co. Roscommon, British police raided the residence of Mr. James Ryan, a newly-elected Republican member of the Roscommon County Council.

British military raided the Fianna Hall, Limerick, it has been used for public entertainments.

Arrests:-

Mr. J. Healy, ex-soldier, Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Tipperary, was arrested by British military and police on a charge of having a revolver in his possession. Mr. M. Tracy, a companion of Mr. Healy's, was later arrested on the same charge.

Militarism:-

The 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade arrived at Belfast on board the ss. Duke of Cornwall.

A detachment of the Devon Regiment has taken possession of Wexford Courthouse.

The military took possession of a hotel and a shop which were situated at either side of the police barrack at Roscrea, and gave the occupants twenty-four hours' notice to remove their property.

British military searched every vehicle arriving in the town of Cashel, Co. Tipperary, and detained many motorists until the police of the district to which they belonged had been communicated with.

FRIDAY, JULY 2nd, 1920.

No newspapers were published in Dublin on this date, and there are consequently no reports of acts of aggression.

SATURDAY, JULY 3rd, 1920.

Raids:-

A large force of British military divided into parties and headed by local members of the British police force attempted a general round-up of Republicans in Youghal, Co. Cork. Some forty houses were raided including those of the following:- Messrs. J. Hassett; Ed. Green, Chairman of the Youghal Board of Guardians; M. Kelleher, Junior; W. J. Bland; M. A. Walsh, Vice-Chairman of the Youghal District Council; P. Magner, Member of the Youghal District Council; P. Power; J. Millerick and J. Brade.

The residence of Mr. A. McCabe, Ballymote, Co. Sligo, Republican Member of Parliament for North Sligo, was raided by British police who thoroughly searched the premises.

At Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim, British military raided upwards of a dozen residences of prominent Republicans.

A large party of British military and police raided and searched Blair's Castle, Cork. In Cork city the residences of Mr. T. McKernan, St. Luke's, and Mr. Donovan, Ballyhooly Road, were also forcibly entered and raided by British military and police.

Arrests:-

Mr. Hassett was arrested at midnight at his residence in Youghal, Co. Cork, by a raiding party of British military. No charge was made against him.

Mr. James Reynolds, Clooneagh, Johnston's Bridge, Co. Leitrim, was arrested by British military on a charge of having arms in his possession.

Mr. T. McKernan, St. Luke's, Cork, and Mr. Donovan, Ballyhooly Road, Cork, were arrested by a raiding party of British military. No charge was made against them.

Four people were arrested on the streets of Dublin on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 12 midnight and 3 a.m., without the permission of the British military authorities.

Mr. Wm. Gorman, Knocknagin, Cormanstown, Co. Meath, was tried by Courtmartial at Dublin on a charge of attempting to purchase arms. Sentence of the Court has not yet been promulgated.

murder:- As the daily press reported on June 8th, that Mr. Thomas Brett, Drombare, Co. Tipperary, had been fatally wounded in an attempt to disarm a British officer, his death on June 18th was not included in these lists, as such armed assaults are herein mentioned as are unprovoked. The true facts of Mr. Brett's death have now been ascertained and are as follows:- Thomas Brett was mortally wounded by the British officer after that officer had escaped from his assailants two miles from the scene of the attempt to disarm. He had nothing whatever to do with that attempt: the British officer knew he had nothing to do with it, but meeting him alone, unarmed and defenceless - far from the scene of the attempt - the British officer shot him down that a lesson might be taught in the district. When Thomas Brett's dead body was ten days afterwards brought for burial to the local cemetery, British military and police surrounded and assaulted the mourners, tearing their crepe badges from them and trampling them underfoot.

Incendiarism. The offices of the "Munster News" a Limerick Nationalist organ, was set on fire at 2.30 a.m. by British police. The editorial and commercial departments were entirely destroyed and Miss Connellan, sister of the proprietor and the only occupant of the premises, was rescued after having had both arms fractured.

While the owners of the business premises known as China Hall at Roscrea, Co. Tipperary, which has been commandeered by British troops, were removing their property a company of military arrived on the scene and dispersed with fixed bayonets a group of children who were cheering. A young man standing near received a jab of a bayonet.

Militarism:- Balrothery Workhouse has been taken over by the military, and private houses in Roscrea have been commandeered for troops. The occupants of the houses on each side of the Toomevara police barracks were informed that the police required possession of same, and gave them 2 hours to leave the premises. On the following morning the police demolished both houses.

Balrothery Workhouse was taken over by 50 soldiers, who arrived with large quantities of bombs and ammunition.

A military officer, accompanied by the D.I., R.I.C., called at the China Hall and Royal Hotel, the two premises adjoining the R.I.C. barracks, Roscrea, and gave the occupants 24 hours to clear out to make way for the military.

A cinema hall attached to the China Hall was cleared. At night pedestrians were held up by the military.

Military have taken possession of the Mullingar Court-house and erected barbed wire entanglements.

Mrs. Slattery, Maryville, Borrisokane, has been informed by the police that they intend to take her residence as a police barracks.

(Irish Daily Press).

Armed Assault:-

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(Irish Daily Press).

A REPLY TO LORD BRYCE.

THE TRUTH ABOUT ENGLISH RULE IN IRELAND.

STATEMENTS HIS LORDSHIP MUST HAVE KNOWN TO BE FALSE.

Viscount Bryce, O.M. writing on "Ireland - What America Ought to Know," in the American Number of the London "Times" published on July 3rd 1920, points out to the people of the United States several matters in connection with the situation in Ireland.

"England" Lord Bryce writes, "is constantly represented to the American people as the oppressor of Ireland. They are told to think of the English as a harsh and selfish nation, unfaithful to its own traditions of freedom, treating unhappy Ireland, of whose miseries it was the cause, with a cruelty such as Russia showed to Poland and Austria used to show to Italy."

Lord Bryce states that this representation of England is untrue.

England as the Oppressor of Ireland.

At the present moment there exists in Ireland English rule which has been variously described as "bayonet rule," "the rule of the sword," "military rule," "Prussianism," "Naked force," "aggression," "oppression," "the iron heel," "the jack boot," "military terrorism," "alien tyranny," by the following leading ENGLISH journals on the dates given and on many others:-

The London Times:- Nov. 27th, Dec. 1st, 9th, 10th, 15th, 17th, 22nd, 31st, Jan. 1920, 26th, Feb. 3rd, 20th, April 15th et seq.
The London Daily News:- Nov. 8th, 28th, Dec. 2th, 15th, 17th, 20th, Jan. 1920, 3rd, 24th, Feb. 17th, March 13th, Apl. 19th, May 28th et seq.
The London Daily Herald:- Sept. 24th, Dec. 17th, 23rd, Jan. 1920 7th, 10th, Feby. 2nd, 26th, March 24th, June 24th et seq.
The London Morning Post:- 1920. Feb. 2nd, 17th, March 11th, May 4th et seq.
The Manchester Guardian:- Sept. 17th, 23rd, Dec. 20th, 23rd, 31st, Jan. 1920, 15th, 22nd, 26th, March 5th, May 5th et seq.
London Daily Mail:- Dec. 15th, Jan. 1920, 22nd, Feb. 3rd, 12th, 20th, March 18th et seq.
London Nation:- Dec. 27th, Jan. 1920, 3rd, 10th, 24th, Feb. 28th, June 26th et seq.
London New Witness:- May 22nd 1920.
London Globe:- Dec 3rd, 17th, 20th 1919.
London New Statesman:- Nov. 1st 1919.

Similar descriptions of the present English rule in Ireland have, within the last six months, been given by the following British statesmen, Members of Parliament, parties and publicists:-

Mr. Asquith, ex-Premier,
Sir John Simon, ex-Cabinet Minister,
Mr. H. Samuel, ex-Cabinet Minister,
Rt. Hon. A. Henderson, ex-Cabinet Minister,
Rt. Hon. J. Clynes, ex-Cabinet Minister,
Rt. Hon. W. Adamson, ex-Cabinet Minister,
Lord Monteagle,
Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P.
Lord Henry Bentinck, M.P.
Lord Dunraven,
Lord Salisbury,
Sir D. MacLean, M.P.
Lt. Commd. Kenworthy, M.P.
Mr. P. Snowden, M.P.
Sir Horace Plunkett,
Capt. Wedgewood Benn, M.P.
English Moderate Party,
English Labour Party.

English Independent Liberal Party,
English Womens' National Liberal Federation,
Mr. G. Bernard Shaw,
Prof. Longwood, London University,
Mr. G.K. Chesterton,
Mr. C. Roden Buxton,
Rt. Hon. J.H. Thomas, M.P.,
Mr. Clement Shorter,
Rt. Hon. G.F. Masterman,
etc. etc.

Lord Bryce denies that England is Ireland's oppressor. His own press and people admit it.

England in Ireland as Russia in Poland.

Lord Bryce denies that there is any comparison between English Rule in Ireland and Russian Rule in Poland. Poland under Russian Rule doubled its population in the period 1871 -- 1915. Ireland under English Rule decreased in population by 1,060,000 in the same period. Poland under Austria increased its population by 84.1 per cent in the period 1846 to 1913. In the same period Ireland under England lost 47.2 per cent of its population. Yet Ireland's birth rate per 1,000 women of child bearing age is, with the exception of Holland, the highest in Europe.

Russia in Poland waged bitter war upon the Polish language. In the nine months from September 1919 to June 1920 the armed military and police of England arrested 28 Irish Language Revivalists and Teachers; suppressed by force thirty-eight Irish Language Classes and Festivals; raided on forty-two occasions newsagents who sold Irish Language Literature, and confiscated that stock. On September 20th 1919 the Irish Language Press in Ireland was suppressed. On November 11th 1919, the Irish Language Organisation (the Gaelic League) was declared an illegal association, and those who continued members of it were rendered liable to arrest and imprisonment.

Russia in Poland stamped out the democratic institutions of the Polish people. In the four years ending April 30th 1920, 75 Irishmen were executed or murdered by the armed military and police in Ireland in the course of the suppression of the Irish Peoples' Movement for Independence, while many hundreds of men and women have been wounded. Over 500 peaceful public meetings in favour of that demand have been suppressed by force; 7,594 prominent supporters of that movement have been arrested; 2,412 have been deported without charge or trial. The houses of 26,086 supporters of that movement have been forcibly entered at night by armed military and police who frequently looted and wantonly destroyed property and maltreated both men and women in many of the houses entered.

On November 11th 1919, Dail Eireann, the elected Government of Ireland having the support of 83 per cent of the Irish people, was proclaimed an illegal association. Sixty-five of its members have been imprisoned in England. From Feby. 1st 1920 to July 1st, twelve members of that elected Government, were arrested and nine others are being hunted by English military and police. In addition to the above, the following popular institutions have been proclaimed by the Government of England during the last twelve months:-

The Sinn Fein Organisation,
The Sinn Fein Clubs,
The Womens' National League, (Cumman na mBan),
The Irish Volunteer Organisation,
The Irish Industrial Commission,
The Aonach, (An annual industrial fair for the encouragement of home industries.)

England the Benefactor of Ireland.

Lord Bryce having proved that there is no similarity between Russia in Poland and England in Ireland, continues:-

"The English have given ample proof of their goodwill towards Ireland by the sums of money which Parliament has voted for Irish purposes during the last 30 years, and by the large extent to which it has pledged its national credit in guaranteeing loans."

The Financial Relations Commission appointed by the English Government in 1896 to inquire into the taxation of Ireland by England reported unanimously that over and above all expenditure by England in Ireland the Irish people had been over taxed to the extent of at least £2,750,000 ^{since 1870} a year. So that the generous England Lord Bryce describes, started giving loans and grants-in-aid to Ireland with a sum of £264,000,000 of Irish money in her treasury. But since 1896 Ireland has been overtaxed more grievously than even in the previous 96 years. Over and above all expenditure upon Ireland — expenditure inclusive of "the sums of money" and "loans" of which Lord Bryce speaks — England has taken a surplus taxation from Ireland of £45,013,500 in the last four years (1916-17-18-19), and England estimates that she will be able to take a surplus of £32,000,000 for the current year. And these are English figures published in England's own Parliamentary papers. England, on her own showing, has made approximately £380,052,500 in over taxation over and above all expenditure, out of the Irish people since the year 1800, and is to-day extorting a greater surplus than ever in the past. So that the loans and sums of money of which Lord Bryce speaks are not quite so "ample a proof of English goodwill towards Ireland" as he would like America to believe.

England and Home Rule for Ireland.

Believing that he has proved England's desire to give Ireland liberty and proved also English goodwill towards Ireland, Lord Bryce continues:-

"Unfortunately, this change in English sentiment has not yet produced in Ireland the impression that might be desired. This is partly due to the fact that the performance of the promise of Home Rule has been, from various causes, so long delayed. I cannot here explain those causes, nor discuss how far they are justified postponement. All I wish to explain is that they are not due to any faltering in the purpose of the English people to fulfil their promises embodied in the Act of 1914."

Putting on one side the fact that since 1829 the majority of the Irish people have consistently demanded from England self government which has as consistently been refused by England for these 91 years, Lord Bryce may be answered by quoting current events.

At the moment at which Lord Bryce was writing the words just quoted, the English House of Commons passed a clause in its present Home Rule Bill repealing the Home Rule Act of 1914. Of the present Home Rule Bill, the Manchester "Guardian" in its issue of July 2nd said:-

"The Government are repealing the Home Rule Act which six years ago was passed with the full support of Nationalist Ireland, and they now offer in its place a Bill which nobody in Ireland, of whatever party, approves and which almost certainly cannot be worked.... If ever a healing measure was needed it is needed now. Yet the proposals of the present Bill fall far short of those of the Act of 1914, and while the national demand in Ireland has gone forward, the measure devised for meeting it has gone back."

This is the editorial declaration of an English journal of the first importance. It is made almost simultaneously with Lord Bryce's statements which it utterly confutes.

"I wish to explain" Lord Bryce says, "that they (the delays in passing Home Rule for Ireland) are not due to any faltering in the purpose of the English people to fulfil their promises embodied in the Act of 1914." But at the same moment an important English journal says in effect:- "We wish to explain that the delays in passing Home Rule for Ireland are the proof that the English Parliament (mouthpiece of the English people) are not only faltering in their purpose of fulfilling their promises embodied in the Act of 1914, but are repealing that Act and substituting for it a sham Act designed to be unworkable." The American people to which Lord Bryce addresses himself, will not fail to understand the inner meaning of so notable a contradiction.

Further, on July 1st, two days before Lord Bryce's instruction to the American people was published, Lord Montagu in the English House of Lords, introduced a Home Rule Bill for Ireland, designed to meet the demands of the Irish people in so far as they are consistent with the strategic safety of the British Empire. That Bill, after one day's debate, was rejected by the supporters of the British Government without a division. The English Press of July 2nd describes Lord Montagu's Bill as:-

"A means by which terms of unity in Ireland could be discussed with full power and responsibility on both sides," and referred to its defeat at the hands of the Government as follows:-

"This proposal was defeated.... and a door is thus closed against a possible escape from an impossible situation."

In face of which Lord Bryce's "explanations" to America of England's desire to give the Irish people liberty, may be said to be somewhat inadequate.

Irish Disunion the Only Obstacle.

Lord Bryce concludes his article on "Ireland — What America Ought to Know," with these words:-

"Anyhow let me repeat once more that it is in the divisions within Ireland itself, not in any want of good will on England's part, that there lies the obstacle — and practically the only obstacle — which still delays that peaceful settlement which the British democracy sincerely desire."

As in every other country in the world there is division in Ireland. The lines of that division are indicated by the returns of the last elections, (June 1920). Under a system of election specially designed by England to disclose disunion among the Irish people, the Irish electorate voted as follows:-

For an Independent Republic & full self-determination	84.4 per cent.
For Dominion Status	3.3 per cent.
For Union with England	12.3 per cent.

In no other country in the world has national unanimity been so nearly approached. The claim of Lord Bryce that because 15.6 per cent of the Irish people oppose the policy of the other 84.4 per cent, the realisation of the British democracy's sincere desire to grant Ireland self-determination is thereby made impossible — that claim is palpably untenable. The British democracy's sincere desire to free Poland found no insuperable obstacle in the 36 per cent of anti-Polish opinion in that country, or in the 35 per cent of the anti-Independence opinion in Bohemia. In Estonia, Finland and Jugo Slevia there was double the opposition to a separate National existence there is in Ireland. British democracy boasts that it freed these peoples. To say that "practically the only obstacle" to a grant of self-government to Ireland is the disunion among the Irish people, is simply a falsehood, the untruth of which cannot have been unknown to Lord Bryce.

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THE LAW OF THE IRISH PEOPLE.

TRIBUTES TO THE JUST POWER OF THE REPUBLICAN COURTS.

The Daily Press of July 5th contained a number of statements by non-Republicans of the impartiality and effectiveness of the Courts set up under the Irish Republican Government, and the excellence of the Republican machinery for the suppression of crime.

EVEN-HANDED JUSTICE.

Lord Montague, Member of the British House of Lords, writing to the Irish press on that date referred to "the recent desertion of the King's Courts and the rise of the Sinn Fein Courts in their place — the supersession of the Royal Irish Constabulary by the Sinn Fein police."

"The Sinn Fein Courts" his Lordship continues, "are steadily extending their jurisdiction and dispensing justice even-handed between man and man, Catholic and Protestant, farmer and shopkeeper, grazier and cattle driver, landlord and tenant. The Sinn Fein police are arresting burglars, punishing cattle drivers, patrolling the streets, controlling drink traffic, apparently in some cases with the acquiescence of the local military authorities, who thus show themselves wiser than either the Castle officials or the British Government. And mark the double significance of this new fact. It shows the powerlessness, in Sir Horace Plunkett's phrase, of 'government with the dissent of the governed.' It shows also the growing and remarkable capacity of the Irish people for self-government."

AN ENGLISH OFFICIAL'S TRIBUTE.

In the Irish Press of the same date were reported remarks made by Major H. Crosbie, English Resident Magistrate while presiding at the deserted British Petty Sessions Court at Low Ross, Co. Wexford. Major Crosbie, R.M. said:-

"However excellent a thing the setting up of these (Sinn Fein) Courts may be, the (British) magistrates could not possibly recognise them, much though they might feel that these Courts punished men who had committed offences..... Whatever one's sympathies might be, one realised that, so far as these Courts were concerned, their object had been almost consistently to show that they are intended to do justice, and to insist that whatever disturbances there may be for political reasons, that shall not be a cloak for irresponsible lawlessness among the people themselves."

POPULAR SANCTION BEHIND SINN FEIN LAW.

The special correspondent of the London "Daily News" at present touring Ireland for his paper, writes in the issue of July 5th:-

"Sinn Fein has accomplished an amazing work in producing law and order in those parts of Ireland in which it is in power. Sinn Fein law has a sanction behind it such as no other law in Ireland has had for generations. One hears that it has put the fear of God into the criminal class. The courts are stern to those who slight them.... Ireland is taking pleasure in law and order for the first time within the memory of man. It is because of this enthusiasm for law and order perhaps that it is able to remain unexpectedly calm even under the railway blockade and the many provocations of Dublin Castle. This is the one great hope in the situation. Even Unionists are astonished and pleased by it."

None of these witnesses who give testimony to the fact that where the Republican movement is most completely in control there law and order are best preserved, is a supporter of the Republican movement. One is a British Peer; another is a paid British Magistrate and the third a British press correspondent. The British Government's pretence of having to crush the Republican movement so that law and order may again obtain in Ireland, is shown at its true value in these tributes to Republican Justice by non-Republicans.

THE OVER-SUBSCRIBED REPUBLICAN LOAN.A RECENT CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF BRITISH MILITARISM IN IRELAND.SUPPRESSIONS, ARRESTS, SENTENCES, CONFISCATIONS — TO PREVENT IRISH RECONSTRUCTION.

It was announced at the full session of Dail Eireann which began at Dublin on Tuesday, June 29th 1920, that the Internal Loan of £250,000 floated by the Republican Government of Ireland for the agricultural and industrial development of the country and for the financing of the entire constructive programme of Dail Eireann, had been over-subscribed by the Irish people.

This is merely one instance of the triumph of the popular will in Ireland over intense military aggression.

Since it was first stated by President de Valera on April 10th 1919 that such a loan was about to be floated, everything possible was done by the English Military Government to prevent that flotation. The number of arrests in the months following the Presidential statement increased, and while the details of the Loan were being arranged, those arrested were, in many cases, men who were believed by the British Government to be concerned with organising it. The publicity campaign in favour of the Loan was launched in the last weeks of August 1919. It continued until the end of April 1920. In those eight months every effort made to bring the objects of the Loan to the notice of the Irish people was answered by savage repression. The following are some of the outstanding instances of this British endeavour to terrorise a whole people into refusing to supply the Government they had elected with funds necessary for the material reconstruction of Ireland.

Every item in this list deals exclusively with the attempted suppression of the Loan. None of the general acts of aggression by British military and police in Ireland is included in the following pages.

As will be seen from the detailed list, wherever a meeting in support of the Loan was attempted to be held, it was proclaimed and dispersed by force. So much danger threatened the people if these public meetings continued that after the first two months the organisers of the Loan decided to cease holding them. Members of Parliament and others who were known to have advocated subscriptions to the Loan even at indoor meetings, were arrested and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour. Many prominent Republicans were arrested and sentenced merely for being present at such meetings. Several men were arrested and sentenced for having one copy of the Loan Prospectus on their person. There were in the eight months under review 84 such arrests.

An effort to approach the Irish people through advertisements in the Press, was as ruthlessly stamped out. Twenty-two newspapers which published the Prospectus of the Loan as an advertisement, were immediately suppressed. This effectively closed the columns of the Irish Press against any other reference whatever to the Loan or its progress. The Organisers then had recourse to circulars, but these were held up in the post, and large quantities of them were seized in many widespread raids. Later an effort was made to reach the people by placards put up secretly at night, but these were, the following morning, either defaced or torn down by British police and military. Finally, at the end of April 1920 the public campaign in support of the Loan had virtually to be abandoned so extreme had the plans of the British armed forces become for its suppression. In spite of this expenditure of armed force, the Loan has already been generously over-subscribed by the Irish people.

The following is the detailed list of the efforts of the English Military Government to intimidate the Irish people from subscribing to the elected Republican Government's Internal Loan:-

1919.
Sept. 1st. Meetings to advocate subscriptions to the Dail Eireann Loan at

1919.
Sept. 1st.
(Contd.)

- Sept. 2nd Ringsend and Rathfarnham, Dublin were proclaimed by English Military Government. At Ringsend an effort to hold the meeting in spite of the proclamation, was forcibly suppressed by armed British police who attacked and dispersed the crowd.
- " 5th Loan meeting at Bundoran, Co. Donegal, proclaimed.
Three girls arrested at Monegall, King's Co. for collecting for the Loan.
- " 6th Residence of Mr. Delahunty, Kilcoleman, Birr, King's County, raided and Loan literature seized.
- " 9th Loan Meeting at Lisnaskea, Co. Fermanagh, suppressed by armed military and police.
- " 11th General seizure of Loan literature all over Ireland and many thousands of residences of well-known Republicans raided.
- " 16th-17th Houses of prominent Republicans raided in many parts of Counties Donegal, Tipperary, Kerry & Sligo. All Loan literature seized.
- " 18th Three Cork newspapers, "The Cork Examiner" principal South of Ireland daily paper; "Cork Evening Echo," and "Cork Weekly Examiner" suppressed for publishing the prospectus of the Loan.
- " 19th The Sinn Fein Halls at Loughall, Anaghmore and Maghera, Co. Armagh, raided. All Loan literature seized.
- " 20th Branches of Womens' National League (Cumann na m-Ban) raided in Co. Tipperary & Co. Roscommon. All Loan literature seized.
- " " The following journals were suppressed for publishing Loan prospectus:-
"Nationality" "New Ireland," "The Irish World," "The Republic," "The Voice of Labour," "Fainne an Lae," "Midland Tribune" "The Leader."
- " 23rd "Limerick Echo," "The Munster News," "Limerick Leader" suppressed for publishing Loan prospectus.
- " 24th "Kerry News," "Kerry Weekly Reporter," "Dundalk Examiner" and "Killarney Echo" suppressed for publishing Loan prospectus.
- " 26th At Lisheen, Co. Cork, Loan meeting suppressed.
- " 28th At Loughinisland, Co. Down, Loan meeting suppressed.
- Oct. 1st "Sligo Nationalist" suppressed for publishing Loan Prospectus.
- " 2nd At Bentry, Co. Cork, posters advertising the Loan were torn down by police.
- " 6th Business premises of W. O'Grady, Wicklow, raided by police who removed Loan advertisements from his shop window.
- " 7th Macroom Sinn Fein Hall raided. Loan literature seized.
"Weekly Observer" and "Southern Democrat" suppressed for publishing Loan Prospectus.
- " 10th Alec MacCabe, M.P. arrested for advocating subscriptions to Loan.
- " 13th-14th-15th. Letters containing subscriptions to the Loan held up by the British postal authorities who refused to deliver them. In some cases subscriptions abstracted before delivery.
- " 12th Loan meeting suppressed at Ballinasloe, Co. Galway.
- " 15th. Posters advertising the Loan were torn down by British police at Waterford City.
- " 14th Mr. W. M. Swenton, Chemist, Berehaven, Co. Cork, arrested for displaying Loan advertisements in his shop window.
- " 15th Many newspaper printing offices raided for Loan literature.
- " 17th Mr. Alec MacCabe, M.P. sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour for advocating subscriptions to Loan.
- " " Mr. S. O'Connor, Macroom, arrested for collecting for Loan.
- " 19th Mr. Kevin O'Sheel, B.L., Omagh, arrested for advocating Loan.
- " 22nd Residence of Mr. C. Byrne, Chairman of Rathdown, (Co. Wicklow) Rural District Council, raided. Loan literature seized. Warrant issued for arrest of Mr. Byrne for collecting for Loan.
- " " Mr. J. Lehane, Scart, Co. Cork, arrested for collecting for Loan.
Loan meeting in County Cork suppressed.
- " 23rd Mr. W. Swenton sentenced to 5 months' imprisonment for displaying Loan advertisement.
- " 25th Mr. Jos. Flynn, Clonakilty, Co. Cork, arrested for having in his possession copy of Loan Prospectus.
- " 27th "Southern Star" suppressed for advocating Loan.
- " 31st Mr. John Gammon, Gorey, arrested and sentenced to three months' imprisonment for collecting for Loan.
- Nov. 1st Posters advertising the Loan put up at night all over Ireland, were torn down by British police.
Mr. Sean Milroy, General Secretary of Sinn Fein organisation, arrested at Dublin for attending Loan meeting.
Loan meeting at Mullingar, Westmeath, suppressed by police and military who occupied Hall in which meeting was to have been held.

- Nov. 5th Mr. T. O'Donnell, Millaghroe, Co. Sligo, arrested for advocating Loan.
 Mr. John McKeown, Kilscrewley, Co. Longford, arrested for displaying advertisements for Loan.
- " 7th Dublin Headquarters of Loan raided. All Loan literature and documents seized. Messrs. D. O'Donovan, F. Murphy, & P. O'Sheehan, clerks, working on Loan, arrested.
- " 11th Mr. M. Harrington, Bantry, Co. Cork, arrested for displaying Loan prospectus.
 Mr. Sean Milroy, Dublin, sentenced to two months' imprisonment for unlawful assembly in connection with Loan.
 Mr. T. Killeen, of Eyre Cour, Co. Galway, arrested for advocating Loan, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.
- " 12th Messrs. M. McGrath, T. Cusack, M. Purcell, Jas. Forean, and Jos. Coughlan of Carrickbeg, Co. Tipperary, arrested for collecting for Loan.
 Professor Liam O'Brien, M.A. Galway University, arrested on a charge of advocating Loan.
 Messrs. D. O'Donovan, F. Murphy & P. O'Sheehan, clerks at Dublin Headquarters of Loan, sentenced to three months' imprisonment each.
 Messrs. Joseph Coughlan & M. McGrath of Carrickbeg, sentenced to two months' imprisonment each for collecting for loan.
- " 13th Mr. Ed. Donnelly & Mr. Ed. Hughes, Middleton, Co. Armagh, arrested for advocating Loan.
- " " Mr. R. J. Jowman, of Clonakilty, arrested for collecting for Loan and sentenced to five months' imprisonment.
 Mr. M. Harrington, Bantry, Co. Cork, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for displaying Loan prospectus.
- " 19th Throughout Co. Tipperary, British police tore down posters advertising Loan.
 Mr. James Dolan, M.P. for North Leitrim, was arrested for advocating Loan.
- " 20th Messrs. P. Moore, M. Fitzpatrick & D. Kelly, were arrested at Tipperary town for collecting for the Loan.
 Mr. E. Donnelly, Armagh & Prof. Liam O'Brien, M.A. Galway, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment each for advocating subscriptions to the Loan.
 Mr. E. Hughes, Middleton, Co. Armagh, (Aged 70) was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for attending a Loan meeting.
- " 21st Mr. James Dolan, M.P. was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for advising his constituents to invest in the Loan.
- " 22nd British military and police endeavoured to arrest Mr. M. Collins, M.P. for South Cork, Minister of Finance in the Dail Eireann Ministry, in charge of organisation of Loan.
- " 26th Dublin Headquarters of Loan again raided. Efforts made to arrest Members of Parliament connected with it.
- " 27th Mr. Conor A. Maguire, M.A., LL.D. Solr. Claremorris, arrested and imprisoned for one month for collecting for Loan.
 Messrs. P. Moore, M. Fitzpatrick & D. Kelly, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment each for collecting for Loan.
- " 28th British police confiscated large quantities of Loan literature at Newry, Co. Down.
- Dec. 8th At Tempo, Co. Fermanagh, a concert in aid of Loan suppressed by force.
- " 9th Messrs. J. MacDonagh & T. Quinn, of Clonlee, Co. Mayo were arrested for assisting in collection of Loan.
- " 12th Dublin Headquarters of Loan again raided. Renewed efforts made to arrest Minister of Finance.
 Mr. P. Porter, Buncrana, Co. Donegal, arrested for advocating Loan.
 Dr. J. P. McGinley & Messrs. A. McGinley and MacBride, Letterkenny, Co. Donegal, arrested for advocating Loan.
- " 19th Mr. E. Shannon, Lisnaskea, Co. Fermanagh, arrested for having in his possession copy of Loan Prospectus & sentenced on that charge to six months' imprisonment by a courtmartial.
 Mr. E. MacDermott, Derry was arrested for attending a meeting at which Loan was advocated & was on that charge sentenced to 5 months' imprisonment.
 Mr. P. Porter, Buncrana, Dr. P. McGinley, Letterkenny, & Mr. S. Milroy, Dublin, were sentenced to 5 months' imprisonment for attending a meeting at which the Loan was advocated.

1920.

- Jan. 6th Mr. J. J. Hoey, Bray, Co. Wicklow, suspected of assisting in collection of Loan arrested and deported without trial.
- " 16th Mr. D. Doherty, Strabane, was arrested for advocating the Loan and subsequently deported without trial.
- " 18th Raids on private houses carried out all over Ireland. Much Loan literature seized.
- " 26th Mr. P. J. Tuohy, Birr, King's Co. arrested for advocating Loan.
- " 30th Mr. F. McGrath, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, arrested for collecting for Loan.
- Feb. 11th Mr. T. Daly, Bandon, Co. Cork, arrested for collecting for the Loan and subsequently sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment with hard labour.
- " 12th Many raids in Dublin on houses of those connected with Loan. Efforts made to arrest Mr. M. Staines, M.P. for St. Michans Division, Dublin, active organiser of Loan.
- " 14th Mr. Martin Molloy, Racketstown, Co. Carlow, arrested for having copy of Loan Prospectus in his possession and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.
- " 20th Mr. A. McGinley, Dunglow, Co. Donegal again arrested for collecting for the Loan.
- " 27th British police and military having again failed to arrest the Republican Minister of Finance, broke into and wrecked the Dublin Headquarters of the Loan.
- " 28th Many raids in Dublin on houses of those connected with Loan. Much Loan literature seized.
- March 1st Thirty young men attending a dance at Ballinasloe, Co. Galway, at which Loan was advocated, arrested by military and police who raided the dance hall and suppressed the dance.
- " " Mr. T. Reilly, Mullagheran, Co. Cavan arrested for advertising Loan.
- " 6th Dublin Castle issue proclamation calling on high officials of Irish Banks to disclose amounts of Loan lodged with them. Bank officials refused to do so.
- " 11th Mr. J. B. O'Driscoll, Rural Councillor, Skibbereen, Co. Cork, active organiser of Loan in that county, arrested.
- " Messrs. J. Allen & K. Edmonds, Tipperary town, arrested for collecting for the Loan.
- " 15th Renewed raids in Dublin. Mr. S. Forrestal, Councillor, active in organising Loan, arrested.
- " 20th Mr. Alec MacCabe, M.P. arrested on his release, on a second charge of advocating Loan.
- " 27th Mr. Alec MacCabe, M.P. sentenced to three months' imprisonment for advocating Loan.
- " 29th Many raids throughout Ireland. Much Loan literature seized.
- April 16th Mr. P. McAndrew, Co. Mayo, arrested for collecting for Loan, and subsequently sentenced to two months' imprisonment.
- " 22nd Renewed efforts made to arrest Mr. M. Collins, M.P., Minister of Finance, and Mr. M. Staines, M.P., Loan Organiser.

YET ON JUNE 29th THE LOAN WAS OVER-SUBSCRIBED BY £50,000.

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REFUSING TO HELP MILITARISM.

SIXTY-TWO BRITISH OFFICIALS IN IRELAND SURRENDER OFFICE IN TWO WEEKS.

On June 21st 1920 THE IRISH BULLETIN published a list of one hundred and fifteen British officials who, in the previous four weeks ending June 19th, had surrendered their office rather than continue to assist British militarism to crush the demand of the Irish people for independence. To-day an additional list is given of magistrates, high police officials, police officers and men who have left the British service during the sixteen days from June 20th to July 6th. Sixty-two persons are named in this additional list including twenty-six magistrates; six important police officials and eleven head constables and sergeants of long service. As well it will be seen that the majority of the police constables who have resigned are policemen of long standing. Except where retirement is specially mentioned, all the following have resigned, the police officers and men sacrificing their pensions rather than continue to act as the agents of an alien tyranny. The following list brings the number of resignations of British officials in Ireland to almost two hundred in six weeks.

MAGISTRATES.

- Dr. J. J. Lawlor, J.P., Newtownbarry, Co. Wexford.
- Mr. W. Byrne, J.P., Dublin.
- Mr. B. Geelan, J.P., Mohill, Co. Leitrim.
- Mr. Roche, J.P., Woodford, Co. Galway.
- Mr. J. Maloney, J.P., Limerick.
- Mr. J. McCarthy, J.P., Skibbereen, Co. Cork.
- Mr. G. O'Brien, J.P., Killoagh, Co. Cork.
- Mr. G. O'Brien, J.P., Castleconnell, Co. Limerick.
- Mr. J. J. Barry, J.P., Limerick.
- Mr. Pate, Woodford, Co. Galway. (J.P.)
- Mr. J. Whitty, J.P., Ballycanaw, Co. Wexford.
- Mr. T. J. Lene, J.P., Little Island, Co. Cork.
- Major Lawrence Roche, J.P., Bruree, Co. Limerick.
- Dr. F. Byrnes, J.P., Bruree, Co. Limerick.
- Mr. P. Murphy, J.P., F.S., Cork.
- Mr. A. Dingman, Mullagh, Co. Cavan.
- Dr. K. Delaney, Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim.
- Mr. J. P. Maguire, Ruskey.
- Mr. Heary, J.P., Woodford, Co. Galway.
- Dr. E. Rowan, J.P., Tyrochpass.
- Mr. H. Condon, J.P., Ballylanders, Co. Limerick.
- Mr. J. O'Donnell, J.P., Ballynaghty, Co. Kerry.
- Mr. E. O'Connor, J.P., Castleisland, Co. Kerry.
- Mr. D. Lynch, J.P., Tracton, Co. Cork.
- Mr. P. O'Ryan, Hollyford, Co. Tipperary.
- Mr. W. Ahern, Tracton, Co. Cork.

POLICE OFFICERS OF HIGH RANK.

- County Inspector J. L. Holmes, O.B.S., Headquarters. Staff R.I.C. 37 years service.
- County Inspector W. H. R. Heard, Wicklow, 35 years service.
- County Inspector J. R. Sharpe, Wexford, 35 years service.
- District Inspector Irwin, Coleraine, Co. Derry.
- District Inspector W. Lewis, Fermoy, Co. Cork. (retired).
- District Inspector McIntee, Cavan. (retired).

POLICE OFFICERS OF LONG SERVICE.

- Head Constable Connor, Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim. 30 years service.
- Head Constable Denehy, Castleconnor, Co. Kilkenny. 40 years service.
- Head Constable Long, Arragh. (retired) 35 years service.
- Detective Sgt. M. Keogh, D.M.P. (retired) 30 years service.
- Sergt. Hurst, R.I.C., Cabinteely, Co. Dublin. 36 years service.
- Sergt. Thornton, Ballinamora, Co. Leitrim. (retired) 30 years service.
- Sergt. Coburn, Portsteward, Co. Derry. (retired) 30 years service.
- Sergt. Bovine, R.I.C., Macroom, Co. Cork. 26 years service.
- Sergt. O'Gallen, R.I.C., Boyle, Co. Roscommon. 30 years service.
- Sergt. J. Carver, R.I.C., Bagnalstown, Co. Carlow. 35 years service.
- Sergt. J. Bourke, R.I.C., New Ross. (retired) 27 years service.

POLICE CONSTABLES.

Constable M. Connaughton, R.I.C., Limerick.	39 years service.
" J. Callaghan, R.I.C. Belfast.	20 " "
" J. Grant, D.M.P. Dublin.	15 " "
" M. O'Halloran, R.I.C., Rhode Island.	14 " "
" W. Beirne, R.I.C. Carrick-on-Shannon.	12 " "
" Jones, R.I.C. Bagnelstown, Co. Carlow.	9 " "
" J. J. Keenan, R.I.C. Kilkenny	8 " "
" M. Donoghoe, R.I.C. Kilkenny, Co. Mayo.	7 1/2 " "
" Grdhn, R.I.C. Lisdoonvarna, Co. Clare.	7 " "
" J. Hurley, Dumdum, Co. Tipperary.	7 " "
" Mullally, R.I.C. Depot, Dublin.	7 " "
" W. O'Donnell, R.I.C. Cahir, Co. Tipperary.	7 " "
" M. Brophy, D.M.P. Dublin.	6 1/2 " "
" Redington, D.M.P. Dublin.	6 " "
" M. Glenon, R.I.C. Killorglin, Co. Kerry.	4 " "
" J. Malley, R.I.C. Killorglin, Co. Kerry.	4 " "
" J. P. Tobin, R.I.C. Tipperary.	3 1/2 " "
" J. Morrissey, R.I.C. Rhode, King's Co.	3 1/2 " "
" Gormley, R.I.C. Miltown, Co. Galway.	8 months ""

The length of the service of the following has not be ascertained:-

Constable J. McGee, R.I.C. Tipperary.
" J. O'Malley, R.I.C. Miltown-Malbay, Co. Clare.
" B. J. Evers, R.I.C. Cork.
" Mannion, R.I.C. Limerick.
" R. Spencer, D.M.P. Dublin.
" James, R.I.C. Depot, Dublin.
" Robinson, Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim.
" Keating, R.I.C. Elphin, Co. Sligo.
" McGuirk, R.I.C. Elphin, Co. Sligo.

SINN FEIN JUSTICE.

THE INCREASING SUPREMACY OF THE REPUBLICAN COURTS.

The London "Star" of June 6th 1920 in an aditorial says:-

"Sinn Fein has succeeded brilliantly in demonstrating its ability to administer justice.

The increasing supremacy of the Sinn Fein Courts, to which not only Sinn Feiners but Unionists resort, and before which solicitors and barristers are rapidly transferring their practice, leaving the official Courts deserted, has the inevitable dash of drollery about it, but its significance is extremely serious."

The London "Daily News" in an editorial on Tuesday, June 5th says:-

"These Courts have been set up in all parts of Ireland outside Ulster.

The best proof that they have inspired general confidence in the impartiality of their proceedings is provided by the fact that not only Sinn Feiners but a good many Unionists have deserted the British Courts in order to accept the judgment of the new interpreters of a common law. The decisions of the judges, or magistrates, or whatever is the name by which they describe themselves, appear to be touched with considerable shrewdness, and to be wanting neither in equity nor in a wide human sympathy. Moreover, they have a distinguishing characteristic, which is usually absent from our traditional temples of justice -- they leave no bitterness behind them.....

"The strict reasonableness of everybody concerned must be a source of wonder to English Unionists who regard the Sinn Feiners as a band of murderous fanatics beyond the pale of civilisation and deserving only extermination by the sword. Mr. Lynd's (Daily News Special Correspondent) impression is that the Sinn Fein Courts have done more to establish law and order in Ireland than all the bayonets of the British troops. The fair and businesslike way in which they are conducted throws a singular, if not exactly a new light, on the doctrine that Irishmen are incapable of governing themselves.

THE RUMORED POLICE MUTINY IN IRELAND.

STATEMENT BY CONSTABLES CONCERNED.

REFUSAL TO ASSIST DIABOLICAL PROPOSALS MADE BY POLICE CHIEF.

Rumours have appeared in the English Press of mutiny in the ranks of the Royal Irish Constabulary. Some of the constables concerned deem it wise and necessary that the Irish public and the world should be placed in possession of the facts. They have accordingly made a statement for publication and are ready to attest to its truth.

This statement declares that on Thursday, June 17th, the Royal Irish Constabulary force in Listowel, Co. Kerry, was ordered by its authorities to hand over the barracks to the British military forces and to transfer themselves, (with the exception of three who were to remain in Listowel to act as guides to the military), to different stations in the Listowel district. The men held a meeting and decided they could not obey such an order. The next morning County Inspector Peor O'Shee visited Listowel Barrack, and, the constables say, "tried bullying, but changed his tactics when fourteen of us tendered our resignations, which, needless to say, were not accepted."

On the following morning -- Saturday, June 19th -- at 10 a.m. two motor cars arrived at the Listowel Barrack containing among others, the statement says, "Mr. Smyth, Divisional Commissioner for Munster; Mr. Tudor, Head of the police and military forces in Ireland; Peor O'Shee, C.I., Tralee; Mr. Leatham, ex-D.I., now R.M.; Mr. Dobbyn, Assistant C.I., Listowel; and a few military officers including Capt. Chadwick."

The constables were assembled in the day room of the Barrack, and, their statement says:-- "Mr. Smyth, D.C. addressed us as follows:--

"Well, men, I have something of interest to tell you: something that I am sure you would not wish your wives to hear. I am going to lay all my cards on the table, I may reserve one card to myself. Now men, Sinn Fein has had all the sport up to the present, and we are going to have the sport now! The police have done splendid work considering the odds against them. The police are not in sufficient strength to do anything but hold their barracks. This is not enough, for as long as we remain on the defensive, so long will Sinn Fein have the whip hand. We must take the offensive and beat Sinn Fein with its own tactics. Martial law, applying to all Ireland, is to come into operation immediately, as a matter of fact we are to have our scheme of amalgamation complete on 21st June. I am promised as many troops from England as I require; thousands are coming daily. I am getting seven thousand police from England. Now men, what I wish to explain to you is that you are to strengthen your comrades in the out stations. The military must be quartered in the large towns for the following reasons:-- (1) They must be convenient to railway stations to enable them to move rapidly from place to place as occasion demands; and (2) unlike police, soldiers cannot act individually and independently but only in large numbers under a good officer -- he must be a good officer, otherwise I shall break him for inefficiency.

"If a police barracks is burned or if the barracks already occupied is not suitable, then the best house in the locality is to be commandeered, the occupants thrown out in the gutter. Let them die there -- the more the merrier. Police and military will patrol the country at least five nights a week. They are not to confine themselves to the main roads, but take across the country, lie in

"ambush, and when civilians are seen approaching shout 'hands up.' Should the order be not immediately obeyed, shoot and shoot with effect. If the persons approaching carry their hands in their pockets, or are in any way suspicious looking, shoot them down. 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 no policeman will get into trouble for shooting any man.

"Hunger strikers will be allowed to die in jail -- the more the merrier. Some of them have died already and a damn bad job they were not all allowed to die. As a matter of fact some of them have already been dealt with in a manner their friends will never hear about.

"An emigrant ship left an Irish port for a foreign port lately with lots of Sinn Feiners on board. I assure you, men, it will never land.

"That now is nearly all I have to say to you. We want your assistance in carrying out this scheme and wiping out Sinn Fein. Any man who is not prepared to do so is a hindrance rather than a help to us and he had much better leave the job at once."

At the close of this statement Mr. Smyth addressed the first man in the ranks of the assembled constables saying:-

"Are you prepared to co-operate?"
The man curtly referred him to the spokesman whom the members of the Listowel force had chosen. This constable stood forward and replied:-

"By your accent I take it you are an Englishman and in your ignorance forget that you are addressing Irishmen."

The constable then took off his cap, belt and sword (bayonet) and laid them on the table saying:-

"These, too, are English. Take them as a present from me and to Hell with you -- you are a murderer."

Mr. Smyth and County Inspector Poer O'Shee immediately ordered the arrest of this constable. Other members of the Listowel force replied that if a hand was laid upon their spokesman "the room will run red with blood." The constabulary high officials and their military companions then retired from the barracks of which the police retained possession.

In making this statement the constables concerned declare it is made without political motive. Their action, they affirm, is dictated solely by conscience. They consider that proof of "a race-extinction campaign" has been placed before them, and they have decided that one line of conduct is alone possible -- to protest with all their energy and to bring about the defeat of a diabolical proposal by direct action on their own part and by immediate publication of the facts.

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

SATURDAY, JULY 10th, 1920:

Summary.

Date-	July:-	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	Total.
Raids		3	52	115	1004	2	36	1212
Arrests		34	3	1	3	2	6	49
Sentences		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Courtsmartial		-	-	2	1	-	3	6
Armed Assaults		7	8	4	4	4	3	30
Murders		2	-	1	-	-	1	4
Daily Totals:-		46	63	123	1012	8	49	1301

MONDAY, July 5th.

Raids:-

Armed British police and military boarded a local steamer, the "Princess Beara", at Berehaven, Co. Cork, and searched the fore-castle. No reason was given for the raid.

British police and military raided the quarters of Mr. P. J. Crowley, employee of the Dunmanway Union, Co. Cork.

The residence of Mr. P. Dineen, recently elected Republican Member of Skibbereen District Council, Co. Cork, was forcibly entered and searched by a British police and military raiding party.

Arrests:-

Thirtyone persons were arrested on the streets of Dublin on a charge of being "abroad", between the hours of 12 midnight and 3 a.m. without the permission of the British military authorities.

Mr. P. J. Crowley was arrested by British military at Dunmanway, Co. Cork, on a charge of having one bullet in his box.

Mr. J. Dineen and his brother Patrick, a newly elected Republican Member of the Skibbereen District Council, Co. Cork, were arrested "on suspicion" by British police.

Armed

Assaults:- The driver of a motor lorry belonging to Mr. J. R. Roycroft, Skibbereen, Co. Cork, was held up by British police who compelled him at the point of a revolver to drive them to their destination.

At 3 a.m. on the 3rd. inst. armed British police wearing masks entered the village of Union Hall, Co. Cork, and opened rifle fire on several houses. The windows were smashed to pieces and the doors riddled with bullets. Among the houses most seriously damaged were those of Miss Brown, Messrs. J. Donovan, John O'Callaghan and T. Hickey. The latter had a miraculous escape as a bullet grazed his head.

At 2 a.m. on the 3rd. inst. British police threw an explosive bomb into the shop of Mrs. Newman, Main Street, Templemore, Co. Tipperary. Mrs. Newman has taken a prominent part in the Republican movement.

At Newtownmountkenedy, Co. Wicklow, a patrol of the Cheshire Regiment "shot up" the town.

Murders:-

Richard Lunley, a day-labourer, aged 60, of Rearcross, Co. Tipperary, was shot dead without warning by a British military and police patrol, whilst on his way home from a wake at Abbey Hotel, Rearcross, on the morning of July 4th.

On the same morning, a man named Small, of Upperchurch, Co. Tipperary, was shot dead without warning by British troops and police. At the subsequent inquest the British military authorities refused to produce the military officer in charge of the firing party.

TUESDAY, July 6th.

Raids:-

British military, wearing stockings over their boots, surrounded Mr. L. Carroll's residence in Main Street, Wicklow, and ransacked his shop.

At Abbeyfeale, Co. Limerick, British police raided the residence of Mr. Wm. McAuliffe.

British military and police raided upwards of 50 houses in and around Mohill, Co. Leitrim.

Arrests:-

Mr. Wm. McAuliffe, Abbeyfeale, Co. Limerick, was arrested at his residence by British police. No charge was made against him. One person was arrested on the streets of Dublin on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 12 midnight and 3 a.m. without the permission of the British military authorities.

During a British military attack on the village of Middleton, Co. Cork, Christopher O'Sullivan, an ex-soldier who came to his door to inquire into the cause of the shooting, was arrested by the military.

Armed

Assaults:-

Besides the murder of Richard Lumley, mentioned in these Lists of yesterday, various other unprovoked assaults were made on innocent civilians on the occasion of the British military attack on the village of Holycross, Co. Tipperary. People at the wake at which Richard Lumley was present were attacked and brutally beaten by the troops, who broke into the house where the dead body lay after first firing their rifles in through the doors and windows. Mr. John Hayes who was on his way home from the wake was set upon by the military and kicked. The house of Mrs. Doran was also fired into.

On the night of the 4th inst. the troops and police renewed their attacks. The inhabitants of Holycross were again held up, searched, and fired at.

Two young men named Corbett and Burke who were returning to Thurles from a holiday were held up by armed British soldiers who fired at them. Corbett was wounded. The men were then compelled to exchange their clothes for the soldiers' uniforms.

At Elphin, Co. Roscommon, British police fired into a motor car crowded with young men returning from a football match. Three of the men were wounded.

Mr. Jeremiah Histon, Churchtown, Newcastle-West, Co. Limerick, was shot by a British military patrol whilst on his way home on the night of the 2nd. inst. after being held up and questioned by the military he was told to go home. When he had gone some distance they fired at and shot him in the back. He is now in hospital in a precarious condition.

At Middleton, Co. Cork, a party of Cameron Highlanders "shot up" the town at 1 a.m. The rifle-firing lasted fifteen minutes, during which the whole town and neighbourhood were swept by bullets, many entering the windows and doors of private residences.

While British police were driving through the village of Abbeyfeale, Co. Limerick, they fired shots at passersby. No provocation was given them.

A British military guard turned out at Waterford and attacked civilians. One man received a bayonet wound.

WEDNESDAY, July 7th. 1920.

Raids:-

British military and police carried out wholesale raids in and around Youghal, Co. Cork. Over one hundred houses were forcibly entered and searched.

At Kinsale, in the same country, British military and police raided and searched fifteen houses.

Arrests:-

Mr. J. J. Crawford, Ballylanders, Co. Limerick, was arrested by a British military patrol when on his way home.

Court-martial:-

Mr. S. Murray, an ex-soldier of Midleton, Co. Cork, and Mr. Timothy Manley, Whitechurch, were tried by district courtmartial at Cork on a charge of endeavouring to obtain arms. Sentence of the Court has not yet been promulgated.

Armed assaults:-

British police placed an explosive bomb outside the residence of Mr. Crowley, a prominent Republican of Ballylanders, Co. Limerick. The explosive damaged the front of the building and broke the windows in adjoining houses.

A party of British military returning from Church parade in Tipperary town suddenly opened out and formed cordons surrounding citizens on their way to Mass. All were searched and many subjected to rough handling.

As the townspeople of Cashel, Co. Tipperary, were decorating the streets in honour of the visit of two American Prelates - the Archbishop of San Francisco and the Bishop of Los Angeles - they were attacked by British troops who tore down the decorations and forbade them to erect any others.

Murder:-

Mr. James Dunne of Ballintrae, Courtown Harbour, Co. Wexford, was shot dead on the streets of Ferns by a British policeman on the evening of July 5th. Dunne had called at a Ferns public house for a drink. Two policemen who were in the bar asked him to drink with them. His refusal infuriated them and they immediately drew their revolvers and started firing in the shop. To avoid a quarrel Dunne left his drink and went outside. He was followed by one of the policemen (Constable Lenihan) who continued to annoy him. Dunne endeavoured to get away but the policeman caught him round the neck and deliberately fired four revolver shots into his body. Dunne died in a few minutes.

Patrick Kelly, his companion, ran to his assistance and was fired at by the other policeman.

Dunne had no political associations.

Militarism:-

At Clonakilty Workhouse, Co. Cork, old and infirm patients were removed from their beds to make further room for the British military already in occupation of the workhouse.

British military passing through Youghal Workhouse grounds seized and carried away a Republican flag which had been hoisted over the main entrance by order of the Guardians.

British military commandeered the Grosvenor Hotel, MacCurtain Street, Cork.

A Battalion of the Bedfordshire Regt. arrived in Belfast from England.

THURSDAY, July 8th.

Raids:-

Extensive searches by British police and military were conducted all over Ulster in the search for Sergeant Reilly, of the British police force, who disappeared at Armagh on the 6th inst. The number of raids carried out is estimated at over 1,000.

British police and military raided the houses of Messrs. T. O'Keefe and Ml. Haugh, Limerick City.

At Spiddal, Co. Galway, British military raided the residence of Mr. J. Thornton. At Oranmore, in the same county, the house of Mr. John O'Rourke was also raided and searched by British military.

Arrests:-

Messrs. James and Joseph Thornton, Spiddal, Co. Galway, were arrested by British military on a charge of having in their possession ammunition and a uniform of the Irish Republican Army.

Mr. John O'Rourke, Maree, Oranmore, Co. Galway, was arrested by British military on a charge of having in his possession arms and ammunition.

Court-martial:-

Mr. James Worth, Manager of the Tivoli Cinema Theatre, Tipperary, was tried by Court-martial at Cork on a charge of endeavouring to purchase arms.

Armed Assaults:-

A circus caravan was fired on by a British military patrol whilst travelling along a Wicklow road.

A British military patrol passing through Loughrea, Co. Galway, fired at pedestrians.

At Youghal, Co. Cork, British police and military searched all vehicles entering the town. The drivers were held up at the point of the bayonet.

At Waterford similar searches were carried out.

Militarism:-

British military erected barricades on the bridges leading to Tullamore, Offaly.

Mrs. J.K. O'Grady, merchant, Adare, Co. Limerick, was informed by a British military officer and a British police officer that her house and premises must be vacated immediately, as they had been commandeered by the military forces.

FRIDAY, July 9th.

Raids:-

British military raided Kilshenane House, Cashel, Co. Tipperary, the residence of Mr. Eamon O'Dwyer, Manager of the Irish National Assurance Co. Claremorris Railway Station, Co. Mayo, was invested by a large body of British military who made an exhaustive search of all incoming and outgoing trains. Passengers, officials, drivers and guards were all personally searched at the point of the bayonet.

Arrests:-

Mr. G. Doherty, Derry, was arrested at Belfast by British police on a charge of collecting funds for the Irish Republican Loan.

Mr. T. Dunleavy, Ballaghaderreen, was arrested by British police on a charge of having firearms in his possession.

Armed Assaults:-

Attempted murder. Mr. Thomas Meagher, Cangort Park, Shinrone, Co. Tipperary, left his house at 11.20 p.m. on the 6th inst. to bring in his bicycle from the yard. At his door he was met by a British military patrol which fired at him without warning. When his brother went to get the bicycle to go for a priest the military turned him back threatening to shoot him if he stirred. Meagher is seriously wounded.

Mr. T. Dunleavy, Ballaghaderreen, Co. Mayo, was knocked unconscious from his bicycle by a blow of a policeman's rifle.

British police attempted to blow up the house of the Brennan, Rock Street, Tralee, Co. Kerry, at 1 a.m. by placing an explosive bomb at his door.

Militarism:-

Extensive British military atrocities are in progress all over Ireland, and barricades have been erected on all the roads leading to Dublin. All vehicles and travellers are being held up at the bayonet point and searched. Similar military atrocities are reported from Belfast, Nenagh, Middleton, Fermoy, etc.

(Irish Daily Press)

Clonakilty Urban Council, Co. Cork, protested against the inhuman action of British military in evicting the aged patients from the workhouse to make room for the troops. Some who were crippled and blind, it is stated, had to be wheeled out on wheelbarrows.

(Irish Daily Press).

SATURDAY, July 10th 1920.

Raids:-

British police and military raided fifteen houses at Ballycommon, near Tullamore, Offaly.

In Cork, British police and military raided upwards of 20 houses in Magazine and College Roads.

Arrests:-

Two young men whose names did not appear in the press were arrested at Newbridge, Co. Kildare, on a charge of endeavouring to obtain arms.

Mr. Patrick Kelly was arrested at Limerick by British police on a charge of endeavouring to obtain arms.

One person was arrested on the streets of Dublin on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 12 midnight and 3 a.m. without the permission of the British military authorities.

Messrs. C. Neenan and Charles Murray were arrested at Cork by British military. No charge was made against them.

Court-martial:-

Mr. Francis Wharton of Limerick and his son, Gerald, were tried by military court-martial at Cork on a charge of having in their possession firearms and military equipment. Sentence of the Court has not yet been promulgated.

Mr. Michael Conway, Patrick Square, Limerick, was tried by the same Court on a charge of having in his possession a "seditious" document. Sentence not yet promulgated.

Mr. Edward O'Flaherty, Charleville, Co. Cork, was tried by the same Court on a charge of having in his possession an unloaded revolver. Mr. O'Flaherty, who is a Member of the Irish Republican Police Force, was arrested in the act of protecting a shop from a crowd of looters during a labour strike in Cork.

Armed
assaults:-

A young man at Murroe, Co. Limerick, was set upon by five British policemen on the night of the 7th inst. The policemen wore their civilian clothes and were armed with rifles. They tied the man to a gate, tore his clothes to shreds and beat him to unconsciousness with their rifle butts.

Rev. J. Doherty, C.C. was held up by a British military patrol whilst on his way to celebrate Mass at Highpark Convent, Drumcondra, Dublin. A soldier held a revolver to his head whilst questioning his authority to be "abroad".

The premises of Mr. James Roche, Terenure Road, Dublin, were fired into by a British military patrol who drove by the door in a motor lorry. The only reason Mr. Roche can assign for the attack is that his name is written in Irish over the shop door.

Murder:-

Mr. Thomas Feery, aged 70, was shot dead by British military in his own home at Ballycommon, Tullamore, Offaly, on the evening of the 8th inst. The military, who were stationed in the vicinity of Feery's house, knocked at his door demanding admission. As the old man was about to open the door they fired a volley from their rifles riddling his body with bullets.

Militarism:-

"Practically no one can get out of or into Dublin by the ordinary roads without being held up and searched by military parties, who have erected formidable barbed wire barricades all round the city".

"Three school buildings in Dublin have been seized by military for their accommodation - Ballymun N.S., Inchicore Model Schools and the school connected with the Methodist Church at Inchicore".

"British police called at the houses of Professor Stockley, Sinn Sein Alderman in the Cork Corporation, and Miss MacSwiney, sister of the Lord Mayor of Cork, and threatened to commandeer their houses".

(Irish Daily Press).

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR OF EXTERMINATION.

DUBLIN CASTLE'S MURDEROUS PLAN IN OPERATION.

Five Weeks of Police Rule in Ireland: Six Murders: Seven Attempted Murders: Forth-Seven other Outrages.

"Sinn Fein has had all the sport up to the present, and we are going to have the sport now.... Police and military will patrol the country at least five nights a week. They... will lie in ambush and when civilians are seen approaching shout 'hands up.' Should the order be not immediately obeyed, shoot and shoot with effect. If the persons approaching carry their hands in their pockets or are in any way suspicious looking, shoot them down. You may make mistakes occasionally and innocent persons may be shot, but that cannot be helped... The more you shoot the better I will like you, and I assure you no policeman will get into trouble for shooting any man."

The above is a quotation from the speech of Mr. Divisional Commissioner Smyth to the Royal Irish Constabulary Force at Listowel, Co. Kerry, which was made on June 19th 1920. In the following pages details are given showing that the murderous plan outlined by the Divisional Commissioner on that date was already operative in many Irish counties before the speech was made. It is clear also that that murderous plan has been and is now being directed by certain high officials in the British service in Ireland. These English "peace officers" bomb houses at night known to be occupied by women and children; pour petrol on the beds of women and children and set them alight; riddle old men, cripples and half-wits with shot; roam cities and towns armed and disguised seeking men to murder, and are never punished by their authorities. From June 1st to July 8th, the achievements of this protective force have included six murders, seven attempted murders, sixteen cases of wounding and eighteen cases of throwing high explosive bombs into the houses of prominent Republicans or firing rifle volleys without warning into them. The details of this police "sport" in Ireland are as follows. All those mentioned in this list as attacked by military and police were innocent of any other crime than belief in Ireland's right to independence.

1920.

- June 1st Coroners Jury returned murder verdict against police who shot dead James Saunders, ex-soldier in Limerick City.
- " 5th At Oldcastle, Co. Meath, half-drunk police ran amok, shooting at pedestrians from automatic pistols.
- " 6th Attempted murder of Bernard Dunn of Carnaross, Co. Meath. Dunn was cycling when a police motor car which approached him from behind crowded him into the ditch. As Dunn dismounted he was fired at and fell. He made an effort to rise and was again shot. The police then drove away.
- " 6th Cameron Highlanders at Middleton, Co. Cork, fired after midnight into the houses of many prominent Republicans.
- " 6th Young boy questioned by police at Limerick City refused to answer. He was promptly felled by a blow. Passersby who protested were charged by the police with fixed bayonets.
- " 6th Attempted murder of Daniel Sheehan at Croom, Co. Limerick. Sheehan told police who questioned him to mind their own business. He was fired at and fell seriously wounded. Later police wrecked houses of prominent Republicans in the town.
- " 6th Military and police driving in lorry through Limerick City fired at passersby.
- " 6th Michael Walsh, aged 3 1/2 years, Cappaguin, Co. Waterford, killed by military motor lorry driven wilfully into a gathering in the village street.

See front page over

- 27th Police at Limerick City threw bombs into Railway Hotel, Limerick. Premises partially wrecked.
At Carriagaraffine, Co. Limerick, police driving past in police lorry fired upon Patrick Collins and Denis O'Connell, without warning. O'Connell wounded in stomach.
- " 28th Police again ran amok in Limerick City. Bombs thrown into private houses. Attempts made to fire business premises owned by Republican Members of City Council.
Police ran amok in Kilcommon, Co. Tipperary, firing into many private residences. Firing continued from 6 p.m. to 1 a.m.
Police and military at Clonchilane, Co. Cork, forcibly entered residence of Mr. T. Hallmen, farmer. Having ejected his wife and children from their beds the raiders sprinkled the beds with petrol & set them alight.
- " 29th Police repeated operations in Kilcommon.
- July 1st Police after midnight threw bombs and petrol into offices of Republican paper "The Munster News" at Limerick City. Building almost wholly destroyed.
Military dispersed with bayonet charge crowd of school children at Roscrea, who jeered at them. One boy wounded. Several little children trampled in the panic.
Attempted murder of John Histon, Churchtown, Co. Limerick. Histon stopped in public road by party of military and police, was searched, questioned & told to pass on. When he had turned his back he was fired upon and seriously wounded.
- " 3rd Police ran amok at Union Hall, Co. Cork. Residences of many Republicans fired into. Mr. T. Hickey wounded in head.
At Templemore, Co. Tipperary, after midnight police threw bombs in shop kept by Mrs. Newman, Main Street, prominent Republican. Shop wrecked.
At Newtownards, Co. Wicklow, party of Ches hire Regiment fired without warning at pedestrians in streets and into residences of Republicans.
- " 4th Murder of M. Small, Upparchurch, Co. Tipperary. Small shot dead without warning by troops & police. Body riddled with shot. At subsequent inquest British military authorities refused to produce officer in charge of firing party.
Murder of Richard Lumley, half-witted, aged sixty, Bearcross, Co. Tipperary. Lumley attended a wake at Abbey Hotel, Bearcross. Early in morning was going home when, without warning, he was shot dead by police & military. His body was riddled with shot. Police & military then fired into the Abbey Hotel & subsequently forced an entry into it and kicked and beat some of those attending the wake.
Troops at Ballinacow, Co. Tipperary, seized two cyclists named Burke & Corbett, striped them naked, forced them to put on uniforms & then tied them to a tree. Burke who tried to escape was shot.
At Elphin, Co. Roscommon, police fired into motor car crowded with young men returning from a football match. Three of men wounded, one, it is said, fatally.
- " 5th After midnight military at Middletown, Co. Cork, issued from barracks and fired at pedestrians and into private houses.
Police when driving through Abbeyfeale, Co. Limerick, took shots at passersby
At Waterford, military charged unarmed civilians with the bayonet. Several were wounded, one seriously.
- " 6th Police at Ballylanders, Co. Limerick, placed high explosive bomb outside residence of Mr. Crowley, prominent Republican. The explosive almost wholly destroyed the building.
- " " Military tore down decorations at Cashel, Co. Tipperary, put up by townspeople in honour of visit of the Archbishop of San Francisco and the Bishop of Los Angeles.
- " 5th Murder of James Dunne of Ballinatrae, Courtown Harbour, Co. Wexford. Dunne who refused to drink with police was shot dead by one of them.
- " 6th Attempted murder of Thomas Meagher, Shinrone, Co. Tipperary. Meagher at 11.20 p.m. was leaving his house to bring in a bicycle. At his door he was met by a military patrol which fired at him without warning. One of the troops said in explanation that "we thought he was a Sinn Feiner." Meagher is seriously wounded.
- " 7th At Loughrea, Co. Galway, military and police fired from a motor lorry upon pedestrians as they drove through the town.
- " 7th At Ballaghadareen, Co. Mayo, Mr. T. Dunleavy, was knocked unconscious from his bicycle by a blow of a policeman's rifle.
- " 7th Young man at Murree, Co. Limerick, set upon by five plain clothes police armed with rifles. Police beat him with rifle butts and tied him to a gate half unconscious.
- " 8th Murder of Thomas Feery aged 70 at Ballycommon, King's Co. Military fired without warning into Feery's house riddling the old man's body.

- June 8th Thomas Brett murdered by British officer at Drombane, Co. Tipperary. Brett unarmed and alone was shot down by the officer while cycling along the public road. He was fatally wounded & died on June 18th.
- " 9th Thomas Blackstock, Mersey St. Belfast, shot by military without warning or challenge while walking on the Newtownards Road.
- " 10th Thomas Brest, fisherman, and two young boys fired at from Carlisle Fort, Cork Harbour, when out fishing. Boat destroyed. Occupants rescued with difficulty.
- " 11th After midnight police armed with rifles and bombs ran amok in Limerick City shooting at pedestrians and into houses of Republicans.
- " 12th Police ran amok in Limerick City. Six persons wounded.
- " 13th Cyclists entering Askeaton, Co. Limerick, fired at by armed police without warning or challenge.
- " 15th Dance Hall at Wicklow raided by Lancashire Fusiliers. Dancers held up and at bayonet point ordered to take down Republican flags and colours decorating the Hall.
- " 15th John Kelly, Dublin, fired at by military without warning or challenge.
- " 17th Patrick Grell, farmer, Kilkenny, seriously wounded by military when returning to his home. Military fired without challenge or warning. Military broke into dance hall at Athlone and dispersed dancers at point of bayonet.
- " 20th Police and military raided graveyard at Drombane, Co. Tipperary in which Thomas Brett murdered by British officer was being buried. Mourners held up at bayonet point & mourning badges torn from them by the troops. Attempted murder of Jerh. Brett, brother of Thomas. Taken by masked police from his house and savagely maltreated. Police armed with rifles seized at Tralee, Co. Kerry, two unarmed Republican police; took them into barracks and kicked and beat them. When ejected the two victims had to be taken to hospital.
- " 23rd At Bantry, Co. Cork, police after midnight threw inflammable fluid and bombs into houses of prominent Republicans. Women and children were saved from the burning buildings with difficulty. At Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim, three young men fishing from Quay Wall fired upon by police without warning or challenge.
- " 24th At Pemywell, Co. Limerick, police fired at night into private residence. Attempted murder of Mr. M. Barry, Republican Councillor, Limerick. Police masked and armed raided his house announcing intention to shoot him. Not finding him they wrecked his house.
- " 25th After midnight police masked and armed threw bombs and inflammable fluids into Republican houses at Bantry, Co. Cork, setting fire to them. Efforts of townspeople to save burning buildings frustrated by police and military. In same town police searched many houses for men they wished to shoot. Every house in which they missed their prey they wrecked with trench tools and explosives. Attempted murder of Mr. Lynch, Bantry, local Labour leader. Police raided house, demanded Mr. Lynch, and not finding him wrecked house. Murder of Cornelius Crowley, a crippled boy. Police raided Crowley's house at Bantry looking for his brother, Michael, Republican Member of Local Council. Not finding him they murdered the bedridden boy emptying their revolvers into him.
- " 26th Mr. Walter Biggs, ex-soldier, Bantry, Co. Cork, savagely beaten by police against whose efforts to destroy his property he protested. Irish Language Teacher in same town asked to take off Irish badge. Refused and was taken up laneway by police and badly ~~wounded~~. Police at Swords, Co. Dublin, fired after midnight into residences of prominent Republicans.
- " 27th Military sacked town of Fermoy, Co. Cork, destroying with bombs, petrol and general sabotage 240,000 worth of property. Seventy shops wrecked, valuables stolen, houses forcibly entered and inmates assaulted.
- " 27th Military and police similarly sacked Lismore, Co. Waterford.
- " 27th Attempted murder of Mr. D. Brouder, Newcastle West Co. Limerick, editor of "Weekly Observer." Armed and masked police raided his residence, demanded that Mr. Brouder be handed over to them for execution. Finding him not at home wrecked and fired his residence. Subsequently police searched "Weekly Observer" offices. Failing to find him there either, the police threw bombs and petrol into the premises, destroying 25,000 worth of property. Later police in same town wrecked residences of many Republicans.

Further particulars regarding the revolt amongst the rank and file of the Royal Irish Constabulary are to hand in the following statements from Killarney and Tralee:-

Killarney.

The Divisional Officer of Cork (Royal Irish Constabulary) came to Killarney. The men in the barracks were paraded before him and he gave them a lecture to this effect. That hitherto it had 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. Henceforth no such facilities would be provided and no such policeman would be held up to public odium by being pilloried before a Coroner's jury or other such inquiry. Further, where a police patrol saw coming along a road a Sinn Feiner whom they suspected of intent to attack them, they were to get the first shot in and there would be no further inquiry and no facilities would be provided for such inquiry. He told them of his service in France, and that he had lost one arm there and he was prepared to lose the other in Ireland. He then chalked a line on the floor and asked any man who was not prepared to carry out these instructions to step out and that he had sufficient money to pay him off on the spot. Five of the men stepped out and after a time the remainder cheered them. The Divisional Officer then refused to pay them and left the station.

Tralee.

A young police constable about three weeks ago was ordered on transfer to a country station. He has about two years' service. He refused to go and was asked to hand in his resignation. He also refused to resign or leave, and the matter has rested so since, no disciplinary action being taken against him."

"NO LAW AND ORDER IN IRELAND."THREE WEEKS OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF REPUBLICAN JUSTICE.STUN FEINERS SUPPRESS LAWLESSNESS WHILE BRITISH JUDGES MAKE SPEECHES.

The following is the third list of the sessions of the Republican Courts in Ireland and the activities of the Republican police. As will be seen from it, these Courts set up under the authority of the Elected Government of the Irish Republic, have full popular sanction and are enabled by that means to enforce every decision they pronounce. It is notable that Unionists are more and more having recourse to these Courts of the Republic, and instances are mentioned in this list where, having sought protection in vain from the British Courts and Police, these Unionists have requested protection from the Republic and have been generously accorded it. Of more interest than any other feature of the following list is the period it covers. The IRISH BULLETIN of June 3rd and June 15th issued lists of such courts. These lists were widely published. Yet in the period now dealt with British Judges are on circuit throughout Ireland and in empty assize courts are declaring that there is no law and order in Ireland. The refutation of their paid-for libels on the Irish people is contained in the following list which covers only a period of three weeks --- June 16th to July 8th --- and shows that in twenty-one counties the Republican Courts and Police are preserving order and suppressing crime more effectually than these duties were ever performed by British agents. In the period given there are here recorded 47 courts and 115 arrests by the Republican Authorities.

"Sinn Fein has succeeded brilliantly in demonstrating its ability to administer justice."

London "Star" July 6th 1920.

- Queen's County. June 16th. Three men were arrested by Republican police for burglary and larceny of £50. They were brought before a Republican Criminal Court when one of the three gave evidence, and the two others were convicted, heavily fined and ordered to restore the stolen property.
- Co. Sligo. June 16th. Two men arrested by Republican police for raiding the house of an aged woman and compelling her to hand over a considerable sum of money. They were tried before a Republican Court, found guilty and were fined £5 each and ordered to restore the stolen money. They were kept in custody until the money plus the fines were handed over to the woman.
- Co. Clare. June 16th. Two men arrested at Peakle by Republican police for cattle driving. They pleaded guilty to a Republican Court, returned the cattle and were released after paying a fine of £6 each.
- Co. Westmeath. June 18th. At Westmeath County Council a resolution was passed tendering the Republican police the congratulations of the Council for the able way in which they had preserved public order.
- Co. Monaghan. June 19th. Republican police in Co. Monaghan discovered and suppressed further illicit whiskey stills.
- Co. Longford. June 19th. As a result of a Republican police proclamation calling upon the people to refrain from making illicit whiskey, several of the delinquents in Co. Longford who had for years eluded the vigilance of the Royal Irish Constabulary handed over their stills to the Republican police and retired from business. A limited time was given them to dispose of stock already in hands.
- King's Co. June 19th. At Cappanour, Tullamore, Republican police were informed that several valuable articles had been stolen from a horse trainer. The same evening the property was recovered.
- Co. Cork. June 19th. At Youghal the Rural District Council called upon the Republican police to protect life and property and to patrol the town.
- Co. Roscommon. June 19th. At Boyle two prominent merchants submitted a property dispute to a Republican Civil Court. It was satisfactorily settled. June 21st. Several landlords in South Roscommon have submitted their disputes with their tenants to the Republican Civil Courts.

- King's Co. June 21st.** At Lough Owel, King's County, a daring burglary was carried out by armed men on the residence of the Misses. Cullen. Republican police have been informed and the district is being searched.
- Co. Derry. June 22nd.** At Derry City during the riots Republican police placed themselves at the disposal of both parties, guarding the residences of Unionists and Nationalists with the same care.
- Co. Longford. June 23rd.** Republican police arrested two men in North Longford, one for the theft of £30 from an old age pensioner and the other for the theft of 7/6d from an old woman. They were brought before a preliminary court and remanded in custody.
- Co. Tipperary. June 24th.** In North Tipperary Republican police rounded up an armed gang of house breakers. They have been imprisoned pending trial.
- Co. Leitrim. June 24th.** Two men were arrested by Republican police for disobeying order of a Republican Civil Court. They were tried, convicted and ordered to be imprisoned for one week.
- Co. Kerry. June 24th.** A prominent lady land owner in Killarney applied to Dublin Castle for protection against violent land agitation. No protection was forthcoming and the lady placed her case in the hands of the Republican police. The annoyance ceased within two days.
- Co. Galway. June 24th.** At Claremorris many important land cases were disposed of at a Republican Land Court.
- Co. Cork. June 24th.** A Republican Arbitration Court settled a serious strike at Charleville.
- Co. Kerry. June 25th.** The Press reports that "order is splendidly preserved" throughout Kerry by Republican police.
- Co. Dublin. June 25th.** The first session of a Republican Land Court to be held in Dublin. It dealt with an important land case and judgement was received favourably by both sides.
- Co. Mayo. June 25th.** Two young men were arrested by Republican police on a charge of having stolen £300. They are in prison pending trial.
- Co. Mayo. June 27th.** Three tenant farmers arrested at Ballinrobe by Republican police for breaking a decree of the local Republican Land Court. They have been tried and imprisoned.
- Co. Galway. June 27th.** Republican police arrested a man on a charge of mis-appropriating £50 which he found. The man was brought before a Republican Criminal Court, admitted his guilt, restored the money, was fined and discharged.
- Co. Mayo. June 28th.** Republican Court in South Mayo tried a middle-aged man for seduction. The charge was proved against him & he was fined £140.
- Co. Westmeath. June 28th.** At a Republican Court a youth was sentenced to five years' exile from Ireland for thefts and other offences.
- Co. Tipperary. June 28th.** Two young men were arrested in South Tipperary by Republican police on a charge of complicity in burning and robbing a local Co-operative Store. They have been remanded in custody.
- Co. Galway. June 29th.** In West Galway a Republican Court sentenced a Sinn Feiner who had abused an ex-soldier for cutting turf for the R.I.C.
- Co. Galway. June 29th.** In West Galway two men were arrested by Republican police for damaging public property.
- Co. Tipperary. June 29th.** Ten of the house breaking gang rounded up by Republican police in North Tipperary on June 24th were found guilty of minor offences and allowed out on bail. One of the ringleaders was convicted and ordered to leave the county. The others were remanded for further evidence.
- Co. Longford. June 29th.** In North Longford many cases were brought before a Republican Court. A lady was fined £2 for assaulting a little girl.
- Co. Cork. July 1st.** Republican police patrol the town of Fermoy which British troops had just wrecked. They cleared all licensed premises at an early hour and restrained the anger of the people.
- Co. Dublin. July 1st.** A considerable burglary at the premises of Mr. T.J. Shaw Dublin Merchant was reported to the British police who failed to find the criminals. Mr. Shaw then went to the Republican police and four hours afterwards the criminals were arrested and the greater part of the stolen property returned to Mr. Shaw.
- Co. Cork. July 3rd.** At Cork City a Republican Court opened the hearing of a case in which an ex-Lord Mayor of the City sued several contractors for breach of contract.
- Co. Kerry. July 3rd.** Republican police at North Kerry arrested two men for threatening to burn houses in the district unless money was given them. They were brought before a Republican Court were found guilty and were heavily fined.

- Co. Cork. July 3rd. Two British marines who assaulted an old woman in Cork City were arrested by Republican police & imprisoned pending trial.
- Co. Leitrim. July 3rd. Three men arrested by Republican police in South Leitrim were found guilty of sheep stealing by a Republican Court, and were fined £11, £5.10. and £4.10. respectively.
- Co. Tipperary. July 3rd. Three men, one of whom was an ex-soldier, were found guilty by a Republican court of looting a licensed premises. The ex-soldier who was proved to be the ringleader was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. The other two men on account of their youth were fined and released.
- Co. Monaghan. July 3rd. Republican Court at Monaghan tried many cases.
- Co. Clare. July 3rd. At West Clare a British magistrate who refused to obey the finding of a Republican Court was arrested and imprisoned.
- Co. Cork. July 3rd. In West Cork three ex-soldiers charged with thefts of goods valued at £60 were arrested by Republican police. They are held in custody pending trial.
- Co. Limerick. July 3rd. In West Limerick several arrests were made by Republican police for various offences.
- King's Co. July 3rd. Three hours after the theft of money from an old man Republican police had arrested the culprits. They were subsequently tried, convicted and heavily fined.
- Co. Donegal. July 3rd. Several men arrested by Republican police for drunkenness at a fair in Donegal. Republican police discovered and suppressed three illicit whiskey stills.
- Co. Sligo. July 3rd. Republican police arrested a man for wounding a neighbour.
- Co. Kilkenny. July 3rd. Republican police arrested a man for injuring the property of the Protestant Church in Kilkenny. He was tried by a Republican Court, confessed his guilt and was heavily fined. He was subsequently brought before the principal Protestant inhabitants to whom he publicly apologised.
- Co. Tipperary. July 3rd. At Nt. Tipperary a Republican Land Court settled many important land disputes.
- Co. Mayo. July 3rd. For assaulting a Republican policeman a young man was arrested and was fined £1 by a Republican Court.
- Co. Cavan. July 5th. Republican police arrested a man on suspicion in Co. Cavan and found his pockets filled with money, jewellery and other articles recently burgled in the district. He was tried by a Republican Court and was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment.
- Co. Longford. July 6th. At G. anard a man arrested by Republican police pleaded guilty to a Republican Court to burglary. He was sentenced to two months' deportation.
- At North Longford a young man was tried by Republican Courtmartial on a charge of using language prejudicial to the Irish Republican Army. He explained that the words he used could have another application less blameworthy. His explanation was accepted and on a modified charge he was fined £4.
- Co. Kerry. July 7th. An ex-soldier convicted of frequent and malicious window breaking was ordered by a Republican Court at North Kerry to leave the district for 12 months. Three others were heavily fined and released.
- Co. Limerick. July 7th. A large body of Republican police in East Limerick arrested eight of a gang believed to have committed robberies to the value of hundreds of pounds. They are in custody awaiting trial. Some of the gang resisted arrest so violently that they had to be handcuffed.
- Co. Louth. July 7th. Two men arrested by Republican police were found guilty of robbing an old woman and were sentenced to be paraded publicly after Mass on the following Sunday.
- Co. Kildare. July 7th. Republican Police at North Kildare arrested two men on a charge of larceny of large quantities of oats. The men admitted their guilt to a Republican Court and were fined twice the value of the stolen goods. When this fine had been paid they were released.
- King's Co. July 7th. At Offaly a public session of the local Republican Land Court was held and much business successfully disposed of.
- Co. Galway. July 8th. Republican police arrested two men for burglary at Galway City. They were tried before a Republican Criminal Court and found guilty. One was ordered to be deported and the other was heavily fined.
- Co. Donegal. July 8th. A man arrested on a charge of being a habitual drunkard was sentenced to imprisonment.

THE COLLAPSE OF BRITISH LAW IN IRELAND.

BRITISH JUDGES IN EMPTY SEATS.

In the IRISH BULLETIN of July 13th the third list of Republican Courts was published. It instanced the activity of these Courts and the solidity of public sanction behind them. In the following is listed the British Courts which in the same period -- June 16th to July 8th -- collapsed through lack of business. No comment is needed to stress what this almost complete disappearance of British authority in Ireland means:-

- Co. Mayo. June 16th. At Swinford Quarter Sessions in only one case out of twelve the litigants put in an appearance. The others had taken their cases to the local Republican Courts. The British Judge Doyle said he could not understand it.
- Co. Cork. June 16th. The British Petty Sessions at Millstreet had its first case for three months. A man of no fixed residence was brought before the Court by British police.
- Co. Westmeath. June 17th. At the British Petty Sessions at Monte not a single case was listed. This is the third time in succession that this Petty Sessions has had no business whatever before it.
- Co. Longford. July 17th. At Longford the British Quarter Sessions collapsed through an absence of cases. In another room in the Courthouse a Republican Civil Court held a Session at which many important cases which had previously been listed for the British Courts were disposed of.
- July 18th. At Ballymahon British Judge Fleming opening the Quarter Sessions said "This does not look like a promising Session." "It may become even smaller," replied an officer of the Court. Hardly any cases were heard. The majority of them had some days previously been brought before the local Republican Courts and disposed of.
- Co. Roscommon. June 18th. At Strokestown British Quarter Sessions the only people who attended the Court were Judge Wakely, four legal practitioners, two policemen and two civil bill officers. All the cases had five days before been disposed of by a Republican Court.
- Co. Tipperary. June 18th. No cases were listed for hearing at the British Petty Sessions Court, Moneygall.
- Co. Waterford. June 18th. No case came up for hearing at the British Petty Sessions Court at Lismore.
- Co. Longford. June 23rd. No British Petty Sessions Court has been held at Longford for five consecutive weeks.
- Co. Cavan. June 23rd. No British Petty Sessions Court has been held for the sixth consecutive week at Bawnboy.
- Co. Cork. June 23rd. The only case listed for hearing at the British Petty Sessions Court at Berehaven was heard as previous to the Session the litigants had gone to a Republican Court with their case which was disposed satisfactorily.
- Co. Sligo. June 24th. At Ballyconnell two magistrates attended the Session of the British Petty Sessions Court. But there were no cases for hearing and the two magistrates dispersed.
- Co. Mayo. June 25th. At Claremorris of thirty cases to be heard at the British Quarter Sessions only in nine was any appearance put in by the litigants.
- Co. Wicklow. July 2nd. At Wicklow Assizes the British Lord Chief Justice found he had only four cases to try. He made a speech about lawlessness in Ireland.
- Co. Westmeath. July 2nd. The British Judge Kenny found on his arrival at Westmeath that there was only one case for trial at the Assizes. He made a speech about lawlessness in Ireland.
- Co. Clare. July 2nd. The British Judge Moore in Clare opened the Assizes with a speech about lawlessness in Ireland. He then announced that there was no case for hearing at the Assizes.
- Co. LONGFORD. July 2nd. The British Judge Dodd at Longford having observed that there was only one case for hearing made a speech about lawlessness in Ireland.

King's Co. July 2nd. The British Lord Chief Justice Ronan stated at the opening of the King's County Assizes that there were only four comparatively small cases for trial. He then made a speech about lawlessness in Ireland.

Co. Wexford. July 3rd. The British Petty Sessions Court at New Ross collapsed owing to lack of cases.

Co. Tyrone. July 5th. No cases came up for hearing at the British Petty Sessions at Ballygawley. The magistrates left without transacting any business.

Co. Longford. July 6th. While British Judges and officials strongly guarded by military and police held the Assizes at Longford, a public Session of the Republican Court was held in a neighbouring building, and many cases previously listed for hearing at the Assizes were disposed of.

Co. Waterford. July 6th. Neither Grand Jurors, Special Jurors or Ordinary Jurors answered the summons to attend the Waterford City Assizes. The business had to be adjourned to the next assizes.

Co. Limerick. July 7th. Only two cases were for hearing at the Limerick County Assizes. The British Judge Scumels made a long speech about lawlessness in Ireland.

Co. Sligo. July 7th. At Co. Sligo Assizes there were for hearing only "three trifling cases" as the British Lord Justice Ronan described them. His Lordship also made a long speech about lawlessness in Ireland.

Counties Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Clare, Waterford, Kilkenny, Leitrim, Sligo,

Down, Roscommon, Galway-

No cases are now brought in these counties to any but the Republican Courts. The British Petty Sessions and Quarter Sessions Courts have no business submitted to them.

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THE PASSING OF ENGLISH RULE.

NINE-TENTHS OF IRISH RURAL COUNCILS SUPPORT IRISH REPUBLIC.

The following are the detailed results of the recent Elections of Rural District Councils throughout Ireland. The Councils are elected on a very wide franchise embracing practically all men over 21 years and all women over 30 and on a system of proportional representation which ensures representation to all minorities. The results show the hollowness of the English arguments that the Irish people have failed to agree amongst themselves on a solution of what is called the Irish question. They show:-

- (1). That of 206 Councils throughout Ireland only 19 or 9.2 per cent are in favour of the connection with England.
- (2). That 172 Councils or 83.5 per cent definitely recognise the authority of the Irish Republic.
- (3). That every Council in the provinces of Leinster, Munster and Connaught definitely recognise the authority of the Irish Republic.
- (4). That in the province of Ulster only 19 out of 55 Councils or a little over one-third of the Councils, are against the Irish Republic.
- (5). That Sinn Fein as a party secured 71.7 per cent of the total seats.
- (6). That Sinn Fein and Republican Labour secured 81.2 per cent of the total seats.
- (7). That of the 362 labour candidates elected 325 or 90 per cent stood as Republican Labour candidates.
- (8). That the Unionists or pro-English Party secured only 386 of the 3,427 seats or 11.3 per cent.

The following are results tabulated:-

(S.F. stands for Sinn Fein; R.L. for Republican-Labour; Nat. for Nationalists; Lab. for Labour; Ind. for Independent; Un. for Unionists. In the last column is given the name of the party controlling each council.)

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILS.

U L S T E R.

CO. ANTRIM.	Tl.	S.F.	Rep.	Lab.	Nat.	Lab.	Ind.	Un.	
Antrim	21	-	-	-	2	2	-	17	UNIONIST.
Ballycastle	15	5	-	-	3	-	-	7	REPUB-NAT.
Ballymena	19	-	-	-	2	3	-	14	UNIONIST.
Ballymoney	19	2	-	-	7	1	-	9	EVEN.
Belfast	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	UNIONIST.
Larne	13	-	-	-	1	4	-	8	UNIONIST.
Listern	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	17	UNIONIST.
TOTAL	132	9	-	-	15	10	-	98	
Percentage of Seats	100	(6.8)	-	-	(11.4)	7.6	-	74.2	
					18.2				

Co. ARMAGH.

Armagh	27	6	-	-	5	-	-	16	UNIONIST
Crossmaglen	9	4	-	-	4	-	-	1	REPUB-NAT.
Lurgan	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	UNIONIST.
Newry No.2.	12	7	-	-	2	-	-	3	REPUBLICAN.
Tanderagee	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	UNIONIST.
TOTAL	66	18	-	-	11	1	-	36	
Percentage of Seats	100	(27.3)	-	-	(16.6)	1.5	-	54.6	
					43.9				

Includes 5 Liberal Home Rulers.

CO. CAVAN.	Tl.	S.F.	Rep.	Lab.	Ind.	Un.	
Balleibore ¹	13	9	-	3	-	-	1
Bawnboy	13	10	-	-	-	-	3
Castlerea	9	8	1	-	-	-	-
Cavan	46	42	1	1	-	-	2
Emiskillen	8	8	-	-	-	-	-
Millaghoran	7	6	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL.	96	83	3	4	-	-	6
Percentage of Seats	100	(86.5)	3.1	4.2	-	-	6.2
			93.6				

CO. DONEGAL.

Ballyshannon	9	7	-	-	-	-	2
Donegal	18	11	-	4	-	-	3
Dunfanaghy	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
Glenties	27	24	-	3	-	-	-
Inishowen	21	15	-	8	-	3	-
Letterkenny	16	7	-	4	1	-	4
L.Derry No.2.	8	2	-	2	-	-	4
Milford	22	15	-	7	-	-	-
Strabane No.2	10	4	-	-	-	2	5
Stranorlar	11	6	-	3	-	-	2
TOTAL	152	101	-	26	1	4	20
Percentage of Seats	100	(66.4)	-	17.2	.6	2.6	13.1
			83.6				

CO. DOWN.

Banbridge	19	2	-	1	1	-	15
Castlereagh	9	-	-	-	-	-	9
Downpatrick	26	6	-	5	3	-	12
Hillsborough	15	-	-	-	-	-	15
Kilkeel	10	7	-	-	-	-	3
Moira	6	-	-	-	1	-	5
Newry No.1.	10	5	-	1	-	-	4
Newtownards.	15	-	-	-	1	3	11
TOTAL	110	20	-	7	6	3	74
Percentage of Seats	100	(18.2)	-	6.4	5.4	2.7	67.5
			24.5				

CO. FERMANAGH.

Beleek	6	3	-	2	-	-	1
Clones No.2	9	3	-	3	-	-	3
Enniskillen No.1.	29	12	-	2	-	-	15
Irvinestown	15	3	-	2	-	-	10
Lisnaskea	20	7	-	4	-	-	9
TOTAL	79	28	-	13	-	-	38
Percentage of Seats	100	(35.5)	-	16.4	-	-	48.1
			51.9				

CO. DERRY.

Coleraine	16	-	-	3	-	-	13
Limavady	16	4	-	2	-	-	10
Derry No.1.	12	3	-	2	-	-	7
Magherafelt	28	8	-	8	-	1	11
TOTAL	72	15	-	15	-	1	41
Percentage of Seats	100	(20.8)	-	20.8	-	1.4	57.0
			43.6				

CO. MONAGHAN.	Tl.	S.F.	Rep-Lab.	Nat.	Lab.	Ind.	Un.	
Carrickmacross	15	13	-	2	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Castleblayney	14	12	-	2	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Clones No. 1	13	6	-	1	-	-	6	REPUB-NAT.
Monaghan	21	14	-	2	-	-	5	REPUBLICAN

TOTAL 63 45 - 7 - - 11
 Percentage of Seats 100 (71.4 - 11.1) - - 17.5
 82.5

CO. TYRONE.

Castlederg	14	7	-	-	-	-	7	EVEN
Clogher	16	7	-	-	-	-	9	UNIONIST
COCKSTOWN	17	5	-	6	-	-	6	REPUB-NAT.
Dungannon	17	4	-	5	-	-	8	REPUB-NAT.
Omagh	39	26	-	-	-	-	13	REPUBLICAN
Strabane No.1	19	3	-	7	-	-	9	REPUB-NAT.

TOTAL 122 52 - 18 - - 52
 Percentage of Seats 100 (42.6 - 14.8) - - 42.6
 57.4

TOTAL FOR
 ULSTER. 892 371 3 116 18 8 376
 PERCENTAGE 100 (41.6 3 13.0) 2.0 9 42.2
 54.9

TOTAL OF COUNCILS FOR ULSTER.

REPUBLICAN	21
REPUBLICAN-NATIONALIST	10
UNIONIST	19
EVEN	5
TOTAL	55

LEINSTER.

CO. CARLOW.	Tl.	S.F.	Rep-Lab.	Nat.	Lab.	Ind.	Un.	
Baltinglass No.2	8	5	3	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN.
Carlow	37	20	17	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Idrone	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN

TOTAL 54 34 20 - - - 1
 Percentage of Seats 100 63 37 - - - 1

Co. DUBLIN.

Balrothery	18	10	7	1	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Colbridge No.2	6	2	4	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
St. Dublin	6	3	2	1	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
St. Dublin	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Rathdown No.1.	7	4	2	-	-	-	1	REPUBLICAN

TOTAL 43 25 15 2 - - 1
 Percentage of Seats 100 58.1 34.9 4.7 - - 2.3

Co. KILDARE.	Tl.	S.P.	Rep.Lab.	Nat.	Lab.	Ind.	Un.	
Athy No.1	26	10	10	3	-	-	3	REPUBLICAN
Baltinglass No.2	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	REPUBLICAN
Celbridge No.1	9	8	-	-	-	1	-	REPUBLICAN
Edenderry No.2	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Naas No. 1	32	17	13	-	-	2	-	REPUBLICAN

TOTAL	61	46	25	3	-	4	5	
Percentage of Seats	100	59.5	28.4	3.7	-	4.9	3.7	

Co. KILKENNY.

Callan	28	16	6	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Carrick-on-Suir No.3	8	7	1	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Castlecomer	9	7	1	-	-	-	1	REPUBLICAN
Ida	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Kilkenny	14	12	-	-	1	1	-	REPUBLICAN
Thomastown	27	15	3	4	5	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Urlingford No.1	11	10	1	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Waterford No.2	15	13	2	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN

TOTAL	116	90	14	4	6	1	1	
Percentage of Seats	100	77.6	12.1	3.4	5.2	.9	.9	

KING'S CO.

Birr No.1	29	26	3	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Edenderry No.1	15	13	-	-	-	2	-	REPUBLICAN
Roscrea No.2	10	5	4	-	-	-	1	REPUBLICAN
Tallamore	24	19	5	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN

TOTAL	78	63	12	-	-	2	1	
Percentage of Seats	100	80.8	15.4	-	-	2.6	1.3	

CO. LONGFORD.

Ballymahon	13	11	2	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Granard	21	19	2	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Longford	17	16	1	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN

TOTAL	51	46	5	-	-	-	-	
Percentage of Seats	100	90.2	9.8	-	-	-	-	

CO. LOUTH.

Ardee No. 1	16	8	-	6	-	2	-	REPUBLICAN
Dundalk	15	9	-	6	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Louth	9	7	-	2	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN

TOTAL	40	24	-	14	-	3	-	
Percentage of Seats	100	60	-	35	-	7.5	-	

CO. MEATH.

Ardee No.2	6	2	2	2	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Dunshaughlin	12	3	7	2	-	-	1	REPUBLICAN
Edenderry No.3	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	REPUBLICAN
Kells	21	20	-	1	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Meath	9	8	-	-	1	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Navan	11	5	5	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Oldcastle	6	6	-	-	4	3	-	REPUBLICAN
Trim	22	9	6	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN

TOTAL	90	55	20	5	5	4	1	
Percentage of Seats	100	61.1	22.2	5.6	5.6	4.4	1.1	

QUEEN'S CO.	Tl.	S.F.	Rep-Lab.	Nat.	Lab.	Ind.	Un.	
Abbeyleix	27	20	4	1	-	2	-	REPUBLICAN.
Athy No.2	10	6	3	-	1	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Mountmellick	39	27	12	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Roscrea No.3	6	4	1	1	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Slievemargy	10	6	4	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN

TOTAL	92	63	24	2	1	2	-	
PERCENTAGE	100	68.5	26.1	2.2	1.1	2.2	-	

CO. WESTMEREATH

Athlone No.1	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Ballymore	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Coole	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Delvin	19	16	1	-	-	2	-	REPUBLICAN
Mullingar	50	26	13	6	-	5	-	REPUBLICAN

TOTAL	94	66	15	6	-	7	-	
PERCENTAGE	100	70.2	15.0	6.4	-	7.4	-	

CO. WEXFORD.

Enniscorthy	28	17	10	-	-	1	-	REPUBLICAN
Gorey	28	16	9	-	-	3	-	REPUBLICAN
New Ross	25	13	7	-	9	5	-	REPUBLICAN
Wexford	24	9	11	4	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN

TOTAL	105	55	37	4	-	9	-	
PERCENTAGE	100	52.4	35.2	3.8	-	8.6	-	

CO. WICKLOW.

Baltinglass No.1.	24	21	3	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Nass No.2	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Rathdown No.2	6	4	-	-	-	2	-	REPUBLICAN
Rathdrum	24	10	9	3	2	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Shillelagh	16	8	5	1	-	2	-	REPUBLICAN

TOTAL	76	48	18	4	2	4	-	
PERCENTAGE	100	63.2	23.7	5.2	2.6	5.2	-	

TOTAL FOR LEINSTER.

TOTAL	920	617	203	44	14	35	7	
PERCENTAGE	100	67.1	22.1	4.8	1.5	3.8	.8	
			54.2					

TOTAL NUMBER OF COUNCILS IN LEINSTER 56 ALL REPUBLICAN.

WVSTER.

CO. CLARE.	Tl.	S.F.	Rep-Lab.	Net.	Lab.	Ind.	Un.	
Ballyvaughan	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Corofin	9	8	1	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Ennis	17	14	2	1	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Emistymon	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Killadysert	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Kilrush	32	32	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Limerick Hp.2	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Scariff	19	17	2	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Tulla	17	14	3	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN

TOTAL	143	134	8	1	-	-	-	
PERCENTAGE	100	93.7	5.6	0.7	-	-	-	

CO. CORK.

Bantry	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Bandon	24	20	4	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Castletown	7	6	1	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Charlville	9	4	3	1	-	1	-	REPUBLICAN
Clonakilty	18	14	3	-	-	-	1	REPUBLICAN
Cork	30	27	3	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Dunbarway	16	11	4	1	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Fermy	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Kentark	33	33	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Kinsale	19	14	5	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Macroom	23	20	3	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Mallow	19	16	3	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Midleton	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Millstreet	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Mitchellstown								
No.1	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Skibbereen	23	22	-	-	1	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Schull	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Youghal No.1	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN.

TOTAL	314	280	29	2	1	1	1	
PERCENTAGE	100	89.2	9.2	.6	.3	.3	.3	

CO. KERRY.

Cahiriveen	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Dingle	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Kenmare	16	15	1	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Killarney	28	28	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Listowel	31	28	3	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Tralee	32	32	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN

TOTAL	149	145	4	-	-	-	-	
PERCENTAGE	100	97.3	2.7	-	-	-	-	

CO. LIMERICK.

Croom	20	14	6	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Glen	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Kilmallock	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Limerick No.1	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Mitchellstn.No.2	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Newcastle	29	20	9	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Rathkeale	25	20	5	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Tipperary No.2	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN

TOTAL	137	117	20	-	-	-	-	
PERCENTAGE	100	85.4	14.6	-	-	-	-	

CO. TIPPERARY

	Tl.	S.F.	Rep-Lab.	Nat.	Lab.	Ind.	Un.	
Garrick-on-Suir No.1	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Cashel	22	8	12	1	1	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Clogheen	15	12	3	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Clonmel No.1	8	3	2	-	-	-	3	REPUBLICAN
Slieveardagh	9	5	4	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Tipperary No.1	19	14	5	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Gortnahoe	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Birr No.2	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Borrisokane	15	14	1	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Nenagh	25	22	3	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Roscrea No.1	13	9	2	1	-	-	1	REPUBLICAN
Thurles	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN

TOTAL 159 117 35 2 1 3 1
 PERCENTAGE 100 73.6 22.0 1.3 .6 1.9 .6

CO. WATERFORD.

Garrick-on-Suir No.2	10	8	2	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Clonmel No.2	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Dungarven	13	10	3	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Kilmacthomas	19	10	9	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Lismore	18	16	1	-	-	-	3	REPUBLICAN
Waterford No.1	19	14	4	1	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Youghal No.2	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN.

TOTAL 91 70 19 1 - - 1
 PERCENTAGE 100 76.9 20.9 1.1 - - 1.1

TOTAL FOR MUNSTER.

PERCENTAGE 993 863 114 4 5 4 3
 100 86.9 11.5 .4 .5 .4 .3

TOTAL COUNCILS IN MUNSTER 60 ALL REPUBLICAN.

CONNUGHT.

CO. GALWAY.

	Tl.	S.F.	Rep-Lab.	Nat.	Lab.	Ind.	Un.	
Ballinasloe	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Clifden	20	15	-	-	-	5	-	REPUBLICAN
Galway	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Glenamaddy	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Gort	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Loughrea	35	32	1	2	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Mount Bellew	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Oughterard	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Portunna	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Tuam	37	35	1	1	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN

TOTAL 216 206 2 3 5 -
 PERCENTAGE 100 95.4 1.0 1.4 - 2.3 -

CO. LEITRIM.

Bellinamore	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Garrick-on-Shannon No.1	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Kinlough	6	6	-	1	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Manorhamilton	22	21	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Mohill	23	23	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN.

TOTAL 80 79 - 1 - - -
 PERCENTAGE 100 98.8 - 1.2 - - -

Co. MAYO.	Tl.	S.F.	Rep-Lab.	Nat.	Lab.	Ind.	Un.	
Ballina	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Ballinrobe	18	17	1	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Belmillet	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Castlebar	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Claremorris	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Swinford	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Westport	29	28	-	1	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN

TOTAL 148 146 1 1 - - -
 PERCENTAGE 100 98.6 .7 .7 - - -

CO. ROSCOMMON.

Athlone No.2	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Ballinasloe (2)	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Boyle No.1	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Crk. on Shamon								
No.2.	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Castlereagh	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Roscommon	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Strokestown	20	18	2	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN

TOTAL 99 97 2 - - - -
 PERCENTAGE 100 98 2 - - - -

CO. SLIGO.

Boyle No.2	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Dromore West	16	15	1	1	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Sligo	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Tobercurry	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN

TOTAL 79 78 - 1 - - -
 PERCENTAGE 100 98.7 - 1.3 - - -

TOTAL FOR CONNAUGHT.

622 606 5 6 - 5 -
 PERCENTAGE 100 (97.4 .8) 1.0 - .8 -
 98.2

TOTAL FOR ALL IRELAND.

TOTAL.	SINN FEIN.	REP-LAB.	NAT.	LABOUR.	INDEP.	UNIONIST.
3427	2457	325	170	37	52	306
% 100	71.7	9.5	5.0	1.1	1.5	11.5
	81.2					

SUMMARY.

No. of Councils.	Repub.	Repub-Nat.	Unionist.	Even.
ULSTER	55	21	10	6
MUNSTER	60	60	-	-
LEINSTER	58	58	-	-
CONNAUGHT	33	33	-	-
Percentage	206	172 10	19	5
	100	(83.5 4.2)	9.2	2.4
		88.4		

DUBLIN CASTLE MAKES WAR ON BEHALF OF THE CRIMINAL CLASSES.

INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED TO THE BRITISH POLICE.

Since the breakdown of English rule in Ireland it has been generally admitted on all sides by friends and enemies of Sinn Fein that the work of restoring law and order in Ireland entrusted to the Irish Republican police has been well and faithfully performed throughout the island. The following are a few of the tributes paid to the work of this unpaid police force who carry out their work under the exceptional difficulties of being hampered by the activities of the English Army of Occupation:-

"It (the activity of the Republican police force) has put the fear of God into the criminal class."

"Daily News" July 5th.

"Order is preserved with increasing success by Sinn Fein."

Sir Horace Plunkett writing to Irish & English Press,
May 22nd.

"Offences against property are visited with a heavy hand. The ordinary law is being preserved with more than the effectiveness of the professional police."

Manchester "Guardian" June 7th.

Dealing with the arrest and punishment of the Mill Street Bank robbers by the Republican police, the London "Star" on June 16th said:-

"A movement which can do this sort of thing is by no means anarchist. It is capable of governing. It seems to be doing more governing than the Government."

On June 30th the Irish Daily Press reported that Unionist businessmen in Derry publicly thanked the Irish Volunteers for protecting their lives and property during the riots when the British forces had failed to give such protection.

"The Sinn Fein police are arresting burglars, punishing cattle drivers, patrolling the streets and controlling the drink traffic."

Lord Monteagle, Member of the British House of Lords
in a letter to the Irish & English Press, July 5th.

"Protection by the Republican Volunteers.....is the sole means of civil security."

Manchester "Guardian" July 9th.

"Wherever responsible Sinn Fein exercises its power there is peace and prosperity."

"Daily Mail" July 15th.

THE IRISH BULLETIN has given many instances of attacks on the Irish Republican police by members of the British armed forces. The Republican police who have put the fear of God into the hearts of the criminal classes, have themselves on occasions been arrested and savagely beaten by the British armed forces who are according to English statesmen, sent to Ireland to restore law and order. Some of the Republican police have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for their activities in arresting burglars and thieves. Foreign correspondents visiting Ireland found it hard to believe that such action on the part of the British forces had the sanction of the British authorities.

Such doubts may now be dispelled. That the British Government which has failed to deal with crime in Ireland intend to treat as felons those who are enforcing the maintenance of law and order in Ireland and who are dealing out stern justice to the criminal and the evil doer is

shown by the following circular issued to the Royal Irish Constabulary from Dublin Castle:-

*C.537
1920.

Royal Irish Constabulary Office,
Dublin Castle,
July 6th 1920.

ASSUMPTION OF POLICE FUNCTIONS BY IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

Referring to recent assumption of police functions by Irish Volunteers, it has been decided that no unauthorised persons will be allowed to arrogate to themselves the duties of police.

Any such gathering of volunteers would be an illegal assembly and the local police should stop to disperse it and arrest the leaders. Military aid may be invoked where necessary. The troops have been instructed to assist the police in this matter.

T.J. Smith,
Inspector General."

LORD FRENCH'S PLAN BEING TRIED.

EFFORTS TO RETAIN BULLOCKS ON THE LAND & TO DRIVE OUT THE YOUNG MEN.

On the 23rd January last, Lord French, the chief representative of the English Government in Ireland, told M. Marsillac, the distinguished correspondent of "Le Journal" Paris, that there were from 100,000 to 200,000 young men in Ireland who had to be got rid of by emigration. That this plan of settling the Irish question is in full swing is shown by the proceedings in connection with the purchase of Sir Nugent Everard's estate in Co. Meath. In accordance with the policy of the Irish Republican Government the local landless men made an offer of £15,000 for the purchase of the estate of 500 acres when it was put up for sale. The Land Commission appointed by the English Government intervened with an offer of £11,000 on behalf, as it was stated, of the ex-soldiers who are to be provided with land. The landlord and the landless men thereupon agreed upon the purchase terms — to leave to arbitration the sum over £15,000 to be paid to the owner. But the Land Commission persisted in exercising their statutory powers and on the 13th instant the matter came before Judge Ross in the British Courts in Dublin. The Judge fixed the price at £18,000. The judgment given the Land Commission six months in which to accept or reject the offer and meanwhile the owner's hands are tied. It is hoped that by this means the men of the district who are without land will be forced to emigrate.

The action of the Land Commission is shown in a more sinister light when it is recorded that the local ex-service men repudiated the action of the English Government in passing the Land for Soldiers Bill. In December last year the ex-service men for Co. Meath condemned the Bill

"as an attempt to create another Cromwellian settlement," and called on all Irish demobilised soldiers to refuse to accept separate treatment

"which is a bribe to divide them from their fellow-countrymen." Thus it is clear that the action of this British Land Commission in Ireland is not to provide land for ex-soldiers who will refuse to accept it under the circumstances but to exclude from the land the people entitled to it and thus carry out Lord French's scheme of driving the young men out of Ireland. This is in accordance with the traditional policy of the English Government in Ireland to place bullocks on the land and drive out the young men. The policy has succeeded hitherto as is shown by the following figures taken from English Governmental statistics:-

	<u>Cattle, Sheep, Horses & Pigs.</u>	<u>Human Beings.</u>
1881	8,956,964	5,174,836
1914	10,577,209	4,381,398
Increase	1,720,245 or 19 %	Decrease 793,438 or 15%

It is hoped on the part of Ireland's enemies that this policy can be continued but the fact that under the Republic on tens of thousands of acres of Irish land young men have replaced the bullocks during the past year shows that the hope is vain.

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

SATURDAY, JULY 17th 1920.

Summary.

Date -	July:-	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	Total.
Raids:-		53	14	49	310	157	19	602
Arrests:-		32	1	-	7	18	27	85
Sentences:-		-	-	3	1	6	1	11
Courtsmartial:-		1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Proclamations & Suppressions:-		-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Armed Assaults:-		4	6	6	1	8	4	29
Murder:-		-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Daily Totals:-		90	21	60	319	190	51	731

The sentences passed for political offences during the above six days totalled 17 years and 3 months.

MONDAY, July 12th.

Raids:-

British military and police scoured the district around Rathduff, Co. Westmeath, raiding and searching upwards of 40 houses.

Bellewstown Catholic Church, Co. Meath, was forcibly entered and raided by British military on the 8th inst.

On the same day hundreds of British troops raided the Bellowstown Race Course whilst a Race Meeting was in progress.

At Castletownroche, Co. Cork, British military made a midnight sortie forcibly entering and searching the residences of the following Republicans:- Messrs. D. Shinnick, M. O'Farrell, D.J. O'Sullivan, M. O'Sullivan, W. Brown and M. Hogan. The military burned pictures of Republican leaders which they found in these houses.

At Wicklow town British police and military raided the business premises of Messrs. Haskins Brothers, prominent Unionists.

At Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, British military search all incoming and outgoing trains. The residence of Mr. Brady, Killybegs, Co. Donegal, was forcibly entered and raided by British military during his absence from home.

British military conducted an unsuccessful search on the house of Mr. D. O'Rourke, National Teacher, Castlerea, Co. Roscommon.

A British military patrol held up and searched a railway train travelling between Cahil and Bansha, Co. Tipperary.

Arrests:-

A young-man named MacCarthy of Rathduff, Co. Westmeath, was arrested by British police and military. No charge was made against him.

Mr. Wm. MacDonnell, Cork, was arrested by a British military patrol near Killarney.

Thirty persons were arrested on the streets of Dublin on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 12 midnight and 3 a.m. without the permission of the British military authorities.

Court-martial:- Mr. Bernard McAllister, Bearerstown, Donabate, Co. Dublin, was tried by military court-martial at Dublin on a charge of having in his possession a shot gun of antique pattern: Sentence of the Court has not yet been promulgated.

Armed Assaults:- Mr. Wm. MacDonnell, Cork, was shot at by a British military patrol while motor-cycling to Killarney, Co. Kerry. He had not been challenged or warned.

During the raid on the residence of Mr. O'Neill, Castletownroche, Co. Cork, the troops placed Mr. O'Neill's three sons against a wall and threatened to shoot them.

Motorists passing through Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, are being held up by British military and searched at the point of the bayonet.

British military have barricaded the roads leading South from Armagh and all vehicles and travellers are being searched. Many cases of maltreatment of travellers by troops have been reported.

Militarism:- In Cork there was much military activity on the 10th inst. The Courthouse was commandeered by soldiers, who erected barbed wire entanglements and removed the Republican flag which had been hoisted there for some weeks.

British military have established themselves at Lifford, Co. Donegal, and have mounted a machine gun on the Courthouse and another on the site of the R.I.C. barracks.

TUESDAY, July 13th.

Raids:- At Swords, Co. Dublin, British military, accompanied by a policeman, raided the residence of Mr. Frank Lawless, Republican M.P. for North Dublin. The house of Mr. Phelim Coleman in the same locality was also raided and searched. One hundred British soldiers of the Northamptonshire Regiment raided two burial-grounds at Templetooby.

British military and police raided the residence of Mr. P. Tobin, newly elected Republican Member of the Enniscorthy Urban Council.

At Killeagh, Co. Cork, British police and military raided nine houses.

Arrests:- Mr. R. Brown, Killeagh, Co. Cork, was arrested "on suspicion" by a British military patrol.

Armed Assaults:-

A Priest on his way from Mass was held up by a British military cordon on Puckstown Road, Donnycarney, Co. Dublin. He was searched at the point of the bayonet.

Pedestrians at Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Waterford, were assaulted by a British policeman accompanying a military patrol. While their hands were held above their heads in response to the military challenge, the policeman attacked them striking them in the faces.

In South Leitrim passersby are held up, questioned, searched and maltreated by parties of British military who patrol the country.

British police fired into a Char-a-banc full of holiday-makers at Killarney, Co. Kerry. Three ladies were wounded, one seriously.

Murder:-

The following verdict was returned at the inquest on Richard Lumley, who was shot dead by British military and police without provocation or warning whilst coming from a wake at Holycross, Co. Tipperary, on the morning of July 4th. The Dublin Castle Official report stated that Lumley had been killed in an attack on Holycross Police Barracks. Evidence produced at the inquest showed there had been no attack on the barracks. Even the officer in charge of the troops who shot Lumley admitted under cross-examination that he only "thought" there was an attack on the barracks. The evidence of independent witnesses at the inquest proved that Lumley was deliberately shot by police and military as they drove through the town. The Jury's verdict was:-

"WE FIND THAT RICHARD LUMLEY WAS WILFULLY MURDERED BY MEMBERS OF THE POLICE AND MILITARY FORCES."

"We express our greatest horror and indignation at the dastardly outrage; also at the conduct of the police and military in firing into a house, without any provocation, where a respectable woman was being waked."

"And we strongly condemn the Dublin Castle official report of the occurrence as a baseless lie, having for its object to give an excuse for a foul and cowardly murder."

Militarism:-

Collectors for the Sustenance Fund instituted for Irish railwaymen who were been dismissed for refusing to convey munitions for the British Army of Occupation were held up at Kingstown, Co. Dublin, by armed British policemen.

British police in Cork have commandeered a large tenement house in the city.

Soldiers of the Northamptonshire Regiment seized the village Hall and Protestant Church buildings at Templetuohy, Co. Tipperary.

Dublin city mail van drivers have decided not to work during curfew hours. The drivers hold permits to be abroad, but this has not secured their safety, as some of the drivers have had narrow escapes when fired upon by military patrols.

The Master informed Youghal Guardians, Co. Cork, that four soldiers pulled down the Sinn Fein flag put up by the board. When the porter was putting up another, soldiers again took forcible possession of it, pointing rifles at him, and taking a lock and chain off a gate.

A similar incident was reported to Mallow Guardians; where four soldiers presented revolvers at the porter and an inmate, and broke slates in removing the flag.

WEDNESDAY, July 14th.

Raids:-

At Emly, Co. Tipperary, British police and military raided upwards of twenty residences.

A large force of British military raided the Enniscorthy Sinn Fein Club premises, Co. Wexford. The military searched those on the premises and removed books and club fittings. Later they raided the houses of five prominent Republicans.

In Cloughjordan, Offaly, British police raided for arms upwards of twenty residences.

British military and police raided at midnight the houses of Messrs. M. Dwyer, Templetuohy; J. Kennedy and J. Hynes, Ballinroe, Co. Tipperary. The raiders stole ten fowls from Mr. Hynes.

Sentences:-

Mr. Thomas Dennehy, Cork, who was tried by courtmartial at Cork on a charge of having a revolver in his possession and with taking dispatches and a motor-cycle from a British military dispatch rider, was sentenced by the court to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

Mr. James Cromley, Connagh, Co. Cork, who was tried by the same court on a charge of passing a revolver and ammunition, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

His brother, John, was also sentenced by the same court to one year's imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of having ammunition in his possession.

Court martial:- Mr. John McGrath, Newport, Co. Tipperary, was courtmartialled at Cork on a charge of endeavouring to purchase ammunition. Sentence of the Court has not yet been announced.

Armed

Assaults:- Persons travelling from Emly to Tipperary town held up at the point of the bayonet and searched by British military patrols.

Three Priests from Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, were held up by British military when motoring to a funeral. The officer in command threatened to shoot them if they did not leave the car immediately.

A Man named Tuohy, Milford Cross, Borrisokane, Co. Tipperary, was shot at while clipping a hedge by British military who were passing in a motor lorry.

Attempted murder:- British policemen in uniform fired into the house of Mr. T.D. Clifford, Inaghroe, Fedamore, Co. Limerick. Mr. Clifford's son is a prominent Republican and Chairman of Croom District Council.

Murder:-

Miss Minnie Counihan, sister of the proprietor of "The Munster News", Limerick, died as a result of injuries received when the newspaper premises were bombed and set on fire by means of petrol by armed British police on the night of July 1st. Miss Counihan was severely injured in trying to escape from the burning building by jumping from an upper-storey window.

Militarism:-

British military and police have commandeered the house of Dr. Sheehan, Milltown, Co. Kerry. They have turned it into a Barrack.

THURSDAY, July 15th.

Raids:-

A party of British military made a midnight raid on the house of Mr. P.C. O'Mahony, Sinn Fein Organiser, Co. Waterford. They battered in the door and ejected the O'Mahony's children from their beds. They ripped up mattresses, Chairs, etc. and tore up or carried away files of papers relating to the Irish Republican Loan and the recent Local Government elections. The officer in charge of the party threatened to shoot Mr. O'Mahony.

In the same neighbourhood the military also raided the houses of Mrs. Lennon and of Mr. M. Creaney, a newly elected Member of the Dungarvan District Council. In the latter house the soldiers seized and carried away rosary beads and other religious emblems.

For the third time within a week British military raided the residence of Mr. L. Carroll, Wicklow. The raiders seized some photographs of Republican leaders. They also raided and searched the houses of Mrs. Considine and Mr. W. O'Grady. Mr. O'Grady was recently elected a Republican Member of the Wicklow Urban Council.

British military raided the residences of three prominent Republicans at Millstreet, Co. Cork.

British military made a midnight raid on the residence of Mrs. Lucy, Pembroke Street, Cork. They also broke into the shop of Mr. Cudmore in the same street.

Parties of British police and military scoured the countryside for miles around Tipperary town. The number of raids they carried out during these sorties is estimated at 300.

Arrests:-

Two persons were arrested on the streets of Dublin on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 12 midnight and 3 a. m. without the permission of the British military authorities.

Mr. Michael Ivory, Scart, Mullinavat, Co. Cork, was arrested by a British military patrol on a charge of having "seditious literature" in his possession.

Two chauffeurs in the employment of Mr. J. Higgins, Hotel Proprietor, Emlly, Co. Tipperary, were arrested at their garage. The British police who arrested them preferred no charge against them.

Two men whose names did not appear in the press were arrested "on suspicion" by British military near Limerick.

Sentence:-

Mr. James Keareney, Belfast, who was tried by courtmartial on July 5th. on a charge of having firearms and ammunition in his possession was sentenced by the court to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

Armed

When Mr. Joseph C'Doherty, M.P. for North Donegal was remanded at Derry on a charge of soliciting loans for Dail Eireann British military sentries held up at the point of the bayonet and searched his solicitors, witnesses and friends as they entered the court.

Murder:-

The Jury found the following verdict at the inquest on Mr. Thomas Feery, an old man of 60, who was shot in his own house by British military on the evening of the 8th inst:-

"The cause of death was shock and haemorrhage due to bullet wounds inflicted by the military. We strongly condemn the firing of rifle shots recklessly into the house of deceased."

Militarism:-

British military have seized and established themselves in the Carnegie Free Library, Millstreet, Co. Cork.

"Tobercurry Town Hall, Co. Sligo, has been seized and occupied by the military.

"British soldiers have commandeered Galway Courthouse.

"Two motor cars and petrol belonging to Mr. J. Higgins, Hotel Proprietor, Emly, Co. Tipperary, were seized and carried off by British military."

(Irish Daily Press)

FRIDAY, July 16th.

Raids:-

In Dungarvan, Co. Waterford, British military raided the residence of the Town Clerk, Mr. B. Mulcahy. They also raided the adjoining premises of Messrs. J. Grethy Morrisy Bros. and Miss K. Greeny.

British military and police continue the searching of houses in Cork. Seventeen residences were raided yesterday.

British military and police raided the house of Mr. Maurice Crowe, Tipperary.

Military and police patrols raided many houses in and around Emly, Co. Tipperary. The number of houses forcibly entered and searched are estimated at over 100. In one house, Miss Moloney's of Lackelly, the soldiers smashed almost every article of furniture. From another house in the Kilross district they stole a gold watch and chain.

British military detachments scoured the country at Denny's Cross, Co. Cork. They forcibly entered and raided 35 houses.

Arrests:-

Seventeen persons were arrested on the streets of Dublin on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 12 midnight and 3 a.m. without the permission of the British military authorities.

Mr. Alexander Thorberry, Lurgan, Co. Armagh, was arrested by British police and military on a charge of endeavouring to obtain arms.

A British military and police raiding party arrested in their beds the two sons of Mr. R.J.F. Nolan, St. Brigid's Street, Cork. The boys are aged 16 and 19 respectively. No charge was made against them. A man, whose name did not transpire, was also arrested in Cork.

Mr. Maurice Crowe, Tipperary, who was released unconditionally from Mountjoy Goal in April, has been re-arrested by British police and military. No charge was made against him.

A man named Buckley of Kilohreest, Loughrea, was arrested by British police on a charge of having arms in his possession.

Sentences:-

Messrs. Robert Stack, Michael Reihan, John Malcoore, Patrick McMahon, Thomas Fitzgerald and Michael Joy, of Duagh, Co. Kerry, who were tried by district courtmartial at Cork on a charge of "committing an act preparatory to an attack on a police barracks" were each sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labour.

Armed Assaults:-

Armed and masked members of the British forces broke into a house in Templetoohy, Co. Tipperary, at midnight and seized a young man. On his admission that he was a Sinn Feiner they dragged him half a mile from his house, stripped him naked and flogged him with a riding whip until the blood flowed. Next morning he was found unconscious on the roadside.

A young man from Castleiny, in the same district, was similarly dealt with. He was stripped naked, tied to a gate and flogged with ropes.

British police, armed with rifles and revolvers, kept up an intermittent fusillade in the streets of Thurles, Co. Tipperary, which lasted for over two hours. Hand grenades were thrown by the police and numerous houses were fired into. No provocation was given.

Mr. J. Clarcon, Carrick-on-Suir, while under arrest for refusing to give his name to a British military and police patrol, was attacked and badly beaten by a policeman. His doctor was refused admission to attend to him.

At Ballywire Cross, Co. Tipperary, a British military patrol opened fire without warning.

Three British policemen in a passing motor car fired at a crowd of children at Ballyheady, Ballyconnell, Co. Cavan.

A British military patrol fired after midnight into the bedroom window of a house in Derry city.

British police burned to the ground a Joiner's workshops in Ballindine, Co. Mayo, where meetings of the Local Sinn Fein Club used to be held.

Suppression:-

British military have seized the Parochial Hall, Dungloe, Co. Donegal, where a new Irish College was to have been opened this week.

Militarism:-

"In Dangan, Cffaly. British police have commandeered private residences which are now being fortified by Royal Engineers. A Machine gun overlooks the town.

"In Arklow, Co. Wicklow, police have commandeered supplies from local shopkeepers.

"The South Welsh Borderers have seized and established themselves in the Fever Hospital and portion of the workhouse in Kells, Co. Meath. "Baltinglass Guardians, Co. Wicklow, condemned the conduct of the "forces now in occupation of the workhouse in breaking into the place where the furniture and clothing have been stored and stealing and damaging the property of the Guardians." (Irish Daily Press)

SATURDAY, July 17th.

Raids:-

The night mail from Dublin to Cork was raided at Charleville by British military and police. They searched the train thoroughly, holding up the passengers meanwhile.

British military raided the premises of Messrs. P. O'Sullivan and J. Coulding, Lismore, Co. Waterford. Mr. Goulding is a newly-elected Republican Member of the Waterford County Council.

At Dennehy's Cross, Co. Cork, British police and military forcibly entered and raided over a dozen houses on the 15th inst.

At Ballylanders, Co. Limerick, British police and military forcibly entered and searched the residences of Messrs. J. Crowley, C. Upton, M. Ryan and J. Reilly.

Arrests:-

Seven men from Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, were arrested on the 15th inst. by a British military and police patrol.

The following were arrested at their houses in Ballylanders, Co. Limerick, by British police and military on a charge of being concerned in an attempt to obtain arms:-

Messrs. John, Peter and Michael Crowley, brothers; C. Upton, M. Ryan, J. C'Callaghan and J. Reilly.

Mr. T. Crawford, Ballylanders, who was dangerously wounded in an attempt to rescue his sister from a fusillade by a British military patrol, was arrested by that patrol as he lay in the house of a friend whether he had been carried for medical attention.

Arrests:-

Two persons were arrested on the streets of Dublin on a charge of being abroad between the hours of 12 midnight and 3 a.m. without the permission of the British military authorities.

Ten persons - one of them a magistrate - were arrested on the streets of Derry on a charge of being abroad between the hours of 11 p.m. midnight and 5 a.m. without the permission of the British military authorities.

Sentences:-

Mr. James Derham, Member of Balbriggan District Council, Co. Dublin, and Chairman of the Town Commissioners, was sentenced to three month's imprisonment by a Star Chamber Court at Dublin. He was tried by a magistrate whose name was suppressed and the trial was conducted with the utmost secrecy in the library of the Depot of the Royal Irish Constabulary, Phoenix Park. No definite charge was brought against him, the only reason for his arrest being that he was cycling a few yards behind a man on whom firearms were discovered.

Armed Assaults:-

Mr. B. Downes, late sergeant in the Leinster Regiment, who lives at 15, St. Ship Street, Dublin, stated that a bullet entered his room. It had apparently been fired from the military police Headquarters.

Civilians returning to their houses at Dennehy's Cross, Co. Cork, were held up by British military cordons. Two boys named Joyce and Quirke received bullet wounds.

Attempted Murder:- Mr. Thomas Crawford, Ballylanders, Co. Limerick, was dangerously wounded by a British military and police force in the streets of Ballylanders when he went to rescue his sister who had collapsed in the line of fire.

Murder:-

The Coroner's Jury returned the following verdict at the inquest on Mr. Michael Small, who was shot dead near Thurles by British troops on July 4th.:-

"Michael Small died from bullet wounds inflicted by a military party. No reliable evidence has been produced by the authorities to show that they were justified in taking the life of this man. We are convinced that he met his death in a brutal manner at the hands of the military. We are confirmed in this opinion by the refusal of the authorities to produce the evidence called for by the jury, and we strongly censure the authorities for the manner in which they have conducted the inquiry. We offer our deepest sympathy to the relatives of Michael Small, who died a martyr for his country."

Militarism:-

"During a recent raid on a house near Dunmanway, Co. Cork, the military took away two geese in their haversacks and bayoneted some goslings.

"Police and military visited the houses of 2 prominent Sinn Feiners in Millstreet, Co. Cork, and warned them that if any members of their families are seen on the streets at night the military shall without further warning commandeer their business houses.

"200 British soldiers broke the locks and doors of Lord Hope's residence at Castleblaney, Co. Monaghan, and took possession of the house, notwithstanding the protest of the estate Agent who declined to give them the keys."

(Irish Daily Press).

RESULTS OF ELECTIONS FOR BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

NINE BOARDS IN EVERY TEN STAND FOR THE REPUBLIC.

The results of the Elections for Boards of Guardians all over Ireland are here given. The Elections were held at the same time as those for the Rural District Councils (given in the IRISH BULLETIN for July 15th), but whereas only the rural voters are entitled to poll for the Councils the entire electorate for the country — rural and urban — are entitled to poll for the Boards. The franchise includes practically every man over 21 years and every woman over 30, and the elections were held on the system of Proportional Representation. The results show:-

- (1) That 83.8 per cent of the Boards contain Republican majorities.
- (2) That 89 per cent of the Boards contain Republican or Republican-Nationalist majorities.
- (3) That only 9.7 per cent of the Boards contain Unionist majorities.
- (4) That the Republicans won 78.6 per cent of the seats.
- (5) That of the remaining 21.4 per cent 5.4 per cent of the seats were won by the Nationalists who stood for self determination.
- (6) That therefore, 84 per cent of the total seats have been won by candidates in favour of self-determination.
- (7) That the Unionists won only 11.7 per cent of the seats.
- (8) That in Ulster only 15 of the 42 Boards or 35.7 per cent are in the hands of the Unionists while 25 or 59.5 per cent are in the hands of the Republicans or Republican-Nationalists.
- (9) That of the 460 Labour candidates elected 382 or 83 per cent stood as Republican-Labour candidates.

The following are the results tabulated :-

(S.F. stands for Sinn Fein; R.L. for Republican-Labour; N. for Nationalist; L. for Labour; I. for Independent; Un. for Unionist. In the last column is shown the party controlling the Board.)

ULSTER.	Total	S.F.	Rep-Lab.	Nat.	Lab.	Ind.	Un.	Party
Antrim	24	-	-	2	2	-	20	UNIONIST
Ballycastle	15	5	-	3	-	-	7	REPUB-NATIONALIST
Ballymena	25	-	-	3	5	-	17	UNIONIST
Ballymoney	25	2	-	9	1	-	13	UNIONIST
Belfast	30	3	-	3	-	-	24	UNIONIST
Larne	21	-	-	2	2	-	17	UNIONIST
Lisburn	41	3	-	-	-	-	38	UNIONIST
Armagh	35	8	-	6	-	1	20	UNIONIST
Lurgan	36	10	-	2	4	-	20	UNIONIST
Ballieboro'	13	9	-	3	-	-	1	REPUBLICAN
Bawnboy	25	22	-	-	-	-	3	REPUBLICAN
Cavan	55	47	5	1	-	-	2	REPUBLICAN
Ballyshannon	21	16	-	2	-	-	3	REPUBLICAN
Donegal	18	11	-	4	-	-	3	REPUBLICAN
Dungannon	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Glenties	27	24	-	3	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Inishowen	24	17	-	4	-	3	-	REPUBLICAN
Letterkenny	19	8	-	5	1	-	5	REPUB-NATIONALIST
Milford	22	15	-	7	-	-	2	REPUBLICAN
Stranolar	11	6	-	3	-	-	2	REPUBLICAN
Enbridge	35	2	-	2	1	-	30	UNIONIST
Downpatrick	26	6	-	5	3	-	12	EVEN
Kilkeel	13	9	-	-	-	-	4	REPUBLICAN
Newry	32	18	-	4	1	-	9	REPUBLICAN
Newtownards	27	-	-	-	2	3	22	UNIONIST
Enniskillen	50	24	-	5	-	-	21	REPUB-NATIONALIST
Irvinestown	19	4	-	-	3	-	12	UNIONIST

δ Includes 6 Liberal Home Rulers.

TOTAL. S.F. Repub-Lab. Nat. Lab. Ind. Un.

	TOTAL	S.F.	Repub-Lab.	Nat.	Lab.	Ind.	Un.	
Maackea	20	7	-	4	-	-	9	REPUB-NATIONALIST
Maeraine	25	-	-	3	-	-	22	UNIONIST
Maevady	19	5	-	2	-	-	12	UNIONIST
Maevady	38	8	1	8	1	-	20	UNIONIST
Maevady	28	8	-	8	-	1	11	REPUB-NATIONALIST
Maerafelt	18	15	-	3	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Maerickmacross	26	16	-	8	-	-	2	REPUBLICAN
Maerickmacross	25	11	1	4	-	-	9	REPUB-NATIONALIST
Maerickmacross	25	16	1	2	1	-	5	REPUBLICAN
Maerickmacross	14	7	-	-	-	-	7	REPUBLICAN
Maerickmacross	16	7	-	-	-	-	9	UNIONIST
Maerickmacross	20	6	-	6	-	-	-	REPUB-NATIONALIST
Maerickmacross	20	4	-	6	-	-	10	EVEN
Maerickmacross	44	26	-	1	2	-	15	REPUBLICAN
Maerickmacross	40	13	-	8	1	1	17	REPUB-NATIONALIST

FOR ULSTER. 1,077 428 3 142 34 9 461
 PERCENTAGE 100 40.0 13.2 3.2 .8 42.8

ULSTER.

Carlow	57	33	24	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Carlow	18	10	7	1	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Dublin	63	47	6	1	-	6	4	REPUBLICAN
Dublin	30	16	3	1	-	1	4	REPUBLICAN
Dublin	43	17	16	4	1	1	-	REPUBLICAN
Dublin	15	10	4	-	-	1	-	REPUBLICAN
Dublin	42	25	14	-	-	3	-	REPUBLICAN
Dublin	22	16	6	-	-	-	1	REPUBLICAN
Dublin	9	7	1	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Dublin	27	18	1	2	3	3	-	REPUBLICAN
Dublin	27	15	3	4	5	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Dublin	16	13	3	-	-	5	-	REPUBLICAN
Dublin	40	30	5	-	-	2	1	REPUBLICAN
Dublin	29	26	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Dublin	24	24	8	1	1	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Dublin	54	17	2	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Dublin	19	17	4	-	-	1	-	REPUBLICAN
Dublin	37	33	4	1	-	1	-	REPUBLICAN
Dublin	21	18	1	8	-	2	-	REPUBLICAN
Dublin	22	10	2	5	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Dublin	27	21	1	9	-	2	-	REPUBLICAN
Dublin	24	15	-	2	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Dublin	12	3	7	-	-	3	-	REPUBLICAN
Dublin	26	23	-	-	-	2	-	REPUBLICAN
Dublin	15	7	5	-	1	2	-	REPUBLICAN
Dublin	15	14	1	-	-	3	-	REPUBLICAN
Dublin	25	10	7	-	5	2	-	REPUBLICAN
Dublin	27	20	4	1	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Dublin	39	27	12	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Dublin	37	37	-	-	-	2	-	REPUBLICAN
Dublin	19	16	1	-	-	5	-	REPUBLICAN
Dublin	50	26	13	6	-	1	-	REPUBLICAN
Dublin	34	20	9	-	-	3	-	REPUBLICAN
Dublin	28	16	9	-	-	6	-	REPUBLICAN
Dublin	45	30	9	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Dublin	36	14	17	5	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Dublin	32	26	6	5	3	1	-	REPUBLICAN
Dublin	34	15	10	1	-	2	-	REPUBLICAN
Dublin	16	8	5	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN

FOR ULSTER 1,112 731 230 57 19 64 11
 PERCENTAGE 100 66.4 20.7 5.1 1.7 5.8 1.0

ULSTER.

Ballyvaughan	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Ballyvaughan	9	8	1	-	-	1	-	REPUBLICAN
Ballyvaughan	24	17	2	-	4	-	-	REPUBLICAN

	Total	S.F.	Repub-Lab.	Nat.	Lab.	Ind.	Un.	
Kinnistymon	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Killedyert	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Kilrush	36	35	-	1	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Scariff	36	31	5	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Bandon	24	20	4	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Bantry	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Castletown	7	6	1	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Clonakilty	22	15	5	-	-	-	2	REPUBLICAN
Cork	57	53	3	1	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Cork	16	11	4	-	1	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Dunmanway	36	36	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Ferry	42	37	3	1	-	1	-	REPUBLICAN
Kanturk	25	16	9	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Kinsale	26	23	3	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Macroom	24	18	2	-	3	1	-	REPUBLICAN
Mallow	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Middleton	26	22	-	1	3	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Scibbereen	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Scmill	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Youghal	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Cahirvoan	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Angle	16	15	1	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Kennere	33	33	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Killarney	41	36	4	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Listowel.	42	37	5	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Tralee	20	14	6	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Coom	33	28	3	1	-	4	-	REPUBLICAN
Kilmallock	55	55	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Limerick	29	20	9	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Newcastle	25	20	5	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Bathcoole	15	14	1	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Borrisokane	31	24	4	-	-	3	-	REPUBLICAN
Monagh	38	25	6	3	2	-	2	REPUBLICAN
Boscrea	26	25	-	-	-	1	-	REPUBLICAN
Thurles	32	25	7	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Carrick-on-Suir	26	9	13	3	1	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Cashel	15	12	3	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Clogheen	26	20	1	-	2	3	-	REPUBLICAN
Clonsel	59	47	12	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Tipperary	20	14	5	1	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Dungarvan	19	10	9	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Kilmacthomas	18	16	1	-	-	-	1	REPUBLICAN
Lismore	56	46	6	3	-	1	-	REPUBLICAN
Waterfoot	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
TOTAL FOR MUNSTER	1,248	1,056	143	15	16	13	5	
PERCENTAGE	100	96.1		1.2	1.3	1.0	.4	

CONAUGHT.								
Ballinasloe	27	26	-	-	-	1	-	REPUBLICAN
Clifden	20	15	-	-	-	5	-	REPUBLICAN
Galway	34	26	1	1	4	2	-	REPUBLICAN
Glenamaddy	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Gort	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Loughrea	35	32	-	1	2	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Mount Bellew	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Oughterard	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Portlanna	15	15	-	1	1	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Tuen	37	35	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Carrick-on-Shaun	25	25	-	-	1	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Manorhamilton	22	21	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Mohill	23	23	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Ballina	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Ballinrobe	18	17	-	1	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Bellinlet	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
CASTLEBAR	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Claremorris	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Swinford	24	24	-	-	-	1	-	REPUBLICAN
Westport	32	31	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Boyle	32	34	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Castlerea	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Roscommon	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN

	TOTAL.	S.F.	Rep-Lab.	Nat.	Lab.	Ind.	Un.	
Strokestown	20	18	2	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Dromore West	16	15	-	1	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Sligo	34	29	3	2	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN
Tobercurry	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	REPUBLICAN

NO. FOR CONNAUGHT	633	505	6	7	9	8	-	
PERCENTAGE	100	96.2		1.1	1.4	1.3	-	

TOTAL FOR ALL IRELAND.							
	4,070	2,318	382	221	78	94	477
PERCENTAGE	100	78.6		5.4	1.9	2.3	11.7

	NO. OF BOARDS.	REPUBLICAN.	REP-NAT.	UNIONIST.	EVEN.
ULSTER	42	17	8	15	2
Leinster	38	38	-	-	-
MUNSTER	47	47	-	-	-
CONNAUGHT	27	27	-	-	-
	154	129	8	15	2
%	100	83.8	5.2	9.7	1.3

Faint, mostly illegible text from the reverse side of the page, appearing as bleed-through or ghosting. Some words like 'REPUBLICAN' and 'UNIONIST' are partially visible.

BRITISH CRIME IN IRELAND.

THIRTY-ONE MURDERS BY POLICE AND TROOPS.

One Hundred and Seventy Cases of Shooting, Sabotage and Incendiarism.

The following list of outstanding acts of violence by British military and police in Ireland supplements similar lists which have already been published in the IRISH BULLETIN. In the issue of May 5th 1920 such acts from January 1st 1919 to April 30th 1920 were given with full details. The list included:-

- Twenty-four Murders,
- Twenty-one attempted Murders,
- Thirty-six cases of wounding, and
- Twenty-one cases of sacking of towns, bombing of private residences, incendiarism and firing without warning upon unarmed civilians and into the houses of prominent Republicans.

All these crimes were committed, not by Sinn Fein, but by the British military Government's policemen and "protective" troops.

The IRISH BULLETIN of July 12th gave a second list of such acts. This second list covered a period of five weeks -- June 1st 1920 to July 8th 1920. In those five weeks the British police and troops in Ireland committed:-

- Six Murders,
- Seven attempted Murders,
- Sixteen cases of wounding, and
- Eighteen cases of sacking of towns, bombing private residences, incendiarism, and firing without warning upon unarmed civilians and into the houses of prominent Republicans.

Below is given the third list which supplies the details of similar acts for the intervening period of May 1st to May 31st 1920. In these twenty-one days the British military and police in Ireland committed:-

- One Murder,
- Five attempted murders,
- Seven cases of wounding, and
- Eight cases of sacking of towns, bombing private residences, incendiarism, and firing without warning upon unarmed civilians and into the houses of prominent Republicans.

Therefore, in eighteen months from January 1st 1919 to July 8th 1920, the following crimes have, in the name of Law and order, been committed by British police and troops in Ireland:-

- Thirty-one Murders,
- Thirty-three attempted Murders,
- Fifty-nine cases of Wounding, and
- Forty-seven cases of sacking of towns, bombing of private residences, incendiarism, and firing without warning upon unarmed civilians and into the houses of prominent Republicans.

It is the plea of the British Government that its troops are in Ireland solely that just law may be enforced, public order be preserved and crime be suppressed. These armed agents have not helped to enforce just laws, they have systematically been used to provoke violent disorder. They do not suppress crime but commit it with impunity in every county in Ireland. The incidents mentioned are not inclusive of list and the other lists published on the dates mentioned are not inclusive of raids upon private houses, arrests without charge, imprisonment without trial, deportations, suppressions or any other of the minor details of the British effort to break the will of the Irish people. The crimes given below are merely typical examples of the innumerable acts of savagry committed in Ireland in the name of British world domination.

1920.
May 1st. Civilians fired upon by police in Derry City. Ex-soldier seriously wounded. Another ex-soldier beaten with butt-ends of police rifles.

1920.

- Key 1st. Police paraded streets of Limerick City after midnight firing rifle volleys into houses of prominent Republicans.
- " Peaceful gathering of townspeople at Belturbet, Co. Cavan giving public welcome to released political prisoners attacked by parties of police who beat many with their rifle butts.
- " 3rd. Attempted murder of Mr. Callanan, Dooon, Co. Tipperary. Mr. Callanan had given evidence against police at inquest on Thos. Dwyer murdered by Royal Irish Constabulary. When passing Dooon police barracks Mr. Callanan was fired upon without warning by the police in the barrack.
- " 5th. Boys returning from football match were overtaken by police in motor lorry at Wexford. The police, without provocation, opened fire upon them.
- " 6th. Police paraded streets of Tralee, Co. Kerry, smashing the windows of shops owned by prominent Republicans.
- " 10th. Attempted murder of Mr. Thos. Garvey, Irish Teacher of Milestone, Co. Tipperary. Mr. Garvey was met on the road by police who assaulted him with their rifle butts felling him to the ground. When he staggered to his feet & tried to escape the police fired a volley at him. He was wounded.
- " 12th. Attempted murder of Mr. John T. Murphy, Republican County Councillor, Lissarda, Co. Cork. Mr. Murphy was walking along the public road when he was accosted by two policemen in uniform armed with rifles. The police seized him and dragged him to an unfrequented laneway and there, declaring that they were "out for blood" told Mr. Murphy to prepare for execution. The police having placed their victim in position loaded their rifles and were about to fire when two priests came upon the scene. The police shielded Mr. Murphy's body with theirs and after half an hour's entreaty persuaded the police who were very excited, to go back to barracks.
- " 13th. Police broke into the residence of Mrs. Ellen MacCarthy, Thurles, Co. Tipperary, after midnight and sprinkled petrol over the lower portion of the house. They then set it on fire. Afterwards the same body of police threw bombs into the house. During this attack the house was occupied by women and children.
- " 15th. Police paraded the streets of Bentry, Co. Cork after midnight and wrecked the dwelling house and business premises of Mr. Michael O'Donovan, prominent Republican.
- " 16th. Mr. Joseph Ryan of Templetochy, Co. Tipperary, was assaulted by a police patrol. He was knocked down by a blow from a rifle butt. He was savagely kicked by the police when he was on the ground. He had later to be taken to hospital.
- Police paraded the streets of Thurles jostling civilians off the foot-paths and when the townspeople objected to this treatment, they were beaten with the rifle-butts of the police.
- " 18th. At Bohernacrusha Cross, Co. Tipperary, a squad of police travelling in a motor lorry came upon a group of young men conversing on the road. Without warning the police opened fire. The same lorry subsequently passed through many districts the police firing at pedestrians and workers in the fields.
- Murder of James Saunders, Limerick. A body of British police numbering 20 issued from barracks & opened fire without warning or provocation upon pedestrians in the public street. James Saunders was killed and Mrs. Bridget Russel, an old lady, and two others were wounded.
- " 19th. At Kilcommon, Co. Tipperary, police invaded the village street firing without warning at passers by and into the houses of prominent Republicans.
- At 3 a.m. large bodies of police again appeared in the streets of Limerick City. They smashed the windows of shops owned by Republicans & threw petrol & incendiary bombs into them. When the fire brigade arrived & tried to save the burning buildings, they were fired upon by the police.
- " 20th. Mr. H. Fitzgerald of Limerick was returning to his home at 10.30 p.m. when he was called upon to halt by a police patrol. He halted & one policeman caught him by the throat while another drove the butt of his rifle into his ribs. Two of his ribs were broken. Mr. Fitzgerald gave no provocation.
- " 22nd. Mr. P. J. McGuinn of Castleblayney, Co. Monaghan was taken into custody by the police who assaulted him on the way to the police barracks. Mr. McGuinn was held by some of the police party while others kicked & beat him. No charge has been brought against him or any reason given for his arrest.
- Mr. J. Noonan, caretaker of the Emis, Co. Clare, Courthouse was shot at by a soldier without warning or challenge as he entered his residence at night.
- " 24th. At Claremorris, Co. Mayo armed police attacked groups of country folk attending a local cattle fair. Many were seriously injured.
- " 25th. In Church St. Dublin soldiers opened fire upon civilians without warning.

MURDER JUSTIFIED BY FALSEHOOD.

THE SAME LIE USED, DISPROVED, AND USED AGAIN.

Whenever Irish men and women have been shot down without warning by British military and police in Ireland the official explanation has consistently been that the British forces were first fired upon by civilians and were compelled in self-defence to return the fire.

This explanation has been proved false at every public enquiry into these incidents. At Limerick on February 3rd when Miss. Helen Johnson and Mr. R. Dwyer were murdered in that City during promiscuous firing by troops and police it was proved that no civilians had, as the official report alleged, fired upon the troops. At Milltown-Malbay, Co. Clare, on April 14th when three men were shot dead by troops and police the same official explanation was again proved to be utterly without foundation. So too in Dublin City on March 22nd when Miss. B. Henrick and Mr. M. Cullen were shot dead. The military authorities put in the same plea. It was disproved by many witnesses including a policeman on duty where the shooting occurred. At Dundalk on April 17th when Thos. Milholland was killed, at Ardlow when Philip Dowling was killed on April 26th, and in many other places the official report has falsely brought the same charge against civilians.

It has now once more been used in connection with the wholesale shooting by military and police in Cork city on the night of July 17th and on the following evening when James Burke and John O'Brien, civilians, were killed. The official statement issued by the British military Government in Ireland states that the troops patrolling Cork were frequently fired upon from street corners and from private houses. These statements are false. The Lord Mayor of Cork on July 20th declared publicly "The statements that civilians fired on the troops are wholly without foundation." This unequivocal denial is supported by similar statements made by the leaders of the ex-soldier organisations in that City and by several prominent supporters of the British Government in Cork. This universal contradiction of the lying official report is endorsed by the fact that not one of the military was even wounded in Cork while the troops shot down forty civilians, killing two.

SPECIAL JURORS DECLINE TO SERVE.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S NEGLIGENCE -- OFFICIAL MURDERERS SHIELDED.

At a largely-attended meeting of special jurors of the City of Cork held in that City on July 17th 1920, the following resolution was passed, two members only dissenting:-

"That this meeting places on record its condemnation of the gross and criminal neglect of the British Government in Ireland in taking measures to inquire into and punish wanton mis-conduct of a large number of men of the Shropshire Regiment in wilfully damaging and looting property in this City, and also of the outrages committed by Government agents on the night of the 10 - 11th March, and the failure to bring to justice the murderers of the late Lord Mayor MacCurtain.

"That we enter our public protest that the existing Government has ceased to govern or protect individual life and property, and we hereby resolve to abstain from attendance at the forthcoming Assizes, and call on any jurymen not present to adopt the same course."

The incidents referred to in the resolution are:-

(1). On November 11th 1919 a body of Shropshire Light Infantry, which regiment had two months previously wrecked the town of Fermoy, issued from Barracks and sacked and looted many business premises in some of the principal streets of Cork City. Civilians who tried to protect their own and their neighbours' property from loot and wreckage were savagely assaulted by the troops. Forty civilians were wounded. No provocation was given to these troops. No punishment of any kind was visited upon them although the military authorities in Cork publicly admitted the guilt of their men.

- (2) On the night of March 10-11th some time after midnight, bodies of police armed with rifles fired volleys into the houses of prominent citizens, broke into many private residences and clubs and utterly wrecked them, threatened the lives of women and children and attempted to set on fire the Sinn Féin Headquarters at Cork. Although the identity of the ring-leaders of these outrages was locally common knowledge no action whatever was taken by the police authorities against them.
- (3) At 2 a.m. on the morning of March 20th armed and disguised police forced their way into the residence of the Lord Mayor of Cork and murdered him in his bedroom. The Coroners Jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against police officials whom they named. No action whatever was taken by the police authorities.

A GOVERNMENT WHICH WILL NOT TOLERATE DISORDER.

DAIL EIREANN DECREES A CESSATION TO AGRARIAN VIOLENCE.

At a time when in many Irish cities, towns and villages the British armed forces are engaged in wholesale sabotage the following proclamation is issued by the Elected Government of Ireland:-

"DAIL EIREANN.

PROCLAMATION.

CLAIMS TO LAND --- DAIRY, AGRICULTURAL AND RESIDENTIAL HOLDINGS.

WHEREAS it has come to our knowledge that claims have been and are being made in various parts of the country to farms and holdings which are being used and worked by the occupiers as Dairy, Agricultural and Residential Holdings, and that such claims are being based on the assertion that the claimants or their ancestors were formerly in occupation of the property so claimed.

AND WHEREAS these claims are, for the most part, of old date, and while many of them may be well-founded others seem to be of a frivolous nature and are put forward in the hope of intimidating the present occupiers.

NOW IT IS DECREED BY DAIL EIREANN IN SESSION ASSEMBLED:-

- (1) That the present time when the Irish people are locked in a life and death struggle with their traditional enemy, is ill-chosen for the stirring up of strife amongst our fellow-countrymen; and that all our energies must be directed towards the clearing out -- not the occupier, of this or that piece of land -- but the foreign invader of our Country.
- (2) That pending the international recognition of the Republic no claims of the kind referred to shall be heard or determined by the Courts of the Republic unless by written licence of the Minister of Home Affairs.
- (3) That in the meanwhile claimants may file particulars of their claims with the Registrar of the District Court in which the property is situated

AND IT IS FURTHER DECREED:-

That any person or persons who persists or persist in pressing forward a disputed claim of the nature above referred to shall do so in the knowledge that such action is a breach of this Decree AND IT IS ORDERED that the forces of the Republic be used to protect the Citizens against the adoption of high-handed methods by any such person or persons.

BY ORDER OF DAIL EIREANN.

This 29th day of June, 1920.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS.

SEAL.

DA LEIS AN SAORSTAT.

"PARALYSING THE WHOLE TRAFFIC OF IRELAND."

THE REAL CAUSES OF THE IRISH RAILWAY STRIKE.

RAILWAYMEN WHO ACT IN DEFENCE OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION.

On May 23rd 1920 the railway workers of Ireland decided that they would not transport munitions of war for British troops or police, or carry armed troops and police on their trains. This decision was come to after it had become known that murder gangs had been instituted inside the British police force and that sabotage and loot and promiscuous shooting had become one of the most frequently used weapons of the British Army of Occupation.

The Irish railway men considered that they should not be called upon to assist in the extermination of their own people. Unarmed British soldiers and police they were willing to carry -- and they do still carry -- but when these soldiers and police carrying war equipment boarded a train, the Irish railway men claimed that it was their duty in defence of their own people to refuse to drive the train, being unwilling to become an ordnance transport corps to armed forces which have orders from their authorities to shoot Irish civilians at sight.

On June 18th 1920 the Railwaymen's leaders had an interview with the British Prime Minister in the course of which Mr. Lloyd George refused to refrain from sending troops and munitions to Ireland. Under the pretence that the great numbers of troops and the enormous quantities of munitions being transhipped to Ireland were to be used solely for the purposes of defending the police so that they might protect the Irish people, Mr. Lloyd George said:-

"If it is necessary in order to defend these people to arm them we shall do it. If the railwaymen of Ireland decline to permit the Government to carry out its functions then the responsibility for paralysing the whole traffic of Ireland must rest with them, and whatever suffering falls on Ireland that responsibility must rest upon those who decline to permit the Government to carry out its elementary functions which are the protection of the civilian population and of its agents."

In this the British Prime Minister claimed that the sole object of the transshipment of munitions to Ireland and their transportation in Ireland was "the protection of the civilian population." In the eighteen months before this speech was made some thirty of the civilian population had been murdered by these protective military and police; the murder had been attempted of as many others; fifty men, women and children had been shot down during promiscuous and unprovoked firing and over a score of Irish cities, towns and villages had been wholly or partially sacked by British troops and police who employed in the destruction of the houses of the civilian population the rifles, trench tools, bombs and flame throwers previously carried for them by Irish railway men. In addition, these troops and police who are alleged to have but one purpose -- that of protecting the civilian population -- had waged an incessant war upon the civilian population, arresting eight thousand of them, deporting hundreds of its leaders, suppressing every popular institution it had created and dispersing with bayonet charges and rifle fire its public meetings. The Irish railway men after such provocation decided that if the lives of the Irish people were to be saved, munitions of war must no longer be imported into Ireland. The reply of the British Prime Minister was that if the railway men refused to assist in the transportation of munitions of war they would be held responsible for "paralysing the whole traffic of Ireland."

Having made this speech attempting to put upon the shoulders of the Irish railway men the responsibility for a starvation blockade of Ireland the Prime Minister and his Government themselves set about creating the "paralysis of the whole traffic of Ireland."

On June 22nd a secret circular was issued to the Royal Irish Constabulary instructing them in what manner they were to board trains in order to provoke a refusal from the engine driver and guard to work the train and thus secure their dismissal. Immediately after the issue of this circular squads of

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British police fully armed appeared on the platforms of many railway stations all over Ireland and having bought tickets for one destination remained in the station and boarded every train that passed through it - those going away from as well as those leading to the locality for which tickets had been purchased. This action the British police and subsequently the British troops have taken in many parts of Ireland.

On the evening of the same day, June 22nd, Irish Railwaymen decided that in order to prevent any "paralysis of the whole traffic of Ireland" they would forego the practice of their Trades Union and when an engine driver or guard was dismissed would not call upon his fellow workers to "down tools" but would instead supply substitutes for the dismissed drivers and guards so that trains which did not carry armed troops or police might continue to be at the service of the public.

At the same time, the Irish Volunteers acting under direction of the Republican Government organised a system of motor transport in those districts where the obstructive action of the police had paralysed the railway service. This system is successfully in being in many parts of Ireland and tourists, business people and ordinary travellers are being carried to their various destinations by means of it.

On July 6th a further secret circular was issued to the Royal Irish Constabulary from Dublin Castle. The circular is its own explanation. It reads:-

"C.337/1920.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY OFFICE, DUBLIN CASTLE,
6th July 1920.

POLICE HELD UP AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

With reference to typed circular of 22nd June 1920, when men are held up at railway stations more than two days owing to the Munition Strike, they should be relieved. If necessary, fresh tickets should be obtained by the men replacing them and refunds obtained for the unused tickets."

In the same circular the police were ordered to suppress the Irish Volunteers and to arrest their leaders, in this way endeavouring to secure that the motor transport service organised and directed by the Volunteers should also be paralysed.

The action of the Irish Railwaymen in refusing to carry munitions of war and armed British troops and police has, up to date, lead to the dismissal of 2,000 of them. The others are remaining at work in the hope of preventing "the paralysing of the whole traffic of Ireland" which it is obviously the intention of the British Government to secure. The civilian population for whose protection Mr. Lloyd George pretended the armed troops and police had to be carried on the Irish railways, are so anxious to prevent the transportation of these armed forces that they have subscribed enormous sums for the maintenance of the Railwaymen who have been dismissed in their defence.

It is well in relation to the above facts to note that since Mr. Lloyd George made his statement on June 19th that the British troops and police are in Ireland solely for "the protection of the civilian population" these troops and police have "shot up" or wrecked wholly or partially the towns of:-

Bantry, Co. Cork.	June 23rd
Psmywell, Co. Limerick.	June 24th
Limerick City	June 24th
Bantry, Co. Cork.	June 25th
Swords, Co. Dublin	June 26th
Fermoy, Co. Cork	June 27th
Lismore, Co. Waterford	June 27th
Newcastlewest, Co. Limerick	June 27th
Limerick City	June 27th - 28th.
Kilcommon, Co. Tipperary	June 28th
Glondulane, Co. Cork	June 28th
Kilcommon, Co. Tipperary	June 29th
Limerick City	July 1st
Union Hall, Co. Cork	July 3rd
Templemore, Co. Tipperary	July 3rd

Newtownmountkenedy, Co. Wicklow.	July 3rd.
Rearcross, Co. Tipperary	July 4th
Ballylanders, Co. Limerick	July 6th
Charles, Co. Tipperary	July 14th
Ballindine, Co. Mayo	July 15th
Garrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim	July 16th
Cork City	July 17th
Emly, Co. Tipperary	July 19th
Swords, Co. Dublin.	July 19th
Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford	July 20th
Tuam, Co. Galway	July 20th

These troops and police have murdered:-

Thos. Brett, Drombane, Co. Tipperary.	June 18th (died of wounds).
Cornelius Crowley, Bantry, Co. Cork.	June 25th
H. Small, Upperchurch, Co. Tipperary.	July 4th
P. Jamley, Rearcross, Co. Tipperary.	July 4th
J. Dunne, Ballinatrae, Co. Wexford	July 5th
Thos Peery (aged 70) Ballycommon, King's Co.	July 8th
Miss H. Gounihan, Limerick City	July 13th (died of wounds).
James Burke, Cork City.	July 18th
John O'Brien, Cork City.	July 18th.

These troops and police have wounded or attempted the murder of:-

Jehr. Brett, Drombane, Co. Tipperary.	June 20th
Two Republican police, Tralee, Co. Kerry	June 20th
M. Barry, Limerick City.	June 24th
M. Lynch, Bantry, Co. Cork.	June 25th
D. Brouder, Newcastle West, Co. Limerick.	June 27th
D. O'Connell, Carrigraffine, Co. Limerick.	June 27th
J. Histon, Churchtown, Co. Limerick	July 1st
A schoolboy (bayoneted) Roscrea, Co. Tipperary,	July 1st
J. Hickey, Union Hall, Co. Cork.	July 3rd
Burke, Ballinahow, Co. Tipperary.	July 4th
Three young men, Elphin, Co. Roscommon	July 4th
Several persons bayoneted at Waterford City.	July 5th
T. Leagher, Shinrone, Co. Tipperary	July 6th
T. Dunleavy, Ballagheradreen, Co. Mayo.	July 7th
Young men at Marrow, Co. Limerick	July 7th
Two men flogged with whips until unconscious, in Co. Tipperary,	July 12th.
Thos. Crawford, Ballylanders, Co. Limerick	July 16th
Forty Civilians wounded in Cork City	July 17th - 18th
Boy named Soreghan shot at Gowra, Co. Cavan,	July 17th.

THESE ARE THE ACTS COMMITTED SINCE JUNE 18th BY THE TROOPS AND POLICE WHICH THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER ON THAT DATE SAID MUST BE ARMED FOR THE "ELEMENTARY FUNCTION OF PROTECTING THE CIVILIAN POPULATION."

THESE ARE THE ACTS FROM WHICH THE IRISH RAILWAYMEN ARE ENDEAVOURING TO PROTECT THE CIVILIAN POPULATION BY REFUSING TO CARRY THE ARMED FORCES WHO COMMIT THEM OR TO TRANSMIT THE RIFLES, MACHINE GUNS, BOMBS AND FLAME THROWERS WHICH ARE USED PROMISCUOUSLY ON THEIR OWN PEOPLE.

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PEACE AND TOLERATION IN REPUBLICAN IRELAND.RELIGIOUS RIOTS IN UNIONIST STRONGHOLD.

On every occasion in the past upon which the National movement in Ireland developed in strength despite the incessant coercion used for its suppression by the British Government, religious riots have been engineered in the North of Ireland by British agents. It was hoped by these agents that the recent rioting in Derry City, if allowed to continue for a few days, would rouse sectarian passions all over Ulster. For that reason the British troops which been over the three other provinces dispersing every peaceful gathering of citizens and shooting them down without warning or provocation, were ordered to stand aside in Derry City and allow the riots to spread as far as possible. The Irish Republican police, acting under the Elected Government of Ireland intervened on the third day of the riot. These police gave their protective assistance to both Unionists and Nationalists and used their strength against the rioting sections of both parties. Although they were frequently attacked by British troops their action led eventually to the restoration of peace. The Derry riots passed away without inflaming the North.

The same British tactics are now being repeated in Belfast City. On Wednesday July 21st Unionist workers savagely attacked Nationalist workers in the Belfast ship yards driving them from their employment and injuring many of them. In the excitement following their ejection from the shipyards the Nationalist workers gathered in their own quarter of the City. This gathering was after some time fired upon by British troops which had not intervened when these workers were being ejected from their place of employment. Three Nationalists were killed and many were wounded. These three deaths made rioting in Belfast certain and the British troops are now, as in Derry, either "keeping the ring" or using the major portion of their strength against the Nationalist quarter of the City.

This determined effort to stir up the most hateful sort of conflict is the British Government's final endeavour to keep Ireland under its rule by breaking the solidarity of the National protest against an alien English Government and turning the energies of the Irish people into a sectarian war. This attempt synchronises with the publication of evidence of a remarkable unity in the greater portion of Ireland between those of different religious persuasions.

The following quotations, all of them made from the letters and statements of Protestants and all of them quoted from the principal organ of Protestantism in Ireland have, it will be observed, been written and published within the last few days. They disclose that there is no bigotry in those parts of Ireland where the authority of the Republican Government is supreme and where the Catholic population outnumbers enormously those of other creeds. It is only in those limited parts of Ireland in which the British Government finds any support that bigotry exists and the recurrence of intolerant religious outbreaks in these centres as well as the fact that in origin these outbreaks are not Irish but British, make it impossible to escape from the conclusion that it is the British enemies of the Irish people who plan these religious riots for their own purposes of holding the Irish people more easily in subjection. In the three Provinces of Ireland where the Catholics predominate and where British agents are powerless to incite public opinion, there is a generous tolerance exhibited on all sides as the following tributes by prominent Protestant clerics and laymen quoted from the chief organ of Protestantism in Ireland make amply clear:-

On July 13th at Kilkenny, the Very Rev. Dean Winder, M.A. speaking at a meeting of the County Kilkenny Joint Technical Instruction Committee commented upon a reference to the "splendid spirit of toleration in the South" made by Alderman de Loughrey, the Republican Mayor. Dean Winder, according to the report which appeared in the "Irish Times" of July 14th, said:-

"You need not tell me that you are tolerant in Kilkenny. I have received nothing but kindness, consideration and good-will since I came here and I can never be thankful enough to the Kilkenny people."

On July 17th a Conference was held at Hull (England) of the representatives of the British Wesleyan Methodist Churches. The Irish lay representative at that Conference, Mr. Ernest Mercier, said:-

"As far as I know in a country place in Ireland there has never been any interference good, bar or indifferent with the worship of Methodists. The courtesy and kindness shown to your representative in Ireland is more than tongue can tell."

These two expressions of appreciation of the tolerance of Irish Catholics led to a voluminous correspondence in the "Irish Times" from Protestants all over the South and West of Ireland. A "Southern Protestant" writing from County Tipperary to the "Irish Times" of July 16th said:-

"Sir- I was greatly pleased to see in your issue of to-day the paragraph under the heading of 'Dean Winder's Appreciation of Toleration.' Having been a resident in the South of Ireland for nearly thirty years, I can truly say that never once in that period have I ever received anything but the greatest possible courtesy from all classes and creeds in the South. I think that this fact cannot be too widely known in these days of stress. One would imagine from the speeches of Sir Edward Carson in the North that we in the South, because of the difference in our religions, were at one another's throats. No greater mistake was ever made, and sad, indeed, for Ireland will be the day when the spirit of intolerance is allowed to interfere with the good-will that is essentially the prevailing spirit of the South of Ireland."

On July 19th the "Irish Times" published from a "Western Protestant" who writes under date July 17th from County Roscommon the following letter:-

"Sir- I have been resident in and travelled the West of Ireland for over twenty-five years, and have received nothing but kindness all round... I have read Sir Edward Carson's speeches with a feeling of sadness, and am quite certain that he does not understand the Western people."

On July 20th the "Irish Times" published a third letter from which this excerpt is made:-

"Sir- In your report of the proceedings at the British Wesleyan Methodist Conference at Hull, the Irish lay representative, a Southern man, is represented as having emphasised the good-will existing between Catholic and Protestant in the South. I would like to add my testimony to his. I live in a preponderatingly Roman Catholic district, carrying on a small business in a country town, several counties further South than Mr. Mercier, and I have never been subjected to any insult or religious intolerance by my countrymen, nor have I heard of any occurring on purely religious grounds. I know that many of my co-religionists have very real fears of what may occur in the way of religious persecution under altered forms of government. I have absolutely none, and I know that Roman Catholics find it difficult to regard such fears as genuine, seeing the harmony which has for so long prevailed between different religious sections."

The correspondence continued in the issues of the "Irish Times" for July 21st and 22nd. On the former date a Protestant in Queen's County wrote:-

"Sir- It was a pleasure to read 'Southern Protestant's' letter in Friday's 'Irish Times'. In spite of all the changes of these last years I see no difference in the old friendly courtesy and kindness that I have known all my life, unless, indeed, that sometimes they are greater. Some years ago, when I had leisure that I shall never have again, I thought nothing of walking thirty-two Irish miles in a day, with a dinner of home-made bun and six dates in my pocket, and everywhere, whether in Leinster or Munster, were the same kindly, pleasant manners."

On the 22nd July the "Irish Times" published from Rev. J.C. Trotter, Rector of Ardrahan, Co. Galway, this letter:-

"Sir- May I presume to add my testimony to that of 'Western Protestant' as to the tolerance and kindness of Roman Catholics in the west of Ireland towards those who differ from in politics and religion? During my experience of over thirty years in the County Galway I have not only never had the slightest disrespect shown to me or to those belonging to me as Protestants, but from priests and people, gentle and simple, have received the utmost courtesy, consideration and a friendship which I esteem very highly. As to the R.C. farmers about, I have known them to come to my help

during seed-time and harvest, even to the neglect of their own crops. I agree with your correspondent that Sir Edward Carson evidently 'does not understand the western people.' "

In the issue of the "Irish Times" for to-day's date, (July 23rd) one of His Britannic Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants writes:-

"Sir- I am a Protestant and have lived most of my life in the West of Ireland. During this long period I have enjoyed the friendship of my Catholic neighbours. Never has a hostile word been said to me or to any of my friends by reason of our religion. We never hesitated to ask our brother Catholics to do us a favour or oblige us in any emergency, and on every occasion there was a very ready response. Many of my truest friends have been and are Catholics, and I always found the grasp of the hand in greeting just as warm and sincere as that of my own fellow-worshippers. This observation extends to lay and clerical, and I enjoyed the close personal friendship of many Catholic bishops and priests... I have no dread for the future of my country arising out of religious intolerance. This is a pure bogey, and the evidence afforded by Catholic tolerance in the past gives me assurance that we shall be treated in the same spirit of friendliness in the future. The North of Ireland may have a different view, but they should confine it within their own limited area and preserve silence as to the rest of Ireland."

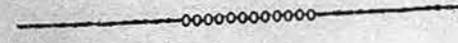
These tributes to the religious toleration which exists in Ireland wherever the British Government has been robbed of its power follow upon two similar statements made, one by the highest of the Presbyterian Dignitaries and the other by the most prominent Protestant writer in Ireland.

On June 7th 1920 at the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, the Moderator of that Church - the Right Rev. H.P. Glom said:-

"It is a notable fact that nowhere has a hand been raised against one of our isolated church buildings, nor against a single individual Presbyterian in the South and West."

On June 9th 1920 Mr. George Russell (AE) who was a member of the Irish Convention set up in 1917 by Mr. Lloyd George, writing in the Dublin "Freeman's Journal" said:-

"I as an Irish Protestant and an Ulsterman by birth have lived in Southern Ireland most of my life. I have worked in every county and I have never found my religion made any barrier between myself and my Catholic countrymen, nor was my religion a bar to my work; and in that ill-fated Irish Convention one Southern Protestant Unionist after another rose up to say they did not fear persecution from their Nationalist and Catholic countrymen."



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

SATURDAY, JULY 24th. 1920.

Summary.

Date	July:-	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	Total.
Raids:-		174	51	340	2	89	7	663
Arrests:-		10	4	112	10	64	10	210
Sentences:-		-	-	-	10	-	1	11
Courtsmartial:-		-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Proclamations & Suppressions:-		-	2	2	2	2	3	11
Armed Assaults:-		16	53	28	11	2	6	116
Murders:-		1	1	-	-	3	-	5
Daily Totals:-		201	111	482	36	160	27	1017

The sentences passed for political offences during the above six days totalled 15 years and 6 months.

MONDAY, July 19th.

ids:- On the 17th inst. Glendalough House, Annamoe, Co. Wicklow, the residence of Mr. R. Barton, M.P. for West Wicklow, at present undergoing a sentence of three years penal servitude, was raided by several hundred British military who ransacked the house and grounds. During the search barbed wire barricades cut off all approaches, armoured cars patrolled the avenues and aeroplanes hovered overhead. After a four hour search the military seized and removed a Sinn Fein Flag and a gun of antique pattern. The only occupants of the house were three ladies and three maidservants.

On the night of the 16th inst. and morning of the 17th. British police and military raided upwards of 20 houses in and around Curraghbeg, Glencar, Co. Kerry.

A large force of British police scoured the country around Newcastlewest, Co. Limerick, on the 17th inst. In all over 100 houses were forcibly entered and searched.

On the 17th inst. a party of British military, accompanied by an armoured car, arrived at the village of Dunboyne, Co. Meath, in the early hours of the morning and forcibly entered and searched fifteen houses.

During the raid on Mr. Barton's residence other forces of British military occupied the neighbouring village of Roundwood and forcibly entered and searched the post office.

British military raided the Irish College at Ring, Co. Waterford, on the morning of the 16th inst. The students were thrust out of bed and the whole College was subjected to an exhaustive search.

The licensed premises of Messrs. Lavery Brothers, Glengormley, Co. Antrim, were forcibly entered and searched by British military and police.

British military and police raided a house at Garrienderk, Charleville, Co. Cork.

At Drumshambo, Co. Leitrim, British military and police, having found a Surveyor's map with cottage sites marked, raided and searched the cottages, tearing up the floors and woodwork. Over twenty houses were raided in the locality.

British policemen assisted by a bloodhound raided fourteen houses at Grenagh, Co. Cork. They stole a sum of money from one of the houses raided.

rests:- Two young men named Donovan, of Emlly, Co. Tipperary, were arrested by British police and military. No charge was made against them.

Mr. John Jones was arrested by British military at Charleville, Co. Cork, on a charge of having a revolver in his possession. The revolver was of obsolete pattern.

Four men whose names did not transpire were arrested at Grenagh, Co. Cork, by British police assisted by a bloodhound. No charge was made against them.

Three persons were arrested on the streets of Dublin on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 12 midnight and 3 a.m. without the permission of the British military authorities.

Armed

Assaults:-

Attempted murder. At midnight armed and masked members of the British police force forcibly entered the house of Mr. B. Murphy, Teacher, Timoleague, Co. Cork, and covering his sick wife and children with revolvers, they seized Mr. Murphy, blindfolded him and dragged him out to a waiting motor car. Some miles from his home he was taken from the car to be shot. A shot was then fired at him, which fortunately missed and after further illtreatment he was left unconscious on the roadside.

Attempted Murder. At 5 a.m. on the morning of the 17th inst. five members of the British armed forces forcibly entered the licensed premises of Mr. W. Brady, Dunboyne, Co. Meath. Whilst trying to escape Mr. Brady was seized by the raiders who attempted to shoot him. His life was saved by a priest and some neighbours who had come to his rescue. Two hours afterwards the raiders returned in an armoured car and fired shots into Mr. Brady's house.

At Drumshambo, Co. Leitrim, a young man named McPartlin was dragged half a mile from the town by British military who threatened to shoot him for refusing to shout:-

"God save the King".

After nightfall the British military forces stationed at Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim, fired volleys at citizens proceeding to their homes.

British military travelling towards Killarney, Co. Kerry, entered several country houses on their route and threatened to shoot the occupants.

In the raid on a priest's house at Dungarvan, Co. Waterford, the military thrust him out of bed and prodded the bed with their bayonets.

At midnight on the 16th inst. British police wrecked the furniture and fittings of Mr. Kinsella's licensed premises, Arklow, Co. Wicklow, by means of an explosive bomb. Miss Carran's shop, in the same town, was also attacked and wrecked. Miss Curran is the newly-elected Republican Chairman of the Arklow Urban District Council.

On the night of the 15th inst. armed and uniformed British police issued from their barracks at Tralee, Co. Kerry, and attacked the houses of prominent local Republicans. In Russell Street they wrecked the shop fittings, doors, and windows of Mr. M. Costello, by inserting ignited liquid explosives under the shop door. They threw a heavy stone through the window and into the bed of Mr. M. O'Sullivan. In the same street they broke the shop windows of all Republican traders.

British military "shot up" the village of Galbally, Co. Limerick.

Four men from Grenagh, Co. Cork, were badly beaten by British police who had arrested them "on suspicion". One man was savagely mauled by a bloodhound used by the police on their searching expeditions.

Ballagh Sinn Fein Hall, Co. Roscommon, was burned to the ground on the night of the 16th inst. by members of the British police forces.

Murder:-

On the night of the 17th inst. subsequent to the shooting of Col. Smyth, Divisional Commissioner of Police, and before the townspeople became aware of the occurrence,

British military and police overran the streets of Cork, firing volleys from their rifles at unarmed and defenceless citizens. People fled to their homes, but many were overtaken by the troops in motor lorries and shot. James Burke, an ex-soldier, was bayoneted to death. Burke was met by a British military patrol who ordered him to put up his hands. Although he complied with the order the patrol bayoneted him to death. His dead body showed wounds in the stomach eight inches deep.

Militarism:- British military commandeered the house of Mr. O'Dea, Golden, Co. Tipperary. Mr. O'Dea's family were ejected and his furniture was put out on the street.

TUESDAY, July 20th.

Raids:-

On the morning of July 19th a large force of British infantry and cavalry, accompanied by ambulances and armoured cars, invested the village of Dunboyne, Co. Meath, which had previously been attacked on July 17th. They held the village all day, during which time they made extensive raids searching upwards of 30 houses. Among the houses searched were those of Mrs. O'Neill, Mr. James Leonard, an ex-soldier, Mr. Wm. Corcoran, Mr. J. Kelly, and Mr. Brady. The last named of whom narrowly escaped death on the 17th inst. at the hands of a party of British police who broke into his house in the early hours of the morning.

At Shercock, Co. Cavan, British police raided twelve houses on the morning of July 18th. British police and military raided and searched nine houses at Ring, Co. Cork. A destroyer meanwhile patrolled Ring Harbour.

Arrests:- Four boys were arrested at Cootehill, Co. Cavan, by a British military patrol. No charge was made against them.

Proclamations & Suppressions:- British military and police took possession of a field at Adare, Co. Limerick, where a Hurling Match was to have been played on the 18th inst. The match had consequently to be abandoned.

An order signed by the competent British military authority in Cork has been posted up in the city requiring every person living within a radius of 3 miles of the General Post Office in Cork, to remain indoors between the hours of 10 p.m. and 3 a.m. except by the special permission of the British military authorities. The order comes into force as from the 21st. inst.

Armed

Assaults:- In the course of the British military investments of the village of Dunboyne, Co. Meath, on the 19th inst. the troops surrounded the village, held up all traffic and assaulted many residents. Many cases of looting by the troops have been reported. British police and military "shot up" the village of Emly, Co. Tipperary, in the early hours of the 19th inst. Mr. Higgins' Hotel was damaged and Messrs. Calvert & Lundy's Creamery was forcibly entered and the machinery put out of order. The residences of Mr. M. Donovan and Mr. Phelan were fired into.

Three British policemen entered a public house at Kilinore, Co. Roscommon and attacked and beat with their batons three young men who were on the premises. They then opened fire with their revolvers. A man named Murphy was seriously injured.

A young man named Sorahan of Co. Cavan, has been conveyed to a Dublin hospital suffering from wounds inflicted on him by British military and police who fired at him whilst on his way home from a dance. They shot him after he had put up his hands in response to their challenge.

British troops in full war equipment patrol all the roads leading to the town of Cahir, Co. Tipperary. Pedestrians are held up and searched at the point of the bayonet.

A motor lorry full of British military and police fired their rifles into a playground at Skeheenarinky School, Co. Tipperary, when the children were at play. Further on they shot a donkey and 17 fowls which they carried away.

On the morning of the 18th inst. British police forcibly entered a garage belonging to Mr. James O'Connor, Bruff, Co. Limerick, and seized his motor car, which they took out on the roadside and burned.

On the night of the 17th inst. British troops at Dungarvan, Co. Waterford, used knives in repulsing a crowd which had collected to watch them cut down a Republican Flag. Later an armoured car paraded the town, driving at a furious rate.

Continuing their terrorism of the previous night British military and police swept the streets of Cork on the night of the 18th inst. in armoured cars and lorries shooting down citizens with rifles and machine guns. No quarter was given, the troops behaving in a particularly callous manner. Over forty persons, including young girls and children were wounded. The casualty list would have been much higher were it not for the action of the members of the Irish Republican police force who patrolled the streets, and disregarding the obvious risk to their lives, ran to the help of the terrorised people conducting them to places of safety, and carrying the wounded from the bullet swept streets.

Murder:-

In this way John O'Brien, a boy of 18 and a member of a Republican Peace patrol, met his death. O'Brien has been assisting people to their homes. At the corner of Harley Street he saw an old woman fall and rushed to her assistance. As he stooped to help her up a volley of rifle fire was directed by the troops against him, and he fell mortally wounded.

WEDNESDAY, July 21st.

Raids:-

The house of Professor Stockley, Republican Alderman of the Cork Corporation, was raided at 3 a.m. on the 18th inst. A British officer and soldiers broke the gate and entered the house. A sentry with drawn bayonet was posted at the door while an officer, revolver in hand, rummaged through the Professor's papers and searched the rooms, including the apartments of the ladies of the household.

British military and police overran the Tuam district of Co. Galway on the 20th inst. raiding and searching upward of 80 houses.

On the same date British military and police, accompanied by armoured cars raided and searched the district around Tralee, Co. Kerry. In all, some 150 houses were searched.

On the 16th inst. British police raided and searched nine houses at Curry, Co. Sligo.

On the 20th inst. three motor lorries of British police and military scoured a district in North West Mayo in an attempt to discover the prison in which Irish Republican Police confined all lawbreakers who had been tried and sentenced by Republican Courts. Over 100 houses were forcibly entered and searched in the search.

Arrests:-

Since June 26th. to date 120 persons have been arrested on the streets of Derry City on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. without the permission of the British military authorities. One of those arrested was a prominent magistrate who was a member of the

Conciliation Committee set up to restore order. This Committee is composed of all prominent citizens of Derry irrespective of creed and politics.

Mr. W. Cummins was arrested at Rosorea, Co. Tipperary, by a British military patrol on a charge of carrying a Republican flag.

Mr. R. Nicholson, Republican Chairman of the Tubbercurry Guardians, Co. Sligo, was arrested on the 18th inst. by a British military patrol while cycling near Tubbercurry, Co. Sligo.

Proclamations & Suppressions: British military occupied the village Hall at Mountcollins, Co. Limerick, and prevented all public functions from being held there.

Following the proclamation of Curfew law in Cork the competent British military authority has prohibited the holding, or taking part in meetings, assemblies or processions within the area proscribed by the Curfew Order. This order will affect Hurling and Football Matches and several other outdoor fixtures.

Armed Assaults:-

At 8 p.m. on the 19th inst. two British policemen were shot by unknown persons at Dunmore, 3 miles from Tuam, Co. Galway. At 5 a.m. on the following morning - nine hours afterwards - uniformed British police numbering from 50 to 100 issued from their barracks in Tuam and attacked the unsuspecting town, burning and wrecking the property of innocent citizens to the extent of £100,000. They marched fully armed through the streets, indiscriminately discharging volleys into private residences and throwing hand grenades and incendiary bombs into the principal business houses. They smashed their way into public houses and looted and drunk their contents: they set the premises on fire. They then proceeded to fire many other houses. As the inhabitants tried to escape from the buildings they were shot at and forced to go back into the flames. The Town Hall was wrecked with bombs and burned to the ground, as was also Addergoole Sinn Fein Hall, and the premises of Messrs. Canney, Drapers - where £20,000 worth of property was destroyed. Other premises seriously damaged by fire were those of Messrs. John Burke, J. Nohilly, Fahey, O'Connor and Waldron. People who endeavoured to extinguish the flames were deliberately shot at. The local doctor was threatened with death on his venturing to take the fire hose to Messrs. Canney's shop.

Where the houses were not bombed or burned the police smashed windows and doors and riddled the rooms with bullets. Only an occasional house in the whole of the town escaped damage of some sort. Many houses bear the marks of at least fifty bullets. Young men known to be Republicans were dragged out of bed and were threatened of being shot. In places where the men were not to be found the police terrorised their womenfolk and children and contented themselves with wrecking and looting the premises. Several citizens captured and about to be shot by the police were rescued at the last moment.

All business is at a standstill at Tuam, the inhabitants are terrorstricken and many have left the town. In the British official account of the attack it is alleged that the police were fired on, but the firing took place three miles outside the town nine hours previously. During the outbreak by British police in Emly, Co. Tipperary, on the 19th inst., in addition to those already mentioned, the following houses were fired into: The National School, Mr. Archer's licensed premises and the residence of Mrs. Gargan - who lives alone.

British military proceeding in a motor lorry from Bansha to Tipperary fired their rifles at a crowd of

children gathered by the roadside. The same party subsequently fired shots at haymakers at work in fields bordering the road.

In Middleton, Co. Cork, British military and police patrols hold up and search at the point of the bayonet all pedestrians who are abroad after nightfall.

British military and police, while carrying out raids at Tralee, Co. Kerry, on the 20th inst. held up all passersby and fired promiscuously through the streets. The inhabitants were terrified.

At 11.30 p.m. on the night of the 19th inst. 20 British soldiers turned out in the village of Swords, Co. Dublin, and fired three volleys from their rifles. Many houses were struck by the flying bullets. No provocation was given for this outbreak, as the inhabitants had all retired for the night.

The Working Man's Club, Edward Street, Limerick, was fired and burned to the ground by Members of the local British police force at 1 a.m. on the morning of the 20th inst. The fire spread to the next house and the family who occupied it had great difficulty in escaping.

Four hundred men attending a bowl-playing match at Amorane, Skibbereen, Co. Cork, were suddenly attacked by a party of British military and police who dashed through the crowd waving their rifles and shouting "hands up".

Two children named Wilson were knocked down in Main Street, Tipperary, by a British military motor lorry which drove furiously through the town. The driver of a timber cart was also knocked down by this lorry.

On the evening of the 18th inst. while Messrs. R. Nicholson, Chairman of Tubbercurry Guardians; J. Brennan, County Councillor; M. J. O'Hara, District Councillor; and J. Gallagher, District Councillor, were travelling on Council business, they were held up and searched by British military near Cloonacool, Tubbercurry, Co. Sligo.

THURSDAY, 22nd. July.

Raids:-

British military and police raided the residence of the Rev. Father Murphy, P.P. Templetoohy, Co. Tipperary. When leaving the raiders gathered and took with them all the fruit and vegetables in Father Murphy's garden.

On the 20th inst. British troops raided the Irish National Foresters' Hall, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford.

Arrests:-

Four persons were arrested on the streets of Dublin on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 12 midnight and 3 a.m. without the permission of the British military authorities.

Mr. James Gaffrey, Teacher of Irish, Ballynacargy, Co. Westmeath, and Chairman of Mullingar Rural District Council, was arrested by British military and police. Mr. Gaffrey had recently prohibited the local publicans from selling intoxicating liquor to members of the British armed forces.

Colonel Moore (late of the British army); Mr. Kearney, Chairman of the Leitrim County Council; Mr. Ward, Vice Chairman; Mr. Holt, Clerk of the Union and Mr. Darrell Figgis, Secretary of the Irish Industries Commission, were arrested by British military at a sitting of the Commission in Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim, on the 21st. inst.

Sentences:-

Mr. Mark Lanery, Lurgan, Co. Armagh, tried at Belfast by district courtmartial, was sentenced to two year's imprisonment with hard labour for unlawful assembly and being in possession of arms.

Mr. John McGrath, Newport, Co. Tipperary, tried at Cork by District Courtmartial was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of endeavouring to purchase ammunition.

Messrs. Timothy Manley and Cornelius Murray, of Middleton, Co. Cork, who were tried by District Courtmartial

at Cork were sentenced to five years and 3 years penal servitude respectively on a charge of being concerned in the capture and disarmament of a military patrol. None of the military patrol was injured during the disarmament.

Mr. Peter Finnegan, Carrickmacross, Co. Monaghan, tried at Belfast by District Courtmartial, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of having in his possession a revolver and two cartridges.

Mr. John Purcell, Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, tried at Cork by District Courtmartial was sentenced to three month's imprisonment on a charge of having in his possession a copy of the official organ of the Irish Republican Army.

Mr. Patrick Stokes, Kilsheelan, Co. Tipperary, who was tried at Cork by District Courtmartial was sentenced to three month's imprisonment on the same charge.

Mr. Gerald Wharton, Limerick, tried at Cork by military Courtmartial was sentenced by the Court to two year's imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of holding up a British military despatch-rider and seizing his bicycle.

Mr. Bernard McAllister, Swords, Co. Dublin, who was tried by District Courtmartial at Dublin was sentenced to six month's imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of having a rifle in his possession.

Mr. Michael Conway, Patrickswell, Co. Cork, who was tried by District Courtmartial at Cork was sentenced to six month's imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of having in his possession a copy of the official organ of the Irish Republican Army.

Proclamations & Suppressions:- On the 21st. inst. a meeting of the non-political Industries Commission set up by the Irish Republican Government to inquire into the industrial resources of the country, was suppressed at Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim, by a large force of British military who forcibly entered the Council Room and arrested the Members of the Commission.

While a Republican Arbitration Court dealing with land disputes was sitting in the Council Chamber, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, on the 21st. inst. armed British police entered the building, while a force of British military kept guard outside. A police officer then informed the Court that he was going to break it up with the help of the military. The Court was then dispersed.

Court-martial:- Mr. James Dillon, Main Street, Dundrum, was tried by Court-martial at Dublin on July 21st. for having in his possession five revolver cartridges and "documents which, if published, might cause disaffection".

Mr. Dillon made the following statement as to his treatment whilst awaiting trial:-

"On the morning of the 29th of June I was brought out of the Guard Room of the Castle into a small dark room with a light in it shaded so that the reflection made a bright circle on the floor. In this room a Castle Official approached me from a dark corner, masked and armed with a pistol. He held this close to my head and said:- 'You have got to speak out now or you will be shot'. I refused, and the man got frantic. He said he was sorry that I could not see a priest but I could see a Catholic friend before I die. This man then walked backwards to the door pointing the pistol at me and calling out threats to me if I refused to tell him everything I knew".

Armed Assaults:-

Attempted Murder. After the arrest of Mr. Darrell Figgis, Secretary, and the other members of the Industries Commission which was suppressed by British troops at Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim, on the 21st. inst., Captain Crowthers, the British military Officer in charge held a drumhead court-martial on the prisoners. The Court consisted of the Captain and another officer - a lieutenant -

Mr. Figgis was charged with and found guilty of treason and was sentenced to be hanged immediately. A 25 foot rope was procured for the purpose, and it was only through the intervention of Col. Moore, and the local Clerk of the Peace that Mr. Figgis escaped death.

During the recent indiscriminate searchings in Mitchelstown, Co. Cork, a man whose name has not transpired was stripped naked and savagely assaulted by the British troops.

A picnic party returning Arvagh, Co. Cavan, on the night of the 18th inst. was held up by British military in motor lorries who searched the party - men and women - at the point of the bayonet.

On the night of the 20th inst. pedestrians in Galway were held up by armed British policemen. The same activity was shown at Killarney, Co. Kerry, and at Kilmeen, Co. Galway.

At 1.50 a.m. on the morning of the 21st. inst. the premises of Mr. M. Hartney, Limerick, a prominent Republican and ex-political prisoner, was blown up by explosives placed on the premises by members of the local British police force. The damage extended to adjoining houses and the glass in the windows of several streets was shattered by the concussion. Among the buildings which suffered most severely was the Havergal Hall, a Protestant Orphanage Institution and the Presbytery of the Dominican Convent. Mr. John Murphy, a caretaker, was severely injured by the explosion.

On one house a notice was displayed stating that the property was destroyed as a reprisal against the Irish Republican army by the "Anti Sinn Fein Society" - which Society is known to be composed of British police.

In the raid on the Irish National Forrester's Hall Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford, on the 20th inst. the members who were on the premises had to stand for over an hour with their hands above their heads while the British troops searched the premises. The Secretary offered to open all the doors, but the military declined the offer, preferring to force them open with their bayonets. During the search they destroyed all the Club books and papers, pictures and a clock. A banner with a portrait of Wolfe Tone was cut to pieces; the brass band instruments were flattened out - as if they had been jumped upon - and the big drum was slashed with bayonet thrusts. The total damage is estimated at £500.

Militarism:-

For the third time within a week the naval sloop Heather has brought troops to Ireland. She reached Queens-town at noon on the 21st. July with her decks crowded with men of the Highland Light Infantry.

The sacking of Tuam (mentioned in these Lists under date of Wednesday, 20th inst.):-

"A tour of the town of Tuam yesterday gave one the impression that a hostile army had ravaged the place with fire and sword. Of the splendid Town Hall only the skeleton walls and gaping tower remain".

"A resident declared that at the start the fire at the Town Hall could easily have been subdued, but he and the town plumber (Mr. M'Coy) were prevented from doing anything to stop it. The police kept firing in their direction, and warned them to clear away. It is alleged Mr. M'Coy was deliberately fired upon. A number of bombs were thrown into houses. One of these which failed to explode, is now in possession of a shopkeeper, whose premises were wrecked.

Entrance to the Town Hall was forced by bombing the main door, the explosion carrying away a considerable portion of the stone frame-work. An actual witness states the building was set on fire by three uniformed policemen without

caps, accompanied by a man wearing civilian clothes, a trench coat, and soft hat, with the brim pulled over his eyes. One of the policemen had a tin of petrol, with which he saturated large cloths - apparently stage scenery found in the hall. The first attempt failed, and more petrol was poured on, and the billiard room got ablaze. The four men also set one of the upper rooms well alight".

FRIDAY, July 23rd.

raids:-

Parties of British military and police scoured the district around Oldeastle, Co. Meath, on the 22nd. inst. The raided and searched 50 houses.

In Ballyheane and Ballintubber, Co. Mayo, British military and police raided and searched upwards of 30 residences at midnight on the 18th inst.

British military and police raided the houses of prominent Republicans in Youghal, Co. Cork. The houses raided included those of Mr. S. Green, recently elected Republican Chairman of the Poor Law Guardians and Mr. M. Kelleher. In all, 9 houses were raided.

arrests:-

60 persons were arrested on the streets of Cork on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 10 p.m. and 3 a.m. on the night of the 21st. inst. The presiding magistrates at the subsequent trials of those arrested stated that in future the penalty for not complying with the order would be a fine of £100 and three month's imprisonment. Another magistrate ruled that persons were not allowed to even stand at their own doors after 10 p.m.

Four men travelling by motor from a funeral in Cork were held up at Middleton, Co. Cork, on the 20th inst. by British military, who arrested them "on suspicion".

proclamations & seizures:-

At Ballinasloe, Co. Galway, British troops discovered the whereabouts of a Republican Land Court after the Session had been for some hours in progress. The solicitors and litigants had to disperse.

British military have taken possession of Sligo Courthouse and the offices of the Sligo County Council. The officials, including the Secretary of the County Council and the County Surveyor, are refused admittance to their offices and books and the whole administration of the County is thereby held up.

armed assaults:-

At 1 a.m. on the morning of the 22nd. inst. members of the British police forces garrisoned at Ballina, Co. Mayo, turned out and fired rifle volleys through the town. The firing was quite indiscriminate as there was no objective, all the inhabitants having retired for the night. The houses in the vicinity of which the shootings occurred bear hundreds of bullet marks.

British military patrols have been placed in all roads in West Mayo. Travellers are held up at night and many complain of receiving brutal treatment at the hands of the soldiers.

killings:-

Daniel McGrath (18) of Ardgrove, and Thomas McDonnell of Dummahon, Glanworth, were shot dead without provocation or warning by a party of British military at Currucunna Cross-roads, Michelstown, Co. Cork. Currucunna Cross is the favourite resort the youth of both sexes of the neighbourhood who assemble there in the summer evenings for dancing and singing. On the evening of the 22nd. inst. many young men and women, including McGrath and McDonnell, had gathered there as usual. Some were sitting and others standing by the roadside when a motor lorry containing British troops appeared at the bend of

the road. Without the slightest warning, a shot was fired from the lorry. The gathering at once scattered. As the lorry came nearer the soldiers continued to fire at the fleeing young men and women, and McGrath and McDonnell fell, mortally wounded. The military proceeded on their way, giving no assistance to the wounded men, both of whom died in a few minutes.

All the members of the crowd have given evidence on oath that no shots were fired at the lorry, nor were the military provoked or molested in any way.

Order:- Mr. James Cogan, an officer in the Irish Volunteers, was shot dead by a party of British military at Oldcastle, Co. Meath, on the evening of the 21st. inst.

Some members of the Irish Volunteers, detailed for police work, were by motorcar conveying to gaol a noted cattle-stealer when they were called upon by a party of British military to halt. They ignored the order and the military opened fire, shooting Cogan dead. When Cogan had been killed the other Republican police returned the fire of the troops and brought their prisoner through the military lines.

Killing by Curfew. Mr. Hay, a chemist, of Parnell Place, Cork, died during the night owing to lack of medical attention due to the Curfew restrictions at present enforced by the British military authorities in Cork City. Mr. Hay was taken ill at 9.30 and the priest who attended him - Rev. Father Cullinane, C.C. - seeing that he was dangerously ill, went immediately for the nearest doctor. The latter, having no permit, could not venture into the streets. Father Cullinane earnestly appealed to the British police authorities for the issue of a doctor's permit, but it was refused. Mr. Hay died four hours later.

SATURDAY, July 24th.

Raids:-

British military raided the houses occupied by Messrs. T. Duggan, Town Councillor, E.A. Morkan and J. Whelan at Lismore, Co. Waterford. Messrs. Morkan, Duggan & Whelan are amongst those whose houses were wrecked during the recent sacking of the town by British military.

In Dungarvan, Co. Waterford, the Commercial Hotel, the Devonshire Arms Hotel and the Town Hall were raided by British troops.

Ten British policemen raided the Sinn Fein Hall in Galway where a meeting of the City Football and Hurling League was being held.

Arrests:-

Ten persons were arrested on the streets of Dublin on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 12 midnight and 3 a.m. without the permission of the British authorities.

Sentences:-

Mr. W.J. Doherty, Strokestown, Co. Roscommon, was sentenced by District Court martial held at Galway on July 16th. to 18 months imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of having in his possession a document forbidding all intercourse with British police.

Proclamations & Suppressions:-

British police and military dispersed a sitting of a Republican Arbitration Court at Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, on the 23rd. inst. The arbitrators, who were prominent citizens of different political views, vainly pointed out to the officer in charge of the troops that the British Attorney-General recently declared in the House of Commons that such arbitration Courts were legal.

The British military authorities in Cork have proclaimed an open-air musical festival which was to have been held at Blackrock Castle, Cork, on Sunday, July 25th.

A Hurling Match, fixed for the same day, has also been proclaimed by the British military authorities.

Summary July 24th 1920

British policemen ran amok on the 23rd inst. in the town of Caltra, Co. Galway. The outbreak began at 2 a.m. with an attack on the residence of Rev. M. Brennan, C.C., a prominent supporter of the Gaelic League and President of local Land Arbitration Courts. The attackers fired several volleys into the windows of Father Brennan's house. The police then wrecked several other houses, including the Sinn Fein Hall which was burned to the ground with cries of "Up Tuam" Tuam was recently sacked by British police. The streets were strewn with bullets and many people had narrow escapes.

Early on the morning of the 17th inst. the premises of Messrs. T. Conba & Sons, Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, were set on fire by members of the British military and police forces, who saturated the doors and windows with paraffin and placed bags soaked in petrol along the balcony. When Mr. Conba and some fellow townsmen endeavoured to subdue the flames they were fired upon by the military and police. A British military party held up and searched an old man in poor circumstances who was on his way to see a doctor at Millstreet, Cork. He was pulled out of his cart and his bed thrown on the roadside while an officer held a revolver to his head.

When Mr. Bonhill, manager in the establishment of Messrs. E.G. Fitt, O'Connell Street, Limerick, was proceeding home after working late in his office he was held up by a British police patrol in Patrick Street. One policeman felled him with the butt-end of his rifle and repeatedly clubbed him as he lay on the ground, the other policeman who stood by making no effort to prevent this murderous assault. Mr. Bonhill had to be removed to hospital by some passersby.

On the night of the 22nd inst. British police ran amok in the village of Leap, Co. Cork, and wrecked the Parochial Hall. Any citizens found abroad were attacked and beaten. The house of Jeremiah Crowley was burned to the ground.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND POLAND.

SELF-DETERMINATION FOR THE POLES --- DRASTIC SUPPRESSION IN IRELAND.

Mr. Lloyd George, British Prime Minister, speaking on July 21st in the British Parliament on Russia's attitude to Poland said:-

"Poland has chosen her own Government by universal suffrage and it is intolerable that any country from outside should come in and impose upon her a Government which she does not want."

It is because the Irish people have said exactly the same thing about Ireland that 8,000 of them have been imprisoned, every National newspaper suppressed, thirty thousand private houses subjected to armed domiciliary visits the Irish peoples own Government "chosen by universal suffrage" declared an illegal association, and its members arrested and deported without trial or charge, and every public meeting dispersed by rifle fire and bayonet charges which dared to declare that it was "intolerable that any country from outside should come in and impose upon her a Government which she does not want." What Mr. Lloyd George says about Poland his soldiers and police stamp out as seditious when it is said in Ireland about Ireland.

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THE ORIGIN OF THE BELFAST RIOTS.

INSTIGATED BY PROFESSED PARTISANS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The London "Times" of July 23rd 1920 refers in its editorial columns to the Belfast riots and speaks of them as:-

"Riots instigated by the professed partisans of Great Britain in Ulster."

The Belfast correspondent of the "Westminister Gazette" referring to these riots on July 23rd says:-

"It is common knowledge in Belfast and has frequently been admitted by individual Unionists that plans were matured at least two months ago to drive all the Home Rule workers in the shipyards out of their employment."

In addition "The London Daily Telegraph," "Morning Post," "Times," "Daily News," "Manchester Guardian," admitted on July 22nd that the Belfast riots were organised at a meeting of Unionists and were begun by the Orange workers at the shipyards attacking without provocation all those working in the yards who were suspected of sympathy with the Republican movement.

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THE THIRD DEGREE AT DUBLIN CASTLE.

MASKED AND ARMED OFFICIAL INTERROGATES A PRISONER.

Mr. James Dillon of Main Street, Dundrum, Co. Dublin, was arrested on June 28th 1920. On July 21st he was tried by Courtmartial for having in his possession five revolver cartridges and "documents which, if published, might cause disaffection."

Mr. Dillon made the following statement at his trial:-

"On the morning of the 29th of June I was brought out of the Guard Room of the Castle into a small dark room with a light in it shaded so that the reflection made a bright circle on the floor. In this room

"a Castle Official approached me from a dark corner, masked and armed with a pistol. He held this close to my head and said, - 'You have got to speak out now or you will be shot.' I refused, and the man got frantic. He said he was sorry that I could not see a priest but I could see a Catholic friend before I die. This man then walked backwards to the door pointing the pistol at me and calling out threats to me if I refused to tell him everything I knew."

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TRIAL BY JURY.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S EXCUSE FOR ITS ABOLITION.

In an attempt to justify the latest proposal of the British Government that trial by jury be abolished in Ireland, two members of that Government on July 22nd 1920 in the British House of Commons sought to prove that jurors had failed to attend British Courts in Ireland because they had been terrorised into non-attendance. Sir Hamar Greenwood, the English Chief Secretary for Ireland said:-

"It was clear now that whilst the judges sat, whilst the Court officials were present, whilst sometimes witnesses were there, the jurors failed to appear, because they were intimidated by the reign of the revolver. It was no use, therefore, attempting to carry on in the disturbed condition of Ireland, and to rely on the ordinary Courts of the realm."

Mr. Denis Henry, K.C., M.P., English Solicitor-General for Ireland said:-

"Who was destroying trial by jury in Ireland? Was it the British Government? What had happened at Cork and Galway within the last few weeks to Irish jurors? They were threatened that if they went to the Courts they would meet a sudden death. The people who were responsible for destroying trial by jury in Ireland were not the British Government, but those who were intimidating jurors in the discharge of their duty."

It is reasonable to expect that the jurors in Ireland should themselves know why they refuse to serve in the British Courts. On July 17th 1920 the special jurors of Cork City and County - of whom Mr. Henry speaks as having been intimidated by the Sinn Fein terrorists - held a largely attended meeting and passed the following resolution:-

"That this meeting places on record its condemnation of the gross and criminal neglect of the British Government in Ireland in taking no measures to inquire into and punish wanton misconduct of a large number of men of the Shropshire Regiment in wilfully damaging and looting property in this City, and also on the outrages committed by Government agents on the night of the 10th - 11th March, and the failure to bring to justice the murderers of the late Lord Mayor MacCurtain."

"That we enter our public protest that the existing Government has ceased to govern or protect individual life and property, and we hereby resolve to abstain from attendance at the forthcoming Assizes, and call on any jurymen not present to adopt the same course."

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NOT CIVIL POLICE BUT MILITARY POLICE.

The London "Morning Post" in its issue of July 22nd said editorially:-

"The police (in Ireland)... are in being to carry out the primary functions of a Government, namely, the maintenance of law and order. That they have ceased over a large part of the country to fulfil these functions is perfectly true.... Policemen are ordered to do the work of soldiers and, of course, they are shot down."

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REPLY TO SIR HAMAR GREENWOOD.RECORD OF HIS REGIME.HOW HE MAINTAINS LAW AND ORDER IN IRELAND.

Sir Hamar Greenwood, English Chief Secretary for Ireland, made an exclusive pronouncement on Irish affairs in the London "Sunday Times" of July 25th. This pronouncement is the usual official tissue of implicit and explicit falsehoods:-

"I deeply deplore," Sir Hamar begins, "the fighting in Belfast, for it is the duty of the Irish Government to keep peace and order. I can assure you that every step is being taken to that end."

On the same day as these words appeared in the "Sunday Times" there were published accounts of the methods by which Sir Hamar's "Irish Government" keeps peace and order in Ireland. The sacking of Kilmallock on July 23rd by the police of the "Irish Government" was described in the Press of July 25th. These police bombed and burned to the ground houses that were known to them to be occupied by women and children. Men, women and children were promiscuously shot at and many were wounded. Unhappy householders who rushed from their burning residences were beaten by the police with the butt ends of their rifles until, as in one case, the life of the victim is despaired of. This raid on Kilmallock took place after nightfall. Police were assembled for it and were carried into Kilmallock in the motor lorries of the "Irish Government." No provocation was given by the innocent townspeople who do not yet know for what offence their town has been sacked and given to the flames. Also on the same day upon which this English Minister was pretending to deplore the fighting in Belfast his armed agents raided after nightfall the unsuspecting town of Newcastle-West, and wrecked it. A mother - Mrs. J. Kelly - and her sick children were turned by these police out of their house which was then sprinkled with petrol and burned to the ground. The residences of prominent Republicans were either bombed or fired, and the local creamery which employed many of the townspeople was completely wrecked by high explosive bombs. As at Kilmallock, the police who sacked this town were driven to their objective in the motor lorries of Sir Hamar's peace-preserving "Irish Government." Also, in the Press of Sunday July 25th simultaneously with this Minister's assurances that peace and order were his first concern in Ireland, appeared the reports that a prominent Republican at Galway City had his place of business dynamited by the "Irish Government's" police, and that in Kilmallock and Drunkeerin, Co. Leitrim, these police had attempted the murder of local leaders of the independence movement. And this is but one day's results of Sir Hamar Greenwood's preservation of order and his deep deprecation of "fighting."

SIR HAMAR ANSWERED BY HIS OWN RECORD.

The truth is that since Sir Hamar Greenwood assumed the direction of it the "Irish Government" has become merely an instrument of cowardly murder and midnight sabotage. The following figures show this glib English Statesman in somewhat less pacific colours than he himself displays himself.

Sir Hamar Greenwood was appointed English Chief Secretary for Ireland on 2nd April 1920. This is his record together with a comparison with that of his predecessors.

(These figures do not include any deaths or woundings or destruction of property which occurred during affrays between British Police or Military and armed men.)

From Jan. 1st 1919 to April 1st 1920 the period of fifteen months before Sir Hamar Greenwood's appointment there were committed in Ireland by English troops and police:-

SIXTEEN MURDERS
ONE ATTEMPTED MURDER
NINE WOUNDINGS
SEVEN SACKINGS OR "SHOOTING UP"
OF TOWNS.

From April 2nd 1920 to July 26th 1920 the period of only sixteen weeks since Sir Hamar Greenwood's appointment there were committed in Ireland by English troops and police:-

TWENTY-ONE MURDERS
THIRTY-SIX ATTEMPTED MURDERS
NINETY WOUNDINGS
FIFTY-THREE SACKINGS OR "SHOOTING UP"
OF TOWNS.

These are the achievements of the armed forces of this English Chief Secretary whose one ambition is "to keep peace and order." Sir Hamar Greenwood has not punished one policeman or one soldier either for murder or loot or arson. But since his appointment there have been arrested for political offences 1,323 INNOCENT IRISHMEN.

NO SECTARIAN RIOTS BEFORE APRIL 2nd 1920.

Referring in the course of his statement in the London "Daily Times" to the rioting in Belfast, Sir Hamar said:-

"This outbreak shows that one of the fundamental difficulties in the Irish problem is the fact that Irishmen themselves will fight among themselves."

The outbreak in Belfast -- as well as that in Derry City which preceded it -- was designed to show what this English Minister pretends it does. Unfortunately for the propaganda-value of these riots they were clumsily organised, and even the London "Times" has understood and admitted that their origin is to be found in "the partisans of Great Britain in Ulster," the professed partisans, in other words, of the British Government and especially of that section of the British Government which is in charge of Ireland. Sir Hamar Greenwood took office on April 2nd 1920. In so far as the relations between the various sections of the Irish people are concerned, there was undisturbed peace prior to that date. Two elections had been fought without disturbing that peace. A month after Sir Hamar Greenwood had been appointed the first signs appeared in Derry City of an attempt, organised by English agents, to create sectarian strife in Ireland. There is still toleration and peace in every part of Ireland in which there is a Republican majority. But in those parts of Ireland where "the professed partisans of Great Britain" are numerous enough to carry out the behests of the agents of Great Britain, two riots have occurred in which already thirty-nine lives have been lost and thousands of pounds worth of damages have been done to property. In any honestly-governed State the Minister who, although responsible, did not foresee and prevent such riots would be promptly called upon to resign. But it is part of the general policy of the British Government in Ireland to promote dissensions among the Irish people Sir Hamar Greenwood's employers have every reason to be satisfied with him. Should it be found necessary to remove Sir Hamar from the "Irish Government" he can rest assured that his twenty-one murders, thirty-nine deaths, fifty-three partially or completely sacked towns will ensure his promotion to some other high office under the British Government.

NOT PEACE OR PROTECTION BUT PROPAGANDA.

The anxiety of the "Irish Government" to provide, not peace or the protection of life and property for Irish citizens but a justification for the British regime in Ireland, is evident in every line of Sir Hamar's references to the tragic occurrences in Ulster.

"The allegation" he says "that the troops are in Ireland to coerce is proved untrue by the fact that but for these troops there would at the present moment be civil war of the bitterest and most sanguinary nature."

There is evident in these words not the care of a responsible Minister for those committed to his protection but rather the anxiety of a lawyer-enemy of Ireland to make a point against her claim to freedom.

"The ideal" the statement of the Chief Secretary continues, "would be realised if Irishmen would agree on a system of Government for Ireland. When they do agree the Irish question is settled."

This, merely a lie. The Irish people have agreed with a majority of eighty-three per cent, upon a system of Government for Ireland. They have declared for an independent Ireland with a Republican form of Government. They have elected that Government and do now obey it. The reply of Sir Hamar Greenwood's employers is to treat this choice of the Irish people as a "seditious" act and to declare the Government publicly elected by the Irish people and "illegal association." Sir Hamar Greenwood is lying when he pretends that the Irish people have not agreed "on a system of Government for Ireland," but he is lying still more audaciously when he pretends that the British Government is waiting with breathless generosity desiring only to give the Irish people anything they may ask for.

THE LEGEND OF THE SILENT MAJORITY.

"The difficulty in Ireland," Sir Hamar continues, "is that great masses of people are under a reign of terror and are inarticulate."

The Irish people are under a reign of terror. The sacking of fifty-three towns and the murder of twenty-one Republicans in sixteen weeks are evidences of the existence of this reign of terror which are too strong to leave any room for doubt. But in spite of this terrorism, in spite of the fact that in Ireland public meetings are under English law declared "illegal assemblies," and are prohibited in every part of the country, in spite, too, of the suppression of the entire Republican press, the Irish people are not inarticulate. In December 1918 they voted in a majority of 70 per cent for the establishment of an Irish Republic. In June 1920 they voted in a majority of 83 per cent that that Republic be sustained and be supported by the whole nation. Sir Hamar Greenwood's pretence is that there is a silent majority in Republican Ireland who are in favour of British Government. It is an easy pretence because whenever Sir Hamar is called upon to produce evidence of his silent majority he pleads the terrorism of Sinn Fein. The fact is that the only association of British Government supporters which does exist took many months of Sir Horace Plunkett's energies to organise and is now so few in numbers that it is unable to keep alive its weekly journal, "The Irish Statesman," the publication of which has lapsed within the last few weeks.

THE PREVENTION OF THE SUPPRESSION OF CRIME.

Although in his statement Sir Hamar makes few specific references to crime and lawlessness he implies in everything he says that there is no law and order in Ireland. Sir Hamar's record with regard to the suppression of crime in Ireland is as evil as his record with regard to the commission of crime by his own armed forces. He is answerable for the issue from Dublin Castle on July 6th of the secret circular ordering the British police to arrest Republicans who were efficiently maintaining order and suppressing crime in twenty-six Irish counties. It cannot have been without his knowledge that when these courts and police were firmly established and were restoring to unpoliced districts the orderly and effective administration of justice a vendetta was on June 6th begun against them, and many of those concerned in the administration of common law have since that date been arrested and imprisoned. In addition those suspected of being Republican police have been shot at at sight. Mr. James Cogan who while on police work was shot dead by troops at Oldcastle, Co. Meath, on July 21st is but one of the victims of this outrageous attempt to prevent the suppression of crime in Ireland. Crime is useful to British Propagandists and the suppression of it by the Irish people might belie abroad the opinion created by these Propagandists that the Irish people's chief attributes are lawlessness and inability to govern.

This English Chief Secretary whose short term of office is bloody with murders and widespread sabotage and with an unnatural conspiracy to prevent the suppression of crime, uses the press to circulate platitudes about preserving "peace and order" to "deplore deeply" sectarian riots organised by the agents of his own colleagues, to lament the fact that the majority of the Irish people have been terrorised into acquiescence in the Republican movement when the truth is that it is the majority of the Irish people who are the Republican Movement, who subscribe liberally to its funds and who carry out its constructive decrees with a readiness indicative of their desire that that Republican movement should extend, even further, its power. But in all this Sir Hamar Greenwood is merely the typical English Chief Secretary for Ireland.

LOOKING IN VAIN FOR IRISH SUPPORT.

Sir Hamar concludes his statement to the Sunday "Times" with the words:-

"It would help matters considerably if authoritative groups could speak for Ireland and assist the Government in trying to prevent the country from rushing into anarchy."

What Sir Hamar Greenwood, in relation to Ireland, calls "rushing into anarchy," Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Balfour, in relation to Poland, call "rightly struggling to be free." He, like all other British Ministers, would prefer to find "authoritative groups" of Irishmen ready to assist the British Government to break the movement for independence. The most convincing proof yet given of the solidarity of the Irish people in their support of the Nation's claim to full self-determination is the fact that the British Government, with all its power, has failed to find any such authoritative groups.

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AMERICA REBUILDS WHILE ENGLAND DESTROYS.

Mr. Arthur Griffith has asked President De Valera to convey the following message from him to Ex-Governor Dume of Illinois. Governor Dume was a member of the American Delegation to Ireland in 1919, and officially represented in France the citizens of Chicago on the occasion of their adoption of the City of Rheims:-

"Tum the town of your boyhood's education has been bombed and burned by the armed forces of England. Fermoy, Thurles, Kilmillock, Newcastle-West, Lismore and other towns have been sacked, and present a spectacle such as you beheld after you left here last year to visit and adopt on behalf of the citizens of Chicago the war-ravaged City of Rheims. While America re-builds in France England destroys in Ireland."

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RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN REPUBLICAN IRELAND.

A PROMINENT PROTESTANT'S LETTER AND THE SEQUEL.

At a time when the English Chief Secretary for Ireland, Sir Hamar Greenwood, is endeavouring to prove that there is religious intolerance and sectarian strife in every part of Ireland, the following facts are of importance:-

The "Irish Times" of July 24th 1920 published the following letter from Mr. G.W. Biggs of Bantry, Co. Cork, a prominent Protestant resident in that town:-

"Sir, Reports have recently appeared in the Press that leading Politicians in Ulster have made statements to the effect that Protestants in the South of Ireland are being treated with intolerance, and that the business of traders, farmers and others have been interfered with. Everyone living in the South of Ireland knows well that those statements are quite untrue and without foundation. I feel it my duty to protest very strongly against this unfounded slander of our Catholic neighbours, and, in doing so, I am expressing the feelings of very many Protestant traders in West Cork.

"I have been resident in Bantry for forty-three years, during thirty-three of which I have been engaged in business, and during that period I have always received the greatest kindness, courtesy, and support from all classes and creeds in the country. In Munster where Catholics outnumber Protestants by thirteen to one (vide last Census), a large number of the leading traders are Protestants who are being supported by Catholics, and the greatest good-will exists between them.

"I am sure that every Protestant in Munster will agree with and endorse what has been said in the previous letters that have appeared in the Press on this subject including Dean Winder's 'Appreciation of Toleration,' and similar letters from many others."

At 2 a.m. on July 26th the extensive business premises of Mr. Biggs were broken into by what the pro-British Press in Ireland calls "the anti Sinn Fein gang," which gang is known locally to be composed of British police. These police, who are under the control of Sir Hamar Greenwood, sprayed the premises with petrol and set them on fire. They were completely destroyed, damage being done to the value of thirty thousand pounds.

The pro-British "Irish Times" describing the affair said:-

"Our Bantry correspondent telegraphing last night says:- A great fire took place here early this morning when the extensive corn, meal, and flour stores of Mr. George W. Diggs, J.P., were completely burned down. Watchmen who were on the premises, which are situated on the quay, say that they saw five men in overcoats, (Note. Police on night duty in Ireland wear long dark overcoats which completely cover their uniforms), approach the building at about 2 o'clock this morning. They broke in the gate where the motor vehicles were, then came out and burst in the office door, and set fire to the place. Soon the stores were in flames, and the watchmen had to jump from windows. In doing so one man named Sullivan injured or broke his leg. The other man ran up towards the town to give the alarm. Shots, it is said, were fired at him and he was terrified. All the corn, meal, flour, bran, etc., on the premises were destroyed, and the place is now a smouldering heap of ruins. The estimated damage is close on £30,000... It is believed here that the perpetrators belong to the 'anti-Sinn Fein gang.' Mr. Diggs is a Unionist, who is very popular in the town."

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BRITISH JUSTICE.

SOLDIERS' "LEAVE STOPPED" FOR TWICE WRECKING AN IRISH TOWN.

The British Government has at last taken action against the sabotage and loot committed by its troops in Ireland.

On September 7th 1919 the town of Fermoy, Co. Cork was sacked by British troops acting under their officers. Fifty business premises were wrecked, thousands of pounds worth of property was destroyed and many of the citizens were assaulted.

No action was taken by the British Government against the troops concerned in this affair beyond transferring them to Cork, parts of which City these same troops wrecked on November 9th 1919.

Again no action was taken against them.

On June 27th 1920 British troops for the second time sacked the town of Fermoy. Seventy business premises were bombed, wrecked and set on fire. Thousands of pounds worth of property was looted. Private residences were forcibly entered by armed soldiery who assaulted the inmates and wrecked every room they visited. In all damage estimated at £40,000 was done.

Action was then taken by the British Government.

An inquiry was held -- to which no member of the public was admitted. On July 27th in the House of Commons Mr. Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for War, announced that punishments had been inflicted on "several" of the troops concerned. Mr. Churchill said:-

"Investigations into the recent outbreaks of troops in Fermoy had been completed and the General Commander in Chief informs me that he has taken SUITABLE disciplinary action. CERTAIN OFFICERS HAVE BEEN CENSURED AND A NUMBER OF SOLDIERS HAVE HAD THEIR LEAVE STOPPED."

That this "disciplinary action" is considered by the British Government to be "suitable" discloses that whatever be the purpose of the British Army of Occupation in Ireland it certainly is not the protection of the lives and property of Irish citizens.

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POLICEMEN OFFERED CITIZENSHIP OF THE REPUBLIC.SINN FEIN CLUBS INSTRUCTED TO HELP CONSTABLES WHO HAVE RESIGNED.

The following instruction to Sinn Fein Clubs has been issued from the Headquarters of that Organisation in Dublin:-

"Now that the English-controlled police forces in Ireland are breaking up, the country should take cognisance of the position of individual ex-members of these forces under the new regime.

Every man of Irish birth should get a chance of becoming a loyal citizen of the Irish Republic, and of earning an honest living in Ireland. This is true even of those Irishmen who are so unfortunate as to be at present engaged in doing the work of the enemy in Ireland as members of the Royal Irish Constabulary. Many of these men joined without any clear understanding of what they were doing. They were young; they had no knowledge of Irish history. The national tradition may have been weak in their own family and in their native district. It should be made clear that those who now resign will not be regarded as enemies of Ireland but will be granted every opportunity to make up for the past. Men who resign should get credit for an honest intention. They should be welcomed back to their native place. The local Sinn Fein Club should try to help them in the same way as it helps any other person in need of employment. In case nothing can be done locally, a communication should be sent to Headquarters. A fund is being provided to assist in cases of special hardship. This communication should be fully discussed at the Sinn Fein Clubs. Any man in the district who have already resigned should be helped, if necessary, at once. A Deputation consisting of influential men such as County and District Councillors should be appointed to call upon the nearest relatives of the English-controlled police in their native place and explain to them the terms of this letter, and the relatives should be requested to communicate with them urging them to resign their membership of the English-controlled police and return home where they will be welcomed to live and act as good Irish citizens."

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THOMAS DWYER.

A RECORD OF HIS DEATH AND THE SUBSEQUENT TREATMENT OF HIS FAMILY.

The following is an account of the suffering of one Irish family under the military terrorism now universal throughout Ireland. It illustrates the real position of the British police in this country. It is a useful commentary upon the repeated assertion of British statesmen that the armed forces in Ireland are there solely to preserve law and order.

THE MURDER.

At 12.30 a.m. on Easter Monday, March 29th 1920, Thomas Dwyer was murdered at Bculaduff, a little village in County Tipperary, four miles from the town of Thurles. The murder was the third of a series all of which followed the same general plan and had obviously their source in the same organisation. On March the 20th 1920 at 1.30 a.m. the Lord Mayor of Cork was shot dead in that City at the door of his bedroom by tall men who forced an entry into his house. On March 27th 1920 at 1.30 a.m. James MacCarthy was in the town of Thurles shot dead by tall men who forced an entry into his house. And in the early morning of March 29th 1920 at 12.30 a.m. five tall men knocked at the door of Thomas Dwyer's house. When his sister came to open the street door she called through it, "Who is there?" "Friends" several voices answered and after a pause one of the voices asked, "Is Tom inside?" Mrs. Delany failed to recognise any of those who spoke and becoming suspicious replied that her brother was not in. Those outside then said that they knew he was and if the door was not opened they would smash it in. The door was opened and the five men entered. They wore false beards and had their faces painted. They rushed through the hall to Thomas Dwyer's bedroom. Thomas Dwyer had been roused by the knocking and was standing by his bed. Four of the men entered his room. Two flashed electric lamps on his face and the two others then fired. Thomas Dwyer fell mortally wounded. While he was lying on the floor one of the four men asked, "Has he enough?" The others replied, "give him another." A third shot was fired into the prone body and Thomas Dwyer died.

THE INQUEST

On March 30th an inquiry into the circumstances of this murder was opened. The solicitor for the next-of-kin explained that he could not give to the police authorities the details confided to him by his clients.

"The evidence" he said, "will be of the most sensational kind and it is absolutely necessary that it should remain private until it is fully explained before the coroner."

The inquest was then adjourned until April 14th. When it was resumed the story of the crime as given above was unfolded with details of certain incidents which occurred before and after the tragedy. Five hours prior to the murder a group of young men who were standing at the corner of the village street were set upon by plain clothes police from the neighbouring barrack of Dovea. One of the young men was knocked down by the police who then went away and repeated their violence in other parts of the district. In her evidence the dead man's sister declared that the five men who entered the house were in her opinion policemen. One she had previously seen in uniform. He was one of the police stationed at Dovea barracks. Evidence was given by Thomas Hayes a postman that a hat known to have been worn by one of the murderers was outside Dovea barracks on Easter Monday morning when he delivered letters at the barracks. Mr. R. Small stated that Constable Maher of Dovea barracks had admitted to him that when on patrol with other policemen he saw the five disguised men leaving the house of the murdered man. When asked why the police patrol did not challenge those men Constable Maher made no reply. Many police were examined at the inquest. Their evidence was contradictory when they described the incidents at Dovea Barracks on the night of the murder and when they referred to evidence sworn by civilian witnesses and corroborated by many others they restricted their statements to mere denials. Sergeant Foody who was in charge of the Dovea barracks on the night of the murder admitted that several police had gone for "a walk" late that evening. He refused to give the hour at which they left the barracks or the hour at which they returned. The police witnesses stated that they first heard of the murder at eleven o'clock a.m. on Monday morning although it was known throughout the countryside a few hours after it had been committed. Police patrols passed through Bouladuff at 8.30 a.m. and 10.30 a.m. on the morning after the crime. They passed Dwyer's house on both occasions, but they did not stop to enquire what had happened. The Coroner's jury then returned the following verdict:-

"WE FIND THAT THOMAS DWYER WAS WILFULLY MURDERED BY UNKNOWN MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY."

THE TERRORISM.

Since the death of this young man the police who shot him have carried out a campaign of terrorism against his bereaved family which is hardly less horrible than the murder itself. On the night immediately following the murder police in uniform drove through Bouladuff in a motor lorry. As they passed the house where the dead body lay they cheered loudly, and one of them shouted from the lorry:- "Dwyer, you bastard, you are in your clay." This drew shouts of laughter from the other police and the cheering was renewed.

On April 1st 1920 Dwyer's sister received threatening notices from the police to "clear out" and in terror she left the house.

When the coroner's jury on April 16th returned their verdict, the police took still more drastic reprisals against the deceased's relatives and neighbours and against those who had given evidence at the inquest.

On April 16th, within two hours of the termination of the inquest, motor lorries filled with police in uniform drove through Bouladuff and the neighbouring townlands. Shots were fired from the lorries at passers-by and when opposite the Dwyer's house three of the police dismounted from one of the lorries and fired five volleys into the house, smashing the windows and door. A relative of the murdered man — an old man of eighty named James Dwyer — had a narrow escape, the mirror immediately above his head being smashed by rifle bullets. John Bruder, who was at his tea in the house at the time, was wounded in the side of the head.

On May 3rd police attempted to murder Mr. P. Callanan of Bouladuff, a cousin of Thomas Dwyer. Mr. Callanan had given evidence against the police at the inquest. He was passing near the Dovea police barracks with a friend named Long when both were fired upon by two uniformed police. The bullets passed close by them.

On May 18th two motor lorries filled with police again drove through Bouladuff and neighbouring townlands firing upon passers-by.

HOW SIR HAMAR GREENWOOD'S "FULLEST POWERS" WERE USED.
DETAILS OF THE MURDERS COMMITTED BY HIS ARMED FORCES.

Sir Hamar Greenwood was appointed English Chief Secretary for Ireland on April 2nd. 1920.

On April 16th he gave an interview on the subject of Ireland to the London "Daily Express" in the course of which he stated his belief that the vast majority of Irishmen and Irish women were opposed to violence. He referred to

"Methods of violence, which are doomed to failure, which only serve to intensify the difficulties of the situation, and which can only tend to hamper any arrival at a peaceable solution".

On April 22nd. he stated in an interview with a London "Evening News" representative

"I have the fullest powers that any Chief Secretary has ever enjoyed. I have no reason for a moment to expect any difficulty in having my views accepted by the Cabinet."

The following list is an example of how Sir Hamar Greenwood has used "the fullest powers that any Chief Secretary has ever enjoyed". It discloses his regime as a continued use of "methods of violence.... which only serve to intensify the difficulties of the situation, and which can only tend to hamper any arrival at a peaceable solution".

Whereas in the fifteen months prior to April 2nd. 1920 British militarism in Ireland had committed sixteen murders, there have been committed the following twentyone murders since Sir Hamar Greenwood assumed office with "the fullest powers" and with the assurance of a complacent Cabinet. In other words since Sir Hamar Greenwood's appointment the rate of murders of Irish citizens by British armed forces has increased by 400 per cent. The fact that this Chief Secretary understood that "methods of violence would serve to hamper any arrival at a peaceable solution" may explain why his regime has been tensified by acts such as are detailed in these pages.

(No death is here included which occurred during an affray between British military and police and armed civilians).

April 14th.

JOHN O'LOUGHLIN, P. HENNESSY and THOS. O'LEARY shot dead at Miltown Malbay, Co. Clare, by British troops and police who fired without warning upon them while they were singing at a lighted tarbarrel. Verdict of wilful murder was returned by Coroners Jury against Sergt. J. Hampson, Constables T. O'Connor and T. Keenan, Royal Irish Constabulary, Lance Corporal K. McLeod and Privates W. Kilgona, J.M. Evans, O. McLoughlin, R. Bunting and R. Adams of the Highland Light Infantry.

No action has been taken by the British Government against those named.

April 16th.

THOMAS MULHOLLAND shot dead by a British police patrol on the streets of Dundalk, Co. Louth. Verdict "of firing" with intent to kill and without justification" returned against Sergt. Bustard, Royal Irish Constabulary.

No action has been taken by the British Government against Sergt. Bustard.

April 24th.

PATRICK DOWLING shot dead by British troops, who fired without warning or provocation at Arklow, Co. Wicklow. Verdict of unjustifiable killing returned against the troops concerned.

No action has been taken by the British Government against these troops.

May 18th JAMES SAUNDERS shot dead by British police at Limerick City. The police appeared without warning on the streets & fired without provocation at pedestrians. Verdict of murder returned against the police concerned.

No action has been taken by the British Government against these police.

JUNE 6th MICHAEL WALSH aged thirteen and a half years (not three and a half years as previously stated) was knocked down & killed by a military motor lorry at Cappquin, Co. Waterford. Evidence was given at the inquest that deceased was one of a public meeting in the street, and although there was ample room for the lorry to pass it was driven deliberately through the gathering.

No action has been taken by the British Government against the driver of the lorry.

JUNE 8th THOMAS BRETT was mortally wounded by British officer two miles from Drombane, Co. Tipperary. Brett was cycling unarmed and alone when he was overtaken by the officer on a motor-cycle. The officer shot him without cause or warning. Brett died on June 18th.

No action has been taken by the British Government against the officer in question.

JUNE 25th CORNELIUS CROWLEY crippled bedridden boy, shot dead in his house by masked British police at Bantry, Co. Cork. Owing to continued police terrorism at Bantry it has not been yet possible to hold an inquest.

No action has been taken by the British Government against these police.

JULY 1st MISS M. COUNIHANE fatally injured by police at Limerick City when these police attacked after midnight the offices of the Republican newspaper, "The Munster News" into which they threw bombs and petrol, firing and wrecking the premises. Miss Counihane died on July 13th.

No action has been taken by the British Government against these police.

JULY 4th MICHAEL SMALL shot dead by British troops and police at Upperchurch, Co. Tipperary. Small was alone on the public road when he was met by a motor lorry filled with troops and police who fired upon him without cause or warning. Verdict of unjustifiable and brutal homicide was returned against the troops and police.

No action has been taken by the British Government against these members of their armed forces.

JULY 4th RICHARD LUMLEY, a half-wit aged sixty, shot dead by British troops and police at Rearcross, Co. Tipperary. Lumley was alone on the road at the time and was fired upon and instantly killed without warning or cause by a volley of rifle fire from a military lorry. Verdict of wilful murder returned against the troops and police concerned.

No action has been taken by the British Government against these members of their armed forces.

JULY 5th JAMES DUNNE shot dead by British police at Ferns, Co. Wexford. Dunne refused to drink with a party of police and was subsequently shot dead by Constable Lenihan. Verdict of wilful murder returned against Constable Lenihan.

For the first time since the murders by military and police in Ireland began, (this is the fifty-third murder of that kind committed during the last four years) action was taken against the murderers. Constable Lenihan was arrested by the local sergeant of police and was subsequently returned for trial on a charge of murder.

JULY 8th THOMAS FEERY aged seventy years shot dead by British troops at Ballycommon, King's County. The troops wilfully fired volleys into Feery's house after nightfall riddling the old man with bullets.

No action has been taken by the British Government against the troops concerned.

JULY 18th JAMES BURKE, ex-soldier bayoneted to death in Cork City by British troops. The troops called upon Burke to halt and hold up his hands. Burke complied and while his hands were above his head he was wilfully bayoneted in the stomach. He died in a few minutes. Verdict of unjustifiable homicide returned.

No action has been taken by the British Government against the troops concerned.

JULY 18th WILLIAM McGRATH, ex-soldier, mortally wounded during promiscuous firing by British troops and police on unarmed civilians in Cork City. McGrath died on July 24th.

No action has been taken by the British Government against the troops concerned.

JULY 19th. JOHN O'BRIEN, aged 18 years, shot dead in Cork City by British troops while acting as one of a Republican peace patrol. O'Brien with others was endeavouring to clear the streets along which riotous British troops were firing promiscuously. He had run to the assistance of an old lady wounded in the firing and was bending over her when a volley of rifle fire was directed by the troops against him and he was shot dead.

No action has been taken by the British Government against the troops concerned.

JULY 21st. DANIEL McGRATH, aged 18 years, and THOMAS McDONNELL, shot dead at Coracunna Cross, Co. Cork by British troops. Both young men were part of a social gathering of boys and girls at the Cross when a military motor filled with troops approached them. A shot was fired from the lorry and the gathering dispersed in terror, several of the girls fainting. As they were running for cover the troops fired a volley into them mortally wounding McGrath and McDonnell. The troops drove away without attending to the wounded. McGrath and McDonnell bled to death. Verdict returned against military of "death caused by wounds wilfully inflicted and without provocation."

No action has been taken by the British Government against these troops.

JULY 21st. JAMES COGAN shot dead by British troops while on Republican police duty at Oldcastle, Co. Meath. Cogan was one of an escort of a noted cattle stealer who had been arrested and was being brought for trial at a Republican Court. The escort and their prisoner were met on the public road by British troops, and failing to obey the order to halt were fired upon. Cogan was shot dead. After Cogan had been killed the Republican police returned the fire and brought their prisoner through the military lines.

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

SATURDAY, July 31st.

S u m m a r y.

Date	July:-	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	31st.	TOTAL
Raids:-		85	23	38	25	201	14	376
Arrests:-		45	14	1	4	-	34	98
Sentences:-		-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Courtmartial:-		4	-	4	-	-	-	8
Proclamations & Suppressions:-		1	4	1	-	1	1	8
Armed Assaults:-		31	13	6	9	-	9	68
Deportations:-		1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Murders:-		1	-	-	-	-	2	3
Daily Totals		168	54	41	38	206	60	567

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

MONDAY, July 26th.

Raids:-

Fourteen houses in Limerick City were raided by British police on the 24th inst. During the early hours of the 25th inst. another search was made, during which over thirty houses were forcibly entered and searched by the same forces.

On the same date a party of British police forcibly entered and searched upwards of forty houses in the district around Berehaven, Co. Cork.

British military and police raided Queenstown Town Hall, Co. Cork.

Arrests:-

Two men, whose names did not transpire, were arrested "on suspicion" by a party of British police during indiscriminate raids in Limerick City on the morning of the 25th inst.

Fifteen persons were arrested on the streets of Dublin on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 12 midnight and 3 a.m. without the permission of the British military authorities.

Twentyeight persons were arrested on the streets of Cork on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 10 p.m. and 3 a.m. without the permission of the British military authorities.

Courtmartial:-

The following members of the Youghal (Co. Cork) Republican police were tried by Courtmartial at Dublin on a charge of attempting to arrest two men who were behaving riotously by smashing windows in the streets of Youghal:- Messrs. John Aber, John Whelan, Laurence Coleman and D. Hassett. The trial was adjourned until the 30th inst.

Since the withdrawal of the British police forces from their legitimate duties these Republican Police patrols have been wholly responsible for the maintenance of public order and safety, and citizens of all political opinions have expressed their approval of the efficient manner in which these duties have been performed by the Republican police.

Proclamations & Suppressions:-

By an order issued by the British authorities on the 24th inst. all persons travelling to Ireland will have to

submit all luggage and personal effects to examination by the Customs Authorities at Holyhead.

Armed assaults:- A motor car full of young men on their way to an open-air musical festival was turned back near Adrigole, Co. Cork, by a body of armed British police who barred the way with bayonets.

Cutbreaks by members of the British police forces on the civilian population are daily becoming more numerous. The press of today's date reports four such acts of terrorism in which police have run amok in two towns in County Limerick - Kilmallock and Newcastle-West - in Galway City and in Bouladuff, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.

INCENDIARISM:- On the night of the 23rd. inst. these police drove into Kilmallock in a lorry. As soon as they alighted they proceeded systematically to wreck the towns by firing volley after volley along the streets, smashing windows and setting alight to buildings. In Lyon's Hotel they attempted to shoot two waitresses and wounded a man named Duggan. Proceeding to Mr. Herlihy's licensed premises, they attempted to shoot the owner. On his escaping through a backway they set the house on fire, injuring the women occupants. In the house of a Mr. O'Rourke, an occupant broke his leg in escaping from the hands of the police. A man named O'Callaghan was dragged into a back yard where the police beat him with their rifle butts until he was unconscious.

The house of Mr. Wm. O'Carroll was sprayed with parafin and burned to the ground, as was also the licensed premises of Mr. O'Keefe. Mr. John Cahill's drapery establishment was practically burned. Amongst the wounded are the following:- Messrs. Wm. Donegan, (bullet wounds); Wm. Hayes and J. O'Callaghan, (beaten with rifles); Thomas O'Connor, (injured in escaping from burned building); and J. Duggan (bullet wounds).

The damage done to property is estimated at £6,000.

INCENDIARISM:- Between 70 and 80 British policemen arrived in motor lorries at midnight on the 24th inst. and attacked and partially wrecked the town of Newcastle-West, Co. Limerick, The Carnegie Library, a newly erected building, was completely gutted by fire. The roof of the Co-Operative Creamery was blown off and the machinery destroyed. Plate glass windows were smashed and attempts were made to fire several other houses. All the private houses attacked were those of prominent Republicans. Several persons had narrow escapes from rifle shots fired through their windows.

INCENDIARISM:- At 2.50 a.m. on the morning of the 24th inst. British policemen attempted to blow up the premises of Mr. P.J. O'Connor, Mainguard Street, Galway City, by means of an explosive bomb which they threw into the shop. The explosion wrecked the shop fittings and a large plate glass window.

When Mr. T. Crowne, Drumkeerin, Co. Leitrim, was passing the British police barrack he was wounded by a bottle which a policeman threw at him through the barrack window. Two armed policemen then rushed out at him and pursued him to his house, the front door of which they smashed in with their rifles. Mr. Crowne managed to elude them by escaping through a back exit.

On the evening of the 24th inst. four lorries of uniformed British police drove out from Thurles firing promiscuously as they approached the village of Bouladuff, Co. Tipperary. They halted at the licensed premises of Messrs. Dwyer and rushed into the bar. They assaulted and overpowered the attendant, and consumed all the drink they desired. They then carried quantities of what was left into their lorries, and set about destroying the remainder. They swept the

shelves clear of bottles by means of their rifle butts, and smashed up the shop fittings. Having wrecked the bar they fired several volleys through the ceiling into the upper rooms and then drove away leaving Dwyer's house wrecked.

On the night of the 24th inst. British military patrolling the streets of Cork fired indiscriminately at pedestrians. A man named Michael Callaghan was wounded.

Deportations:- Mr. B. McAllister, Swords, Co. Dublin, whose trial and sentence by a military courtmartial in Dublin was mentioned in these lists on July 22nd., was deported on the same date to Liverpool gaol under heavy escort.

Murder:- Mr. Wm. McGrath, an ex-soldier, of 12 Coach Street, Cork, died on July 24th from wounds received during promiscuous firing by British troops and police on unarmed civilians in Cork City.

TUESDAY, July 27th.

Raids:-

British military and police raided the residence of Mr. P. Hegarty, Crossmolina, Co. Mayo, on the 24th inst. Mr. Hegarty is a newly-elected Republican Member of Mayo County Council.

The Castlebar Sinn Fein Hall, Co. Mayo, was forcibly entered and searched by British military and police.

A large force of British troops forcibly entered and searched over twenty houses in Killeagh, Co. Cork, in search of Mr. M. Higgins, a Republican member of the local District Council.

At 3 a.m. on the morning of the 25th inst. British police raided the residence of Mr. M. Loughman, Kilkenny, in search of Mr. Loughman who was recently released on hunger-strike from an English prison, where he had been interned for four months without charge or trial.

Arrests:-

Mr. P. Hegarty, Republican Member of the Mayo County Council, was arrested with his three brothers at their home in Crossmolina, Co. Mayo, on the 24th inst. They were conveyed to Castlebar gaol under a strong escort of British military and police. No charge was made against them.

Mr. W.J. Merchant was arrested in Castlebar Sinn Fein Hall by a party of British police. No charge was brought against him.

Nine persons were arrested on the streets of Cork on the night of the 25th inst. on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 10 p.m. and 3 a.m. without the permission of the British military authorities.

Proclamations & Suppressions:- British troops commandeered the offices of Youghal Urban Council, Co. Cork, thus preventing the officials from carrying on the work of the Council.

The districts of Ballyvourney and Macroom, Co. Cork, have been proclaimed special military areas by the British military authorities. No person is permitted to be "abroad" between the hours of 9 p.m. and 3 a.m. and no fairs, markets or meetings are permitted to be held within a three-mile radius of these villages. The order was enforced two hours after it was promulgated on the 26th inst. and before any warning had been given to the people.

British military and police took forcible possession of Castlebar Town Hall, Co. Mayo, and prohibited the holding of an Arbitration Court. Solicitors, clients and members of the Court were dispersed.

armed assaults:-

A party of British military with fixed bayonets attempted to break through the funeral procession of Mr. James Cogan, who was shot dead by British troops at Oldcastle, Co. Meath, on July 21st. whilst acting as a member of a Republican Police guard who were conveying a noted cattle-stealer to gaol.

On the 25th inst. Mr. Cornelius Doherty was standing outside St. Francis Church, Cork, talking to some friends when he was fired upon and wounded by British policemen passing in a motor lorry. Another civilian, whose name has not transpired, was also wounded.

INCENDIARISM:- At 2 a.m. on the morning of July 26th. British policemen, wearing dark overcoats over their uniforms, burst into the corn and flour Stores of Mr. G.W. Beggs, J.P. Bantry, Co. Cork, systematically set fire to the building at several points. The premises took fire so quickly that the two watchmen on the premises had to jump from windows. In doing so one of the men broke his leg. As the other man ran to give the alarm the policemen fired at him and brought him back. The entire premises, together with vast stores of corn, meal, flour, bran and other foodstuffs, were completely destroyed. The damage done is estimated at £30,000. Mr. Biggs is a Unionist, and is very popular in Bantry. The flames from the premises of Mr. Biggs spread to the coal and timber yard of Messrs. Murphy & O'Connor, which was also completely gutted. The Bantry Estate Offices caught fire from the latter and were partially destroyed.

INCENDIARISM:- At 4 a.m. on July 25th. three motor lorries full of British troops arrived at the village of Ballylanders, Co. Limerick. Some took possession of the streets while others, carrying tins of petrol, forced open the door of Mr. T. Crowley's shop premises and sprayed the petrol on the walls and stock. When everything was thoroughly saturated with petrol they started the fire by throwing an explosive bomb into the house. When the inhabitants of the village, roused by the explosion, rushed out to save the adjoining houses they were met by the threats of the soldiers who stood by and cheered as the buildings collapsed in flames.

Mr. Crowley is a prominent Republican and three of his sons are at present in gaol on political charges. The damage done to property is estimated at £20,000.

INCENDIARISM:- Garryspillane Co-Operative Creamery, three miles from Ballylanders, was visited and burned to the ground by these troops as they returned from their attack on Mr. Crowley's property.

INCENDIARISM:- A Creamery, Cheese Factory and two dwelling houses in Newport, Co. Tipperary, were wrecked and burned to the ground by British police and military on July 23rd. When these buildings were destroyed the troops fired many volleys into windows and doors of other houses and at any citizens who attempted to extinguish the flames. Public houses were looted and the contents either drunk or spilled.

Mr. Wm. Lane, Cinema Operator, Limerick City, is in hospital suffering from dangerous internal injuries caused by brutal treatment while a prisoner in the hands of the local British police force on the 24th inst. Mr. Lane was arrested "on suspicion" while walking along the streets at 7 p.m. He was so badly beaten while a prisoner in the police barracks that at 9 p.m. - two hours after his arrest - he had to be removed to hospital unconscious.

Militarism:-

Mr. Bermingham, Irish Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, interviewed regarding his visit to Tuam, says:-

The wanton action of the Tuam police has excelled any humnishness I have ever seen or heard of.

The spectacle of Tuam was one which no pen or speech could describe. It was sectionally in ruins. The shrieks of the women and little ones were, he understood, the most pitiable ever experienced in Ireland. Indiscriminate shooting, looting and burning was the order of the day and the organised and well-planned atrocity on an inoffensive people.

Mr. Birmingham adds that he fails to understand why the military authorities permitted this pogrom to continue, and that the Government's motive for over-running Ireland with soldiers is becoming more apparent every day.

At the inquest on Mr. D. McCae, Inchicore Road, Dublin, who was knocked down and killed by a British military motor car while cycling on Victoria Quay, Dublin, on the 24th inst., the Coroners Jury found the military driver guilty of negligence. Evidence at the inquest proved that deceased was cycling slowly along the correct side of the road when the military car was driven over him.

WEDNESDAY, July 25th.

Raid:-

British military raided upwards of twentyfive houses in Bandon, Co. Cork, at 3 a.m. on the 27th inst.

For the second time in one week British military and police raided the residence of Mr. M. J. O'Hara, District Councillor, Kilmactigue, Co. Sligo.

On the night of the 25th inst. a party of British military forcibly entered and raided the premises of Messrs. M. Greeny and Mr. Brennock, Dangarvan, Co. Waterford. Mr. Brennock is the Republican Chairman of Dangarvan District Council.

Arrests:-

Mr. James Mullins was arrested by a British military patrol near Castletownbere, Co. Cork. Mr. Mullins was lying on the road with a broken leg, after having fallen from his bicycle.

Court-martial:-

Messrs. Partick and John Dineen, brothers, were tried by court-martial at Cork on the 27th inst. on a charge of attempting to disarm four British policemen at Leap, Co. Cork. Sentence of the Court has not yet been promulgated. During the trial the Press representatives were warned by Capt. Gover, who prosecuted, that if they published the names of the Crown witnesses they would on a future occasion "be in the chairs occupied by accused."

Mr. L. Breen, Ballybeg, Co. Tipperary, was tried by Court-martial at Cork on a charge of having in his possession a revolver and ammunition, a copy of the official organ of the Irish Republican Army and some "seditious" literature. Sentence of the court has not yet been promulgated.

Mr. D. Bohan, Grocery Manager at Curragh Camp, Kildare, was tried by court-martial at Maryboro, Queen's Co. on the charge of having ammunition "not under effective military control." It was stated at the trial that the ammunition was found in a store to which many people other than accused had access. The decision of the Court has not yet been promulgated.

Proclamations & Suppressions:-

The summer session held annually at Carrigaholt Irish College, Co. Clare, has had to be abandoned this year, as a large force of British military have commandeered the college and are in occupation of the class room.

Armed Assaults:-

INCENDIARISM:- Following the discovery of the dead body of a British soldier in a field at Bandon, Co. Cork, who is believed to have been shot by some of his own comrades, the members of the British forces stationed in that town wrecked and burned to the ground the house of

Mr. J. Buckley, Republican Chairman of the Bandon Town Commissioners. In an effort to saddle the Republican movement with this murder the British military Authorities had the body of the soldier removed to England before a public inquiry would be held and the true circumstances of the crime be published.

A reign of terror exists in Limerick City where innocent civilians are being daily attacked and maltreated by members of the armed British forces. At 9 o'clock on the night of the 25th. some men returning from religious devotions were held up and beaten by them. Those who tried to escape by running into the shop of Mrs. Ryan, Sarsfield Street, were followed by the police with drawn revolvers, who, not discovering the fugitives, threatened to shoot Miss Ryan, daughter of Mrs. Ryan, Mr. John O'Shea was thrown off his bicycle in William Street and dragged into the police barracks where he was savagely assaulted. In another street Mr. J. Kelly was knocked down by five policemen who beat him with their rifle butts.

On the night of the 25th. British policemen entered the licensed premises of Mr. Kavanagh, Mountkennet, and ordered the occupants to disperse under penalty of being shot.

At a meeting of the Limerick Harbour Board on the 26th inst. the Mayor, who presided, complained that armed British police entered the Corporation Electric Power Station on the night of the 24th. and beat one of the employees very badly. The Corporation night-watchmen were held up and threatened, and people going to and from work were being assaulted by British police patrols.

Deportations:-

Mr. Thomas Dennehy, who was sentenced by court-martial in Cork to two years' imprisonment on a charge of holding up a military dispatch rider, has been deported to Wormwood Scrubbs Prison, London.

Murder:-

The following is the verdict returned at the inquest on James Burke, ex-soldier, who was bayoneted to death by British military on the streets of Cork:-

"James Burke died on the morning of 18th July from shock and hemorrhage, caused by a bayonet wound, wilfully inflicted at close quarters by one of the military patrol. There was no justification for it, as, according to the evidence of Sergt. Sullivan, R.I.C., he and his companions had complied with the order, 'Hands up!'"

Militarism:-

"On the 27th inst. a military motor lorry passed through Tipperary from Ballylanders, Co. Limerick, carrying a civilian whose hands were tied to the rails of the lorry.

"The remaining inmates, nursing sisters and officials of Bantry Workhouse, Co. Cork, are to be cleared out to make room for 400 more British military.

"A military motor lorry dashed into a mowing machine and two horses near Gort, Co. Galway. The machine was smashed and the owner, Mr. J. McAllen, was seriously injured.

"The 1st. Bn. Liverpool Regiment left Jersey for Cork yesterday, and the 1st. Royal Fusiliers left Aldershot for some other part of Ireland."

"Owing to the refusal of employees on the Lough Swilly Railway to carry military stores or reinforcements the local British garrison have commandeered the food supply of the town of Dungloe, Co. Donegal, and have threatened to dig the people's potatoes."

Irish Daily Press.

THURSDAY, July 29th.

ds:-

British military, accompanied by one member of the British police force, carried out extensive raids at Lismore, Co. Waterford. Among the houses and rooms searched were those of Messrs. J. Cough, Chapel Street; E. O'Brien, Main Street; J. Goulding, South Mall and T. E. O'Shea. The latter is President of the local branch of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union.

The house of Mr. P. J. Duignan, Arigna, Co. Leitrim, was forcibly entered and searched by British military and police in the early hours of the morning.

In Dangan, Offaly (Kings Co.) a large party of British military and police raided the house of Mr. John Lynch, Main Street. Mr. Lynch was put under a military guard with fixed bayonets while his wife and three children were compelled to leave their beds which were thoroughly searched.

In the same town the licensed premises of Mrs. Wyer were also forcibly entered and searched.

Armed British policemen invested Harrison Hall, Roscommon, during the sitting of a Republican Land Court.

While a Republican Court was sitting at Claremorris, Co. Mayo, armed British policemen entered the Hall and remained during the proceedings.

On the night of the 27th inst. British police and military forcibly entered and searched fifteen houses in Clonakilty, Co. Cork.

British military raided the house of the Eugene Collins, Middleton, Co. Cork, and arrested all the male occupants.

Arrests:-

Mr. Thomas Hales, Knocknacurra, Bandon, and Mr. Patrick Harte, Clonakilty, Co. Cork, were arrested "on suspicion" by a British military patrol who overtook them walking along a country road.

Messrs. Denis Sullivan and Eugene Collins, Middleton, Co. Cork, were arrested "on suspicion" by a British military raiding party during a midnight raid on the house of Mr. Collins.

Armed assaults:-

INCENDIARISM:- The shooting of a British policeman in Clonakilty, Co. Cork, on the 27th inst. was followed by reprisals on the town when armed members of the local British police forces issued from their barracks and set fire to the Town Hall which was partially destroyed.

INCENDIARISM:- On the evening of the 27th inst. a party of British troops carrying trench tools marched through the streets of Bandon, Co. Cork, assaulting civilians and setting fire to a store in Watergate Street. Later on the same evening a second party of troops paraded the village and with stones and trench tools broke in doors and windows. The property of Mr. J. Dempsey and Mr. P. Fullam, publicans, Shannon Street, was seriously damaged.

INCENDIARISM:- Before vacating their barracks at Glencar, the local garrison of British police set fire to the house of Mr. J. S. Taylor, whose son is a prominent Republican. The occupants were shot at as they tried to escape from the flames. The house was completely gutted.

Militarism:-

Mr. M. Higgins, Republican District Councillor, of Killeagh, Co. Cork, whose house was recently commandeered by British military, procured another house in the village to enable him carry on his business as cycle agent and mechanic. He has now been notified by the British

military authorities that he must leave the latter premises immediately, as these premises also "are required by the troops."

At Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, British police commandeered three motor cars from local owners and removed them to the military barracks. They also seized the car of a man named McLoughlin because he refused to drive them on military business.

British police have commandeered supplies from the shopkeepers of Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal.

Two hundred British troops of the East Lancashire Regiment arrived in Killarney and commandeered the Great Southern Hotel. The Hotel, which is in the middle of its summer tourist season, has had to close down. Another party of the same regiment have been for some time billeted in the new Hotel adjoining, the visitors at which, including Most Rev. Dr. Cantwell, Archbishop of Los Angeles, U.S.A. got twelve hours notice to leave. The buildings are being fortified with barbed wire, sandbags and machine guns.

"The reckless driving of military motors is growing source of danger to Dublin citizens. Several narrow escapes have been reported recently. A large military motor car collided at the corner of George's Street with a tramcar which it knocked off the lines. Without any attempt to pull up the motor dashed on and knocked down a horse and car, after which it continued its furious pace"

Irish Daily Press.

"Recruiting was opened in London a fortnight ago for the enlistment of ex-officers for service in the British Police Forces in Ireland. So far over 1,000 applications have been received. The first draft has just landed in Ireland, and another is due in a few days. Some of the candidates include generals and colonels. After this week says the Dublin correspondent of the "Evening Standard" the military Government will be in possession in Ireland, and more troops are arriving within the next few days.

Irish Daily Press.

FRIDAY, July 30th..

A party of British military raided the residence of Mr. P. Lanigan, 69, Eccles Street, Dublin, on the morning of the 29th inst. When asked for his authority by Mrs. Lanigan, the officer in charge by way of reply produced his revolver. The raid occupied an hour during which the whole house, as well as the garden and roof, were thoroughly searched. Nothing incriminating was found, nor is the object of the raid known.

British military and police forces overran the country districts between Kilmallock and Bruree, Co. Limerick, on the night of the 29th inst. Over 200 residences were forcibly entered and searched.

sentences:-

Mr. Gill, Kilmore, Drumsna, Co. Leitrim, who was arrested a month ago and kept in gaol since then, has now been released without apology or explanation for his arrest.

Mr. William McAuliffe, Abbeyfeale, Co. Limerick, who was tried by courtmartial at Cork on July 20th. on a charge of having a revolver in his possession, was sentenced by the Court to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

Mr. John Crawford, Gullane, Co. Limerick, who was tried by courtmartial at Cork on July 20th. on a charge of having a revolver and ammunition in his possession, was sentenced by the Court to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

Mr. James Reynolds, Knockacorney, Dromod, Co. Leitrim, who was tried by courtmartial at Sligo on July 16th. on a charge of having a revolver and four rounds of ammunition in his possession, was sentenced by the Court to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

Proclamations & Expressions:-

The town of Bandon, Co. Cork, has been proclaimed by the British military authorities. From the 30th inst. no person is permitted to be abroad on its streets between the hours of 9 p.m. and 3 a.m. without the permission of the British military authorities.

Order:-

At the inquest into the circumstances of the death of Daniel McGrath and Thomas McDonnell, shot dead without warning or provocation by a British military patrol, who fired into a party of boys and girls dancing at a cross-roads, the Jury returned the following verdict:-

"We find that deceased, Daniel McGrath and Thomas McDonnell, died from bullet wounds wilfully inflicted and without provocation at Corracunna Cross, Co. Cork, on July 21 by an armed military patrol of the Buffs.

"We consider the military system of those details to fire with effect on unarmed and defenceless people a grave violation of the principles of constitutional and moral law.

"We consider the sergeant in charge responsible for the tragic occurrence."

Militarism:-

Fifty British military of the Norfolk Regiment commandeered the Hibernian Hall, Clones, Co. Monaghan, breaking down the door to effect an entrance.

SATURDAY, July 31st.

Raids:-

A raid extending over three hours was carried out by British military in the licensed premises of Mr. M. Higgins, Upper Abbey Street, Dublin, on the morning of the 31st. inst.

In Castlerea, Co. Roscommon, British police and military raided the houses of Messrs. Connolly, Mullarkey and Silke. At Balintober in the same county they raided the houses of Messrs. Daly, Ryan, Torney, Kelly and Kenny. Beds were overturned, floors torn up, and in the farmyard cocks of hay were scattered.

British military and police visited Bruree, Co. Limerick, on the 29th inst. and systematically raided some half dozen houses. A Republican flag, a wooden rifle, a rusty gun barrel and two salmon gaffs were discovered and removed.

Arrests:-

A young woman whose name has not transpired was arrested at Bandon, Co. Cork, by British policemen who charged her with carrying Sinn Fein dispatches.

British military and police arrested "on suspicion" three students of the Munster Irish Training College at Ballingeary, Co. Cork. Mr. J. Twomey, son of a neighbouring farmer, was also arrested "on suspicion".

On the night of the 27th inst. thirty persons were arrested on the streets of Cork on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 10 p.m. and 3 a.m. without the permission of the British military authorities.

Proclamations & Expressions:-

A further military order in Bandon, Co. Cork, prohibits all fairs, markets and meetings from being held within a radius of two miles of the town. Military patrols are to take charge of the streets and roads.

Armed Assaults:-

Two Cavalry men on their way to Dublin from Dun Laoghaire were shot at and wounded by British soldiers on the night of the 29th inst.

During the inquest on Mr. James Cogan who was shot by military at Oldcastle, Co. Meath, lorries of armed troops and armoured cars surrounded the building. Barbed wire entanglements were erected at the entrances and Jurors and Pressmen were held up at the point of the bayonet and searched.

INCENDIARISM:- Local members of the British

police forces garrisoned at Limerick City set fire to the Municipal Technical School Buildings at 5 a.m. on the 30th. inst. Sheets saturated with petrol were ignited and thrown through the windows. Were it not for the prompt action of the fire brigade the buildings would have been destroyed.

On the public road at Ardvarna, some youngmen who had stood aside to let a British military motor carry pass by were shot at by the troops in the lorry.

When the funeral procession of Michael Conway, shot dead by military, was passing the outskirts of Ennistymon, Co. Clare, it was fired on by a British military patrol. A child named Blake was wounded, and its mother had a narrow escape. The soldiers hissed the mourners and trailed the Republican colours on the roadway behind the cortege.

A member of the British police forces at Strokes-town, Co. Roscommon, on being refused drink for two soldiers and himself, produced his revolver and threatened to shoot the publican if not supplied.

Murders:-

Four hours subsequent to an attack on a British military and police raiding party near Bruree, Co. Limerick, on the 29th inst. the troops and police revisited the village and without warning opened fire in the principal street. A boy of ten years named Patrick Duggan was shot dead while standing a few yards from his home. The troops then divided, some marching through the town firing all the time, whilst others went to the backs of houses. They rushed the house of two shoemakers named Harris where an old man was repairing boots. George Harris, a cripple, was ordered to put up his hands and did so. He was then stunned by a revolver blow. In another room they found Thomas Harris, an invalid, who was seated at a meal. As he rose from the table in alarm they shot him in the heart and he fell dead. Before leaving the village further shooting took place, and so terrified were the inhabitants that most of them fled from their homes.

At the inquest on Mr. James Cogan, who was shot dead by British military while on Republican police duty at Oldcastle, Co. Meath, on July 21st. the Jury returned a verdict of death from bullet wounds inflicted by the military.

Militarism:-

"The transport Steigerwald arrived at Queenstown on the 30th inst. with 1,000 men of the 1st. Bn. Liverpool Regt. and Royal Fusiliers. With bands playing they marched to the Belmont hutments.

An advance party of the 2nd. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders arrived at Belfast from England and took up quarters in a camp outside the city. Military have occupied Kilkenny prison."

Irish Daily Press.