

**JUNE**

FOLLOWERS AS THEY ARE IN IRELAND.Incivillism as a Method of Preserving Law and Order.

It has now been ascertained that the attempt to burn the residences of prominent Sinn Feiners at Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, was made by police in uniform. When the occupants of the houses were in bed and the town was absolutely peaceful, policemen threw petrol on the fronts of the houses and set fire to them. This occurred on Sunday morning, May 30th (not on Saturday morning as stated in yesterday's Bulletin). In other words, it took place 48 hours after the attack on the police barracks had concluded.

"THAT FREEDOM MAY LIVE."

Geddes Salutes the Dead — His Government  
Prepares to add to their Number.

The Press of June 1st reports the following from Washington, United States America:-

"Sir Auckland Geddes has sent the following message to Mr. Baker, Secretary of War, and Mr. Daniel, Secretary for the Navy, on the occasion of Decoration Day:-

'In the name of my Sovereign, His Majesty King George, and British peoples throughout the world, I hail America's sons and daughters who have died that freedom may live.' "

The Press of June 1st also reports the following:-

"The 'Tasitza' arrived at Queenstown, Co. Cork, and disembarked the Cameron Highlanders about 1,000 strong."

"Three motor lorries laden with soldiers arrived at Dungarvan, Co. Waterford, taking up quarters at the Royal Irish Constabulary Barracks. A detachment with fixed bayonets was posted around the Courthouse and remained there during the night."

"A force of Lancers arrived in Waterford City yesterday."

"Barbed wire entanglements are still arriving in Dublin from England."

"A convey of 60 military cars for service in the 22 towns of the Western military district have arrived at Brigade Headquarters, Athlone, Co. West Meath."

"Military aeroplanes were busy in the neighbourhood of Youghal, County Cork, between 11 p.m. and midnight on Sunday."

"A number of warships are now being fitted out at Sheerness for despatch to Irish ports."

"Large reinforcements of troops with accompanying stores and equipment are to arrive in Ireland this week for distribution in the South and West."

"The people of Moycullen, Co. Galway, are suffering many hardships at the hands of the military stationed in that neighbourhood."

"There were exciting scenes at an Irish Language Festival at Cononagh, Rosscarbery, Co. Cork. Armed military and police took possession of the field and removed the people. A machine gun was placed inside the entrance. Soldiers tore down hunting and partly wrecked the platform."

Reports from Ireland on May 31st include:-

The promiscuous shooting by uniformed police and troops on the public streets of Kilmallock 48 hours after the necessity for shooting had disappeared.

Wilful incendiarism by uniformed police in Kilmallock, where, after midnight when the town was absolutely peaceful, they set fire with the aid of petrol to many houses.

The wounding at Limerick City of Martin Kelly, labourer, who was shot through the thigh by armed police who passed through the city streets firing on pedestrians from a police motor lorry.

Complaints of the maltreatment of civilians by armed policemen are made nightly in Limerick City.

In view of these facts it is well to repeat Sir Audkland Geddes telegram:-

"In the name of My Sovereign, His Majesty King George and British peoples throughout the world, I hail America's sons and daughters who have died that freedom may live."

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GOVERNMENT BY CONSENT -- IS ILLEGAL.

Yet Dail Eireann Alone has the Sanction of the People.

The following is from the editorial columns of the current issue of the "Irish Statesman" organ of Sir Horace Plunkett's Irish Dominion League:-

"The disorder in Ireland springs from the absence of the elementary sanction of Government everywhere, the consent of the governed. It is curbed so far as it is curbed, not by the nominal Government which does not possess that sanction, but by the illegal Government (Dail Eireann) which does possess that sanction."

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THE "GENEROUS MEASURE" OF SELF GOVERNMENT.

An official statement by the English Treasury has just been published. It deals with the financial provisions of the Home Rule Bill for Ireland now under discussion in the English House of Commons. It exposes the hypocrisy of calling this proffered Bill a "generous measure of self-government for Ireland." This official statement explains that the Irish revenues over which the proposed Irish Parliaments are to have control will amount to £3,475,000 while the Irish revenues over which the British Parliament is to continue to have control even after the Irish Parliaments are in being amount to £43,366,000. In other words, Ireland in the name of self government is to be allowed to handle less than one twelfth of her own taxation.

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A REFUSAL TO RECOGNISE THE REPUBLICAN COURTS.

AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

At one of the many Republican Criminal Courts now in session in North Clare, a man was put on trial on a charge of larceny. When asked to plead the prisoner replied:-

"I refuse to recognise the authority of this Court."

The President:- "That being so will you kindly inform us which court you do recognise. We shall be pleased to hand you over immediately."

The prisoner after a pause said he would recognise the Republican Court and pleaded guilty. He was heavily fined and ordered to replace the stolen property. This was done and he was released.

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"WE CONSIDER IT MURDER."

Police Witnesses Secretly "Instructed" to Hide the Truth.

One Night of British Freedom in Ireland.

The inquiry into the death of James Saunders who was shot dead in Limerick City at 11 p.m. on May 19th was held in that City on June 1st. The proceedings were sensational in many ways.

Evidence was given by several witnesses including James McCormack, ex-soldier, and Harry O'Brien who had served with the original British Expeditionary Force in France, that the police on the night in question appeared without warning in the public streets, and, although no provocation was given, opened fire on pedestrians. When they had killed James Saunders and wounded many men and women, the police charged down the street brutally assaulting those who were unfortunate enough to fall into their hands.

Henry Fitzgerald, a witness stated:-

"He was walking towards his home when fifteen police came round the corner and one of them asked where he was going, caught him by the throat, and gave him three blows in the face. Another policeman with a bushy moustache gave him the butt of his rifle in the ribs, breaking two."

Harry O'Brien, ex-soldier stated:-

"He saw the police coming up bank place in formation across the road. One of them ran at him, and he made for a halldoor. He got a blow of a rifle from behind and was knocked down. A policeman was over him, striking at his head with a rifle. He warded off strokes with his hands and arms, which were injured, and he got a peircing wound in the elbow. He was struck on the head and turned over on his side. The policeman went down a step, turned back and again struck witness on the head. In the hall immediately afterwards a bullet went past him."

John Kennedy, Corporation night watchman stated that after the shooting the bakery owned by the Misses. Dely (nieces of one of the executed Leaders of the 1916 Rising) was set on fire and when the fire brigade were endeavouring to save the building, they were fired upon from the Police Barracks.

Frances Meehan swore that he saw James Saunders fall after the police had fired and a few minutes later he saw two policemen bending over the dying man. These policemen passed on and made no effort to attend to him or bring him medical aid. The police allowed Saunders to bleed to death in the street of which they had complete control.

A still greater sensation was caused when the police appeared to give evidence. All the police witnesses, officers as well as men, refused to answer any questions put to them by the Counsel for the next of kin, although the Coroner declared the questions most relevant. They refused to state who was in charge of the patrol who killed Saunders. They refused to submit the barrack diaries to the Court. They refused to state how many police were out of barracks when the firing occurred. They said they had "instructions" not to answer any questions but they refused to give the source or the date of these "instructions." Some of these police witnesses stated that from eight to ten shots were fired at them by a body of men before they opened fire themselves. But they could produce no proof that these shots were fired. Although they were supposed to have been fired upon at point blank range, none of them was wounded and no marks were found on the neighbouring houses indicating that any shots had been fired. No shots other than shots from the police rifles and revolvers were heard by the Limerick people. At this point several jurors put questions to the police witnesses but again these declined to answer. The Jury, after an hours deliberation,

again those declined to answer. The Jury, after an hours' deliberation brought forward the following verdict:-

"THAT JAMES SAUNDERS MET HIS DEATH BY A RIFLE BULLET, FIRED BY THE POLICE, AND WE CONSIDER IT MURDER ON THE PART OF THE POLICE IN FIRING INTO THE STREET WITHOUT ANY PROVOCATION ON THE PART OF THE CITIZENS.

"WE CONDEMN THE ACTION OF THE AUTHORITIES IN REFUSING TO GIVE EVIDENCE THAT WOULD THROW PROPER LIGHT ON THE INQUIRY AND EXTEND SINCERE SYMPATHY TO THE RELATIVES OF THE DECEASED."

#### PERSECUTION OF PROTESTANTS IN IRELAND.

Writing to the current issue of the "Midland Tribune" re a statement in the "Irish Times" on the possible persecution of Protestants in the south in the event of a Republic or other form of Home Rule Government, Mr. T.R. Garry, Woodville, Birr, testifies "that I, a Protestant land agent, who has worked in every county from Cork to Dublin for 30 years, have never experienced or had to complain of anything that could possibly be construed into hostility on account of my religion. I am convinced that Protestants, as such, need fear no persecution or unfair discrimination from southern Catholics under any conceivable form of Home Government."

#### JUDGE THE OFFICIAL LISTS BY THIS.

The following is a fair index of the credence that may be placed in the daily list of Irish "outrages" published by the English military Government in Ireland. One of the items of the list issued on June 1st ran as follows:-

Co. Limerick:- At 3 a.m. on the 29th May Kilmallock People's Hall was burned down."

But the official list omitted to add that the People's Hall referred to was wilfully burned down by the uniformed forces of the British Crown, who poured petrol in through the windows and set fire to the building. The Hall was used by the Sinn Feiners at Kilmallock for concerts and the teaching of the Irish language. The British police in the district have made no secret of the fact that it was they who burned the Hall. The following is from the "Irish Independent" of June 2nd:-

"The Towns people have no doubt as to the incendiaries. Police passing in motor lorries by the ruins of the People's Hall raised their rifles and cheered."

#### PRESSMEN IN DISGUISE — LONDON PAPER'S LYING STATEMENT.

The London "Morning Post" in its issue of May 31st has the following:-

"Matters have now reached such a pass that any newspapers desirous of reporting the truth of affairs in Ireland is compelled to send its representative to that unhappy country in disguise, as though he were going into enemy territory in time of war."

This is one of the meanest of the slanders on Ireland yet published by British Propaganda organs. Within the last twelve months over a hundred English, American & Continental journalists have visited Ireland. They have invariably made it their business to seek out the Members of the Republican Government of Ireland. They have been received by those Members with every courtesy & any information they desired has been willingly placed at their disposal. Many of them have been hospitably received at the houses of prominent supporters of the Republican Movement—not only in Dublin but in whatever part of Ireland they happened to visit. At the moment of writing there are several American, Continental & British correspondents in Ireland. It is to be noted that among these who within the last twelve months have been courteously received at the Republican headquarters were two special correspondents of the London "Morning Post."

THE COURTS OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC.A DIARY OF THE PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC ORDER.Twenty-one  
IRISH COUNTIES WHICH ADMINISTER THEIR OWN LAW.

The following is a list of the activities of the Irish Republican Police and the Sessions of the Republican Land & Criminal Courts in Ireland from April 15th 1920 to date. It will be seen from it that in ~~the~~ Irish counties the preservation of law and order is being successfully carried out, not by British police and British troops, but by the peace officers and judges of the Irish Republic. It will be seen further that the decisions of these Republican Courts are being almost unanimously respected by the public, and in the few instances in which decisions of the Courts have been ignored, the offenders have been taught that respect for Republican Law can be enforced. The increasing number of cases being daily submitted to the Land & Criminal Courts of the Republic is the measure of the Irish people's determination to sustain the Republic in spite of any war measures England may take against it.

- Co. Waterford: April 15th. Republican police patrols suppress riot at Waterford City & dispersed a mob engaged in looting shops.
- Co. Kerry: April 21st. Republican police at Tralee temporarily assume functions of peace officers, the local British police having refused to perform ordinary police duties.
- Co. Cork: April 25th. Republican police arrest four men at Milstreet on a charge of bank robbery of £17,600.  
April 28th. Additional arrest in Milstreet district for bank robbery. Five accused tried by Republican Court. Four admitted their guilt. Part of money recovered. Accused remanded in custody.
- Co. Galway: April 30th. At Terryland, Republican Land Court in session. Many local disputes submitted. Decisions given and accepted by litigants.  
May 1st. Galway City Republican Land Court of Appeal in session. Seven appeals from lower Republican Courts heard. Judgements reserved.
- Co. Clare: May 2nd. At Kilfinane, Republican police arrest two men charged with cattle stealing.
- Co. Cork: May 2nd. Republican Court investigating Milstreet Bank robbery: order arrest of two other men implicated by statements of those already in custody. The arrests have been made.
- Co. Galway: May 4th. At Kilbannon Republican Court sentence two men to imprisonment for breach of Republican Land Court finding.  
May 5th. Republican Court at Terryland sentence Daniel Hackett to imprisonment for breach of Land Court finding.
- Co. Clare: May 7th. Republican Court at Kilfinane sentence two men arrested for cattle stealing. Men admit their guilt pleading drunkenness.
- Co. Kerry: May 8th. At Tralee Republican police at request of local public bodies, permanently assume duties of preserving life and property.  
May 8th. At Castleisland Republican police arrest two men for larceny.
- Co. Galway: May 10th. Republican Court at Cughterard sentence three men for beating and using abusive language to a woman. Two men who raided a private residence were fined. Four men, who in connection with local land dispute levelled the walls of a farm owned by Mrs. Walsh, Carandulla, were sentenced to rebuild the walls. This was done. The men were then released.
- Co. Kerry: May 10th. Republican Court at Ventry sentence two men found guilty of robbery of big sum of money from local post office. The money was recovered. The men were deported from the district after paying heavy fine.  
May 10th. At Dingle, Republican police arrest three men for larceny. Tried by Republican Court they were found guilty and sentenced. The stolen property was recovered.
- Co. Cork: May 13th. Republican police at Hallow arrest two men for a bank robbery at Ballydoon. They were brought before a Republican Court and remanded.

Co. Tipperary: May 15th. Republican police arrest man for larceny. At Republican Court he admitted his guilt, restored the property and was released as first offender.

Co. Galway: May 15th. The two men arrested at Kilbannon have been released after serving ten days' imprisonment in Republican prison.

Co. Cork: May 15th. Further arrest by Republican police re Milstreet Bank robbery.

Counties of Clare, Kerry, Cork, Galway & Mayo:-

Co. Mayo: May 15th. Republican Land Courts in Session. Many cases submitted.

Co. Mayo: May 17th. Republican Land Court at Ballinrobe in session. Cases from all parts of county submitted.

Co. Kildare: May 18th. Republican police employed by people of Athy to investigate burglaries.

Co. Sligo: May 18th. Republican Police employed by people of Ballymote to investigate offences against property.

Co. Roscommon: May 19th. Republican police at Knockvicar arrest two men for theft of £50 from local post offices. Charged before a Republican Court they were remanded in custody.

Co. Meath: May 19th. At Longwood four men were arrested by Republican police for theft of silver and oil paintings from residence of Duc de Stacpoole.

Co. Cork: May 19th. Republican police at Farran arrest two men for larceny. Before a Republican Court men confess guilt and restore property. They were fined and released.

Co. Meath: May 21st. The four men arrested at Longwood were brought before Republican Court, admitted their guilt and were sentenced. Most of the stolen property recovered.

Co. Kerry: May 22nd. Republican police at Ardferret arrest four men charged with theft of bicycles. They were remanded in custody by Republican Court.

May 22nd. Republican police at Ballywell arrest three men for damaging fences on a farm which Republican Land Court had decided must not be interfered with.

Co. Tipperary: May 23rd. Republican police at Ballywilliam track down in seven hours a man who raided a farmers' house and stole a large sum of money. He is an ex-soldier. The money was found in his possession.

Co. Carlow: May 23rd. Three men arrested by Republican police and tried by Republican Court for evicting a woman from her house. They were heavily fined.

Co. Leitrim:- May 24th. Republican Court at Mohill three men found guilty of injuring property of local Protestants were fined and ordered to pay compensation. This done they were given a week to leave the district.

Co. Limerick: May 24th. Republican police at Rockahapel arrest two men for larceny of old age pensions money. Brought before a Republican Court they were remanded in custody.

Co. Cork: May 25th. Two men arrested by Republican police at Headfort were tried by Republican Court for theft. They were found guilty and sentenced.

Co. Kerry: May 25th. Republican police at Kenmare arrest man charged with wounding.

Co. Sligo: May 25th. Republican police arrest two men for extorting money by threats. Brought before a republican Court they were fined and the money recovered.

Co. Kerry: May 25th. Two young men arrested in Corragh Lake district were charged before Republican Court with stealing a sum of money from an old age pensioner. They were fined twice the amount they stole, all of which was handed over to the pensioner. They were then released.

Co. Galway: May 27th. Republican Land Court at Ballinasloe hears many claims.

Co. Kildare: May 27th. Three men arrested by Republican police at Ballintore have been remanded by Republican Court on a charge of larceny of 30 lbs. of bacon.

Co. Dublin: May 27th. Four men arrested by Republican Police at Malinbeg, for theft of £387 in gold.

- Co. Tipperary: May 28th. Two hours after a theft had been reported to Republican police at Thurles, they had recovered the property and arrested the thief.
- Co. Cork: May 28th. Three men were arrested by Republican police at Skibbereen for raiding a post office.
- Co. Kerry: May 28th. Three men were arrested by Republican police at Banemore, for breach of Republican Land Court finding, have been committed to prison.
- Co. Cork: May 29th: The three men arrested at Skibbereen for raiding a post office have been tried and honourably acquitted.
- Co. Leitrim: May 29th. Several cases were for hearing at Republican Court in Kilhibride district.
- Co. Longford: May 29th. Timber stolen from Ballinamuck was recovered through the Republican Courts.
- Co. Kildare: May 29th. Many cases were tried at Republican Courts in several parts of Kildare.
- Co. Wicklow: May 29th. Six men have been arrested by Republican police in Co. Wicklow for cattle stealing.
- Co. Wexford: May 29th. A young man found guilty by a Republican Court at Wexford of larceny of £80 worth of haberdashery, has been sentenced to deportation from the town. Much of the property has been recovered.
- Co. Kilkenny: May 31st. At Callan two ex-soldiers who pleaded guilty of raiding for arms were sentenced by a Republican Court to the payment of heavy fines and were ordered to leave the parish for twelve months. The President of the Court explained the severity of the sentence by stating that these raids for arms were being attributed to Sinn Fein and had to be stopped.
- Co. Galway: May 31st. Four men arrested at Loughrea were sentenced by a Republican Court for theft which they admitted.
- Co. Kildare: May 31st. At Newbridge three men were tried before a Republican Court and found guilty of larceny of oats. They were fined and ordered to make immediate restitution.
- Co. Cork: May 31st. Five men arrested at Aohill, Co. Cork in connection with violent land agitation were convicted by Republican Court of wilful damage to property and were fined and ordered to pay compensation.
- Co. Clare: May 31st. Republican police authorities at Aclare are busy suppressing the illicit manufacture of alcohol.
- Co. Kilkenny: May 31st. Republican Land Courts held a busy session at Castlecomer.
- Co. Dublin: May 31st. Republican police are rigidly enforcing the licensing laws at Blanchardstown.
- Co. Tipperary: June 1st. Near Meaneagh a man was tried by Republican Court on five charges including assault, housebreaking and the robbery of mails. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years' banishment from the province.
- Co. Carlow: June 1st. Republican police at Crossneen arrest three men for theft. Two admitted their guilt to a Republican Court. The third was acquitted.
- Co. Cork: June 1st. Several criminal cases were heard at the Republican Court at Bantry.
- Co. Westmeath: June 2nd. Republican police at Mullingar arrested several persons for riotous behaviour.
- Co. Tipperary: June 2nd. Republican police did duty at Barrowstown races and arrested a bookmaker who was absconding with £67.12. 0.
- King's County: June 2nd. Republican Land Court decides on many claims at Philipstown.

Republican Courts are being established in the other ~~other~~ counties of Ireland where the Republican police are already preserving order.

The "Irish Times" a pro-British organ, bitterly hostile to Sinn Fein, makes in its principal editorial of June 2nd the following significant admission:-

"Confidence in the sanctions of British law and order vanished long ago, and whole countrysides now bring their rights and wrongs to the courts of Sinn Fein."

THE HOUNDING OF EX-SERVICE MEN OUT OF IRELAND.

Lying Statement by Walter Long, British Minister.

In the British House of Commons on June 2nd during a discussion in on the English Home Rule Bill, Mr. Walter Long, Member of the British Cabinet stated:-

"It was notorious - he said it with shame - that the ex-Service men in Ireland, who had given their best services to the nation and had suffered in the war, were dishonoured in Ireland and hounded out of their own country."

(London "Times" Report, June 3rd.)

This statement might well be made with shame. It is a wilful and miserable perversion of the truth, designed to bring dishonour on the name of Ireland in countries which still accept the statements of British ministers. The following are the facts concerning ex-Service men in Ireland.

On the same day upon which Mr. Walter Long made this lying statement a delegation of ex-Service men appeared before the predominantly Unionist Corporation of Belfast City. The pro-Irish members of that body wished that the complaints of these ex-Service men against the lack of housing and employment for them in Belfast be placed before the Corporation, but they were solidly voted down by the pro-British majority which refused to give the ex-Service men's delegation a hearing. This is the only instance of the hounding down of ex-Service men in Ireland. It was done, not by Irishmen, but by Mr. Walter Long's own supporters in Belfast.

The attitude of the rest of Ireland towards ex-Service men can be seen from the following:-

On June 28th 1919: The Irish ex-service Men's Federations refused to take part in the British Peace Celebrations in Ireland as a protest against the British military oppression of the Irish people.

On July 18th 1919: Irish ex-Service men who were addressed by Viscount French, British Viceroy in Ireland, gave him a hostile reception, shouting that there was no British justice in Ireland not even for ex-soldiers.

On November 26th 1919: At Dublin a meeting of ex-Service Men's Federations unanimously passed a resolution protesting against the British military oppression of Ireland.

On December 10th 1919: Ex-Service men at Navan, Co. Meath, proposed and seconded a resolution which was passed declaring that the British Bill giving Ireland to ex-soldiers be ignored by demobilised men as it was "a bribe to divide them from the rest of the Irish people."

On January 21st 1920: A procession of motor drivers (on strike against the British Motor Permit Order) many of whom were ex-Service men, were attacked by British military and police who charged them with the bayonet.

On March 25th 1920: At a meeting in Dublin of the Comrades of the Great War, Capt. Donald Simpson stated that the British Government were treating ex-Service men in Ireland worse than they were treated anywhere else.

On March 22nd 1920. One of the men shot down by British troops in Dublin was an ex-Service man.

On April 14th 1920. Three of the men wounded by Mr. Walter Long's police in Miltown Malbay, Co. Clare, were ex-Service men who were participating in a Republican celebration.

On April 26th. A hunger strike started in Wormwood Scrubs, London, and one of the leaders of it was an ex-Service man arrested by Mr. Walter Long's police for supporting the Irish claim for independence.

In the last twelve months many of those arrested for political offences in Ireland were ex-Service men who are prominent supporters of the Republican Movement.

On May 13th 1920. The "Morning Post" admitted that ex-Service men are included in the personnel of the Courts set up by the Republican Government of Ireland.

On May 19th 1920. An ex-Service man was shot dead without provocation by Mr. Walter Long's police in Limerick City, and three ex-service men were brutally beaten by these police.

On May 21st 1920. A strike was declared by the Transport Workers and the National Union of Railwaymen at Dublin against assisting in the importation of British munition into Ireland. Many of these men are ex-Service men.

April 15th to June 3rd. Of the 112 men arrested in this period for criminal offences by Republican police in the districts over which these police have complete control, only 4 were ex-soldiers, all of whom pleaded guilty to the criminal charge brought against them. If there were any desire on the part of the supporters of the Republican Movement to hound out or dishonour ex-Service men in Ireland, they have in these districts an absolutely free hand to do so. They have not only not done so but they have gladly accepted the assistance of ex-Service men in preserving order and preventing crime.

Ex-Service men in Ireland are men enlisted from the people. They fought for four years against Prussianism. They return to Ireland and find their own people under a Prussianism as bitter as that they helped to defeat, and they naturally join their people in the struggle against oppression. The vast majority of ex-Service men who are stoned by Mr. Walter Long to be dishonoured in Ireland and hounded out of the country are steadfast supporters of the Republican Movement.

The Southern Irish Loyalist Defence Association circulated on May 23rd a letter from an ex-soldier which was quoted as a general statement of the conditions of ex-soldiers in Ireland. In this letter the writer said that the hardships suffered by ex-soldiers were due in the main to the action of the British Department regulating the tenancy of land in Ireland. Concluding his letter this ex-soldier stated:-

"I know for one that there is nothing against the ex-soldier in Ireland and threats are only the actions of cowardly individuals."

#### THE DE FACTO GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.

Sir Horace Plunkett writing to the London "Times" on June 2nd 1920 says:-

persists

"While the British Government in ignoring Irish fact, Sinn Fein effectively is taking over the executive and judicial functions of government. It has become the de facto Government in three-quarters of Ireland and virtually possesses treaty powers. Time is with it - and tide."

SPECIAL.

Volume 2, No. 25.

Please File.

Irish Bulletin, 5th June 1920.

BRITISH MINISTER APPROVES OF MURDER.

Hopes the Police Will do it Again.

Mr. Walter Long, British Minister in charge of the Home Rule Bill, in a speech in the British Parliament on that Bill said on June 3rd:-

"There was not a shadow of foundation for the suggestion that the Irish police were not allowed to shoot. He was glad to say that the police had not only shot, but they had shot with extremely good effect, and he only-hoped they would do it again. (Cheers)."

This statement was made two days after the Coroners Jury at Limerick inquiring into the death of James Saunders found the following verdict:-

"That James Saunders met his death by a Rifle bullet, fired by the Police, and we consider it murder on the part of the Police in firing into the street without any provocation on the part of the citizens."

The evidence at this inquest proved that the police fired without warning on peaceful pedestrians in the streets of Limerick City, that several men and women (one being an old woman aged 70) were wounded and James Saunders shot dead.

Mr. Walter Long was stating a fact when he said that "there is not a shadow of foundation for the suggestion that the Irish police were not allowed to shoot." The proof is that the above is the eight murder verdict returned against the police since the beginning of this year.

NORTH EAST ULSTER TURNING TOWARDS SINN FEIN.

Two of Carson's Counties Declare for Ireland.

Some of the results of the County Council Elections now being held in Ireland have already been declared. Two of these results are of outstanding importance.

In the Home Rule Bill now before the British Parliament one of the clauses stipulates that six Ulster Counties are to be cut off from the rest of Ireland and set up as a separate State. The six counties have been selected on the plea that the populations in each county were predominantly Unionist and were in agreement with the policy of Sir Edward Carson. Tyrone and Fermanagh are two of these six counties.

The election results already to hand show that in Tyrone the County Councillors elected number 15 Sinn Feiners and Nationalists and only 11 Unionists. In the same County the Sinn Feiners and Nationalists secured a majority on the Strabane Rural Council, the Cookstown Rural Council and the Dungannon Rural Council, which had all previously been held by Unionists.

In the County of Fermanagh the elections have resulted in a Sinn Fein-Nationalist win of eleven of the seats on the County Council as against nine won by Unionists.

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, JUNE 5th, 1920.

Summary

Date:-	May 31st	June 1st.	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Total.
Raids:-	30	29	-	56	21	2	138.
Arrests:-	16	19	12	5	11	12	75.
Sentences:-	-	9	2	1	-	-	12.
Armed Assaults:-	4	1	-	-	-	-	5.
Daily Totals:-	50	58	14	62	32	14	230.

The sentences passed for political offences during the above six days totalled one year.

MONDAY, MAY 31st, 1920.

Raids:- Police and military raided upwards of Thirty Houses in the Ballyglass district of Co. Mayo.

Arrests:- Sixteen persons were arrested on the streets of Dublin on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 12 mid-night and 5 a.m., with the permission of the British Military Authorities.

Armed Assaults:- Attempted Murder. As Mr. Martin Kelly, Blackbuoy Pike, Limerick City, was standing in the Street talking to some friends he was shot at and seriously wounded by a police patrol who were driving past in military motor lorries. No provocation was given the assault.

In Limerick City armed police patrol the streets nightly and citizens who are out after dark complain of maltreatment at their hands. In many cases occupiers of houses were ordered by police to put out their lights, and when they failed to comply they were threatened. Countrymen who were returning home from fairs and markets and who had banded themselves together for safety were attacked and scattered by armed police patrols.

Following an attack on the fortified police barracks at Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, large bodies of police and military were drafted into the town. The streets were paraded during the following day and night by squads of armed troops accompanied by armed police and by tanks and armoured cars. The armed forces fired volleys along the public streets and into the residences of the townspeople. Forty-eight hours after the attack had concluded and when the troops and police were in complete control of the streets, the People's Hall, a large building in which National Concerts were given and Irish Language classes held, was wilfully set fire to by uniformed forces of the Crown, who collected supplies of petrol and burned the Hall to the grounds. They also poured petrol in through the windows of houses occupied by prominent Sinn Feiners. When the houses took fire some of the occupants had to jump from upper windows to save themselves. Consequent upon this reign of terror the people are flying from the town. The exodus was described by an ex-Army Officer as resembling that which was seen in Belgium after the German occupation.

At Queenstown, Co. Cork, soldiers of the Essex Regiment attacked a crowd which had assembled to receive and accompany to their homes two Republicans who had recently been released on hunger-strike from Wormwood Scrubbs Prison, London.

TUESDAY, JUNE 1st, 1920.

Raids:-

In the dead of the night armed police raided the houses of prominent Republicans in Mohill, Co. Leitrim. In all some twenty houses were forcibly entered and searched. Police and military raided nine houses at Mitchelstown, Co. Cork.

Arrests:-

Thirteen 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.

Three men whose names did not appear in the Press, were arrested at Cregganbarney, Co. Galway, on a charge of unlawful assembly in connection with land agitation.

Mr. Michael Clifford and his sons, John and Richard, resident at Curan, Mitchelstown, Co. Cork, were arrested by police and military on a charge of having a gun in their possession.

Sentences:-

At Ballinasloe, Co. Galway, nine men whose names did not appear in the Press were sentenced to fourteen days imprisonment each on a charge of unlawful assembly in connection with land agitation.

Armed  
Assault:-

At Cononagh, Roscarbery, Co. Cork, armed military and police rushed a field where an Irish festival was being held and drove out the people at the point of the bayonet. A machine gun was trained on the entrance while the military tore down the decorations and wrecked the platform.

Militarism:-

The "Tratitsa" arrived at Queenstown, Co. Cork, and disembarked the Cameron Highlanders about 1,000 strong.

Three motor lorries laden with soldiers arrived at Dungarvan, Co. Waterford, taking up quarters at the Royal Irish Constabulary Barracks. A detachment with fixed bayonets was posted around the Courthouse and remained there during the night.

A force of Lancers arrived in Waterford City yesterday. Barbed wire entanglements are still arriving in Dublin from England.

A convoy of 60 military cars for service in the 22 towns of the Western military district have arrived at Brigade Headquarters, Athlone, Co. Westmeath.

Military aeroplanes were busy in the neighbourhood of Youghal, Co. Cork, between 11 p.m. and midnight on Sunday.

A number of warships are now being fitted out at Sheerness for despatch to Irish ports.

Large reinforcements of troops with accompanying stores and equipment are to arrive in Ireland this week for distribution in the South and West.

The people of Moycullen, Co. Galway, are suffering many hardships at the hands of the military stationed in that neighbourhood. (Irish Daily Press, June 1st, '20)

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2nd, 1920.

Eight men whose names did not appear in the Press were arrested at Taughboy, Co. Roscommon, on a charge of unlawful assembly in connection with land agitation.

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

Sentences:-

Two men, Messrs. Murray and Brennan of Killyerney, Co. Roscommon, were sentenced to three months imprisonment each on a charge of unlawful assembly in connection with land agitation.

Murder:-

At the inquiry into the circumstances of the death of James Saunders, who was shot dead by police in the streets of Limerick City, on May 19th, the Jury brought forward the

following verdict:-

"That James Saunders met his death by a rifle bullet, fired by the police, and we consider it murder on the part of the police in firing into the street without any provocation on the part of the citizens. We condemn the action of the authorities in refusing to give evidence that would throw proper light on the inquiry."

On the plea that they had instructions not to answer any questions, all the police witnesses at the inquiry refused to answer any questions put to them by the Counsel for the next-of-kin, although the Coroner declared that the questions were most relevant. The police refused to state who was in charge of the patrol which killed Mr. Saunders, and they refused to produce their barrack diaries. They also refused to state how many police were out of barracks when the firing occurred.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3rd, 1920.

Raids:-

Military and police visited several houses in Garryowen, Co. Limerick, raiding in all about thirty residences. At Clogherlynch, Co. Mayo, police and military carried out twenty-six raids on residences.

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.

Sentences:-

Mr. M. Mulvihill, Athlone, Co. Westmeath, who is aged 70 years, and was formerly a well-known sportsman, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment on a charge of having in his possession a sporting gun.

Militarism:-

"The battleships Valiant and Warspite arrived at Plymouth yesterday. 1,200 Marines of the Plymouth Division, and 1,000 men of the 1st Batt. Devon Regt., at Devonport will embark for Queenstown on Friday" - Irish Daily Press.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4th, 1920.

Raids:-

At Blarney, Co. Cork, police and military raided upwards of twenty private residences. Members of the Dublin police force raided a house in Parnell Street, Dublin. It was found to be unoccupied.

Arrests:-

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

Militarism:- Large forces of police and military took possession of Loughrea, Co. Galway.

A Press Association message says:- A Government troopship has arrived in Bantry Bay and disembarked 100 soldiers in full war kit. Other landings are being effected along the coast.

Two hundred men of the Royal Marine Artillery, from Portsmouth and 200 Royal Marine Light Infantry from Gosport, have been despatched to Ireland.

A "Star" Belfast wire states that large quantities of ammunition have during the past week been passing southwards through Belfast, having been landed at northern ports.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5th, 1920.

Raids:-

Police and military raided the residences of Miss O'Sullivan and Mr. Timmons, Moneystown, Co. Wicklow.

Arrests:-

Twelve men whose names did not appear in the Press were arrested at Tulsk, Co. Roscommon, on a charge of unlawful assembly in connection with land agitation.

Militarism:-

The "Daily News" Plymouth correspondent says the 1st Batt. Devonshire Regt. has left for Ireland "and other units having been sent previously, the garrison is being depleted in a manner reminiscent of August 1914".

"The Devons, about 1,200 strong, sailed on the Czaritza for Queenstown, and are to be distributed through Wexford, Waterford, Cork, and other southern counties.

Both marines and infantry are in full war equipment.

A platoon of the Essex Regt., arrived in Skibbereen on Thursday night. A large number of soldiers are now quartered in Dunmanway Workhouse.

A force of artillery in full war kit have arrived in Tullamore and camped on the lawn in front of the jail and courthouse.

A new type of armoured car was seen in Dublin yesterday evening.

A convoy of ammunition has arrived in Athlone from the Curragh" - Irish Daily Press.

OFFICIAL BRITISH STATEMENTS -- AND THE TRUTH.BRITISH NEWS AGENCIES USED AS TOOLS OF BRITISH MILITARISM.

The following is a detailed account of some of the more typical falsehoods officially issued to the Press by the English military Government in Ireland or by its agents, in a period of little over four months. These misstatements are, in their number and their flagrant untruthfulness, a warning to all journalists who circulate official British statements as if these statements were the only accurate account of the incident reported.

Most of these false reports are issued through British News Agencies which, while supposedly private companies for the impartial dissemination of news, are actually the chief channels of British Imperial propaganda. The zeal shown by these news agencies in circulating these false official reports is only equalled by the zeal shown by them in suppressing the true version afterwards exposed in public inquiries.

The frequency with which the British Government has wilfully misrepresented the facts compels the conclusion that the official statements are made, not in the interests of truth but with the intention of explaining away British murders and outrages in Ireland, and also in the hope that the use of these lying official reports by Press correspondents of foreign papers will give them a prestige which will ensure their acceptance by the public opinion of the world.

Official Version.

20-1-20. Report issued that police were fired on at Cooraclare, Co. Clare, and in returning the fire wounded Michael Darcy who fell into the Cooraclare river and was drowned.

True Version.

Subsequent public inquiry showed that Michael Darcy was pursued across the country side by police who were unable to prove that they had been fired upon. He fell into the Cooraclare river and when efforts were made by five men to rescue him the police lined the river's banks and fired upon the rescuers and drove them back. They fired also at Darcy as he was drowning.

Official Version.

4-2-20. Report issued that a military and police patrol was fired upon at Limerick City and in returning the fire killed Miss Lena Johnson and Mr. R. O'Dwyer.

True Version.

Subsequent public inquiry showed that the police and military were not fired upon. The patrol appeared without warning, and without provocation fired indiscriminately along the crowded public streets. Miss Lena Johnson and Mr. R. O'Dwyer were shot dead and many others wounded. Coroners' juries brought in verdicts of murder against the police and military.

Official Version.

14-2-20. Report issued that a police patrol was fired upon at Ratharum, Co. Wicklow, and in returning the fire killed James O'Brien.

True Version.

Subsequent public inquiry showed that there was no evidence that the police had been fired upon or attacked in any way; that they had, without warning, opened fire in a public street and James O'Brien had been shot dead.

Official Version.

23-2-20. Report issued that a military and police raiding party had searched the Headquarters of the Sinn Fein Organisation, of the Sinn Fein Bank and of Dail Eireann.

True Version.

The report concealed the fact that during the search the military and police systematically wrecked the interiors of these three buildings, smashing even pen handles and electric light bulbs. Valuable pictures were destroyed, carved doors demolished and over £1,000 stolen by the armed forces.

23-5

Official Version.

Report issued from the English Military Headquarters in Ireland stating that a body of unarmed troops who were returning to barracks were fired upon by civilians. A rescue squad was rushed to the scene and having warned the civilians - without effect - to discontinue firing they opened fire themselves killing two civilians and wounding others.

True Version.

Subsequent public inquiry proved that the troops who were returning to barracks after some military celebrations, assaulted civilians on the public street, beating them with their belts and sticks. They smashed shop windows and attacked passing vehicles. They continually shouted "to H- with Sinn Fein." The civilians, in spite of this continual provocation, did not attack the troops but jeered at them. When the troops were within forty yards of their barracks, a military patrol appeared on the bridge and, without warning, opened fire on the civilians, killing Miss. Ellen Hendrick, aged 18 years, and Michael Cullen, and wounding many others. There was no proof whatever that the troops had been fired upon by civilians.

Official Version.

28-5-20. Report issued that James McCarthy was murdered at his house in Thurles by armed and masked men.

True Version.

Subsequent public inquiry proved that the armed and masked men were policemen. The Coroners jury returned a verdict attributing the murder to the police.

Official Version.

29-5-20. Report issued that Thomas O'Dwyer was murdered after nightfall in his house, The Ragg, Co. Tipperary, by men who broke into his house.

True Version.

Subsequent public inquiry proved that the men who broke into his house were policemen. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against the police.

Official Version.

7-4-20. Viscount French, British Viceroy, states that the Lord Mayor of Cork, shot dead in his house on March 20th, was murdered by Sinn Feiners.

True Version.

The public inquiry, which sat for three weeks and called before it hundreds of witnesses including policemen and their officers, showed that the Lord Mayor of Cork had been murdered by members of the Royal Irish Constabulary acting under the instructions of their higher officers. The coroners jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder against the police.

Official Version.

15-4-20. Report issued that 150 armed men attacked a police and military patrol at Miltown Malbay, Co. Clare, and in returning the fire the patrol killed three men.

True Version.

Subsequent public inquiry proved that no attack whatever was made upon the police and military patrol, that not 150 but 30 civilians were fired upon by the patrol, that these 30 civilians were standing round a lighted tarbarrel singing national songs when the patrol came suddenly upon the scene and opened fire. P. Hennessy, John O'Loughlin and Thos. Leary were shot dead and seven others were seriously wounded. The Coroners jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against the police and military.

Official Version.

17-4-20. Report issued that a police patrol at Dundalk, Co. Louth, was attacked and in returning the fire the patrol killed Thos. Mulholland.

True Version.

Subsequent public inquiry showed that the police patrol, led by Sgt. Bustard, Royal Irish Constabulary, wantonly and without provocation, opened fire in the public street and shot dead Thomas Mulholland, a prominent Dundalk Sinn Feiner. The Coroners Jury returned a verdict of unjustifiable homicide against Sergt. Bustard.

Official Version.

~~23-4-20~~ Report issued that a military patrol was fired upon by armed civilians at Arklow, Co. Wicklow, and in returning the fire the patrol killed Philip Dowling.

True Version.

Subsequent public inquiry showed that the military broke barracks taking their arms with them and invaded the town of Arklow. They suddenly, and without warning, opened fire in the public street, and Philip Dowling, who was standing at a street corner, was shot dead. No attack whatever was made upon the troops. The civilians were

unaware of their presence until these troops opened fire. The Coroners Jury returned a verdict of unjustifiable homicide against the military.

29-4-20. Official Version.  
Report issued that military patrol in the streets of Limerick were fired upon by civilians and in returning the fire wounded several people.

True Version.  
Subsequent inquiry showed that 200 troops broke barracks and attacked, without provocation, pedestrians in the public streets, firing upon them and assaulting them with rifle butts and weighted belts. Many business premises were wantonly wrecked by the troops.

3-5-20. Official Version.  
Report issued that military patrol at Limerick was fired upon by civilians armed with revolvers and returned the fire.

True Version.  
Subsequent inquiry showed that the patrol was not fired upon but, without provocation, opened fire in the public street.

14-5-20. Official Version.  
Report issued in official list of outrages "attributed to Sinn Fein" that an attempt was made by a body of men to burn down the house occupied by Mrs. Ellen MacCarthy, sister of James MacCarthy murdered by police on March 27th.

True Version.  
Subsequent inquiry showed that the men who attempted to burn down Mrs. Ellen MacCarthy's house were policemen.

20-5-20. Official Version.  
Report issued that a police patrol was fired upon in Limerick City and in returning the fire James Saunders was killed and other civilians wounded.

True Version.  
Subsequent public inquiry showed that the police patrol was not fired upon but, suddenly issuing from barracks, opened fire without warning or cause on peaceful pedestrians in the public streets. James Saunders was shot dead. Several other civilians were wounded and many were beaten with rifle butts by the police who held the streets for many hours. The coroners jury returned a verdict of wilful murder.

21-5-20. Official Version.  
Report issued in official list of outrages "attributed to Sinn Fein" that several houses in Limerick City were wilfully set fire to after night fall.

True Version.  
Subsequent inquiry showed that those who were engaged in this incendiarism were police and military. The houses set on fire were those of prominent Sinn Feiners. The police fired upon the Fire Brigade who endeavoured to save the burning houses.

31-5-20. Official Version.  
Report issued that police patrols were fired upon by civilians at Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, and returned the fire. Report also issued in official list of outrages "attributed to Sinn Fein" that the Peoples' Hall was set on fire and burnt to the ground.

True Version.  
Subsequent inquiry showed that no attack was made on the police patrols who opened fire in the public streets without provocation or warning. It was also, subsequently established that the Peoples' Hall and the residences of prominent Sinn Feiners were set fire to after night fall by the uniformed forces of the Crown.

#### ALL CARRYING "A BOX OF REVOLVERS" ?

Mr. Lloyd George in a statement on the refusal by Railwaymen to handle munitions for British troops in Ireland, said on Saturday June the 5th:-

"We send a box of revolvers across to the police... and a trade union comes in and says 'if you do this we will stop the whole traffic of Ireland if necessary.'"

"A box of revolvers" is a typically accurate British description of the importation into Ireland of war munitions. 89 per cent of the total shipping which arrived at Kingstown Harbour Dublin during the last year consisted of war vessels carrying troops, tanks, aeroplanes, armoured cars, howitzers, shells, rifles, ammunition and other paraphernalia of war.

THE WAR AGAINST THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

The O'Curry Irish College, Carrigaholt, County Clare, was forcibly occupied by English troops on Saturday, June 5th. This College exists solely for the teaching of the Irish language and literature. Its chief work is done during the Summer Session, now about to commence. Its occupation by British troops means that it has been suppressed as an educational establishment. Mr. Lloyd George's countrymen, the Welsh Language Revivalists decided last week to adopt the methods employed in this College.

The action of the British military means that some hundreds of students will be unable to continue their studies during this year.

ARRESTED FOR SUPPRESSING CRIME.

Republicans Accused of Outrages are Imprisoned for Preventing Them.

At Gortaloura, Miltown, Co. Galway, British police have arrested Henry and Thomas Russey, Michael Higgins and Michael Connolly on a charge of "unlawful arrest."

These four men are members of the Republican Police Force which is preserving order in County Galway. On June 1st they arrested one Martin Connolly on a criminal charge. While awaiting trial by a Republican Court Martin Connolly escaped and subsequently led the British police to the place where the four men named had imprisoned him. The men were arrested and have been remanded in custody. The British Government's official list of outrages attributes the acts of common criminals to the supporters of the Republican movement. When the Police of the Republican movement endeavour to prevent such criminal acts, they are themselves arrested and imprisoned by the agents of the Government which attributes outrages to them.

SINN FEIN WINS AGAIN.RURAL AREAS IN IRELAND DECLARE FOR A REPUBLIC.

The local elections now in progress in the rural areas in Ireland are resulting in a demonstration of the strength of the Sinn Fein Movement more remarkable even than that made in the General Election of December 1918. Some of the results have already been declared and they show that in all the four provinces of Ireland the Republican movement has become synonymous with the whole people. The following are typical instances:-

DUBLIN.

- Co. Monaghan: Sinn Fein has won all the County Council seats in the Carrickmacross district; all seats in the Castleblayney district; four of the six seats in the town of Monaghan and three of the five seats in the Clones district. Of the twenty seats on the Council, Sinn Fein has won sixteen.
- Co. Donegal: Sinn Fein has won all seats except two on the Donegal Co. Council.
- Co. Down: Sinn Fein has won three Co. Council seats in Newry district as against two Unionists. On the Killeel Rural District Council, Sinn Fein secured seven seats and the Unionists three.
- Co. Tyrone: Sinn Fein-Nationalist combination won 15 County Council seats as against eleven won by Unionists. Four of the six Rural Councils have been returned with Sinn Fein majorities.
- Co. Fermanagh: Of the 20 County Council seats Sinn Fein won eleven.
- Co. Cavan: Sinn Fein won twenty of the twenty-one County Council seats.

CONNAUGHT.

- Co. Sligo: All the County Council seats except two won by Sinn Fein.
- Co. Leitrim: All the County Council seats and all the Rural Council seats won by Sinn Fein.

Co. Galway: All the County Council seats except one won by Sinn Fein. All the fourteen Rural Council seats in Caghaward and the seventeen in Gort won by Sinn Fein.

Co. Mayo: All the County Council and Rural Council seats won by Sinn Fein. Ballina Rural Council exclusively Sinn Fein.

Co. Roscommon: Sinn Fein has carried every seat on County Council and Rural Councils.

#### MUNSTER.

Co. Tipperary: Nineteen of the twenty County Council seats won by Sinn Fein. The remaining seat won by Sinn Fein-Labour. Thurles Rural Council exclusively Sinn Fein.

Co. Waterford: Of the eighteen County Council seats Sinn Fein has won fifteen.

Co. Cork: Rural Councils and Poor Law Guardians won exclusively by Sinn Fein.

Co. Kerry: Killarney Rural Councils and Guardians: all seats won by Sinn Fein.

#### LEINSTER.

Queen's Co.: Of the twenty-two seats in the County Council Sinn Fein has won twenty-one and Sinn Fein-Labour the remaining seat.

Co. Wicklow: Sinn Fein has won sixteen of the seventeen seats on the Rural Council, Sinn Fein-Labour winning the remaining seat. Rathdrum Rural Council completely Sinn Fein.

Co. Wexford: Of the twenty-seven County Council seats Sinn Fein and Sinn Fein-Labour has won twenty-four.

Co. Meath: Of the thirteen seats the results of which have been declared, Sinn Fein has won twelve.

The London "Daily Herald" of June 7th says editorially:-

"All Ireland outside North-East Ulster is solidly Sinn Fein. It was thought that Proportional Representation might check Sinn Fein; so Proportional Representation which is denied to England, was applied to Irish local elections. But the urban elections of January and the rural elections of this month all tell the same story. Sinn Fein has an overwhelming and an undiminishing majority."

#### HOW BRITAIN PROTECTS IRELAND.

George Russell on the Blessings of British Rule.

Mr. George Russell ("G") in an article on the latest English Home Rule Bill in the "Freeman" of New York refers to the "Imperial Contribution" of £18,000,000 a year which the Irish people will have to pay if the Bill can be made operative.

"What" asks Mr. Russell, "is the justification for this tribute? Great Britain protects Ireland with its army and its navy. The protection which its army gives Ireland at present is to proclaim martial law over the country, to arrest its political leaders and the most prominent of their followers, to prevent Irish fairs being held, to prohibit the sale of Irish industries, to suppress a commission appointed by Irish Members of Parliament to inquire into the resources and industries of Ireland, to hold with rifle and bayonet the places where it was found evidence was to be taken by this commission. This may seem unbelievable but it is actually happening, and if doubt is expressed every statement made can be verified from reports in British newspapers without Irish newspapers, which might be prejudiced to exaggeration, being quoted. 'Oh,' says the Imperialist, 'but we protect Ireland from its foreign enemies for this eighteen million pounds.' We do not know who are our foreign enemies. We never were oppressed by any people except our neighbours."

IRISH COUNCILS FOR IRISH FREEDOM.

The final returns for the County Council Elections show that of the THIRTY-THREE County Councils in Ireland TWENTY-NINE HAVE been won by the Sinn Fein-Republican nominees.

"NOWHERE HAS A HAND BEEN RAISED AGAINST US."  
Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.

At the Annual General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland at Belfast on June 7th 1920, Right Rev. H.P. Glenn was unanimously elected Moderator. In his address the new Moderator referred to the troubled state of Ireland and having denounced "lawlessness" he added this significant tribute to the Republican movement, showing it to be absolutely non-sectarian and in no wise prompted by any of the religious differences which are spoken of in the British Parliament as the root causes of Irish unrest:-

"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, as such, in the South and West."

"DO IT AGAIN."

A British Minister's Invitation — and its Consequences.

Mr. Walter Long, British Cabinet Minister, stated in the British Parliament on June 3rd 1920:

"There is not a shadow of foundation for the suggestion that the Irish police are not allowed to shoot. I am glad to say that the police have not only shot, but have shot with extremely good effect, and I hope they will do it again."

This invitation to the British police in Ireland to continue the ruthlessness which for four years has marked their armed domination over the Irish people, has been speedily responded to.

The following is a list of the outrages committed by these police since the above statement was made by Mr. Long. From the list it will be seen that in the three days immediately following Mr. Long's appeal to them to "do it again" British police in Ireland have been guilty twice of attempted murder; three times of firing without provocation upon civilians and into residences of peaceful citizens; have committed one cowardly assault; have charged unoffending persons with the bayonet; and have used threats of murder against the relatives who came to inquire after the welfare of a young man these police had arrested without charge:-

Firing on Unarmed Civilians.

At Oldcastle, Co. Meath on June 4th four policemen darted out of a house in Chapel Street and charged through the town firing shots from their revolvers at pedestrians. Only by the intervention of the local clergy was cold blooded slaughter of civilians prevented. No provocation of any kind was given these police. It is reported that they were under the influence of drink.

Attempted Murder.

A young man named Bernard Dume of Carnarose, Co. Meath was on June 5th cycling on the Kells - Carnarose road in that county when a motor car being driven slowly approached him from behind. A policeman in uniform was driving the car and sitting behind was another policeman. When the car

drew level with Mr. Dunne it swerved from its course and crowded him into the ditch. As he dismounted from his bicycle the policeman in the rear of the car drew a revolver and fired at him. At the first shot Mr. Dunne was wounded, the bullet passing through his left arm below the elbow. He fell, and as he was lying prostrate in the ditch the policeman fired two other shots at him wounding him in the chest. The motor car then passed on, Mr. Dunne being subsequently found by passers by unconscious and bleeding profusely. He states that no provocation for the assault was given by him or by anybody else. He did not know that the car contained police until they opened fire.

#### Firing into Occupied Houses.

Shortly after midnight on Sunday morning June 6th, the Cameron Highlanders and the police stationed at Middleton, Co. Cork, took reprisals for the clever ruse by which a fully armed patrol of eleven Camerons and one policeman had been disarmed by a body of men. At the hour stated the Highlanders opened fire from their barracks and discharged volley after volley along the Main street of the town and into the houses of the townspeople. The police from their barracks joined in the firing which was sustained for half an hour. Many of the townspeople had miraculous escapes.

#### Assault and Bayonet Charge.

At 8 p.m. on Sunday June 6th a policeman questioned a young man standing outside Messrs. McBirneys Drapery Establishment in Limerick City. His replies being unsatisfactory the policeman struck him across the face with his open hand, the sound of the blow being heard twenty yards away. People who protested against this cowardly assault were charged by a body of police armed with rifles and bayonets, and the street was cleared.

#### Attempted Murder.

At Groom, Co. Limerick on June 6th a policeman receiving a sharp answer from Daniel Sheehan, whom he stopped on the public road and questioned, drew his revolver and shot Sheehan. Later that evening the police opened fire in the public street and discharged volleys into the houses of the residents.

#### Assaults and Threats.

Fully armed police drew cordons around Limerick City on June 6th when hundreds of people who had attended a football match outside the City were about to return. Persons entering the City were held up at the point of the bayonet and were overpowered and searched, even private correspondence being taken from their pockets and read. One man named Michael Guthrie was arrested without any charge being brought against him. Later in the evening when Mr. Guthrie's relatives and friends called at the Police Station to inquire for him several policemen came to the door of the Station and levelling their rifles at them ordered them to "clear quick or —"

#### Firing upon Unarmed Civilians.

At Limerick City on June 6th a squad of military and police fired upon civilians from a motor lorry while the lorry was being driven through William Street. A prominent bank official had a narrow escape, a bullet passing close to his head.

#### REPUBLICAN COURTS AND POLICE WHICH PROTECT POOR AND RICH.

The "Manchester Guardian" of June 7th describing the working of the Irish Republican Courts and the preservation of order by Republican police says:-  
"Offences against property - especially where, as in the case of old-age pensioners, the victims happen to be poor, though protection is not lacking for the rich - are visited with a heavy hand, and no less is the weight of the fist that comes down upon crimes inspired by mere sectarian bigotry. Indeed, the ordinary law seems to be the code that is being enforced with more than the effectiveness of the professional police, and in cases where the police had wholly failed the moral of the district seems to be that, however queer the functioning of the popular conscience where conflict with British political authority deflects the working, the conscience is sound in all that respects the non-political common law."



"I. AN AN IRISH PROTESTANT --"

Mr. George Russell and the Religious Question in Ireland.

Mr. George Russell (New) in his article on the present Home Rule Bill contributed to the New York "Freeman" and republished in the Dublin "Freeman's Journal" of June 9th 1920, says:-

"As for the moral consequences of this Government of Ireland Bill, if it is put into operation it will artificially divide Protestant and Catholic. Nothing could be more loushose to the men of liberal mind than this reactionary attempt to make religion the basis of politics. I, as an Irish Protestant and an Ulsterman by birth, have lived in 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 leader of the Southern Unionists made an eloquent appeal to the Ulster Unionists to throw their lot in with the rest of Ireland; he said, 'We who have lived among Nationalists trust them; we ask you to trust them.'"

INTERESTING STATEMENT BY A PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHMAN.

How the Anti-National Feeling Among Protestants is Perpetrated.

Taken in conjunction with the above, the statement made by Rev. J.B. Armour, Ballymore, Co. Antrim, at the Irish Presbyterian General Assembly at Belfast on June 8th deserve attention. These statements show that, whereas, according to the admission of the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church, the supporters of the Republican movement in Ireland show the utmost tolerance to their Presbyterian fellow-countrymen, the Ministers of that Church itself rigorously boycott one of their brother ministers who had expressed opinions in favour of self-government for Ireland. Rev. Mr. Armour's statement which is published in the Daily Press of June 9th is as follows:-

"Years ago he (Mr. Armour) stood on that platform amidst tremendous confusion, and was nearly pounded out of the Assembly because he moved an amendment in favour of a very moderate Home Rule Bill. He might tell those who thought there was no such thing as boycotting except in the South and West that for four years no minister of the Assembly ever called on him in his manse, and for ten years he never was allowed to preach outside his own church, while at no time had he ever been allowed to preach on a matter of Presbyterianism in Belfast."

This disclosure contains the key to the understanding of the whole Distar difficulty. Anti-National feeling is not natural to the congregations of the Protestant churches in Ireland, but is foisted and perpetuated by the ministers of these churches who are pelted from a British Government grant, and when one of these ministers shows sympathy with the national aspirations of the Irish people he is rigorously taught that such action will never be tolerated by the dignitaries of his Church.

IRISH TOWNS OCCUPIED BY BRITISH SOLDIERS

WHILE THE IRISH PEOPLE DEMAND FOR INDEPENDENCE.

In addition to the regular military establishments which exist in every county in Ireland (in some cases there are as many as twenty-five permanent barracks in one county) the following towns and villages have been occupied by the troops of the British Government during the last three weeks. The dates mentioned are those upon which the occupation of these towns and villages were mentioned in the Press:-

- May 17th. Dalkey, Co. Dublin.  
 Strakestown, Co. Roscommon.  
 " 18th. Skibbereen, Co. Cork.  
 Wicklow, Co. Wicklow.  
 " 19th. Castletownroche, Co. Cork.  
 Tralee, Co. Kerry.  
 Raheny, Co. Dublin.  
 " 20th. Powerscourt, Co. Wicklow.  
 Loughlinstown, Co. Dublin.  
 Clonakilty, Co. Cork.  
 " 21st. Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.  
 Shankhill, Co. Dublin.  
 Avondale, Co. Wicklow.  
 Bantry, Co. Cork.  
 Middleton, Co. Cork.  
 Bandon, Co. Cork.  
 Dumenway, Co. Cork.  
 Timoleague, Co. Cork.  
 " 22nd. Ballymote, Co. Sligo.  
 " 31st. Whitepoint, Co. Limerick.  
 June 1st. Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.  
 Waterford, Co. Waterford.  
Twenty-two towns of Western Military District.  
 " 5th. Tullamore, King's Co.  
 Carrigaholt, Co. Clare.  
 Abbeyfeale, Co. Limerick.  
 " 7th. Carlow, Co. Carlow.  
 Garrick-on-Shannon, Co. Limerick.  
 Killarney, Co. Kerry.  
 New Ross, Co. Wicklow.  
 Ballincollig, Co. Cork.  
 Belton, Co. Cork.  
 " 8th. Miltown-Malbay, Co. Clare.  
 Kilrush, Co. Clare.  
 Kilkeel, Co. Clare.  
 Cahir, Co. Tipperary.  
 " 9th. Cahirciveen, Co. Kerry,  
 Macroom, Co. Cork.  
 Tarbert, Co. Cork.  
 Taghmon, Co. Wexford.  
 Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford.  
 Newtownbarry, Co. Wexford.  
 Rosslare, Co. Wexford.

During the period in which these occupations took place, efforts were being made by the rural population in Ireland to elect representatives to the County Councils and Rural District Councils all over the country. In spite of this military terrorism the Republican Movement captured the majority of the council seats in twenty-nine of the thirty-two counties.

#### THE MORAL SANCTIONS OF SINN FEIN.

##### Republicans Scrupulous Regard for Established Rights.

A contributor to the London "Daily News" of June 7th says:-

"Undoubtedly Republicans do appeal to physical force and large numbers of them are wedded to the theory of guerilla warfare in the shape of attacks on barracks, raids for arms, etc. Every one in Ireland, however, is well aware that, formidable as these things are, they are not half as formidable as the moral sanctions which now constitute the real strength of Sinn Fein..... To clear-eyed supporters of British rule in Ireland the gravest feature of the situation during the last few months has been the skill with which Sinn Fein, while intensifying revolutionary methods, has managed to supplement these by establishing control along lines which, if nominally outside the law as it stands, aim in practice at restoring legality. Unionists shriek loudly at Bolshevism and anarchy, but an investigation of the activities of the Republican tribunals reveals a regard for established rights scrupulous enough to satisfy a member of the Liberty and Property Defence League."

THE PASSING OF ENGLISH RULE.NINE-TENTHS OF IRISH ELECTORATE DECLARE FOR FREEDOM.

The following are the first detailed returns of the County Council Elections in Ireland. With the exception of County Antrim the returns are complete, and although in the final declarations which are not yet available, it may be found that Republican Labour has secured a few seats now attributed to other parties; the results are approximately accurate.

In examining these lists those points should be remembered:-

- (1) In the three provinces of Munster, Leinster and Connaught Sinn Fein and Republican-Labour agreed not to oppose one another as the national policy of each party is complete independence but to divide the seats in respective areas according to the wishes of the electorate. For that reason the seats won by Sinn Fein and Republican Labour in these three provinces represent the full Republican gains.
- (2) In the province of Ulster the Nationalist party agreed with Sinn Fein not to contest the same seats in order that a straight vote should be taken in that province on the question of Irish Self-Determination versus the Union with England. For that reason the Republican vote in the North is merged in the Nationalist vote and the whole represents the demand of the electorate of Ulster for complete self-determination for Ireland.

The total number of County Council seats for all Ireland is given as 699.

Of these Sinn Fein as a distinct party secured .....	525	seats	or	75.1 per cent.
Sinn Fein and Republican Labour secured .....	566	"	or	80.9 per cent.
Sinn Fein, Republican-Labour and Ulster Nationalism secured.....	590	"	or	84.4 per cent.
The Unionist Party which alone in Ireland stands for the present connection with the British Empire secured only .....	86	"	or	12.3 per cent.

The following are the results tabulated:-

(S.F. stands for Sinn Fein. R.L. : Republican Labour. N. : Nationalists.  
I. : Independent. U. : Unionists. L. : Labour.)

MUNSTER.

	Total Seats.	S.F.	R.L.	N.	I.	U.	Others.	Republican Percentage of Whole.
Tipperary Rt.	20	19	1	-	-	-	-	100
" St.	23	23	-	-	-	-	-	100
Cork	32	32	-	-	-	-	-	100
Waterford	20	17	3	-	-	-	-	100
Limerick	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	100
Kerry	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	100
Clare	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	100
<b>TOTALS -</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100</b>

U L S T E R.

	Total Seats.	S.F.	LAB.	N.	I.	U.	OTHERS.	REPUBLICAN-NATIONALIST PERCENTAGE OF WHOLE.
Donegal	20	18	-	-	-	2	-	90
Derry	19	4	-	4	-	11	-	42.1
Armagh	23	5	-	3	1	14	-	34.7
Down	20	4	2	1	-	13	-	25.
Tyrone	26	8	-	7	-	11	-	57.6
Fermanagh	20	6	-	5	-	9	-	55.
Monaghan	20	16	-	-	-	4	-	80.
Cavan	20	19	-	1	-	-	-	100.
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>60.1</b>
Antrim	21	(Result not yet known.)						

(Of the 21 seats in Antrim the press reports that three seats have been won by Sinn Fein-Nationalists. If the remaining 18 seats be put to the credit of the <sup>Nationalists</sup> ~~Nationalists~~ the Sinn Fein-Nationalist percentage of the total seats in Ulster would be 55.02.)

L E I N S T E R.

	Total Seats	S.F.	R.L.	N.	I.	U.	OTHERS.	REPUBLICAN PER- CENTAGE OF WHOLE.
Dublin	19	12	2	2	-	3	-	73.6
Meath	21	20	-	-	-	-	1	95.2
Kildare	21	15	5	-	1	-	-	95.2
King's Co.	21	19	2	-	-	-	-	100
Queen's Co.	22	18	3	-	-	1	-	95.4
Louth	28	18	1	6	1	-	-	67.8
Westmeath	23	15	5	3	-	-	-	86.9
Longford	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	100.
Wicklow	19	15	3	3	-	-	-	88.9
Wexford	19	12	7	-	-	-	-	100.
Kilkenny	19	16	2	1	-	-	-	94.7
Carlow	20	15	7	-	-	-	-	100
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>90.4</b>

CONNUGHT.

	Total Seats	S.F.	R.L.	N.	I.	U.	OTHERS.	REPUBLICAN PER- CENTAGE OF WHOLE.
Galway	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	100
Mayo	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	100
Roscommon	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	100
Sligo	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	100
Leitrim	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	100
<b>TOTALS -</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100</b>

"Poor Law and County Council elections throughout Ireland have resulted in a series of overwhelming victories for Sinn Fein. Independent and Moderate candidates have been submerged everywhere, and Labour has not repeated its victories at the recent municipal elections. In many places the new councils and poor law bodies are Sinn Fein from top to bottom.

The Republican Party has had striking successes in Ulster, even within the limits of the six county councils of Fermanagh and Tyrone now have Nationalist majorities."

London "Times" 9th June 1920.

"Without firing a shot the Republican forces have got control of all the effective machinery of government in the entire area of the proposed Southern Parliament and in a great part of the area of the proposed Northern Parliament."

London "Daily News" 9th June 1920.

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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, JUNE 12th, 1920.

Summary.

Date:- June	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Total.
Raids:-	-	51	21	25	1	5	104.
Arrests:-	37	17	9	2	12	4	81.
Sentences:-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1.
Courtsmartial:-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1.
Armed Assaults:-	8	-	-	1	-	1	10.
	45	68	32	28	13	11	197.

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

MONDAY, JUNE 7th.

Arrests:-

The following residents of Fermoy, Co. Cork, were arrested by military on a charge of displaying a Republican flag:- Messrs. James Nukley, King Street; P. Collin, Clancy Street; M. Casey, do.; James Barry, Cork Road and Sean O'Brien, Member of the Fermoy Urban Council.

Nineteen 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.

Three men whose names did not transpire were arrested at Newtownsandes, Co. Kerry. They were discovered in an evacuated police barracks.

Nine men were arrested at Mount Bellew, Co. Galway, on a charge of "illegal assembly" in connection with land agitation.

A young man named Dwyer, of Donohill, Co. Tipperary was arrested near Cappawhite, by police and military. No charge was made against him.

Armed Assaults:-

At Oldcastle, Co. Meath four policemen darted out of a house in Chapel Street and charged through the town firing shots from their revolvers at pedestrians. Only by the intervention of the local clergy was cold blooded slaughter of civilians prevented. No provocation of any kind was given these police. It is reported that they were under the influence of drink.

Attempted Murder. A young man named Bernard Dunne of Carnaross, Co. Meath was cycling on the Kells-Carnaross road in that County when a motor car being driven slowly approached him from behind. A policeman in uniform was driving the car, and sitting behind him was another policeman. When the car drew level with Mr. Dunne it swerved from its course and crowded him into the ditch. As he dismounted from his bicycle the policeman in the rear of the car drew his revolver and fired at him. At the first shot Mr. Dunne was wounded, the bullet passing through his left arm below the elbow. He fell and as he was lying prostrate in the ditch the policeman fired two other shots at him wounding him in the chest. The motor car then passed on, Mr. Dunne being subsequently found by passers by unconscious and bleeding profusely. He states that no provocation for the assault was given by him or by anybody else. He did not know that the car contained police until they opened fire.

Shortly after midnight, the Cameron Highlanders and the police stationed at Middleton, Co. Cork, took reprisals for the clever ruse by which a fully armed patrol of eleven Camerons and one policeman had been disarmed by a body of men. At the hour stated the Highlanders opened fire from their

barracks and discharged volley after volley after along the Main street of the town and into the houses of the townspeople. The police from their barracks joined in the firing which was sustained for half an hour. Many of the townspeople had miraculous escapes.

At 8 p.m. a policeman questioned a young man standing outside Messrs. McBirney's Drapery Establishment in Limerick City. His replies being unsatisfactory the policeman struck him across the face with his open hand, the sound of the blow being heard twenty yards away. People who protested against this cowardly assault were charged by a body of police armed with rifles and bayonets, and the street was cleared.

Attempted Murder. At Groom, Co. Limerick, a policeman receiving a sharp answer from Daniel Sheehan, whom he stopped on the public road and questioned, drew his revolver and shot Sheehan. Later that evening the police opened fire in the public street and discharged volleys into the houses of the residents.

Fully armed police drew cordons around Limerick City when hundreds of people who had attended a football match outside the City were about to return. Persons entering the City were held up at the point of the bayonet and were overpowered and searched, even private correspondence being taken from their pockets and read. One man named Michael Guthrie was arrested without any charge being brought against him. Later in the evening when Mr. Guthrie's relatives and friends called at the Police Station to inquire for him, several policemen came to the door of the Station and leveling their rifles at them ordered them to "clear quick or---"

At Limerick City a squad of military and police fired upon civilians from a motor lorry while the lorry was being driven through William Street. A prominent bank official had a narrow escape, a bullet passing close to his head.

Armed Assault:-

Michael Walsh, aged 3½, son of Mr. M. Walsh, Cappoquin Co. Waterford, was run over and killed by a military motor lorry, which drove at high speed through a crowd on the roadside. At the inquest evidence was given that the lorry was driven deliberately through the crowds.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8th.

Raids:-

Military and police raided eleven houses at Erritt, Castlerea, Co. Mayo.

At Midleton, Co. Cork, police and military raided upwards of forty homes.

Arrests:-

Whilst a number of men were driving from Co. Clare to Co. Limerick, their car was held up by police who arrested one of their number "on suspicion". His name has not transpired.

Nine men were arrested by police and military and Erritt, Castlerea, Co. Mayo, on a charge of "unlawful assembly" in connection with land agitation.

Seven 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.

Militarism:-

A large transport has arrived at Cork from Devonport. Her cargo of munitions and military motor lorries:-

A warship arrived off Mutton Island on the coast of Clare yesterday, and landed a large force of marines on the mainland. It is expected these will be distributed between Miltownmalbay, Kilrush and Kilkee.

Troops are being distributed all over Roscommon and Leitrim. Carrick-on-Shannon Courthouse is occupied by

military who have erected sandbag and barbed wire entanglements on all sides. A machine gun has been placed on the roof. A Government troopship arrived in Waterford on Sunday. Between 300 and 400 of the Devonshire Regt. were soon ashore. Soldiers and the crew then discharged a large quantity of munitions which were removed in motor lorries to the local barracks. Soldiers with fixed bayonets guarded all approaches to the quay during the operations. The vessel left in the afternoon.

Military were active about Dublin last night. About 1100 motor lorries deposited armed soldiers at the junction of the Cabra and Old Cabra roads and at the Cross roads of Windy Arbour and Blind Lane. Trestles with barbed wire and red lights were placed across each roadway. The soldiers at each barrier were in charge of an officer, and were accompanied by a D.M.P. constable. Pedestrians, cyclists, and occupants of all kinds of vehicles entering and leaving the city were held up and questioned as to their identity and destination. - Irish Daily Press.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9th.

Raids:-

In the course of a military "drive" in and around Cahir, Co. Tipperary, police and military raided fourteen residences at Tincurry Cross.

At Duagh, Co. Kerry, police and military forcibly entered and raided six houses in the dead of the night.

A party of military armed with revolvers raided the offices of the "Weekly Observer", a Limerick Republican Paper and seized copies of the Paper.

Arrests:-

Three men named Wagner, Leahy and Coffey, residing near Cahir, Co. Tipperary, were arrested by police and military "on suspicion".

The following young men residing in Duagh, Co. Kerry, were arrested in their beds by police and military. Messrs. P. McMahon, John Mulclaire, Michael Relihan, James Joy, Thomas Fitzgerald and Robert Stack. No charge was made against them.

Sentences:-

Mr. Bartholomew Lyons, Cork, who was tried by Court-martial at Cork on May 28th. 1920, was sentenced by the Court to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of having in his possession arms and ammunition.

Court-martial Mr. Charles Donoghue, Killomen, Co. Cork, was tried by Court-martial at Cork, on a charge of having in his possession a copy of the official organ of the Irish Republican army.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10th.

Raids:-

Police and military raided upwards of twenty-five houses in Tipperary.

Arrests:-

Mr. Worth, Manager of the Tivoli Picture House, Tipperary, was arrested at his residence by police and military. No charge was made against him.

Mr. Patrick Ward was arrested by police and military at Newcastle West, Co. Limerick whilst collecting a "Vigilance Rate" struck by the Town Commissioners to defray the cost of a citizen guard established to police the streets and protect the property of citizens, British police having refused to carry out these duties.

Armed Assaults:-

Attempted Murder. Mr. Thomas Blackstock, Mersey St., Belfast, was shot at and seriously wounded by a military sentry whilst passing along the Newtownards Road on the 9th inst. Mr. Blackstock states that he was not challenged by the sentry.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11th.

Raids:-

Military and police raided the house of Messrs. James and John Crowley, Connagh, Ballineen, Co. Galway. Mr. James Crowley has just been elected member of the Rural District Council.

Arrests:-

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

Messrs. James and John Crowley of Ballmeen, Co. Galway, were arrested in their beds by police and military. No charge was made against them.

The motor car conveying the Kilmallock, Co. Limerick election boxes with the votes polled at the local Council elections was held up by military and British Police who arrested the driver and six Republican police who had been guarding the boxes.

Militarism:-

Military are now quartered in Newport. An advance party of the Camerons arrived in Navan, Co. Meath, yesterday and took possession of the right wing of the workhouse, where 100 men will be accommodated.

Two destroyers arrived in Lough Swilly, Co. Donegal, yesterday and landed marines in full war kit, who occupied the naval barracks protecting the coastguard stations. On Tuesday 50 marines landed at Ballydonegan Bay, Castletownbere, Co. Cork. A destroyer landed 35 marines with full equipment at Courtmacsherry, Co. Cork, on Wednesday.

- Irish Daily Press.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12th.

Raids:-

Police and military raided three houses at Magherafelt, Co. Derry.

At Youghal, Co. Cork, a party of military raided the houses of Messrs. D. Fouhy and Wm McLear.

Police and military raided the house of Colour Sergt. O'Leary, U.S.A., Army, who lives in Tralee, Co. Kerry. Sergt. O'Leary fought as a British Soldier during the South African War, served in the British Navy during the late War, and afterwards fought in France in the American Army.

Arrests:-

Messrs. D. Fouhy and Wm. McLear, a Unionist, were arrested by military and police at Youghal, Co. Cork.

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

Armed

Assault:-

Attempted Murder. Mr. Thomas Brest, Whitegate, Co. Cork, was fishing in a small boat in Queenstown Harbour, when the military garrison of Fort Carlisle opened fire on him with rifles and artillery. Mr. Brest makes the following statement to the Press:-

"I am the person that made the attempt to capture Carlisle Fort. I was out fishing in a small sailing boat, accompanied by two young boys, when suddenly we were spied by Fort Carlisle sentry, who shouted 'Sinn Feiners landing!' and instantly without a moment's warning we three unfortunate beings were made targets for the rifle and artillery bullets of Fort Carlisle. Amid a shower of bullets that ruined my boat we had to fly for refuge.

"My companions and myself never had any connection with Sinn Fein, and it is certainly providential how I am alive to-day considering how I was 'repulsed' by the Cameron Highlanders".

THE WAR ON THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

British troops have forcibly entered and taken possession of the Irish College at Ballingearry, Co. Cork. This College is situated in one of the Irish speaking districts of that County and is attended by large numbers of students from the southern cities who come to study the spoken language. The suppression of this College following upon the closing down of the Irish College at Carrigrohilly, Co. Clare on June 5th is in pursuance of the traditional policy of Dublin Castle of stamping out the Irish language and warring upon every effort to revive it.

ARSON.

On June 12th 1920 at 1.20 a.m. a cafe in Grafton St., Dublin, went on fire during Curfew hours when none were abroad but the military or those with permits from the military. While the fire brigade were fighting the flames in an effort to save the blazing building, a military patrol accompanied by several lorries and armoured car arrived on the scene. The troops, instead of assisting the fire men, stood in the street and watched the progress of the flames for half an hour. They then moved off and despite the protests of the firemen, drove lorries over the lines of hose which were being used to quench the flames. The whole ground floor of the Cafe was destroyed, many thousand pounds worth of damage being done.

"INTIMIDATION HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH IT."

An English Correspondent and the Success of Sinn Fein at the Polls.

At a time when the propagandists of the English Military Government in Ireland are endeavouring to convince the world that the sweeping electoral successes of Sinn Fein have been due to the intimidation of terrorists the following admissions by the Special Correspondent of the London "Times" published in its issue of June 12th are of importance.

The Special Correspondent has been employed by the "Times" to describe Ireland under Sinn Fein and this, his first article, is written in County Donegal. Having mentioned that that County was previously a stronghold of the Nationalist Party he says:-

"Yet to-day Sinn Fein has swept the board in all the county and district elections. Intimidation has nothing to do with it. Clerical influence has certainly not been the cause. It has been a tide rather than an impulse; the transformation is complete. I seek to analyse what has caused it, and how far it has gone.

It is in its essence a revolt against England based on a profound resentment of injustice. This is certainly not due to depravity, for the people of whom I write are typical of their county at its best; in Ireland or out of Ireland I know no better human beings, none whom I would more freely trust with my life, fortune or credit. It is not due to ignorance, for they know far more of the English than most English folk of the Irish; they have many English friends, and they draw, as does nearly every one in Ireland, a sharp distinction between English people and 'England' - which to them means the English Government. It is true they are remote from Europe, and they make too little allowance for the intense preoccupations which the war occasioned. Yet to this argument they would answer, 'Because a man is busy he is not excused from doing injustice.'"

" WRITS THAT RUN IN MANY COUNTIES."

The following are published in the Irish Sunday "Independent" of June 13th 1920 under the heading "Writs that run in Many Counties." The first is the form of summons issued by the Republican Courts and the second the form of agreement signed by those who submit their disputes to these Courts:-

IRISH

REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.

AREA

S U M M O N S.

Complainant.....

v.

Defendant.....

Date of Issue.....

This is to notify you under the above Authority to appear as..... at.....  
on..... day of..... to.....the following charge.....  
before such REPUBLICAN JUSTICE as shall be there.

SIGNED.....

IRISH

REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.

AREA.

I, or we, the undersigned, do hereby agree to abide by the decision of the Arbitration Court for the.....Area recognised by Dail Eiream, and in this case will not appeal from the Irish Republican Authority to a British Court of Law.

SIGNED.....

WITNESSES.....

DATE.....

ENGLISH LAW OR IRISH REPUBLICAN LAW.

A contributor to the London "Daily News" of June 9th thus describes the lapsing of British Authority in Ireland and the establishment in its stead of the Republican Law of the Irish People:-

"At present the Royal Irish Constabulary has ceased to function as a civil force, except in a few areas in the North of Ireland. It is now part of the army of occupation. The Dublin Metropolitan Police, though not yet an armed force, is no longer an effective police force. It is still functioning, but only in a half-hearted way.

The local magisterial benches and the county courts are being superseded by Republican Arbitration Courts, with their own Republican Police to enforce their decrees; and the High Court of Justice is almost bereft of business, except old standing cases, Crown business, and such cases as come from the North of Ireland. The police and judiciary may be eliminated as an element in the government of Ireland outside the cities and the North-East Corner."

WANTED BY REPUBLICAN POLICE.Bank Robbers Who may make Armed Resistance to Arrest.

In the detailed account given in yesterday's IRISH BULLETIN of the Bank Robbery at Ballydaly Cross, Millstreet, County Cork, and the subsequent capture of the band of robbers concerned in it, it was mentioned that two of the principal thieves, Daniel and Hugh O'Brien had escaped arrest. The following description of these missing men has now been circulated by the Republican Authorities:-

**HUGH O'BRIEN**, of Inchamay, Lyre, Banteer, Co. Cork.

Height 6'.1", athletic and well built, has all the appearance of a drilled man. Eyes sparkling and of a restless disposition; wore a well cared for moustache which might now be shaved off; appears to be of a highly-strung temperament, speaks with a peculiar accent. From information on hands he seems to be an adept at disguising his identity. No risks should be taken in connection with the arrest of this man, as it is likely that he might defend himself with fire-arms.

**DANIEL O'BRIEN**, of Inchamay, Lyre, Banteer, Co. Cork.

Height about 6'.1" and built in proportion. Features brownish-red, of a hardy nature, walks with a loose gait and is a typical country-man. He has a peculiar habit of opening his eyes extra wide when looking at any person. A powerfully built man. All precautions should be taken when placing him under arrest.

The arrest of the above mentioned two brothers has been ordered by the O/c. Millstreet Battalion, Cork 2nd. Brigade on the instructions of the Minister of Justice, Dail Eireann. It is of the utmost importance that should these men be found in your area they should be immediately placed under arrest, and you should communicate at once with above Officer."

EX-SERVICE MEN IN IRELAND.Soldiers Who Fought for Freedom Fight Now  
Against England.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Walter Long declared recently in the English House of Commons that ex-service men were being dishonoured in Ireland and hounded out of the country. The resentment caused by this slander was felt more keenly by the ex-service men in Ireland than by any other body of opinion. That resentment is expressed in the London "Daily News" of June 15th in an article contributed by Mr. Robert Lynd. Mr. Lynd says:-

"It is not Sinn Fein but Mr. Long's own Government that is guilty of ingratitude to the men who fought in the war. It was Mr. Walter Long's side, not the Sinn Feiners, who condemned Captain Robert Burton, M.P., to three years' penal servitude in Dartmoor. It was Mr. Long's side, not the Sinn Feiners, who raided the house of Major Erskine Childers with such studied insolence. It was Mr. Long's side, not the Sinn Feiners, who rejected the appeal of General Gough and his fellow-officers for Dominion Home Rule. It was Mr. Long's side, not the Sinn Feiners, who refused the petition of the Irish Nationalist Veterans' Association (including

Captain Redmond M.P., and Captain Gwynn) claiming that Ireland should be heard at the Peace Conference.

So much for the officers who fought in the war. What of the rank and file? The attitude of the soldiers who fought in the war may be measured by the fact that on June 28th 1919, the Irish Ex-Service Men's Federations refused to take part in the peace celebrations as a protest against the military oppression of Ireland. It is a well-known fact - for anyone who wishes to know the facts - that in Ireland, as in Australia, the men who fought in the war have flocked into the ranks of Sinn Fein.

Many Englishmen have a fixed idea that Sinn Fein is a body of men who sided against them in the war. It is nothing of the sort. Sinn Fein includes that vast majority of the Irish people who entered into the war on England's side, believing it also to be Ireland's side, and the magnificence of whose response amazed Lord Kitchener. It is not anti-Englishism that has made these people Sinn Fein. They are merely human beings with sufficient self-respect to resent the spectacle of their country being bullied and bludgeoned. The Government's policy is not one of friendship to the men who fought in the war, but of hostility to Ireland. It is a policy as base as any that was ever planned by a Government against a people. It is a policy of war against freedom; that is why the soldiers who fought for freedom are not to be found on the side of Mr. Walter Long."

TWO THINGS THE BRITISH NATION WILL NOT GRANT, AND --

THE ONE THING THE IRISH NATION DEMANDS.

"There are only two things which the British Nation can never grant to any Irish appeal violent or conciliatory. We can never concede to Irishmen the means of setting up an independent Republic. Nor can we ever compel Ulster by force of arms to participate in a Dublin Parliament."

Mr. Winston Churchill, June 13th 1920.

This is the usual hypocrisy of British Statesmanship. British Ministers first find out what the settlement is which the Irish people will never accept and then they pharisaically offer the Irish people that settlement. The Irish people declare that they will ~~never~~ accept as a settlement only an independent Republic. British ministers immediately reply that they are ready to concede any form of self-government short of Republican independence. The Irish people declare that the Partition of Ireland to them is intolerable and unnatural. British Ministers immediately reply that any form of self-government conceded to Ireland must include partition. On three occasions during the last two and a half years the Irish Nation publicly declared its will: In the General Election of December 1918; in the Municipal Elections of January 1920; and in the County Council Elections of June 1920. The results of these elections were:-

General Election 1918.

73 of the 105 constituencies declared in favour of an Irish Republic.  
79.3% of the entire electorate declared for full self-determination for Ireland.

Municipal Elections, Janv. 1920.

77% of the towns and cities returned majorities in favour of an Independent Ireland.

County Council Elections, June 1920.

80.9 per cent of the County areas declared in favour of an Irish Republic.

These figures reflect the manner in which the Irish people in ever-increasing numbers support the demand for absolute independence for a United Ireland. It is in face of this twice spoken constitutional demand that Mr. Winston Churchill declares that the British Government will not "grant" independence and will insist upon the partition of Ireland.

A REPUBLICAN CAUSE CELEBRATE.REMARKABLE STORY OF A DARING BANK ROBBERY.How a Gang of Thieves were Rounded Up by Republican Police.

The following is the first accurate account to be made public of the recent Bank Robbery which took place at Ballydaly Cross near Millstreet, County Cork, and was one of the most sensational of modern bank robberies. The account is written from the official Republican records and discloses for the first time the details of the arrest, trial and sentences of the gang who carried out this audacious theft of £16,700. The discovery of the identity of the robbers and their subsequent arrest is one of the most remarkable achievements of the Irish Republican Police. Nor is it a less sensational feature of the occurrence that the gang were not interfered with by the British Police or any effort made by that force seriously to enquire into the circumstances of the robbery or to trace the robbers. The cause for this inactivity will be better understood when it is mentioned that ~~this~~ in the first instance the Republican movement was by official propagandists saddled with the guilt of the crime. In accordance with this official British view the investigations of the British police in connection with the occurrence were restricted, firstly in an effort to suborn evidence implicating a member of the Republican Government of Ireland in the robbery and secondly an endeavour to track down those Republicans who engaged themselves without payment in the unravelling of this mystery and in the dispersal of the dangerous gang whose handiwork it was.

The incidents here related are an example of the ability with which the Irish people, without assistance from any British institution, preserve law and order in Ireland, detect crime and inflict salutary punishment upon criminals. The names of witnesses and of judges are suppressed in this account as, were they given, these witnesses and judges would themselves be liable to arrest by British police.

THE ROBBERY.

On November 17th 1919 the representatives of the Munster & Leinster Bank and of the National Bank left Millstreet, County Cork at 8 a.m. to attend a cattle fair at Knocknagree in that county. They carried with them £16,700 in notes and silver. The officials of the National Bank drove in a jaunting car and those of the Munster & Leinster Bank followed in a motor car owned and driven by Patrick Carmody of Millstreet. When the jaunting car was some three miles from the town of Millstreet, five men armed and disguised suddenly appeared on the road and holding up the occupants deprived them of the £6,700 they carried. The five men then loosed the horse from the car and having bound the bank officials to a tree, returned to the road to await the arrival of the other bankers. When the motor car was heard approaching, the jaunting car was used to block the road, and the second "hold up" took place and an additional £10,000 was stolen. Patrick Carmody, the motor driver, was, as were the bank officials, tied to a tree, and the steering gear of his car destroyed. The robbers then disappeared. Half an hour later the victims succeeded in freeing themselves and at 9 o'clock they returned to Millstreet and reported the robbery to the British police, who did not even visit the scene of the occurrence but announced later that they could find no trace of the robbers. No effort was spared by the British press and British politicians to advertise the fact that the robbery was committed by Sinn Fein and on that plea Patrick Carmody was two months later awarded £300 compensation by a British judge for the damage done to his car.

THE REPUBLICAN POLICE INVESTIGATE.

It was obvious from the action of the British police after the robbery had been reported to them that they were reluctant to trace the real culprits. As the thieves were allowed by the British police time in which to cover their traces completely, the task of establishing

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their identity seemed hopeless. It was, however, undertaken by the Irish Republican police acting under the authority of Dail Eireann, the Republican Government of Ireland. Progress was slow. The mystery appeared insoluble. But eventually a clue was discovered and it was then seen that great caution would have to be taken, as the gang, if they got any inkling of their discovery, would leave the country taking with them the huge sum of money they had stolen. Finally the moment came for striking. Evidence had been secured establishing the identity of every member of the gang, and warrants, of which the following is a copy, were issued against them:-

"Headquarters,  
Millstreet Battn.  
24th April 1920.

To.....

I..... being the officer for the Millstreet area responsible for the lives and property of all Irish Citizens, hereby arrest you on the charge of having (with others) waylaid and robbed certain Bank Officials on the morning of November 17th

As the enemy police (Royal Irish Constabulary) have aided and abetted this outrage instead of tracking down the culprits, it is my duty to the public, until such time as an Irish Police Force is established, to capture and punish the robbers in this particular outrage, which is only one of many carried out at this period when Irishmen are making the final struggle for Independence.

Signed..... Commander, Millstreet Battn. "

#### THE ARRESTS.

At 10 o'clock p.m. on April 24th 1920, five months after the robbery, fifty armed Republican Police assembled at the town of Millstreet, and scouts were placed to watch the houses of the robbers. These scouts reported that three of these men were in their residences but the fourth, the man most wanted, was at a concert in the Town Hall. The arrest which was timed to take place at 10.30 p.m. was postponed until the concert had concluded. After 11 o'clock the Republican Police took possession of the streets of the town. Some of them, by means of cordons, isolated the two houses in which the suspects were, while others forced an entry into them and arrested Jeh. and Cornelius Buckley and P. Carmody of Main Street, Millstreet, three of the four men. To the dismay of the Republican officer in charge the missing man was found to be Daniel Buckley, Main Street, the ringleader. The three captives were promptly blindfolded and bound, and were placed in a waiting motor car. As the car was about to be driven away a man was seen to be walking in the direction of one of the raided houses. The man was Daniel Buckley. Two minutes later, after a short struggle, he was taken into custody. At the same time other Republican police were engaged in similar operations in neighbouring districts, where four others of the gang, Michael O'Connor, Coolihane, Michael Murphy, Liscreagh, James Cotter, Mill Lane and Denis Sullivan, were arrested. In a third locality, at Nadd, other bodies of Republican police raided the residence of Daniel and Hugh O'Brien, brothers, the remaining two of the thieves known to have played a prominent part in the robbery. The arrest of the O'Briens was, however, not effected. The motor car carrying one party of Republican police whose duty it was to surround the O'Briens house, broke down, and during the delay thus caused these men escaped. The eight prisoners were then brought to a Republican prison and having been fed, were left under a strong guard during the night.

#### SILENT ROBBERS.

At 4.15 a.m. on Sunday morning, April 25th, the eight accused were brought individually before a preliminary court, and each was closely questioned. Each denied absolutely his complicity in the robbery and after an examination lasting several hours, the men were put back into their cells.

#### WITNESSES WHO FEAR BRITISH POLICE.

Later on that day, in response to information that British troops and police were seeking to discover the whereabouts of the prisoners in order to liberate them, the guard was doubled at all points. It was then decided to hand the men over to the Banks from which the money had been stolen and to place these Banks in possession of all the evidence against the prisoners. But for this a series of signed statements was required from those upon whose evidence the gang had been rounded up. Thereupon a new complication arose. Some of these witnesses feared action by the British police against themselves if these signed statements were handed

to the Bank officials. The witnesses were, however, finally prevailed upon to sign statements of their evidence.

#### CRIMINALS UNTOUCHED - ENVOY HURLED.

Armed with these signed statements an envoy was sent on Monday April 26th to the directors of the Banks in question. He returned on the same evening with the reply that the Bank directors would advise them more fully of their attitude on the following Wednesday. After his return to Millstreet it was learned that the British police had visited the Banks at which the envoy had called, and had endeavoured to establish his identity in order to take action against him.

#### GANG GIVE WAY.

On that Monday, April 26th, the prisoners were again individually brought before the Republican Court. They were told that evidence ensuring their conviction was in writing, signed by several witnesses, and they were advised to disclose the whereabouts of the stolen money as, were that refunded, the sentences passed upon them would be considerably lighter. The prisoners again refused to declare their guilt; but subsequently under a lengthy examination Daniel Buckley broke down and confessed. He refused, however, to disclose the hiding place of his share of the stolen money but offered to go for it himself and bring it back. This offer was declined by the Court, and some hours afterwards Daniel Buckley disclosed the hiding place. A Republican officer was despatched immediately to the spot indicated and returned with £2,623. 9. 6, the amount left of Buckley's original share of £2,724. 12. 6. Daniel Buckley's admission unnerved his confederates, and before midnight four had admitted their guilt and disclosed the places in which they had concealed their spoil. Carmody returned £1,113 out of his share of £1,517; the rest he had spent. O'Connor returned £2,100, M. Murphy £2,276 and J. Buckley £995. When the Court rose £9,208. 12. 6 had been recovered and Cornelius Buckley had been found to be innocent of any complicity in the robbery. The prisoners were then replaced in the cells and the decision of the Bank directorates was awaited.

#### PREVENTING A RESCUE.

On Tuesday, April 27th, it was learned by the Republican authorities that the locality of the prison in which the men were was known to outsiders. Fearing that the information would reach the ears of the British police and that a rescue by them would be attempted, the guards were again reinforced until, at 11.30 p.m. the decision was come to to take the prisoners to another prison some miles distant. The removal was successfully carried out during the night.

#### THE COURTMARTIAL.

ON Wednesday, April 28th, no intimation of their decision having been received from the Bank officials, it was decided to courtmartial the prisoners. Great precautions were taken that the Court should not be surprised, and large bodies of Republican troops were mobilised to secure all roads leading to the house in which the Court was held. At 6 o'clock in the evening the Court assembled. It was composed entirely of Republican officers holding high rank. The trial lasted for five hours. Evidence disclosing the full facts of the planning and the carrying out of the robbery was placed before the Court and this evidence was subsequently substantiated by statements made by the accused. The story of the robbery as disclosed in that evidence is as follows:-

#### THE HISTORY OF THE HOLD-UP.

In the April of 1919 the plan was first conceived of robbing Bank officials. Michael O'Connor, one of the accused, in his statement said that in that month it was spoken about by himself, Daniel O'Brien, Hugh O'Brien and Daniel Buckley. Hugh O'Brien and O'Connor with whom the plan seemed to originate, called the first meeting of the robbers which was held at night in a grave yard. The gang was definitely formed in October and Patrick Carmody was engaged for some weeks in enlisting suitable members for it. Witnesses gave evidence that they had been approached by Carmody who promised them an "easy job" in the hold up and equal shares of the loot. A few days before the robbery Michael Murphy inquired among his acquaintances as to the best method of making a mask and at 2 a.m. on the morning of the 17th November 1919 Daniel Buckley, in a cowhouse owned

O'Connor, presided over the final meeting of the conspirators and distributed to them the masks which he had made and instructed them in the art of disguise and the method of attack. Six hours afterwards the hold up took place. Daniel Buckley was leader of the attack on the jaunting car and the O'Brien brothers of that on the motor car. Immediately after the robbery Daniel Buckley and Mr. Murphy walked calmly to their homes. One witness stated that he was at the house of Mr. Murphy when the latter entered after the robbery. He noticed that the pores of Murphy's face were black and that he wore broken boots with no heels on them. Daniel Buckley was seen to enter his house with some red paint still upon his face. The two O'Briens who had taken the £10,000 from the Munster & Leinster Bank officials climbed a neighbouring mountain to wash off all the marks of their disguises, and did not return home until 5 o'clock that evening.

#### COUNTING THE MONEY.

Two days afterwards a meeting was called of the gang to count the money. Daniel Buckley in his statement graphically described the ceremony of counting:-

"We met at J. Tarrent's outhouse in Cool to count the money. Hugh O'Brien was in charge of the count. Daniel O'Brien was on his left hand, I was on his right hand side. Murphy was next to me and then O'Connor. It was on a heap of oats we counted it with a bag under it. We counted about £16,000."

Before the count was over the thieves began to suspect one another. Nobody except the O'Briens were aware of what amount of money was in the bag taken by them. Nobody even knew that the bag with the £10,000 had been taken at all. Hugh O'Brien in explaining that some of the notes in that bag had got wet and he had thrown them away, suddenly realised that the rest of the gang were not aware that there had been any such bag. Daniel Buckley describing this scene in his statement said:-

"O'Brien felt he had made a blunder when he acknowledged to us there was a small bag we knew nothing about. He could have opened the bag without our knowledge."

It was believed by the gang that the O'Briens had secretly helped themselves from this bag. None of them accepted the story of the wet notes. But the O'Briens seem to have been too powerful to antagonise for the sake of a few hundred pounds. The counting finished it was agreed to divide the spoils evenly. Daniel Buckley got more than his share as he admitted to the Court.

"The mistake" he politely explained, "happened by my being given a bunch of £5 notes instead of £1."

#### A MEMBER OF THE DAIL - AND THE ROBBERY.

The spoils divided each man took his to a separate hiding place. The Buckley and Mr. Murphy buried theirs; Carmody placed his in a pillow case which was, on December 28th, seen by a witness. The pillow case, the witness said, was "filled to the top with £1 notes." After the allocation of the £16,000 the men returned again to their homes and subsequently met frequently in the houses of Carmody and Daniel Buckley. Only two of the gang were ever interrogated by the British police. Daniel Buckley was asked by a constable to state his movements on November 17th. His statement was accepted without question. Carmody who was an old friend of the police was closely questioned by Sergeant Mulcahy of the Royal Irish Constabulary stationed at Millstreet. He was not questioned as to his own movements but as to those of Mr. P. O'Keefe, elected member of Dail Eireann for the Constituency of North Fork, whom on the 16th November he had driven in his car to Newmarket. In his statement to the Court Carmody said:-

"I was closely questioned by the Royal Irish Constabulary as to the destination of P. O'Keefe, M.P. when I drove him from his home to the North of Newmarket on the day previous to the robbery. Sergeant Mulcahy also tried to persuade me that I was back at Ballydaly Cross at 12 o'clock on the night of the hold up with P. O'Keefe, M.P. He also suggested that O'Keefe was hard up for money."

(This effort to implicate in the robbery one of the elected representatives of the Irish people, a Member of the Republican Government and the General Secretary of the Sinn Fein organisation, is a sinister example of the "duties" performed by British police in Ireland.)

#### A SECOND HOLD UP PLANNED.

M. O'Connor was evidently the accountant of the robbers. He it was who distributed the shares to each of the others. At the beginning of January 1920 the meetings in Carmody's house became more frequent. A new plan was developing. The November hold up had been carried off with such success

that the robbers were encouraged to greater ventures. By March 1920 the new plan was almost complete. It included a night raid on the Munster & Leinster Bank premises in the town of Millstreet. One of the gang was overheard to state that he had secured an instrument that would cut through the safe door "like a knife." Should the manager of the raided bank come on the scene it was decided to choke him, that being the most noiseless way. But other plans were developing at the same time and Republican detectives were now watching Carmody's and Buckley's houses night and day. Hearing of the proposed raid on the Bank an armed Republican guard was placed on this building each night and this guard had instructions to shoot, if the raid was attempted. But before the gang had time to put their more ambitious projects into operation they had been rounded up.

The parts played in the conspiracy by James Cotter, Jehu Buckley and D. O'Sullivan were the least important. Cotter had accepted some of the stolen money as a bribe to keep silent as to the identity of the robbers all of whom he knew. Jehu Buckley did not take part in the hold up but accepted £1,000 which he knew to have been stolen. Denis O'Sullivan was given small sums by the robbers. During the examination Carmody admitted that he himself broke the car for which a British judge awarded him £300 compensation to be levied off the people of the district, and he signed an undertaking renouncing his claim to the compensation.

#### THE SENTENCES.

Such was the story told at the trial. Close upon midnight on April 28th seven of the prisoners were found guilty and their sentences were immediately promulgated.

Daniel Buckley, publican, ex-soldier, ex-convict, a man with many years of evil-doing to his credit, known to have been implicated in many minor robberies was sentenced to 15 years' transportation. During that period he was warned against "entering the Irish Republic without the necessary permit from the commanding officer of the Battalion area."

Mr. O'Connor, labourer, who was convicted of engineering the hold up in conjunction with Hugh O'Brien and whose record was very bad, was sentenced to 15 years' transportation.

Patrick Carmody, baker, motor car proprietor & general merchant, who was convicted of complicity in the robbery but who was shown to be largely under the influence of others of the gang who had employed him because he was the driver of the Bankers car was sentenced to 10 years' transportation.

Mr. Murphy, small farmer, who was convicted of complicity in the robbery but whose record was not bad was sentenced to 8 years' transportation.

John Buckley, brother of D.L. Buckley, who took no part in the robbery but was convicted of accepting £1000 of the stolen money was sentenced to 12 months transportation.

James Cotter labourer, who took no part in the robbery but who was aware of the conspiracy and accepted hush money was sentenced to five years' deportation from the county of Cork.

Daniel Sullivan, labourer, who was convicted of receiving a small sum of the stolen money, was sentenced to leave the Millstreet within 24 hours. These sentences were passed, the court declared, "in the interest of Millstreet and especially in the best interest of law and order under the Irish Republic." The prisoners sentenced to transportation broke down when they heard the terms of their sentences. They were permitted to see their relatives. Under the supervision of the Court arrangements were made by them to contribute to the support of those dependent upon them. At 12.30 a.m. on April 29th they were removed under armed guard to the coast and were subsequently transported.

#### THE RINGLEADER RETURNS.

Twelve days subsequently those who had been ordered to keep these prisoners under observation reported that Daniel Buckley had returned to Ireland. After two days he was again arrested, and in his possession was found a pencilled list of those he had marked for execution. The list contained 20 names of those who had been engaged in his trial either as witnesses or as judges. He was immediately brought before a Court-martial and his sentence was increased to 20 years transportation. On the following night he was sent out of the country an armed guard travelling with him.

A REPUBLICAN LEGAL DIARY.THIRTEEN DAYS OF PRESERVATION OF ORDER IN IRELAND.BUSY REPUBLICAN COURTS AND EMPTY BRITISH COURTS.

The following is a summary of the activities of Republican police and the sessions of Republican Courts reported since the issue of the IRISH BULLETIN of June 3rd in which details of such incidents between 15th April and 2nd June were given.

It will be seen from this summary that the operation of those Republican Courts is universal throughout Ireland. It will further be seen that the Republican authorities are as scrupulous in protecting the property of ex-soldiers, ex-police, British Exise Officers, British noblemen and British Army captains as they are in protecting the property of Republicans. This summary also proves that when ex-soldiers are brought before these tribunals they are given absolute justice. This list contains reports of 41 Republican Courts, of 84 arrests of criminals by Republican police and of the preservation of public law and order and the suppression of crime by Republican authorities in 24 of the 32 Irish counties. The list, long as it is, covers a period of only 13 days. No more striking illustration could be given of the fact that the Irish Republic is functioning successfully in spite of the enormous effort now being made to suppress it by British troops and police. During the same period in which the following cases were brought before the Republican Courts the British Courts in Ireland were completely ignored by the Irish people and had frequently to disperse without contracting any business.

Co. Tipperary. June 2nd. At Tipperary Races Republican Police arrested a pick-pocket. Stolen money and jewellery were found in his possession. Brought before a Republican Court he was remanded in custody.

Co. Cork. June 2nd. At Bandon, Co. Cork, Republican police arrested two men on a charge of robbery of £200 from a small farmer. They were brought before a Republican Court and remanded in custody.

June 2nd. At Cork City a Republican Arbitration Court presided over by the Lord Mayor declared judgement on a dispute between van drivers and local bakers. Both parties to the dispute accepted the finding of the Court as final.

Co. Wexford. June 3rd. At Enniscorthy the Urban Council have requested the local Commandant of the Republican Army to put Republican patrols upon the streets to prevent breaches of the Council's bye-laws.

June 3rd. A quantity of goods stolen from the drapery store of Mr. P. Whelan, Wexford, were recovered and returned by Republican Police who intimated their regret that the case had not been put into their hands earlier.

Co. Leitrim. June 3rd. At Cloone, Republican police maintain public order and protect life and property. They receive implicit obedience from the people. They regulate the closing of all licensed premises in the district.

Co. Sligo. June 3rd. Republican police at Ballymote arrested two men for the recent robbery of mails. A third man, an ex-soldier, was arrested on a charge of stealing a bicycle. The men were brought before a Republican Court and remanded in custody.

Co. Westmeath. June 3rd. At a Republican Land Court at Moate, Co. Westmeath, many land disputes were heard and decisions given. The Court made arrangements for the protection of property recently attacked by landless men.

Co. Louth. June 4th. Two ex-soldiers were tried before a Republican Court in Co. Louth on a charge of the misappropriation of £570. The case for the prosecution was that when arrested by Republican Police in Dublin the money which should have been handed to a third party was still in their possession. A Republican Counsel who was appointed by the Court, explained that the third party had not kept an appointment he had made and there was no intention on the part of the ex-soldiers to keep the money. The President of the Court declared the charge not proven, and stating that as the Irish people demanded justice for themselves they would give justice to others even though they had given their allegiance to an enemy nation, ordered the liberation of the two ex-soldiers.

Co. Donegal. June 5th. At Burtonport, Co. Donegal, Republican police arrested two men on a charge of larceny. On being brought before a Republican Court the men admitted their guilt and having signed an undertaking to pay full compensation they were released.

Co. Clare: June 5th. In many parts of the county Republican Land Courts are in session. One of the parties to a dispute submitted for settlement to these Courts, was an ex-policeman. The case was decided in his favour.

Co. Mayo: June 8th. At Claremorris a Republican Land Court heard and decided many agrarian disputes. The Court censured as un-Irish the agitation carried on against Miss. Maher of Moyvoughley, and ordered Republican police to prevent its recurrence.

Co. Clare: June 5th. At O'Connellloe near Killaloe, many cases submitted to a Republican Court were heard and satisfactorily disposed of.

Co. Kerry: June 5th. At Listowel five men were arrested by Republican police on a charge of stealing property from the residence of Mr. Edgar, British Excise Officer. They were found guilty by a Republican Court. They returned the property and having paid the fine inflicted by the Court were released.

Co. Cork: June 5th. Republican Police at Mountliske, arrested three men on a charge of stealing £25 and cheques from Mr. Thos. Godsell, Merchant.

Co. Sligo: June 5th. At Aclare, Republican police suppressed ten illicit stills where ~~weak~~ alcohol was being manufactured.

At Malleghroe, a Republican Land Court sat from 2 p.m. to 11 p.m. hearing many cases. Several farmers appealed for the protection of Republican Police against violent land agitation. Directions were given by the Court that this protection be given them.

Co. Roscommon: June 5th. At Kilmore, Republican Police cleared the local public houses which were infringing the licensing laws and closed them.

June 7th. At Boyle, Republican police recovered property stolen from a local shop-keeper.

Co. Limerick: June 7th. Five men were arrested by Republican police on a charge of the larceny of £82 from the residence at Foynes of Lord Monteagle. Brought before a Republican Court they admitted their guilt and the £82 was recovered and returned. In the same district jewellery stolen from a lady's residence was recovered by Republican police and restored.

Co. Cork: June 7th. At Aghada, Co. Cork, three men were arrested by Republican police on a charge of complicity with a theft of goods from the house of a Protestant shop-keeper. Tried by a Republican Court they were found guilty and fined.

Co. Kerry: June 7th. At Kenmare, a young man arrested by Republican police on a charge of theft admitted his guilt to a Republican Court. He was fined and ordered to make restitution.

Co. Cork: June 7th. At Enniskeane, an ex-soldier arrested for abusive language was, by a Republican Court, bound to the peace for 12 months.

Co. Meath: June 7th. At Cormeek, near Kells, four men were arrested by Republican Police on a charge of complicity in the murder of Mark Clinton. They were brought before a Republican Court and remanded.

Co. Dublin: June 8th. Many stolen articles have been traced and recovered by Republican police in Dublin City.

Co. Mayo: June 8th. At Ballaghaderreen, Republican police kept order at the local races and subsequently suppressed a riot in the town.

Co. Longford: June 8th. At Longford, Republican police engaged in policing the race-course were informed by two ladies that their bicycles had been stolen. A search party was immediately organised and the thieves were arrested.

Co. Mayo: June 8th. At Castlerea an ex-soldier arrested by Republican police was brought before a Republican Court and charged with the theft of £1 note from an old woman. He explained that the note was dropped by the old woman and he picked it up. He returned the note and was discharged.

Co. Galway: June 8th. At Loughrea a young man was arrested by Republican police on a charge of accusing residents in the town of being spies of the English Government. He confessed his guilt to a Republican Court, was ordered to make public apology to those he had libelled and having done this he was discharged. Another defendant was brought before the Court on a charge of assault and damage to a bicycle. Admitting his guilt he was ordered to make restitution and was discharged.

Co. Cork: June 9th. In December 1919 certain thefts were made from the estate of Captain T.A. Clarke, British Officer. The British police made no effort to trace the culprits. The case was then put into the hands of the Republican police. Five men were subsequently arrested and being brought before a Republican Court pleaded guilty. Fines amounting to the value of the stolen property were imposed upon them.

Co. Roscommon: June 9th. While the British Judge Wakely was sitting in the empty courthouse at Boyle, the Republican Court held a session outside the courthouse and gave judgement on many cases which had previously been listed for hearing before the British Courts.

Co. Monaghan: June 10th. Republican police in Co. Monaghan discovered that the illicit manufacture of whiskey was being carried out in the premises of two farmers: one a prominent Sinn Feiner and the other a prominent Unionist. Both were arrested and were tried by a Republican Court. They were each fined £10 and had their stills confiscated.

Queen's County: June 10th. At Arlis Republican police arrested a man on a charge of maliciously burning a licensed premises. He was tried by a Republican Court found guilty and was deported from the Co. for five years.

Co. Longford: June 10th. Two men arrested by Republican police on a charge of cattle stealing were convicted before a Republican Court and heavily fined. The stolen cattle were recovered. At Ballinamuck, Republican police prevented breaches of the licensing laws.

Co. Cork: June 10th. At Cork City after many weeks of careful investigation the Republican police rounded up a gang of youthful thieves. Fifteen arrests were made. Accused were remanded in custody.

Co. Leitrim: June 10th. At Carrick-on-Shannon even the British police observed the closing hour for licensed premises prescribed by Republican police.

Co. Dublin: June 11th. The four men arrested by Republican police at Millhuddart for complicity in the robbery of £570 in gold were tried by a Republican Court and found not guilty. They were discharged.

Co. Meath: June 12th. At Kildalkoy, Republican police recovered and restored to the parish priest church property stolen two years previously. A signed statement was secured from the culprit acknowledging his guilt.

Co. Galway: June 12th. At Tuam, Republican police arrested a man for savagely beating an old woman of ninety years. Tried by a Republican Court he was sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour.

Co. Kilkenny: June 12th. At Gowran Park Races Republican police did duty. A pickpocket was arrested and found to have £105 in his possession. Two men selling bogus entrance tickets were also arrested. After the races trouble in the town was prevented by the arrest of two disorderly characters. At 8 p.m. Republican police decided that too much drink was being consumed and they closed all the licensed premises.

Co. Clare: June 12th. Four men arrested at Ennis were brought before the Republican court, found guilty and heavily fined on a charge of assault arising out of a land dispute.

Co. Galway: June 12th. At Ballinasloe, two men who violated an agreement made by a Republican Court were arrested by Republican police & fined £5 each.

Co. Cork: June 12-13th. At Cork City Republican police entered many licensed premises and insisted on their being closed at 10 p.m.

Kings County: June 13th. At Tullamore, Republican police held up and confiscated a quantity of intoxicating drink which was being taken for sale at a Gaelic Athletic festival.

Co. Kerry: June 13th. At Killarney Republican police arrested a young man for using obscene language to passers by. The accused brought before a Republican Court admitted his guilt, but pleaded drunkenness. He refused to abstain from drink and was sentenced to one month's deportation from district.

Co. Monaghan: June 14th. In many parts of Co. Monaghan Republican police detected and suppressed illicit stills for the manufacture of alcohol. At Republican Courts owners were fined £5 each & all plant confiscated. June 14th. Two men were arrested by Republican police for the theft of £50 from a farmer. They were found guilty by a Republican Court and were heavily fined. One stolen money was recovered.

June 14th. At Magheracloone district a man who assaulted a land owner was arrested by Republican police, tried & found guilty. He was fined. June 14th. At Carrick a man arrested for assault by Republican police was tried, found guilty & sentenced to one month's deportation from the county.

Co. Wexford: June 14th. At New Ross, Republican police arrested two men on charges of larceny. The men confessed their guilt to a Republican Court and were sentenced to twelve months' deportation from the county.

Co. Kildare: June 14th. In North Kildare a young man was arrested by Republican police for cattle stealing. The cattle were restored by the culprit who was heavily fined.

Co. Cork: June 14th. At Cork City Republican police recovered furs stolen from the business premises of Messrs. Rohn & Sons. Republican police at Coppes arrested a man who stole jewellery from a travelling showman. He was brought before a Republican Court and remanded.

Co. Meath: June 15th. Republican police at Moynalty have made three further arrests of men suspected of complicity in the murder of Mark Clinton, James. They were, by a Republican Court, remanded in custody.

BRITISH CROWN OR IRISH REPUBLIC?PUBLIC BODIES WHICH DECLARE THEIR ALLEGIANCE.

The latest amendment introduced by the British Government to its own so-called Irish Home Rule Bill makes it necessary for candidates seeking election to the proposed Irish Parliaments to take an oath of Allegiance to the King of England. As it is common knowledge that no Irish Republican representative will take such an oath, it is clear that the object of this amendment is to exclude four-fifths of the Irish people from any participation in the proffered measure of "self-government." While the English Government is thus striving to force the Irish people to give allegiance to the British Crown, the local councils recently elected by the Irish people are daily declaring their allegiance to the Irish Republic and its Parliament, Dail Eireann. The following public bodies have publicly and officially recognised Dail Eireann as the only lawful governmental authority in Ireland, and have pledged their allegiance to it:-

Dublin City Corporation,  
Limerick City Corporation,  
Waterford City Corporation,  
Drogheda Borough Council,  
Clonmel Borough Council,  
Athlone Urban Council,  
Ballinasloe Urban Council,  
Ballyshannon Town Commissioners  
Bray Urban Council,  
Callan Town Commissioners,  
Carrickmacross Urban Council,  
Castlebar Urban Council,  
Clonakilty Urban Council,  
Dundalk Urban Council,  
Enniscorthy Urban Council,  
Fethard Town Commissioners,  
Granard Urban Council,  
Killarney Urban Council,  
Kilkee Town Commissioners,  
Listowel Urban Council,  
Macroom Urban Council,  
Maryborough Town Commissioners,  
Mountmellick Town Commissioners  
Nenagh Urban Council,  
Newcastle Town Commissioners,  
Queenstown Urban Council,  
Roscommon Town Commissioners,  
Templemore Urban Council,  
Tipperary Urban Council,  
Trillick Urban Council,  
Wicklow Urban Council,

Cork City Corporation,  
Galway City Corporation,  
Wexford Borough Council,  
Sligo Borough Council,  
Arklow Urban Council,  
Bellina Urban Council,  
Bandon Town Commissioners,  
Bantry Town Commissioners,  
Bundoran Urban Council,  
Carlow Urban Council,  
Carrick-on-Suir Urban Council,  
Cavan Urban Council,  
Cootahill Urban Council,  
Dungarvan Urban Council,  
Fermoy Urban Council,  
Gorey Urban Council,  
Kells Urban Council,  
Kinsale Urban Council,  
Letterkenny Urban Council,  
Longford Urban Council,  
Mallow Urban Council,  
Monaghan Urban Council,  
Navan Urban Council,  
Newbridge Town Commissioners,  
New Ross Urban Council,  
Rathkeale Town Commissioners,  
Skibbereen Urban Council,  
Thurles Urban Council,  
Tralee Urban Council,  
Tuan Town Commissioners,  
Youghal Urban Council.

The following Rural Public Bodies have also recognised Dail Eireann as the only lawful Governmental Authority in Ireland, and have pledged their allegiance to it:-

Monaghan County Council,  
Carrick-on-Shannon Rural Council,  
Enniscorthy Rural Council,  
Killarney Board of Guardians,  
Galway Rural Council,  
Athlone Rural Council,  
Sligo Rural Council,  
Slievemargy Rural Council,  
Westport Rural Council,  
Clonakilty Rural Council,  
Dungarvan Rural Council,  
Fermoy Rural Council,

Castleblaney Rural Council,  
Donegal Rural Council,  
Killarney Rural Council,  
Manorhamilton Rural Council,  
Galway Board of Guardians,  
Athlone Board of Guardians,  
Skibbereen Rural Council,  
Tuan Rural Council,  
Birr Rural Council,  
Clonmel Rural Council,  
Dundalk Rural Council,  
Mallow Rural Council,

Strokestown Rural Council,  
Ballieborough Rural Council,  
Cavan Rural Council,  
Celbridge Rural Council,  
Edenderry Rural Council,  
Glenties Rural Council,  
Kinsale Rural Council,  
Loughrea Rural Council,  
Naas Rural Council,  
Glenties Board of Guardians,  
Granard Rural Council,  
Westmeath County Council,  
Dublin Board of Guardians,  
Rathdrum Board of Guardians,  
Clarkeville Rural Council.

Bawnboy Rural Council,  
Bullina Rural Council,  
Cashel Rural Council,  
Carlow Rural Council,  
Emmiskillen Rural Council,  
Glensmaddy Rural Council,  
Roscomson Rural Council,  
Tobbercurry Rural Council,  
Borrisokane Rural Council,  
Carrick-on-Shannon Board of Guardians,  
North Dublin Rural Council,  
Rathdrum No. 2 Rural Council,  
Kilkenny Rural Council,  
Balrothery Rural Council,

The majority of the newly elected County Councils and many of the Rural Councils have not yet had an opportunity of pledging their allegiance to Dail Eireann. When they have done so it is proposed to issue a second list such as the above.

"TIMES" CORRESPONDENT TRIBUTE TO SINN FEIN.

Exp. Ability and Tolerance in Ulster City.

The Special Correspondent of the London "Times" at present touring the counties of Ireland and relating his impressions in that journal, writes on June 15th from Derry City. He refers to the recent Urban Elections in which the Sinn Fein-Nationalist combination for the first time obtained a majority over the Unionist on the Derry Corporation, and says:-

"A Sinn Fein majority has had to take charge of a very important Corporation, and to work through officials who were appointed by Unionists - and chosen as Unionists. This has meant a new and practical contact highly educative for both parties. It is admitted by Unionists in Derry that the new control has shown both zeal and ability - has done its work creditably. It is admitted by Sinn Feiners that the Unionists officials have been perfectly loyal to their new masters and have given them all assistance. It is known further by the general community that Sinn Fein has not used its advantage in a provocative manner.... Prof. MacNeill who is Member for Derry is no common intelligence and is Ulster born and bred. He has in his constituency an important Corporation working under the direction of a Sinn Feiner with solid representation of Sinn Fein, of Nationalism, and of Unionist Ulster and working efficiently with mutual consent. People who can do that for themselves might prove able to do something more for Ireland."

AN ISLAND AGAINST AN EMPIRE.

SINN FEIN DEFEATS THE GOVERNMENT WHICH WOULD CRUSH IT.

The following is from the editorial columns of the London "Times" of June 12th:-

"In their long-sustained effort to overthrow the power of Sinn Fein movement in Ireland the Government have suffered a cumulative series of reverses. In the political field the triumph of their opponents has been complete. Sinn Fein has never been stronger than it is to-day."

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, JUNE 19th, 1920.

Summary

Date:- June:-	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	Total.
Raids:-	17	105	165	5	21	23	336.
Arrests:-	18	25	17	12	9	10	91.
Sentences:-	-	3	-	-	-	3	6.
Courtsmartial:-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1.
Armed Assaults:-	2	1	3	-	4	2	12.
Daily Totals:-	37	134	186	17	34	38	446.

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

MONDAY, JUNE 14th, 1920.

Raids:- At Lisbellow, Co. Fermanagh, British Police and Military visited and raided seventeen houses in the district.

Arrests:- Mr. P. Finegan, late Chairman of the Carrickmacross District Council, was arrested on the public road by British Police and Military.

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

Armed Assault:- As a party of young men were cycling into the town of Askeaton, Co. Limerick, they were attacked by armed British police who fired at them.

Armed British Police and Military patrolled the streets of Limerick on the nights of 11th and 12th inst., although no citizens were abroad except those whose usual avocations kept them out, the Police and Military kept up intermittent rifle fire along the public streets until morning. A railway messenger was wounded in the leg and others were grazed by bullets.

Militarism:- The first Battalion of the Cheshire Regt. has been ordered to proceed to Ireland.

"Military and Police have occupied the medical officer's dispensary residence at Ballyvourney and a residence belonging to Miss O'Donoghue at Carrigadrohid, Co. Cork.

On Thursday evening a large party of Military belonging to the Machine Gun Corps arrived at the Police Barracks, Charleville, Co. Cork, where they deposited war material. Subsequently the branch office of Dr. O'Mara, solr., next door was commandeered, Dr. O'Mara's Agent getting 2 hours to remove his documents. The upper portion of the house was also commandeered. The building was then sandbagged and loopholed.

A detachment of the R.W.F. have occupied the Limerick Courthouse, and placed sandbags in the vicinity. Lindfield House, a mansion in Pallasgreen, has been taken over by 50 soldiers, who have erected barbed wire entanglements, and who search all persons passing at night. Thomastown Courthouse has been occupied by a party of the Devonshire Regt." - Irish Daily Press.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15th, 1920.

Raids:- In the course of a military "drive" in West Cork, large parties of armed British Police and military raided upwards of

seventy houses. British military and police raided thirty-four houses in and around Cahir, Co. Tipperary, during which they made several arrests.

Armed police raided the American Steamer "Milwaukee Bridge" whilst at her berth in Dublin Harbour, and carried away all the firearms belonging to the ship's Officers.

Arrests:-

Mr. Thomas Dennehy, Victoria Cross, Co. Cork, was arrested by British military whilst cycling through Ballincollig in the same County. Mr. Dennehy was conveyed to gaol and his motor cycle was seized by the military. No charge was made against him.

Mr. M. O'Sullivan, a Chemist at Queenstown, Co. Cork, was arrested by British military whilst cycling to Youghal, in the same County. No charge was made against him.

Messrs. Patrick Ryan and Michael Barrett of Cahir, Co. Tipperary, were arrested "on suspicion" by British Police and military.

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

Sentences:-

Three Republican police named Patrick and Henry Hussey and Michael Connolly, of Milltown, Co. Galway, were tried before a British Magistrate at Galway. They were charged with wrongfully arresting Martin Connolly. Although several witnesses swore that Connolly had raided farmers' houses, carrying what seemed to be a rifle and bayonet and had tried to extract money by threats, and although Martin Connolly himself admitted that he had a dummy rifle and bayonet which he said "he frightened children" the three Republican police were convicted and were each sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour. Martin Connolly was released.

Armed

Assaults:-

A party of young men who were returning from a Hurling Match at Caherconlish, Co. Limerick, were held up by British plain clothes policemen travelling in a military motor lorry. The policemen threatened them with revolvers and forced them to give up two Republican flags.

Militarism:-

Military commandeered the licensed premises of Mr. J. Goulding, Lismore, Co. Waterford. His family were given two hours in which "to clear out". Mr. Goulding was recently elected a Sinn Fein Member of the Waterford Co. Council.

A detachment of the Devon Regt., in Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, marched to church in war formation, with fixed bayonets and steel helmets. There was an advance guard in charge of an officer, a number of connecting files, followed by the main body, with more connecting files, and the rearguard in charge of another Officer. During the service all the gates of the Churchyard were guarded by sentries.

A large party of military with full war equipment, are stationed in Mullinahone, Co. Tipperary, and patrol the streets armed with rifles and fixed bayonets.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16th. 1920.

Raids:-

British Police and Military raided fifteen houses in Castleplunkett and Tusk, Co. Roscommon.

Armed patrols of British police and military scoured the districts around Gorey and Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford, raiding upwards of one hundred houses.

British military carried out extensive searches in Moneygall, King's Co., visiting upwards of fifty houses.

Militarism:-

British Police armed with revolvers, raided several shops in Mohill, Co. Leitrim, and commandeered supplies. Payment was left for what was taken.

Arrests:-

Seventeen men - farmers and their sons - of Castleplunkett and Tusk, Co. Roscommon, were arrested on a charge of unlawful assembly in connection with land agitation.

Courts-martial:-

Mr. John F. Feeney, Claremorris, Co. Mayo, who had served in the British Navy and Air Force in France, Italy, Salonica, Russia and the Dardanelles, was tried by court-martial at Dublin, on a charge of endeavouring to purchase arms. He was found guilty but the sentence of the Court has not yet been pronounced.

Armed Assaults:-

Mr. John Kelly, a mail van driver, was fired at by a British Military Patrol in the streets of Dublin, whilst driving a mail van with mails from Broadstone Railway Station to the Rotunda Post Office. Mr. Kelly stated he was driving through Lower Dominick Street when three volleys rang out. He pulled up his horses and saw a number of men running towards him - Soldiers with rifles and fixed bayonets. He was ordered off the van and told by the military officer in charge that "it was lucky he wasn't shot as he (the officer) had told his men to fire low". Mr. Kelly stated that he had heard no challenge and his statement was corroborated by a police constable on duty in the neighbourhood.

Soldiers of the Lancashire Regiment invaded a musical festival at Wicklow and compelled the people at the point of the bayonet to take down Republican flags and other decorations.

British Military patrols cleared the streets of Killeagh, Co. Cork, and halted and searched cyclists.

Militarism:- The house of Mr. Goulding, Lismore, which had been commandeered by British Military on the 13th inst., has now been fortified with sandbags and barbed wire entanglements.

Sentries are on duty outside the doors.

Forty soldiers have taken up quarters in Kanturk, Co. Cork.

Bodies of British Cavalry are patrolling the Co. Clare banks of the River Shannon.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17th, 1920.

Raids:-

At 2 a.m. British Military and Police broke into and raided the residence of Mr. M. Edmonds, O'Connell Road, Tipp. They procured pickaxes and shovels and spent three hours in digging up the yard and garden attached to the house. Nothing was found.

At Midleton, Co. Cork, British Military and Police raided the residence of Mr. T. Hanley.

British Military and police raided the residence of Mr. Sean Etchingham, Member of the Irish Parliament for East Wicklow, at Courtown, Co. Wexford. In the absence of Mr. Etchingham the police and military searched the house and closely questioned his family as to his movements.

At Lismore, Co. Waterford, military raided the premises of Miss Curtin and Mr. Moore, stating as their reason for doing so that they had heard shots. An officer subsequently admitted that the shots were caused by a soldier's rifle going off accidentally.

Arrests:-

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

British police accompanied by a squad of the Cameron Highlanders, with fixed bayonets, turned out at Midleton, Co. Cork, and arrested Mr. T. Manley, a teacher in the Midleton Christian Brothers' Schools, and Irish Language Instructor for East Cork. Mr. Manley was handcuffed with his hands behind his back and marched in custody through the streets.

Militarism:- At a public inquiry instituted by the Midleton (Co. Cork) District Council to investigate the recent midnight firing in the streets, it was proved that the firing was done by British Military deliberately and under orders, with intent to harm. It was also proved that the town was normal before the firing and that no provocation was given.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18th, 1920.

Raids:-

At Cappawhite, Co. Tipperary, British Police and Military raided eight houses, digging up the gardens and yards attached to each.

British Police and military raided the residence of Mr. Dermot Hurley, Midleton, Co. Cork.

Belmullet, Co. Mayo, was visited by large forces of British Military and police who raided over a dozen residences including that of Mr. P. McDonagh

Arrests:-

Messrs. J. A. Farney, J. Lavin T. MacKeown, and B. Quigley, of Ballymote, Co. Sligo, were returning home, when they were met by a British Military Patrol, who put them under arrest. No charge was made against them.

Messrs. John Ahern, Laurence Coleman and John Whelan, all members of the Republican Police Force, were arrested by a British Police Patrol at Youghal, Co. Cork.

Mr. P. MacDonagh, Belmullet, Co. Mayo, was arrested in his bed by large forces of British Military and police. No charge was made against him.

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

Armed

Assaults:-

Attempted Murders:- Mr. Patrick Grace, Farmer, Co. Kilkenny was fired upon without warning by British Troops. Mr. Grace was severely wounded.

The residence of Mr. J. Geary, Lismore, Co. Waterford, was fired into by British police. Mrs. Geary had a miraculous escape from death.

At Stradbally, Queen's Co., without warning or provocation British Police fired from their barracks at the Members of a Republic Fife and Drum Band which was parading the town.

At Newpark, Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, a party of Irish Republican Police engaged in carrying out their civil duties were fired on by British Police and one of their number was dangerously wounded.

Militarism:-

"An Exchange message states that 25 Marines, with full equipment and machine guns, landed at Schull, Co. Cork, from a destroyer yesterday morning and took possession of the Coast-guard Station. Others are expected on the West Coast. Thirty Marines landed at Union Hall on Tuesday, and took possession of the Coastguard Station.

The City Engineer in a Report to the Public Health Committee Cork Corporation, stated £60 damage was done to the toll box or Kiosk at St. Luke's Cross, by a military lorry. Another military lorry caused £20 damage to a refuse bin and injured a pedestrian, but the driver would not stop. Ald. Sean O'Sullivan said young irresponsible soldiers had no regard for the safety of human life"  
Irish Daily Press.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19th, 1920.

Raids:-

The licensed premises of Mr. D. Neary, "Royal Oak" Parkgate Street, Dublin, were raided by about sixty armed soldiers. The shop cellars and private apartments were examined, but nothing was removed. The Officer in charge refused to state the object of the search.

Police and Military unsuccessfully raided sixteen houses in Youghal, Co. Cork, including those of Messrs. W. J. Bland, M. Kelleher and J. Queen. The latter was recently elected Chairman of the Youghal Board of Guardians.

At Ardmore, Co. Waterford, police and military raided six houses.

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.

Five men were arrested at Ardmore, Co. Waterford, by a party of British police and military. No charge was made against him.

Sentences:- Messrs. Wm. Leahy, Edmond Magner and Thomas Kennedy, were sentenced at Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, to six months' imprisonment on a charge of "unlawful assembly".

Armed

Assaults:- British Military forcibly entered the residence of Mrs. Quinn, Mount-Temple, Athlone, and at the point of the bayonet dispersed a dance, searching many of the dancers.

The fishing boat "Erin's Hope" was fired upon without warning by British machine gunners, as she was returning to Baltimore Harbour, Co. Cork, from a fishing expedition. The boat was wrecked and its five occupants had narrow escapes.

Militarism:- "At a meeting of Limerick Corporation the Inspector of Night Watch reported that on the night of 12th inst. the watchmen were held up and searched by police. The same night shots were fired in the direction of the People's Park. The next night watchmen were again held up.

The destroyers Urohin and Wivern arrived in the Port of Dublin last night, Marines who landed from a destroyer have taken up quarters in the coastguard station at Ardmore Head. About 100 soldiers in full equipment have taken up quarters in the Courthouse and R.I.C. Barracks, Carrick-on-Suir, where they parade the streets at night.

Military and police patrols on the streets of Wexford search and question civilians at night. Strong bodies of military have augmented the forces in the police barracks of South Westmeath and South Roscommon, where cycling patrols scour the country at night." - Irish Daily Press.

BRITISH MILITARY MACHINE BREAKING UP.A HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN BRITISH OFFICIALS RESIGN IN ONE MONTH.

The following is a list of British magistrates, police inspectors, police officers and men who during the last four weeks have resigned from the British service in Ireland. Nothing could more clearly illustrate the breaking up of the machinery of British Government in Ireland than does this list. It contains the names of nine magistrates who as a protest against the British militarist regime have thrown up their magisterial posts. It contains the names of six high officers of the British police force in Ireland who, finding that the so-called civil duties of the men under their command are now restricted to the rounding up of the elected representatives of the Irish people, have sought refuge in retirement or in resignation, even though by doing so they lose heavily in emoluments and pensions. But most significant of all is the exodus of the non-commissioned officers and men of the British police force in Ireland. In spite of the recent increase of 100% in the pay given to the members of this force, sergeants and constables to the number of one hundred have resigned, since May 19th 1920. Wherever it was obtainable the number of years of service of these men is given. It will be seen that the vast majority of the resignations are of police of long standing. The explanation of this phenomenon is threefold. Firstly, these officers and men see the British police in Ireland now being used completely for the savage persecution of their own people. Secondly, these men are aware, as are many in Ireland, that of the 800 recruits drafted into the police from England, large numbers have been selected for the purpose of carrying on a campaign of midnight murders, incendiarism and armed assaults on Republican leaders and their property. Thirdly, these men know that not a single Irish recruit has entered the police force for many months and that the object of the British military authorities is to make the force an all-English weapon of terrorism.

For the reasons stated above the following magistrates, police inspectors and policemen have left the British service from May 19th to June 19th 1920, surrendering their pay and their pensions:-

MAGISTRATES.

Mr. J. Sheehan, J.P. Macroom, Co. Cork.  
 Mr. J. A. Kelly, J.P. Cree.  
 Mr. B. Brady, J.P. Kilcogy, Co. Cavan.  
 Mr. T. J. Kyne, Galway.  
 Mr. A. J. Herrington, Athlone.  
 Mr. M. J. Gleeson, Tuam.  
 Mr. T. Corcoran, Tipperary.  
 Mr. P. J. Pehilly, Cork.  
 Mr. D. Lenahan, Millstreet.

POLICE OFFICERS OF HIGH RANK.

County Inspector Yeates, Limerick.  
 County Inspector Rainsford, Carrick-on-Shannon.  
 District Inspector Sheridan, Banbridge.  
 District Inspector Keefe, Granard.  
 District Inspector Conlin, Omagh.  
 District Inspector Carbery, Dorgheda.

POLICE SERGEANTS OF LONG SERVICE.

Sergt. P. McDade, R.I.C. Carrick-on-Shannon	(38 years service)
Sergt. M. Woulfe, D.M.P. Dublin	(20 years service)
Sergt. T. Lantry, R.I.C. Clare	(25 years service)
Sergt. Breen, R.I.C. Limerick	(24 years service)
Sergt. Kiely, R.I.C. Limerick	(22 years service)
Sergt. Gill, R.I.C. Limerick	(26 years service)
Sergt. McCarthy, D.M.P. Dublin	(17½ years service)
Sergt. Dullaghan, R.I.C. Kerry	(22 years service)
Sergt. Donegan, R.I.C. Cork	(20 years service)
Sergt. Trohy, R.I.C. Ballylanders	(23 years service)

POLICE CONSTABLES.

Constable R. Yore, R.I.C. Mayo	22 years service
Constable Molloy, R.I.C. Ballinamuck	22 years service
Constable Quinn, R.I.C. Edgeworthstown	22 years service

Constable	Connell, R.I.C. Templemohy	13	"	"
"	Doyle, R.I.C. Loughmore	9	"	"
"	Halloran, R.I.C. Templemore	6	"	"
"	Roche, R.I.C. Tullylease	8	"	"
"	Bonahan, R.I.C. Naas.	0	"	"
"	Moyle, R.I.C. Naas	8	"	"
"	Creedon, R.I.C. Glia	11	"	"
"	Kerins, R.I.C. Abbeyfeale	10	"	"
"	Bowdon, R.I.C. Doolin	8	"	"
"	Weldon, D.M.P. Dublin	3	"	"
"	C. Donohoe, R.I.C. Kilkenny	7	"	"
"	J. Donohoe, Cork. R.I.C.	6	"	"
"	H. Murphy, R.I.C. Galway	8	"	"
"	D. Curtin, R.I.C. Bandon	8	"	"
"	J. Delany, D.M.P. Kingstown	7	"	"
"	W. Holmes, R.I.C. Carhirciveen.	9	"	"
"	Butler (D.C.M.) D.M.P. Dublin	8	"	"
"	J. Hunt, R.I.C. Naas	12	"	"
"	Gunnane, R.I.C. Knock	3	"	"
"	W. Hunt, R.I.C. Naas	4	"	"
"	W. O'Shoughnessy, R.I.C. Ballinrobe	14	"	"
"	Ed. Shanahan, D.M.P. Dublin	12	"	"
"	W. Shanahan, D.M.P. Dublin	8	"	"
"	Toal, R.I.C. Blackrock	5	"	"
"	O'Leary, R.I.C. Bundorragha	6	"	"
"	Deery, R.I.C. Queen's County	10	"	"
"	Higgins, R.I.C. Wicklow	10	"	"
"	Sullivan, R.I.C. Rathmore	13	"	"
"	Ferrell, R.I.C. Newport	13	"	"
"	R. Ambrose, R.I.C. Newcastlewest	6	"	"
"	T. Maher, R.I.C. Templemore	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
"	J.R. McLaughlin, Newcastle, Co. Down.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
"	Magee, R.I.C. Thurles	16	"	"
"	M. McKnight, R.I.C. Thurles	16	"	"
"	C. O'Keefe, R.I.C. Thurles.	11	"	"
"	P. O'Callaghan, R.I.C. Thurles	13	"	"
"	C. Duffy, R.I.C. Thurles	5	"	"
"	M.J. Walsh, R.I.C. Newmarket	7	"	"
"	D.F. Lucey, R.I.C. Killorglin	7	"	"
"	P. McCarron, R.I.C. Downpatrick	7	"	"
"	E. Roche, R.I.C. Limerick	18	"	"
"	J. McMally, R.I.C. Boyle	15	"	"
"	J. Hunt, R.I.C. Ballyhaunis	10	"	"
"	E. Sullivan, D.M.P. Dublin	20	"	"
"	E. McHale, R.I.C. Ballybay	18	"	"
"	M. Ryan, R.I.C. Kilkelly	13	"	"
"	M.J.O'Connor, R.I.C. Limerick	8	"	"
"	Coyle, R.I.C. Ballybay	6	"	"
"	P. Heffernan, R.I.C. Clonbee	5	"	"
"	Roche, R.I.C. Limerick	18	"	"
"	E. Tracy, R.I.C. Scariff	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
"	Lally, R.I.C. Mountcoal	7	"	"
"	Lohan, " "	2	"	"
"	Hayes, R.I.C. Ballybunion	5	"	"
"	Foley, " "	1	"	"
"	Fingleton, R.I.C. Newtown	7	"	"
"	Breen, R.I.C. Ballyduff	7	"	"
"	Heslin, R.I.C. Listowel	7	"	"
"	Sullivan, R.I.C. Cork	13	"	"
"	McDermott, R.I.C. Dummore	12	"	"

The length of service of the following has not yet been ascertained:-  
 Constables J. Fitzpatrick, D.M.P. Dublin; Toomey, R.I.C. Clonakilty; Coffey, R.I.C. Ballinrobe; Shannon, R.I.C. Waterford; J.C. Kevins, R.I.C. Carrick-on-Suir, P. Soraghan, D.M.P. Dublin; Dolan, R.I.C. Arklow; McDeRoe, R.I.C. Limerick; J. Griffin, R.I.C. Tralee; P.J. O'Hare, R.I.C. Tramore; J. Murphy, R.I.C. Ballywilliam; M.J. Sullivan, R.I.C. Lorrha; D.D. MacGillcuddy, R.I.C. Caragh; Riordan, R.I.C. Cork; Brien, R.I.C. Clonakilty; Tracy, R.I.C. Waterford; P. Kennedy, R.I.C. Portmagee; W. Moynihan, R.I.C. Limerick; J. Rourke, R.I.C. Kerry; Maher, R.I.C. Limerick; P.J. Galvin, R.I.C. Ballybunion; Dorach, R.I.C. Youghal; E. Carey, R.I.C. Killoormac; D. Corrigan, R.I.C. Thurles; Henderson, R.I.C. Lifford; J. Henahan, R.I.C. Tullsk.

LOYD GEORGE AS LINCOLN OR AS RUSSIAN CZAR ?IRISH REPUBLIC WILL NEGOTIATE TREATY OF PEACE.ACTING PRESIDENT AND BRITISH THREAT OF FIVE YEARS' WAR.

Mr. Arthur Griffith, Acting President of the Irish Republic, was on June 21st interviewed by a representative of the IRISH BULLETIN regarding certain passages of the official report (published in the morning papers of that date) of the conference between the Prime Minister of England and Irish Railway Delegates.

Questioned as to his opinion of Mr. Lloyd George's statement that the British Government were ready to face a five years' war and to suffer a million casualties rather than submit to the establishment of an Irish Republic, Mr. Griffith replied:-

"The Prime Minister of England declared war on Ireland when last year he attempted by armed force to prevent the assembly of the duly elected representatives of the people of Ireland, and when through the mouth of his representative, Lord French, he declared that two hundred thousand of the young men and women of Ireland should be driven out of their country. He now declares that he is ready to continue the war for five years and suffer a million casualties. At the end of such a five years Ireland would still be Ireland but the British Empire would have gone the way of the Austrian Empire."

The IRISH BULLETIN representative drew Mr. Griffith's attention to the English Premier's declaration:- "We take the same view exactly of that position as President Lincoln took of the attempt of the Southern States to claim secession." Mr. Griffith said:-

"The attempt of the Prime Minister of England to draw an analogy between the case of the Southern States and Ireland shows how desperately necessary England feels it to be to stand well with the opinion of America. There is no analogy. The Southern States formed an integral part of one nation and had never enjoyed a separate political existence. Ireland and England are different nations, and Ireland enjoyed for fourteen hundred years a separate political existence. That existence England has for generations attempted to crush by force of arms. England holds Ireland as Russia held Poland - not as the United States held its constituent elements. The analogue of Ireland is not the Southern States but Poland. The analogue of England's Prime Minister is not Abraham Lincoln but the Russian Czar."

Mr. Lloyd George's reference to what he called "the difficulty of the North East of Ireland" in which he said "If they, (the British Government) insisted upon compelling the North of Ireland whether it willed it or not, to come in and say 'Self determination shall be self-determination for the three southern provinces but not for the North' it would be a fatal error," was pointed out to Mr. Griffith, who replied:-

"The difficulty of the North East of Ireland' is a difficulty of England's making for England's interest. The recent County Council elections have shown that beyond doubt. Of the supposed six 'north eastern' counties, two at the polls have registered allegiance to the Republic and all have elected Republican Councillors. The principle of self-determination, as laid down by President Wilson and accepted by the English Government in the hour of England's impending overthrow, is a principle applicable to nations and peoples, not to parishes and shires. If Yorkshire or Cheshire sought to withdraw from the jurisdiction of England, England would rightly prevent their doing so - they are an integral part of England and can have no right to separate themselves from the English Nation. Each Irish county is an integral part of Ireland and can have no right to separate

Finally Mr. Griffith was asked what his opinion was of this phrase of the official report of the conference:—"The Premier then stated that he was ready to discuss the situation with Sinn Fein or anybody who had a right to speak on behalf of the Irish people."

Mr. Griffith said:-

"If the proposal means that private 'conversations' should take place with English politicians, it has no meaning for the Irish people; but if the proposal means that accredited representatives of the Government of Great Britain are ready to meet accredited representatives of the Government of Ireland to negotiate a Treaty of Peace between the two nations, the Government of Ireland will, I believe, accept that proposal."

"NO COERCION OF OPINION IN IRELAND." -- Mr. Bonar Law.

Mr. Bonar Law who also attended the British Prime Minister's Conference with Irish Railway Delegates, is reported officially as having said at that Conference:-

"There is no coercion of opinion (in Ireland). It is coercion of crime." Between the date upon which this statement was made (June 18th) and the date upon which it was officially published (June 21st) the following incidents which occurred in Ireland were reported in the daily Press:-

RAIDS - 300.

Three hundred residences of supporters of the Republican movement were raided by armed military and police.

ARRESTS - 33.

Messrs. Joseph O'Doherty, Republican Member of Parliament for North Donegal; P. Stokes, Republican Vice Chairman of Clonmel Rural District Council; J. O'Brien, Stationmaster, Courtmacsherry, Co. Cork; J.A. Farney; J. Levin; T. McKeown; B. Quigley, all of Co. Sligo, John Ahern; L. Coleman; John Wheelan; John Flaherty, all of Co. Cork, P. MacDonagh, Belmullet, Co. Mayo; and five men at Ardmore, Co. Waterford, were arrested without charge by British military and police. In addition, sixteen persons were arrested for being in the streets of Dublin after mid-night without the permission of the British Military Authorities.

ARMED ASSAULTS - 10.

British military forcibly entered the residence of Mrs. Quinn, Mount-temple, Athlone, and at the point of the bayonet dispersed a dance, searching many of the dancers.

British troops and police forcibly suppressed an Irish Language Festival at Ballinhassig, Co. Cork, holding up those attending the festival at the point of the bayonet and searching them.

Two Republican police were seized in the streets of Tralee by a large body of British police. They were taken to the police barracks and savagely beaten. (British)

At Drumbane, Thurles, police and military took possession of the graveyard in which Thomas Brett, a local Republican, was being buried. They held up the mourners and clergy at the point of the bayonet, and stripping the mourning badges from them trampled upon them. They then dispersed the cortege by force. Late on the same night British police raided the residence of Mrs. Brett and seizing her son, Jahrmiah Brett, bound him and dragged him along the road for a mile. They then tied him with ropes to a gate and left him.

Pedestrians were held up at the point of the bayonet in the public roads at Youghal, Co. Cork; Thurles, Co. Tipperary; Ballymote, Co. Sligo; Wexford, Co. Wexford; and Abbeyfeale, Co. Limerick.

ATTEMPTED MURDERS - 7.

Patrick Grace, farmer, Co. Kilkenny, was fired upon without warning by British troops, and wounded.

The residence of Mr. Jos. Geary, Lismore, Co. Waterford was fired into by British police. Mrs. Geary had a miraculous escape from death.

At Stradbally, Queen's County, without warning or provocation British police fired from their barracks at the members of a Republican fife and drum band which was parading the town.

The fishing boat, "Erin's Hope" was fired upon without warning by British machine gunners at Baltimore, Co. Kerry. The five occupants had narrow escapes. The boat was wrecked.

James Byrne of Threecastles, Co. Kilkenny was fired at without warning or provocation by British military who were driving past his car in a military lorry.

The residence of D. Riordan, Macroom, was fired into by British police. NO provocation was given. At Caheroonlish, Co. Limerick, a labourer going to call a doctor to his employer, Mr. Waters, was, without warning, shot by police. He was wounded.

REPUBLICAN PEACE ORGANISATION TO BE CRUSHED.WAGING WAR ON THE SUPPRESSION OF CRIME.BRITISH MILITARY GOVERNMENT LIBERATES CRIMINALS & SHOOTS POLICE.

In the issue of the IRISH BULLETIN for June 3rd was given a list of the activities of the organisation formed under the authority of the Irish Republican Government for the preservation of law and the suppression of crime in Ireland. Since that date a campaign has been begun by the British military Government in Ireland to cripple that organisation and imprison and shoot down those Irishmen engaged in it. Since June 15th, when a second list of the Sessions of Republican Courts and the success of Republican police in stamping out crime was published, this British campaign has become more widespread and more ruthless. The following are a few of the outstanding instances of action taken by armed British military and police to prevent the sustenance of law and order in Ireland:-

June 5th. Martin Connolly of Milltown, Co. Galway, was arrested by Republican police on a charge of raiding farmers houses in the neighbourhood and demanding money by threats. He was brought before a preliminary Republican Court and remanded in custody. He escaped and gave information to the British police as to the location of the Republican prison in which he had been detained. A large body of British military and police were immediately assembled, and guided by Connolly raided the prison. Three Republican police were arrested.

June 14th. The three Republican police mentioned above, who are named Patrick and Henry Hussey and Michael Connolly, were tried before a British magistrate at Galway. They were charged with wrongfully arresting Martin Connolly. Although several witnesses swore that Connolly had raided farmers houses carrying what seemed to be a rifle and bayonet and had tried to extract money by threats, and although Martin Connolly himself admitted that he had a dummy rifle and bayonet with which he said "he frightened children," the three Republican police were convicted and were each sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour. Martin Connolly was released.

June 14th. It was discovered by the Republican Government of Ireland that a secret circular has been sent by Dublin Castle to the British police in Ireland ordering them "to discover in what areas Sinn Fein Courts have been established and whether in such areas there has been a decrease in the number of cases brought before the British Courts."

June 16th. Flying columns of British military and police were engaged on this date and on following dates in scouring the counties of Cork, Kerry, Sligo, Wexford, Limerick, Mayo and Clare, where Republican courts are believed to be in most frequent Session. Men suspected of being engaged in the work of policing these districts were held up at the point of the bayonet on the public road and were searched. In fourteen cases where the search revealed that these men were engaged in assisting in the preservation of order, they were arrested and taken to gaol.

June 17th. At Youghal, Co. Cork, two brothers named MacCarthy, who had been convicted by a Republican Court of malicious injury to the property of the townspeople, and had been ordered to leave the district, refused to do so, and took the first opportunity of repeating their offence. They were arrested by Republican police and were being conveyed to prison when the motor car in which they were being driven was intercepted by a flying column of British military and police. The column opened fire on the car and brought it to a halt. The chauffeur was arrested. The prisoners' escort of Republican police, by jumping from the car when the firing commenced, managed to escape arrest. One of them is reported to have been wounded.

June 17th. At Charleville, Co. Cork, a Republican police patrol who were conveying to prison a criminal convicted by a Republican Court, were intercepted by British military and police who called upon them to halt. They refused and were then shot. One man, the Irish Daily Press states, has since died of his wounds. The criminal was liberated by the British police.

June 18th. At Tralee, Co. Kerry, two Republican police engaged in preserving order in the town at the request of the Tralee Urban Council, were seized in the public street by a large body of British police. They were taken into the British police barracks and were there savagely beaten. They were then released and taken to hospital. As this was the eight occasion upon which such assaults had been made upon the Republican Police at Tralee, they have now been withdrawn from the streets of the town.

June 17th. At Newpark, Killmallock, Co. Limerick, while a party of Republican police were escorting a convicted prisoner to the local Republican gaol, they were suddenly fired upon by British military and police. Two of the Republican police were seriously wounded and a third, the Irish Daily Press reports, has died of his wounds. The British police subsequently liberated the convicted prisoner.

It is a sinister fact that this British effort to stamp out the widespread obstructive work now being achieved by the Irish Republican Authorities, becomes more ruthless as the reports of such work receive publication in foreign countries and tend to convince foreign peoples of the falsity of the British claim that the troops now being poured into Ireland are needed there for the preservation of law and order.

#### THE DERRY RIOTS AND THEIR PURPOSE.

#### PLANNED AND FINANCED BY ENGLISH POLITICIANS TO RE-KINDLE THE DYING FIRES OF SECTARIANISM.

The following article, written for "Young Ireland" by Mr. Arthur Griffith, Acting President of the Irish Republic, has been supplied in advance to the IRISH SILENT:

#### "THE DERRY PLOT."

The rioting in Derry has had no accidental original. It has been planned and directed by Unionist leaders in collusion with persons of eminence in England, and with servants of the English Government in Ireland. Arms and money have been provided for the men, whom the English Attorney-General in Ireland has named a 'Civilian Guard.' The persons of position in Belfast who organised the Derry rioting boasted last week that they were importing overseas, without any interference by the English Government, 'as much arms as we like.' Before the present outbreak a quantity of Ulster Volunteer arms were brought into Derry from another county. Pending their removal from the place in which they were stored, they were placed under a guard of 'the Royal Irish Constabulary.'

That such things occurred and are occurring without the knowledge of the 'Conciliators' in Dublin Castle is possible, but difficult of belief. For two days the Nationalists of Derry, practically unarmed, were left at the mercy of the gentlemen supplied with R.I.C.-guarded rifles. When they procured some arms and proceeded to defend themselves, the English military and the Unionist shooters 'fraternised,' and later these English military, we read in the Press, fired upon the Nationalists. The object aimed at by the instigators and financiers of the Derry riots is not merely political. It has an economic side which was discussed in Belfast by the promoters only a fortnight ago. The younger generation of Protestant workingmen in Belfast have not become Sinn Féiners, but they have ceased to take interest in Unionism. The plates in the shipyards which the visitors formerly found adorned with chalk inscriptions of 'To hell with the Pope' have ceased for months to bear them - a phenomenon which has disquieted the plutocratic upholders of Ascendancy. It foreboded a break away of the workingmen from the control of their masters, which has been exercised for generations through the Orange Lodges. To light the fires of sectarian passion has ever been the device of the 'Ulster' plutocrats when a combination of their workingmen was threatened against them, when their farmers grew restive under the landlord regime, or when men sought for any right that might imperil their masters' auld Ascendancy.

Thirty-six years ago, when the English Parliament was considering a broadening of the then franchise which would, practically for the first time, permit the workingmen a vote, the game that is being played to-day in Derry was also played. The late Mr. Charles Dawson was announced to lecture in the Derry Guildhall on the subject, and, in order to provoke a sectarian riot, Lord Ernest Hamilton, with a gang of men, occupied the Guildhall and shot down several of the inoffensive people who purposed attending the lecture. In the 36 years that have passed even Orangeism has progressed. The conspirators in Belfast and London, who planned, financed, and directed the riots in Derry, will find that the tactics of 1884 and 1886 no longer pay a dividend."

"NO COERCION OF IRISH LANGUAGE."

BRITISH PRIME MINISTER'S PICUS DECLARATION.

AND A LIST OF ACTS COMMITTED BY HIS TROOPS & POLICE IN IRELAND.

In the official report of the conference on the situation in Ireland held on June 18th 1920, between the Prime Minister of England and other members of the British Government and the Irish Railway delegates the following passages occur:-

Mr. Thomas: You have had evidence that even the language of the (Irish) people has been interfered with.

The Prime Minister: I should be the last man to sympathise with that.

Mr. Bonar Law: There is no coercion of opinion. It is coercion of crime.

The Prime Minister: There is no coercion of language either.

The following list is an exposure of the truthfulness of the British Prime Minister. It is a compilation of recent outstanding instances of as ruthless a suppression of a National Language as has occurred in any oppressed nation. The period taken is the nine months immediately preceding the British Premier's declaration. In these nine months it will be seen that the age long bitter war upon the revival of the Irish Language has been continued without any cessation whatever.

From September 8th 1919 to June 18th 1920 in addition to the wholesale suppression of the Gaelic League (declared an illegal association by the British Government over which the British Premier presides) in addition also to the suppression of the official organ of the Irish Language movement and the arrest of many girls and men for collecting funds for that movement, these further acts of aggression have been committed in nine months by the British Government against those seeking to make the Irish Nation Irish speaking:-

Eleven of the most prominent of the Irish Language revivalists have been arrested.

Seventeen Irish Language teachers and organisers have been arrested.

Thirty-eight Gaelic League classes and Irish Language festivals have been suppressed and dispersed by armed force.

Forty-two confiscations of Irish Language literature made by British police and military from Irish newsagencies and the residences of Gaelic League organisers and teachers.

It is significant that within a few days of the British Premier's declaration of "no sympathy" with "language coercion" and his denial that there was any language coercion in Ireland, one of the most famous of Irish Language Colleges was suppressed and occupied by British troops, and that on the very eve of the Prime Minister's statement the seventeenth Irish teacher to be arrested in nine months was taken into custody by British police.

The following is the detailed list of Language Coercion in Ireland:-

- Sept. 6th Irish Language festival at Fermoy, Co. Cork, attacked and dispersed by British military.
- " 9th Irish Language festival at Downpatrick, Co. Down, proclaimed by British Military Authorities.
- " 11th Gaelic League (the Organisation directing the revival of the Irish Language) declared illegal in Cork City and County by the British Government.
- " 13th Gaelic League Branches in 17 of the 32 Irish counties raided by British military and police: all literature seized.
- " 15th Messrs. E. Blythe and P. O'Keefe, Irish speaking Members of Parliament and prominent leaders of the Gaelic revival, arrested by British military and police.
- " 15th Irish language festival suppressed at Ballinacarriga, Co. Cork, by British Military.
- " " Irish Language Festival suppressed at St. Peter's Place, Dublin, by British military.
- " " Irish Language Festival suppressed at Kinsale, Co. Cork, by British military.
- "

- Sept. 17th Irish Language Festival proclaimed at Ballinspittle, Co. Cork, by British military authorities. An attempt to hold it was suppressed by British police who attacked the gathering and dispersed it by baton and bayonet charges.
- " " Irish Language Festivals at Bentry, Lisgoold, Kilerokane all in Co. Cork suppressed by British Military authorities.
- " 18th O'Carry Irish College at Carrigholt, Co. Clare, raided by British Military & police. Students' and professors' residences also raided. All literature seized.
- " 20th Literature in Irish confiscated from newsagents in Youghal, Co. Cork, by British police.
- " 22nd Residence of P. O'Houlihan, Gaelic League organiser, raided at Kinsale, Co. Cork, by British military & police. All papers seized.
- " " Literature in Irish confiscated from newsagents at Roscrea and Clogheen, Co. Tipperary; at Middleton, Co. Cork; at Dundalk, Co. Louth; and at Dublin, by British military and police.
- " " "Fainne an Lao" official organ of the Irish Language Revival suppressed by British Military authorities.
- " " Annual meeting of Gaelic League Delegates from all Ireland proclaimed and suppressed by British Military authorities.
- " " Irish Language Festival at Bridge-a-Chrin, Co. Louth, suppressed by British military and police.
- " " Public entertainment in aid of funds for teaching of Irish to school children suppressed at Cork City by British military & police.
- " 23rd Irish Language Festival at Middleton, Co. Cork, suppressed by British military.
- " " Irish Language Festival at Toghur, Co. Cork, suppressed by British military.
- " " Night school for Irish language classes raided by armed British military and police at Rearcross, Co. Tipperary, who ordered the students to disperse.
- " 26th Literature in Irish confiscated from newsagents and from private houses throughout Co. Down by British police.
- Oct. 1st Irish Language Festival suppressed at Newcestown, Co. Cork, by British military.
- " 7th Kilkenny Printing Works raided by British military and police who seized all Irish type and printed matter.
- " " Mr. Alex McCabe, Irish Speaking Member of Parliament and Gaelic League leader, arrested.
- " 15th Irish Language Festival at Finglass, Co. Down, proclaimed by British Military authorities. Attempt to hold it suppressed by British police who cleared the grounds with a series of baton charges.
- " 16th Entire Gaelic League organisation in Dublin City and County declared illegal by British Government.
- " " Irish Language entertainment at Templetoogy suppressed by British military.
- " 22nd Mr. John Gannon, Gorey, Co. Wexford, secretary of Gaelic League in that county, arrested by British military. His residence was raided and all books in Irish confiscated.
- Nov. 5th Five girls who were collecting in the Dublin streets for the Gaelic League were arrested by British police, tried and were ordered to be imprisoned in Mountjoy Gaol. The money they had collected was confiscated.
- " 6th Three girls were arrested also in Dublin for collecting for the Gaelic League. They were tried and ordered to be imprisoned for a week in Mountjoy Gaol.
- " 8th Irish language class at Borrisoleigh, Co. Tipperary, attacked by British police and forcibly dispersed.
- " 12th Mr. J. Hayes, Irish speaking Member of Parliament and Gaelic League Leader arrested by British military & police at Dublin.
- " " Mr. M. Lynch, Gaelic League official, arrested by British police and military at Dublin.
- " 13th Professor Liam O'Brian, M.A. Galway University, member of the Governing Body of the Gaelic League, arrested at Galway by British police. His residence was raided and all papers in Irish seized.
- " 17th Mr. M. Thornton, Gaelic League Organiser & teacher arrested at Castlebar, Co. Mayo by British military. All papers in Irish seized.
- " 18th Mr. P. O'Dubhain, Gaelic League organiser & teacher arrested at Killarney, Co. Kerry by British military.
- " 20th Irish class room raided by armed British police at Skibbereen, Co. Cork. Class of thirty young students forcibly dispersed.
- " 27th Gaelic League organisation all over Ireland declared illegal by British Government. All branches declared suppressed.

- Dec. 5th British police warned Gaelic League organisers at Dubdalk, Co. Louth, that if any attempt were made to hold Irish classes these classes would be suppressed by force.
- " 13th Literature in Irish confiscated by British police from newsagents at Cork.
- " " British police raided Tara Hall, Nenagh, where Irish classes were being held and ordered the students to disperse.
- " " Irish language entertainment dispersed at Toomevara, Co. Tipperary by armed police.
- " 15th British police fully armed raided the house in Waterford in which the County Committee of the Gaelic League were discussing the carrying on of the Irish Language classes. The police forcibly dispersed the committee meeting.
- " 16th Play in the Irish language which was to be played at Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, was proclaimed by British military authorities. British military and police raided and occupied theatre in which it was to be shown.
- " 13th Residence of Mr. P. MacCormack, Gaelic League teacher and organiser at Cappanarra, Co. Clare, raided by British military and police. All papers in Irish seized.
- " 19th Mr. J. Joyce, Gaelic League teacher arrested by British police at Monlaugh, Co. Galway.
- 1920.
- Jan. 5th Literature in Irish confiscated by British police from newsagents at Dublin.
- " 10th Residence of Mr. P. Kenny, Gaelic League organiser and teacher raided at Lissnahroagh, Co. Leitrim by British military and police. All papers dealing with the teaching of Irish seized.
- " 16th Mr. Hynes, Gaelic League organiser arrested at Kinvarra, Co. Galway, by British police. All papers dealing with the establishment of Irish classes seized.
- Feb. 3rd Irish Language play to be staged at Gaelic League Hall at Loughrea, Co. Galway, was suppressed by British military and police.
- " 10th British military surround hall in which entertainment in support of the Irish language was to have been held at Castleiney, Co. Tipperary.
- " 16th Irish speaking social at Keady, Co. Armagh, raided by British police. Gathering forcibly dispersed.
- " 16th Irish speaking social at Magherafelt, Co. Derry, suppressed by British military.
- " 16th Concert to be held at Dundalk, Co. Louth, in aid of the funds being collected for the establishment of Irish Language Colleges was proclaimed by British military authorities. British troops & police occupied hall.
- March 2nd Irish speaking social raided by British military at Ballinasloe, Co. Galway. Thirty young men attending the social were arrested.
- " 4th Residence of Miss. M. Browne, M.A. Gaelic League teacher, raided by military. Many papers seized.
- " " Mr. P. O'Connor, Gaelic League organiser and teacher arrested at Cloonross, Co. Clare, by British military.
- " 15th Mr. J. Forresthal, member of the Governing Body of the Gaelic League, arrested at Dublin by British military. Many papers seized at his residence.
- " 16th British military arrest and deport without trial Mr. E. O'Duibhir, Gaelic League organiser and teacher at Cashel, Co. Tipperary.
- " 18th Mr. J. Hayes, Irish speaking Member of Parliament and active Gaelic worker re-arrested at Skibbereen, Co. Cork a few days after his release, having served 3 months sentence in Mountjoy Gaol, Dublin.
- " 19th British military and police raided the residence of Mr. T. O'Shea, Gaelic League organiser at Dunmanway, Co. Cork. Mr. O'Shea was arrested and all literature dealing with the foundation of Irish classes was seized.
- " " British police at Howth, Co. Dublin, prevent street collection for Irish language movement. A concert in the Howth Town Hall having the same purpose was suppressed by British military and police.
- " " Irish speaking social proclaimed at Ballinasloe, Co. Galway by British military authorities.
- " 22nd Mr. Alec McCabe, Irish speaking Member of Parliament and prominent Gaelic League worker, re-arrested by British police at Sligo Gaol gates immediately after serving 5 months sentence. (Monaghan by British military & police)
- " " Professor O'Duffy, Irish Language teacher arrested at ... police.
- " 29th Professor P. Fahy, Irish language teacher arrested at Gort, Co. Galway.
- " 31st Messrs. P. J. Ward and J. Sweeney, Irish speaking members of Parliament and Irish revivalists arrested at Donegal by British military.
- April 5th British military & police raided St. Enda's Irish College, Dublin.
- " " British Military and police raided the Kenting Branch of the Gaelic League, Dublin, arresting the caretakers and confiscating many papers.
- " 6th British military and police raided the newsagencies and bookshop kept by the Misses. Sharkey, Strakestown, Roscommon, and seized all publications in Irish.

- April 9th Irish speaking social raided at Cloghan, King's County and many of those attending the social arrested by British police.
- " 12th Mr. Finian McColum and another Gaelic League organiser arrested by British police at Tralee, Co. Kerry, immediately after their return from an Irish Language conference at Killarney.
- " 12th Mr. P. MacCormack, Gaelic League Organiser and teacher arrested by British military at Dundrum, Co. Tipperary.
- " 13th Residence of Mr. James O'Mara, M.P. at Connemara, raided by British military and all books dealing with the study of Irish seized.
- " 14th Mr. D. McCullagh, T.C. Gaelic League Organiser, Belfast, arrested by British military.
- May 11th Mr. Thomas Garvey, Gaelic League organiser and teacher, arrested at Milestown, Co. Tipperary by British police who fired upon him.
- " 21st Newsagencies at Downpatrick, Co. Down, raided by British police and publications in Irish seized.
- June 2nd Irish festival at Cononagh, Roscarbery, Co. Cork, dispersed by British military and police who charged the gathering with fixed bayonets and scattered it.
- " 5th Celebrated Irish College at Carrigaholt which drew students from all parts of Ireland, suppressed by British military authorities whose troops raided and occupied it.
- " 17th Mr. T. Manley, Gaelic League organiser and teacher for East Cork, arrested by British military and police. All his papers dealing with the organisation of Irish classes were seized.

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THE LAW COURTS OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC.  
THEIR CONSTITUTION, PERSONNEL AND JURISDICTION.

"There is a nearer approach to settled order in districts where the writ of the Sinn Fein Courts runs than anywhere else in the island."

London "Daily News" June 24th 1920.

The Law Courts of the Irish Republic are now operating universally throughout Ireland. The judgements given by them are respected and their enforcement ensured by public opinion. Since the establishment of these Courts the crime wave which, as in other countries, was in Ireland also one of the results of the world war, and was there especially encouraged by the refusal of the British police to do any other duty but that of suppressing the Republican Movement - that crime wave has received in Ireland a complete check. Further, the proven social value of these Courts and the scrupulous justice which dictates their decisions, has had the result of earning for them, not only the admiration of non-Republicans, but their active support.

The Republican Courts are now playing so large a part in Irish National life that a description of their constitution and personnel is of interest.

THE SELECTION OF JUDGES.

The Courts are established under the authority of the Department of Justice of Dail Eireann, the Government of the Irish Republic. Both Civil and Criminal Courts are of two classes: Parish Courts and District Courts. It is intended that the judges of the Parish Courts shall be elected by the people of the area in which they are to operate. While the machinery for this election is being prepared, the judges are at present selected by a conference composed of the following:-

- The Member of Dail Eireann for the Constituency (if available).
- The Members of the County Council for the Constituency.
- One Clergyman of each Denomination from each Parish.
- The Members of the Urban and Rural District Councils, and
- The Poor Law Guardians resident in the Constituency.
- One representative of each Sinn Fein Cumann. (*Club*)
- One representative of each Company of Volunteers.
- One representative of each Trades Union Body or Branch.

The Judges of a Parish Court number three. The Judges of a District Court number five and are elected by members of all the Parish Courts in a District.

On appointment all Judges take the Oath of Allegiance to the Irish Republic and Dail Eireann, its Government. All officials of the Courts take a similar oath. Women and clergymen are eligible for these judicial appointments.

JURISDICTION.

The Parish Civil Courts have jurisdiction only in minor disputes and claims. Claims exceeding £10 in value are reserved to the District Courts. No title cases may be decided by the Parish Civil Courts. The Parish Criminal Courts are Courts of summary jurisdiction before which all minor offences are brought for hearing.

The District Courts of which there is one in every Parliamentary Constituency, have a much wider jurisdiction. All claims and cases of titles etc. may be decided by the District Civil Courts. The District Criminal Courts sit upon all serious offences and are empowered to impose ~~adequate~~ <sup>adequate</sup> punishments.

APPEALS.

The decision of a Parish Court may, within four days, be appealed against to a District Court; but the decision of the District Court is, in such an appeal, final. The decision of a District Court may be appealed against to appeal Judges specially appointed by the Republican Minister of Justice. The decision of these Appeal Judges is in such an appeal final.

FEES.

The Judges of Parish Courts receive for travelling expenses etc. not more than £1 a day. District Court Judges receive not more than £2 a day.

COSTS.

These fees and the general costs of the Courts are met out of deposits lodged by the litigants. In all claims and disputes and in other cases relating to property a certain percentage of the value of the claim or property in dispute -- 10% in claims not over £50 and an increasingly small percentage as the value in dispute is greater. The successful party is refunded his deposit if the Court does not decide otherwise. Out of the deposit of the unsuccessful party the costs of the successful party may be paid at the discretion of the Court. In cases where the dispute submitted is considered by the Court to be frivolous, the deposit of the plaintiff is confiscated.

THE LITIGANTS.

All litigants when the case comes for hearing publicly sign a form undertaking:-

- (1) To abide by the decision of the Court on the matters submitted for decision.
- (2) To comply with any orders, and to discharge any obligations which the Court in its decision may make or impose, subject always to the right of appeal.
- (3) Not to submit to any enemy tribunal any matters whereon the Court shall pronounce a decision.

" THE DERRY PLOT."

DUBLIN CASTLE'S DENIAL --- AS FALSE AS USUAL.

An official denial was issued from Dublin Castle on June 24th of statements made by Mr. Arthur Griffith, Acting President of the Irish Republic, and published in the IRISH BULLETIN of June 23rd. Mr. Griffith stated that ~~the rioting~~ the rioting in Derry City was engineered by "persons of eminence in England" acting in collusion with British politicians in Ireland and "with servants of the English Government in Ireland." Mr. Griffith now makes the following comment on the official denial:-

"Dublin Castle's denial of the complicity of its servants in the planned armed attack by the "Civilian Guard" on the Nationalist citizens of Derry, is as false a denial as usual. Dublin Castle alleges that the title "Civilian Guard" conferred on men armed and incited to carry out pogroms, is the inadvertence of a minor official -- is it the same official who from Dublin Castle last week supplied to a Sunday organ in London the most beastly libel upon Irishmen yet printed by the British propaganda? Dublin Castle states it had no grounds for anticipating and did not anticipate riots in Derry. This implies that it was ignorant that on the 15th May last the "Civilian Guard" invaded the streets of Derry and provoked rioting during several days, in which three persons were killed and six wounded, and that it was also ignorant that since that date the "Civilian Guard" has, to the common knowledge, been armed with rifles, transferred, as I stated, in one case from another Ulster county, and guarded in the house from which they were transferred, by members of the R.I.C.

"The secret signal for the present riots in Derry followed on the publication on June 15th in the London "Times" of an article in which the special correspondent of that paper praised the efficiency of the Republican-Nationalist majority on the Derry Corporation, and, commenting on the concord existing between Unionists and Sinn Feiners on that body, suggested that the Irish people, if left to themselves, would settle their own problems. It was necessary to the financiers of the "Civilian Guard" to destroy the concord of the honest citizens of Derry - Unionists and Nationalists -- and so the "Civilian Guard" was turned out on June 18th. The signal came from Belfast, and if the present heads of Dublin Castle are unaware of the fact, some of their officials are not."

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, JUNE 26th, 1920.

S u m m a r y.

Date - June:-	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	Total.
Raids:-	40	21	21	59	15	6	162.
Arrests:-	13	16	2	3	-	29	63.
Sentences:-	5	-	-	-	6	1	12.
Courtsmartial:-	-	2	-	1	-	-	3.
Armed Assaults:-	11	2	3	5	2	8	31
Murder:-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.
<u>Daily Totals:-</u>	69	41	26	68	23	45	272.

The Sentences passed for political offences during the above six days totalled three years and three months.

MONDAY, JUNE 21st, 1920.

Raids:- A party of British Military surrounded and raided twenty holiday makers' Camps at Killiney, Co. Dublin. British police and military arrived in Abbeyfeale, Co. Limerick, and raided upwards of 20 houses.

Arrests:- At Tralee, Co. Kerry, two Republican Police engaged in preserving order in the town at the request of the Tralee Urban Council, were arrested in the public street by British Police.

A young man named Flaherty of Charleville, Co. Cork, was arrested on a charge of having a revolver in his possession.

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

Sentences:- Messrs. P. Williams, J. Reddan, W. Daly, P. Malone, and M. Mahon, Cloughjordan, Co. Tipperary, were sentenced to four months' imprisonment each with hard labour on a charge of unlawful assembly in connection with land agitation.

Armed Assaults:- At Drumbane, Thurles, police and military took possession of the graveyard in which Thomas Brett, a local Republican, was being buried. They held up the mourners and clergy at the point of the bayonet and tearing the mourning badges from them trampled upon them. They then dispersed the cortege by force.

Later on the same night British Police raided the residence of Mrs. Brett, the mother of the dead man, and seizing her son, Jeremiah, they bound him with ropes and dragged him along the road for a mile. They then tied him to a gate and left him.

Pedestrians and cyclists were held up by British Military and Police at the point of the bayonet on the public roads at Youghal and Charleville, Co. Cork; Thurles, Co. Tipperary; Ballymote, Co. Sligo; Wexford, Co. Wexford; and Abbeyfeale, Co. Limerick.

British troops and police forcibly suppressed an Irish Language Festival at Ballinahassig, Co. Cork, holding up those attending the Festival and searching them.

British Police and Military savagely attacked and beat 2 members of the Republican Police Force whom they had arrested for keeping order in Tralee at the request of the Tralee Urban Council.

tempted  
order:-

Mr. James Byrne, Threecastles, Co. Kilkenny, was fired at without warning or provocation by British Military who were driving past his car in a military lorry.

**Militarism:-** Marines have taken possession of the Coastguard Station at Ballycotton. Military have occupied and fortified Rathkeale Courthouse. Infantry and Cavalry with ammunition waggons have arrived in Waterford by road. Military have taken up quarters in Cashel police barracks.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22nd, 1920.

raids:-

British military raided the outoffices attached to the premises of Mr. J. Manley, Merchant, Winthrop Street, Cork. Seventeen houses at Slievenamon, Glonmel, Co. Tipperary, were forcibly entered and searched by British military and police.

The house of Mr. J. O'Brien, railway stationmaster at Courtmacsherry, Co. Cork, was raided and searched by British Military. At Lismore, Co. Waterford, British Military and police raided the business premises of Miss O'Donnell, and the dwelling and out-offices of Mrs. J. Whelan, Ballysagartbeg.

arrests:-

Mr. J. O'Doherty, Republican Member of Parliament for North Donegal, was arrested by British Police at Maguiresbridge Railway Station, Co. Fermanagh, whilst on his way from Enniskillen to Derry. Mr. O'Doherty was dragged out of the railway carriage by two constables dressed in khaki. No charge was made against him, but he has been hunted by police detectives since last December.

Two young men named Hall were arrested at Slievenamon, Co. Tipperary. In the same County the following were also arrested without charge:- Mr. P. Stokes, Vice Chairman of the Glonmel District Council, Mr. P. Moloney, Rosegreen, and five young men whose names have not transpired.

Mr. J. O'Brien, Stationmaster, Courtmacsherry, Co. Cork, was arrested at his home by a party of British Military who conveyed him to Cork Gaol. No charge was made against him.

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.

**Court-martial** Messrs. William Murray and James Toomey, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, were tried by Court-martial at Dublin on a charge of having in their possession arms and ammunition. Sentence of the Court has not been promulgated.

shooting

raids:-

At Caherconlish, Co. Limerick, a labourer who was going to call a doctor for his employer, Mr. Waters, was shot at without warning and wounded by a police patrol.

British police fired into the dwelling of Mr. Denis Riordan, Carrigadrohid, Co. Cork. No provocation was given.

Militarism:-

"Yesterday the 1st Batt. South Wales Borderers, arrived at the North Wall, Dublin. They are to be quartered at Dollymount, near Dublin.

The Destroyer 'Urchin' disembarked about 200 men of the Cheshire Regt., at Wicklow." - Irish Daily Press.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23rd, 1920.

raids:-

At Bantry, Co. Cork, British Police and military raided and searched over 20 houses.

In the dead of the night a number of armed British Police raided Tullyard House, Armagh, the residence of Mr. Bamonn Donnelly, Sinn Deín Organiser for Ulster, and a recently elected Councillor for Armagh County.

arrests:-

Mr. Cornelius Murray an ex-soldier who had served in the Great War, was arrested by British Military at Middleton, Co. Cork. No charge was made against Mr. Murray.

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

**armed assaults:-** At Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Tipperary, British Cavalry held up and searched carts and farmers on their way to market. Several who protested against the search were roughly handled. Similar action was taken in Tipperary by British police and military.

A large force of British police and Military took possession of Cloughjordan Railway Station, Co. Tipperary, and held up at the point of the bayonet motorists and pedestrians, all of whom were searched and many subjected to rough handling.

**Militarism:-** British soldiers with rifles and fixed bayonets held the roads leading to Kilrea, Co. Derry, where an Athletic sports meeting was announced to be held. The soldiers refused to allow the people to pass until a promise was given that no tunes would be played by the band when going through the town.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24th, 1920.

**raids:-** British military and police raided the houses of three Republicans at Churchtown, Middleton, Co. Cork. At Charleville in the same county the houses of Messrs. J. McAuliffe, C. McCarthy, T. Culhane, and Sean Cronin, Republican Member of the Charleville District Council were also forcibly entered and raided by British military and police. In the Blarney district British military and police scoured the country in motor lorries. The number of residences raided totalled forty.

British military and police, accompanied by a bloodhound, raided over a dozen houses in Bantry, Co. Cork.

**arrests:-** Three 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.

**Courts-Martial:-** Mr. Joseph Treacy, Pallasgreen, Co. Limerick, was tried by Courtmartial at Cork on a charge of having in his possession arms and ammunition. The sentence of the Court has not yet been promulgated.

**armed assaults:-** A well known West Limerick doctor was motoring from Limerick City when he was held up by a patrol of British military and police who dragged him from his car and searched him. While the doctor was being searched other members of the patrol kept their rifles levelled at him.

Six young men who were fishing at the quay, Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim, were fired on by British police. No provocation was given for the attack.

In the dead of the night British police set fire to the dwellinghouses of three prominent Republicans at Bantry, Co. Cork - Messrs. J. O'Callaghan, Town Clerk; D. O'Mahony, Merchant and P. Donegan, recently elected Chairman of the Bantry District Council.

**Militarism:-** Marines have taken up quarters at Ellybay, Belmullet, Co. Mayo.

A party of the East Lancashire Regiment have installed themselves at Glenbeigh, Co. Kerry.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25th, 1920.

**raids:-** A party of British military raided and searched fifteen houses at Ennis, Co. Clare.

**sentences:-** Mr. B. Tegart, Member of the District Council, Ballymote, Downpatrick, Co. Down, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of having in his possession 2 revolver cartridges and a Sinn Fein pamphlet.

Messrs. J. Dignan, J. Tully, M. Diskin, J. Harte and P. Harte, all of Milltown, Co. Galway, were sentenced to two months' imprisonment each on a charge of "unlawful assembly" in connection with land agitation.

**armed assaults:-** In the Pennywell district of Co. Limerick, armed British police fired into a private house. The occupant, a girl of 16, had a miraculous escape.

Armed British Police broke into the house of a man named Scanlon in search of Mr. M. Barry a Republican Member of Limerick City Council. As Mr. Barry was not there, the raiding party smashed the house furniture and used threats to the occupants.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26th, 1920.

raids:-

At midnight, a party of 500 British military, accompanied by police detectives and R.I.C. Constables, and attended by tanks and armoured cars, invested the thoroughfares leading to Talbot Street, Earl Street and Foley Street, Dublin, and carried out protracted searches of houses in these streets. They broke into the premises of Mr. P. Shanahan, Republican Member of Parliament, and remained 1 1/2 hours ransacking his house. They also raided the shop of Mr. T. Hunter, another Republican Member of Parliament, after which they broke into and searched the Globe Hotel. This raid lasted 3 hours and every room was searched. Simultaneously another party of British military raided a Creamery Provision Store in Parnell Street. The door was smashed in with rifle butts and bayonets and boxes of provisions were forced open. The military then bored their way into the house next door - Neary's Hotel - which they searched in their usual manner.

Ten members of the British Police force raided the residence of Mr. L. Breen, Donohill, Co. Tipperary. After searching the house thoroughly they dug up Mr. Breen's garden.

arrests:-

Mr. J. Gill, Junior, was arrested at Drumsna, Co. Leitrim, on a charge of endeavouring to obtain arms. Eight other men whose names did not transpire, were arrested on a similar charge.

Seventeen 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.

Two young men were arrested in their beds in the Globe Hotel, Dublin, by a military raiding party. No charge was made against them.

Mr. L. Breen, Donohill, Co. Tipperary, was arrested at his residence by British police and military.

Sentences:-

Mr. Charles Donoghue, Killowen, Co. Cork, who was tried by Courtmartial at Cork, on June 8th, 1920, was sentenced by the Court to three month's imprisonment on a charge of having in his possession copies of the official organ of the Irish Republican Army.

Armed Assaults:-

At Bantry, Co. Cork, armed and disguised British Police issued from their barracks after night-fall and bombed and burned the premises of well-known Republicans. The shop and dwellinghouse of Mr. David O'Mahony, Barrack Street, was set on fire by them and completely burned down, all stores being consumed. The residences of Messrs. Raphael Keyes, John Cotter and John Lehane were broken into and wrecked and the occupants threatened with death. The stores of Mr. Begg, another prominent Republican, were broken into and set on fire. While the townspeople were endeavouring to subdue the flames other parties of armed British Police and military appeared and insisted upon searching them. Every effort was made by the armed forces to prevent the people from extinguishing the flames.

Armed and disguised police raided the premises of Mr. Lynch, in Bantry, a local labour leader. Mr. Lynch was not at home.

A similar outbreak took place at Limerick City when armed and disguised British police broke into the house of Mr. Barry, a Republican Member of the Limerick City Council. Mr. Barry not being at home the police shot at Mr. Scanlon, his brother-in-law. The bullet missed and went over the head of Mr. Scanlon's daughter who was ill in bed. The police left after smashing all the furniture and declaring that they intended to kill Mr. Barry when they got at him.

In Tralee, Co. Kerry, armed British police threw bombs into the residences of local Republicans. Many people witnessed the acts.

Murder:-

Cornelius Crowley, a cripple boy of 20 was shot dead in bed in his father's house, Barrack Road, Bantry, Co. Cork, at 2 a.m., by a party of British police who entered the house in disguise in quest of his elder brother, Michael, a well-known Republican and a recently elected Member of the Bantry District Council. As Michael was not at home the raiders turned their revolvers on his crippled brother and riddled him with bullets. Deceased was a confirmed invalid who took no part in politics.

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" IF THE TIME SHOULD COME "AN EMINENT ENGLISH JURIST ON IRELAND." Then it will be clear that the Union must come to an end."

The following is an extract from the writings of Professor Dicey, the eminent English Jurist and authority on International Law. It is quoted from Page 267 of "England's Case against Home Rule," written in the year 1886:-

"If the time should come when the effort to maintain the unity of the State is too great for the power of Great Britain, or the only means by which it is found maintainable are measures clearly repugnant to the humanity or the justice or the democratic principles of the English people -- if it should turn out that after every effort to enforce just laws by just methods, our justice itself, from whatever cause, remains hateful to the mass of the Irish people -- then it will be clear that the Union must, for the sake of England no less than for Ireland, come to an end. The alternative policy will then be, not Home Rule, but separation."

The following excerpts from the English Press and from the speeches of English statesmen, disclose powerfully the fact that the circumstances under which this celebrated Jurist declared that the Union must end and Ireland be set free, have come to pass. They are England's own confession that "the only means by which it (the Union) is found maintainable are measures clearly repugnant to the humanity or the justice or the democratic principles of the English people," and that English "justice itself remains hateful to the mass of the Irish people."

"The community (in Ireland) refuses to support the Government because it rests on force, not on willingly delegated authority. Government uses force and is daily driven to use more force because it cannot get support from the community."

London "Times" December 9th 1919.

"Ireland is now being governed under military law."

Mr. Herbert Samuel, Ex-Cabinet Minister, Dec. 8th 1919.

"Not since the black years that preceded the Union has Ireland been ruled so nakedly by the sword, or have the wielders of the sword encountered so fierce a resistance to their will."

London "Daily News" Dec. 12th 1919.

"The authority of the British name in Ireland has come to rest upon military power."

London "Times" Dec. 16th 19 .

"The fact remains that Ireland has never been so alienated from British rule as it is to-day."

British Prime Minister of England, Dec. 22nd 1919.

"The fact is, Castle Government in Ireland is infamous."

Capt. W. Benn, English M.P. Jany. 7th 1920.

"Their (the British Government's) mismanagement of Ireland is indescribable."

Lord Salisbury in London "Times" Jany. 9th 1920.

"Everywhere Government are mocked by the very body which they sought to destroy. Sinn Fein has been proclaimed; yet in spite of official ostracism Sinn Fein candidates have been elected everywhere as guardians of public affairs."

London "Times" Jany. 26th 1920.

"An oppressive and exasperating system of military rule."

Mr. Asquith, ex-British Premier, Jany. 31st 1920.

"There is a huge army of oppression in Ireland."

London "Daily Herald" Feby. 24th 1920.

"If 73 Irish members of Parliament demand a Republic for Ireland, the problem thus created...is merely a matter for law and order -- guns, bayonets, bombs and tanks."

Declaration of English Moderate Party. Feby. 26th 1920.

"British rule there (Ireland) is a stark regime of oppression."

London "Daily Herald" Feby. 26th 1920.

"The civil and military authorities between them have destroyed practically all the safeguards of political and personal liberty."

Report of English Labour Delegation after visit to Ireland, Feby. 26th 1920.

"There is no longer in Ireland a pretence of moral support for the most normal and necessary functions of a Government which has come to be regarded with loathing as an alien tyranny."

London "Times" Feby. 28th 1920.

"If Irishmen ask for independence it is because they have become convinced that in no other way can they restore to Ireland at once her dignity and her full prosperity."

Manchester Guardian, March 5th 1920.

"Constitutional experiments are of no value in Ireland. We are now at war with naked force and the struggle is for bare life."

London "Morning Post" March 11th 1920.

"The Government abandoning even the pretence of statesmanship rely solely on the strong hand. There is no mistaking the viciousness of their blows."

London "Daily News" March 13th 1920.

"Events in Ireland have been drifting rapidly. The process of military government perforce develops."

London "Daily Mail" March 18th 1920.

"In Ireland the military are running amok."

London "Daily Herald" March 24th 1920.

"Ireland is being ruled like a conquered province."

Mr. Philip Snowden, English M.P. April 3rd 1920.

"I see a militarism to-day (in Ireland) which is unparalleled in Europe with machine guns and tanks and armoured cars everywhere."

Mr. Clement Shorter, English Publicist, April 6th 1920.

"Government conducted without a thought for the susceptibilities or desires of the governed."

London "Time's" definition of British Rule in Ireland, April 15th 1920.

"If the name of Poland and Serbia replaced Ireland in reports of the last fortnight's doings, Englishmen would be ablaze with indignation."

London "Daily News" April 19th 1920.

"The Irish will not allow themselves to be ruled by England. They will, as the Mountjoy men have proved, prefer the alternative of death."

London "Daily Herald" April 19th 1920.

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

London "Morning Post" May 4th 1920.

"The intolerable position in which we stand of governing Ireland ~~xxxxx~~ simply by military force."

Manchester Guardian, May 4th 1920.

"In the struggle between Sinn Fein and the King's Government, Sinn Fein is winning all along the line."

London "Globe" May 13th 1920.

"The Union is broken: England can never govern Ireland again."

London "New Witness" May 22nd 1920.

"A policy which resolves itself into holding indefinitely by main force every Irish village."

London "Daily News" May 28th 1920.

"Sinn Fein effectively is taking over the executive and judicial functions of Government. It has become the *de facto* Government in three-quarters of Ireland and virtually possesses treaty powers."

Sir Horace Plunkett in London "Times" June 2nd. 1920.

"In their long sustained effort to overthrow the power of Sinn Fein movement in Ireland the Government have suffered a cumulative series of reverses. In the political field the triumph of their opponents is complete. Sinn Fein has never been stronger than it is to-day."

London "Times" June 12th 1920.

"Despite the soldiers, the tanks and the aeroplanes, Ireland is building up its own form of Government." London "Daily Herald" June 24th 1920.

These quotations are conclusive. The time has come when "the effort to maintain the unity of the State is too great for the power of Great Britain... The Union must, for the sake of England no less than for Ireland, come to an end." The alternative policy, as Prof. Dicey predicted, is not Home Rule but separation. That separation eighty percent of the Irish people now demand.

THE CAPTURE OF GENERAL LUCAS.CAWARDLY REPRISALS TAKEN BY BRITISH TROOPS.IF SINN FEINERS DID THIS —

On Saturday night, June 26th, Brigadier General Lucas, Commanding Officer of the British Army of Occupation in the Fermoy area of Co. Cork, and Colonels Danford and Tyrell, his personal staff, were captured. While they were being driven away in a motor car, Col. Danford jumped from the car in an effort to escape. He was fired upon and wounded. His captors then liberated Col. Tyrell to take care of the wounded man and bring him to hospital. General Lucas was taken to an unknown destination. His friends were later informed that he has been interned and is being treated as a prisoner of war.

On Sunday night, June 27th, British troops took cowardly reprisals for the capture. They issued from the barracks at Fermoy at midnight, and under the directions of their officers, sacked the town. Every prominent business establishment was wrecked, thousand of pounds of property being destroyed. The troops looted the contents of jewellery stores, and wine and spirit establishments. In the principal business thoroughfare in Fermoy thirty-five shops were entered, looted and wrecked. Outside the town, troops supposed to be searching for the captured General, set on fire occupied houses after they had forcibly entered and searched them. At Lismore similar reprisals were taken. Whole streets of shops were wrecked and looted, and bombs and inflammable fluids were used to fire the town. In Newcastle-West, and in Limerick City, reprisals were also taken, bombs being thrown into the houses of prominent Republicans. In all, four towns have been either wholly or partially wrecked by British troops in uniform in revenge for the arrest of Brigadier General Lucas.

IF SIMILAR REVENGE WERE TAKEN BY SINN FEINERS FOR EVERY LEADER OF THEIRS ARRESTED BY BRITISH MILITARY AND POLICE, 31,976 TOWNS IN ENGLAND WOULD IN THE LAST FOUR YEARS HAVE BEEN WRECKED, AS THERE WERE 7,994 ARRESTS OF PROMINENT REPUBLICANS EFFECTED IN THAT PERIOD BY THE ARMED AGENTS OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

THE ONLY LAWFUL GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.TWO HUNDRED IRISH PUBLIC BODIES PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE TO DAIL EIREANN.

The following is an additional list of elected public boards in Ireland which have pledged their allegiance to Dail Eireann - the Elected Government of the Irish Republic - Up to this date, June 29th, 207 of the City Corporations, City Councils, Urban Councils, County Councils and Rural District Councils of Ireland have decided to work under direction of Dail Eireann and to support it in every way. Of those 207 public bodies the names of 116 appeared in the IRISH BULLETIN of June 18th. In the following list the names of 91 other public bodies are given:-

COUNTY COUNCILS.

Carlow County Council	Limerick County Council
Cavan County Council	Longford County Council
Cork County Council	Louth County Council
Clare County Council	Mayo County Council
Donegal County Council	Meath County Council
Dublin County Council	Queen's Co. County Council
Galway County Council	Roscommon County Council
Kildare County Council	Sligo County Council
Kilkenny County Council	South Tipperary County Council
Leitrim County Council	Wexford County Council.
	Wicklow County Council.

#### RURAL COUNCILS.

Ballinamore Rural Council  
Ballyvaughan Rural Council  
Claremorris Rural Council  
Castlecumber Rural Council  
Ennistymon Rural Council  
Gort Rural Council  
Kildysart Rural Council  
Kerry Rural Council  
Limerick Rural Council  
Macroom Rural Council  
Middleton Rural Council  
Mullingar Rural Council  
Newry Rural Council  
Rathkeale Rural Council  
Tipperary Rural Council  
Urlingford Rural Council  
Waterford Rural Council.

Youghal Rural Council  
Ballyshannon Rural Council  
Castlebar Rural Council  
Carrick-on-Suir Rural Council  
Corofin Rural Council  
Celbridge Rural Council No. 2.  
Kilrush Rural Council  
Kilmallock Rural Council  
Letterkenny Rural Council  
Lismore Rural Council  
Meath Rural Council  
Mohill Rural Council  
New Ross Rural Council  
Queen's County Rural Council  
Swinford Rural Council  
Thomastown Rural Council

#### BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

In addition the Boards of Guardians in the following thirty-seven districts have pledged their allegiance to Dail Eireann:-

Co. Clare:- Kilrush, Corofin, Ballyvaughan, Killedysart, Ennistymon.  
Co. Cork :- Middleton, Cork, Youghal, Charlevilla, Clonakilty, Fermoy, Macroom.  
Co. Donegal:- Ballyshannon, Letterkenny.  
Co. Down:- Newry.  
Co. Galway:- Gort.  
Co. Kildare:- Celbridge.  
Co. Kilkenny:- Castlecumber, Urlingford, Thomastown.  
King's Co:- Edenderry.  
Co. Leitrim:- Mohill.  
Co. Limerick:- Limerick, Rathkeale, Kilmallock.  
Co. Louth:- Drogheda.  
Co. Mayo:- Castlebar, Claremorris, Swinford.  
Co. Sligo:- Tobercurry.  
Co. Tipperary:- Carrick-on-Suir, Tipperary.  
Co. Tyrone:- Clogher.  
Co. Waterford:- Lismore, Waterford.  
Co. Wexford:- Wexford, New Ross.

Many of the newly elected Councils and Boards of Guardians have not yet had an opportunity of pledging their allegiance to Dail Eireann. When they have done so a third and final list will be published in this BULLETIN.

#### THE MUNITIONS STRIKE IN IRELAND.

##### POLICE WHO ARE USED TO PROVOKE A CRISIS.

The attitude of the British police towards the welfare of the Irish people is well instanced in their action in connection with the strike of the Irish Railwaymen against the handling of munitions. Following upon the orders issued by their leaders to engine drivers on the Irish Railways to drive no trains in which armed British police and troops attempt to travel, squads of Royal Irish Constabulary have been stationed upon many railway platforms all over the country. Every train which stops at such a platform is promptly boarded by these police who are indifferent to the direction in which the train is travelling and who, in fact, have no intention to travel by it. Their sole object is to provoke a refusal from the engine drivers to drive the train. When the refusal is forthcoming and the driver has been dismissed, the police wait for the next train and repeat the operation. By these wantonly obstructive tactics, carried out under orders from the British military Government, the police in Ireland are gradually bringing all Irish railway traffic to a standstill.

THE KHAKI TERROR IN IRELAND.BRITISH TROOPS "MAINTAIN CIVILISED SOCIETY" -----BY SABOTAGE, LOOT, MURDER AND OUTRAGE.

The Prime Minister of England on June 18th 1920 justified in these words the new invasion of Ireland by British Troops which is now in progress:-

"We would not keep them (British Troops) in Ireland a single day unless they were absolutely essential to the maintenance of the elementary rights of civilised society."

The methods by which these troops and their auxiliaries, the police, "maintain the elementary rights of civilised society" are sabotage, loot, murder and outrage.

There is a khaki terror in Ireland.

So considerable has been the growth of this terror during the last few days that women and children are now being sent out of the threatened towns to places of refuge in the surrounding country.

This khaki terror Mr. Lloyd George calls "the maintenance of the elementary rights of civilised society." What it really is is disclosed in the following acts by the armed forces of the British Government, all of which acts have occurred in Ireland within the last six days:- (The dates given are those upon which the incident was reported in the Press.)

June 24th.

Co. Limerick:- British military and police held up and assaulted a doctor at Newcastlewest.

Co. Leitrim:- Six young men fishing at Carrick-on-Shannon were fired upon without provocation by British troops and police.

June 26th.

Co. Cork:- British police wrecked the town of Bantry. Houses of prominent Republicans were forcibly entered and the inmates were savagely assaulted. A bedridden boy named Cornelius Crowley was cold-bloodedly murdered by British police who fired a volley into his body as he lay in his bed. British police threw bombs and petrol into the business premises of well known Sinn Feiners and burned them to the ground.

Co. Limerick:- British police forcibly entered the residence of Mr. M. Barry, Limerick, and demanded that Mr. Barry be handed over to them to be shot. Mr. Barry was not on the premises. The British police then wrecked every room in the house, even the bedroom of Miss Scanlan, a niece of Mr. Barry's. When the girl screamed at the entrance of the police, a shot was fired at her and she fainted. Her father was beaten with rifle butts by the police.

Co. Kerry:- At Tralee, Co. Kerry, British police wrecked the business premises of prominent Republicans and fired into the residence of Mr. M. Sullivan, a local Sinn Fein leader.

June 28th.

Co. Cork:- British police attacked pedestrians on the streets of Bantry, bludgeoning them with their rifle butts.

June 29th.

Co. Cork:- British military in Fermoy, sacked the town. After midnight over seventy business premises were forcibly entered by the troops who looted, wrecked and then set fire to the premises entered. Volleys of rifle fire were poured into the residences of prominent Republicans. Three citizens were wounded. The damage done by the troops is estimated at £40,000. The sacking of Fermoy was a "reprisal" for the arrest of Brigadier General Lucas.

Co. Limerick:- British military and police at Newcastle West, wrecked the offices of the Weekly "Observer," the local Republican newspaper. The military and police first called at the private residence of Mr. J.D. Brouder, editor, and demanded that he be handed over to them

to be shot. When it was found 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 with bombs, and fired with the aid of petrol. £3,000 damage was done.

At Limerick City, British police threw bombs into the Railway Hotel, doing great damage. No provocation was given by any person in the Hotel.

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

Co. Waterford:- British military and police sacked the town of Lismore. Bombs and hand grenades were thrown by the troops into private residences and business premises and many houses were set on fire, with the aid of petrol. Many thousand pounds worth of property was destroyed. The troops looted the contents of several shops.

Co. Cork:- At Clonduff, Co. Cork, British troops raided several houses in search of General Lucas. Not finding him they gathered straw, and strewing it on the floors of the rooms, poured petrol over it and tried to fire the houses.

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

June 30th.

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

Co. Tipperary:- At Kilcommon, 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.

Co. Wicklow:- At Ballymultagh, British troops and police "shot-up" the village.

Because the Irish Railwaymen refuse to assist in this reign of terror by transporting British troops and munitions, Mr. Lloyd George is at present engaged in directing the starvation of the Irish people by a railway blockade.

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LORD FRENCH WANTS TO KNOW —

WHAT EVERYBODY ELSE IN IRELAND HAS KNOWN FOR TWO YEARS.

"Why do the Sinn Feiners not say what they want?"

Lord French, British Military Governor of Ireland, asked this question in his speech at Belfast on June 26th 1920.

Two weeks prior to this interrogation the Sinn Feiners quite clearly said what they wanted, and the Sinn Feiners, the London "Times" has admitted, are now synonymous with the Irish people. On June 10th the Rural Election results were declared. The Sinn Fein Party, which has never made any secret of its demand for the establishment of an independent Irish Republic, were returned for seventy-five per cent of all the County Council and Rural Council seats in Ireland.

Since the General Election of December 1918 there has never been any doubt as to what the Irish people wanted. At that General Election 70 per cent of the Irish people voted for an Irish Republic. The percentage of popular support given to the Republican demand has not decreased in the subsequent two years. It has considerably grown.

The present leaders of Irish public opinion have unequivocally stated Ireland's demand to be free and full "self determination."

The Prime Minister of England speaking on January 5th 1918 at London stated as England's object in the world war what is in fact Ireland's demand:-

"The sanctity of treaties must be established; a territorial settlement must be secured based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed."

On August 9th 1918, Mr. Lloyd George equally strikingly paraphrased the Irish claim:-

"The world is a world for the weak as well as the strong. If not, why did God make little nations?"

If Lord French wishes to know what Ireland wants, he will find it in the promises made by British Cabinet Ministers to Irishmen when England needed Irish recruits to fight for "the freedom of all oppressed peoples."

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