EVACUATED BARRACKS RAIDS THROUGHOUT IRELAND.

60 BURNED DOWN ON WEDNESDAY.

TAX OFFICES TOO.

EXTRAORDINARY SERIES OF ATTACKS.

TRAGIC EVENTS OCCUR IN COUNTY DUBLIN.

ONE MAN SHOT DEAD

Wednesday night was one of extraordinary activity all over Ireland, similar to that which occurred on Easter Saturday and the early hours of Easter Sunday last, when about 200 disused police barracks were burned down and Income Tax offices raided and papers and books destroyed, but not on such an extensive scale as far as at present reported.

Summarised the occurrences include the following:—

61 attacks on barracks, most of them completely destroyed.

32 income tax offices raided and papers and books burned.

Tragic events at Ballybrack, including one man shot dead.

Mail cars held up in Co. Tipperary.

Military replace police in Cork.

Newspaper editor bound and tarred in Skibbereen.

Communications Cut.

Telegraph and telephone wires were cut all over the country in connection with the raids and communication with affected districts cut off. There was no telephone communication between Belfast and Dublin from 11.45, Belfast not being able to get further south than Dundalk.

The most regrettable of the whole series of extraordinary occurrences was the death of a man shot through the head at Ballybrack. It is assumed that he either did not hear or disregarded a challenge to halt.

Big Cordon Round Killiney.

A cordon was apparently drawn round a very wide area around Ballybrack and Killiney, where all wires were cut, and the destruction of the barracks there, as well as at Kill-o'-the-Grange and Blanchardstown, was carried out with great coolness, method, and celerity.

In the provinces the barracks attacked were practically all completely gutted and nothing but bare walls left standing.

ATTACKS IN CO. DUBLIN

BARRACKS DESTROYED

The attacks in Co. Dublin included those on the following barracks:—

Ballybrack, Kill-o'-the-Grange, | Blanchardstown, Bessborough, and Crumlin.

At Ballybrack the onslaughts were successful, the building being destroyed completely, but at Bessborough and Crumlin the damage was comparatively slight; in fact, it was negligible at Bessborough, which is within the walls of the Phoenix Park, and near the Viceregal Lodge. It was near here that the attack was made on Lord French in December last. Vivid particulars of these burnings are given below.

Unfortunately the Ballybrack attack was attended by a fatality, a man named M'Cabe being shot dead, the supposition being that he disregarded a challenge to halt. A man's hand was subsequently found on the road, the result, it is supposed, of the premature explosion of a hand grenade.

BALLYBRACK ATTACK.

COOL & SWIFT OPERATION

The destruction of the Ballybrack barrack was carried out in a cool and daring manner. Over a year ago the police were withdrawn from the barrack and transferred to Cabinteely, but Mrs. Hurst, the wife of Sergt. Hurst, and 4 of her family, resided in the house. The building was a fine detached two-storey one, on the Wyatville Rd., leading from Ballybrack to Loughlinstown village.

About 10 o'clock it would seem that a cordon of scouts was thrown around the district, from Killiney Hill village in a circle to Loughlinstown, and thence to Ballybrack. They carried revolvers, and whilst many wore masks others were not disguised. All pedestrians, cyclists, motor cars, and other vehicles were held up until the work of destruction was complete, and then, with apologies for inconvenience caused, they were told they could go.

HAY AND PETROL COMMANDEERED

About 10 o'clock 7 young men knocked at the grocery establishment of Messrs. Edwards and Co., Ballybrack. The assistants were out, and the housekeeper opened the door. Several men walked in, and took away tins of petrol. The housekeeper became so alarmed at their action that she ran out of the place. Other young men entered Mr. Reilly's haggard, and took away hay. At the sound of a whistle nearly 50 men surrounded the barrack, and, having warned the occupants, proceeded to set it on fire, using the petrol and hay to hasten the destruction. The building was completely destroyed, only 4 blackened walls now remaining standing.

WIRES CUT: EXPLOSIVES USED.

It is estimated that several hundred men must have been engaged in the affair. All telephone wires and cables were cut, and no communication could be effected by that means. Yesterday a large Post Office staff were engaged repairing the wires.

Explosives must have been utilised to blow up the building, as the broken window glass of the barrack was scattered on the road outside.

Mrs. Bell, who resides on Millitary Rd., said she heard a number of peope passing to and fro outside her house, and on going to the door saw a number of men, one of whom pointed a revolver at her and commanded her to stand.

She explained she was going to Mrs. Hurst at the barracks, and the man told her not to mind as Mrs. Hurst was all right as she was going to Mrs. Wilson's place. She was sure that over 100 men took part in the attack. They waited and watched the barracks burning for about an hour. The military did not arrive until 2 a.m.

"They carried out their work," said Mrs. Bell, "very determinedly, but without excitement and they were very civil."

A CONSTABLE'S WIFE'S STORY.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of Const. Wilson, Cabinteely, said she was awakened by a loud knocking at her door about 10 p.m. A voice asked for her husband, and on being told he was not in went away.

A few minutes later she heard that the barracks was on fire, and she left the cottage, which is next door to the barracks, and went to Mrs. Bell's with her baby. She saw men bringing Mrs. Hurst and her family to her house.

She saw about a dozen men carrying bundles of straw into the barracks. Some had masks and all were armed. One of the men told her to make room for Mrs. Hurst and the children.

PEDESTRIANS HELD UP.

Another Ballybrack resident stated that 40 or 50 men, who arrived on bicycles, took part in the attack.

All the pedestrians at Ballybrack corner were ordered to stand in a row.

He was placed along with them, and they were kept waiting about three-quarters of an hour. Then they were ordered to go down Seafield Rd, and in five minutes they were told they could go. The men who held them up then apologised and rode away.

MRS. HURST'S ACCOUNT

TEN MINUTES TO GET AWAY

Mrs. Hurst, wife of Sergt. Hurst, who up to the time of the evacuation had been in charge of the barracks, told an "Irish Independent" representative that about 9.50 p.m. a knock came to the door of the barracks and one of the children opened it. Two men, not masked, were at it, and they asked for Sergt. Hurst. The child told them his father was at Cabinteely.

One of the young men then asked to see Mrs. Hurst. She came out and said "Good night," and they returned it. Then one of them said:

"I am very sorry, but we have come to burn down the barracks. I will give you just ten minutes to get out."

"I asked him to allow me to take out some of my good things," continued Mrs. Hurst, "and he said: 'I will give you 10 minutes to get whatever you can.'

WOULD GIVE EVERY ASSISTANCE.

"I asked him if I could take out the piano, as it was a valuable one; but he said no, as it would take too long to remove it. He said he would give me every assitance to get out any things I liked, and he called over another young man and told him to give me every help."

Mrs. Hurst then took out some bedclothing and a sewing machine. She was then directed to go to Mrs. Wilson's. Mrs. Hurst asked to be allowed to go to Mrs. Lawless, but the spokesman of the party said they had arranged that she should go to Mrs. Wilson. The men then brought Mrs. Hurst and her family to Mrs. Wilson and left them at the door.

NO ILL-FEELING TOWARDS HER.

The leader said to her: "We have no ill-feeling towards you, and no ill-feeling will be shown towards any neighbour who takes you in." He parted good friends, and said "Good night," and shook hands with her.

All the furniture has been destroyed. Mrs. Hurst is at present stopping with Mrs. Lawless, Shanganagh Grove, and the children are with Mrs. Griffith, Wyattville. In the barracks at the time there were:—Mrs. Hurst, a daughter and three boys.

A Dublin gentleman, on his way to the railway station about 10.15, said he and others were halted by 2 men and told to stand where they were for a few minutes. This they did.

In a short time the barracks went on fire and there was a loud explosion.

After some time they were told to go, and their captors apologised for their detention and hoped they would not lose their train. In all, 36 men were held up at that particular point at the same time.

TRAILS OF BLOOD.

IN BALLYBRACK AND DUBLIN.

Along the footpath from the destroyed barracks and the corner of Wyatville and Ballybrack Rd. there was a trail of blood, which stopped at a lamp-post, where there was a large pool. It is assumed one of the attackers must have sustained serious injury.

A resident states that he saw a masked man hold up a motor cyclist with a trailer and direct him to a place where he would get instructions.

It was stated in Dublin that portion of a man's hand was found in the immediate vicinity of the barracks.

Another report states that a motor cyclist with sidecar was seen in Westmoreland St., about 11 p.m., with two young men—one in the sidecar and one sitting behind—both bleeding, and apparently in great pain. They were transferred to a cab and driven away, but their destination has not transpired. A pool of blood marked the spot where the motor cycle pulled up.

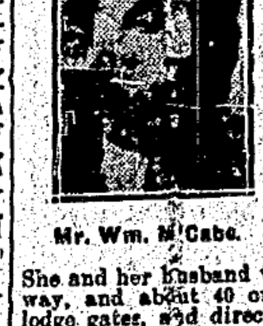
GARDENER SHOT DEAD

MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY AT KILLINEY.

William J. M'Cabe, head gardener in the employment of Rt. Hon. L. Waldron, P.C., was shot dead on Wednesday night on the Strathmore Rd., Killiney.

He had been visiting the gate lodge at Strathmore House, and left for home at 10 o'clock. He was shot within 50 yards of the lodge.

Mr. and Mrs. Coyle, who occupy the lodge at Strathmore House, the residence of Mr. W. J. Bramley, a retired Indian judge, walked with deceased to the entrance gates, and having bid him good-night they retired. Within 10 minutes, Mrs. Coyle told an "Irish Independent" representative, she heard shots close to the rere of the lodge on the Strathmore Rd. She could not say how many shots she heard—probably 4 or 5.



Mr. Wm. M'Cabe.

She and her husband went out to the roadway, and about 40 or 50 yards from the lodge gates, and directly opposite the rere entrance to Palermo, the residence of Mr. Wilson, they saw a body lying on the left-hand side of the road. They saw no one in the vicinity at the time. Going to the spot they found that the victim was their late visitor, and he appeared quite dead.

INSTANTANEOUS DEATH.

Mr. Wilson, Palermo, came on the scene. When the telephone was tried for medical and other assistance it was found that the wires had been destroyed over a considerable area. The body was afterwards removed by Mr. Wilson and Mr. and Mrs. Coyle to a greenhouse in the grounds at Palermo. An examination showed that there was only one bullet wound on the body.

He was shot through the centre of the forehead, the bullet lacerating the brain. Death must have been instantaneous.

Dr. Pim, who resides in the locality, examined the body shortly after the occurrence.

A large pool of blood about 40 yards from the lodge, marks the spot where M'Cabe met his death.

The distance between the lodge and Strathmore and Mr. Waldron's gate is about a quarter of a mile. The body was removed yesterday to Mr. Waldron's lodge.

A THEORY.

The fact that the tragedy occurred about the time of the burning of Ballybrack police barracks, about three-quarters of a mile away, when pedestrians were held up on various approaches, is responsible for the theory that he failed to answer a challenge or was accidentally shot as the result of the operation.

Deceased was aged 39. He was a native of Kilcock, and unmarried, and he resided with his sister at Mr. Waldron's gate lodge. He had been about 10 years in Mr. Waldron's employment. It is stated that deceased was engaged to be married.

After the raid on the barracks parties of military were conveyed to the scene and scoured the countryside from about 3 to 4 o'c. Several residences in Dalkey and Dalkey Hill were searched, but no arrests were made.

AT KILL O' THE GRANGE

COMPLETE DESTRUCTION.

At the same hour that the attack was made on the Ballybrack Barracks another body of men, who adopted similar tactics, was engaged in burning the police barracks at the *Kill o' the Grange*, 2½ miles from Kingstown. This was an unoccupied D.M.P. station since last March.

All the telegraph wires in the vicinity were cut and the approaching roads carefully guarded by armed men, who held up all comers. Straw was commandeered from a neighbouring rick, and this, plentifully sprinkled with petrol, was placed in the apartments.

BEYOND SAVING.

By 11 p.m. all the raiders had disappeared from the scene, and by that time the barracks was beyond all hope of being saved. *It burned furiously, and was completely gutted. As far as can be ascertained, no explosives were used.*

When the Kingstown police arrived on the scene, before midnight, the flames from the building were lighting up the whole countryside, but nowhere was a living soul to be seen, says the "Evening Mail." A scene and an event that in ordinary times would attract gaping crowds from miles around was enacted with as little apparent evidence of human interest as if all around were dead or hiding in dread.

BLANCHARDSTOWN BARRACKS, TOO.

The barracks at Blanchardstown was also burned down, and nothing but the four walls remain. These barracks were vacated about 2 months ago, and no person was in occupation prior to their destruction.

BESSBOROUGH BARRACK

ATTACK UNSUCCESSFUL.

The attempt to burn Bessborough barracks, a one-storey building, was unsuccessful, and those engaged in the work narrowly escaped a party of military and police. At 10.40 a number of men appeared outside Ashtown gate, Phoenix Park entrance, immediately inside which the barracks is situated. The gate was locked in accordance with the Park closing order, but a few children of the caretaker were playing on the road outside.

Two men told them to go in, and they called on the caretaker's wife at the same time to open the gates. Noticing revolvers in the men's hands, she ran into her house, which is opposite the barracks, and told her husband there was "something on." "Without waiting to see what was 'on,'" the caretaker told an "Irish Independent" representative who visited the scene, he "ran out by the back door, having the keys of the barracks, of which he is also caretaker, and also those of the gates in his pocket, and did not come back for almost an hour, the police and military being then at the place."

WENT OVER GATE AND WALL.

The gates are very high, but after some delay the men succeeded in getting over them, some also coming over the wall. The barrack door was forced, and petrol having been got in, the floors and woodwork were saturated with it and set on fire.

The men then rushed away, hurriedly getting over the wall on to the road, leaving after them two full tins of petrol and a small stick of gelignite, which the police and military took possession of when they arrived at 11.30 in a lorry accompanied by an armoured car. Buckets of water put out the flames.

No damage was done beyond the burning of the paint on the kitchen and a room door. Bits of tin, resembling petrol tin, were found in a room, and an explosion was also heard from the building after the raiders had entered it. The theory is that a tin containing petrol must have exploded.

The barrack is within a few hundred yards of the scene of the attack on Lord French in December, about one week previous to which it was closed. It was here also the inquest on Martin Savage, killed during the attack, was held.

A FAILURE AT CRUMLIN

CARETAKER'S EXPERIENCE

On Wednesday night a futile attempt was made to blow up Crumlin D.M.P. barracks. About 10 o'clock a party of armed men, some of them masked, took possession of the village, and all the roads leading to it, and held up all pedestrians, cyclists, motorists, and other traffic, while they set about the destruction of the building.

About five months ago the barracks was vacated by the D.M.P., and it has since been occupied by a caretaker, his wife, and 5 or 6 children, and a woman lodger. Between 10 and 10.30 p.m. men knocked at a side door of the barracks, which is a spacious one-storey structure standing in an open space about 15 yards in from the roadway, and said they had a message for the caretaker. The door was opened by the caretaker, and 5 or 6 men entered. They were masked, and had revolvers, and they ordered him into the "messroom," and put him standing with his face to the wall for a while. They then told him to knock up his wife and children and the other woman, and when these were dressed they were escorted to the Post Office near by, where the raiders said they had made provision for their accommodation.

REMOVED THE FURNITURE.

The raiders next informed the caretaker that they were going to destroy the barracks, and they helped him to remove most of his furniture, including beds, bedding, and a piano. They even brought him his watch which was hanging on a nail in the kitchen, and some money they found in a cupboard, and said that they were not out for stealing.

When most of the furniture had been removed the raiders burst open the door of the local dispensary, which occupies a corner room of the building, and they took out all the medicines and medical appliances and put them on the opposite side of the road.

They then knocked holes in the corner of the fireplace in 5 rooms. In each of these holes a bomb, like a square tin box, was placed. In the messroom a table, two chairs, and a small couch were placed round the hole, and were sprinkled with petrol, the empty tin being left behind. The fuses were then lighted and the petrol was set ablaze.

There was one big flare of light and a loud explosion, and the whole affair was over.

The bomb in the messroom was the only one that exploded.

It blew off part of the fireplace, knocked the two chairs and the couch to pieces, injured the heavy table, and smashed all the glass in the two windows. The other bombs were found in the house yesterday.

It is assumed that the first explosion had the effect of extinguishing the other fuses, as they were only partly burned when discovered.

Beyond a few windows smashed, the barracks presents no outward appearance of having been attacked and an attempt made to demolish it. Inside there is a fair amount of damage to the walls and doors, and the mess room shows effects of the explosion and the short blaze, which soon burned itself out.

The caretaker, seen by an "Irish Independent" representative yesterday, said the experience was one he did not wish to go through again. He stated that he was treated with the greatest possible courtesy by the raiders, who gave him every assistance in the removal of his furniture.

IN THE PROVINCES

FIFTY-SIX BARRACKS BURNED OUT.

The following 56 disused barracks are reported destroyed in the provinces:—

CO. CORK.	
Durrus.	Bannow Bridge.
Summons Road (City).	Carrigrohane.
Upton.	Dublin Pike.
Kilcrohane.	
CO. WEXFORD.	
Tintern.	Ballycarnew.
Ballinaboola.	Kilmore.
Ballybrasil.	Glenevan.
Castlebridge.	
CO. GALWAY.	
Ballygar.	Barna.
KILKENNY.	
Bennettsbridge.	Johnstown.
Loughbrick.	Kilmanagh.
Kilmaganny.	Corbetstown.
MAYO.	
Bohola.	Balcarra.
Tourmakeady.	
CAVAN.	
Redhills.	Ballyhaise.
Tullyvin.	
DOWN.	
Strangford.	Clough.
LIMERICK.	
Bruree.	Clarina.
Shanagolden.	
MEATH.	
Mullagh.	Moynalty.
LOUTH.	
Collon.	Omeath.
ANTRIM.	
Mill Quarter.	Carnlough.
ROSCOMMON.	
Ballyfarnon.	Knockvicar.
Grevisk.	
DONEGAL.	
Carrowkeel.	Burnfoot.
LEITRIM.	
Glencar.	Gubalawn.
Leitrim.	Keshcarrigan.

As well as:—Stratford (Carlow), Curry (Sligo), Killeter (Tyrone), Carrigans (Derry), Carrigbeg (Waterford), Kenagh (Longford), Hollyford (Tipperary), Redcross (Wicklow).

Cleghan (King's Co.) barracks, partially burned on Easter Saturday night, was completely demolished.

A number of the above are taken from the "Summary of Official Reports of Outrages."

The method of destruction was similar in practically every case. Where the house was occupied the occupants were first removed to a place of safety. The buildings were then prepared with paraffin and set on fire. While the work was in operation the approaching roads were guarded and passers-by were held up. In some cases the telegraph wires were cut, and in one or two instances the roads were blocked by felled trees.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

In the following cases the barracks were occupied by the wife and family of the sergeant lately in charge, and they, with portion of the furniture, were removed to a place of safety:—Leitrim, Keshcarrigen, Omeath, Belcarra, Ballybrassil, Killeter, Strangford, Ballyfarnon, Carrigbeg, Collon, Millquarter, Bohola.

In Millquarter (near Toome Bridge) the house was occupied by Sergt. J. Burke and his 4 children, who were ordered to leave. They were placed in a house close by. At Carnlough Sergt. Sheridan, with his wife and 2 children, had a similar experience.

At Carrickbeg (Carrick-on-Suir) the building was destroyed with explosives after Mrs. Daughton, wife of the sergeant who had been in charge, had been removed to a place of safety.

At Burnfoot (Donegal) the raiders cut the telegraph wires on both sides of the village, and at the railway station. They also knocked up a shipyard worker named Green, who resided close by, who, with his wife and five children, had to leave and take shelter in a barn while the barracks was blown up.

Durrus (Bantry) Barracks was the scene of a determined attack on March 31, when several police were wounded. It was vacated shortly afterwards.

Commons Road Barracks, Cork, were occupied by a man named Collins and his family, who were ordered to leave. The building having been fired, the destruction was completed with explosives.

KILMIHILL TRAGEDY

THE INQUEST ON SERGEANT CARROLL.

"Sergeant Carroll died from shock and hemorrhage as a result of a bullet wound inflicted by some person or persons unknown, whilst bearing arms on behalf of an alien and enemy Government."

This was the verdict of the coroner's jury at Kilmihill at the inquest on Sergt. Patk. Carroll, R.I.C., the second victim of the shooting affray of April 20.

The evidence was a repetition of that given at the evidence on John Breen, which concluded on the previous day. Constable Martin added that he fired 4 or 5 shots after the two men who ran away into the crowd, but he ceased firing when the men got into the crowd.

Thomas Normoyle, who witnessed the shooting of Sergt. Carroll, said the man who shot him was not Breen. He was a small man, while Breen was about 6ft. 3in.

WHO FIRED THE SHOT?

Sergt. Hanna, K.C., for the next-of-kin of deceased, asked the jury to return a verdict of wilful murder against John Breen.

Mr. J. B. Lynch, solr. (for next-of-kin of John Breen), said it was absolutely clear on the evidence that whoever killed Sergt. Carroll it was not John Breen.

The jury, after 20 mins'. deliberation, returned a verdict as above, which was received with some laughter by the military and police.

The Coroner expressed the hope that the Government might see its way to devise some means of governing the country according to the wishes of the people. If they did he had no doubt these violent deaths would cease, and better feeling would prevail.

Mr. Sergt. Hanna thanked the coroner for the manner in which he had conducted the inquiry and the jury for the patient manner in which they had heard the evidence, no matter what their verdict was.

MOTOR CAR TAKEN BY RAIDERS.

About 11 o'clock last night the garage which Messrs. R. W. Archer and Co., 65 Lr. Mount St., Dublin, recently established at Wentworth Pce., was entered by 6 masked men who presented revolvers at the watchman, Wm. M'Carthy. They tied him up with ropes, bandaged his eyes, and bound him to a post.

While this was going on, Wm. Fitzpatrick, the night watchman, arrived, along with his brother-in-law and a boy. When they got inside they were held up by a man, who covered them with a revolver and marched them to the back of the shop, where M'Carthy was tied up, and told them not to leave for one hour. The raiding party took one of the cars and drove away.

Anti-Cancer Crusade in Ireland.

At a meeting of the Irish Society for the prevention of cancer, the High Sheriff in the chair, it was resolved to send a delegate to the Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health, which will be held at the University of Brussels on May 19th to urge the Ministry for a National Anti-Cancer Campaign. The death rate in Ireland for the past 20 years has increased by 250 p.c. from cancer, although the ordinary death rate is much reduced. Dr. Magennis, president of the Irish Medical Association, will also attend the Congress.

INCOME TAX OFFICES RAIDED.

ALL BOOKS DESTROYED

CLERGYMAN WOUNDED BY RAIDING PARTY.

Another series of raids by armed and masked men on income tax collectors' offices took place throughout Ireland on Wednesday night.

In all about 30 offices were visited, extended over 17 counties, and the tactics of the raiders were similar to those when other income tax offices were visited in the early hours of Easter Sunday morning.

Most of the raids occurred between 10.30 p.m. and 1 a.m., and in almost all cases they were successful, the documents being taken away in sacks, except in a few instances where they were burned on the premises. At Bantry and Enniskillen the offices were burned.

The following is a list of the places where raids took place:—

CARLOW	Bagnalstown, Carlow.
CAVAN	Belturbet, Cootehill.
CORK	Bantry.
DERRY	Derry.
DONEGAL	Donegal, Drimord, Dungloe.
DOWN	Downpatrick.
DUBLIN	Howth.
FERMANAGH.	Enniskillen.
KILDARE	Kildare.
KING'S CO.	Birr (2), [illegible].
LEITRIM	Carrick-on-Shannon.
LOUTH	Dundalk (2), Louthstown
MAYO	Ballinrobe, B'laghaderreen
MEATH	Kells.
ROSCOMMON	Boyle (2), Roscommon.
TYRONE	Dungannon, Newtownstewart, Pomeroy.
WESTMEATH	Athlone.

CLERGYMAN WOUNDED

INCIDENTS OF THE RAIDS.

Downpatrick.—When six disguised men had taken away the papers from the Excise Office, Rev. Thos. Wilkinson ran after the raiders, who fired at him, wounding him severely.

Enniskillen.—The Customs Offices were burned, and the roof and top storey were completely destroyed, but some important papers were saved.

Kells.—The raiders who forced Mr. S. Brophy, Kilbeg, to give up the income tax papers and rate books, also took away shot guns and ammunition, and a quantity of oil, with which they burned the papers in a field near the house.

Derry.—Six armed men who raided the offices of Mr. A. M'Neary, income tax collector, held up the caretaker, Mr. M'Guinness, with revolvers, and switched off all lights, carying out their search with the aid of flash lamps. The papers were burned in the office of Mr. S. Ross, brother of Judge Ross, in the same block. Portion of the papers were burned in the kitchen fire in the presence of the caretaker and his wife. In the middle of the operations Mr. M'Manus, who lodges with Mr. M'Guinness, knocked, and was admitted by the raiders, who covered him with revolvers.

DOGS NOT ALLOWED BARK.

Athlone.—While the raiders were in the office they lighted up the building and pulled down the blinds, so that a police patrol passing by thought that some official was working. Armed men guarded the approaches to the office. After an hour's leisurely search the raiders burned the documents in the yard. **Athlone is the central office for Roscommon, Longford, King's Co., and other large areas.**

Roscommon.—While the raid was in progress a dog in an adjoining house barked loudly, and the raiders knocked at the door, ordering the owner to take the dog in.

Santry.—The Customs and Excise Office was completely destroyed by fire at 4 a.m. on Thursday, three parties sleeping upstairs escaping uninjured.

SHOTS EXCHANGED.

Bagnalstown.—Twenty armed men, some of whom held up the occupier's son with revolvers, took away 4 bags of documents. A police patrol, consisting of a sergeant and 2 constables, observed the raiders leaving, and some shots were exchanged, but nobody was injured. Two young men from Leighlinbridge were arrested in connection with the affair, and 4 bicycles were found.

Cootehill.—Old age pension papers were not touched by the raiders.

Birr.—The official report says that the papers taken were of no value.

Newtownstewart was the only place where the offices were entered from the back.

CLERK CHLOROFORMED.

DARING RAID IN BELFAST OFFICE.

A daring raid on the Income Tax Office, in the Scottish Provident Buildings, Donegall Sq., West, Belfast, was carried out on Wednesday, when the premises were entered by five armed and masked men, who destroyed a large number of documents.

The raid took place at 9.25 o'clock, as two of the officials, Mr. M'Mullan and Miss Kelly, were about to leave. Mr. M'Mullan was proceeding along the corridor when he was confronted by the men, who presented revolvers at him, and ordered him back to the office. **One of the men attempted to drug him with a handkerchief saturated with chloroform.** Having reached the office, the raiders tied Mr. M'Mullan and Miss Kelly, and extracted the keys of the cupboards from Mr. M'Mullan's pocket. They then brought the documents to the corridor, poured petrol on them, and set them alight.

When the raiders had left, Miss Kelly succeeded in getting her hands free, and released Mr. M'Mullan, who gave the alarm. The fire brigade were at once notified; but in the meantime the caretaker threw several buckets of water on the burning papers, thus preventing the fire from spreading, and the firemen on arrival quickly extinguished the flames. The raiders failed to secure a number of more valuable documents which were in a safe. The entrance of the raiders to the building, which is situated near the City Hall, appears to have been unnoticed.

COURTHOUSES BURNED DOWN.

The Courthouses at Cashel and Bruree were burned to the ground.

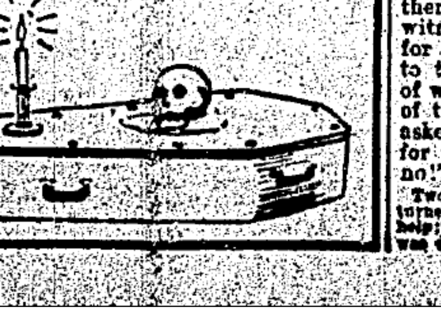
When the fire was at its height in Cashel, some strange men roused the inhabitants of several thatched houses to enable them to protect their homes from the danger of dropping sparks. The Courthouse is the property of the Co. Council, and had been in military occupation for several months last year. The damage runs to several thousands.

Raiders who attempted to raid Strabane Courthouse were frustrated by the caretaker, who bolted the door.

The boardroom of Mohill District Council was raided, and the current rate books were carried off. The books contained the levy for the recent burning of police barracks. Other books were left behind.

AN EYE FOR AN EYE

At the opening of the inquest at Kilmihill on the body of John Breen, who was shot dead on April 18, Rev. E. Culligan, C.C., put before the Coroner a document, the text of which has already been published, together with a sketch of a lighted candle on a coffin with a skull.



A "MORE VIGOROUS" POLICY.

NEW REGIME AT WORK

MILITARISM FIRM IN THE SADDLE.

Lord French had a conference with Mr. Bonar Law yesterday, and it is expected he will return to Dublin before long. The "Star" "Diarist" states "on unimpeachable authority" that Lord French and Sir Nevil Macready "see eye to eye in every particular."

According to the "Daily Sketch" Sir N. Macready's principal recommendation to the Cabinet is that more troops should be provided at once.

Probably in consonance with the "more vigorous" policy announced in certain London papers, military sentries have been placed at the Dublin Custom House at night and at the L.N.W.R. station, North Wall. In Dundalk, where the race meeting was being held yesterday, armed soldiers patrolled the streets.

MILITARY GUARDS AND PATROLS.

Fixed bayonets and steel helmets form part of the equipment of the newly posted sentries protecting the Dublin Custom House—soldiers having been introduced to this new duty on Wednesday. At the London N.W.R. station premises military are also on duty. The R.I.C. are still receiving contingents of English recruits, who land at intervals at the Dublin quays, and are promptly motored to the Depot in the Park.

Soldiers wearing steel hats, and fully armed, patrolled the streets of Dundalk yesterday, which was race day, and there were no police on duty at the racecourse, but at points leading to the course, policemen, accompanied by soldiers, took up duty. The course was kept clear by men on strike instead of, as usual, by the R.I.C.

In Cork for some time past policing has been done by from 6 to 12 constabulary, armed with carbines, who retired to their respective barracks at midnight; but on *Wednesday night the patrols comprised 3 soldiers wearing trench helmets and with fixed bayonets, each patrol being accompanied by a single policeman.*

SERIOUS EVENTS PREDICTED.

"Still more serious events are anticipated in Ireland in the immediate future," says the writer of a "Londoner's Diary," in the "Evening Standard"; and the same journal's political correspondent indicates that "it is not improbable that **both the military and police forces will be considerably strengthened** in the most unsatisfactory districts."

The Parliamentary correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says:—"Mr. Bonar Law's statement in the House, that the Cabinet have sanctioned the steps taken by Sir Nevil Macready in regard to co-ordination, has had the effect of dispelling a good many rumours.

"It was stated in a well-informed quarter that the Government are not adopting any new policy.

"**'It is the same policy,' it was stated, 'but it will be prosecuted with more vigour** and, it is hoped, with greater effect as regards suppression of lawlessness.'"

This view is confirmed by the "Daily Chronicle," which understands that "a more vigorous effort is being directed by the Government towards securing better order in Ireland," and that "it is understood that this will tend, among other things, towards co-ordination of police and military patrols."

A DESPAIRING CRY.

The "Globe" is of opinion that "Southern Ireland is rapidly becoming a Sinn Fein Republic, bitterly hostile to England, and ready to do her any injury in its power. In the struggle between Sinn Fein and the King's Government, Sinn Fein is winning all along the line, and if Great Britain does not rapidly bestir herself in earnest, Ireland will be lost."

PREPARE FOR DOOM

CORK COUNCILLOR'S ORDEAL.

Ordered by two policemen, with rifles, to "prepare for his doom," on the public road, was the unnerving experience of Mr. John T. Murphy, a member of the Cork Co. Council.

The policemen who declared they were "out for blood" were dissuaded from putting their expressed intention into effect by the appeals of two priests, whose arrival on the scene was fortunate and timely.

An occurrence of a sensational character (says our Macroom correspondent) is reported from Lissarda. Last night, about 9.30, Mr. John T. Murphy, Crossmahon House, a prominent advocate of Sinn Fein, who has just been returned unopposed as a member of Cork Co. Council, was accosted by two policemen with rifles on the main road near Lissarda.

and ordered to prepare for his doom.

Mr. Murphy, who was accompanied by a man named Foley, a railway worker, was accused of having organised the attack on the Kilmurry barracks in January last, **and the police said as seven of their comrades had been shot during the week, they had come out for blood and would have revenge.**

Foley was ordered to get away, and Mr. Murphy was forced to walk. One constable loaded his rifle, and gave instructions to his comrades were to stand. Just at this moment the arrival round a turn of the road of Rev. Patrick Tracey, Kilmurry, and Rev. M. Cotter, C.C., unquestionably averted a tragedy. The clergy were shocked at the position of affairs; they reasoned with the constables, both of whom gave their names, and remarked that they served in the army, but for a time mediation seemed to be futile.

After much persuasion they were induced to forego their intention. Earlier in the evening some constables routed the staff out of the local creamery and held up a young man named Powell. They showed him a cartridge, which they said was intended for him, and another for "Johnny Tom," by which name Mr. Murphy is popularly known.

CO. MEATH TRAGEDY.

FATHER'S SHOCKING EXPERIENCE

Wounds inflicted by shots fired maliciously by some person or persons unknown were declared by a North Meath Coroner's jury to have been the cause of the death of Mark Clinton, aged 24, farmer, of Goomeen, Moynalty. Dr. Gavin stated he found 2 bullet wounds in the chest, in one of which there was a piece of a bullet casing, and internal hæmorrhage arose from laceration of the liver and lungs.

Deceased's father, Joseph Clinton, said his son left the house on Monday morning with two horses to plough for a neighbour. At 6 o'c. that evening witness heard 2 shots, and on going into the field where his son was discovered the 2 horses dead and Mark lying beside them dying. When witness asked if it was English soldiers that had done it, his son replied that it was not, but that it was his own neighbours; that he knew who the parties were but would not give their names; and that there were 5 men in it. Deceased asked witness to kneel down and say a prayer for those who shot him. Witness went to the house of a neighbour for a drink of water for his dying son, but the woman of the house declined to give it. He then asked her to send one of her daughters for the priest, and she replied "No! no! no!"

Two men who were working in a field close by turned their backs when he shouted to them for help; and when the priest and doctor arrived Mark was dead.

TWO MORE OUT OF THE SCRUBBS.

MOLONEY AND LAWLESS

ON 23rd DAY OF RECORD HUNGER-STRIKE.

Mr. P. J. Moloney, M.P., Tipperary, and Mr. J. V. Lawless, T.C., Dublin, were released from Wormwood Scrubbs prison, and removed in an ambulance to the Islington Infirmary yesterday, the 23rd day of the record hunger-strike. They were, of course, in an extremely weak condition. Messrs. Moloney and Lawless, it is understood, were the last of the original 175 hunger-strikers in the jail, and, says a London correspondent, with their release the great strike was brought to a triumphant close.

It is understood that 15 or 17 Irish political prisoners are still in the Scrubbs, including Messrs. C. Mullen, M. Reidy, D. O'Brien, J. O'Brien, R. P. O'Connell, and M. Mehigan, all of whom, it is stated, were exempted from the strike by their comrades owing to reasons of health, etc. Whether the rest of the prisoners are on strike is not quite clear. It is understood that most, if not all, of those 9 or 10 entered the prison at various periods during the progress of the strike.

Mr. Lawless, T.C.

The prison authorities stated last evening that the men still in the prison, including Mr. Mehigan, were all in "fair" health.

Mr. Seumas O'Brennan, T.C., in a letter to Dublin relatives, says he and others were released on Tuesday night after completing 21 days' fast. Naturally, all were very weak, but in good spirits. In the hospital in which he was there were then 64 hunger-strikers. The place, formerly an internment hospital for Germans, had been disused since Dec., but it was hurriedly fixed up, and was Heaven compared to the Scrubbs.

Ald. W. O'Brien yesterday, confirmation of his release having been received, left the London nursing home at which he has been staying.

EX-HUNGER-STRIKERS' DIET

GREAT CARE MUST BE EXERCISED

To the Editor "Irish Independent."

Sir—While theologians are chopping logic as to the ethics of hunger-striking, may I remind those charged with the after-care of the released prisoners of the great need of careful dieting after a prolonged fast? We are all agreed, I take it, that it is criminal waste of life to allow hunger-strikers who have survived the perils of starvation to lay up seeds of future illness (and possibly early death) by the neglect of ordinary precautions.

Prisoners, doctors and nurses should realise that a patient after a long hunger-strike is as reduced and weakened as he or she would be after a fever or very serious illness, and are as incapable of taking ordinary food as a new-born babe.

It is advisable to refrain from solid food for a number of days corresponding to those of the hunger-strike, and to take very little food at a time until nature swings back to normal. Those who neglect these precautions are liable to serious digestive troubles, inflammation, appendicitis, dyspepsia, and the like, and are likely to die, not of the hunger-strike itself, but of subsequent lack of care.

I should hesitate to obtrude these obvious remarks were it not that I am convinced, from personal observation, that hunger-strikers are at present running grave risk by disregarding ordinary precautions, and because I have noticed that those in charge do not seem always to realise fully how serious a hunger-strike is, and to exercise a strict enough censorship as to food. I have seen a patient served with a beefsteak on the second day after his release.

I have known solid food to be given at once, with the false notion of "building up strength," and I have seen fish and potatoes given for dinner on the day following a ten day's fast! Under such circumstances, it is surprising that casualties are not more frequent.

HANNA SHEEHY SKEFFINGTON.

MR. MURNAGHAN AGAI IN JAIL.

Mr. George Murnaghan, solicitor, Omagh, who was released on parole from Belfast prison at the end of last week, returned to prison on Thursday afternoon, the parole having expired.

STATESMEN GYMNASTS.

SCRUBBS AND MOUNTJOY.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying to Mr. Clynes at Westminster yesterday, said Sir H. Greenwood had told him that he (Sir Hamar, had gone into the question of Ald. O'Brien's internment and ordered his release. Mr. Clynes then asked if it was a condition that Ald. O'Brien should not take part in politics, but Mr. Law answered that that did not arise. It had been answered by Mr. Henry.

[The answer by Mr. Henry referred to indicated that the condition of parole to Ald. O'Brien was that he must not take part in politics and must return to Wormwood Scrubbs if asked to do so—which conditions the prisoner refused to agree to.]

Mr. Kelly then asked if Ald. O'Brien was released unconditionally why was he arrested, but no reply was given.

When Mr. Guest asked if there would be an immediate impartial inquiry into conditions in Wormwood Scrubbs in view of the allegations made by hunger-strikers that they had been assaulted and ill-treated by warders, **Mr. Shortt replied denying that there had been any such ill-treatment, and he answered**—"Yes, certainly," when **Commander Kenworthy** inquired if he was in a position to deny that there was ill-treatment and brutality.

On the word of the warders? suggested Mr. Kelly, but again he got no reply.

SUSPECTED OF MURDER.

Mr. Marriott inquired if any, and, if so, how many, prisoners recently released from Mountjoy had been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in murder and for what terms they were released, to which Mr. Henry replied that owing to a misunderstanding in one case a hunger-striker who had been arrested on such suspicion had been released, but steps would be taken to have him re-arrested.

"Is it in one case only?" asked Mr. Marriot, and Mr. Henry replied: "Yes, that is my information," and he also told Mr. Kelly that steps would be taken to bring this man to trial before a jury.

Mr. Palmer returned to the question of the release of 34 convicted hunger-strikers from Mountjoy, and wanted to know the steps taken to secure their re-arrest, and Mr. Law referred him to a reply given by Mr. Henry on 6th inst., which stated that no convicted striker should have been released.

Then, said Mr. Palmer, "**We are given to understand that untried Sinn Fein hunger-strikers were released on parole—are we to understand that convicted prisoners were released without any conditions?**", and Mr. Law replied: "I have already said so."

CORK SOLICITOR TARRED.

Mr. P. Sheehy, solicitor, Skibbereen, editor of the "Cork County Eagle," was on Tuesday night overpowered in his house by a number of armed men, who bound him with ropes, smeared his body, head, and face with tar, and then disappeared. Mr. Sheehy was alone when the raiders entered, his sister, who resides with him, being out on a visit. On her return she raised the alarm, and he was released almost prostrate from his unpleasant position and attended by Dr. Meara.

MONEY.
Any amount to lend on Valuable Property without delay at the most private situated Offices in Dublin. The first-class Pawn Offices, 58 MARLBOROUGH ST.