

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 Clondulane, 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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