

BULLETS FOR BREAKFAST

By: Pat Shannon

From Sean McWells and Tony D'Arcy's death in April 1940, the prisons of Ireland became so over-crowded with untried Republican soldiers that the then Free State Government opened their own "Tin Town" internment camp on the Currane of Kildare, on the 17th May, 1940. Many of us who were among the first 50 internees to arrive in "Tin Town", were released from other prisons, and were re-arrested outside the gates, and detained in the Glass House until the 17th May, when we were removed under heavy escort to "Tin Town".

From the 17th May onwards, we had new arrivals from every county in Ireland, until our numbers reached 500 in October 1940. You all know that in October 1940, the Second World War was 13 months old, and our "Irish Government" proudly boasted in that same month of the thousands of tons of Irish butter and other food stuffs exported to Britain. In that self-same month the Government issued an order to Commandant Cummins, then in charge of "Tin Town" to cut the butter ration of each individual internee from its former 2oz. per day, to 1oz. per day.

This cut and the fact that all food parcels from home were allowed to rot in the duty room, rather than let us internees have them, brought the discontent to such a pitch that our then O.C., the late Peadar O'Flaherty warned the camp commandant that drastic action might be taken, if nothing was substituted in its stead. This action took place on the 24th December, when we set fire to 7 of the 21 huts that comprised the No. 2 internment camp - a mere loss of £10,000 to the Treasury.

While the huts burned, accompanied by the cheers of 500 internees, the camp was being surrounded by armoured cars, tanks, and infantry of the Eastern Command, and Captain Gudney advanced in charge of a force of 50 armed Military Police firing at random in every direction. Arthur Moynehan of Millstreet, Cork, and Bob Flanagan, of Kilmore, Co. Roscommon, fell seriously wounded by two of those random shots.

Both these two wounded internees were picked up by the medical orderlies and brought to the base hospital, where they lay critically ill and dangerously near to death, for over five weeks.

The remainder of the internees were driven on to the sports field, and removed in batches of 20, back to that portion of the camp which remained unburned.

The Dining Hall was used to house 170 for that night, and the following day which was Sunday, 15th December - we were not allowed out of that Dining Hall, under any circumstances in spite of the fact that the only sanitary accommodation there was two zinc dust bins, placed there without their lids.

It was in this hut that Barney Casey, of Longford, danced a jig and hornpipe, on that Sunday night, as his contribution to the improvised concert, which we held during the night there without beds or bedclothes, or seats of any sort, other than the cold, damp, concrete floor.

On the following Monday morning, 16th December, the end door of this Dining Hall was opened, between 9 and 10 o'clock, and gladly we emerged once more to the morning's pure air. Having "fallen in" to advance to the cookhouse for breakfast, I noticed a group of armed Military Police under Sergeant Bivens, and Lieutenant McMahon, stand around a gate, that we must pass on our way to collect breakfast. As we, an unarmed group of defenceless internees, advanced on our way to the cookhouse, shots rang out, yes, 401 501 601 maybe more, and Watt Mitchell of Offaly, who was beside me, fell to the ground, shot through the foot. As he was taken back to the hospital hut, by two of his comrades, I walked with them, and

as I returned by the hut called "Hells Kitchen", I saw inside Barney Casey, of Longford, lying mortally wounded, and being rendered First Aid by Tom Brady, of Dublin.

From the door of this hut I saw Bill Mulligan of Longford, walk bravely towards the armed Military Police at the gate - to tell them that a Doctor was needed immediately, as Barney Casey was bleeding to death. In the space of seconds, two Medical Orderlies, Malley and Quinn, took Casey from "Hells Kitchen", to the Hospital Hut, where Dr. O'Dwyer treated him, before transferring him to the Base Hospital, where he died within two hours. Mattie Casey, Barney's brother, was rushed over to the Base Hospital, where he saw Barney for a few minutes before death. No sooner had Mattie been brought back to the camp, than the news of Barney's death was confirmed.

The authorities in their "compassion" and "humanity" emphatically refused Mattie Casey permission to attend his brother's funeral, and refused him the freedom to comfort his family in their loss.

In so far as I know, no inquiry was ever held into the cause of this tragedy. Neither was there an inquest. No evidence was ever sought from any source, other than the side that shot and killed this boy, in the prime of life.

May the Lord have mercy on the souls of all those who died for Ireland - While Ireland holds these graves, Ireland shall not forget.

Of the 500 who were there on that December morning, most of them had to be persuaded against avenging his Death - Revenge was no part of Barney's make-up. "Lord forgive them, they know not what they do", that was much nearer to his philosophy of life, based as it was on the Christian principles of love for what was beautiful, i.e. the welfare of his fellow men and of his country, and hate for that most evil thing, in the history of the human race, the British Empire and its various native satellites.

Pat Shannon.

No. 77. Saturday, December 30th, 1923. Seventh year of the Republic.

Reply to A.E.

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Dear A.E.

I will preface this reply to your open letter by stating what I am sure you have not overlooked, namely, that the same press which gladly features your letter and throws your words of wisdom far and wide, is closed to me. To take advantage of this handicap against what you call "the underman", might be called cowardice. Shall I call it innocence, or forgetfulness in your case?

You say our condition is due to a mentality which can be changed. Granted; so was the condition of our people under the penal laws; so was the condition of our people at any time in the whole course of the horrible history of imperialism here; so was the condition of the Early Christians in Rome. They did not change their mentality and you know the reason why.

It appears to you, apparently, that the conflict was begun, not by the Free State, but by us, and we, "without authority, seized public buildings, filled them with armed men and interrupted national services." You ignore the fact that a very small section of the I.R.A. had, before such seizure, begun to fill the Dublin Barracks with British ex-soldiers, and armed them with guns supplied by England, for the purpose of attacking and destroying the Irish Republic. Was the Army of the Republic to stand idly by and see the results of this conspiracy with England consummated? Or were they to take what steps they could to prevent the overthrow of that Republic by men who had become agents of Empire in Ireland. Their authority was the Irish people who for three terror-swept years had stood by the Republic adamant against the force and wiles of the enemy.

You think it was unjustifiable for us to "hold a terror over our countrymen to force them to yield to our policy." If this presentation of the case is correct, you are right. Such action would have been unjustifiable on our part; but you have inverted the case. The terror was held over our people by England to force us to yield to their policy. And a section of our countrymen, whether under the influence of that terror or otherwise, decided to yield to England's threat and accept for this country a position in the British Empire. This is the position we could not accept. The Treaty brought Ireland into the Empire and, by giving the world the impression that this was done by the free will of the Irish people, it belied and betrayed the door, keeping Ireland within the Empire. We could not, whatever the consequences, allow that door to be closed, we are holding it open and in that work our hands are torn and lacerated; our head is bloody but unbowed. And not the least of our troubles is that kindly onlookers who like to take part with the underman have joined the pack which is tearing at our limbs.

That is the fact that made civil war inevitable - the fact that for the first time in our history we were asked to accept a position in the British Empire, the fact that the decision was irrevocable. It was we who saw the terrible danger to which the Treaty was dragging the country and it was we who warned them of the greater horror of civil war. Furthermore, it was we who strained every nerve and sinew to avert that horror. You did not help us, and when the breaking of the Pact, the act that made this horror certain, was achieved, you were silent. Silent too, you were when helpless prisoners were being tortured to the verge of death and insanity in Wellington Barracks and elsewhere.

They are being tortured at this moment and you are silent. It is true that their condition is the result of a mentality which may be changed. Filate may have had some such counseling thought when he washed his hands. The condition of his victim too was the result of a mentality that could have been changed.

Your fear is for the bitter materialism into which the country is lapsing. What is the argument for the Treaty? Is it not materialism, root and branch? Was it not openly said that we are getting the practical things, the essentials of freedom, the resources of the country, the power over education, industry, police, judiciary? And what were we asked to give in exchange? Nothing, a shadow, an oath of allegiance. "All these will I give thee, if falling down, thou wilt adore me". Do you think that a state rooted in sheer materialism can evolve anything but a bitter materialism?

But you say we can have our Gaelic State. Can we? Can you point to any country within the confines of that Empire where a native culture has been allowed to develop? Can you not see, even now, in view of recent developments, that it would be absolutely impossible for such a Gaelic State to grow in an Imperial Free State. You cannot have honour founded on dishonour, you cannot gather figs from thistles, you cannot have Gaelic culture founded on Imperialism.

Not the least of your unfairness is the manner in which you attribute murder and outrage to us while the doings of our opponents are merely labelled harsh and unwise. If you can produce a single case in which the I.R.A. have murdered or maltreated a prisoner, I will make you a present of the whole case. These "hunted and passionate men fighting in small bands" have taken 4,000 prisoners, and though they knew their own scores were being tortured and murdered, they have let them all go free. What is the secret of this? It is that they are the Irish Army, fighting the old fight with the old traditional chivalry. Their opponents have done what they have done because they are not the Irish Army, but an Army of mercenaries fighting the battle of Empire, and their murders and their tortures are merely some of the fruits of that materialism which you asked us to share.

You say the majority regard us and not the Government of the Free State as the cause of their suffering. Does this make the Free State right or wrong? Rather is it not again a tribute to the powers of evil which you have used in an endeavour to break us - a tribute to the anti-national and materialistic press, which day after day, through all the weary months since December 6th, 1921, deliberately and without shame disseminated lies and lies, and distorted or suppressed the truth and contributed its share to leading the people into this horrible strife.

Your disposal of the oath of allegiance is naive. You say the oath will be taken by only a few, and that we are not expected to take it. Dear A.E., poet, painter, economist, dramatist and sophist, why did you neglect to state that the few who are to take the oath of allegiance are the elected of the people, the Government of the country, the voice of the nation?

You ask where are the architects, the master-craftsmen in the art of nation-building amongst us, and you point to Parnes, Connolly, MacDonagh and Childers, and say, where have we men as great as they. Are you then too, of the multitude who can only see greatness when it glows white in the flame of death? Why did you not discover Childers' greatness until he was five weeks dead? Why, when his political enemies Winston Churchill and Kevin O'Higgins were uniting in a hymn of hate against him, calumniating and maligning him, were you silent? Why did you not speak of his greatness when he stood in the Valley of the Shadow with the pack yelping for his blood? Why, when you were silent then, are you not silent now?

You need not fear we will be allured into a settlement or surrender by the offer of employment or a share in the power of the Government. We could have had these things had we not taken the present road. They hold no allurements for us. Is not the birth of that unworthy thought in your mind the outcome of that very materialism of which you profess to be in dread for the nation?

I remember when Arthur Griffith once in the stress of circumstance cried out for your help, and you turned your back saying, you had lost interest in sentimental causes. You remember it too, no doubt. You lived to grow wiser, A.E. and the same thing will happen again.

Yours faithfully,

Editor,

Daily Bulletin.

ISSUED BY THE REPUBLICAN PUBLICITY BUREAU DUBLIN. 4th November 1939

"ENEMIES OF THE STATE".

In spite of the fact that every young man in this country may thank the Army of the Republic that he is not in khaki, or threatened with conscription; in spite of the fact that whatever degree of freedom exists here (if there can be degrees of freedom) is due to the Irish Republican Army, the puppet Governments of de Valera and Craigavon as well as the British Government, continue to have just one thing in common. They all describe us of the I.R.A., as "Enemies of the State".

Let us examine this point as calmly as we have time to in the existing coercion. Mr. de Valera is the head of a political party that describes itself as "Republican". Lord Craigavon claims that he rules over a part of St. Britain. Those parties, by their names, would seem to be opposite; yet to both we are "Enemies of the State"; both of them describe us as "extremists". Nobody will deny that there is only one Irish Republican Army. We are the same in Antrim or Belfast as we are in Kerry or Dublin, in London or Manchester.

We have no difficulty in understanding that to Lord Craigavon, and to Mr. Chamberlain, we are "Enemies of the State". But can anyone tell us on what grounds the "Republican" Party led by Mr. de Valera can really and truly believe that we are enemies? This Party says at election times, and indeed fairly often, that they want a Republic for the whole of Ireland. If they want it, may we ask why don't they go for it? If they are not prepared to go for it, why don't they stand down and let us go for it? Why, in any case do they spend the money taken from the Irish people under the guise of "Republican" Party, in preventing Republicans from getting on with the work? Why do they acknowledge another King when the last one abdicated, if they were Republicans?

Another extraordinary claim that this Party, which has handed its soul and body over to Mr. de Valera, makes is that it is democratic. As if democracy exists in this country. If you doubt the existence of democracy just call a public meeting. Do you think that you and others would be allowed to disapprove of Coercion, or the British connection, or ask for an advance to the Republic, or express sympathy with the prisoners who are on hunger-strike, or even organise relief for their dependants. You can do any of these things, if you have the courage, but the constitution won't help you, and your servants, the police will endeavour to baton and prevent you. Of course, nothing that you can say or do, if it concerns the freedom of Ireland, will be published in the papers. Mr. de Valera's attendant lackey, I mean the censor, will see to that. Some of you may have attended the banned meetings, often successfully held in spite of the uniformed defenders of democracy. Others may not have heard, for instance, of the arrest and detention of Mr. Alice Lynn and Miss Mary MacSwiney at Galway, or of the batoning by police of Republican sympathisers at Colbridge, Co. Kildare and in O'Connell Street, Dublin, within the past six weeks.

STERLING.

Among the questions asked in the Parliament which continues to usurp the name of Dail Eireann, we were somewhat amazed by that which enquired of the Minister of Finance, whether he had been consulted before the Bank rate was raised. As if the Bank of England would rush to consult Sean E. As we all know beyond all possibility of doubt, the boot is on the other foot. This country is tied hand and foot to Sterling. Our industries live only on the toleration of the Bank of England. What is the position of Sterling at the moment? The fact of the matter is that Sterling, and the Bank of England are about as safe as the Royal Oak w:

in the Scapa Flow. The tragedy is that we are tied to it. It is the bankers and the money sharks that should be in Arbour Hill and Mountjoy instead of men whose only crime is that they love Ireland and strive to save her.

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FOUR I.R.A. MEN SENTENCED.

On Friday 27th October, at the Liverpool Assizes four Irishmen were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment by the infamous Judge Stable, who sentenced Mary Glynn to 7 years penal servitude. The names of the sentenced men are:- Vincent Crompton, George Whittaker, Chris. Keaneally & John Carney, whose real name is John Howell. Crompton who accepted responsibility for all was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment. Carney and Whittaker each received sentences of 7 years penal servitude. A sentence of 3 years Bostal Detention was passed on Chris. Keaneally, who before being sentenced stated "To-day England and France say that they are saving the human race from aggression. No country under God's sun has suffered more from aggression than my country. The Cause for which I am going to be sentenced is a Cause which will never die."

Two other prisoners who appeared with the above four on the same charges were:- Terence O'Hanlon, who was acquitted and Jean Dobson, whose correct name is Margaret McDonald. The latter was put back for sentence.

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REPUBLICANS PROTEST IN DUBLIN CINEMAS.

Several successful attempts were made during the past fortnight to pierce the Censorship Veil with which the de Valera Puppet Government are trying to cloak the ill-treatment of Republicans in Free State Jails.

Last Saturday night a number of young men seized the microphone on the stage of the Theatre Royal, Dublin, and held it for 20 minutes, while they informed the audience of the Hunger-Strike in Arbour Hill, and made a strong protest against the arrests and imprisonment of Republicans. The address met with an enthusiastic reception. Cheers were raised in every part of the house for the Political Prisoners... the cheering being punctuated by cries of "Long Live the Republic"! Long Live Sean Russell.

In the Capital Cinema, Dublin, on Sunday Night, a similar protest was made before the performance started. A short speech by one of the Republicans was greeted with loud cheers and clapping by the audience.

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TIPPERARY REPUBLICANS FOR MILITARY TRIBUNAL.

Two young Republicans James Boland and William Tweeney both of Tipperary were returned for trial before the Military Tribunal on October 21st, last. The charges preferred against them were that at Dundrum, Co. Tipperary they had in their possession National Collection Cards, belonging to the Republican Army, and that they refused to divulge the names of contributors.

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CORK AND DUBLIN REMEMBER TERENCE MACSWINEY.

Largely attended Meetings were held in Dublin and Cork during the week to commemorate the anniversary of Terence Mac Swiney the Patriot Lord Mayor of Cork, who died on Hunger Strike in Brixton Prison 1920. Joseph Murphy and Michael Fitzgerald, who died on Hunger Strike during the same period were also honoured.

In Dublin, Seelig presided and Mrs. Buckley, President of Sinn Féin, delivered the Oration. The Cork Oration was delivered by Brian O'Higgins; Miss Mary MacSwiney, sister of the murdered Patriot, taking the chair.

BANGER-STRIKE IN MOUNTJOY.

Mr. Paddy McGrath, a well-known Dublin Republican, has been on Banger-Strike in Mountjoy Jail since Saturday 21st October. Paddy McGrath, who took part in the 1916 "Rising" and fought for the Irish Republic during the "Tan" and "Civil" Wars, was arrested on Saturday, September 9th. He was to have been tried by the Military Tribunal last week, but owing to ill-health his jailers were forced to postpone his trial. His condition is now officially admitted to be "very serious".

JOE CLARKE RELEASED.

Mr. Joe Clarke, who fought in the Mount Street Bridge Area during Easter Week 1916, was released from Arbour Hill Military Prison on Saturday last. He was arrested on September 16th at the Irish Book Bureau, O'Connell Street, Dublin, where he published the "Wolf's Tone Weekly". He has since been detained in military custody, without trial.

"FREE STATE" OFFICER READS OUT I.R.A. PAMPHLET.

Some weeks ago, a pamphlet addressed to "Officers and men of the (Free State) Army" was issued by the I.R.A., Publicity Dept. Hundreds of copies of this leaflet were distributed to the Military stationed at the Curragh, Co. Kildare, before the officers became aware of its existence. Eventually a copy came into the officers' hands. The result was that a general parade of the Third Battn., was called immediately, when the Adjutant, Capt. Barry, read out the whole pamphlet to the men. He then stated that "anyone found distributing further copies would be liable to five years imprisonment." He sincerely thank Capt. Barry for the anonymous publicity he willingly gave to our statement:

FURTHER PROOF OF "FREE STATE" CO-OPERATION WITH BRITAIN.

Recently in Waterford a former member of the I.R.A., applied for a passport to go to England, having secured employment there. He was taken to the local barracks, where he was questioned, at length, concerning his previous connection with the I.R.A. Finally he was asked by the Chief Supt., to sign a statement on the following lines:—"I..... was a Member of the I.R.A., from to I have ceased to be so and I hereby declare that I will never be in any political organisation while in England." He refused to sign the statement and was consequently deprived of a passport.

GIRLS ATTACKED BY POLICE.

In Dundalk on Saturday 28th October, "Free State" police attacked several Republican girls on the public streets. The girls were carrying out a successful collection on behalf of the Irish Republican Prisoners Dependents, when the police seized the collection boxes and roughly treated the girls who attempted to prevent their efforts.

The Pecklers renewed their anti-Republican activities on Sunday, when a further attempt to complete the collection was made by the Dundalk girls.

SUPPORT THE I.R.A.

The Army of the Irish Republic appeals to you to support them so that they may defend you effectively. They are the homeless, hearthless men who have given up all that Ireland may be free.

In gaol, in the internment camp, on their keeping in the bogs and mountains, they have sacrificed, are sacrificing, all so that you may live and prosper in your own land. To-day no man, no woman can count upon freedom from arrest, assault, imprisonment, if England thinks that any one of them is a danger to her power and influence here. Every family in Ireland has to pay more for food, clothing and the necessities of life so as to maintain tens of thousands of police and military here to keep the people in subjection. The people pay exorbitant taxes so that two British Governments here may dragoon them, in the interests of the greater British Government in England.

The pretext for the raids, arrests, internments, censorship is that there are people here hostile to the puppet Governments of Dublin and Belfast. The real reason is that the majority of the people of Ireland is hostile to English occupation of this country with all its implications of bigoted terrorism in the North and economic terrorism in the South.

We pay for the baton and bludgeons us, the jailer that guards us, the politician that sells our rights, the cabinets that administer British orders to keep us poor and enslaved. The Southern Government with immeasurable hypocrisy visits the grave of Fene, whose watch-word was "Break the Connection with England", and sneak back to lick the boots of Sir John Maffey, the English Ruler here. They talk of Pearse and Connolly who died to smash British Rule in Ireland and, skulking in the recesses of Dublin Castle, plot how to help Britain with every weapon they can control. They grate about their former allegiance to an Irish Republic while Britain dictates to them how best they can, by espionage, force and influence, break the Republican Army.

While boys and women are tortured in British prisons for their fidelity to the Cause of Irish Nationality, the whole police forces of Southern Ireland are organized by the British Secret Service more effectively to combat those who would help the prisoners. Irish youths, men and women who have faced the policeman, the soldier, the judge, the jailer, even the executioner, in England are treated here as if they were enemies of Ireland.

The so-called Irish Statute Book is disgraced by Anti-Irish legislation; the police and military are paid to hunt down Irishmen; the jails are filled with prisoners whose only offence is that they are Irish; the homesteads of the people are subjected to midnight raids because, all that is noble and manly in the Nation has carried the fight for Nationality into the country of the only enemy we have ever had.

AN APPROPRIATE ADDRESS.

There are some people here who would use their position to victimize Irishmen who came here to avoid fighting for a Cause that was less obscure to them than to the sturdy Imperialists, who have gnawed their way into the public life of this country. We recommend to these the reading of the address sent by the Mansion House to the President of the United States in 1918:-

"Tens of thousands of the children of the Gael have perished in the conflict (i.e., the St. War for the security of small Nations) Their blood blenched upon the soil of Flanders or moulder beneath the waves of Suffolk Bay. The Slopes of Gallipoli, the sands of Egypt, Mesopotamia and Judaea afford them sepulchre. Rome and Xpous provide them monuments. Wherever the line of battle extends from the English Channel to the Persian Gulf, their ghostly voices utter a response to the roll call of the Guardian spirits of Liberty. What is the reward?

The spot on earth they love best, the land to which they owe their first duty and which they hoped their sacrifice might help to freedom, lies undressed under an age-old thraldom. No too, would it few ever lie where every man and every youth within the shores of Ireland to isolate himself in English service, unless the clamour of a dominant, can be rebuked and stilled.

GEARSIACHT AN t-SACRSTAIT

Boscht na h-ocht do bhliantaibh o shoin, bhi goir-dligthe 'a gearr i bhfeidhm ag Riaghaltas an t-Sacraist' i geannailbhaigh na Poblachta agus bhi cuid mhaith uca i bpreisunsa. Chuaigh Fianna Fail ar arda na dutaigh ainsir toghachain agus bhaineadar lucht acanta na dlighe i geannt mar lag agus chulread o bha laige ar shuimtir na h-Eireann go mbosdh athrach spoil ann da geuirfi iad fein i geansaht. Bhi an lae na toghachain, agus ghlaeadar eannas an t-Sacraist, ghlaeadar le dlighe agus le Righ Shasanna, agus o shoin i leith, nios aghaidar suas do'n dlighe na do'n righ sin. I n-ianad a ngeallachaint do ghaothachain a bhoilinnadh, do chailleadar ortha; do chulreadar rompa lucht na Poblachta a chur fo chois agus i lathair na h-uisire ta cuid mhaith diobh 'Eitigh' na agus na dligthe Sasannaigh aca na bhfeidhm aca.

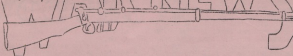
Ta saighdiuirí díleo na h-Eireann i gearrair Shasanna, i gearrair Eheil Foirste, agus i gearrair an t-Sacraist fo lathair tois go rabhadar a- lannuit i long Tona agus i long an Phiaraisigh. Leigean De Shalera air go bhail se ag obair dhun saoirse na tior a chur ar faghail agus go bhfuil dochar aige go geulfaidh se doire leis an 'Gfeoraim'. Is doira leis, b'feidir, go gearoidh suimtir na h-Eireann an b'ceann sin, a' ta breall air. Fella a bheidh d'acine díleo dutraachtacha in Eirinn dhun croideach na saoirse a chionn b'ceann, n' a' croideach le do Valera a chur na laige ar dhacine gur b'ceann na h-Eireann a chunneir. Ta gearrair docht idir Riaghaltas Shasanna agus Riaghaltas an t-Sacraist' agus níl se i geant ag coachtar aca an ceannal ann a ngeallach.

Chasannair go leir go raith ro na 'an Fear-Ionad' thart, a'cht níl, do dheallraibh. Chuir do Valera doire le post an 'Governor-General' mar dhoadh - n' bheadh aca dhacine-ionad ag righ Shasanna na tior soof 'Eitigh' aca do na fadfaidh Eire a gao a dhacine an Fear-Ionad agus a' dhacine Shasanna leis Sir John Haffey a chuir ann chunna. Fearadh na mílte faillte roimhse gan dabht agus aca o lathair is a' bha a' bha ortha, idir Uachtarán is Taoisigh o d'Féiscint. Is b'ceann faillte a b'ceann roim na saighdiuirí a ngeallach ann o Shasanna tois go rabhadar a' cur coaidh thall ar son na h-Eireann agus i' b'ceann baith aca aca leis na dream aca i gearrair Sasanna idir dhacineibh agus mairbh, a' bha aca ortha go bhfuil fo glas, mar, mar, mar gearrair a gearrair na Sasannaigh, i b'ceann iad, dhacineibh fein o.

An prionam an a'cht do lucht na Poblachta - n' dhacineibh se an gao iad a b'ceann a' cur ionad ar obair na h-Eireann, thall, na a b'ceann, n' b'ceann h'ceann do Shasanna Eire thall is ta De Shalera i gearrair Riaghaltas an t-Sacraist agus ta ann curra i geant aige do Shasanna agus do'n Donham mar.

Acht na's o a chunneir sin bheidh díleo do mairbh na h-Eireann, n' h-geant na dhacineibh o agus tathar a' cur i dtuagint do na faill se do chuart aige lathair thacineibh suimtir na h-Eireann mar na faill se díleo doibh sin faill. Níl se sí. na dhacineibh a' cur an d'ceann se, agus níl a Riaghaltas dhacineibh a'cht a'cht; mar sin, na dhacineibh se gearrair le Sasanna na le h-geant tior aca thar ceann na h-Eireann - níl se do b'ceann na do chuart aige o dhacineibh.

WAR NEWS



ISSUED BY THE REPUBLICAN PUBLICITY BUREAU DUBLIN. 2nd DECEMBER 1939.

LIBERTY.

LIBERTY is dead in Ireland. The ancient City of Rome had but one fiddler to mark its passing, but in Leinster House a symphony choir sings the dirge over the ossified corpse that was the Irish "Free State". And more tragic than ancient Rome - as deputies take the stage in that democratic playhouse in Kildare Street, removed by four hundred and eighty pounds from the sordid reality of normal living, they do not even know that it is a corpse they are serenading. But the country knows it.

Since 1921, "Irish Governments" have wandered round and round on the British leash, drawing nearer and ever nearer to the focal point and screaming each time louder and more insistently that Ireland is free. Ireland is not free and the country knows it.

In the year 1848, a Treason Felony Act was passed by the British Government, and in the year following its passing (I quote from the recent statement of Mr. Justice Brown in a Belfast Court) quite a number of the Fenian Brotherhood were prosecuted under it.

That Act was used one hundred years ago by the British Government to punish Irishmen who had the temerity and the extraordinary lack of good sense to attempt to break the chains that dragged their country in the wake of the carrier ship of the British Empire. And nothing has changed since.

For that Act and those prosecutions, (again I quote Mr. Justice Brown) established a precedent whereby William McAllister an Irishman could be arraigned in a Belfast Court in 1939. He was a member, they say, of the Irish Republican Army and his crime was, like that of those earlier felons, that he had sought to overthrow British Rule in Ireland.

Yet Mr. de Valera and his satellites on both sides of Leinster House claim we are free. Two years ago, the

Fianna Fail Government adopted a Constitution designed for the whole of Ireland North and South. And today as a result of what Mr. de Valera fondly calls his Constitutional methods we are no nearer to realisation of that dream of Unity and Freedom which has obsessed Irishmen for 700 years.

Actually the dream has receded. In the Twenty-Six Counties that once were anomalously called the "Free State" of Ireland, petty persecutions, internments without trials, large scale man hunts, have been followed by a new Act on the part of what Mr. de Valera acclaims as the lawfully elected Government of the People of Ireland - an Act of Attainder.

By this ruling, all persons convicted under Mr. de Valera's Coercion Act of attempting to forward in any way the Cause of Irish Freedom, breakfast with Mr. Chamberlain, dinner with Sir Theo. Inskip always excepted, will be deprived of office and lose the right to a pension. What pension? Is it the reward for their service in fighting for Irish Freedom that is now to be taken from them because they will not accept Mr. de Valera's conception of Freedom and will continue the fight?

In the past the British Government passed similar Acts and thousands of Irishmen were attainted for the crime of Patriotism, for which the "Irish Government" would punish the I.R.A. The houses and lands of those earlier offenders against British oppression were handed over to English planters who carefully scattered on a resisting soil the seeds of British Imperialism. For when does Mr. de Valera intend the new vacuum? Perhaps he hopes to please his British masters by extending the scope of the already powerful British not so Secret service system in this country by providing yet a few more places for the thousands of aliens who have flocked to Ireland within

recent months.

Was it for this Mr. de Valera and his party were elected into power in the "Free State" Dominion Parliament by a disillusioned people who saw in them the Freedom and Salvation of their country from British tyranny. He was elected by the People and he betrayed them. Blazoned in our minds are the principles on which he was elected. Speaking from the platform in 1927, he gave his reasons for entering the "Free State" Parliament. "Your only hope", he said to the people of Strokestown, "is to get rid of the Treaty completely and entirely. You are bound to no commitments of this Treaty and if you don't get rid of it, make up your minds to live in slavery".

Mr. de Valera did not get rid of the Treaty. He made and settled an Economic War and paid ten million pounds and the people can only guess what else for ports which even Britain had ceased to defend, but British troops are still garrisoned in six of our Counties.

"Our policy", he said "is to resist every attempt of England to Rule the Irish people whether through 'Free State' Ministers who are representative of England or through the British Cabinet". Now we have Sir John Maffey, a British Representative, only too well remembered by the Connaught Rangers in India, to tell us how we can least offend the great Empire of which we form so truly humble a part.

And Mr. de Valera and the British Government expect us to thank God on our knees for the liberty which enabled us to declare our neutrality in the present crisis. We have even been congratulated on our alleged neutrality by Britain's ally. The "Journal des Debats" devotes a leading article to Eire's strange neutrality. France approves of it and so, we presume does Britain or Sir John Maffey would have something to say in Government Buildings. This Neutrality is far from hostile says "Le Journal". Who unceasingly remarks "The British have underlined this by sending for the first time since the secession a diplomatic Representative, Sir John Maffey, and cargoes of food, eggs etc., cross regularly to British ports. Other less obvious signs prove the friendly character of this Neutrality."

In fact, so friendly is the character of this much vaunted Neutrality of ours that the United States, in spite of an influential Irish population, have decided to regard Ireland as a war zone. And if the United States, why not Germany? Particularly since this mock censorship of ours, set up according to the Government to prevent the publication of any news likely to offend or enlighten any of the

belligerent powers, now devotes itself to the suppression of all anti-British feeling in Ireland while propaganda from the poisoned British news agencies derogatory to the only belligerent that has earned our gratitude is allowed free scope.

And here we would flatly contradict a Statement by the "Journal des Debats" mentioned above, that anti-British feeling is dead in Ireland. Anti-British feeling is stronger now in Ireland than it was in 1914 and 1915. The Irish people have no delusions regarding Britain as the defender of Poland, as the Crusader for the Faith, or as an upholder of honourable treaties.

"Never has the word of England in any capital case been kept towards the Sister Island" ran the address sent by the Mansion House Conference to the President of the United States in 1918. We can see no reason to change that view.

In Dec. 1918, Mr. Lloyd George wrote:- "Centuries of ruthless and often brutal injustices, centuries of insolence and insult, have driven hatred of British Rule into the very marrow of the Irish Race; and to-day she is no more reconciled to British Rule than she was in the days of Cromwell. Nor might we add than in the days of Lloyd George."

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SIX MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT FOR MURDER, FREE STATE ARMY.

Henry Morgan, a young Tyrone Republican, was sentenced to Six Months Imprisonment by the Military Tribunal, Dublin on Nov. 23rd, on charges of possessing seditious documents and inciting an Officer of the "Free State" Army, "to refuse, neglect, or omit to perform his duty by handing him a document purporting to have been issued by the I.R.A. PUBLICITY BUREAU" and addressed to the Officers and Men of the "Free State" Army.

Volunteer Morgan was arrested by "Free State" Military outside Collins Barracks, Dublin while distributing the pamphlets which pointed out the evils resulting from Foreign domination and urged the Soldiers to make common cause with the I.R.A. in ending British Aggression.

As a Soldier of the I.R.A. Volunteer Morgan refused to recognise the Court.

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PASS ON THIS "WAR NEWS" TO A FRIEND.

M'ALLISTER SENTENCED.

Another Ulster Republican, William M'Allister, was sentenced to 7 years Penal Servitude at the Belfast City Commission on Nov. 24th. He was charged with "Plotting to deprive and depose King George VI. from style, honour and Royal name of the Imperial Crown of St. Britain & Ireland; also that during the month of January 1937 at Belfast and Bire he did conspire to levy insurrection with members of an Illegal Organisation called the I.R.A., otherwise Oglagh Na h-Eireann."

The Treason Felony Act under which he was charged was passed in 1849 for the suppression of the Fenian Brotherhood. As a soldier of the I.R.A. M'Allister refused to plead. It was alleged against him that a raid on his home resulted in the capture of documents proving him to be a highly placed Officer of the I.R.A.

M'Allister who succeeded in eluding the Police for 30 months was arrested in London last July and transferred to Belfast for trial. On being sentenced he declared "It is not Treason to fight for your own country. I believe my country should be Free, and I have been prepared to take any and every means to obtain that".

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SENSELESS POLICE PERJURY.

Sentenced to 20 years Penal Servitude at Manchester Assizes, on Nov. 22nd, on charges of possessing explosive and conspiracy to cause Explosions, John McCabe, a member of the I.R.A. sprang smartly to attention and declared "As a member of the I.R.A. I say Long Live the Republic".

The evidence against him was perfectly clear - at least on the count of possessing Explosives. Police raided his home and found therein "two highly Explosive substances". McCabe took full responsibility for these powders. Hunted however, by some obscure uneasiness that the prisoner might slip through their fingers in spite of the clear cut evidence against him, the Police also claimed to have found several torn pieces of paper which when pieced together formed an agenda, the contents of which implicated McCabe with at least ten other members of the I.R.A. and contained instructions for transport and dumping of ingredients in the manufacture of Explosives. To clinch the

evidence McCabe and another well known Republican were mentioned on the paper by name and rank. The prosecution alleged that this document was in McCabe's own handwriting. Although it was of no advantage to him to deny its authorship, McCabe emphatically declared that the Agenda in question was "planted" in his house. It is clear, therefore, that the British Police Authorities have once more resorted to perjury in their efforts to secure the conviction of a Republic.

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DEPORTEE ARRESTED IN DUBLIN.

Frank Quinn of Tyrone, who was Deported from London last July, because of his activities with our EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, was arrested in Dublin on Wednesday, Nov. 22nd.

At the time of his arrest, it is alleged he was carrying an attache case containing rifle ammunition. When charged in the District Court, he refused to answer and entirely ignored the proceedings. He has been committed for trial before the Military Tribunal.

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I.R.A. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
BOMB ENGLAND.

As a result of I.R.A. action five telephone boxes and a Post Office Box were blown up in Birmingham on Friday, Nov. 24th. Other Units demolished two Police Boxes and a Telephone Kiosk in the Harrow Road district London, by means of Explosives on Saturday, Nov. 25th.

BOMBS Exploded later in a row of ten telephones on the Baywater Road-Marble Arch Corner of Hyde Park.

THE BOMBS placed in St. Michael's St., Paddington, London and also in Coventry failed to Explode. People in London and Birmingham who were warned by the Explosions made a run for the Air Raid Shelters.

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THE PRISONERS DEPENDANTS FUND.

Republican Organisations are to be congratulated on the wonderful success of the Sale of Work for the Prisoners Dependants Fund in the Mansion House, Dublin, which realised over £150.

Sinn Fein, Mna na Poblachta and Cumann na mBan worked side by side for the same objective. Co-operation brings success. This fact should be noted in future. Thug Puirann-Oheoil na h-Ard Craoibhe, Connradh na Gaeilge, Guirra-Oheoil iongantach oidche Diardaoin an 23ad. la de mha na Samhna.

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GIVE GENEROUSLY TO THE
PRISONERS DEPENDANTS FUND.

THE LESSON OF THE MANCHESTER MARTYRS.

The Fenian Movement had its roots in the Young Ireland Movement, as Young Ireland was largely inspired by the United Irishmen, while their Movement, embracing Tone and Emmet, was a distinct echo of the Confederation and Boghan Ruaadh O'Neill, their common aim was Irish liberty. The Fathers of Fenianism - O'Mahony and Doherty in the United States, with Stephens and Kichham in Ireland - had participated in the Rising of 1848. The funeral of the Young Ireland exile, Terence Bellew MacManus from San Francisco to Glasnevin in 1861 - a decade after his escape from Van Diemens Land gave almost a world impetus to the Movement that culminated in the Fenian Rising in 1867, as the funeral of the Fenian hero, O'Donovan Rossa, from New York to Glasnevin in 1915, proved the signal for the Rising of 1916. Truly they are blind of malice who will not see that, as '48 followed '68 and '67 followed '48, another flowering must inevitably result from the martyr blood that has nurtured the sacred soil of Ireland in our own day; and so on, generation after generation, until Ireland is forever free, really and entirely free.

Stephens, aide-de-camp to Smith O'Brien at Ballinacorney in 1848, was there wounded and reported dead. Kichham, who practically lost sight and hearing in a gun accident at 13, was 23 at the '48 Rising, and leader of the Confederate Club at Mullinabrone. O'Mahony of Kilmohenny was not only leader of the local Confederate Club, but was able to bring hundreds of family followers to the struggle when he resolved to strike another blow immediately after the failure at Ballinacorney. After various hair-breadth escapes, he crossed to Paris, where he was joined by Stephens. There they soon made the acquaintance of many of the leading European Revolutionaries of the time, and closely studied their methods. Soon they resolved on another armed effort by the whole race, Stephens taking Ireland as his field of operations, O'Mahony the United States. Like them, Michael Doherty escaped to Paris; but in 1849 we find him in New York, and in 1853 a leading spirit in the Emmet Monument Association, the purpose of which is as manifest as that of the Wolfe Tone Memorial Committee. Thus in time Stephens and Kichham are active in Ireland. O'Mahony and Doherty in the United States.

In 1854, the Fenians in the New World had 30,000 armed and skilled men, and arranged with the Russian

Ambassador for co-operation in a descent on Ireland. The following year they sent Joseph Denicoff here to report on conditions; and it was agreed that the United States supplied £200 per month, 10,000 men could be organised and enrolled in Ireland. Two years later came Owen Considine on a like mission. St. Patrick's Day 1858, a decade after the Ballinacorney episode, an oath-bound Society, variously known as the Fenians, Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood and Irish Republican Brotherhood, spread out from Cork. The same year the Phoenix Society was active in Kesh, Sundry and Skibbereen. After a visit by Stephens to Skibbereen, 90 of the 100 members of that literary Society joined the military movement, and drilled practically in the open until its leaders were arrested and tried in Galway, March 1859. One of them, Daniel O'Sullivan, a school teacher, refused to recognise the court, was sentenced to 10 years penal servitude, and died - a "feler" in Australia. The others were released, on conditions, one of them being O'Donovan Rossa who, with Stephens and Luby, then carried the movement all over Ireland.

Stephens visited America that year, and the Organisation there was grouped under Centres, Stephens as Chief Organising Officer, being Superior to O'Mahony as Chief Centre Organisation and expose England's duplicity. Stephens returned home; but visiting American Officers soon reported that he aimed at an Organisation of hundreds of thousands of men before proceeding to arm them. O'Mahony himself came over the following year, to find Stephens away in Paris, and this did not tend to harmonious relations. The following year came the American Civil War and the funeral of Terence Bellew MacManus who, a decade earlier had escaped from Van Diemens Land. This "greatest funeral ever witnessed on earth" expanded into a procession right across the United States. Reaching Cobh, Oct. 31, it was completed that, on Nov. 10th, 50,000 Fenians joined in the march through the streets of Dublin, while 200,000 citizens witnessed it. The National spirit was truly on the uprise.

(Owing to lack of space, we have been obliged to hold over the remainder of the above article, which has been written by Seelig (J.J. O'Kelly). We hope to complete the article in our next issue)

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THE NEW BRITISH NAVY.

As forecasted Exclusively in this paper last week, the 26 Counties of Ireland are going to buy War Ships from England to do the work that England demands that Mr. de Valera's Government shall do - of course at Ireland's expense. Torpedo boats and armed trawlers from the British Navy will patrol our coasts.

Let us watch and see what appointments are made as a result of the advertisements at present appearing in the Irish papers. No man that are known to have Republican sympathies, we fancy, need apply. WHO IS IRELAND'S ENEMY - IS IT GERMANY OR IS IT ENGLAND?

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THE SINN FEIN AND PHOIS.

No word of the Sinn Fein Ard Phoib was allowed to appear in any Irish paper. Journalists attended, photographs were taken, the papers in that usual way obtained Reports of all that happened; but nothing was printed. It was not a matter of objection being taken to any particular discussion or resolution. The instructions issued by the Censor were absolute. There must be no mention whatever of the Ard Phoib, not even the fact that it was held.

The Ard Phoib of Sinn Fein is guided by the same Constitution that it had when Mr. de Valera was its President and salaried official; it has held its meetings each year without objection from the usurping Government that is in power. Sinn Fein custom meet normally through the country, yet publication of news connected with Sinn Fein is forbidden this year, though it was allowed in all previous years. What has happened in 1936 that makes it different from all the other years since Mr. de Valera split the Organization that had been the strength of the country, since his tools stole its books, since he, Treasurer of Republican Funds, withheld them from the Republic? Can the answer be that Mr. de Valera is afraid? We can think of no other reason for this new development. Mr. de Valera has very good reason to be afraid of the turn of events in this country. HIS DAY IS NEARLY OVER.

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RED MURRAY RELEASED.

Red Murray of Newport, Co. Mayo, was released from Arbour Hill Prison on Nov. 23rd. He was in ill health at the time of his arrest due to long years of active service to the Irish Republic. Prison conditions had so seriously affected him, that he was removed from the Prison in a state of collapse.

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PROGRESS OF RELEASED HUNGER STRIKERS

Sean Lynch, Jeremiah Daly and Dick McCarthy who were unconditionally released from Arbour Hill Prison recently are reported to be improving in health.

It was wrongly stated in the "Free State" Press that Jeremiah Daly had abandoned his Hunger-Strike before his release had been secured. As a matter of fact Mr. Daly entered St. Brigid's Hospital as a free man, having been given the choice of re-entering in that Institution or entering a Private Nursing Home. It will, therefore, be seen that Jeremiah Daly's Hunger Strike was as UNCOM- PROMISING AND SUCCESSFUL as that of his comrades.

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THE ATHLONE RADIO STATION.

When Radio Athlone goes dumb don't be downhearted! Who owns the Athlone Radio Station? Is it the Irish People who pay for it, or is it the British? It now transpires that Irish people are to be denied the service of their own station at any time that suits the English War Lords. What does it matter if every house in the country is listening for the (so-called) news. If nothing happens then you have settled down by the fire in the evening and switched on - this means that you are making just one more sacrifice for the Cause of Democracy and Small Nations. The Germans are Raiding England. Their planes might get some direction from the Athlone beam. It wouldn't be neutral, of course it wouldn't help them to Bomb England! But is it neutral to help England not to be bombed?

DO OTHER NEUTRALIS SWITCH OFF IN ORDER TO OBLIGE GERMANY WHEN THE BRITISH PLANES ARE LOOKING FOR HER? NO WONDER!

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A PIANNA PAIL FACE SAVER.

The "Free State" Authorities again postponed their admission of defeat in the case of Mr. Patrick McGrath, who was removed to Jervis St. Hospital, after forcing the de Valera Junta to release him from Mountjoy Jail. The Dominion Premier has endeavoured to cloak his ignominious conduct in this matter by declaring that Mr. McGrath is still officially in custody. Accordingly he will be brought before the Military Tribunal on Dec. 7th. Whether the Attorney General will then institute a case of "habeas corpus", or continue to adjourn the proceedings until the public shall have forgotten the incident is a matter for conjecture.

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WAR NEWS

ISSUED BY THE REPUBLICAN PUBLICITY BUREAU DUBLIN. 9th DECEMBER 1930.

OUR WAR AIMS.

At the present time Ireland is on the road to another disaster as big as the famine of '47, which robbed our Nation of over 4,000,000 of its people, and sent thousands in Coffin ships to the bottom of the Atlantic. The days of the famine saw plenty of food in Ireland, but it was shipped to Britain to pay rents to absentee landlords whilst our people went hungry and died.

John Mitchell called for Revolution. "It was better" he said "to die in defense of their rights as human beings fighting for what belonged to them, than to serve as rats and die in the kitchen". Daniel O'Connell counseled patience. "Be honest" he said. "Pay your rent". "Be loyal to the Repeal Association and all will be well". But all was not well. The Famine caused more misery and more death than three Revolutions would have caused. The advice of Mitchell went unheeded - Black '47 was the result.

To-day we are again at the crossroads. As a result of British domination, one hundred thousand of our people are unemployed. Poverty and starvation are rampant in our cities and country villages, whilst the fertile plains of Ireland produce fat bullocks to feed the plundering armies of the tyrant England, who has scourged our race for centuries. The Pappot Parliament in Leinster House is determined to hold Ireland in subjection.

Like O'Connell de Valera counsels patience. "All will be well". But the people continue to live in poverty and slavery. On the other hand the I.R.A. takes its stand with Mitchell and Laker. It says "It is definitely better to attempt Revolution than to allow our Race to become extinct or to sink to such a state of degradation that its salvation is impossible."

The Revolution we call for has three phases, POLITICAL, CULTURAL and ECONOMIC. Our first task then is POLITICAL. We must break the Political link that binds us to Britain. That link is maintained by armed force. It can only be removed by armed force. We do not preach War for the love of War. We preach it as a dire necessity.

Side by side with the breaking of the political link goes the task of restoring our Language, our Traditions and our native Culture. "Not Free merely but Gaelic as well, not Gaelic merely but Free as well". Our final drive to achieve a just social order is dependent on our being able to attain the other two objectives. Unless we have Political Freedom, unless we restore our Gaelic language and Traditions, the building up of a new Society would be impossible.

To the young men of Ireland, we, therefore, appeal to come into our ranks and achieve these three great aims. Let it not be said that we are less courageous than our fathers were. Let it not be said that we deserted the Republic whilst at the same time other young men are serving sentences of 20 years' imprisonment for our Cause. WE FIGHT FOR AN IRELAND FREE, GAELIC AND SOCIALLY EMANCIPATED.

OUR BROADCASTS.

THE IRISH REPUBLICAN BROADCASTING STATION, which had been off the air for some weeks past, has again resumed its regular Broadcasts. Until further notice, we will continue to Broadcast as follows:-

EACH	SUNDAY	AT 1.30 p.m.
"	WEDNESDAY	" 9 p.m.
"	FRIDAY	" 9 p.m.

This new series of Broadcasts commenced on Sunday, December 3rd. There are 25 each of the above Broadcasts which will be sent to you on a Wave-length of 21.4. metres.

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YOUNG MEN! JOIN THE I.R.A. NOW.

A MESSAGE TO YOUNG IRISHMEN.

In this Message we address you, the Youth of the Nation. You are faced with the most critical situation that any Irish-generation was faced with. You are the custodians of the Traditions of a brave and noble people. In your hands rest the destinies of the Irish Nation.

Young Irishmen! Your enemy the British Empire is at war. The cruel tyrannical Empire that scourged your Nation; that robbed it of its freedom; that suppressed its language, its schools; murdered its soldiers and its scholars; confiscated the lands of your fathers; starved thousands to death by artificial famine. Sent us the Black and Tans to burn and loot and murder. Imposed a Civil War on us where brother shot down brother; partitioned our country and condemned over half a million of our Race to slavery under an Orange Junta. THAT THERE IS A WAR - WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO DO?

In Britain's jails in Ireland at the moment there are almost one hundred young men held prisoners because they would dare to assert the right of this Nation to Independence. In the jails of England there are 82 young men suffering for the same Cause. They too, would dare to assert Ireland's claim to liberty. All these men are members of the Irish Republican Army - Ireland's National Defence Force. They are proud to suffer for the Cause for which generations of Irishmen have died. They make no complaint. They ask for no mercy. They are proud to be soldiers of the I.R.A. but now that they are imprisoned, now that their activities have ceased for the time being, they stand on the tank to you. WILL YOU NOT BE FAITHFUL TO YOUR TASK?

In this Message we make no secret of the fact that we are asking you to join the I.R.A. Why should we make that fact secret? The I.R.A. is the Army of this Country. It has a great Tradition. A Tradition it will live up to. It was founded to break the connection with England and to erect in this country a Free, Independent Gaelic Republic, where poverty would cease to exist, and where a social order based on Christian Justice would take the place of the foul British System known as Capitalism.

In Appealing to you the Youth of this generation, we would recall to your minds the days of 1914 when brave Irishmen, who were then the leaders of the Irish people, refused to seize the opportunity of England's difficulty to secure Irish Freedom,

and decided to hold Ireland for the Empire. But we would also recall to your minds the days of 1916, when the "Hot-heads" and the fools raised the Flag of the Irish Republic in Dublin, and by so doing, redeemed this Nation, and killed forever the slavishness of the so-called Constitutional Party.

To-day when other leaders posing as Republicans are following in the wake of Redmond and Dillon, and endeavouring to hold Ireland for the Empire, be proud to take your stand with the "Hot-heads" of Easter Week. We stand for Ireland against the Empire. WILL YOU NOT STAND WITH US?

We have no hesitation in issuing this appeal to you. We know the spirit of Irish Youth. You are the Sons of Rebel Fathers. Let it not be said that you are the most cowardly Youth in Europe. Great things are happening to-day. Armies are on the march. Empires are crashing and new ones arising. National territories are being defended in all parts of the world. Is it to be said that the Young Men of Ireland are the only Young Men in Europe who are afraid to draw the sword for their own Nation? We do not believe this of you. We believe that you only await the opportunity, and we believe that that opportunity has been given to this generation.

COME INTO THE RANKS OF THE I.R.A. - at once. We want you. We want to train you. We want to arm you so that when the day of battle arrives you will not be found wanting. Make no mistake about it, our War will not pass without an effort being made to cut this country off from the British Empire. They may gaoil us, they may hang us but they will never exterminate our spirit.

The torch which we received from Cathal Brugha as he fell riddled with bullets, with the cry of "No Surrender" on his lips, we hand to you. Will you hold it aloft with us? Will you defend it with your lives? Will you help us to overthrow and to make function the living Irish Republic? If you will, then your place is with the I.R.A. with your shoulders behind your rifles. JOIN TO-DAY. Long Live the Republic and down with the British War Lords, and their servants in Marston St. and Stormont.

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HAVING READ THIS ISSUE OF "WAR NEWS" YOU CAN HELP OUR CIRCULATION BY PASSING IT ON TO A FRIEND.

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THE FOUR MARTYRS.

On Friday, December 8th, Republican Ireland commemorates the memory of the Four Martyrs. Rory O'Connor, Liam Mellows, Dick Barrett and Joe McKelvey having spent over five months in Mountjoy Jail as prisoners of War, were on the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, 1922, taken from their cells and brutally murdered by the Cosgrave Murder Gang.

Rory and Liam are dead and gone
Star of the Morning, Mary come,
Shine at the Sight of December's Dawn,

Mary Immaculate, guide them home.

Rory and Liam and Dick and Joe,
Star of the Morning, Mary come,
Red is their hearts' blood, their souls like snow,
Mary Immaculate, guide them home.

Their slayers have rung no passing bell,
Star of the Morning, Mary come,
But the rifles' crack is their funeral knell,
Mary Immaculate, guide them home.

Their eyes are steady in face of death,
Star of the Morning, Mary come,
For their minds are kept by the vision of faith,
Mary Immaculate, guide them home.

For Winter will pass and Spring be born,
Star of the Morning, Mary come,
And Freedom will wake the land at morn,
Mary Immaculate, guide them home.

And what is death but an envoy sped,
Star of the Morning, Mary come,
With a call from the Heaven of Ireland's dead?
Mary Immaculate, guide them home.

Why reckon the pangs that have sufficed,
Star of the Morning, Mary come,
To bring free souls to their Captain Christ?
Mary Immaculate, guide them home.

Rory and Liam are dead and gone,
Star of the Morning, Mary come,
They have found the lights that go out at dawn,
Mary Immaculate, guide them home.

Rory and Liam and Dick and Joe,
Star of the Morning, Mary come,
Our starlight fades, but the road they know,
Mary Immaculate, guide them home.

(Padraig de Brun)

BELFAST REPUBLICAN GETS 12 YEARS.

Seamus McGowan of Belfast (charged under the name of Morgan) was on Tuesday, Nov. 20th, sentenced to 12 years penal servitude at Leeds Assizes for unlawful possession of Gelignite.

He stated when pleading "If it is guilty to bear arms on behalf of one's country then I am guilty". After he was sentenced he declared "I would not have acknowledged the authority of the court or pleaded at all had not an innocent man been charged with me. The Irish were being accused of using wrong methods to help their country, yet the British Prime Minister had said that the only way to meet aggression was by force. The Irish should have that right too as they have always been persecuted". McGowan who was tried with McGowan was found "not guilty".

Seamus McGowan may be tried on another charge in connection with a Birmingham Explosion which damaged 101 houses at Balsall Heath last March.

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IRISHMAN REMANDED IN LONDON.

Daniel Crotty (25) was remanded at Bow Street Police Court on Nov. 27th, charged with having conspired with John Evans, John Gibson, Daniel Jordan and James J. Regan (all recently sentenced to 20 years penal servitude) to cause explosions likely to endanger life and property between the 23rd and 26th August.

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DUNDALK REPUBLICAN FOR MILITARY TRIBUNAL.

Bernard Murphy a young Dundalk Republican, appeared before the Military Tribunal, Dublin on Thursday Nov. 30th, charged with being a member of the I.R.A. and possession of "seditious documents". He was remanded in custody until Dec. 7th.

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POYNES A BRITISH BASE?

Why all the secrecy that surrounds the SIX SECRET AIRCRAFTS recently made to the Poyne's Air Base? What is the present situation as regards the Air Agreement in which England, U.S.A. and the "Free State" were partners? How will the continuance of this agreement affect the so-called neutrality of the Twenty-six Counties?

Poyne's is at the moment being prepared to receive from Canada, British and French War planes, bought from the U.S.A. The Irish people must insist that this country shall not be used by Britain for the transfer of her war materials.

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MANCHESTER MARTYR'S COMMEMORATIONS.

The 72nd Anniversary of the Execution of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, the Manchester Martyrs, was marked by huge demonstrations in Ireland and England. A Parade of Republican and Gaelic Organisations marched through Manchester to the Martyrs Monument where an Oratio was delivered.

In Cork City, Miss Ann MacSwiney delivered an Oratio, whilst in London, where Philip Allen once resided, exciting scenes took place during the Commemoration Ceremony. Over a 100 uniformed police and G.I.B. armed with machine guns, attempted to arrest the Speaker and another I.R.A. man, both of whom however succeeded in escaping.

Derry Republicans held a Commemoration Concert in the Foresters Hall, which took place within hearing distance of Derry Jail. By pre-arrangement the 61 I.R.A. Prisoners in the Jail joined with the audience, at a given moment in the singing of "GOD SAVE IRELAND".

SOME I.R.A. EXPLOSIONS.

Our Expeditionary Forces were responsible for TWO Violent Explosions in Southampton on Tuesday, Nov. 28th.

The first occurred in a Clock-room on Southampton Central Railway Station, causing extensive damage. The second took place an hour and a half later outside a Municipal Building.

COVENTRY EXPLOSION FRAME UP.

Three Irishmen and two Irishwomen will shortly be charged at Birmingham Assizes in connection with the huge Explosion which turned Broadgate, the Coventry business centre into a shambles on August 28th. Their names are Peter Barnes, Joseph Hewitt, James Richards, Mary Hewitt and Bridget O'Hara.

All are charged with the Murder of 5 people who lost their lives in the Explosion. It was not until the men whom the Police held responsible for this Explosion had escaped, that the above mentioned persons were charged with complicity in it.

YOUR DUTY.

For over 700 years the Irish Nation has struggled unceasingly to throw off the chains of British Imperialism. Almost 12 months ago the I.R.A. carried this age-old fight into the heart of the Empire. In order that this generation can achieve the final victory, each man, woman, boy and

girl must be organised and trained. It is, therefore, your duty to become a member of an active Republican Organisation immediately. You must either SAVE or LIVE and REFRAIN the Cause of Irish Freedom. NO STAND ASIDE INDIFFERENCE IS NOT POSSIBLE.

ARBOUR HILL PRISONERS RELEASED.

On Friday, Dec. 1st, Seamus Burke, a Mayo Republican was released from Arbour Hill on an order of Habeas Corpus by Mr. Justice Gavan Duffy. The remaining Republican Internees were unconditionally released on Saturday, Dec. 2nd. It must be emphasised that none of the Political Prisoners made any petition to the "Free State" Government for their release. Seamus Burke was released on an application by his brother for a Habeas Corpus order on the grounds that he was illegally arrested and interned without trial.

Following their release, the 53 Prisoners paraded through the streets of Dublin in military formation. En route they were enthusiastically cheered by the people on the sidewalk.

Hunger Strikes, Protests and the ever increasing hostility of the Irish People, were mainly responsible for the "Free State" Government's decision to avail itself of the excuse offered by Gavan Duffy for the Release of the Arbour Hill Prisoners.

There are still Republican leaders imprisoned in the Carragh Camp for the Crime of Patriotism, as there are men and women suffering in English and Six County Jails. The feeling of hostility to Coercion so evident during the past weeks, must be intensified until every soldier of the Republic is freed from the Empire Jails, and the Puppet States which exist by Coercion swept aside to make way for the legitimate Government of the Irish Republic, established by the people of Ireland in 1918.

"We may bravely fight all the battles of all the peoples of the earth but while Ireland's battle for Irish Freedom remains unsuccessfully fought - while England continues to Rule Ireland - all the historical bravery of our Race in every land, will not save us from the slur of the unfriendly chronicler who writes that we fight well as 'mercenaries' that we fight bravely the battles of every land except the battles of our own land." (O'Donovan Rossa)

THE LESSON OF THE MANCHESTER MAKERS. (Continued)

Two years later the "Irish People" was founded to advocate an armed rising. Within two years more - following the close of the American Civil War, which had afforded the Fenians there a fine if costly training ground - 13,000 soldiers and 20,000 of the 30,000 men in the militia in Ireland were sworn Fenians. Fifty per cent of the regiment that garrisoned the Pigeon House Fort were Fenians; the boys of the Powder Magazine, Phoenix Park, were available and the police in large numbers were more or less sympathetic.

Visiting American Officers, including Col. Kelly who came to play a leading part in the Movement, were able to report more favourably on the 200,000 men now enrolled at home, while another 200,000 Irish-Americans, released after the Civil War, thirsted for a chance to strike a blow at the ancient foe. So John Mitchel, who had escaped from Van Diemens Land a dozen years earlier was sent to Paris to transmit Fenian Funds to Ireland. Things seemed well in train when Panny Parnell, voicing the Traditional spirit of Irish womanhood, thus closed a clarion call:

"Oh! by the God who made us all
The saviour and the sord
Rise up! and swear this day to hold
Your own green Irish turf!
Rise up! and plant your feet as men
There now you crawl as slaves,
And make your harvest fields your
camps,
Or make of them your graves."

A Rising at that junction, with thousands of Irish soldiers in the British service ready to participate, could hardly have failed, but the opportunity was not availed of, and soon the disaffected soldiers were shipped off to India. Worse: the offices of the "Irish People", virtual Fenian Headquarters were raided and many of the leaders including Luby, O'Leary and Ross, taken, September 8th, 1865. On Nov. 4th Stephens, McKenna and others were arrested. Stephens at his subsequent trial, created a sensation when he said: "I have employed no lawyer in this case, because in making a defence of any kind, I should be recognising British law in Ireland. Now, I deliberately and conscientiously repudiate the existence of that law in Ireland, and I defy any punishment, despise any punishment it can inflict upon me. I have spoken."

The sensation was magnified when, ten days later the Fenian Chief escaped from Prison, the escape being facilitated by warders Breslin and Byrne, and planned and superintended by Col. Kelly.

At the trial of the other Fenian Prisoners, Rossa for 9 hours acquitted himself almost with the valour of one of the Pipers of old, who, before taking arms, had to defend himself from nine different angles. Warned years earlier in Treason that, if caught again, he would pay the penalty, he was now somewhat in the position of Major John Macbride at his court-martial in 1846, and was sentenced to penal servitude for life. Meanwhile at a Conference after the rescue of Stephens, all the Officers, Irish and Irish-Americans, with the exception of Stephens, favoured an early rising. Yet his view prevailed. Soon he and Col. Kelly crossed to France, whence they passed to the United States, where they endeavoured to heal a bad split in the Organisation, which had left Mitchel somewhat helpless in Paris. June 1st, 1866, the American Fenians crossed Niagara in their raid on Canada, and at Lincolnton Bridge ignominiously routed the Queens Own Regiment of Toronto under Col. Booker, who led the stampede with a clarity worthy of "The Race of Castlesbar". The Fenians under Col. O'Neill would have driven the English into the sea, if permitted to follow up this victory; but the United States Government prevented reinforcements from crossing, and so the triumphant Fenians were obliged to re-cross the frontier, bringing with them their captured flags and trophies.

England thus escaped a second defeat in the New World; but her financial position at home was never more precarious. Banks, Railway Companies and other Corporations were in desperate straits, one leading discount establishment failing for close on £20,000,000 so that the Bank of England had to issue notes, no one knows how much beyond the legal limit. Despite it all, the London "Times", while admitting that the two American Political Parties "outbid each other for the favour of the Irish populace" declared:-

(The final instalment of the above article by Seelig will appear in our next issue of "THE NEWS")

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WAR NEWS



NOTHING SHOWS BETTER

ISSUED BY THE REPUBLICAN PUBLICITY BUREAU DUBLIN. 23rd DECEMBER 1930.

PRISONERS OF WAR CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

The Coventry Murder Frame up ended on Thursday, Dec. 14th, with the passing of the death sentence by Judge Singleton on two of the 3 Irish people accused on a false charge of murder in connection with the Coventry Explosion, carried out by an I.R.A. Unit, on August 25th. They are James Richards, whose real name is James McCormack of Mullingar and Peter Barnes of Offaly.

As the Judge was donning the black Cap, James Richards declared in calm tones:- "Before you pass sentence, I wish to thank sincerely the gentlemen who defended me during my trial, and I wish to state that the part I took in those Explosions since I came to England, I have done in a just Cause. I am not afraid to die, as I am dying in a just and holy Cause. I say in conclusion - God Bless Ireland and God Bless the men who have fought and died for her".

Peter Barnes who was sentenced with him said:- "As I am going before my God and as I am condemned to death, I must say I am innocent. Later I am sure it will all come out that I had neither hand nor part in it". On Wednesday James Richards in evidence stated that he and another man went into a bicycle shop in Coventry on August 22nd last to purchase a bicycle. "There was another man with me" he declared "but I refuse to give his name. It was not Peter Barnes and he is not in this country now".

The sole evidence produced against Barnes and that on which he was convicted was a letter alleged to have been written by him, and which was stated to have contained the following sentence: "I go from place to place and bring the S. B. love me it is hard but I get away well so far". On this flimsy shred of evidence and the highly doubtful identification by a Coventry Cycle Dealer, this young man has been sentenced to death, despite his own protestations of innocence, and the

evidence of James Richards that Barnes was not the man who accompanied him to the Cycle Shop.

James Richards in evidence declared he was a member of the I.R.A. He also said that the instructions of the I.R.A. were that no lives should be deliberately endangered. He refused to give any information about the personnel of our Expeditionary Force in England. Regarding the Bomb, he admitted seeing part of a Bomb in the possession of another man but he did not help to make that Bomb.

In answer to the Renegade Irish Crown Prosecutor who asked whether Barnes took the white powder to the House in Coventry, Richards said:- "No that is not true I had the white powder and distributed it to any member of the I.R.A. who called for it". Richards added that he came to England as a member of the I.R.A. Expeditionary Force. He was ordered to go to Coventry, but would not divulge the names of those who instructed him. He did not make the Bomb nor did he know where it was to be set off. He merely supplied the powder. He was surprised when he read of the Explosion.

Attorney Sullivan asked: "Are you sorry for the part you played in the preparation of the Bomb?" Richards answered "I did no preparation". "Are you sorry now for distributing the chlorate in the consciousness that it was to be used for making a bomb?" James Richards answered "No". The other 3 prisoners, Joseph Hewitt, Mrs. Mary Hewitt and Mrs. Bridget O'Hara, who all denied membership of the I.R.A. were acquitted of the Murder charge. Joseph Hewitt was detained in custody pending the hearing of further charges, whilst the two women were later released.

No one whether friend or foe could withhold admiration for the courageous bearing of James Richards.

throughout his trial. The calm and dignified manner in which he gave his evidence, devoted almost entirely to the clearing of another man, was in the best traditions of our Race. Before the spread tribunal of his country's foes - on trial for his life - he proudly declared his membership of the I.R.A. although he knew full well that such an admission would sign his death warrant. He expressed no regret for his part in the glorious fight for Irish Freedom at present being waged on English soil. And when a Black Capped Judge had sentenced him to death, there was no trace of fear or faltering in his voice as he proudly declared "As a Soldier of the I.R.A. I am not afraid to die, as I am dying in a just Cause. God Bless Ireland and God Bless the men who have fought and died for her".

When a German bomber attacking English cities is shot down, the crew if they come out alive are interned. They are not tried for their actions nor sentenced to death for killing non-combatants with their bombs. When English Airmen attack German towns, they do not wait for the civilian population to be evacuated. But an English Airman taken prisoner is not sentenced to death, he is not even tried. This Airman by releasing his bombs may have killed thousands - women, children and non-combatants - under the watching gaze of a horrified population, yet he is treated honourably as a prisoner of war.

Talk to us Englishmen of putting such a person to death and he will raise his hands in horror at the suggestion. Preposterous! Ridiculous! He simply would not hear of such a thing. Why? Because if German prisoners were put to death in England, English Prisoners in Germany would quickly share their fate. Talk with any Englishman and ask him if armament workers who fill shells with high explosives are responsible for every death those missiles cause. Unless he be a Conscientious Objector he will answer No! Similarly it would not enter peoples minds to try a prisoner of war on the strength of his being the stockkeeper of an explosives factory. In fact this way of thinking would be very quickly condemned by the authorities of both church and state because its implications are so wide spread. Carried to its logical conclusion it would mean that the King of England was liable to stand trial as a murderer for signing the Declaration of War. Winston Churchill for being Lord Admiral of the Fleet, and Cardinal Hinsley for inciting the Almighty to conspire with Churchill and King George against Germany. Such

reasoning will be regarded by the man in the street as rather far fetched but it is precisely on this sort of logic that two Irishmen were sentenced to death on December 14th.

The lawful Government of the Irish Republic declared war on England last January for the purpose of ending British Aggression in Ireland. After 8 months of war on English soil in which every precaution was taken to prevent unnecessary loss of human life, 6 people were killed in an explosion in Coventry. And 5 Irish people, two women and three men were put on trial for their lives, merely because they were the 5 people with Republican opinions, that Scotland Yard could most conveniently lay hands on. Two were condemned to die. One James Richards because he was in charge of a store of Explosives from which the bomb was manufactured and admitted buying the carrier cycle, used for the purpose of the explosion, although in neither case was he aware of the exact use to which they would be put.

In fact he carried out his orders efficiently and unquestioningly, an every good soldier should. Today, a prisoner of War he faces his death with the same heroic courage as the Manchester Martyr whose legal murder in exactly similar circumstances, 73 years ago, sent Ireland into mourning and provided inspiration for the Easter Week Rising of 1916.

In the case of Peter Barnes, there is not even a shred of evidence to prove his membership of the I.R.A. Even if the letter attributed to him and containing the sentence "I go from one place to the other and bring the S" be not a forgery its value as evidence is nil. We can think of a dozen ordinary words beginning with the letter S, which would fit the context. Even assuming the S to stand for "stuff" what does it prove? The answer is nothing. The criminality of such procedure may be judged by comparison with the irrational action of a tyrant, who makes a mans life dependant on the solution of a cross-word puzzle.

It is clear, therefore, that Peter Barnes was condemned to death on the evidence of his being an Irishman, of his acquaintance with James Richards and on the suspicion that he was a member of the I.R.A. If any one finds it incredible that an English Jury should willingly commit

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5)

CONSTITUTIONALISM MUST BE CRUSHED.

In the Leinster House Illegal Assembly on Nov. 30th, Mr. Dillon referred to the prospect of a General Election in Jan. 1940, an occurrence the likelihood of which has become increasingly evident during the past two months. The reason why this Election should be regarded as almost inevitably are as follows:- When Cosgrave's Murder Government in 1931 became useless to stem the rising tide of Irish Nationalism, our Imperial Masters found it necessary to divert that current from its Natural task of sweeping away British domination in this country into the more devious channels of constitutional action through which it could be skillfully directed in such a manner as not to cause harm to England's vested interests in Ireland. Cumann na nGaedheal was discarded and Pianna Fail set up in its stead, with a programme for achieving Freedom by Constitutional means. After 8 years in Office, the Pianna Fail Government had not only failed to restore the Republic but have actually passed Coercive Measures to retard that achievement. They have behind them not a record of laudable endeavour towards the goal of a Free United Ireland but a long series of surrenders to Imperial pressure, of legalised exploitation of the plain people of Ireland, and deliberate neglect to remedy the widespread state of unemployment which exists.

The foregoing actions of Pianna Fail together with the recognition of King George of England, and the jailing of Republicans on orders from Whitehall have been ample proof to those people who have blindly followed de Valera that the winning of Freedom by any other means than force of arms is a wild goose chase.

The British Government realises that our Expeditionary Forces in England, are a serious menace to the Empire's chances of success in its present war against Germany. They have, therefore, endeavoured to prevent our gaining access to their lines of communication, sources of food supply etc., by such measures as the prevention of Violences Act in England the Treason Bill and Offences Against the State Act in Ireland and the establishment of a Passport System between the two Countries. But Pianna Fail have failed to hold the pass for Britain. Our Expeditionary Forces have demonstrated their capability of penetrating the Empire's Defences, and the War Chiefs of London are well aware of the possibility that we may

paralyse some nerve centre of the Military Machine which would leave them at the mercy of Germany. They also realise that as long as Ireland remains obviously a subject Nation of the British Empire, the I.R.A. will have behind it the moral and material support of the Irish Race. This danger to Britain could be eliminated by the withdrawal of all British troops from Ireland and the renunciation of all claims to vested interests in this country on the part of British Finance. Along with these would go the recognition of the Republic established in 1918 and the release of all Political Prisoners held in British jails. But the Oligarchy who rule the British Empire is not yet willing to abandon its enjoyment of the evil fruits derived from Conquest and the age long exploitation of our Race.

No one realises better than British Politicians that the purpose of the Conquest of Ireland which was achieved by force was primarily and fundamentally for the despoilation of the Irish Race; Social and class privileges accrued to those who held the plundered wealth of the country in their hands. The suppression of our native culture, and the taking away of our Political rights were merely a means to an end, viz:- the securing and perpetuation of the economic Conquest. The undoing of this Conquest in all its phases, Political, Economic and Cultural is the object of the I.R.A. The Aim of British Politicians is to prevent Irish public opinion from supporting this Organisation which threatens the West British Ascendancy here, for a United Ireland fighting for the right to own the wealth of this country and to order its economic and social system without outside interference, is England's greatest fear. Why? Because the clique in whose hands the wealth of England is vested it also controls the wealth of Ireland - and not only of Ireland but also of India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and many other countries, nominally outside the British Empire. These people although they naturally prefer to hold the political symbols of their Economic power are nevertheless ready to sacrifice such symbols whenever popular clamour for a share in the Government of a country becomes insistent, provided always that such a course was necessary to preserve or extend the Economic Ascendancy of their cast. This

GOING TO CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS - THERE WILL BE NO "WAR NEWS" NEXT WEEK.

Technique has the added advantage of concealing the real seat of power in a country, while deluding the public into a belief that they are free, whereas in point of fact the West British Press exercises a direction and control over the Voters of a so called Democracy more rigid than that of any Dictatorship, while the Government they vote into power is at the mercy of those who lend it money for its schemes.

Coogrove's Murder Gang has been rejected by the Irish People, de Valera's "New Constitution" is discredited and Sir John Maffey has arrived in Ireland to settle what is known in English circles as the "Irish Problem." Sir John's Labours here are already bearing fruit. Mire mar oadh! has declared her Neutrality by increasing her productions of feedstuffs exclusively for the British Market, and obligingly blacking out her cities and silencing Athlone when necessary so that in the words of Mr. Brice T.D. "they will not be a beacon for any German attack on England. Our 'Independence' has been further emphasised by the purchase from England of Torpedo Launches to be manned by Anti-Irish Irishmen who will patrol our shores to prevent a chance U. Boat from anchoring in our bays. Neither the British nor the 'Free State' Government have thought fit to mention that these boats will serve the dual purpose of enforcing our highly benevolent and lopsided Neutrality, while at the same time releasing British Battleships to help in the starving out of German women and children, at the expense of the Irish Taxpayer. But this is not all. The British and 'Free State' Governments have been haggling during the past three months over the exact terms on which the Six County will be lugged together with the 26 to form a Thirty-Two County hotch-potch Dominion or sham Republic. It is not however, the interests of the Irish people that are causing 'Free State' Politicians to drag out these farcical proceedings. Indeed we may take it that the main features of our newest Constitution have already been settled. British interests will be preserved. Planter Landlords will retain their land. Irish Credit and Irish Industry will continue in subjection to the policies of British Finance and the Social Ascendancy of British Garrison Class will be preserved. For the Irish people next January there may be a Thirty-Two County Puppet State, or the promise of one, but inclusion in the British Empire, unemployment and emigration will be the lot of the Irish Race. It will

be seen, therefore, that the only matters outstanding are the Social status and emoluments of 'Free State' politicians and their families.

Let the Irish people make no mistake. Let them not be deluded by Flannas Fall or any other 'Free State' Party with a false semblance of liberty whether it be 32 County Dominion or sham Republic. Let them remember that the British Ascendancy Gang in Ireland have won their ownership of land and capital by force of arms. They have never been assimilated into the Irish Nation but have always with their Irish satellites formed a separate Nation - the West British Nation in Ireland - holding the vast masses of the Irish people in subjection - as they do today - by force. This Alien ascetic in Ireland will not yield their enjoyment of the wealth and Social privileges of this country to constitutional pressure - they will yield only to the sword. And if our country and our people would survive, we must apply that sword to break and expel this Alien Cancer in our midst. Let us remember also that the Republic of Ireland was established in 1916 by the unanimous vote of the Irish People. It has not been dis-established in fact it cannot be dis-established by any section of the people whether in the 26 or the 32 County Dominions or even in the whole of Ireland. To talk of re-establishing the Republic is winning the Republic is absurd. The Republic of Ireland already exists, and any other Government whatever its name or form is illegal.

The Republican Government through the instrumentality of its lawful Army, the I.R.A., has set itself the task of undoing the conquest in all its phases. By that we mean that the British stranglehold on Ireland must be loosened and the wealth of Ireland redistributed among our people so that every family may possess sufficient property to render it independent and such control over the means of production as will guarantee a decent livelihood for all. We wish to establish a Social system of Society here, for this purpose the British mind and British ideas must be completely destroyed and a system of Society based on Christian Social Justice, established so that neither the tyranny of Capitalism, Facism or Communism may oppress the Irish People. We therefore, advise all patriotic

Irishmen to boycott the Elections next January or whenever they may be. We warn them that Pianna Pail or any other body claiming to be the Government of Ireland and dependant for its functioning on loans in which the highest shareholders are Freemason Banks and Insurance Companies, can never win our Independence. If the Irish People suffer themselves to be deluded into voting for a sham Republic, they will only have succeeded in retarding the achievement of the National Objective for at least a generation.

"They owe a duty, therefore, both to the memory of our Patriot dead and to posterity to support their lawful Government and its Army to the fullest extent of their powers, so that in this generation we may achieve the aim of all the generations - an Ireland Gaelic and Free.

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PRISONERS OF WAR
CONDEMNED TO DEATH (CONTINUED)

such a flagrant miscarriage of justice, we would refer him again to the Legal Murder of the Manchester Martyrs.

If these men were German prisoners of war in England, they would surely be interned, but because they are Irish they must hang. We have previously pointed out the absurdity and injustice of making the man in an armaments factory responsible for the actions of a soldier on the field of battle. We have stressed the criminality of sentencing to death a prisoner of war as these men in Birmingham undoubtedly are although it suits the English to ignore the fact.

We now wish to emphasise that responsibility for the sentencing to death of a political prisoner lies at the door of those in authority. If James Richards and Peter Barnes are executed King George of England, Mr. Chamberlain, Winston Churchill and others will be their murderers. And since these actions are carried out with the full approval of the British Public, every individual Englishman will be guilty of the same heinous crime of murder. The British Government has by this trial asserted the principle of every Irishman's individual responsibility for the actions of his fellow countrymen. They cannot grumble, therefore, if we apply this same principle to themselves. Let Irishmen remember that there are no innocent English lives;

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BELFAST REPUBLICANS SENTENCED IN DUBLIN

The Six Belfast Republicans who were arrested in South County Dublin on Sunday, Dec. 3rd, were sentenced to 6 months imprisonment, by the Special

Criminal Court, sitting at Collins Barracks, Dublin, on Thursday Dec. 14th. Their crime was refusing to answer questions asked by "Free State" police thugs.

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I.R.A. OPERATIONS IN ENGLAND.

On Tuesday evening Dec. 18th an I.R.A. Unit placed two Incendiary bombs in an Oxford Street Store in London, these bombs were unfortunately discovered and rendered harmless. On Thursday Dec. 14th, Incendiary Bombs Exploded in two Cinemas in Birmingham, causing panic among the audience. A further Explosion occurred on the same day, at the factory of Messrs. Ericssons, Telephone, Ltd., Beeston, Nottingham, extensive damage was done and one man was killed. A strong police guard was placed on the factory immediately afterwards. Scotland Yard has issued a special warning to all police divisions to be prepared for a new I.R.A. Offensive shortly. We would be sorry to disappoint them.

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MORE I.R.A. MEN SENTENCED.

Three Ulster Republicans were sentenced on Friday, Dec 18th at Birmingham Assizes. Their names were given as William Bradley (23) and Stanley J. Rice (27), both of whom were sentenced to 10 years penal servitude; also Patrick McBride age 37 who received 15 years.

All three prisoners when charged, refused as soldiers of the I.R.A., to plead.

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YOUNG REPUBLICAN FOR TRIAL.

Brendan Behan, a young Dublin Republican who was arrested in Liverpool recently has been committed for trial to the Liverpool Assizes on a charge of possessing explosives for an unlawful purpose. Behan refused to plead, saying that the verdict was a foregone conclusion. He wished everyone in the Court a Happy Christmas.

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OUR BROADCASTS.

From Friday, Dec. 22nd and until further notice, Broadcasts from the Irish Republican Radio Station will be curtailed to one per week. Broadcasts will be made each Friday at 9 p.m. on a Wave-length of 21.4 metres.

Գրողները և երգիչները չեն կարողում հասնել իրենց նպատակին, եթե չեն հասնում իրենց հայրենիքին։ Երգիչները չեն կարողում հասնել իրենց հայրենիքին, եթե չեն հասնում իրենց հայրենիքին։ Երգիչները չեն կարողում հասնել իրենց հայրենիքին, եթե չեն հասնում իրենց հայրենիքին։

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ကဏ္ဍ: အခြေခံသင်တန်း

An Irishman - Daniel Grotty was at Bow Street on December 14th, returned for trial on a charge of having conspired to cause Explosions with other Republicans recently sentenced under the names of John Evans, John Gibson, James O'Regan and Daniel Jordan to 20 years penal servitude.

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IRISHMEN! JOIN THE IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY AND DO YOUR DUTY.

WAR NEWS

ISSUED BY THE REPUBLICAN PUBLICITY BUREAU, DUBLIN. 6th JANUARY 1940

THE MURDER IN DERRY JAIL.

On the morning of Christmas day, the Republicans interned in Derry gaol mutined in protest against their prolonged illegal detention without charge or trial, and also against certain unjust measures to which they were being subjected. In accordance with an order issued by the Home Office, to the Governor of the Prison, many of the internees were deprived of all visits from their friends. Mothers were refused admittance to see their sons, and wives admittance to see their husbands. In addition to this, letters to and from the internees were constantly being confiscated by the police, which meant that all news of the prisoners was kept from their families.

It was against these things, but principally against their continued detention without trial, that the internees decided to register a forcible protest by the most effective means in their power, a protest which would attract public attention and arouse public sympathy. They planned everything well, and as on Christmas morning, shortly after 9 o'clock, they seized the top tier of the Prison, in which they barricaded themselves.

Soon, high up on Derry Jail, two Tri-Colours were hoisted, together with slogans in enormous letters - "GIVE US OUR FREEDOM!" and "ENGLAND, CHAIN OF FREEDOM - IS THIS FREEDOM?"

The news spread like wildfire, Christmas festivities were all but forgotten, and the Maiden City spoke in excited whispers which showed plainly where her sympathies lay. Large crowds congregated around the prison to watch the progress of the battle between British officialdom and the little band of Irish Republican internees.

A pillar of smoke rolled slowly up from the prison. The internees had set fire to a portion of the Prison! Large bodies of police and "B" Specials were rushed to the spot

to assist the swarms of warders in their attack on the unarmed but defiant Republicans. Hoses were brought into play, but not to extinguish the fire. Cruel jets of icy cold water were directed against the top tier of the prison, where every window was smashed. The watching crowd gasped as it realized that the hoses were being used as a pitiless weapon to beat the internees into submission.

Above, the Republicans united, knowing that their protest would bring reprisals in the form of brutal treatment and further loss of "privileges". But they were satisfied, for they had brought to the notice of the world the vile things which are being done in Ireland in England's name.

In a recent White Paper, "The Champion of Freedom" made a fierce attack on Germany's use of concentration camps and the alleged barbarous treatment meted out to prisoners of the Nazi Regime. Hypocrisy is a filthy and contemptible thing, and England above all others is hypocritical. Be sure she will never issue a White Paper against the Concentration Camp in Derry.

Arrested without reason, herded like animals behind barbed wire, held without charge or trial for 18 long weary months, and then deprived of the means of communicating with their families. This was the treatment meted out to Republican internees, and that is why they demonstrated their deep indignation in such a way. It is the duty of every true Irishman to stand behind the Republican prisoners and show that they value their real worth England's protestations of love of liberty and Democracy.

The "Irish Press", in its report on the events in Derry Jail, deliberately put out to convey the impression that the internees made a premeditated and unsuccessful attempt at "jail-break". No such attempt was made. The whole series of incidents had been carefully planned as a protest against

BRITAIN! - YOUR NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS! JOIN THE I.R.A.

their internment and the refusal to allow them visits.

Does the Editor of the "Irish Press" expect his readers to believe that the internees spent days making flags and slogans protesting against their continued detention, to hang out AFTER they had made their escape?

-----ooOoo----- I.R.A. EXPLOSIONS IN ENGLAND.

Our Expeditionary Forces in England have been very active during the past weeks. The burning of a British Cargo steamer in Hull on Dec. 16th, was followed on Tuesday, 19th, by the destruction of Mills in Andover Post Office, Hampshire; the damaging of a large chain store in Birmingham by a Bomb Explosion; and the setting on fire of a newly erected military camp in Kent. In this latter fire the Army stores and pay offices were completely gutted and many other buildings were seriously damaged.

A fresh series of Explosions occurred on Thursday night, Dec. 21st. In Birmingham five incendiary Bombs exploded in the Sorting Department of the G.P.O. Over 200 letters were damaged.

In London six incendiary Bombs burst at Eversholt Post Office, Kingsway Post Office, Paddington Post Office and Mount Pleasant Postal Depot, hundreds of letters were destroyed.

At Croy there were two Explosions in Pillar Boxes. In this case also the number of letters destroyed ran into several hundred.

In Wolverhampton six incendiary bombs exploded in the St. Western Railway Station and in the Sorting room of Wolverhampton Post Office.

In all several thousands of letters and parcels were destroyed in the above Explosions.

An incendiary Unit in Manchester set fire to a four storey furniture warehouse in Blackfriar Street, Salford on Thursday night, Dec. 21st. The fire raged for two hours before the united efforts of two fire brigades wearing ten fire engines brought it under control. Furniture intended for Government Offices was destroyed in the fire.

A further explosion occurred in the works of the English Steel Corporation on Dec. 21st. An Electric Steel Melting Furnace was destroyed, and the Building badly damaged by the Bomb.

Several Explosions occurred on Friday, Dec. 29th in Yeovil, Somerset, causing considerable damage and leaving the inhabitants of the district panic-stricken. The Explosions were caused by Bombs placed in various ram-holes throughout the area.

DUBLIN MAGAZINE RAID.

On Saturday night, Dec. 23rd, a section of the Irish Republican Army carried out a very successful raid on the Magazine in Phoenix Park, Dublin. Millions of rounds of ammunition were captured.

The Pianna Pail Juntas, admitting the success of this raid, have decided to use it as an excuse for intensifying their pro-British activities in the Twenty-Six Counties. Raids, arrests and Bribes, the old Black and Tan tactics are again being used against Republicans. Not satisfied with this Mr. de Valera proposes introducing further measures of Coercion, under which he may again fill the jails with the men and women who refuse to be a part of the British Empire.

The following statement, which needs no comment, appeared in the "Belfast Telegraph" on Dec. 29th:-

"The raid on the Magazine Port was a challenge to the Empire and the Free State."

The Royal Ulster Constabulary co-operated with Mr. de Valera's police and on the border searched all vehicles coming from Eire which might be used to transport the stolen ammunition."

-----ooOoo----- "CHRISTMAS COMES BUT ONCE A YEAR".

The festive season of Christmas looks like becoming something more than a time of "peace and goodwill". The Craigavon generals celebrated the happy occasion by nocturnal visits to the homes of men suspected of being connected with National Organisations in the Six Counties.

Practically every district in Belfast:- Falls, Springfield, Ktn Queen Street, Ballymacarrett, Ardoyne, were all subjected to intense police activity. Defenceless women, mothers, wives and children were bullied and beaten by drunken, armed thugs, because they refused to disclose the whereabouts of "wanted" men.

In the Twenty-Six Counties, the homes of Republicans were visited by "Free State" C.I.D.. The first of these raids commenced early on Sunday morning, Dec. 24th, and were continued unceasingly throughout the Christmas period of "peace and goodwill". Several men were arrested in Dublin and district simply because they refused to answer questions concerning their movements asked by the paid tools of the puppet Government of Eire.

Christmas has passed and the Empire's hirelings in Ireland have spent a "Merry Christmas" terrorizing innocent people.

-----ooOoo-----

WAR AGAINST ENGLAND - NOT CIVIL WAR.

For many months it has been perfectly clear to every thinking man that the politicians were selling the Nation. Starting out with a policy of militant Republicanism, they ended with a policy of second rate Imperialism in which they accept with indifference the insults or favours that it suits Britain to bestow on them.

When Mr. de Valera promised England that in no circumstances would this country be used to injure English prestige, he was turning his back deliberately on the policy of Tone and Emmet and Michael and Loder and Pearse. It was such a complete reversal of Irish National policy, such a confession of inability to achieve or visualize even an Ireland that would be a Nation amongst European Nations that English politicians were amazed and incredulous. Since then they have been squeezing Mr. de Valera and his Cabinet to render more abject submission, more certain help, in time of danger.

The Offences Against the State Act in which the Fianna Fail Junta now admit they repudiated the Constitution which they themselves forced upon the people; in the acceptance of Kaffey; in the joint policy of Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Craigavon and Mr. de Valera, of jailing Republicans; in the second-hand armament - guns, planes, boats - that the Twenty-Six County Puppet Government have got from Britain, is the indisputable proof that everything is ready to bring Ireland into the war on the side of England. The actual process of bringing us into war has begun already. A.R.P., Sensorship, Coast Defences, Black-Outs - all of which incidentally are administered with the most shameless dishonesty - are dictated by England, in the interests of England and with the full knowledge that they are in England's benefit.

To make our participation in the war inevitable it is, in the opinion of the Government in Westminster and her agents in Dublin and Belfast, necessary to bring about a Civil War here. This would enable them, they believe, to shoot or imprison every Republican and to kill moral resistance to their designs. With a press every line of which Mr. de Valera's Censorship assures is pro-British and with fifty thousand Republicans in jail, all the rags would flock to the Union Jack or be driven to it. The process might be less subtle than that in force to-day in which hunger and poverty in a land of plenty, are Britain's best recruiting Sergeants.

Well there will be no Civil War because we have taken measures to prevent Mr. de Valera from bringing it about.

As we announced a year ago, our war is with England, and with England only, and that war must be fought on the soil and in the cities of England. Until the last man and the last gun are withdrawn by Britain from this country, we shall wage war upon her mercilessly and continuously no matter what the consequences to ourselves may be.

A RALLYING SONG.

Then Ireland sends her call to arms,
Her hearts are filled with pride,
When Ireland's sons are on the march,
Let traitors stand aside,
We want no slaves, we are no slave,
To help us in the fray,
But true men, like you men,
Come, join the I.R.A.

Our flag once more, we have unfurled,
It proudly floats on high,
Our challenge echoes round the world,
As Britain we defy,
We fear no foe where'er we go,
We're ready night and day,
We're Ireland's sons, with Ireland's guns,
The dauntless I. R. A.

Perhaps the law will say 'tis wrong,
To fight for Ireland's Cause,
Our answer is the Fenian one,
"To hell with British laws",
And Loder's cry "from bed to city",
Will hold for us to-day,
No king we own but God alone,
Come join the I. R. A.

(Air: - "The Fears to Speak"
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FERREY REPUBLICAN SENTENCED.

Ton Wall a young Cork Republican was sentenced to 3 months imprisonment by the Special Criminal Court at Collins Barracks, Dublin, on charges of possession of incriminating documents, namely copies of "Our News" and membership of the I.R.A., on October 29th, last.

As a soldier of the I.R.A. Ton Wall refused to recognize the Court. Evidence was given by Sergeant Barry, Bandon, that he found a number of copies of "Our News" and a poster concerning the hunger strikers in Jail's car. Ton Wall stated that an examination of the documents would show that they were purely news sheets from a Republican point of view.

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RADIO STATION CAPTURED.

During the course of a Broadcast from the Irish Republican Radio Station on Friday, Dec. 26th, a large party of C.I.D. broke into the Broadcasting room and arrested the four occupants. For several months past the Irish Republican Army had broadcast regularly from this station.

Although the C.I.D. searched unceasingly in their efforts to locate the station, together with the fact that details of Broadcasting times, wave-lengths etc. were constantly announced, the station carried out its work in Dublin for a much longer period than was thought possible.

The four arrested men, whose names are:- James Byrne, Solicitor, John Plunkett, John McNeill and Seamus Mangan, Teacher, were charged on Saturday, Dec. 31st with illegal possession of a wireless transmitting apparatus. When asked by the Judge if they wished to ask questions, the four men remained silent, and were then remanded in custody until Wednesday, Jan. 3rd.

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POLICE PERSECUTION OF DEPORTEDS

"Free State" Peelers resumed their persecution of the men deported from England, during the week when they visited a Turf Store, recently established by these people and demanded the names and addresses of all who were employed in the concern.

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AND STILL THEY COME!

We understand that another Constitutional Party is about to appear before the public early this year. This new party is being formed by Ex-I.R.A. men, some of whom fought on both sides during the "Civil" war.

It is certain that the new politicians will appeal to the public in the name of the Republic. We, the Army of the Irish Republic, warn the people of Ireland against repeating the folly of the Treaty, when many accepted Cochrane's word that the Treaty was but a "stepping stone to the Republic", or the error of placing de Valera in power in 1932, when he promised to restore the Government of the Irish Republic.

The Government of the Irish Republic is the only lawful authority in this country, and as such, claims and is entitled to the allegiance of the whole Nation. The Irish Republican Army, acting on behalf of the Government, is waging war on the British Empire. By this means and this means only can Freedom be achieved and the connection with England finally and completely

broken.

Away then with Constitutionalists who have failed and betrayed you time and again and rally round the Flag of the Irish Republic and march with the Army of the Republic to Freedom.

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MANY ARRESTS.

The Campaign of terror by "Free State" C.I.D., which was intensified following the Phoenix Park Raid continues throughout the Twenty-Six Counties.

In Dublin several men appeared before the Courts on charges in connection with the Raid. The following were remanded in custody:- William Cleary, Dundrum. William Gordon, Clondalkin. Joseph McDermott, Baldoyle. John Parnell, Georges St. Dublin. John Lyons, Berkeley St. Dublin. Thos. Grogan, Drogheda.

In Counties Kildare and Dublin, more than 20 men in all were taken into custody, whilst in Dundalk a further 5 men were arrested on Monday, January 1st.

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THEIR CONSCIENCE STIRRED.

Signs that our Bombing Campaign in England has at last stirred the conscience of the British Public can be discerned in a Meeting recently held by the Youngs Peace Campaign, at the Central Hall Westminster, London. The Meeting which was of large proportions had two items on the agenda namely - a just peace negotiated now (a) with Ireland (b) with Germany.

Part of a speech which aroused frantic applause was as follows:- "Let us apologise for things we have done in the past - you remember the Black and Tans, and the hideous tortures of a hundred years ago." This passage was followed by an appeal to the British Government to admit responsibility for these injustices and to find some way of reparation.

This awakening of the British conscience may be attributed to our Campaign in England, it is the first sign of weakening on the part of John Bull, and it is up to the Irish people now to support their lawful Government both morally and materially to continue their Campaign, so that they may eventually succeed in forcing England to release its stranglehold on the political, economic and social life of our Country.

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PLEASE REMEMBER TO PASS "HAR NEWS"
ON TO A FRIEND EACH WEEK.

WAR NEWS

ISSUED BY THE REPUBLICAN MILITARY MUSEUM, 27th JANUARY 1946

WE SERVE NO ONE BUT IRELAND.

The propaganda of Imperialist Agents in this country to the effect that the Republican movement is in the pay of Foreign Governments, is a thing that needs to be dealt with. That propaganda is coming from all sorts of sources, from the Right and from the Left. In an attempt to break the I.R.A. all kinds of people are being employed to spread the lies that we are Fascists. To the workers in the towns and cities they whisper that we are Fascists and to the rural workers that we are Communists. People indulging in this type of propaganda come from various walks of life. They are from the ex-British Army Captain to the pseudo Labour leaders.

All these propagandists, no matter what angle they work for and spread their filthy lies are Agents of the British Government and servants of the sub-office in Merrion Street. We would think it beneath us to refer to this type of propagandists but for the fact that certain of the people spreading it are posing to the Irish people in the guise of Republicans and Revolutionaries.

Let us, therefore, state our position in clear and distinct language. We are Irish Republicans and Irish Separatists. We are not prepared to allow Ireland to be dominated by any Empire, whether that Empire be British, German or Soviet. We believe in the historic Irish Nation and we believe in the right of the Irish people to the ownership of the Nation and all its wealth producing sources. Not only do we believe, but we of the Irish Republican Army have again asserted that right in arms.

Now with regard to our position in International affairs; we do not wish Ireland to be dominated by any Imperial group, but at the same time we know of no Empire who wishes to dominate it at the moment except the British Empire - which maintains an Army of Occupation in the North and an Army of Bloodsuckers in the South. The

British Empire to-day holds our Nation in chains. The British Empire is at War and the Republic of Ireland is also at War - with that Empire.

That is our position in clear and distinct terms. We make no apology for it and we are prepared to ally ourselves with any forces working for the destruction of the British Empire. We of the Irish Republican Movement are prepared once again to use England's difficulty as an opportunity to make the Republic function. British propagandists may call us all the names they like - it does not matter to us. We have a job to do and we will do it.

Like Connolly who raised the slogan "Neither King nor Kaiser" we too make it clear to the world -
WE SERVE NO ONE BUT IRELAND.

THE REAL REASON

When sentencing two members of the "Free State" Army to 14 days imprisonment for the larceny of a bottle of whiskey, Mr. Beatty, D.J. Mullingar, stated: "It is a disgraceful thing that men charged with the protection of the state and public, should abuse their position by stealing and acting in the manner in which these defendants had. If they were properly disciplined that would not occur."

In our opinion, Mr. Beatty, the system and conditions prevailing in the "Free State" Army, rather than the men should have been the subject of your attack.

The "Free State" soldiers are at present forced to exist in overcrowded barracks, where food, food etc., is not even sufficient to ensure the minimum of comfort. They serve long hours daily and receive in return a paltry pittance.

The morals of any men, however honest he may be are certain to deteriorate under such conditions.

THE PRISONERS' FEELINGS NEED YOUR HELP!

SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BE GIVEN TO OFFICIAL COLLECTORS OR SENT DIRECT TO:-

Mrs. Ann Stack,
177, Strand Road, Merrion, Dublin.

WITH OUR EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Successful Operations carried out by I.R.A. Units in England last week include:-

BIRMINGHAM On Monday 18th, the factory of B.K.L. Alloys, Ltd. Ing's Norton was completely shattered by an explosion. Several men were injured. The explosion, which was heard for miles around was followed by an outbreak of fire.

PLYMOUTH A large Tyre Depot at Manor Street was gutted by fire on the 18th inst. following incendiary action.

LANCASHIRE Police state that our Units were responsible for at least 5 fires on the Lancashire Moors. All fires were started at night within a radius of 10 miles. The police, describing the fires stated that they were a "perfect guide for enemy aircraft."

LIVERPOOL Many people escaped serious injury when Bombs exploded in city markets exploded on Wednesday 17th inst.

LONDON One of the biggest Operations yet carried out by the Expeditionary Force took place on Thursday, Jan. 18th, when the Royal Gunpowder Factory, Waltham Abbey, Essex was wrecked by a terrific explosion.

Scotland Yard on one hand called the explosion an accident and on the other hand admit that they had received notice that this and other operations were about to be carried out. Five men lost their lives in the explosion because of the inefficiency of Scotland Yard who failed to have the factory employees removed although they had received timely warning.

As a result of this explosion havoc was spread far and wide, houses, shops, greenhouses and sheds were damaged and the force of the explosion itself was felt almost 90 miles away.

ENFIELD A mysterious fire was caused on Thursday, Jan 18th at the Works of Messrs. Sydney Bird & Sons, Glydon. Police investigating the fire believe it to have been the work of "enemy agents."

---ooOooOoo---
A BOILERBOMB:

Britain's yellow Press last week squealed loud and long about "no British prisoners who are held captive on board a German prison-ship. The London Daily Herald" on the 19th inst. describes the German Ship as a Nazi Hell-Ship.

We seem to remember some Irish Republican Prisoners who were slowly done to death on Hell-Ship such as the S.S. Argenta.

The Hell-Ship Argenta was - no not German - but British!

---ooOooOoo---
RECALL AN ACTIVE IRISH REPUBLICAN.

ANOTHER INSULT.

From the "Irish Press", better known as Truth in the Noose, we gleaned the following statement on Jan. 18th:-

"The Tri-Colour will be hoisted to-day to the mast of the first motor torpedo boat being delivered to the Irish Government."

The Tri Colour referred to being the stolen flag of the Irish Republic, the "Irish Government" the Puppet Parliament of Twenty-Six County Bore and the "torpedo boat" being, of course, the property of the British Government.

The road back into the Empire is without doubt a vile and filthy one. Vienna Fall after rising to power in 1932, decided to forget their empty promises about the Republic, instead they retained possession of the flag, name and other property of the Government of the Irish Republic, stolen by their predecessors after the Treaty of Surrender.

They have jailed Irish Republicans - are jailing them; they have time and again insulted the memory of Ireland's Patriot dead; and now, horrors of horrors, they have decided that the flag of Pearse, Connolly and Brugha shall fly at the Mast of a British Gun-boat.

Does anybody know no bounds?
---ooOooOoo---

A SONG FOR BOEY

My countrymen, to arms, once more,
Our work begins anew,
Our Taskmaster, he has pointed out,
The task that we must do;
And would Wolfe Tone were here
today.

To help us guard our coast,
Through the hostile lines of
foreigners

That Englishmen may eat!
Sure, 'twas for this that Samet died
That Mitchell sailed away,
And three men dangled from a rope,
A bleak November day;
That Patrick Pearse, a hero in May,
The firing squad did greet,
and Mallonee sleeps in a martyr's
grave,

That Englishmen may eat!
Sure 'twas for this our poor
grand-sires,
Did starve in 'forty-five,
their food was expiered,
Kept good Englishmen alive!
They died at hope to feed the foe,
The British grabbed their wheat,
But we must die to take it where;
The Englishmen may eat!

(In view of our new Trade Pact -
to feed the British, the above poem
has a special significance just now)

---ooOooOoo---

(3)
**ANTI-PARTITION COUNCIL
MEETS IN DUBLIN.**

Effective answer to British claims that the war is being fought for the triumph of democracy.

"Britain must undo the wrongs of the past by ceasing to finance Partition and by withdrawing her army."

"We remind the British Government that the responsibility for the sufferings of Ireland, and for the resentment which exists between the two countries rests on the denial of the will of the Irish Nation to possess its own territory."

"We remind the British Government and People that any claim to stand for the cause of freedom in Europe is absurd while freedom is denied at its own very doors."

It is the policy of the I.R.A. to support any forward move, however feeble, if that move be taken in good faith. Therefore, we print the above paragraphs of fundamental importance which occur in the statement issued by the Anti-Partition Council.

Having reported what is good, it is likewise our duty to point out the less hopeful features of this statement, wherein this body seeks to apply itself with the present "Government" of Southern Ireland. It is strange to us that a parliament which several years ago refused to admit the nationalist representatives of the Six County area, should now be called as the "national and democratic" authority which alone can effect future advances.

While we feel entitled to use strong words in our references to Mr. de Valera and his followers, who have had the power to advance and have not used it, we cannot find it in our hearts to do more than reason with the men and women of the North who have now borne the brunt of British Aggression without let-up for many years. We would, however, point out to them that there is no possibility of any settlement being made which has hope of permanence if that settlement does not enthrone the Irish Republic over an undivided country.

ELANWATER DE IS IN H-ARMY.

Republican Ireland learned with regret of the death of Mrs. Annie O'Farrelly, Drumscondra, Dublin, which took place on Sunday, 21st inst. Daughter of a Fenian, the late Mrs. O'Farrelly gave of her best to the Cause of Irish Freedom.

Her family, who have also given years of loyal service to Ireland, have lost a noble mother, and the Irish Republican Movement has lost a true friend.

**FAMINE IN IRISH HOLES.
STRONG PROTESTS BY I.R.A. ST
AND DUBLIN WORKERS.**

At a meeting of Belfast workers on Saturday night, Miss Betty Sinclair (Flax and textile workers' Union) said: "Food is being exported from the country and yet the people throughout the North are starving. IT IS ABSOLUTE TREASON. We are all Irish and have Irish stomachs."

She said that she was surprised that the men had accepted rations fit only for a child. IN HIS DAY JOHN MITCHELL WAS ALSO SURPRISED. His advice to the people was that they should seize the food and not allow it to be sent away. In 1917 during the last European War Sinn Fein gave the people the same advice.

**DUBLIN UNEMPLOYED CARRY
THE FAMINE FLAG.**

That the only unity known in this country is the unity based on common suffering was further proved last week when further protests were made by Dublin unemployed. A black famine flag was carried through the streets. We have not heard that anyone gave the men concerned food or employment. In fact the only result that has come to our knowledge is that they were sent to prison.

1867 - 1940

Northern Ireland, which is included in the food rationing scheme, has made arrangements to send surplus quantities of food, particularly of meat and bacon, to Great Britain. (Dublin Evening Newspaper)

DEATH SENTENCE: APPEAL.

On Monday last the appeal against sentence of death passed on James Richards and Peter Barnes was opened in London.

All avenues leading to the Courts were closely guarded by police and special Scotland Yard men watched for "suspects" inside the Court building.

Mr. Albert Wood, M.C. led the appeal case, while Cork born Monaghan Sullivan represented the Crown.

It is the duty of every Irish man and woman to support these two Irishmen in their appeal against the most blatant mis-arrangement of justice since the Manchester Martyrs were hanged on Nov. 23rd, 1867.

HOTEL EXPLOSION.

A Bomb Explosion took place on Monday last in an Hotel at Raynham, Lancashire. The building was extensively damaged and many plate glass windows in the district were shattered.

JOIN THE I. R. A. MOVEMENT.

A HOSTILE ARMY.**MILITARY COURT BOSS!**

"Free State" Forces invaded their own Country. Houses searched. Republicans arrested. De Valera's frantic efforts to suppress the march of the Nation to its freedom.

We are sorry for the rank and file members of the "Free State" Army. We realise that there are very many men among that Army who little thought when they joined it that they would presently be sent as a hostile force through their own Country.

Boys who hoped to be soldiers that would take a part in the defence of Ireland, find themselves under the command of Officers and a "Government" who have turned their coats. We understand the resentment of soldiers who are used by an unscrupulous political party, who force them to guard Republican prisoners, to raid Republican homes, to search, molest and arrest those whose only crime is that they love and serve Ireland without pay or profit.

The I.R.A. knows well that there is many a true heart inside the "Free State" uniform and that these men will yet do their part for the Republic.

Let every Republican who finds himself in the "Free State" Army avail of every possible training facility. Let him prepare himself for every necessary sacrifice when the time comes for him to do his share, as a Republican, in putting the English out of Ireland.

Let him, above all, maintain his Republican contacts and get or keep in touch with the I.R.A. Intelligence Officer in his neighbourhood.

WE DO NOT PAY FOR INFORMATION BUT WE GET IT ALL THE SAME.

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R A I D S !!

Raids were carried out by police and military throughout the Twenty-Six Counties last week.

On Friday, 19th inst., military combed-out the counties of Monaghan and Cavan. Particular attention was paid to areas along the border. In the same areas, on the other side of the border, armed R.U.C. men carried out a systematic search earlier in the week.

Cork city and county last week presented the appearance of an armed camp. In many districts throughout the city house to house searches were made by C.I.B. following which some arrests were made. In Araglen every house was searched - police and military held up and searched all passers-by.

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The Military Tribunal set up by Cosgrave in 1931 and re-christened "Special Criminal Court" by de Valera, has spent a busy week sentencing Irish Republicans.

On Thursday, Jan 18th, Joseph Dillon, Limerick, who was arrested on Dec. 18th at Sligo, was sentenced to 6 months imprisonment. He was charged with failing to give his name and address and an account of his movements to a "Free State" peeler.

A deportee from England, Patrick Collins was sentenced on the same day to 3 months imprisonment. Collins was arrested in Abbeyfeale, because he announced a dance in aid of the Dependents of the men in jail for the Freedom of Ireland.

Simon Leonard, Rahbriggan, was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment for unlawful possession of firearms and ammunition.

Patrick Treacy, Mullingar was charged with membership of an unlawful Organisation. He was sentenced to 6 months imprisonment.

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**COVENTRY EXPLOSION:
IRISHMEN TO HANG.**

On the day last, the fate of the two Irishmen, James Richards and Peter Barnes, was sealed when it was decided in the London Courts that British blood-lust must be sated. Not a shred of evidence was given to prove that either James Richards or Peter Barnes was responsible for the Coventry Explosion, yet both are about to be murdered for the crime of being Irishmen.

Should the lives of these two men be taken, every individual Englishman and woman must accept his or her share of responsibility for a heinous crime comparable only with the crime perpetrated in Manchester over 72 years ago. We have already warned England, and we again repeat that warning - should the lives of innocent Irishmen be taken, the Army of the Irish Republic will avenge their deaths.

Ireland is proud of her two sons, James Richards and Peter Barnes, whose courageous bearing throughout the mockery called "trial" was in the best traditions of our Race. The day they die the whole Irish Nation will rally to the Cause for which they sacrificed their lives. Irishmen and Irishwomen throughout the world, inspired by their deaths, will unite in a final, successful blow at the Oppressor of our Nation, which will end British tyranny in Ireland, and replace it with a Free and Gaelic Irish Republic.

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WAR NEWS

ISSUED BY THE REPUBLICAN PUBLICITY BUREAU DUBLIN 3rd FEBRUARY 1940

BAOINE BOCCA.

Is coitíne agais b'annsaí sacla is naitíseá an cruachag atá i
fulang ag baine bocca catnaí agus cuait. Tá leantóir bocca a'
bail ar spóil agus iab leat-geocaitte, ceitricéa fábaig neah-áit-
baine oita agus baíge. b'eice gur b'paeantse iab beir 'i geait.

Is collus boig saoiál ní bíonn leat a nbeirín bíó ara agus is mó
leantó bíod a tagann ar spóil gan beiseceast ar naibín ní lín le n-ite
um áitíon lae. Ní boí anas go boícanas na catnaí nua ní boícanas
a bíonn imoag na nbeirí aic beaitas. Tá eite gan cens, gan compóab
go sídínseá agus nílicean a' b'eicéa aon imoicéa an an agóil a leigéas.

Tá Rialtóras agais a beir ara áití boí-baice san an áitícanan
coitíre áití, an a n-áití a beapáibís bí eiteab lece an coitíre -
ní beirí eiteab gan oitíre, ní beirí eiteab ní oitíre an áitíre!

Is paba áití na gealláitíre ní eiteab le geait - áitíre nó-
geaitíre áití a beapáibís geaití an áitíre, a' paba, agus a'
eiteabíre, agus a' b'annsaí ní b'eicéa áitíre an áitíre na beapáibís a
beapáibís eiteab agus áitíre a beapáibís eiteab! Tá geait eiteab boí
áitíre a beapáibís eiteab eiteab eiteab agus eiteab eiteab boí eiteab - ní
eiteab b'áitíre agus bo beapáibís eiteab an Rialtóras eiteab eiteab b'áitíre,
ní eiteab a' beapáibís - an geait eiteab - agus ní eiteab eiteab a'
eiteab a' paba an áitíre an áitíre. An paba a' b'áitíre eiteab
eiteab lece an áitíre eiteab? Ní beirí eiteab a' b'áitíre nó-paba.

COVENTRY DEATH SENTENCES

Provisional arrangements have been made by the British Government for the official murders of James McCormack, Westmeath and Peter Barnes, Offaly, on Wednesday next, February 7th.

Already many protests have been made against this proposed outrage. But only the united action of the whole Irish Nation can save the lives of these two latest victims of British blood-lust.

We appeal to you to remember the dark November of 1867 and the fate of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, and again the same dark month of 1920, when Kevin Barry was brutally murdered in Dublin. Are two more such men to dangle at the end of the hangman's rope in 1940?

REPORTED FROM ENGLAND: JAILED IN DUBLIN

When William Kirwan, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny appeared before the Special "Criminal" Court, Dublin, last week, he was sentenced to four months imprisonment. The only evidence offered against him, apart from his refusing to answer questions, was the fact that he had been deported from England for his Republican activities there.

The above is just another example of the whole-hearted co-operation between Britain and her puppets in Dublin.

JOIN THE IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY

AND

BREAK THE CONNECTION WITH ENGLAND

I.R.A. Operations in Eng and last week opened with a Bomb Explosion in a Hampshire Hotel, on Monday Jan. 22nd.

The following night our Units set fire to a large store in Camden Town, London, causing extensive damage. Flames lit up a large area which was at the time, blacked-out.

On Friday, Jan 25th, a terrific Explosion destroyed an Electric Sub Station at Eilan, Lancs. As a result of this Operation the towns of Eilan and Gadshead were completely cut off from all electric supplies. The Manchester Ship Canal Co Railway, which runs near the scene of the Explosion was blocked for several hours by debris and firemen who were called to quell an outbreak of fire, which followed the Explosion.

-----oooOooo----- JAILED IN DUBLIN.

Several Irish Republicans were sentenced by the Special Criminal Court at Collins Barracks, Dublin, on Tuesday, Jan. 23rd.

The sentenced men are:-

Patrick Lynch	3	months
Jeremiah Crowley	"	"
Michael O'Leary	"	"
John Connolly	"	"
Ed. Barrett	"	"
Patrick Reynolds	3	"
Sean Clerkin	3	"

-----oooOooo----- HUNGER STRIKE RELEASED.

Tom Wetherick, a May Republican who was recently arrested, was released from Brixton Jail on Friday of last week, after a hunger-strike lasting 5 days.

-----oooOooo----- G.S.R. WAR OFFICE TRAINED

On Friday, Jan 25th, the G.S.R. War Office, Dublin was the scene of intense police activity, when squads of G.I.D. men arrived there to search the office in their quest for "War News". Most of our supplies had already been despatched by other routes, and consequently only a few articles were captured.

Throughout the country G.I.D. men are doing everything possible to cut off supplies of "War News" from the general public. A favourite ruse of theirs being:-

A G.I.D. man, posing as a Volunteer, calls to the house suspected of receiving the "War News" parcel, and asks for same, stating that he was sent by the G/O of the War Office of the local Unit. He warns all Units to beware of such tactics.

The office of Sir John Maffey, whose primary duty here is to keep His Imperial Majesty's Irish Native in line, is now being openly used as a recruiting office for the British Army. Youths who are willing to join the Forces of the foe are instructed to call at the office of the new Recruiting Sergeant.

Another interesting point in connection with British Army activities in Dublin is that the police of "Neutral Eire" recently called on a number of men in Dublin, who happened to be members of Britain's armed forces. Each man or his people were duly warned by the Castle Jacks that desertion could not be tolerated.

Sir John certainly knows his job!

-----oooOooo----- IRELAND'S FATED DAY (With "Fading Gael" music)

Of a prison cold is a story told,
And of exiles proud and brave,
Who Freedom sought, and tyrants fought,

Beyond the ocean's wave,
The dauntless few to Erin true,
'Gainst England's vast array,
And the prisons hold our heroes bold.

Until Ireland's fated day.

Can you feel the glow of that
living tomb,
In the darkness of the night?
Or the heart's proud glow that
soldiers know,
Because their Cause is right?
But their souls shall thirst while
their land is cursed,
Beneath the foreigner's sway,
And the bombs explode in the foe's
abode,
Until Ireland's fated day.

Thus the fight goes on till the
Victory's won,
And the fires blaze anew,
And the Gael returns where true
flame burns
In the graves of Pearse and Hughes,
And the exiles free, taste victory,
As their ship nears Dublin Bay.
They'll be welcomed home from
beyond the seas,
Upon Ireland's fated day.
(Rosa Catha)

-----oooOooo-----
"The Free State and Northern
Ireland Governments are British
institutions, set up and maintained
by British Armed Forces. THE IRISH
PEOPLE II. REPUBLICAN THOSE"
- De Valera. - 1923.

-----oooOooo-----

FIJING FAIL MYSTERY

The last meeting of the Partition Parliament on Leinster Lawn only happened instead of solving the mystery that has surrounded the Fijian, Fijian Parliamentary Party for the past year.

Then Mr. de Valera and his cronies decided to go into the British Empire with their heads up, so that they wouldn't see the Roll Book they had signed with the oath of allegiance to the British Crown (give their signatures) the Big Chief said he wanted a "disciplined party" - meaning a party of yes men who would do his bidding at all times. And so he hand-picked his henchmen and got what he thought was a "disciplined party".

And so behold ye! Another "disciplined party" (not of well-paid henchmen but of manly, courageous, valiant men) invaded enemy territory a year ago and before there was time that they had been waging in Ireland for almost 600 years. The enemy began to equal and his Minister sent general police protests and requests amounting to threats to Dictator de Valera, and let him know that he would have to find a hand to curb the ever increasing activities of the I.R.B., Expeditionary Force, who were making the terrorists of the earth quake with terror and apprehension.

So Dictator de Valera fell back upon the good old British plan of coercion and more coercion; but the first shock he got was within the ranks of his own self-styled, supposed-to-be "disciplined party". Long as they had sunk, they could not stifle the voice of conscience and co-operate in the persecution, and perhaps, destruction of men with whom they had stood in the firing line in other days, men whom they knew to be consistent, uncompromising Irish Republicans; so more than a score of members of the "disciplined party" sat tight in the "withdrawing room" of Leinster House and refused to obey the crack of the whip when the tools of Downing St. sent creeping into the lobbies to enact penal laws against their own fellow countrymen. No explanation of that mutiny was given to the country, but the people were not slow to see that the Dictator's feet were only frozen clay.

Then when the Gallus bullies of Leinster Street, walking in fear of their London Masters, instituted a reign of terror, the Coercion Legislation was found to have cracks in it, and there was a cry from the Dictator of "all hands on deck!" But twenty-four members of his "disciplined" crew refused to budge, even when the crew of Congress's pirate ship came to his assistance. Twenty-five members of the Fijian Fail party refused to vote for the amending of the Offences against the "State" Bill, refused to have anything to do with it, good or bad - and the mystery is that they are still members of the Dictator's "disciplined party" they still draw their five fat salaries, and the Big Chief is evidently afraid to deal with them as he would wish.

He prefers to bully and try to defeat Irish Republicans outside, by starving their mothers, wives and children. And for the Coercion his own "disciplined party" will not support, he expects the support of the Irish people.

None off to the English! They are the most successful rulers of Dominion Slaves in all the world.

SOMEWHAT WRONG

That the Irish elected Representative Governments, of the Twenty-Six Counties of Ireland, have on the admission of a prominent E.C. been able to maintain themselves since 1923 only by a succession of Coercion Acts, suggests that there must be something wrong with the Governments or with the people.

AND IT CAN'T BE THE PEOPLE!

BRIEF BUT IN INSIDER

There had, in fact, been five Public Safety Acts (Waspington Powers) Act of 1923 - Mr. Maguire E.C.

Surely there is something wrong with Mr. Maguire's authenticity. Without going back to 1861, we seem to remember a Craigavon Coercion Act passed in Belfast, or is that not Ireland?

THE PRISONERS' DEPENDANTS NEED YOUR HELP!
SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BE GIVEN TO OFFICIAL COLLECTIONS OR SENT DIRECT TO:

MRS. AUSTIN BLACK, 167, ST. MARK'S ROAD, DUBLIN.

AGENTS OF AGENTS.

In the days of the Land League it was a feature noticed by writers on Irish History that the people suffered under the power of thousands of minor tyrants, the agents of the agents, of the agents of the landlords. The situation to-day is comparable. Not only have we a central tyranny to contend with but also minor gun bullies, paid spies, tout, all living on the Nation, are distributed through the Country. They are armed, and take full advantage of the fact, that the I.R.A. has orders not to be incited, no matter what the provocation be retaliatory.

The fact that in the recent debates de Valera's Minister for Justice attributed events with which the I.R.A. are known to have no connection, to us is the best possible illustration of the excellence of the discipline that has been maintained. Hundreds of young men have withstood this sort of persecution for years, some have grown old under it, but the I.R.A. remains the only army in the world whose Units and individual men can be trusted, whether or not their Officers are present.

A UNIFORM BLACK-OUT!

Police uniforms are no longer visible after dark in Derry. All members of Craigavon's R.U.C. will in future wear civilian clothes on night patrol.

Dame Rameur said that this new move is but part of Northern Ireland's A.R.P., the danger being that bulking uniformed policemen might be spotted by enemy aircraft.

The latest and incidentally more authentic report tells us that Derry's Police Thugs find plain clothes are far superior to uniforms, in curbing the Republican instincts of the people of the Maiden City. A pocketed revolver is also found to be more effective and less cumbersome than the now almost extinct truncheon.

CORRUPTION.

"The Administration of Government" in Ireland has always been notorious for corruption. In this there is little to choose between Cosgrave and de Valera. Among the very many cases that come to mind, we give the following instances - the list will be supplemented in later editions:-

Joe Reilly, Cosgrave's personal gun-man, the murdered Bobby Bonfield, had a job resurrocted for him which had been extinct for several hundred years.

Belligan, the infamous torturer of prisoners; the man responsible for the Ballycaddy Massacre, was promoted from the police to a comfortable job on the Land Commission.

McCarroll, corrupt Civil Servant was sacked from the position of Secretary to the Local Government Board and compensated with a first class job in the Board of Works.

Rittledge, the drunken Minister. When he could no longer be kept in his original position, another Ministry was created.

Aiken - also an incompetent for whom a new Ministry was created. Brennan, sacked from the position of Chief of Staff of the "Free State" Army for incompetence, is now compensated with the position of Chief Superintendent in the office of Public Works.

Brennan's successor at the helm of the "Free State" Army, is no better than Daniel McKenna of Georgian fame. McKenna was appointed to Cosgrave's Military Tribunal in 1931, and was retained there by de Valera until last week.

During the past 4 years, McKenna, faithful tool of the tools of England sent many an Irish Republican behind prison bars, and, but for the people of Ireland, would have sent Mixie Conway to the hangman's scaffold.

Judas-like each traitor receives his blood-stained reward. Corruption repays the corrupt.

PROSPERITY.

Bolton gave a few facts taken from the daily papers, which will give some idea of "Neutral Eire's" prosperity, which the Fianna Fail loud speakers tell us so much about.

UNEMPLOYED:- The number of persons recorded as being unemployed in Eire on Jan 13th was 113,455 - one of the highest figures in recent years.

BUTTER:- The Irish Creamery Managers Association, last week asked the Minister for Agriculture, among other things, to request the British Authorities to pay a little extra for Irish butter, in order that its export might become "a reasonably economic proposition". So Britain fixes the price of Irish butter too.

FLOUR:- The price of flour has not been raised to 47/- per sack, or a cut double the price in England and Northern Ireland. This increase, we are told, is due to the increased cost of imported wheat. And we nearly believed that the "GROW MORE WHEAT" Campaign worked!

FISH:- The fish monopoly in "Eire" has decided to fix a certain increased price for all catches. Should the public refuse to be caught, the fish will be dumped into the sea again. And they call this PROSPERITY!

WAR NEWS.

ISSUED BY THE REPUBLICAN PUBLICITY BUREAU DUBLIN 10th FEBRUARY 1940

MURDERED:

"Either of these men would have taken the Bomb in his own body to save the lives that were lost"

"There is no such thing as England's good will. It does not exist - the People of the Six Counties know"

Here are two sentences, culled from the speeches of the week, that express what we all know to be the truth.

The names of Peter Barnes and James McCormick have joined the list of Ireland's Patriot Dead. As happened with Kevin Barry, with Terence MacSwiney with a thousand others, they take their places by the unanimous acclaim of all Ireland. In this judgement no man has considered his individual politics.

The English could send £12,000,000 to the Poles to fight the Partition of Poland. For Irishmen who fight the Partition of Ireland, they have only the hangman's rope.

The English resent Explosions in England. They subsidise and have for years subsidised Explosions in churches, in cemeteries, in halls and houses of Belfast. Something of what England does in the Six Counties, the I.R.A. has done in England, except that we, up to this, have hampered our Campaign to save life. Such restriction was conditional and we now hold ourselves free of it.

Under any law but the law of England, there could have been no murder trial in this case where there was no intention to kill, and neither man was present. Even under English law, no conviction could have been secured except through malice which used hatred, the persecution and coercion of witnesses to produce an unjust judgement.

If a German airman falls into the hands of the English, though his bombs may have killed many, he is treated as a prisoner of war. It is reserved only for the soldiers of the I.R.A. to be subjected to what is considered as ignoble death at the hands of the common hangman.

But no attendant circumstances that the English could devise could demean an Irishman, their helpless prisoner. When the names of Churchill and Chamberlain are forgotten or remembered only with contempt, those of Barnes and McCormick will be remembered forever in the tragic history of Ireland's fight for liberty.

They will be remembered forever. The people will speak of them forever.

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The story of the events which culminated in the murders of James McCormick and Peter Barnes at a few minutes after 9 a.m. on Wednesday, 7th February, 1940, needs no re-telling. Suffice it to say that both were without the least shadow of doubt, the innocent victims of English blood-lust.

By their murders, the British Government has repeated the folly of Nov. 1867 and Easter 1916 - she has once more outraged the whole Irish Race, she has again caused to beat within the heart of every Irish breast that which Thomas McDonagh so aptly called "The fierce pulsation of resurgent pride, which disdains servitude".

When the fight to save the lives of these two Irish Patriots was intensified throughout the country last week, scenes reminiscent of the previous days were everywhere witnessed. Petty differences, even major ones were forgotten, people of all shades of opinion realised that a fight was in progress - a fight between Ireland and her only enemy. The National consciousness had been awakened. Peace hunters and time-servers were swept aside and forgotten, nothing mattered but the lives of two Irishmen, who a few short months ago were almost unknown.

The apathy and National confusion which followed the British-made Treaty of Surrender has been ended. Never before have the people seen more clearly the root cause which made the Sacrifice of Peter Barnes and James McCormick necessary. The coming together of the many who had wandered or drifted from the road to Freedom, was achieved almost over-night.

That Unity must be held, the whole Nation animated with the age-old Ideal of Irish Freedom and conscious of the noble sacrifice made by Barnes and McCormick, must now march forward and again enthroned the living Irish Republic.

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IT IS THE DUTY OF THE WHOLE IRISH RACE TO DEMAND IMMEDIATELY THE BODIES OF THE TWO MARTYRS. THE FATE OF THE BODIES OF ALLEN, LARKIN AND O'BRIEN AND ROGER CASHEM MUST NOT BE SHOWN BY JAMES MCCORMICK AND PETER BARNES.

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BIRMINGHAM 'TIE BOMBS.

Incendiary bombs exploded in several 'buses in Birmingham on Sat. 3rd inst. In some of the 'buses extensive damage was caused and the Birmingham Fire Brigade was called to quell various outbreaks of fire.

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POOCHDALE FIRES.

The "Daily Express" 30/1/40, stated that there had been 25 fires in 28 days in Poochdale, Lancashire.

Although most of these fires had been at local mills, there is nothing to show how they began. The "Daily Express" also stated that the Irish Republican Army may have been responsible for the above outbreaks.

Heretofore it has been a policy of Britain's police authorities, when they failed to make an arrest, following I.R.A. Operations, to state that the fire or explosion was purely "accidental". But not even the British public could be expected to believe an "accident" per day for a whole month story. -- Hence the truth concerning the Poochdale fires.

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DERRY POSTERS.

Derry's police thugs spent another busy weekend last week tearing down posters which had been widely distributed throughout the City.

The posters read "Poland for the Poles, Finland for the Finns, IRELAND FOR THE IRISH".

Of course the Craigavon Junta could never allow the people of the North to read such treason. John Dill has already told the world his story of Poland and Finland, but Ireland -- well, that story must be kept secret.

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T Y R A N N Y

This world has, for the past few months been continually listening to British-made stories about German tyranny and Russian atrocities.

From a recent issue of "Reynolds" it appears that the Continental countries, so often attacked by British propagandists, are now in a position to reveal what real tyranny is under the British flag.

The Mallow Urban Council is responsible. The latter have, it appears, sent details of conditions in the North, over which the British flag still flies, to several Continental Statesmen.

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MARCHING FORTH AGAIN

(Air: "THE MOSS OF WEXFORD")

The call, the call, the clarion call
Vibrates upon the air,
Through British court and prison wall,
The call of those who dare;
No cringing voice the echoes mock,
Of women or of men,
With 'God Save Ireland' on their lips,

They're marching forth again.
Let 'God Save Ireland' be our cry,
Through mountain pass and glen,
'Tis a felon's prayer,
So let foes beware,
For we're marching forth again!

The flag, the flag, the sacred flag
Of Freedom is unfurled,
Upon our country's highest crag--
The envy of the world,
Whose Nations great and Empires old
Must HIRE their fighting men;
But those who can't be bought or sold,

Are marching forth again.
Let 'God Save Ireland' be our cry,
Through mountain pass and glen,
'Tis a felon's prayer,
So let foes beware,
For we're marching forth again!

The day, the day, the long-sought day,
Breaks through the dawning haze,
An Empire's smile to wrath is turned,

Her fortress is ablaze;
Her ancient laws are held to scorn,
By Ireland's maids and men,
With 'God Save Ireland' on their lips,

They're marching forth again!
Let 'God Save Ireland' be our cry,
Through mountain pass and glen,
'Tis a felon's prayer,
So let foes beware,
For we're marching forth again!
(M. O'Brien)

MORE DUBLIN SENTENCES.

On Tuesday, Jan 30th, Charles Hooty, Drogheda was sentenced to 6 months imprisonment by the Special Criminal Court.

William Hammerston; Mallow, was sentenced on the same day to 3 months imprisonment. He was charged with refusing to answer questions.

Richard McCarthy, Cork, who was recently released following a hunger strike in Arbour Hill, was before the Military Tribunal on Friday, 2nd inst. He was sentenced to 6 months imprisonment.

The other Cork men, Jeremiah Cronin and James O'Neill were each sentenced to 3 months.

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PRISON CONDITIONS IN "FREE STATE".

The following facts have reached us from Irish Republican prisoners at present jailed in the Curragh Detention Camp and Mountjoy Jail:-

(1) James O'Shea, who is serving a sentence on the Curragh, received a telegram on Tuesday, January 23rd, informing him that his father had died during the previous night. He immediately submitted an application for parole to attend the funeral. In the afternoon he was informed that the Vienna Jail politicians in Dublin had refused his application. James O'Shea's father was, therefore, buried while he himself was kept in jail on the instructions of the Vienna Jail authorities.

(2) While awaiting trial in Mountjoy Jail, Larry Garwood, Dublin, received word on Saturday Jan 13th, that his father was dying. His application for parole to see a dying father was promptly refused. The following morning (Sunday) a letter was handed into Mountjoy stating that Larry Garwood's father was dead - this letter was deliberately withheld from the prisoner until late on Sunday evening. He then repeated his application for parole and at the last moment was taken in a police car to his home arriving there five minutes before the funeral left for the church. He was given parole until after his father had been buried, and was kept under police surveillance throughout that time.

(3) This is the first occasion for many years that parole has been refused to Republican prisoners. During that time it has never been broken by a Volunteer, in fact when a Volunteer in Dublin attempted to break parole, he was arrested by his own Irish Republican Army Unit and sent back to prison. There is absolutely no excuse for this callous departure from precedent by Vienna Jail.

(4) Following a decision by the Prisoners' Council, Curragh Camp, certain demands were placed before the Prison Governor including recognition of I.R.A. Officers and status as a Unit of all men at present jailed in the Curragh. The Governor was given a time limit of one week to consider the prisoners' demands.

On Saturday, 27th Jan., the time limit having expired, the prisoners appointed their own priorities to draw food rations etc. The authorities refused to allow this and demanded that each prisoner draw his own rations. A deadlock had now been reached and the result is that the prisoners, who it must be emphasised, are on hunger-strike, have since been without food. For the above reasons there is no hearing whatever in the prison. Visits, letters and parcels including cigarettes have also been stopped.

GABLER SPEAK

To welcome the many protests and statements made by various G.A.B. spokesmen recently at County Conventions and elsewhere. Space does not permit a detailed account of each, but below we give one or two of the most outstanding statements:-

Padraig O'Connell Gen. Sec. G.A.B. referring to the Coventry Death Sentences at a recent Meeting in the Mansion House said:- "I have authority from my Organisation to speak for 100,000 Irishmen and say that these sentences must not take place. The people know that these men are under sentence of death because Ireland is Partitioned and Unfree."

At the Annual Convention held in Dungarven, Co. Waterford, Mr. V. O'Sullivan, Chairman said:- "Once again it has become the fashion to brand as criminals the best and most vigorous elements of the Irish Race. Patriotic young Irish boys and girls with an utter disregard for self so inexplicable to their enemies and during with a deep sense of the injustice inflicted on their persecuted fellow-countrymen have struck back once again at the ancient foe. While the Press at home and abroad peals forth its thunders of denunciations and malignity, many fester in British dungeons and some few are actually staring the gallows. Are Mary Dillon and 77 years old Mrs. Furlong the abandoned criminals Britain and its friends would have us believe? Is Sean Healy, veteran London Gael, kicked almost to death in Dartmoor a mad-god criminal too? No! They are our fellow Gaels fighting against tremendous odds in that age-old fight against English duplicity and treachery. . . . Is there a Gael in Ireland ashamed of them? Is there any Gael in Ireland who would deny them?"

WAR NEWS
ISSUED BY THE REPUBLICAN PUBLICITY BUREAU DUBLIN 17th FEBRUARY 1940

"FRAMED" AND STRIPPED.

"Truth like murder will out" - is an old saying. The truth concerning the British Empire's Murder of Peter Barnes and James McCormack, the Coventry Martyrs, is already coming to light. Below we give a few facts which will be sufficient to drive even to the most doubting that Barnes and McCormack were condemned long before they were even tried, and that nothing was to prevent the depraved Empire from carrying out its murderous task.

(1) We submit to you the following extracts from a letter written by Teresa McNally, Dunmoghair:-

"I was living in Coventry last summer and I was arrested on Sept. 8th, and spent a night and day in the next cell to Mrs. Hewitt in the Police Station, Mary Street, Coventry. Mrs. O'Hara was in the opposite cell.

When I arrived at the police station the women had already been there a full week. Passing Mrs. Hewitt's cell, I saw her for a moment. She was wearing only her underclothes and a light blanket on her shoulders. She had no shoes or stockings. She looked very ill.

When the doors had been closed, she called to me and during the course of the night I heard her story. I had known her previously. I now found her utterly changed, unshowered and in terror because the police had taken her nine months old baby from her and had been threatening her that if she would not talk for them they would put it in the poor-house and that it would remain there until she served a life sentence. Both Mrs. Hewitt and Mrs. O'Hara believed all that was told them and were brooding their hearts about the baby.

It was clear to me that the police had made full use of their affection for the child in order to secure the evidence they wanted."

(Signed) Teresa McNally.

(It was on statements forcibly extracted from these two terror-stricken women that the prosecution based its case against the two men)

(2) Dr. Brennan, Coroner, Co. Dublin, has already publicly stated that he had absolute proof that the explosions which occurred throughout England on Tuesday, Feb. 6th (the day before the Birmingham Executions) were the work of British Agents.

(This is not the first time that Britain has resorted to such methods in order to justify her perpetration of a heinous crime)

(3) The charges pending against James Hewitt were withdrawn by the Crown.

The reason for this unusual move was not love of James Hewitt, but that in order to proceed with his case, it would have been necessary to postpone the Executions, as evidence from James McCormack was essential. Fear that the two doomed men might be saved, even at the last moment, caused the British tyrant's decision to leave Hewitt, a prospective victim go free)

-----copDccc-----

"PETER AND JAMES"

The evening that you died,
There was a golden West,
And when the darkness fell,
Starlight on prison cell,
Prisoners at rest,
Then rose three stranger stars,
Each side by side,
Shedding their shen,
None knew their names;
I heard a pale man say,
"Peter and James
are they,
With Christ between".

-----copDccc-----

A MURDERER'S PAROLE

In the course of his last letter, written to his sister, James McCormack penned the following words:-

"I know that I would have to die, as the odds did not come as a shock to me; but thank God I am prepared, as I know I am dying for a good Cause.

So, May, I shall walk out in the morning smiling as I shall be thinking of my God and the good men who went before me fighting for the same Cause.

-----copDccc-----

LEGALISED COERCION

The following men were sentenced by the Special "Criminal" Court, Collins Barracks, on Tuesday, Feb. 6th:-

James Maguire	Co. Meath	6 months.
Michael McCarthy	Cork	4 "
Michael Walsh	"	4 "
Thos. Murphy	"	4 "
John Finnepick	"	3 "
John Varian	"	3 "
Patrick Griffin	"	3 "

On Thursday, 8th inst., men sentenced by the same Court were:-

Thos. Hyland	Cg. Cork	3 months.
Bois Buckley	"	3 "
Thos. Walsh	Wendall	3 "
James Byrne	"	3 "
Patrick Walsh	Kildare	3 "

John Dwyer, Rathcoole, Co. Dublin, was sentenced to 5 years penal servitude on Friday, 9th inst. He was charged with endeavouring to induce two members of the "Free State" Army to disclose certain information.

Other men sentenced by the Special "Criminal" Court on the same day were:-

Andrew Boland	Tipperary	3 months.
Thos. Davis	Dublin	6 "
Michael Hickey	Tipperary	3 "

-----oooOooo-----

3 YEARS FOR DUBLIN BOY.

Brendan Behan, a sixteen year old Dublin boy, was sentenced at Liverpool Assizes on Wednesday, February 7th to 3 years Borstal detention on a charge of possessing explosives.

When sentenced, Behan, who had refused to plead, declared it is my proud privilege and honour to stand in an English Court to testify to the unyielding determination of the Irish people to regain every inch of our National territory and to give expression to the noble aspirations for which so much Irish blood has been shed, and so many hearts have been broken, and for which so many friends and comrades are languishing in English jails. As he was removed from the dock he shouted "God Save Ireland".

-----oooOooo-----

THE FIRST INT-ERNS.

William Mulligan, Dublin, was discharged by the Special "Criminal" Court on Friday 2nd inst. He was re-arrested and interned on the following day.

Bertie McCormack, a Leitrim Republican was also interned last week.

An interesting point is that both men had been interned several days before the Supreme Court decision in connection with the repaired O.A.T.S. Act had been announced.

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IF COERCION IS CONSTITUTIONAL THEN BOTH COERCION AND CONSTITUTION MUST GO.

No charge. No trial. No opportunity for defending oneself. No sentence. Indefinite imprisonment. Limitless punishment. Possible execution.

The above is but a brief summary of the many acts of petty tyranny which are definitely not repugnant to the much-vaunted "Christian democratic" Constitution forced on a section of the Irish people some time ago by his Britannic Majesty's Prime Minister - de Valera.

Those who may have thought that the "Christian Constitution" was a safe-guard to our liberties must now be disillusioned on that score.

When delivering the pre-arranged judgement, the "Free State" Chief Justice explained that de Valera's Offences against the State Act would certainly have been repugnant to the Constitution except that Coercion and now becomes a habit here - it possesses a traditional standing.

In an effort to force the people of the Twenty-six Counties to become law-abiding - more slaves - de Valera has again resorted to Coercion.

On Sept. 23rd, 1917, this same de Valera stated "if Ireland had a Law of her own, she would be the most law-abiding and perhaps the best Governed Nation in the world".

To-day Ireland, even on de Valera's admission is neither law-abiding nor well Governed. The obvious reason is that she is still without a law of her own.

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ARMAGH SENTENCE.

James Leonard, Armagh, was sentenced to 2 months imprisonment on Thursday, 8th inst. He was charged with being in possession of documents relating to the I.R.A.

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TYRANNY CINEMA SCENES.

When the British King and Queen were shown in Gaietyland Picture Palace, last week, a section of the audience sang the Soldier's Song. F.O.C. men, who were called by the proprietor, ejected the disturbers. This action was followed by a general uproar by the audience which continued for some time.

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GREAT 1916 PICTURE.

A splendid picture of the scene in the G.P.O. Dublin, just before the execution in 1916, is now available. The picture which shows the wounded Connolly, Pearse and other leaders, can be had post free 2/6d from Irish Book Bureau, 69, Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin.

A WATERFORD PASTORAL

Ever since I came amongst you I have devoted my voice and pen to one object, viz: the building up in your hearts of a fierce hate against the I.R.A. It is not a secret Oath-bound Society, but I feel justified in denouncing it as such. It is not by any stretch of the imagination Communist but I feel justified again in denouncing it as such, even as the body of the hierarchy felt justified in denouncing it on the strength of fixed documents handed round to them by Seán O'Súilleabháin and Co. in 1931. Those documents have since been proved to have been faked, but you are not supposed to know that, and I am not bound to enlighten you on the point.

I am aware that the last bitter opponents of the I.R.A. Campaign in England have been and are the Communists. They have publicly denounced it in the press and on the platform, but you are not supposed to know that, and so I may fairly say that this Campaign is part of the international Offensive Against Religion. I am against the I.R.A., I am against every separatist activity and Organisation, because bishops like me - pro-British, un-Irish - have always been against them and against Irish Independence and in favour of British Imperialism and the perpetuation of British domination in Ireland.

I am against separatism because bishops like me were in favour of the abominable Union effected through bribery, murder and corruption by Pitt and Castlereagh. I am against the I.R.A. because bishops like me were against the I.R.A. of 1798 and denounced the patriot priests of that period as "unprincipled ruffians". I am against the I.R.A. because bishops like me were against Young Ireland and in favour of the O'Connell gang, even after the latter had called the Primate of all Ireland a Heretic because he differed from them in politics. I am against the I.R.A. because bishops like me were against the Fenians and in favour of the aristocrats, perjurers and suicides, Balfour and Keogh. I am against the I.R.A. because bishops like me were against the people who fought immoral and savage landlordism in the Land War, because bishops like me called Mr. Suggan, Bishop of Glenties, a Communist, when he led his people against the rapacious monster, Glanricbard, who wanted to clear them forever out of their homes.

I am against the I.R.A. because bishops like me denounced their own princely colleagues, Mr. Gröbe, to the Vatican. I am against the I.R.A. because bishops like me were against the heroes and martyrs of 1916 and called them "madmen and murderers". I am against the I.R.A. because bishops like me pronounced sentence of excommunication against the I.R.A. for defending the people of Ireland against the murderous Black and Tans. I am against the I.R.A. because bishops like me denounced the I.R.A. in 1922 and called the traitors who became England's tools "soldiers of Christ". I am against the I.R.A. because bishops like me have always stood with the English enemy against the best and bravest, the most faithful and devoted of their own people.

You may become Anglicised to the heart's core, you may drink in all the mental poison poured into this country by England, you may become initiators of the most depraved of Ireland's pagan enemies, but I have no time and no energy to devote to warning you against such trifling dangers. If you do not join or help or encourage or approve of the I.R.A., if you are content to remain forever under the domination of the British Empire, if you are satisfied to be little Britishers like me, not a word of admonition or condemnation shall you hear from me.

I say this to you in all solemnity because every West-British, un-Irish, Slavish Bishop in Ireland has said the same thing through all the generations, and will continue to say it until Ireland is free.

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PROTESTS AND RIOTS.

Exciting scenes were witnessed throughout the Six Counties on Sunday 11th inst. when meetings protesting against the executions of Peter Barnes and James McCormick were banned by Sir Dawson Bates.

BELFAST:—Thirteen people were arrested by over 100 armed police following more than 20 baton charges. Thousands of citizens had assembled at Smithfield Sq. to hold the meeting when the first baton charge was carried out. The crowd jeered the police and sang National songs; later they attacked the police and fought their way from street to street. Burning badges were widely worn and blinds were drawn in Nationalist areas. As a result of Sunday incidents several people were sentenced in Belfast on Monday last.

BELFAST:—A public meeting was banned and hundreds of extra police were drafted in. A protest meeting was later held in Pearse Hall.

LISBERRY:—Two detectives were forced to withdraw from a Protest Meeting in Merry after they had refused to remove their hats during the 2 minutes silence. Similar scenes were witnessed in many other areas.

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«Ці могаць ані дабра, ані зла ў гэтым свеце. Гэты свет - гэта ілюзія, і ўсё, што ў нас ёсць, гэта толькі сон. Мы жывем у сні, і калі мы проснемся, мы ўбачым, што ўсё гэта было толькі сон. Таму не трэба баяцца нічога, і не трэба шукаць нічога. Толькі быць, і гэта ўсё, што трэба».

While Lawson Bates and his fellow Imperialists in Stornett were busy on Saturday night, Feb. 10th, completing arrangements for the suppression of all protests in the North against the Birmingham Executions, a section of the Irish Republican Army was also busy in the Capital of the North completing its arrangements.

Our Northern comrades realized that the most effective Protest would be a swift blow at the Empire. They accordingly set out for Ballinacorney Camp by car. Arriving there they entered and knocking at the armoury door, arrested the sentry and coolly proceeded to collect all available rifles and several Bren guns.

The car was loaded and taking the bewildered, blindfolded sentry with them, the Volunteers drove away unmolested.

The only trace the Inspire Forces could find of our men was a note "We are far away in Johnston's motor car", a line from a ballad recalling an earlier successful raid.

OPERATIONS IN ENGLAND.

Our Units were responsible for fires at several Military Posts in England recently.

A serious outbreak of fire at Chelsea Barracks, London, caused considerable damage, and almost completely destroyed a portion of the barracks.

On Feb. 11th, flames shot over 60 feet into the air from Military Barracks at Gravesend. Officers quarters were burned out and the fire was seen 20 miles away.

Eight aeroplanes and five engines were destroyed by incendiary action on Tues. 6th inst. at Raylands Civil Aerodrome, Romford, Essex. Only a few instruments and models used for flying instruction were saved.

A terrific explosion shook Coventry on Thursday, Feb. 8th. A building contractors hut was demolished.

Protests against the Birmingham Murders were made throughout the Country on Sunday last, 13th inst. by various bodies.

In Dublin, thousands took part in a parade to the G. P. O. following Special Mass at Whitefriars Street Church.

Meetings were also held in Mullingar, Drogheda, Limerick, Wexford, Tipperary, Belfast, Armagh etc.

at G.A.A. Games held on Sunday last, a two minutes silence was observed and the Last Post sounded.

an outstanding feature noted at all Protests was the unanimous appeal for unity amongst the Irish people in order to complete the task for which James McCormack and Peter Barnes unselfishly gave their lives - a Free and Gaelic Irish Republic.

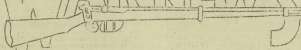
FOREIGN COMMENTS

Foreign comments last week concerning the Birmingham executions have shown clearly that the world now sees through England's hypocritical mask of "defender of small nations".

Commentators in U.S.A., Germany, Italy etc. had nothing but the greatest admiration for the two Martyrs. England's responsibility was emphasized and the fact that there can never be peace between the two countries until the Empire's domination in Ireland shall have ceased was made perfectly clear in all foreign statements.

As a result of intense police activity in England last week, three Irishmen were taken to Scotland Yard, where they are detained. No charge has yet been made against them.

WAR NEWS



ISSUED BY THE REPUBLICAN PUBLICITY BUREAU DUBLIN.

24th FEBRUARY 1940

WITH OUR EXPEDITIOUS FORCE.

Irish Republican Army Operations in England last week included:-

BIRMINGHAM:- Two serious Bomb Explosions occurred in the centre of the city on the 18th inst. Following these Explosions all motor cars and pedestrians were held up and searched. Three unexploded Bombs are stated to have been found. No arrests were made.

LONDON:- On Wednesday, Feb. 14th, the factory of R.J. Goly & Son, was destroyed by incendiary action. Sixteen fire pumps were used in an effort to combat the fire. Several firemen were injured by a number of Explosions which occurred. The entire stock, which was intended for use in the construction of R.A.F. planes was ruined.

LONDON:- Considerable damage was caused on Saturday, 17th inst., when our Units set fire to the Works of Messrs. Gossor, Wireless Manufacturers, Highbury Grove. The entire London Fire Brigade was called to the scene of this operation. Hundreds of families in the neighbourhood were forced to flee from their homes.

On the same night, the timber factory of Mr. E. Woodward, Mayor of West Bromwich was destroyed by fire.

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MANY REPUBLICAN ARRESTS.

Sixteen men were taken into custody on Saturday night, 17th inst., after almost 200 armed military and police had carried out a raid on the Moath Hotel, Dublin. The arrested men are stated to be:-
Seamus Burke, Ballisrobe, Co. Mayo. Sean McKenna, Drumshanbo, Co. Leitrim
Joseph Deegan, Belfast. Michael Traynor, Belfast.
Tony D'Arcy, Rosford, Galway. Thomas McDermott, Athleague, Roscommon.
Martin Masterson, Newport, Co. Mayo. John Dunning, Carrigrohoney, Co. Wexford.
Frank Keefe, Charlottown, Co. Mayo. Eddie Maguire, Roskealy, Co. Roscommon.
Joseph O'Sullivan, Tyrone. Michael Realy, Ballina, Co. Mayo.
Joseph Dolan, Sligo. Patrick Shannon, Berkeley Street, Dublin.
John O'Shea, Tralee.

Kevin Gleeson (18), Colbride, Co. Kildare, was remanded last week at Nass Court for a fortnight, charged with failing to account for his movements on 23rd and 24th December, 1939.

Four men were arrested during last weekend, Limerick.

Charged with possession of firearms and ammunition, Jeremiah McAlligott, Malinbeg and John Shortt, Limerick, were at Tralee District Court returned for trial to the Special Tribunal.

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If this paper is hard to get and, on account of being closely typed, and the ink faint, difficult to read, don't blame us - paper and ink are not easily obtained. "War News" is edited, published and despatched to you in secrecy. The men who distribute it risk their liberty in order that you may be informed of what goes on. We do not deny the defects of "War News".

We only ask you to remember that it and its Belfast comrade are the only uncensored publications that exist in Ireland. The wealthy censored press can afford to print copies for everyone that will buy. We cannot hope to supply more than a small proportion of the ever-increasing demand. You will help if you pass your copy on to a friend, a neutral or even an enemy.

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BIRMINGHAM EXECUTIONS. Many More Protests.

Protests against the judicial murder and demands for the return of the bodies of the two martyrs, James McCormick and Peter Barnes continue to be made throughout the country.

Exciting scenes were again witnessed throughout the Six Counties on Sunday last, when for the second time Meetings of Protest, arranged by various Republican and Nationalist bodies, were proclaimed by Jameson Bates.

From Dundalk came a Resolution of Protest together with one addressed to the "Free State Government" demanding the immediate departure from Ireland of Sir John Maffey, British Representative.

Largely attended Meetings were held on Sunday last, the 18th inst. in Longford, Wexford, Castleblayney, Monagh etc. Masses for the deceased Patriots were celebrated in almost every part of the country.

Ireland is mourning. Her cheek is wet with the tears of women, her mantle sodden with the blood of heroes.

The Saxon rope has stilled the bubbling laughter in her throat and strangled in her roeb resurgent life.

Desolate she stands amid her legions, the dead and the living. Her voice as she speaks is the voice of a million martyrs.

I am Ireland. Great is my glory. I have borne sons who dared to die. Great is my sorrow. Their shrine is a felon's grave.

Great is my shame. My children have taken the sword of the spoiler to stab at my breast.

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DEPORTEDS BRUTALLY BEATEN.

Three Deportees arrived in Dublin last week from London. They had been arrested and detained in Scotland Yard since the beginning of this month. Two of the men had been brutally beaten by detectives, whose efforts to extract information from them failed.

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REFUSED TO RECOGNISE COURT.

When Volunteer D. O'Sullivan, (a native of Tralee) stationed at the Curragh appeared before the Meas Court, on Thursday, 15th inst., he refused to recognise the Court. A party of police dragged the defendant to his feet and were forced to hold him during the Court proceedings. He was remanded in custody for a fortnight.

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THE PRISONERS DEFENDANTS DEFEND ON YOU.
THE SERIOUSLY TO OFFICIAL COLLECTORS.

PRISON CONDITIONS.

Conditions under which Republican prisoners are forced to exist in British and Irish jails are appalling.

In almost every jail in England, Republican prisoners - men and women - have been cruelly beaten by warders and convicts. Many, as a result of this treatment have already been driven on the verge of insanity.

The internees in the North are in no happier position than their comrades in England. Several prisoners in the Six Counties have already been badly beaten. In at least one instance a prisoner had his leg broken while being man-handled by his jailers.

Two weeks ago we published details of conditions under Pianna Fall in "Free State" jails.

It is the duty of every public body, in fact, of every individual to demand immediately that political treatment be given to Irish Republican prisoners at home and in England.

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DEBBY CINEMAS BARRED.

A Notice was posted up outside all Cinemas in Derby on Sunday night, 18th inst., stating: "The management of this Cinema have been warned that the exhibition of British propaganda films on or after February 19th, may lead to serious consequences, for which the management should be responsible."

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"BRITAIN GET OUT AND STAY OUT."

Liam O'Flaherty, novelist, when asked in New York for a statement on Irish affairs said: "Those are our people in Ulster; that's our property, and we want Britain to withdraw her troops and get-out and stay out of Ulster. We want her to do for us what she is asking Germany to do for Poland."

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CANNON FODDER.

Hundreds of cases of unemployed men and women in the Six Counties being victimised because they refuse to become England's cannon fodder, have come to our notice.

Last week, Mr. Agnew (Sec. St. Armagh) raised a question at Stormont concerning several Armagh girls who had been deprived of unemployment benefit because they refused to accept employment in England.

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THE FLIGHT FROM THE LAND.

For centuries this Country has been an Agricultural Nation. Our very life depends on the fact that our soil must give us all that we need to sustain us as a people. It is quite possible to supplement the Nation's wealth by industrial enterprise, but the fact must always be remembered that we are and will always remain a farming community.

Now, what is the position with regard to Agriculture in the Six Counties Province and the Twenty-Six County Dominion? Two so-called Governments have been in power in the "Free State" and Craigavon and his Junta of foreigners have ruled the Six Counties ever since the accursed midnight Treaty was signed. We have had "Native" Government. What is the result?

During the Cosgrave Regime, 30,000 young Irishmen and women emigrated each year to the United States and St. Britain. Most of them were Irish farmers' sons and daughters. Many of them were Irish Speakers from the Gaeltacht. They could not get a living at home because either their holdings were too small or were mortgaged to foreign Banks, and money had to be found to keep these land renters from the doors of Irish homesteads. In the same period the marriage rate went down until we had one of the most declining populations in Europe. In the Six Counties it was the same. The youth of the countryside emigrated to the slums of London, Glasgow, and Liverpool. Profiters bought farm produce for little or nothing and sold it at high prices to the urban workers. Our cattle, pigs, poultry, vegetable crops, butter and eggs were all exported to feed John Bull. The Agricultural community was in a state of poverty and the discredited Cosgrave "Government" was turned out and replaced by Mr. de Valera and Fianna Fail who promised to restore the Republic, which was in fact restoring the Irish People to the ownership of the land of Ireland.

But what happened under Fianna Fail? The Irish Banks which are only sub-offices of the Bank of England were allowed to retain their grip on Irish farmsteads. The British garrison of Landlords and ranchers still held on to their properties in Counties Meath, Kildare, Roscommon, Tipperary etc. The flight from the land continued. The marriage rate continued to go down. As a consequence of the crisis in our agricultural economy, unemployment increased in the towns. Ten millions were given to St. Britain to settle the economic war. Loans were raised to which the biggest subscribers were the Garrison and their henchmen - the Banks. The whole land system of Ireland is still run in the old British style. No attempt has been made to effect the re-conquest of the land or to clear away the alien garrison that dominates. Fianna Fail has been as big a failure as Cosgrave. What is the remedy?

The remedy is the Restoration of the Republic, and the setting up of a Gaelic system of Land ownership. It must be made certain that the foreign financial grip of a band of British robbers be removed from our land. Irish Agriculture must be developed for the benefit of the Irish Nation, not for the benefit of the British Market or a small clique of Garrison Agricultural Capitalists. Adequate credits and adequate holdings must be provided. Rural poverty must be abolished as well as the poverty of the slums in town and city. In a word, the re-conquest of Ireland must be accomplished. The Gaelic State must function. The domination of West Britain over Gaelic Ireland must be overthrown and a system of Society established that will meet the adequate needs of all.

Our Expeditionary Force in England fights for these things. Within the coming year the whole Irish Nation: I fight for them too.

ANOTHER EMPTY PROMISE!

"In the presence of Almighty God, I, do, solemnly and sincerely promise and declare that I will duly and faithfully and to the best of my knowledge and power execute the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, without fear or favour, affection or ill-will towards any man, and that I will uphold the Constitution and the laws".

The sworn declaration of Judges of the Supreme Court on taking up office. There was a written Constitution to which the acts are subject, then if it was held by the Judges that a certain act, which might have been found necessary for the safety of the State was contrary to the Constitution they had got to change the Constitution" (- Mr. de Valera in the Dail)

Mr. de Valera's idea of preserving the safety of the State is strangely like Mr. Chamberlain's idea of protecting Small Nations.

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RECOVER AN ACTIVE IRISH REPUBLIC AND BREAK THE CONNECTION WITH ENGLAND.

RECOGNITION OF THE AUTHORITY OF PARLIAMENT.

(De Valera now held it a Principle - But this is a new doctrine with him)

"Men who flout the authority of Parliament" was a nice heading for Mr. de Valera's Cavan Speech on the I.R.A. Who, may we ask, first set the example of flouting Parliament? How can respect be justly demanded for a puppet by men who are renegades to the Parliament of the Irish Republic?

Mr. de Valera claims, justly, that in this Twenty-Six Counties no one (meaning Protestant and Jews) is persecuted for their religion, as Catholics are by Craigavon. Mr. de Valera cannot claim to have clean hands on this matter of persecutions. He has used the power, which he acquired by methods which require fuller examination than the people have yet given them, in a manner entirely inconsistent with the avowed motives of policy which directed him on the course he has taken since 1926.

We suggest to him that a National and Political conviction, such as is held by Irish Republicans, a conviction for which many hundreds, in our generation have died, and for which ever increasing numbers are still prepared to hazard their lives, is entitled to more respect than is accorded by those who, for the moment, hold power.

That such respect is not withheld by the people has been more than ever manifest this month. The justice of Ireland's complaint against England, and belief in the purity of the motives of the Irish Republican army, have both been re-asserted on every side.

Except for Mr. de Valera's absurd claim that the "Free State" Parliament is something sacred, there is no more cause of division among Irish Nationalists than arises between men who hold different ideas as to the method of tackling a job which all agree must be done.

We recollect that at the Special Convention of Binn Fein, previous to the formation of Fianna Fail, Mr. de Valera and his personal followers argued that recognition of the then "Free State" Parliament was, for Binn Fein, a matter of policy, not one of principle.

Leaving aside any discussion of the mentality of men who are faithful only so long as success attends a Cause, and leave it to join a temporary winner, we arrive at the question which we would like now to put to Mr. de Valera - If the people showed signs that they were turning away from his Parliament, would he regard it as a matter of principle to maintain it by force? Since, for adherents of Dail Eireann it is and always has been a matter of principle to stand by their first allegiance, and since this intense conviction will not allow them, on principle, to stand for election to the Puppet Parliament how does Mr. de Valera (who was guided in the first instance by expediency and who must take the responsibility for the results) propose that the people may again be given the opportunity of returning peaceably to their old Republican allegiance?

By naming Fianna Fail "The Republican Party", we suggest to Mr. de Valera that he led the people into the present situation under false pretences. We ask him, in the name of Ireland, to reply to these questions. To do so would be a more seemly method than those of imprisonment, censorship and unprincipled argument which he now employs.

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IRISH AMERICANS' CONCERN DE VALERA.

At a special executive Meeting of the Irish Republican Government Association held in Washington, the following cablegram was sent to Mr. de Valera:-

"Premier de Valera,
Dublin, Eire.

Irish America condemns your pro-British, anti-Republican Coercion laws, interpreting your Christmas message as an admission of failure and as New Year reply we suggest you resign office, cease helping Ireland's enemy and assist lawful Irish Republican Government to restore the Republic.

Sean O'Dearain
General Secretary, Irish Republican Government Association"

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SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE PRISONERS DEPENDANTS FUND MAY BE SENT TO:-
MRS. AUSTIN STACK,
167, STRAND ROAD,
MERRION, DUBLIN.

WAR NEWS

ISSUED BY THE REPUBLICAN PUBLICITY BUREAU DUBLIN. 2nd MARCH 1940

RESPONSIBILITY

King George's "Irish Free State" Ministers have their hands full these times trying to quell the storm of indignation and anger that has arisen even in the ranks of Fianna Fail over the slaying of Barnes and MacGormick. They are going about the country babbling of freedom when the humblest follower they have, knows there is no real freedom in any part of Ireland, when he sees and understands that Irishmen of spirit must still fight and die to uphold the honour of their unbeaten Motherland and assert her claim to sovereign independence and complete separation from the marauding, immoral Terrorist of the Earth.

And for the sudden death on the scaffold or the lingering living death in English convict prisons of every man and every woman of our race upon whom the hate and spleen of the English enemy are vented, a goodly share of the responsibility must rest on the shoulders of those who have accepted an English lie and tried to dress it up as Irish truth; of those who, while they assert that partition and subordinate membership of the British Empire are Irish Independence and Irish Sovereignty, accept and admit the broken claim of the British Monarch to call himself King of Ireland; of those who give aid to the English enemy by enacting coercion against the courageous and patriotic men who carried the age-old fight for independence into the enemy's own territory; of those who have tried and are still trying to starve the mothers and wives and children of Irish Republican soldiers, in the hope that they will compel them to surrender and accept the overlordship of the British Crown in Ireland.

Let it not be forgotten that the British Imperial Coercion now in force in Ireland was only enacted when England was attacked by brave Irishmen on her own soil. Let it not be forgotten that the two petty Partition Governments in this country instructed their underlings to co-operate with the English enemy in bounding down soldiers of the Republic of Ireland, and filled their own prisons with men suspected of participation in the fight against England. Let it not be forgotten that those who dominated themselves and insulted brave men by appealing to British clemency for a reprieve for James MacGormick and Peter Barnes, did so because of the fear that was in their hearts as to their own future in a land they have dishonoured and deceived.

RALLY

The Border can only be abolished by gaining complete separation from England. Avoid Dominion status as you would the plague.

Peace - welcomed by everyone. It must be a just and honourable one, not Peace at any cost. Neutrality should not be maintained to oblige our only enemy or to satisfy exploiters. The infringement of Neutrality by a belligerent Nation in any part of the 32 Counties must be resolutely opposed.

The Nation, if it wants Independence, Peace and Neutrality, must back the Leadership which can give them all three. As Independence is the key to the other two, that is our first and main task. The I.R.A. has shown its preparedness and willingness to undertake the job. With the backing of the Nation, success is assured.

LONDONERS TERRIFIED.

On Thursday, 22nd Feb., a series of successful I.R.A. Operations were carried out in various parts of London, leaving thousands of people terror-stricken.

At Marble Arch, a Bomb Explosion wrecked a clockroom. As a result of this Explosion a man was removed to hospital. Another clockroom was later destroyed in Regent's Park. The noise of this Operation was heard as far away as Oxford Circus.

Many shops were damaged. Oxford Street, London, when several Bombs Exploded simultaneously. Eight persons were injured, one woman being knocked unconscious and a man receiving severe leg wounds from flying glass.

The Gunpowder Factory at Waltham Abbey, was the scene of another operation last week, when for the second time within a few weeks, our Units were responsible for a serious Explosion.

One newspaper describing the scenes in London states:- "Brilliant flashes lit the black-out when the blasts occurred, and people ran in terror."

Several Incendiary Operations were also carried out in England last week, the most serious being in London, where, on Wednesday 21st Feb., a large factory was gutted.

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DERRY EXPLOSIONS.

As reported by us last week, all Cinema proprietors in Derry city were warned against showing British propaganda films and news reels. The proprietors immediately discontinued showing the films objected to; others chose to ignore the warning.

The latter received their second warning on Friday 23rd Feb., when two Cinemas were Bombed shortly after they had closed. The first explosion was at the Strand Cinema, Strand Road and seven minutes later another explosion took place at the Midland Cinema, Derry. The main entrances to both houses were damaged and many windows shattered. All programmes are now being shown in Derry Cinemas only under police protection.

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A REFUTATION.

It was brought to our notice that several Englishmen resident in this country have received warning Notices alleged to have been issued by the I.R.A.

On behalf of the Irish Republican Army we emphatically deny all responsibility for such Notices and we warn those responsible that the I.R.A. will not tolerate such tactics.

EASTER CELEBRATIONS.

~~SECRET~~ --- ooOooOoo ---

Communicate IMMEDIATELY with Secretary, Easter Celebration Committee, 12, St. Andrew Street, Dublin.

Let him know (a) Requirements re- Speaker etc. (b) Venue of Commemoration Ceremony (c) Amount of Lilies you require and address to which they are to be sent.

The services of local Speakers should be availed of where possible.

WEAR AN EASTER LILY.HUNGER STRIKE IN MOUNTJOY.

Time after time, Irish Republican prisoners, deprived of all weapons save that of Hunger-strike, have beaten the aims of their captors. Time after time have our soldiers wrested political treatment from their jailers.

England broke before the determined action of Irish Republican prisoners; Cosgrave broke before it and now the arch-hypocrite de Valera, who prates so much about Christian justice, goodwill and even dares to mention Nationality, seeks to brand as criminals the best and most unselfish elements of our race.

Soldiers of the Irish Republic recently sentenced by the Special Military Court to long terms of imprisonment have been isolated from their comrades, placed alone and branded as criminals. The men involved immediately resorted to hunger-strike as a protest against this foul action by unscrupulous politicians. Their comrades in Mountjoy, hearing of this on Saturday last also went on hunger-strike.

In a vain endeavour to suppress this news and prevent it reaching an unsuspecting public, the Fianna Fail ex-Republicans decided to resort to the age-old British trick of ordering the suspension of all visits, letters etc. to the prisoners.

The renegades in Leinster House have apparently yet to learn that a faithful soldier of the Irish Republic is unbreakable - invincible. We would rend the Empire's tools, who would to-day attempt to break the Irish Republican Army, or the words of Cathal Brugha as he lay dying in the streets of Dublin - "NO SURRINDER."

-----ooOooOoo-----
 "I asked my heart if each generation,
 That marched to honour and found
 Gave all their valour to build a
 Nation,
 Of white couled, bloodless,
 contented slaves".
 - Wm. Rooney.

"As a soldier of the Irish Republican Army I refuse to recognise this Court". So declared John L. McPartry (19) when he appeared at Ailing police court, London on Monday last, charged with illegal possession of a .38 Webley revolver and ammunition. He was remanded in custody for one week.

When Michael King (34) and John Patrick Doherty (25) were charged on Saturday last with possession of a Lee-Enfield rifle, a Scotland Yard man stated that when arrested, King declared "We are all soldiers I am Irish and love my country". Both men were remanded in custody for a week.

DUBLIN SENTENCES.

Five years penal servitude was the sentence passed by the Special Court on Nicholas Doherty, Julianstown, Meath, on Friday, 23rd Feb. He was charged with possession of several boxes of ammunition and a rifle. Doherty, when charged, refused, as a soldier of the Irish Republic to recognise the authority of Court.

Patrick Keegan, St. Patrick's St. Castlereagh, was found guilty on the same day, of having one pound of 303 ammunition in his possession. He was sentenced to four months imprisonment. Keegan, who also refused to recognise the court, stated that the wallet in which the bullet was found had been placed in his pocket by either the Sergeant or Superintendent. AFTER HE HAD BEEN ARRESTED.

On Monday, Feb. 26th, Francis McKiernan, Killybeggy, Co. Dublin, was sentenced to 5 years penal servitude, for having 157 boxes of ammunition in his possession. Accused, before being sentenced demanded political treatment. Later, when asked to make a statement in connection with the charge, he replied "I have nothing to say".

OTHER ARRESTS.

Other arrests in the Twenty-Six Counties include:-

Christopher Connor, Co. Tipperary, who has been sent for trial to the Special "Criminal" Court, Dublin.

Erte Hannigan, Martynke P. Co. Limerick, who was arrested on Friday, 23rd Feb. has been transferred in custody to Dublin.

The three Cork men arrested last week have also been removed under a heavy escort to Dublin.

Following intense police activity in Kerry on Sat. last, two arrests were made. John Shields, William St. Berry, later appeared in Court for having in his possession documents relating to the I.R.A. He refused to recognise the Court and was remanded until Thursday. James Boyle (15) Wellington St. was also remanded until Thursday.

The slaughter of two young Irishmen by the English twelve a few weeks ago will be present in the minds of all Republicans on March 4th, when they commemorate once again the birth of Robert Emmet, who was born on that date in the year, 1778, and who, like McCormack and Barnes, was murdered by the English for the crime of loving his country and fighting to set it free.

Emmet was a separatist. No casting, turn-coat politician who knows anything of Irish history can contradict that claim or twist any word of Emmet's written or spoken even in the early days of his short struggle for Irish freedom, to fit in with his den somersault, as so many have tried to do with the early writings of Toms and Davis and Michel and others.

Emmet stood for the Republic, first, last and all the time, and made that stand of his so clear that even his bitterest enemies could not misrepresent it after his death, when they attempted to befool his name.

"I wished to place the independence of my Country beyond the reach of any power on earth" he declared in the dock, and his proclamation to the People of Ireland showed what was in his mind. In our hearts to-day, McCormack and Barnes find shelter beside Emmet, and there they will remain for all time, despite the lies of cravens and the studied silence and indifference of party politicians who have abandoned the ideals of their youth.

With Emmet and McCormack and Barnes and all their fellow soldiers of Freedom, who died on the scaffold Ireland will march to Victory.

"UNDERMIND CONSCRIPTION"-PROTEST.

At a convention held under the auspices of the Northern Council for Unity in Derry last week, a resolution was passed expressing alarm at the "compulsory emigration to England of vast numbers of young men and women".

It was stated that in various districts not only unemployed young men but young women, are informed that unless they accept work in English Army departments - women frequently in canteens - they will be deprived of the out-of-work benefits to which they are entitled. Following an appeal to the public to Protest against "this mean and undermining conscription of our young people," a two minutes silence was observed in memory of James McCormack and Peter Barnes.

WAR NEWS

ISSUED BY THE REPUBLICAN PUBLICITY BUREAU DUBLIN.

9th MARCH 1940

INSIDE MOUNTJOY.

Hunger-Strikers dragged from their cells -
Beaten and scalded with boiling water.

It was understood among the political prisoners on remand in Mountjoy, on Friday, March 1st, that the two hunger-strikers, Jack Plunkett and Jack McKeela had been certified by the doctor as unfit to go before the Special "Criminal" Court for trial. This was borne out by the fact that Seamus Morgan and Seamus Morgan were taken in the morning and the others left.

At 11.30 a.m. in Collins Barracks the Court waited. Then it was postponed till after lunch. The two Seamuses, locked in basement cells, thought that everybody had forgotten about them. The two hunger-strikers in their beds in B. Wing, found that, in their case, there was no forget - fit or unfit they were to attend. This was their seventh day on hunger-strike, it was the eighth day for O'Doherty, the sentenced man who had been put among criminals but who was now, in a weak condition, in the prison hospital.

After lunch the Court again waited. If Plunkett and McKeela weren't fit to attend in the morning, thought the prisoners, they must be even less fit to attend in the evening. Hastily, but with guile, a barricade was run up. The Guards were sent for - one hundred and fifty, armed with batons, against the twenty-six that, with logs of chairs and tables, held the barricade.

Still the Court waited! Still the good barricade was held. The batons of the police were not long enough, pick handles were sent for. With these the gallant 150 pressed on, but not for a while, on. Hoses were used. Jack McKeela said in Court that boiling water was thrown on the prisoners from a higher landing. Det. O'Brien admitted that water "from a tap or something" was thrown but he claimed that it was not boiling.

Eventually the two were carried into the Court that had waited throughout the day for them. It was now evening, but the State was determined to have its conviction without further delay. First the hunger-strikers were laid on the floor. Jack McKeela was heavily bandaged, one side of his face was distorted with swelling from a blow of one of the pick handles. His whole person was a mass of cuts and bruises. He and Jack Plunkett, who had not been able to leave his bed during the fight, were propped up on two chairs. Never was there a more grotesque trial. The judge knew no law and admitted it. One of the prisoners, a lawyer, wanted to argue his case. He was not allowed to do so. The Court was there to administer a particular act of Parliament - law was beyond their scope. The prisoner was not allowed to bring up legal points. The judge, ignorant of such points, was left to his own resources. The conviction was what he liked it and where in the end he arrived.

It came to Jack Plunkett's turn. "Have you anything to say in reply to the charges?" "It does not seem to be my duty in saying anything since you are asking me for doing what I, twenty-years ago, tried you for not doing."

The detective was telling his story of the arrest. "I entered the room and saw Jack McKeela standing by the fireplace." "How did you know me?" said Jack. "Had you ever seen me before?" The detective knew him from a photograph supplied by Scotland Yard.

"Are there any previous convictions?" asked the judge. There was one each against Jack McKeela and Seamus Morgan. "How far back did you go for convictions?" asked Jack. They couldn't tell. "Do any more of you want to claim convictions?" asked the judge. "I was sentenced to death after 1916. If that is any good to you," said Jack Plunkett. At midnight the Court broke up and the prisoners, with 18 months and 2 years sentences, were brought to Arthur Hill where they remain on hunger-strike till Doherty and Dwyer, the two men who, after being sentenced on political charges to five years, were put among the criminal prisoners, are restored to political or military treatment.

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I.R.A. ACTIVITIES IN ENGLAND.

Two successful Operations were carried out by our Expeditionary Force in London on Friday 1st inst.

The Regal Cinema, Lea Bridge Road, East London, was the scene of the first Operation. After the Cinema had closed a fire was noticed in the building. Within a few minutes a bomb which had been carefully concealed exploded completely blowing down one wall, and damaging the others.

Later that night the Stores of Messrs. Whiteley, Boywater, were shattered by a time Bomb, which had been placed on sandbags outside the premises. Owing to the late hour of the explosion - which had been carefully planned - no one was injured. Damage caused was extensive and included the destruction of four large plate glass windows and a considerable amount of stock.

A third Operation was carried out at the Neepsend Works of the Sheffield and District Gas Co. Here also there was considerable damage caused including the demolition of valuable machinery.

Although each of the above Operations was carried out under most adverse conditions, NO arrests were made.

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NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

DERRY:- The offensive by Derry Republicans against the showing of British propaganda films and Movietones continues. On Wed. 23th Feb. tear gas bombs were discharged simultaneously at 9 p.m. in two important cinemas - The City in William St., and The Palace Shipquay. It will be remembered that two other Derry Cinemas - The Strand and The Midland had been bombed on the previous Friday. Following the earlier explosions many Republican homes in and around Derry were raided by R.U.C. A special police guard was placed on all Cinemas. They, however, failed to prevent the explosions on Wednesday night. Proprietors were forced to refund money to hundreds of patrons, who rushed from the Cinemas, and it is now stated that there is a considerable falling off in patronage at houses where British Movietones continue to be shown.

WILLOWGH:- Patrick Houlahan and Patrick Grimes were remanded, on charges of endeavouring to obtain firearms from soldiers and inducing soldiers to desert.

WAR ON WATER LILY.

COURT CLEARING:- When James Boy, (15 yrs) Wellington St. and John Shielis, William St., Derry, appeared in Court on Thursday, 29th Feb, cheers, applause and national slogans echoed from the public gallery. After repeated efforts to restore order, Capt. Bell, Magistrate, ordered the police to clear the Court. The two prisoners, who refused to recognise the Court, were remanded in custody for one week as they were removed from the Court, both prisoners were loudly cheered by crowds who lined the street.

RELEASING:- On Sunday, 25th Feb. two transmissions were made by the I.R.A. Broadcasting Station, situated in the North. Police and Post Office Engineers, believing that the "pirate" was somewhere in Belfast, combed out the entire City, but failed to locate the Station. The Announcer, referring to the Ballykissil Camp raid, stated that 200 rifles and 20 Iren guns were captured.

RAIDS:- Several Nationalist areas in Belfast were subject to intense police raids during last weekend. They stated that they were seeking literature etc. belonging to the I.R.A. The real object of their visits was, of course, the Republican Transmitter, which continues its activities from "somewhere in the North". In a house in Lincoln St. in the Falls Road area, a young man was arrested. He refused to give information about his movements - police believe him to be a native of Cork. He appeared before a Special Court together with another arrested man.

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DUBLIN SENTENCES.

Martin White, Madoonvarra, Co. Clare, and Sylvester Fitzsimons, Navan, Co. Meath, were sentenced to 3 and 3 months' imprisonment respectively by the Special Military Court at Collins Barracks on Tuesday, 27th Feb. They were charged with refusing to account for their movements.

As stated on page one, the following sentences were passed on Friday, 1st inst.:-
 Jack McMeela 2 years
 Seamus Morgan 2
 Jack Plunkett 18 months
 Seamus Byrne 18

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Daniel Barry, Geraldine Place, Cork, was returned for trial to the Special "Criminal" Court at Cork on Thursday, Feb 29th. He was charged with illegal possession of documents.

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THE NATIONAL PARLIAMENT?

There is some of the pathetic futility of a child's game about Mr. de Valera's reiterated professions of faith in what he calls the National Parliament. Where is this National Assembly which the Prime Minister of the Twenty-Six Counties of Ireland vests with a divine right? Is it in Stormont or in Leinster House? Or does he mean the G.H.Q. of both in London?

In the tragic history of our country, Mr. de Valera has not been the first leader to abuse the mind of the people to force the people. An Irish Parliament sanctioned the death sentence on Toss and Emmet. An Irish Parliamentary Party applauded the executions in 1916. And now in 1940 a "National Parliament" in Dublin and an equally "National Parliament" in Belfast are allied with the Master of all "Irish Parliaments" in Britain to oppress a Nation's striving for liberty.

The first was suppressed by Britain's open declaration of sovereignty in the Act of Union. The second was swept away on the wave of national spirit evoked by the sacrifice of 1916. The failure of the third has brought the present struggle.

"When a community declares war", said Mr. de Valera in Cavan, "it stakes its liberty, its independence, its prosperity and the lives and liberty of its citizens". Would he suggest that the Irish community declaring war on England has those things at stake? There is no liberty, no independence and certainly no prosperity to gamble and Irishmen hold their lives no more dearly now than they did in the last seven hundred years when the Cause is just.

Does Mr. de Valera think that the Irish people can with his complacency accept this fictitious freedom of Twenty-Six Counties and this real slavery of six? He speaks illogically of twenty-five years' persistent brave effort by a small people. The Finns have done more in twenty-five days - and the progress on which he prides himself is not his.

It is the result, not of negotiation and concession, not of conciliation and surrender, but of blood and death and tears.

ENEMY ACTIVITIES.

The Empire newspapers in Morning Street, London, and Merrion Street, Dublin, have long been moaning about the money that has come mysteriously from somewhere to finance the Irish Republican Army's Campaign in England. The English have been hinting, some of them saying openly, that it is supplied by Germany; their Irish allies have bewailed the fact that Irish exiles in America have helped the Expeditionary Force to carry on its gallant war in England.

It will be remembered that in his broadcast to America last Christmas, Mr. Dictator de Valera, in his usual hypocritical fashion, asked Irish exiles in U.S.A. to give the Army they had for Ireland to him, and to cut off supplies from the I.R.A.

Some weeks ago the New York police made a sudden swoop on scores of homes in that city and in Brooklyn, and arrested 17 or 18 young men, who were supposed to be concerned in some plot or other against the U.S.A. Government. Most of those arrested were Irish-Americans. The first question asked of them when they were being bullied by the police was not "Why are you in this plot?" but "WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE I.R.A.?"

It is now believed that the list of those arrested was supplied by Scotland Yard, and that the whole frame-up is part of the frantic and futile attempt of the English to find out the source from which our brave men in England get their supplies. It would be interesting to know just how much Mr. Bob Brennan and his Merrion St. Masters are concerned in this offensive against young Irish-Americans.

In the years following 1911, the American police acted against Irishmen in the States on information supplied by London and Dublin.

"May the grass wither from thy feet! The woods deny thee shelter! Earth a home! The dust a grave! The sun his light! and heaven her God!"
----- Malediction invoked by Gen. Burke (Fenian) on the
infamous Massey, 27/4/67.

THERE ARE STILL BURGERS AND MASSEYS.

EASTER CO. ELOCATIONS.

Secretaries of Local Committees, who have not already done so, should communicate immediately with:-
Secretary, Easter Commemoration Committee.

12, St. Andrew's St., Dublin.

Let him know (a) Requirements re. Speaker, etc., (b) Venue of commemoration, (c) Amount of lilacs required and address to which they should be sent. W.L.R. AND EASTER LILY.

IRISHMAN SENTENCED IN LONDON.

"It's no use asking me where I got it. I won't tell you or the whole of Scotland Yard. I am proud to be a member of the I.R.A." - said John E. Hegarty, when he appeared at Belling Police Court, London, charged with illegal possession of a .38 Webley revolver and 11 rounds of ammunition.

Sentenced to 3 months hard labour he left the dock shouting "God Save Ireland".

THE IRISH CHRISTIAN BROTHERHOOD.

Several copies of a publication by the Irish Christian Brotherhood, whose declared objects are "a truly Christian form of Irish Freedom, unconfined by land frontiers or unfettered by cloak-and-dagger or secret agreements", have come to us recently.

Having read the contents of same, we were impressed by the sincerity of its authors, and the clear and truthful manner in which the general position in Ireland to-day is dealt with.

Whilst appreciating the good work undertaken by the Irish Christian Brotherhood, we must point out that there is no connection, whatever, between this Brotherhood and the Irish Republican Army.

THE SACRED FIRE.

They lit a fire within their land that long was ashes cold,
With splendid dreams they made it

Glow, warmer in their hearts of gold.
They saw thy slowly paling cheek and knew thy failing breath,
They bade thee live once more Kathleen, who wert so nigh to death,
and who dare quench the sacred fire,
and who dare give thee blame,
Since he who draws too near the glow,
shall break into a flame?
They lit a beacon in their land, built a of the soul of men,
To make thee warm once more, Kathleen, to bid thee live again.

BECOME AN ACTIVE IRISH REPUBLICAN TODAY!TERROR.

The terror which has been tearing at the heart of John Bull, since the I.R.A. opened hostilities in England in January 1939, has been shown in the various panicky precautions taken to guard against so-called outrages by the gallant band of men and women of the Irish Republic who day after day risk life and liberty to enable the Government of the Republic to pursue its Campaign Against the Empire. Never during the last twelve months have the English shown more clearly the extent of this terror, than on Monday last, when Humphreys, the "Judge" who has sent many an Irish boy and girl to the living death of a convict cell, arrived at Limerick to open the Sussex Assize.

A guard of almost 100 fully equipped soldiers escorted Humphreys to service at St. Michael's Church, and then to the Court, where they remain on duty during the assizes. All streets leading to the Court room in the County Hall, have been closed to traffic, pedestrians are held up and parcels searched. At the Judge's lodgings a strong guard of armed police watch over the terrified Humphreys.

By such precautions only can the Empire hope to prolong the lives of Humphreys and his other petty tyrants and tyrants - but no power on earth can ease the torture of a guilty conscience.

ANOTHER RELEASE REID.

Three men, whose names were given as Harry McGreggan, Cinnamon St. Frank W. Gan, Craig St and Hugh Kerr, were arrested in Belfast on Monday, when police swooped on a house in Christian Place. It is stated that seven revolvers, a Thompson machine-gun and about 500 rounds of ammunition were taken in this raid.

Later on Monday over 30 armed police and detectives surrounded a house in College Square, where they claim to have captured many copies of "The R.I.R.A." a duplicating machine and other printing materials.

A young man, it appears, was questioned early on Monday by G.I.R. he was later followed to one of the houses. Thus the R.I.R.A. succeeded in locating the "R.I.R.A." depot in Belfast for which they had been continuously searching since last July.

BOY TOMAS MacCURTAIN HAS BEEN PERSECUTED.

The following statement has been sent us by Tomas MacCurtain, who is at present on hunger-strike in Mountjoy Jail - it speaks for itself.

Early in September 1935 our house was raided subsequent to an armed attack having been made on me while I was going home a few nights previously. On two occasions during this month shots were fired in my direction, at least one of the bullets came within three feet of where I was lying. On this occasion the house was searched by Sergeants Noonan, Barrett and Garda Roche (deceased).

On the night of Sept. 20th, 1935, the house was again searched by police while I was detained in the Bridewell. During this raid Sergeant Conway used insulting and abusive language to my mother.

On the night that Admiral Somerville was shot in Skibbereen, detectives raided my house between 2 and 4 a.m. and questioned me about my movements. About a fortnight later detectives raided my house on the night that Egan, the spy, was shot in Dungarvan.

On the 29th April, 1936, I was arrested in the course of a "round-up" and sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment. I was placed in solitary confinement in Arbour Hill Prison. Subsequent to a disturbance which occurred after Mass on Sunday, I was put on bread and water. I refused to accept this treatment and went on hunger-strike. I was released on the 8th August, 1936 after 31 days' fast. After my release I was constantly under police observation and was almost incessantly followed by detectives. On one night in the month of May, 1937, while a policeman was trailing me, the "Irish Times" office was smashed up. I was arrested the following morning and held for three days. The night I was released I went to a boxing contest in the City Hall. I bought the ticket at the door from Det. Sergeant James Moore. Throughout the contests I sat near D.O. Kennedy who knew me well, and was one of the men who arrested me three days before. While the Contest was in progress and while I was in the hall, in plain view of the G.I.D., shots were fired into Union Quay Barracks.

Our house was raided that night and I was requested to give an account of my movements. D.O. Kennedy was on the raid and admitted that he knew I was at the boxing, but he wanted me to give an account of my movements all the same.

I was due to give an Oration in Dundalk on Easter Sunday, 1937, but while I was enroute for the Bus a tender full of police and a squad car of detectives attempted to arrest me. Some of the detectives including Det. Sergeant Moore drew revolvers and called on me to halt. I was some distance away from them by this time - and going well!! I heard a sound like the revolver shots but could not be sure.

On three occasions during the winter 1936-7, I was arrested on arrival in Cork from Dublin and taken to the barracks, stripped and my clothes searched.

On the 26th Oct. 38, a detective was beaten and disarmed 5 miles outside Cork City. Within two hours I was arrested and spent three months awaiting trial in Cork Jail. I was tried in the Circuit Court in Jan. 1939. In evidence Det. Sergeant Moore admitted that no matter what happened of a political nature, I was questioned. The Jury found a verdict of "Not Guilty" without retiring.

On the night the black-log was wounded in Skibbereen, our house was raided and I was asked to account for my movements.

On the morning of the 16th Sept. pol. raided our house at 5 a.m. and remained until after 7 a.m. They had come to arrest me but I was not at home. I was on the run from then until the police were released in Dec. when I returned home. On the 2nd Jan. I decided that I would not stay at home any longer as I expected to be again arrested. As a result of an appointment which got mixed up, I was obliged to go into Patrick Street, on 3rd of Jan. It was while there that the G.I.D. arrived on the scene with the consequences of which you are already aware.

(Signed) Tomas MacCurtain.

LONDON EXPLOSION.

Portions of a concrete wall were blown over 60 feet, when a bomb exploded in Park Lane, London, on Wed. 6th inst. The bomb had been placed in a cement flower box, outside the Westminster Branch Bank at Grosvenor House. All the Bank windows were blown out and several windows of the adjoining Grosvenor Hotel were shattered by the explosion.

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DERRY CINEMAS.

The Opera House, Derry, one of the Cinemas which ignored the warning concerning the showing of British News Reels etc., was burned to the ground on Sunday last. Despite the fact that extraordinary police precautions have been taken - all Cinemas in Derry being guarded night and day by police - this is the sixth Cinema to have suffered during the past three weeks.

When the Fire Brigade arrived at the blazing Opera House on Sunday morning, they found themselves unable to save the building. After several hours the fire was finally subdued, but all that remained of the Opera House were charred walls and twisted girders.

On Saturday, 9th inst., police are stated to have found an incendiary bomb on the roof of the Midland Cinema, which was damaged in an explosion a fortnight ago.

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TORPEDO BOAT RAIDER.

The new British "Free State" Torpedo boat M.I. arrived in Dun Laoghaire on Saturday evening March 9th. Some hours later - early Sunday morning - three men in a small rowing boat came alongside and succeeded in boarding the vessel. They were attacked by a Sentry, when it was necessary to throw into the sea. Having rid themselves of the unwelcome attentions of the Sentry, the three men proceeded to smash various pieces of delicate machinery, thereby putting the boat out of commission for some time.

When word of the raid reached Dublin, squads of detectives were sent out to trace the raiders. Motor cars were stopped and searched, occupants questioned, but no clue could be found. The "Government Information Bureau", in an effort to deny the failure of the new "Navy" to prevent the raid, later issued a statement that the whole incident was of "no importance".

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HONOUR IRELAND'S DEAD.WEAR AN EASTER LILY.JOIN THE I.R.A."NEWS REVIEW"

Tells embarrassing truth

Flanna Fail orders its suppression

On Thurs. 7th inst. all available copies of Britain's "News Review" were seized by "Free State" police. The reason was that "News Review" had let the cat out of the bag concerning two points, which Flanna Fail must keep secret at all costs. No.1. error being about Sir John Maffey, and No.2. - The new Torpedo Boats.

Here is an extract from "News Review" - having read it you will easily see the necessity for its suppression by His Majesty's Flanna Fail Ministers:-

"Keenly watching the peace moves in Dublin, transmitting to Downing Street the reports and denials, was Sir John Maffey, the U.K.'s mysteriously-styled and recently-appointed representative. Though not classed as a diplomat, Sir John has all the privileges of one - a seat in the wall gallery, a diplomat's registration for his motor car and so on.

He was hurriedly sent to Dublin, when it was apparent Germany intended to keep a Minister and diplomatic staff on the far side of Britain. Presumably Sir John was warned to keep a weather eye open for many possibilities: German propaganda, U-Boats basing and re-fuelling on the wild Irish coast. This has now been rendered near-impossible by Aire's purchase at Winston Churchill's suggestion, of British-made torpedo boats and coastal patrol vessels".

As Sir John's job here is to watch, and see that no anti-British activities take place here, and the torpedo boats bought on Winston Churchill's orders are to prevent the enemies of England from finding sanctuary in Ireland or in her territorial waters.

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THINGS THE NEWSPAPERS DON'T PRINT.

That Mr. de Valera himself was on a prison strike for exactly the same principle as that for which men of the I.R.A. are now hunger-striking in Mountjoy and Arbour Hill Prisons.

That Tom Grogan was carried into court on a stretcher with his head heavily bandaged. He appeared to be in an almost unconscious condition. This happened last Friday week, his 14th day on hunger-strike.

That most of the injuries inflicted on prisoners in Mountjoy, were received after the barricade had fallen, when resistance was at an end. "Civic" Guards got their chance to kick and beat the prisoners.

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NEW REPUBLICAN PARTY

A group of ex-I.R.A. Officers started that they call "A Progressive Republican Movement" at a Conference in the mansion House on Sat. the 2nd March. By a fluke I got into that Conference and here is a complete report of the proceedings.

The Secretary to the Conference, Mr. Tom O'Rourke, a schoolteacher, submitted a programme advocating a re-organisation of the "Free State" army, compulsory military service, reforms in the financial system, use of the radio for anti-partition propaganda, schemes to end unemployment, reform of the educational system, the outline of a scheme to socialise the country and the formal declaration of a Republic, when this programme was worked out.

It became evident from the very beginning that what was being formed was not a progressive Republican Movement but a new bogus Republican Party, which would proceed in the lines of Fianna Fail to gull Republicans for another period of years if this Party should be fortunate enough to get support from people who are disgusted with the Fianna Fail betrayal. After the Chairman, Mr. Sean Fitzpatrick, had read a letter from Brian O'Higgins, pointing out that there was no need to establish a Republic but that the great need was to help the existing Republican Government to function freely, a delegate, Brian Martin, suggested that the Conference should re-affirm its allegiance to the existing Republic. His suggestion was turned down.

When the Chairman announced that the new Movement would make a demand to the British Government for the withdrawal of British Forces from the Six Counties after it had attained Office, it was pointed out that the I.R.A. had made this demand on the 12th January 1939, and that the demand was followed up by military action against Britain. The Conference was asked to support such action - it refused. When Sean Bowling proposed that a free discussion as to the new Movement's attitude to the I.R.A. should take place, a deaf ear was turned to his proposal by the Chairman. In the hall a body of young men loudly applauded the reading of Mr. Brian O'Higgins's letter. At that period of the proceedings the Chairman asked the Press to leave. Several delegates left the Conference because of its refusal to support the Army and Government of the Republic.

It is now evident that a new bogus "Free State" Party, claiming to be Republican, has been formed. All Republicans should be wary of having anything to do with this Organisation. Its purpose is to draw another red herring across the track of Republican Ireland. The very names of the men associated with it should be enough. J.J. Walsh, Roger McQuirley and Gen. O'Duffy, were part of the Murder Gang of 1930. The rest are non-descript disgruntled Fianna Fail Politicians, who see in the present position an opportunity of gaining power for themselves.

Some of the I.R.A. would point out to the Irish people, that nothing but National shame, economic misery and moral degradation has come through association with the "Free State" Parliament. Nothing good can ever come from that institution - it was born in treachery and deceit. It maintained itself by murder and treason. It is a puppet Parliament of England and must be swept aside. We call upon the people to turn away from that Parliament and to help us in the fight we have undertaken to enthrone the living Republic. The Republic is not dead and it will not die. The arms and the men of the I.R.A. are there to defend it. England is again at war, we must seize the opportunity. Our generation will complete the work of Pearse, Connolly and Cathal Brugha. Our slogan is NO COMPROMISE with the Empire or the Empire's offspring - the Irish "Free State".

Young men and young women of Ireland! Have nothing to do with the new "Free State" Party. Remember Barnes and McCormack - they died for you. Our way to the Republic is theirs. We do not say, on to the Republic but **LONG LIVE THE REPUBLIC** which we have sworn to defend with our lives.

JOIN US AND HELP U.S.

1913 - - 1940

Jack Plunkett, joined the I.R.A. in 1913; he is a brother of the 1916 leader, Joseph Mary Plunkett, poet and philosopher, who was executed in 1916. Jack was tried on March 1st, 1940, by a Military Court for attempting to set up the Republic for which his brother gave his life. In 1916, Jack Plunkett was condemned to death, but the sentence was commuted to penal servitude for 10 years. Ever since that time he has been an active I.R.A. man.

He worked under Rory O'Connor, Dick McKee and Peadar Kirby, he was in the Four Courts in 1922. Jailed, he took part in the hunger-strike protests then; he is now on hunger-strike against criminal treatment given to his fellow prisoners.

(5)
"THE IRISH PRESS"

The "Free State" Government's kept organ, the "Irish Press", is the most dangerous paper published in Ireland because, while pretending to be national and decent, it never ceases to boost frauds and to suppress everything connected with the Republic. One of its functions is to give faked reputations as Separatists to people who have no claim on them.

A few weeks ago, in an article boasting the poor old Imperialist in the Viceroyal Lodge, it actually ascribed to his authorship of a fine and well known poem by the late Francis A. Flannery, entitled THE BRITISH EMPIRE, and quoted there two verses:-

"We do not love the Empire - there's blood upon her hands;
There's guilt upon her gloomy brow, she trembles where she stands;
Her friendship, love, her bond nor link, with her or here we claim;
We joy not in her victories, and blush not for her shame."

God bless the little isle of green whose banner bears no stain,
God lift her Cause from out the dust, where long while it has lain;
O! might the light of liberty but bless her emerald shore,
We'd sigh not if the Empire sank in ruin evermore!"

It is putrid and dishonest journalism to claim as the author of such a poem the man who left the Gaelic League because it declared that Ireland should be independent as well as Irish-speaking, and who, with others, sent a craven letter to the British Government after Easter Week, 1916, expressing abhorrence of the insurrection.

A few days after that exhibition of journalism the "Irish Press" had an article on the clan and name of MacGormaic or McCornick and went on to say that present day bearers of the name who had shed lustre on it included a singer, an actor and a golf champion. But no word at all about the fearless soldier of the Republic who brought glory not to his name only, but to Ireland by his noble bearing in a British dock and his death without flinching on a British gallows a few weeks ago.

To write even the mildest word of praise of James McCornick in the "Irish Press" would be to run counter to the policy of the mean ministers of the Green in Merrion Street, who are striving to discredit the martyrs of Birmingham by asking criminals and outlaws of their living comrades. We understand that the writer of the discreditable notes referred to here, is one Aodh de Blascaid, who once upon a time wore an outsize in Republican circles.

A mean pen is the meanest of all weapons.

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MOUNTJOY IN 1940

In our last issue we gave the reason for and details of the Protest made by Republican prisoners in Mountjoy Jail on Friday, March 1st. It will be recalled that 150 Police were called in to quell the outbreak. After almost a whole day they succeeded in breaking through the barricade erected by the prisoners, who immediately ceased all resistance, having made their Protest. It was at this moment that the Police thugs, numbering 7 to each prisoner, commenced their brutal attack on the now defenceless men.

Not a single Republican prisoner escaped uninjured - all, whether they took part in the fight or not, suffered from the batons and sticks raised on them by the "Guardians of Peace". Several of the prisoners received terrible wounds, the most serious being:-

Thomas Croghan, who is not expected to recover from the head injuries he sustained.

Jack McKeogh, sentenced to 2 years that night, had one side of his face split open. He had to receive several stitches.

Thomas MacCourtain, whose head was also split open. Police made a determined effort to lynch him, but were prevented by warders.

Tony D'Arcy, who was sentenced last week, was also seriously injured.

It will be noted that each of the above mentioned prisoners had been a week on hunger-strike when this murderous attack was made on them.

Forgan and MacCourtain continue their hunger-strike in Mountjoy, the others are now on hunger-strike in Arbour Hill and have completed their third week without food.

People of Ireland! You sent the Cosgrave Government out of power for their treatment of Republican prisoners in 1931. Do you in 1940 stand for the murder of defenceless men in their cells. IF NOT - ACT NOW. Send Fianna Fail into the oblivion you deemed fit for Cosgrave.

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While the "Free State" Government was still trying to explain away the circumstances which led up to and made possible the now famous Magazine Raid of Christmas 1939, their tools who comprise the Special Criminal Court were busy condemning to long terms of imprisonment 3 soldiers of the Republic, who were accused of taking part in the daring raid, which made a laughing stock of the Fianna Fail Cabinet in general and the Minister for Defence in particular.

John Farrell, George J. St. Dublin,
Joseph McErmott, Baldoyle "

John Lyons, Berkeley St. "
were each sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment on the "frame-up" charges in connection with the raid. Two of the accused were identified as having been in the Fort. Several witnesses failed to identify any of the prisoners. Evidence was given by a detective that others had been acquitted on the same charges, although some had been identified by soldiers stationed in the Fort on the night of the raid.

In the case against Joe McErmott there was no evidence whatever to show that he had been in or near the Fort. The only charge which should have been brought against him was possession of revolvers, which he had when arrested.

The 3 men were taken into custody on Dec 23rd and were not charged until Dec. 27th. They were, therefore, in custody without being charged for 83 hours. For the past 3 months they had been awaiting trial in Bow Jail, during which time their jailers worked feverishly "frenching" a case against them.

The Government's case originally propped up on the shaky foundations of the O.A.I.S. Act, was found, at the last moment, to be a rather doubtful one. Chief reason for this being, as Joe McErmott pointed out in Court, that a prisoner cannot be held without charge under this Act for more than 48 hours. The 3 accused men were, as already stated, held for 83 hours.

The prosecution realizing its danger decided to prosecute under the British Larceny Act, passed in 1916. Under this Act they were not on "surety" of a conviction, but they also hoped to brand as criminals, 3 more honest, defiant soldiers of the Republic of Ireland.

FIVE OTHERS SENTENCED.

Frank Weaver, Co. Mayo.
Ed. Maguire, Roscommon.
Joe. O'Neill, Tyrone.
John Deering, Donegal.
Chris. Connors, Tipperary.

were each sentenced to 3 months imprisonment on Tuesday 8th inst, by the Special Criminal Court, for refusing to answer police questions.

When John Shiels, William St. Derry, was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment on Wed. last, he shouted "Up the Republic" as he was being taken from the dock.

Charged with possession of documents relating to the I.R.A., he stated "As a soldier of the Irish Republican Army, I refuse to recede the Court."

McELLIOTT AND SHORTT.

As have been asked to state that neither J. McElligott nor J. Shortt, two men sentenced by the Special Criminal Court on Wed. inst, have any connection with the Irish Republican Army.

It seems strange to us that Sean Kavanagh, ex-Republican, now Governor of Mountjoy, has recently been dining with Mr. Lev, of ill-repute since the murder of Thomas. Perhaps Sean and the Doctor discussed the advisability of forcible feeding for the Mountjoy hunger-strikers.

Relatives of men who died on hunger-strike during the last 23 years have signed a letter to the Press asking that action for hunger-strikes should cease. It is to say the least, not creditable that successive generations of prisoners should have to risk their lives for a principle on which all but an insignificant few (in numbers if not in power) sympathize with them.

Let no-one think that there is any mistake in connection with sentencing prisoners whose sentences are over 5 years as civil criminals. This is the result of a deliberate decision.

Thus a principle which should have been forever established many years ago, and which is endorsed many times over by the noble national sentiment, is once more challenged.

MR. McELIOTT - RE-ENTRY TO I.R.A.

An Irishman recently deserted from the British Army and returned to Dublin, has been refused relief by the Dublin Board. Mr. Leahy, Jpt., at Balfe St. told this man, who is married and has six children, to go back to the British Army.

Mr. Hannigan, P.O. when interviewed on his behalf also advised him to rejoin the British Army. Mr. Hannigan is a member of the Dublin Corporation and Mr. to the Royal Liver Society British Army anal.

(Continued from page 1.)

NEWS FLASH

blamed for denying them the knowledge which would have made them worthy successors of the men of 1916 and 1922. Whilst the youth cannot be blamed, it is also true to state that the position in which they find themselves must be fully explained to them by Republicans, so that the tragedy of Irishmen shooting down Irishmen in the interests of imperialism may never take place.

Firstly, it must be pointed out that the Army to which they belong is not the Army of Ireland, but the Army of a British Dominion. Secondly, it must be stated clearly and deliberately that the talk of invasion is humbug, because our nation is already invaded and a hundred thousand armed British soldiers occupy the territory of our six Northern counties. Thirdly, it must be pointed out to these young Irishmen that such persons as Mr. James Dillon, Mr. Richard Mulcahy, Mr. William Cosgrave, Mr. Frank McDermott, the Magillifinity of the Reels, etc., etc., who have recently been appealing for recruits for the Free State Defence Forces are no friends of this nation. They are the men who at the behest of England started a civil war in this country in order to destroy the Government set up by the Irish people and who murdered Cathal Brugha, Liam Mellows, Rory O'Connor and Eoin O'Duffy so that Imperial blood ties would be sustained and Republicanism suppressed and deprived of leadership. Mr De Valera and his colleagues are now associating with the murders of their former comrades for "the defence of Eire," but Mr. Cosgrave and company are only interested in the defence of the British Commonwealth of Nations and, as far as Mr. De Valera is concerned, we can only say "Birds of a feather flock together."

Fourthly, all the institutions under the control of the Free State military authorities have been supplied to those authorities by the Imperial Government of Great Britain and it is not likely that the British Government is going to supply Mr. De Valera with ammunition to fight against Britain. Fifthly, there is a military force in this country under the control of the real Government of Ireland—the Government of the Republic which really exists for the defence of Ireland. That force operates in the thirty-two counties not the twenty-six. An attempt may be made to use the recently recruited Volunteers to suppress the Republican Army and if such an attempt is made, those Volunteers should realise, and must be made to realise, that the I.R.A. is being suppressed, not in the interests of Ireland, but in the interests of Britain.

When you have read this copy of "WAR NEWS," PLEASE PASS TO A FRIEND.

A man named Boylan was passing a "Free State" patrol near the border and was called on to halt. Owing to the noise of his machine he did not hear the order and drove on. The patrol opened fire and Boylan was seriously wounded. He was taken to a military ambulance to Donagh Hospital, and on the way, the ambulance knocked down a Mrs. Cost, who was also in hospital possession. A good way of guaranteeing our security!

Two men who were seen moving to the prisoners in the internment camp at the Curragh were arrested by the military police. It is understood, that they have since been released. It is dangerous to the Empire even to pass the time of day to Republican prisoners.

There is a story going around Dublin, that at a recent dinner attended by a number of "Free State" Army officers, a foreign gentleman reminded them, that the legitimate government of this country was not the De Valera junta or the Cosgrave clique, but the government of the Republic and that the I.R.A. was the only lawful army. This gentleman is certainly not being deceived by the bluff and bluster of the two peapots in office.

It is reported that the "44" I.R.A. were notified that if they did not join the "Free State" Army, or the Local Security Corps (Carey Corps) they would be interested on their post records!

Amongst the 60,000 tons of British Shipping sunk on the west coast of Ireland in the last ten days, the following Ships are some of the victims:—

Auckland Star—14,000 tons, she was carrying 4,000 tons of Frozen Meat, 3,000 Boxes of Wool, 2,000 Boxes of Butter, 2,000 Barrels of Flour.

Clara Menzies—7,000 tons.

Pecore—7,000 tons.

The Irish General would not allow the names of the Ships to be published, as the British Admiralty objected.

WAR NEWS

No. 6.

SEPTEMBER, 1943.

21.

CONFUSED THINKING.

For the past few months, and particularly for the past few weeks, the ordinary man in the street has been confused with all the talk about invasion. Numbers have joined the Free State Army, many of them for good reasons. Others have joined the Local Security Forces, the A.R.P. services, etc. The recruiting drive of the Free State Government has been a success to an extent, but not to the extent that was expected. That it had any success at all is due, of course, to the fact that the country at the moment is confused in its political thinking.

Most of those who joined the Free State Volunteers, or Regular Army, are young men between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five. These youths are the product of an educational system which has denied them a proper knowledge of the historical background of the Free State Institution.

They were reared in Free State schools. They were taught nothing of the War for Independence from 1916 to 1921 and the years 1922, 1923 and 1924 were completely hidden from them. The fact that great Irishmen died with arms in their hands to prevent the Free State being born and that those men were led by the present head of the Free State, who has since betrayed his trust, was completely obliterated from their young minds. They were brought up in the belief that the state in which they lived and had their being was a sovereign and independent state instead of being a usurpation and a lie—was a product of a rotten Imperial system which has held our race and our nation in bondage for centuries. They are also the products of an economic order which condemned them to "doles," slums and starvation and which is responsible, to a great degree, for driving them into the Army. These youths cannot be blamed for taking the wrong road, but their parents and the older generation who used must be

Construct on back page.

DE VALERA AND THE NORTH.

De Valera recently stated that if the German Army landed in Donegal and marched on the border to attack the English Army of Occupation in N.E. Ulster, he would fire his Dominion Army across their path, and "fight to the last man," even though it meant the subjugation of all Ireland by the Germans. To prevent the Germans from peacefully crossing our country of our land, De Valera is willing to forfeit everything.

In six Counties of our land, the English Army of Occupation sits encamped, and Ulster men suffer all the hardships and indignities of a people subject to an invading army. Senseless raiding by Crown Forces, the internment and brutal ill-treatment of harmless citizens, are but two of the evils inflicted on us. By economy, conscription our people are herded across the water to work under slave conditions in the Shetlands. Starvation and ruthless exploitation are the lot of the Ulster worker in the six counties. Only the Irish Republican Army, and such allies as might be secured by the Government of the Republic, offer any hope to the people of N.E. Ulster. De Valera has expressed his determination to protect the English Army of Occupation from attack through Donegal. Join the Irish Republican Army and help us driving the invading English Army from North-East Ulster!

Support the Irish Prisoners National And Society!

PIOT AND COUNTER-PIOT FACIONIST ACTIVITIES.

If men have any single thing in common they may work together for that objective with some possibility of permanency. But there is no common ground for agreement between the members of the Local Security Force (L.S.F. Corps). It has been apparent from the beginning that the British Free Masters Fifth Column intended to use it to prepare the ground for the British invasion of the Twenty-six Counties. The periods and points of which they passed change were undertaken for the sole purpose of handing them over to the British Armed Forces when the moment to do so should arrive. Any one who knew the game understood their motives. Ours the blame if they succeeded.

But another body is now working tooth and nail to gain control from the Free Masters. The Knights of Columbus have the secret approval of the Free State Government. A special secret headquarters has been set up and the work of securing hidden control of the Local Security Force (L.S.F. Corps) is under the charge of Assistant Commissioner Murphy, with Superintendent Casanova as second in command. The Knights have no national interest. They do not care who rules Ireland so long as a Catholic clique has the grip out of the jobs. The Knights of Columbus are a secret society created to combat Freemasonry. The Government of the Republic does not care for religious liberty no matter by whom it is conducted.

France has a short way with politicians-Ireland might well pay attention to French reactions and compare with their her own towards men who adopt another allegiance than that due to their own country. Great as the crimes of the Freemason capitalist gang which kept France in the Eristole Cordiale with Britain may be, we can cope them all.

Just as the French nation allowed itself to be blinded and deceived by a false propaganda, so as this nation does. The difference lies in the fact that this nation has not yet woken up to her plight. We have allowed of the whole game of party politics to be played by false rules. No one can be animated for election in this country without first accepting Partition; therefore no elected representative can speak for Ireland. Nevertheless we allow them to speak even while they carry on policies that deny the

independence and indivisibility of our country. We allow them all to talk of "Irishness" as if we were not already invaded. We listen without protest to talk about "national emergency" of the future as if a condition of "national emergency" has ever ceased to exist, or could cease so long as our national territory is not our own.

With blind complacency we allow men to exercise the functions of leadership while one of us knows whether that leadership is directed or has the least faith in its honesty—a pretty condition, indeed, in which a people is asserted as standing ready to fight, perhaps two great powers. Some day in the future those very leaders may be put on their trial for treachery to the Republic but those who now acquiesce in what they do must, to that degree share their guilt.

There is hardly a politician who is not known to a senior officer in the Free State Army who has not turned his coat one or more times. Events occur every day that are calculated to make the blood boil. Recently the papers carried this paragraph—

"A Section of Catholic Local Security Force, armed with service rifles, was drawn up round the platform in Calverly last night when General R. Mulcahy, and other speakers addressed a recruiting meeting. 'Father speakers' included Eoghan Childers Jnr., William Morris Murphy, G.C.V. Britain, some of whose records as British agents are not unknown."

Mulcahy supplies the best known example of military standards of honor as accepted in this "country" since 1921. He was then Chief of Staff of the L.R.A. and used his position to betray the army of which he was leader. He did everything in his power to organize defeatism among the men under his command and to hand the Republican Government and Army over to the enemy. Yet Irishmen listened last week to Mulcahy on the subject of National Defense. He is one of those who should have been sent in the dock many years ago, who will surely appear there in the future.

POLICE RAIDS

Throughout the past few weeks, the R.U.C. have been constantly engaged in raiding in Belfast, smashing furniture, killing women, snatching and beating young boys. Police time is almost done!

The following is a letter written by an old I.R.A. man in the early days of his new living in Dublin. The letter was kind enough to send it to me and it sets out very nicely the views of all genuine old Volunteers on the present events, so take the liberty of publishing it.

Accra

No doubt you have been canvassed to join the new Free State forces under the so-called unity drive recently organized by the Free State Government under the pretence that the country is going to be divided by one or other of Belligerent Powers, whilst at the same time Ireland's only enemy, and who always has been, holds its ground by a Strong Garrison in the Six Counties, and through her spies and informers planted throughout the twenty six, all of whom are now taking a prominent part in organizing and recruiting for the new forces, you have only to look to your own area, and you will find the very men and who were on the Republican Battalions from 1914 to 1916 having sworn the youth of the country to fight Eoghan's battle on false promises of freedom, where do those stand to-day? where do they stand but where they stood in those days still loyal to the British as they were in the past; for the legend does not change his spots neither do those blood suckers change their creed or policy and you are asked to join hands with these and with all the other spies and informers that your native country has produced and for what purpose? Is it to take advantage of Eoghan's present difficulties and of Ireland's glorious opportunity that opportunity that was so earnestly sought for by our glorious martyrs of the past who did not accept the idea of seeking freedom and to secure Ireland's only enemy and to establish an "Independent Irish Republic"? We cannot forget such noble leaders as Ed. Hugh O'Donnell, Willie Tove and Sir Roger Casement, who in their own solicited and received and from Spain, France and Germany, is order to non-draw the British Empire reluctantly they did not succeed, but now when this R-Boer is crowned as she has never been before, Ireland's victory is assured as is the threshold, the dream of the ages of noble bands of patriots, are you going to turn traitor to their cause and to their ideals and over more help to arm the British Empire the excellent discussion which now awaits her men's going to help

to hold the hundreds of our country men and women who are now serving long sentences of imprisonment in the twenty six and six counties and British jails, for the old death-lease cause for which the four martyrs of 1940, Barnes, McCormick, D'Arcy and McNeela gave up their noble lives. Judging by your past record we will be surprised if you turn traitor against the Republic, although we are well aware of the fact that severe pressure is brought to bear on you and others in a disgraceful way, even worse than in 1922, we can see poor old married men threatened with the loss of their miserable dole unless they join us, others threatened with the loss of jobs and pensions. Poor people are becoming bewildered with such false rumours as the orangemen have crossed the border, the making of trenches, the underground homes etc. all such rumours are the one object in view, viz. to swell up the ranks with the sons of the earth as in 1922, all for the conversion of Republicans as in 1922 and 1923. We can also see that the murder gangs of Cathal Brugha, Meehan and McKelvey and all the others are re-instated to their old jobs and commissions which they held then. Be it said to their credit that some of them has returned to accept these commissions unless they are given a guarantee that they will not see their arms against their own country men.

At the same time I am sure you cannot help wondering why this special drive for men, untrained and uneducated as a lot of them are, and moreover being to get this quality under duress, whilst at the same time hundreds of the best and bravest and well trained men of the country are locked behind prison bars and internment camps, you cannot draw that the twenty six county Government is co-operating with Connors, F. H. Hall and Co. in the rounding up and sentencing of Republicans to long sentences in their jails and camps. I think it is the best argument that you and we could use that if the present Government were sincere in taking advantage of the present war and of England's difficulties in establishing an Independent "Irish Republic" and that if they wanted a genuine drive for unity, the first party they should call upon were the party who always received faithful to that cause, and not upon the Executioners, Connors, D'Arcy, Mulcahy and Co.

UNITY

The volley that shot Patrick McGrath and Thomas Harte in Mountjoy Prison covered a message to all Republicans which told a treacherous tale of conspiracy and deceit on the part of every member of Mr. De Valera's Executive.

That each one learned to reject and despise the Republican philosophy of Tene and Pearse just as England despise it, is scarcely of any consequence just now, for to-day they find themselves the pot-boys of an England that is economically and politically devastated—a beleaguered and cringing England that that will still bear the mark of Cain even when justice has been achieved for all free peoples and freedom is restored to the nations that deserve and strive for it.

Such was the dream of Patrick McGrath, an indefatigable fighter in the cause of justice and right, a soldier of Pearse's army of 1916.

Frank loyalty and an uncooperable spirit were crystallised in his deep-rooted conviction in the swiftly-approaching hour of Republican triumph. And these qualities which he possessed in such large measure shone in striking contrast to the apologetic wriggling and brazen Nationalist apostasy that have characterized every action and phrase of the political time-betters who dared to challenge, to condemn, and wilfully to kill.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Thomas Harte, of Lurgan, soldier of the North, fell by the side of the soldier of the South. If symbols of unity of purpose and action were needed, the men responsible for the deaths of McGrath and Harte plainly and stupidly provided them. But symbols have never been needed—not while Tene and Thomas Russell outlined together their plans for the establishment of the Irish Republic with the United Men of Dublin, while Clarke died beside Pearse; while McKelvey fell with Mallows under a volley from English rifles.

And now once more they have attempted to commemorate crime, and to exorcise the stias of hate and ambition with a hail of English-bullet-mad bullets.

The callousness of cowardly and false aristocracy declared that Mr. de Valera's execution

in arms of Easter Week and 1923 should die beside a man of the North and—thus symbolise the sustained and unalterable unity that inspired the army of the Republic.

Who must bear the guilt of this sin of treachery?

Is it the six military policemen who fired the volley—the six willing instruments of a regime of corruption and deceit?

Or perhaps it is the people who must bear the shame of this ruthless killing?

The people who have long been hounded by the ghost of Michael; whose newspapers have been whipped like cars into submission; whose children have been deceived; whose homes can be invaded without apology or by-your-leave; whose workers have acquiesced to Inquisitorial threats and brow-beating; whose personal affairs are spied up on and challenged; whose liberty is a lie and a mirage. The people who must bear a penalty should they give voice to truth and stand unified—the Free State penalty of a firing party, a volley, and more dead men.

But still, LEST THERE BE NO WITNESS! Freedom and Justice and Truth will break through to a new and brighter dawn.

(Continued from page 1.)

bullet in his heart, until Irish traitors carried out the murder the Black & Tans had failed to accomplish.

Refusing to accept the treaty of Surrender, McGrath was arrested by the Free Staters in 1923, but neither suffering nor persecution could shake his loyalty.

When the I. R. A. renewed the struggle in January, 1929, Patrick McGrath was again in the vanguard. Arrested in the winter of that year, he was released after a Hunger Strike of forty days.

He continued his work for the Republic as a member of the Headquarters Staff of the I. R. A., until he was captured after a gallant fight, on August 16th 1930. Refusing to recognise the Free State "Courts", he was "sentenced" to death, and on September 6th, 1930 this soldier of the Republic was murdered in Mountjoy Jail.

WAR NEWS

No. 7.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1940.

REPUBLIC MOURNS MURDERED SOLDIERS



[Lt.-General P. McGrath]

PATRICK MCGRATH joined the Irish Volunteers on their inception in 1913. He took part in the 1916 Rising under P. Clancy, who was in command at Church Street School. After the Rising, McGrath was interned at Frongoch, being released at Christmas 1916. He took an active part in the re-organization of the Volunteers and was on Headquarters staff of the Army of the Irish Republic.

During the Tan War, he took part in many important engagements, including the attack on Lord French and the rescue of R. J. B. Moran. After a raid on the B. & L. Steam Packet Co. he received two wounds, one in the arm and the other above the heart. This bullet lodged behind the main artery, and Patrick McGrath carried that English

(Continued on page 6.)



[Staff-Capt. T. Harte]

THOMAS HARTE was born in Lurgan, Armagh, and when the ultimatum of the Irish Republic to England had expired, he was one of the Expeditionary Force which proceeded to England to carry on the war against that country. He was eventually arrested by the enemy and deported.

Back in Ireland, he was attached to Headquarters Staff under Patrick McGrath, and he carried on the work of the Republic until his arrest on August 16th, 1930. During the battle in Rathgar on that day, he was wounded.

Though only twenty-four years of age, he bore himself with the same indomitable courage as his veteran comrade, when he faced the Free State firing squad on September 6th, 1930.

Free Staters Murder

McGRATH and - HARTE. -

TWO MORE SOLDIERS OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC HAVE BEEN MURDERED BY ENGLAND'S TOOLS IN DUBLIN—MURDERED BECAUSE THEY REFUSED TO ACCEPT ENGLAND'S DOMINATION IN IRELAND—BECAUSE THEY DARED TO WORK AND STRIVE FOR THE FREEDOM OF THEIR COUNTRY.

The names of Patrick McGrath and Thomas Harte have been added to the roll of those Irish Martyrs for Freedom, who have given their lives in the fight against Oppression.

As usual, the representatives of the British Empire in Ireland have tried to brand these heroes with the name "murderers", because in the course of a battle in Rathgar Road, Dublin, two armed "Special Branch" gun-balls were killed. The Irish people, however, know well that McGrath and Harte were no more "murderers" than any of those other brave men who have used arms to defend themselves against England and England's tools.

The real murderers are those renegade Irish in Kerpion Street, who are attempting to keep Ireland in the British Empire and who are hating and persecuting the faithful soldiers of the Republic.

THE REASON WHY.

Patrick McGrath was murdered, not because he shot a Free State gunman, but because he stood for all those things which the Empire's henchmen like to think do not exist. Patrick McGrath had remained faithful to his allegiance to the Irish Republic; he had kept his oath to that Republic; he was working and striving to make that Republic once more supreme in Ireland, and as long as he lived the Valour was in him a reminder

of his own treachery, and a menace to his British Dominion "Government". There is no hate more bitter than the hate a traitor feels against his former comrades who have remained faithful, and that was the hate De Valera bore Patrick McGrath. And so, for his loyalty, McGrath was murdered!

Thomas Harte was murdered, not because he shot a Free State gunman, but because was one of those young men who have taken up the torch of Freedom who had led from the martyred ranks of Ringhard Mellows and their comrades.

In every phase of the fight for Freedom, the young men of the new generation have flung to the standard upheld by the veterans of the old, and have brought to it their fresh hope and faith and courage. Thus did Thomas Harte, and, for so doing, he was murdered.

Both of these men fought the British Empire. Patrick McGrath took up arms against it in 1916 and fought against it and its Irish tools until the "Cessé Fire" in 1923. Thomas Harte was a member of the Irish Republican Expeditionary Force in England and was deported from that country for his activities. Incidentally, it was by the aid of a photograph supplied by Scotland Yard that the Staters recognized Harte. It is no confidence that two such men should have been murdered by England's tools in Ireland, but rather is it a clear indication of why they were murdered — because they were loyal to the Irish Republic and had taken up arms to defend it.

The British Empire and its Irish tools rightly feared these men alive, but they have even more reason to fear them now, dead. The names of McGrath and Harte have rung from end to end of the country, telling the people that the struggle still goes on, and that there are men in Ireland, still, ready to fight and die for Freedom. Their names will be a battle-cry to nerve and guide their comrades in the fight, and the traitors who murdered them will have reason to quake in terror when they shall hear the slogan raised.

"REMEMBER McGRATH and HARTE!"

LAST HOURS

Patrick McGrath and Thomas Harte were brought under heavy Free State military escort to Mountjoy Prison, at 9.30 on Thursday night, September 5th. They were conveyed from Arthur Hill, the Dublin Military Prison so full of tragic and glorious memories for an Ireland that was resolved to the dignity of nationhood by the blood-offering of Easter 1916. What did the hypocritical Free State Murder Machine fear inside those grey walls of Arthur Hill? Was it that they would have had to condemn McGrath and Harte to two life-pits close to the graves of Parnell, Clarke, and Pierckell? Notice of the change of time and place for the last-dinner was not placed at the disposal of the relatives of these Republicans; and the culprits of Free State officialdom assumed barbaric proportions when even the unsuspecting relatives who maintained a ceaseless vigil outside the military prison were not informed. They learned that once more Republican soldiers had suffered death further adherence to the ideals of Wolfe Tone from a cut and brief announcement buried away in the daily newspaper, and a mass of international cablegrams and stock-exchange reports.

Before they faced the firing squad of six military policemen under "Sergeant" McWally, at 6.45 on Friday morning both Republicans were present at Mass, and they received Holy Communion.

They prayed for a short spell before the altar, and together they went out into the chill sunlight to face the firing party, at the wall dividing the two prisons of Mountjoy, and just outside the "A" wing of the Men's prison. When the volley had sounded, jailed Soldiers of the Republican Army treated the Republicans from the cell windows, and after no prayers were offered in the cells. Republican women prisoners had kept a night-long vigil of prayer at the cell windows. . . . Well—all prisoners throughout that black Friday refused to avail themselves of their brief exercise period.

They died for truth, justice, and honour, and for the unwavering and unconquerable Republic of Ireland. . . .

THE BALLAD OF BRAVE MEN

*On a day that that we'll remember—
On the sixth day of September,
In the dark year Nineteen-Party, in the
prison of Mountjoy,
The bond-slaves of the five-man-
Villains to their own land,
Two noble Irish Soldiers died slaughter
and destroy.*

*Patrick McGrath of Dublin,
And Thomas Harte of Lurgan,
True sons of the Republic for which our
Martyrs died,
They faced with hearts unquailing,
The guns of the invader,
And for eternity in Erin we shall think
of them with pride.*

*Because they died with Emmet,
With Tone and with Lord Edward,
With The Martyred Three of Manchester,
and heroes of our day
Because they fought the free men,
The tools of England slew them,
And they sleep with Kevin Barry in the
lovely prison clay.*

*We'll tell with pride their story,
We'll share their names in glory,
When down our day of triumph o'er the
tyrant and the slave,
When the truth shines forth in splendour
Then our glad hearts will remember
That the comrades of Lord Edward are
glory of the Gael.*

"The light of truth and righteousness
shone in their faces for all to see" doc-

clared one who was close to them during their last days and beside them at the last moment. "I have never met two men perfect in all I admired. They were incapable of any ignoble action; I am proud to have known them."

Such men can never die. The story that produced such men was a full one—valley defeat. They shall be a permanent force.

MURDER IN CORK

What the Free State "Special Court" believed to be the final act in the Cork Tunnel Case took place on Wednesday, October 2nd, when Dennis Joseph O'Sullivan, Cornelius Byrd and Roger Ryan were sentenced to terms of imprisonment of 4 years, 2 years and 2 years respectively. The "crime" alleged against them was that of endeavouring "by an attempted release in Cork Male Prison to secure the release of prisoners," whereby they attempted not only to endanger the foundations of Cork Prison, but also the foundations of the "State" which are murder and coercion. The Prisoners whom they were alleged to have attempted to release, were Republicans who had been incarcerated without even the formality of being tried and sentenced.

An examination of the whole episode reveals the existence of a cowardly under-conspiracy conceived in the first place by Special Branch "Detectives" in Cork and subsequently aided and abetted by the whole of the Free State Junta. It reveals also a conspiracy to hoodwink the Irish people with regard to that same murder—namely that of John Joseph Kavanagh, an unarmed Republican. No account of the facts of the case was permitted to appear in the newspapers; they were allowed to publish only bare statements that proceedings purporting to be a "trial" and an "inquest" had taken place. This secrecy, excessive even under the coercive "legislation" at present in force, is a clear proof of the guilty consciences of Mr. De Valera and his colleagues.

The facts of the episode are simply that a party of armed Free State gunmen ambushed four unarmed Republicans in the neighbourhood of Cork Jail, and without any more ado, opened fire with machine guns, killing one and wounding another. The Free State version, in an attempt at whitewash, stated that the men were shot while running away, "while attempting to escape," but this is completely disproved by the fact that the entrance bullet wounds on J. J. Kavanagh's body were in the chest and the exit wounds in the back. From this fact it is obvious that the Republicans were not given a chance either to escape or surrender, for being unarmed, they were entitled to do—they were fired on at night in a cold blooded attempt to murder them all.

Let all this should come to light. Mr. Boland, of the Free State Junta, was obliged to dissemble with the usual inquest by jury and substitute for it an inquest conducted by one of his own officials. It would have been too dangerous to have allowed a number of decent citizens of Cork to know the circumstances surrounding the murder of their fellow citizens. Mr. Boland was not willing to risk a verdict of actual murder against himself and against his hired gunmen. But even these precautions did not suffice. It was still possible that something would leak out at the "trial" of the three survivors; therefore it was ordered that this "trial" should be held in secret.

Mr. De Valera thinks now that the Cork Tunnel Case is closed but when he and his colleagues are on trial for their crimes against the Nation, he will have reason to remember the name of John Joseph Kavanagh of Cork.

THE CAMPAIGN THAT MISSED

THE Dublin correspondent of the *Constitution* Provincial newspaper. "The Sentinel" presented its readers, on September 17, with a rebuke of the usual rhetorical excuses to explain away the cancellation of Mr. de Valera's "March on the Border." Mostly out of charity for the disordered genius which diffuses literary experiments of Dublin correspondents one refrains from making too close an analysis of even the most original of the excuses.

Having looked upon the importance of stressing the evil of Partition on every possible occasion, "The Sentinel" correspondent permits himself a lukewarm sigh for what might have been.

"The (Free State) Government," he informs his readers, and, "were prevented by a group of very thoughtful people from carrying out a very important campaign planned more than a year ago to focus world attention on this crime against the Irish nation."

It appears that Mr. de Valera will never be deserted by three verbose apologists whose pen can be mobilized to explain the collapse of every important campaign. Napoleon's campaign of 1812, and Adolf Hitler's dramatic successes of 1940 would assuredly have been overshadowed by Mr. de Valera's "March on the Border"—at the head of 100,000 men.

WAR NEWS

No. 8

October 9th, 1940

SAVAGE SENTENCE ON TOM HUNT

On September 23rd, 1940, Thomas Hunt of the Republican Army, was sentenced to death by the Free State Military "Court," after a farcical imitation of a trial. The main part of the evidence tendered at the so-called "court" went to prove only that Tom Hunt had, at some time or other, been at the house in Rathgar Road, but the only "evidence" brought forward in support of the allegation that he was in that house on the morning of the shooting was his "identification" by "Detective-Officer" Brady. This man had stated, immediately after the execution, that the person who opened the door to him that morning was "a little boy with fair hair." Tom Hunt is a young man of twenty-one years with dark hair, and yet "Detective-Officer" Brady identified him as the "fair haired little boy" whom he stated he had seen in the shop at Rathgar Road. On the strength of these comical literary statements, Tom Hunt was sentenced to death, a fact which proves beyond all doubt that the so-called "Court" passed its sentence independent of the evidence placed before it.

A Predetermined Course

Not even the eloquence and logic of Michael McBride, who defended Tom Hunt, could turn the Free State bloodhounds from their predetermined course; but Mr. McBride's work had at least this result—that it exposed the frame-up against Tom Hunt in all its naked shame. In face of this, not even Mr. De Valera and Mr. Boland



Tom Hunt

could master the effrontery required to order the carrying out of the death sentence. Instead, they "commuted" the sentence to one of penal servitude for life.

Let anyone should think that in doing the Free State Junta carried "sway" or "decency," we would point out, first of all, that bodies, purporting to be courts, set up by the Free State are illegal and immoral, as they have no authority from the lawful government of Ireland and no moral sanction whatsoever. It follows, therefore, that any sentences imposed by them are savage and unjust, no matter what excuse or pretext may be made for their imposition. Secondly, we repeat that there was not a shred of evidence against Tom Hunt that could be accepted by any court, legal or illegal. Consequently, there is not a shred of excuse, much less justification, for the savage sentence which has been imposed.

Solve it the Brave

We salute Tom Hunt in his lonely prison cell to-day. We salute him in the name of the immortal dead, in the name of Toole, in the name of Boland, in the name of Pearse, in the name of Brugha. We salute him in the names of the glorious martyrs of our own day and in the name of the Republic of Ireland. His comrades of the Irish Republican Army will see to it that his imprisonment will not be of long duration, for the dead triumph of the Republic cannot be long delayed.

NOT A REPORT - AN EXPLOSION

THE test of a report issued by the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) to the British Government's British Council has been passed on its own terms.

Created by a non-Catholic body, and based upon investigations made at camps for unemployed boys in Belfast throughout the summer, the report has caused a storm among English-dominated Protestants. For the enlightening Protestant sections of the community sure passages in the report again raise the question: Where do the Six Counties stand?

It is, perhaps, needless to point out an answer in so many words and phrases. The hour for indulging in large-scale explosions is dead; it was killed by sobriety and ridicule.

But the answer is known to those Six County Protestants in the ranks of the Republican Army, who are amongst its most serious workers to-day.

Religious liberty for all creeds is a vital cornerstone of Republican policy. In an Ireland still unfree as an Association such as the Y.M.C.A. is driven to marshal evidence (it is done a score of puppet parliaments) which serves again to prove the widespread extent of the injustice, intolerance, and religious discrimination practiced by a plutocratic class of their own co-nationals. SIX COUNTY PROTESTANTS.

The report deplores the fact that Catholic boys cannot secure work; that there is an unequal distribution of work.

Justifiably it could have been stressed, too, that all Protestants in the Six Counties are not satisfied to maintain a condition of this sort which they could nurse with highly beneficial results to themselves. Six County Protestants in the Army of the Republic have never stopped emphasizing that such a state would not be allowed to last one day under Republican administration. Under the Government of the Republic all honest seeking employment will obtain work—without challenge to creed or calling. Loyalty alone to the Republic will be considered sufficiently meritorious.

The Protestant members of the report—J. D. McCaffrey, John M. Malone, and Thomas Kay—warrant no delusions about

the rot that exists under O'Connell's rule.

"We are on the brink of a revolutionary situation," they declare.

A common-place statement among the boys—and no way among Catholic boys—is that poverty and unemployment will be vanquished in a free Ireland. The exposed statement will serve some little the reality.

Each camp was attended by about seventy boys, and individual cases selected from the records of the Y.M.C.A. give poignant insights into the spirit and character of the tradition that courses as fully through the North to-day as it did in the days of Wolfe Tone.

I.R.A. SUPPORTERS.

Consenting upon a typical case—a boy of seventeen years—the report comments: "He struck us as being one of the best boys in camp; tidy and clean, above the average intelligence, a good worker, and an ardent supporter of the I.R.A. . . ."

These Y.M.C.A. officers are several paragraphs of the changes that are in stock. One section of the report is inspired by the fact that it may be already too late for Craigavon, Dawson Bates, and Basil Brooke, to meet the situation with constructive alterations in policy. Accordingly, a number of suggestions are put forward in a vain last-hour effort to counteract growing tension.

But let there be no mistake about it: It is too late. The day for concessions is past. It is not to-day, or even yesterday, but political, social, and economic changes were necessary in every part of Ireland—not alone in the north-east corner. It was from the first day that the invader set foot on Irish soil.

The ruthless logic of history emphasizes that. It should also dictate the same instruction to the puppet parliament, North and South.

The chief fault with the Y.M.C.A. report is that it should ever have had to be written. The need to write it should never have arisen. But Lord Craigavon will not be able to understand these things until the Catholic and Protestant volunteers of the Republican Army are marching on Stormont.

'Those British Epics'

THE British Broadcasting Corporation, the inspired newspapers, and the English schoolboys in Ireland have ingeniously swung another British victory out of the debacle of Dakar.

The audacity that inspired these British victories is becoming as monumental as 1666—and all that. All Irish Republicans should keep them fresh in their minds.

To-day they are providing routing and enthusiastic reactions in the minds of all fighting nations who have been forced to endure the wrath and the perogative, the rebuffs and the ignorance of an England that paraded so mightily in a steel shed and trampled like a colossus upon the rest of the world.

"That belted him, the British Empire," declared Countess Markievicz twenty-five years ago. She penetrated the answer and saw the creature of iron and power in imminent birth. She was right. Even W. B. Yeats, in his old age, recognized some of the fire of his Fenian youth when he disdainedly designated that same corrupting skeleton of vanishing power as "a stuffed lion." They all were right! The Fenian flames did not smoulder and these Irish minds for nothing. Signs were given in every generation, and each sign was interpreted.

What are the great British victories that entitle England to assume her much-vaunted prestige and splendour, to attempt to overlook it over every country that excited in her the twin sins of aversion and envy?

"MILITARY STRATEGY."

Was it the epoch-making victory in NORWAY when the British soldiery effected a landing by a gawdige use of that cunning which is part and parcel of the "military strategy" that got them into countries in both hemispheres? They did not have to bother about stealth or cunning when they were chased headlong by German troops

back to their ships—or to as many ships as the sleek torpedoes and bombers left floating on the water.

Or perhaps it was the epic of DUNKERK where the crack divisions of the British Army were cut to pieces on the beaches; and only the best swimmers got away over the waters that England had ruled for a thousand years?

In any event "we Britons never shall be slaves" (or so it was proclaimed) and the oldest possession, the CHANNEL ISLANDS still remain high and dry—well within the sphere of influence. But democracy's champion vocalists, those passionate lovers of small nations in the great war, did not reckon with the daring and vision of the German Commanders. And so it is that the Channel Islands now form a base for the ultimate downfall of English power.

A FAIRY STORY.

Perhaps, after all, these islands were of no great use; perhaps England wanted to get rid of them just like SOMALILAND. But, then, the B.B.C. and the British Press had promulgated a story that the Italians could not fight. This statement, however, will never be corrected by the newspapers, for by the time the Italians had completed mopping-up operations in Somaliland there were no English war-correspondents left to confirm the real story.

After this series of victories came Dakar. The epic of Dakar!

All these triumphs, of British military genius have been noted closely by the Irish Republican Army.

The Africans watched the Italian blow fall. Arabs, Egyptians, Indians, the whole Mohammedan world, watched—and noted it, too.

They await the next British victory—when the B.B.C. and the inspired Press get together to proclaim it.

"I weep for you," the Walrus said, "I deeply sympathize."

"No Surrender" - 1922 & 1940

If the last shilling was spent, and the last cartridge fired, Irish Republicans would still hold firmly by the doctrine of Cathal Brugha - "No Surrender."

For steadfastly maintaining his father's principles Rory Brugha has been arrested by the Free State authorities. He is being held while Mr. De Valera, one time comrade of Cathal Brugha is making up his mind whether to release him without compensation, or to charge him in a court-room because of his allegiance to his father's Republicanism.

Fully Security members of the Free State uniformed and plain clothes forces arrived, to the tenth arrested Rory Brugha. Two weeks previously, when Miss Noëling Brugha, eldest daughter of the Republic's greatest Minister for Defence was married, the wedding reception given in Mrs. Cathal Brugha's home in Dublin was violently disturbed by the appearance of more Free State police and detectives. They subjected the guests to a cross-examination concerning the whereabouts of Rory Brugha, and they even went to the extent of taking one young man into custody in the belief that they had "run the fugitive to earth."

In the hallway of Mrs. Brugha's home a fantastic episode occurred when this young man was brought beneath a picture of Cathal Brugha so that his features could be compared with those of the dead Republican. And Mr. De Valera's police were not wholly satisfied until some of their colleagues pointed out that a mistake had been committed.

Judging by these incidents, and various others of daily occurrence, it is not difficult to see that though the last shilling has not been spent, nor the last cartridge fired, as far as Mr. De Valera is concerned the Republic is far away.

WALLS HAVE VOICES

England is scared that walls may have eyes; Belfast knows that they possess curiously reminiscent voices. Following a recent operation in Belfast carried out successfully by Republican soldiers, various dead-ends and boardings mysteriously bore the inscription—"All our plots released safely." I.L.R.C. copyright was not put under obligation.

Remember Countess Bridge I

A Dublin Police Superintendent figured among distinguished company in an "Irish Times" photograph on October 1st. This was Superintendent P. Brennan, who was also attending the first batch of members of the Local Security Force in College Street Police Station. Beside him a full-blown Assistant District Leader, stood a Mr. W. Wilson.

The name of this particular Mr. Wilson, sits an unforgettable memory, an especially appalling one for the people of Kerry. He should hold vivid recollections of Countess Bridge in Kilmey where Jerry Donaghy, Stephen Buckley, Daniel Donaghy and Tim Murphy of the Irish Republican Army were placed over a mine then bombed and machine gunned on March 7th, 1921. Jeremiah Donaghy and Tadg Coffey were captured in Coffey's house in Ballymore in February by a party under the command of the same Mr. Wilson. This dauntless leader of the L.S.F. kicked and beat Coffey violently, and when Mrs. Coffey screamed he struck her a blow that fang her across the kitchen. Later Coffey was beaten with an iron poker and kicked, with short pauses for questioning. "Very well," said Wilson, when Coffey refused to answer. "You'll get a few more days to be singing 'Another swartie for old Ireland.'"

Tadg Coffey and Donaghy were sentenced to death on Wilson's evidence.

In 1932 Mr. De Valera was to hold a long-promised enquiry into the atrocities of Ballysodry, Countess Bridge, and the long red series of Kerry tragedies.

In 1940 Mr. W. Wilson (probably because of his record for brutality) becomes an Assistant Deputy Leader of the Local Security Force under Mr. De Valera.

A KILDARE MIRACLE

And here is an indication of the manner in which close police supervision of the L.S.F. is accomplishing miracles.

According to the "Irish Press" of September 6:

Addressing a meeting in Kildare of the Group Leaders of the Local Security Force, drawn from Southern Kildare areas. Chief Superintendent Murphy, Naas, said that since the inauguration of the A and B Groups there was a complete absence of crime in his division.

WAR NEWS

No. 9

October 30th, 1940

SPITFIRE FUND - A WARNING!

British Fifth Column at Work.

We publish below a list of the names of people who are engaged in collecting or subscribing to what is known as the Spitfire Fund. The purpose of this fund is to assist England to purchase war-planes. The Irish Republic has been engaged in a war with England since January 1939 and consequently any person who assists the enemy is guilty of treason. The penalty for treason is death.

The names of these people have been entered on the files of the Intelligence Department, and we were three and others' like them, that a continuance of their activities will have serious consequences. Let them take heed before it is too late.

Collection by Mrs. Olga Gerning, 32 The Rise, Mount Merrion, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. B. H. Haydes, J. S. Elliott, P. H. Napp, Miss L. Gurd, Mrs. Dineen, Mrs. E. G. Kewall, Mrs. Watt, Mr. Goff, Mrs. Hayden, Mrs. Bigger, Mrs. Niblock, Mr. Niblock, W. T. Poole, J. Watt, E. Collins, J. Donley, J. M. Henry, Mrs. E. Dickson, P. C. Montague, L. J. O'Neill, E. Haydes, J. Scrimgeour, Miss E. Dickson, Mrs. Dunbar, Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. Dickson, T. Hart, E. Harrington, Cork, Mrs. O'Flaherty, Greenfield Rd., Mr. and Mrs. M. Lewis, The Rise, Co. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Cornell, Greenfield Rd., N. Phaley, The Watt Family, Greenfield Rd., Mrs. Ashton, Sycamore Rd., McCallagh Family, The Rise, D.C. Leachman, Dublin, Mrs. Thomas, St. Thomas Rd., Mrs. Evans, "Masvire", St. Thomas Rd., Mrs. Kiermond, "Fairways", St. Thomas Rd., Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Sycamore Rd., Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Sycamore Rd., F. Chole, Greenfield Rd., Mrs. Cooke, do, J. S. McQuade, The Rise, W. H. Fryce, Greenfield Rd., Mrs. Conbie, Georgyans, Mrs. W. H. Fryce, Greenfield Rd., F. C. Conbie, Gery-

gates, Mrs. Sycamore, Brayside, Sallaghan Rd., V. Reynolds, Greenreets, Mrs. W. Pike Sycamore Crescent, Mrs. N. N. Gough, Mrs. Connet, Greenfield Rd., Mrs. Nolan, The Rock, Foster Ave., Dindrum, Mrs. Burgess, Closeby, Foster Ave., A. R. Russell, Mrs. Brown, J. M'Leod, Miss Bolton, Mrs. Cooke, Greenfield Rd., Misses M. and E. Harte, Wellington Place.

Collected by Miss A. Tinsley per Mrs. A. McCullough, Newscaster, Donaghadee, Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. H. Turner, Edith Campbell, H. G. Flood, G. G. Flood, B. K. Plunkett, D. Baidley, Miss M. Davidson, E. M'Inosh, E. J. Coffey, H. E. Barrett, A. M'Nickle, D. Hopkins.

Mr. Gibson, Foreman, Crampton, Ballsbridge, Roger Bros. Electrical Engineers, 8th, Arise St. are selling loan tickets for the Spitfire Fund. When the crowd Mr. Rice, refused to buy a ticket, he was told that "it would be remembered to him later."

SMASHING IT - INSIDE AND OUT.

Thomas MacCartain and Tom Hunt, Republican prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment, are fighting in Portsmouth Gaol against the attempt that is being made to treat them as criminals. They have refused to wear the prison clothes and, as a result, they are forced to go without any clothing at all.

Mr. De Valera has adopted the old British code as he has adopted the rest of the British regime in this country, though he attempts to hide it by creating a paper facade of New Constitutions and Oaths against the "State" Republicans, however, will continue to smash British laws, both in prison and out of it until the whole rotten structure has been destroyed. MacCartain and Hunt will be because they are fighting for what is right.

IN THE NAME OF - IRELAND

- Q. What is the meaning of the word attack?
- A. To attack is to bear witness to, to affirm.
- Q. When the L.S.F. attack with raised hands do they take an oath?
- A. I do not think so.
- Q. Why?
- A. Because no person should call God to witness that they will do something which is impossible.
- Q. How do you mean, impossible?
- A. Circumstances might well arise in which it would be impossible at the same time to be faithful to Ireland, loyal to the Free State Constitution, and obey the orders of the F.S. Minister for Defence or the ministers under his command.
- Q. Do the members of the L.S.F. make such a promise?
- A. They do.
- Q. In what way is it an impossible promise to keep?
- A. England is already in possession of our Six Counties. We feel no fidelity to Ireland every day when we do not wake and prepare to fight in order to eject her and unite Ireland.
- Q. Aren't the men who fight to get England out of Ireland imprisoned by the Free State Minister for Defence when ever they catch them?
- A. They are; furthermore many members of the L.S.F. give information against the men who are fighting to make Ireland free.
- Q. How can they do that after they have stated that they will be faithful to Ireland?
- A. I don't know; they seem to renounce the ordered their attestation?
- Q. Explain?
- A. Obedience to the Minister and his ministers is the last part of what they promised, yet it is the first part of what they perform.
- Q. Where will this lead?
- A. It may well lead to a point where the men in the Six Counties and their friends are fighting against England and the forces of the Free State will be ordered to fight on her side.
- Q. How could this happen?
- A. Because De Valera gave a promise to England that he would not attack her or allow anybody else to do so from Ireland.
- Q. Would not the Germans have the right to attack the English in the Six Counties?
- A. They would, but we have the duty to do so.
- Q. But De Valera is neutral in this war?
- A. So he says but how can that be so when he allows the English to make a base in this country and says that he will fight the Germans if they come to attack that base.
- Q. But was he not speaking only of the Twenty Six Counties?
- A. Maybe, so but he was the man, of Ireland.
- Q. Is he not entitled to do so?
- A. Not if he refuses to fight for Ireland and prevents others from fighting to make her free.
- Q. But he uses the name of Ireland?
- A. He has no right to do so, nor has any man the right to assert that he will be faithful to Ireland unless he means what he says.
- Q. Does De Valera not mean what he says?
- A. Not or he would be performing what he promised.
- Q. When did he promise to be faithful to Ireland?
- A. Before he turned his coat; at that time he took an oath to the Republican Government of all Ireland. Now he is on the English side.

"OUT OF THE MOUTH OF BABES"

Republicans who occasionally learn to be reluctant to the Free State Broadcasting Station, 28.N., are wondering why a "Question Time" competitor on October 6 was not given a special prize for so aptly expressing a national sentiment.

"Question Time" competitor "T. M. Healy (known as 'Tim' Healy) was the first Governor-General of the Irish Free State. Who was the last?"

Competitive Irishity: "Dr. Douglas Hyde."

WOULD TONE HAVE COMPROMISED?

WOLFE TONE is remembered by all as the Father of Irish Republicanism, and even the Free Staters, in their efforts to justify their pretensions of sincerity, have made pilgrimages to his grave at Rohinstown. A comparison between the Ireland of Tone's day and the Ireland of our own times can give a valuable lesson to those who are willing and honest enough to learn it.

The fundamental fact which must be borne in mind is examining the Ireland of Tone's day is that there was a "Parliament" operating in Dublin, all during the period of the United Kingdom.

Britain's Parliament—the first dose of Irish Home Rule within the Empire, or "external association" as they now call it—was administering the government of Ireland from its Imperial mansion in London from 1722 until the passing of the Act of Union in 1800. It was to govern this puppet assembly and to break the connection with England that Wolfe Tone organized the United Irishmen.

It was this same puppet assembly that directed the operations of the infamous Yeomanry and Militia, that organized the wholesale evictions and forcings, the tortures on the rack and with the pick-up, the half hangings and the other outrages perpetrated on our people at that time.

GREAT DEMONSTRATIONS.

Recently, great demonstrations were held to honour the memory of the Men of '98. How many of those who took part in these demonstrations realized that the Men of '98 rose in arms against British domination as administered by Irish lords? How many realized that the indignities and tyrannies and oppressions which marked the men of Wexford, Wicklow, Kildare and Antrim, into revolt, were perpetrated by a "Government" calling itself an Irish Government? Had they done so, would they have altered the new "British Parliament" to send its ministers and leaders to exploit the Nation's resources for the men of '98, in an effort to camouflage their own hypocrisy and deceit?

Would they have altered the present-day administrations of British law in Ireland to make use of the '98 demonstra-

tions to cover up their vile schemes and the bounding down, imprisoning and execution of the men of to-day who are determined to complete the task left unfinished by the men of '98?

No Irishmen who place the welfare of his country above party politics and personalities, can escape the conclusion arrived at by the parallel we have drawn. Tone and the United Men striving to subvert a so-called "Irish Government" in 1798 and the I.R.A. striving to subvert two so-called Irish Governments, in 1934.

If Tone was right—and he WAS right—in endeavoring to destroy the puppet "Government" of his day, and to substitute for it the Government of the Irish Republic, then those who to-day are striving to uproot the two puppet assemblies in Ireland and to uphold the authority of the established Government of the Republic are also right.

This does not mean that the Government of the Republic intends to strike directly at either of the puppets. On the contrary, it went to the root of the matter when war was declared on England in January, 1939, and today, with England reeling under the onslaught of the German Reich, the Republic prepares to deliver the final blow to British power in Ireland.

Once that power is smashed, the puppets will come crashing down of their own accord.

We uphold, today, the principle of Tone, that English power is the source of all our ills, and we denounce, as Tone did, those traitorous Irishmen who have allowed themselves to become the tools of the enemy. We call on all loyal Irishmen to give their allegiance to the Republic, not to join in the final sweep to cure and certain victory.

Long live the Republic!

WHEN YOU HAVE READ THIS COPY OF

"WAR NEWS" PLEASE PASS IT TO A FRIEND.

PENAPA

Organ of the PEOPLE'S NATIONAL PARTY

Office: 3 LOWER ABBEY STREET, DUBLIN.

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Price 2d.



THE PRESENT MONEY SYSTEM

MUST IT GO ON ?

By Seamus Lennon

"God created the Earth (the land) for Man's Use and benefit."

"Man may come and men may go, but the present money system goes on for ever." Well, ten years ago this statement would not even be questioned—but, thank God, to-day men, in almost every country on the face of the earth, are starting up and giving challenge to this statement—namely, its about time.

That in the sweeping up of these civil institutions it is absolutely necessary that we know the right way from the wrong, that, almost we destroy the present system, we must replace it with a system consistent with the needs and requirements of the whole people. And, as Ireland is our country—the country in which we are concerned with—it is vital that we give our people a system based upon the religious and national traditions of our people. And to do so it is not necessary for us even to scour the libraries of Europe, or those of our own country to unearth the stark reality of our religious and national past.

They stand out clearly and distinctly on almost every square foot of our country—yet in addition, we can gather them from the Irish people at Celtic were breathing in rural and urban Ireland.

To come to grips with the realities of the present system and the one we hope to give our people, it is necessary to examine the conditions that have been suggested by the official public. Over the years, the twenty-eight counties during the past eighteen years, and which in turn have been ignored upon the people as being in accordance with the highest ideals of Christianity and Irish nationalism, and against which, as the late venerated Pope Pius XI, wrote in his Encyclical of May, 1931: "No man dare breathe against them."

I know that your paper is classified in its issue as its infancy, consequently, I will not attempt to develop my arguments at too great length—and as we are dealing with monetary reform as being fundamental towards any approach to a solution of our present life must proceed.

"God created the Earth (the land) for man's use and benefit." Our Association has accepted this statement as basic towards any and every solution of our economic life in town and country.

Now, how have our two native Governments interpreted this statement during the past eighty years?

First, Warburton's Federal Reserve Banking System of U.S.A.

In May, 1930, decided that there was "too much money about and that there must be deflation." The banking systems of the world outside Germany were dependent on the F.R. System of U.S.A. because they were all indebted to it as a result of the late war—was—14-30. The Bank of England fell into line, and, of course, the Bank of Ireland. And as Napoleon once said, it was again "the hand that gives rules the hand that takes."

Governments in politically free countries with their vassal states it turn had no alternative save the carrying out of the programme of deflation—which means, later official figures showed, the taking away (for some plainly, the robbery) of this country of about 275 millions of money in the years 1921 to 1928. It is necessary to understand that all money in existence is bank-created money, and comes on loan, and only on loan, to other governments, or individuals.

The bankers, then, can be easily understood to be the super-governments in this country, and every other country, and that Governments, their services, and their courts of law, are the agents through whom money (The Bankers) impose their will on their people—and the deflation of money during the years 1921 to 1928, was provided by the Government, that is, the bankers.

Now, how was this done, and what were its effects?

Again, so money can come, its existence comes through prices of agricultural products.

During the war years, money was loaned out in millions by the banks, to the extent of 500 millions, with the result that this debt money depreciated in value or purchasing power. So much so, that it took three pounds to buy one barrel of barley; forty to forty-five pounds to buy a cow; and so on at all values. Production boomed, and every one pound sterling (which was a debt of a pound) was used in production was immediately followed with another release of two or three pounds sent day from the banks—again on loan.

Then the black step to this release of debt money began early in 1921, and was replaced by a calling in of all this debt or bank money of the previous years of boom. A complete volte face on the part of the banks, in which the Government was the medium through whom they carried out their change of front.

The result: Prices of agricultural products were forced down to a point at which five barrels of barley at ten shillings to twelve shillings per barrel had to be produced to pay for one barrel at three pounds sterling which was produced during the boom of war years. Five more for one cow and so on. Through it must be clearly understood that it took the same number of men, horse, and machine hours to produce the debt of barley at ten shillings as it did to produce the barrel at three pounds. This direct onslaught on the land increased the debts of the land fivefold; increasing the debt of one hundred to five hundred pounds.

Dr. Coughlin calls these "personal and unpayable debts." Yet it is clear to collect them the widows' faces of Government were placed at the disposal of the banks in this country to collect them. Forced sales, auctions and evictions being everyday occurrences. The result was that almost a million acres were going out of cultivation, 700,000 of the best of our people forced to emigrate, unemployment, poverty and hopeless despair. All this with the so-called will of the majority and in the name of Democracy.

"Our young" Ministers were invited to the show, and was then minister was applied, "The people, Ministers of Parliament in Europe."

It is well that even Marshal Pétain said the day, speaking of how the downfall of France was brought about, was, "Immoral values and has come down to the people from the top."

Farmers and workers representatives all supporting the "decreases of 1921 to 1928" with as much zeal as the Agents of England during the so-called famine of 1847. Then we had the second native government, and they again continued with established and the policy of their predecessors—their so-called "economic war"—reducing still further the position on the land, during 20 to 40 thousand to emigrate to England annually, unemployment soaring to hundreds of thousands, with poverty, debt and insecurity for all outside Government jobs and sheltered industries. But they used the goods as they came down the and "created for man's use and benefit." They destroyed 400,000 cows; they deliberately tore up and threw back in the hands of the people produced and fired the

bacon cures of Ireland £20,000 for producing above their quota, and five quarts was four cures per man per month for the whole population since 1833, though we are told that the English people are starving on four ounces per week per man. And again, this second native government was applied as being the last word in Christianity; the last word in being National.

Christianity is a double-edged or double-barrelled idealism, and was meant as such by its Founder, otherwise Almighty God would never have created the land for man's use and benefit. It is the source of all material wealth and abundance with food, clothing and shelter. The money changes duty man's access to these material things unless the people and governments go on their hands in these for their own use to produce their human requirements.

We now know that money is a restless commodity and can be loaned in absolute abundance in direct ratio to the increase in production through the employment of the whole human population as it comes to add up. As a case in point, under the present system we pay 50/- per cent. to rate and rent collectors to gather into the land unless their own hundred pounds of debt money which must again be paid into the banks. We do know that £100 could be loaned for at least 30/-, or 1/-, and would be debt-free money, and loanable to anyone. Why should we pay an interest of ten percent to obtain a 50/-, or 1/-, per cent. money that we know we can have at a cost of 10/- or 1/-, per cent.?

Therefore, why location of any kind, unless to withdraw money out of circulation when the goods are finally consumed.

Our Association has now been in existence since 1935, and we have gone out, during these years for a one hundred per cent. Christianity as in view of the hopelessness of conditions in this country and every country, we have been definitely convinced that it is only through the interpretation of Christianity and the practical application of it, that the masses of the people can never come into their own in this world or the next. The Cross and all that it contains must be our moral sign and guide in any approach towards a limit; they actually destroyed the replacement of the present anti-Christian system by the fact.

SEAMUS LENNON,
Secretary, County Cavan
Monetary Reform
Association.

Remember "It is an answer to the prayer I have outpoured, "From foreign things of every kind deliver us O Lord!"

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BIRE AGUL

PENAPA

Organ of the
PEOPLES NATIONAL PARTY.
Office: 3 Lower Abbey St., Dublin
To which all communications should be
addressed.

EDITORIAL.

In this the first issue of our journal which has been prompted by Christian meetings, and National aspirations, it was united at the outset, of how could this be "our friend" the Cause has at its disposal for the safeguarding of such blunders as I. Assessment would be a mild expression to use in describing my feelings when I looked at the article as referred from the Irish Central. Having in mind several Excerpts of the Pope ON the subject, which the Mass would be used for. Getting it might be as well if I were to give the following extracts from some of the Excerpts in order that our readers may be in a better position to judge for themselves what Christians have to face today in what was once the Island of Saints and Scholars. POPE INOCENT III, 1198-1216.—"When they are thus admitted out of pity into familiar intercourse with Christians, they repay their hosts in the property and after the manner of the rat lodges in the sack, as the snake in the house, as the banding brand in iron ore." The same Pontiff says it is fitting for Jews to serve Christians but not for Christians to serve Jews, and adds "The sum of the Free

Support the People's National Party and its Campaign for Proper National Planning.

women should not serve the sons of the hostile women in the East, the Jews, as servants rejected by that Service whose deeds they quickly contrived, should recognize themselves in fact and in deed, the servants of those whose death of Christ has not free, even as a lion roared their head men. These words may be read in the Decretal "Eius est Nomen" under the same heading "De Judaica et Samaritana" (On Jews and Samaritans) "we forbid the giving of public appointments to Jews, because they profit by the opportunities thus afforded them to show themselves bitterly hostile to Christians."

Here are a few highly illustrative excerpts from the same book of the "PENAPA" crime reporter which have not, we believe been too hot to handle, also the following from the "NOTES ON THE NEWS" by Agilla in the "Standard" Friday, August 29th, 1940—"Mr. George Griffin, was highly complimented by District Justice Little, in the Dublin District Court during the week, in recognition of his work in defence of some victims of money-lenders. The public will recollect Mr. Little's words of commendation. Mr. Griffin's simplicity in his work, the public will recall, which was a happy contrast to the more polished and less honest, (at his own cost) but he has done much good. Others of us, in other directions, could not do better than follow his example. In looking at the money-lenders he has, of course, taken on a big handicap, for there is no doubt that the majority numbers a larger percentage of rogues than any other head body of the land. Why the Jewish community, to which the larger majority of these parasites belong, has not, in self defence, taken steps to curb their rapacious and unscrupulous ways of us who judge the Jews on the few whom we know. There could easily be evolved some system of social penalties which would have been more likely to have been of a law which is apparently easily circumvented. Let the Jews make no mistake, anti-Semitism is growing in this country. The work of the few of those who are consciously propagating it. It is the work of such Jews as him to whom a Belfast B.M. the other day applied the epithet "unscrupulous scoundrel" and "snare on the hooves of society". Need we say that the person against whom these arrows were directed was a money-lender? It is, of course, true that Moses Horman is not the Jew, but the nephew of his father who had himself in trouble of one kind or another is so out of proportion to the numbers of Jews in the country that the entire Jewish community goes the same. One had egg with some for 100 a week operation than fairly well for four hundred. It is unjust—yes, of course, it is unjust, but it is true. This is a very interesting case in this—"On the March 1940, in the District Court, Morgan Park, Dublin, before

Mr. McCarthy, D.J. Samuel Green, trading as The Universal Store, 22 St. Great George's Street, and Mr. Charles Decker, for a sublease, valued £—". Mr. Lapada, Solicitor, appeared for The Universal Store, and Mr. Maurice K. Veele, Solicitor, appeared for the defendant. Mr. Green's evidence was given on behalf of the applicant, that the Hire Purchase Contract was signed by Mr. Decker as guarantor. Mr. Veele, cross-examining, asked the witness "Did he know Mr. Decker?" Witness replied he did not. Mr. Veele, "Can you swear that this is Mr. Decker's signature?" Witness, "Yes". Mr. McCarthy, "You have just sworn to the signature as being Mr. Decker's?" Mr. Veele, "Did you see the defendant signing this agreement?" Witness, "No". Mr. Veele, "Can you explain how this signature purporting to be that of the defendant came to be on this agreement?" Witness, "The procedure in this shop is to send these forms out by post so to give them to the Women customers who call for to take home for their husbands to sign." Mr. Veele, "Then you never saw this agreement signed and yet you witnessed the signature?" Witness, "I supplied the order". Mr. McCarthy, "Am I to understand that you signed your name on a witness to a signature that you did not see made in your presence?" Witness, "Yes". Mr. McCarthy, "Then I have been giving judgments upon this class of evidence every day?" Witness, "Yes". Mr. McCarthy, "This has brought me something and I shall be very careful in future with cases from this firm. I dismiss this case with costs." And now let us drop into Kilmichael District Court, on 19th May, 1940, before Mr. Justice Holohan, D.J., again we find some General Goods trading as The Irish Cycle Corporation, 123 Capel Street, Dublin, and Mr. O'Reilly, 1 Malton Road, Kilmichael, Devonshire, for £12 12s. 6d. the creditor for a witness supplied to him by Mr. Wilton trading as Radolia, Charlotte Street, Dublin, and again for The Irish Cycle Corporation. Mr. Lapada, Solicitor, appeared for the applicant and Mr. Desmond Bell, B.L., instructed by Mr. Veele, Solicitor, appeared for Mr. O'Reilly. Evidence was given on behalf of the applicant, who in this case, was the witness for the

defence as the Mr. Wilton referred to as Radolia had disappeared and Mr. Lapada admitted that he had abandoned with some intention to the applicant's recovery. Mr. O'Reilly stated in evidence that he had no transactions at any time with this firm and knew nothing about this witness and that the signature was not his. Mr. Lapada, "Did you sign an agreement form as guarantor for a witness?" Mr. O'Reilly, "No, I would not sign as guarantor for my own brother". Mr. Lapada, "Remember you are an own uncle; is this your signature?" Mr. O'Reilly, "Mr. Justice Holohan after comparing a sample of Mr. O'Reilly's handwriting which had been given to Mr. Lapada in his own office when Mr. O'Reilly called about the debt he was accused, decided that the signature was a forgery and dismissed the case with costs and witnesses' expenses. And so Miss Mary O'Brien and back before Mr. Little again when we have—extract from "Evening Mail"—A further adjournment for a week was granted in the Dublin District Court, before Mr. Little, Senior Justice, of the application for a money-lender's license by Messrs. Decker and Co., Ltd., 5 South Frederick Street, Dublin. At the previous hearing of the case Mr. Little adjourned the application to enable the solicitors for the applicants, Messrs. Cooper and Sons, 5 South Frederick Street, to notify him as to how the firm was to adopt a name which Mr. Little had suggested to him—immediately another prominent firm of the same name in the city. Mr. Robert O'Doherty, solicitor, who appeared on behalf of Mr. Cooper, solicitor, now applied for a further adjournment on the grounds of the issue raised on the first occasion when the application was before the court. Mr. Tolson, B.L., instructed by Messrs. W. A. Shannon and Co., Solicitors, who appeared for Messrs. Decker, Sons and Co., South Great George's Street, Dublin, said that the firm was very interested in the case. A great hardship had been imposed on the firm through the receipt of many letters in connection with money lending matters. The firm had been held up to public ridicule and

(Continued on Page 10)

THE RULERS OF RUSSIA

THIRD EDITION

REVISED AND ENLARGED

"For them (the peoples of the Soviet Union) We cherish the warmest paternal affection. We are well aware that just as a few of them give support, the great masses of the people who are very large part are engaged in the most strenuous of the country. We recognize that many others were deceived by false promises. We share with the system, with its methods and its aims, which considered Jews the best and most useful for experimenting with a plan of industrial reform, and who found there evidence to support it from one end of the world to the other." (Excerpted Letter of June 21, David Ben-Gurion, to Adolphe Cassanese.)

REV. DENIS FAHEY, C.S.S.P.

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THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL PARTY

FULL STATEMENT OF POLICY

We base our claim to organise for the National, Social, and Economic Freedom of Ireland upon the incontrovertible right of the Irish people to control their own destinies without suffering the ignominy of external or internal interference from an alien force or a combination of forces.

Recognising that sections of our people are forced to seek in avenues that afford reason for grave disquietude, the means to attain their fundamental rights to happiness, strength is given to our determination to adjust a system that secures these people in irretrievable poverty by the bewildering struggle, which is the struggle of despair, and is the inevitable price they have to pay for periods of desperate economic necessity.

And, recognising that the State has the means at its disposal by the exercise of its primary duty in the sphere of economics, we plan to bring about and maintain, a condition of full employment of all labour seeking employment.

We hold that the necessity should never have existed for maintaining a system under which aliens were enabled to monopolise commercial and industrial undertakings to the detriment of our own nationals, and of the nation.

AN APPEAL

HELP THE FIGHTING FUND!

The following general appeal has been issued on behalf of the Party Fund.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL PARTY

FOR

Proper National Planning.

3 Lower Abbey Street, Dublin.

President, G. O'Brien. Vice-President G. Sweeney.
Treasurer, F. O'Brien. Secretary, T. O'Brien.
General Secretary, J. O'Brien. J. O'Brien, J. O'Brien.
J. O'Brien, J. O'Brien, J. O'Brien, J. O'Brien.

Dear Sir,

Our Executive Committee have drafted a Programme, twelve points from which are herewith enclosed.

If you are in agreement with our Programme as outlined—We solicit your aid.

A subscription to our fund will be gratefully acknowledged.

All subscriptions are treated as confidential.

Yours truly,

THOMAS FAHY,

Secretary.

A condition of this act cannot be sustained, justifiably, in a state where it is practicable to give effect to Article 45 of the Constitution of Eire, and which gives a specific and mandatory direction that the State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing the right of every citizen to an adequate means of livelihood.

We hold as indefensible, any attempt to establish a Just Social Order which fails to preserve, in all essentials, our national integrity in industrial and commercial enterprises. The State will regard as primarily essential—without right of appeal or special consideration—that Irish enterprises must be fostered and promoted so as to ensure ownership, financing, and control by Irish nationals, and on no condition whatsoever by nationalised aliens.

We hold, with unflinching determination, that grave responsibility rests upon the State to ensure that the people will be adequately protected from ignominious exposure to exploitation.

A condition of inadequate protection will be considered to exist as long as one specific alien remains within the national territory sustaining and enriching himself at the expense of the people.

PROPER NATIONAL PLANNING

THE PARTY'S TWELVE-POINT PROGRAMME

- 1 **Currency.** Control of the issue of currency and credit.
- 2 **Political.** The Re-union of the 32 Counties. The severance of political connections with England.
- 3 **Employment.** The State shall concern itself in the first instance with the task of providing employment for all its citizens.
- 4 **Citizenship.** Irish Citizenship can be claimed only by Irish nationals.
- 5 **Persons** who have no title to Irish Citizenship are to be allowed to live in Ireland. All further immigration, except under licence, must be stopped immediately.
- 6 **Education.** In order to make it possible for every capable and diligent citizen to attain a high

degree of education, the State must concern itself with the task of extending our popular system of education, in order to ensure that special training at the State's expense of the mentally gifted children of poor parents, regardless of rank or profession. The teaching of all subjects in the Primary and Secondary Schools and Colleges in the Gaelic, to be in Irish.

6a A Recasting of the Education and training of youth, Male and Female, up to the age of 18 years.

7 **Agriculture.** Land reform in keeping with our national requirements. The passing of an Act of law to enable the State to appropriate land held by non-citizens. Solution of ground rents payable to non-citizens and external trusts.

8 **Traders.** The elimination of chain stores, controlled or financed by non-citizens.

9 **Revision** of laws relating to non-Irish controlled Factories and Companies.

10 **Civil Service.** All Civil Service posts, no matter what kind, to be filled by Irish citizens.

11 **Social.** Provision of decent housing for all citizens. Revision of all health services. Due consideration for old age, and provision of recreational facilities for the youth of Ireland. Physical training to be developed.

12 **Corporate Chambers.** The creation of Corporate Councils in every county, representative of all professions and trades, in order to help in social and economic planning.

A black and white portrait of a man with short, dark hair, wearing a dark suit jacket, a white shirt, and a dark tie. He is looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression. The background is a light, textured surface.

Comrades of
Lord Edward.

[illegible]

Comrades of Lord Edward.

On May 19th, 1798, a party of Dublin Castle policemen under Major Sirr, head of the C. I. D. of that day, surrounded the house on Thomas Street, Dublin, in which Lord Edward Fitzgerald, a soldier of the Republic of Ireland, was in hiding. He was determined not to be taken prisoner if he could avoid it, and so he entered into an unequal combat with the armed emissaries of the Empire. In the fight that followed Lord Edward killed one of the policemen and was himself severely wounded. Had he not died of his wounds in prison he would have been brought before some alleged court of justice, charged with the murder of Ryan, the policeman, and, without any doubt, sentenced to death. That is the exact truth, but is there an Irishman to-day so degraded and enghed that he would call Lord Edward a murderer? Thank God, there is not, and the young Geraldine who wanted this country to be a free, Irish-speaking Republic, separated in every way from England's Empire, is rightly one of our national heroes, one whose name and story have been an inspiration to uncompromising Irishmen for the past 142 years.

On August 16th, 1940, the house in Rathgar Road, Dublin, in which two soldiers of the Republic of Ireland, PATRICK MCGUINNESS and THOMAS HARTY, were in hiding, was surrounded by armed policemen from Dublin Castle with authority from the de Valera Cabinet to shoot Republicans at sight if they thought fit to do so. Some weeks before they had thought fit to do so and had shot dead a young man in Cork, JOHN JOSEPH KAVANAGH, and seriously wounded PATRICK MCNEILL and MICHAEL CONNOR in Dublin. Because of this cool-blooded slaughter of their comrades, PATRICK MCGUINNESS and THOMAS HARTY, like Lord Edward Fitzgerald 142 years earlier, were determined to defend themselves against the armed emissaries of the Empire. There is only police evidence of what followed (and police evidence has similar characteristics now to what it had in the notorious Major Sirr's day) but we know that there was a hot, sudden exchange of shots. Two policemen were severely wounded and died later. The two Republican soldiers fought their way out of the house, but were fired on as they ran and the younger, THOMAS HARTY, was hit. But for this both would have escaped. As it was, PATRICK MCGUINNESS could have got away, but he refused to leave his wounded comrade. He helped him into a house to staunch his wounds, and here the pursuers found them. They were carried off to prison.

Under the Curfew Acts passed in opposition to the wishes of the people, the group of dictators in power in the 26 Counties hurriedly set up a special Special Court of "Free State" soldiers (their names were not disclosed) for the grim and shameful purpose of passing the death sentence already decided upon by the dictators as the fate of the two brave men whose one and only crime was that they were faithful worthy comrades of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, that they had stood for the cause of the Republic when it was betrayed by the dictators and by others before them, and whose one and only thought was the freedom, the happiness, and the peace of the Irish people. But the petty-minded, vindictive, cowardly dictators—de Valera and his Ministerial colleagues and "Opposition" allies—charged

them with murder in true British Imperial fashion and instructed their henchings to find them guilty.

When the hired court had done its dirty work, the two courageous prisoners, who had refused to accept it and were quite prepared to die, were appealed to by friends and relatives to allow a legal fight to be made for their lives. They consented reluctantly, and a brilliant lawyer, Seán MacBride, son of a man shot to death by the predecessors of the dictators in 1916, made a great and memorable battle for them. But the "Free State" judges who have so little respect for their profession and the institution they profess to adorn that they tolerate without protest and actually recognise such "courts" as that which passed sentence of death on the two Republican soldiers, decided against him, and the last for innocent blood which seizes all who attempt to hold Ireland within the British Empire, hurried its unfortunate victims, the dictators, to the obsequy that must be theirs for common, in common with all England's butchers and slayers and tyrants of the past.

On the First Friday of September, 1940, the legal murder of PATRICK MCGUINNESS and THOMAS HARTY was enacted within the walls of Mountjoy Prison, where the Four Martyrs were slain in 1922 and Kevin Barry in 1920. No notice of the time or place was given to the relatives, who kept vigil outside Arthur Hill Prison (where the two men had been held since their arrest) and they learned of the holocaust only when the curt and callous official announcement of it appeared in the public Press.

The two brave men, whose names shall shine forever on the roll of Ireland's lovers and defenders, heard Mass at an early hour, received Holy Communion, and remained some time in prayer, speaking to Him before Whom they were so soon to appear. THOMAS HARTY was very much younger than his veteran comrade, but in bearing and demeanour they were identical. They were calm, tranquil and happy. They had no betrayal of the cause of dead comrades with which to upbraid themselves, no selfish motives or unworthy ambitions, and, the sins of the past all blotted out, the proud glow in their hearts of the coming sacrifice for the cause they loved; they went calmly forth to face the firing squad, the Saviour's Name and Mary's on their lips, the thought of the Saviour's mercy holding full possession of their minds. And so they died for truth and justice and honour and the unconquered Republic of Ireland. Said one who was near to them during the last days and at the last moment:—"The light of truth and manliness shone in their faces for all to see. I have never met two more perfect men. They were incapable of an ignoble motive or an evil deed. I am proud to have known them and to have received their blessing." And these men the mean instruments of the Empire called murderers. Truly the only murder with which they had any connection was committed in Mountjoy Prison on September 6th, 1940.

It may be said by some that the circumstances surrounding their sacrifice and that of Lord Edward Fitzgerald were dissimilar. Thoughtless or prejudiced people may even say that they were taken in arms fighting an Irish Government and Parliament, while Lord Fitzgerald fell fighting against a government of foreigners, but in this they would be wrong. Lord Edward fell fighting against the Government and Parliament of Great Britain, the institutions to demand the restoration of which the mighty Rappal meetings of the Parties of last century were held

throughout the land, the institutions that were abolished when the Act of Union was passed in 1801. The same "link of the Crown," binding the people of Ireland against their will to the British Empire, is there to-day as in Lord Edward's time, but now it is covered over with camouflage and lies, the people are told by knaves and cravens that it has been abolished, and those who would tell them the truth are censored into silence. It was to break that link, to win back national self-respect and real independence that PATRICK McGRATH dedicated his life to the Republic 27 years ago; that he fought in 1918; that he stood up to the Black-and-Tans and carried a bullet of theirs lodged near his heart, to the quicklime grave prepared for him by renegade former comrades; that he fought in defence of the Republic in 1922 and re-joined the I. R. A. as an active Volunteer when it declared War on England in 1939; that he endured a hunger-strike of nearly 40 days last winter, and had been active and on the run from Irish tools of England ever since until the day of his arrest. And it was to break that link that 24 years old THOMAS HARTY took his place with the I. R. A. Expeditionary Force in England, and braved the dangers of the fight there in the midst of the enemy until he was arrested and sent home to meet death in his own land, at the hands of degraded Irishmen who had accepted England's alternative to Irish Independence. Can it be doubted that the sacrifice of these two splendid men, added to the sacrifices of all who have died for us from Lord Edward's day to our own, will put before us in abundance, and win for Ireland the true unity and true freedom and true peace for which she has suffered so much and waited so long?

The cravens who pretended to demand the best of Roger Casement from the English some years ago, refused to allow their relatives to bury the bodies of PATRICK McGRATH and THOMAS HARTY in consecrated ground. They were consigned to quicklime graves in a prison yard, in the vain hope that such barbarous treatment would cause the people of Ireland to regard them as criminals. No word about them or sympathy with their relatives was allowed to be published in any paper, but the dictators feared to close the churches and forbid Mass being said for their souls. University Church, Dublin, was crowded to the doors by people who came from all parts of the city to attend the Mass that was offered for them on the Feast of Our Lady's Nativity. And so it was in churches all over Ireland and in all the great cities of America where prayer and sorrow mingled with the indignation felt by Irish exiles at this insult flung by the tools of England in Ireland at the cause of Irish Independence. Everywhere they have been honoured, the latest of our true men to suffer death for loyalty to Ireland, everywhere they have been prayed for, everywhere they will be remembered and sung of and praised along with JOHN JOSEPH KAVANAGH and SEAN MACNEILA and TONY DUNN and PETER BARNETT and JAMES MCCORMACK and PETER MCCARTHY and SEAN GIVENS and all the heroic dead of the Republic of Ireland. The creatures of the English invader sought to place upon PATRICK McGRATH and THOMAS HARTY the brand of the criminal; the instinct of the people has given them the laurel of the hero and the crown of the martyr.

There are men all over Ireland who know PATRICK McGRATH as a man without selfishness and a soldier without fear. THOMAS HARTY, being younger, was not so well known, but one who was intimate with him from early boyhood says his serious thoughts and the expression of them were all

about Ireland, how to make it Irish again, how to make it free. In a little note-book which he carried about him years ago, and in which were jotted Irish lessons, verses of songs etc., he had written the following as a rule of life for himself:—"Let me strive, every moment of my life, to make myself better, that all men may profit by it. Let me think always and everywhere of the Right, and assist all who seek to win it for the people, with no regard to anything but justice. Let me take what comes with a smile, without loss of courage in any crisis. Let me be considerate of my country, of my fellow-citizens and my comrades in everything I say and do. Let me stand for the Right at all times and wrong no man. Let me love Ireland better than myself." When asked by a relative who visited him in Arbour Hill Prison for the last time what message he wished to send to his Republican comrades in the Six Counties he said:—"For Republicans everywhere my message consists of two words only: Fight on!" Those who knew him best say that fear was unknown to him, and that he had always wished for a soldier's death in the cause of the Republic of Ireland. For such a death, too, PATRICK McGRATH had prepared himself for nearly thirty years. They were worthy comrades in a cause made holy by the sacrifice of countless martyrs.

A BALLAD OF BRAVE MEN.

Come all ye men of Eireann, from Austria to Barbary,
And hear a song of brave men who died for you and me;
The slave may call them fallen, but as comrades of Lord Edward,
They yet shall be remembered when their native land is free.

On a day that we'll remember—in the Sixth Day of September,
In the dark year Nineteen Forty—in the prison of Mountjoy,
The bond-slaves of the German— vile traitors to their own land—
Two noble Irish soldiers did slaughter and destroy.

Patrick McGrath of Dublin, and Thomas Harty of Lurgan,
True sons of the Republic for which our martyrs died;
They fought with hearts unquelling the gaze of the invaders,
And for evermore in Flanders we will think of them with pride.

Because they stood with Emmet, with Tone and with Lord Edward,
With the Martyred Thoms of Manchester and the heroes of our day;
Because they fought like true men, the tools of England slew them,
And they sleep with Kevin Barry in the lonely prison day.

We'll tell with pride their story, we'll share their names in glory,
When dawn our day of triumph o'er the tyrant and the slave;
When the Truth shines forth in splendour then our glad hearts will remember,
That the comrades of Lord Edward are the glory of the Gael!

An Apology

In the first hurriedly produced edition of this little Northern leaflet, a wrong name was given as Author. We apologise for the error—
—

BARNES & RICHARDS APPEAL COMMITTEE.

Mansion House,
Dublin.
27th. January, 1940.

A representative Committee of Irish men and women is being invited to meet on Thursday, February 1st, 1940 in the Mansion House, Dublin, (by kind permission of the Lord Mayor) at 8 p.m. to discuss what steps should be taken to ensure that the sentence of death passed on two of their fellow-countrymen, Richard McCormick and Peter Barnes, be not carried out.

Knowing your influence in your own sphere of Irish life, we write to request your co-operation in saving these two men and your attendance at this meeting. We believe that a wider question than any campaign in England has arisen; the question of the unjust sacrifice of two Irish lives. We believe this for the following reasons:-

1. That the state of feeling in England, during the trial and the subsequent appeal was such as to render a fair, impartial, and unprejudiced hearing impossible.
2. That it was admitted by the prosecution that no intention to murder could be adduced.
3. That the evidence for the prosecution also showed that both men were far away from the scene of the explosion at the time that the bomb was placed there.
4. That Richards admitted that he was engaged in the direction and execution of a campaign which had for its purpose the dislocation of English public services in order to compel the British Government to withdraw its armed forces from Irish soil, but denied all knowledge of the Coventry explosion and expressly endorsed Barnes's statement that he was not a participant in this campaign.
5. That even if the prosecution were able to sustain a technical charge of murder, the lack of intention to murder, which they have admitted, clears the act of the moral reprobation which attaches to murder and proves that a grave injustice will be committed if the death-penalty is carried out.

Lengthy discussion of the effects of such a miscarriage of justice are here impossible, but we cannot conclude without drawing your earnest attention to the grave consequences which the execution of these two men may have not only upon the relations between Ireland and England but upon the attitude of many Irishmen towards those who by birth, connexion or affiliations are regarded here as Englishmen.

MAUD CONNOR MacBRIDE.
SIMON DOONNELLY.
PATRICK MAXWELL, M.P.,
ROGER McHUGH.

for Provisional Committee.

The following are amongst those who have been invited to attend this Meeting:--

Ald. Mrs. Tom Clarke, Lord Mayor of Dublin.
 Most Rev. Dr. Hall, Bishop of Thessalonica.
 Most Rev. Dr. Gregg, Primate of All Ireland.
 Chief Rabbi Gudzinsky.
 Patrick Boland, T.D., (Leix-Offaly).
 Erskine Childers, T.D., (Athlone-Longford).
 William Davis, T.D., (Leix-Offaly).
 Charles A. Fagan, T.D., (Meath-Westmeath).
 Capt. Patrick Gilha, T.D., (Meath-Westmeath).
 Patrick J. Gerry, T.D., (Leix-Offaly).
 Daniel Hogan, T.D., (Leix-Offaly).
 James P. Kelly, T.D., (Meath-Westmeath).
 Michael J. Kennedy, T.D., (Meath-Westmeath).
 Lieut. Gen. Sean MacKain, T.D., (Athlone-Longford).
 Dr. Thomas O'Higgins, T.D., (Leix-Offaly).
 Matthew O'Reilly, T.D., (Meath-Westmeath).
 John Victory, T.D., (Athlone-Longford).
 Senator Mrs. Concanannon.
 Rev. Father Devlin, O. Carm.,
 Rev. Father Gregory, O.P.M.,
 Rev. Father Canice, O.M. Cap.
 Rev. Michael McGrath, S.J.,
 Rev. Fr. Cahill, S.J.,
 Professor Curtis.
 Dr. Walter Starkie,
 The Provost of Trinity College.
 Dr. Kiernan McGrath.
 Mr. Michael Price.
 Dr. T.J. O'Connell.
 Dr. Robert Farnham.
 Dr. Cornelius Breathnach, T.D.,
 Mr. Samuel Cooney, T.D.,
 Dr. James McKee.
 Dr. John M. Cronin.
 Dr. Martin Brennan, T.D.,
 Mr. Sean Buckley, T.D.,
 Senator P.T. Kelly.
 Senator Tunney.
 Senator Liam Ua Buachalla.
 Mr. James Digby.
 Mr. Peadar O'Donnell.
 Mr. R.M. Fox.
 Mrs. Nora Connolly-O'Brien.
 Dr. P. McCartan.
 Mr. Samuel Lynch.
 Mr. J.J. Walsh.
 Mr. Samuel Martin.
 Mrs. McCullough.
 Ald. Alfred Byrne, T.D.,
 Professor Magennis.
 Professor Rudmore Browne.
 Mr. David Robinson.
 Mrs. T.J. Kiernan.
 Mr. William Norton, T.D.,
 Mr. William O'Brien.
 Mr. Sean Keating, R.H.A.,
 Mr. Lennox Robinson.
 Mr. Robert Briscoe, T.D.,
 Dr. Richard Hayes.
 Mr. Sean O'Faoláin.

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