

MISSING RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S BODY FOUND IN CLARE.

THE THREAT TO BURN FIVE TOWNS.

DISTRICT-INSPECTOR SHOT DEAD: REPRISALS IN SLIGO.

MR. GRIFFITH'S CHARGES: LEADERS "MARKED DOWN."

The body of Captain Lendrum, the missing resident magistrate for Clare, was found yesterday in a coffin, near the West Clare railway line, at Kilmurry. The coffin was addressed to Kilkee.

Captain Lendrum set out by motor from Kilrush on Wednesday of last week for Ennistymon Sessions. He did not arrive, and it was believed he had been kidnapped by the party who ambushed a police motor-car on that day, when two constables were killed and four wounded.

Police in West Clare posted notices threatening to burn down Kilkee, Kilrush, Carrigaholt, Kilmihill, Doonbeg, and other towns if Captain Lendrum were not restored by noon on Thursday.

Later notices posted in Kilkee stated that as there was a possibility of his being set free the "reprisals" would be postponed for 24 hours.

The conduct of the forces in West Clare will be an interesting test of the effect of the Government steps to stop reprisals. So far no report of any outbreak has been received from the threatened towns.

A police and military party was ambushed on Thursday near Tobercurry, and District Inspector Brady was shot dead. A Head Constable and a third member of the party were wounded.

At night reprisals, it is alleged, by soldiers, "Black-and-Tans," and R.I.C. took place. Four houses were burned down and others damaged. Bombs and rifles were discharged. Two creameries in the neighbourhood were burned down.

Parties of police in the district were fired on yesterday.

Mr. Arthur Griffith, Acting President of Sinn Fein, in a statement to press representatives, alleged that reprisals were part of a deliberate policy, that ex-criminals were employed as secret service agents, and that plans were afoot for the murder of the Sinn Fein leaders.

Pictures by our special representative illustrating the damage caused in the Mallow "reprisals" appear in this issue.

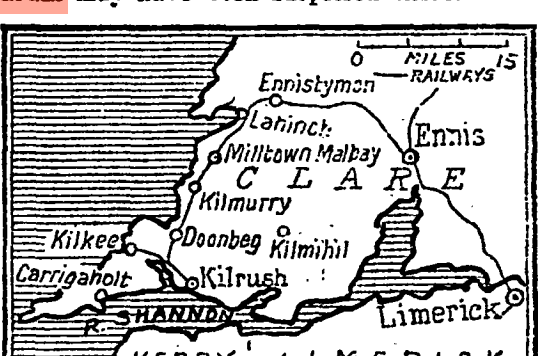
THE KIDNAPPED R.M.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR SHOT DEAD.

(From our Special Correspondents.)

DUBLIN, FRIDAY

The dead body of the missing Resident Magistrate of Kilkee, Captain A. C. Lendrum, was found in a coffin on the West Clare Railway, near Kilmurray, this morning. The coffin was addressed to Kilkee. Captain Lendrum disappeared on Wednesday of last week, the day on which a police patrol was ambushed and five of them killed at Rineen. He set out from his home in a motor-car at ten o'clock that morning to go to Ennistymon Petty Sessions. He did not reach Ennistymon, and it was concluded that he had been kidnapped by some of the persons concerned in the Rineen ambush. A report since received from County Clare states that there are indications—just a loopholed hedge and trampled grass marked by motor tyres—at Caherfenick which suggest that Captain Lendrum may have been surprised there.



It is only three days ago that the inhabitants of Kilkee, Kilrush, Carrigaholt, Kilmihill, Doonbeg, and other towns in West Clare were threatened with reprisals if Captain Lendrum was not restored to his people. Captain Lendrum had served in the army and gained the Military Cross.

At 5.30 last evening a police motor patrol was ambushed between Bunninadden and Tobercurry, Co. Sligo. District Inspector Brady was shot dead, and Head Constable O'Hara and Constable Brown were wounded. Inspector Brady was only 21 years of age, and had served with distinction in the war. He was the son of Captain Louis Brady, Dublin harbour master, and a nephew of Mr. P. J. Brady, former Nationalist member for St. Stephen's Green Division of Dublin.

SLIGO "REPRISALS."

HOUSES AND CREAMERIES BURNED.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

DUBLIN, FRIDAY NIGHT.

Accounts to hand to-night state that "reprisals" were taken at Tobercurry for the murder of Detective Inspector Brady. The sacking of the town is stated to have been the work of "Black-and-Tans," military, and R.I.C. The party, about forty in number, drove into the town in four motor-lorries last night. A fusillade of rifle shots announced their arrival, as well as cries of "Sinn Fein, come out! Where are the murderers?" They instantly set about the firing of shops, using both petrol and bombs. The door of a shop belonging to Messrs. Howley's was smashed in with a sledge-hammer. Groceries and liquor were destroyed or carried away. An attempt to set the place on fire failed, but the windows were broken and other damage done. The grocery shop of Mr. E. J. Cooke having been burned down, the invaders set about the destruction of the adjoining shops belonging to Mr. D. Gallaher and Mr. John Coleman. Other business premises were partially damaged. The invaders remained in the town for three hours. Most of the residents fled the town.

The wreckers drove next to the village of Ballyara and fired a creamery there. The

village of Achoury, unfortunately, lay further along their way to Sligo; it also had a creamery, and of course this was destroyed.

This morning a party of police leaving Sligo for Tobercurry were fired on. There were no casualties. Police in two motor lorries, one flying the Union Jack, drove to Tobercurry this afternoon to bear away Inspector Brady's body. They were also fired on when traversing the Ballymote Road. None of the party was hit.

One of the constables at Tobercurry resigned this morning as a protest against the "reprisals."

RECEIVED BY PREMIER.

CHIEF SECRETARY AND GENERAL MACREADY.

The Press Association understands that a conference on Irish affairs was held at 10, Downing Street, yesterday, and that the Government is in entire agreement with the policy of the Irish Executive. General Macready, who had been summoned from Ireland to discuss with the Government the general situation, had reached London in the morning, accompanied by Sir Hamar Greenwood, and they were received by Mr. Lloyd George during the afternoon.

Only a few members of the Cabinet were available for the conference, but these, including Mr. Bonar Law and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, were associated with Mr. Lloyd George in his reception, at which Sir J. Anderson (Under Secretary for Ireland) was also present. The situation was discussed at considerable length, and the Press Association learns that the discussion was on general lines only. The question of reprisals was only one among the subjects which came up for discussion.

MAN SHOT AT THURLES.

ACCUSED OF BEING VOLUNTEER COMMANDER.

(From our Correspondent.)

DUBLIN, FRIDAY.

A sensational shooting affair occurred at Drish, near Thurles, early this morning, resulting in the serious wounding of Michael Cleary, a young man. The wounded man says that four men dressed in fawn overcoats and soft hats called at 2 a.m. On his answering their knock he was confronted by revolvers at the ready. They took him away a short distance and asked if he was a commandant in the Irish Volunteers. He said "No." They then said they were going to shoot him. Before Cleary had time to reply one of the men stepped in front of him and fired his revolver at point-blank range. The four men then ran away. The bullet glanced off Cleary's chin, made a deep jagged wound along his throat, and lodged in his shoulder. He is very weak from loss of blood, and is hardly able to speak. His assailants did not give him time to put on his boots, but took him away dressed only in shirt and trousers.

NO EXCUSE FOR 'LYNCH LAW.'

LORD R. CECIL DEMANDS INQUIRY

Lord Robert Cecil, who recalls that he voted for the second reading of the Restoration of Order in Ireland Bill, expresses in a letter to the "Times" his indignation at "reprisals." The severe provocation, he says, is no excuse for "a particularly reprehensible form of lynch law. Republican crime and outrage are not improved by sporadic acts of murder and arson committed by the guardians of the law. To suggest that these reprisals have any justification on military grounds is to hold out the British administration before the world as being guided by principles that would disgrace any country that pretended to civilised government." He urges that searching public inquiry should be made into the whole subject.

TEXT OF POLICE ORDER.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

DUBLIN, FRIDAY.

The following is the text of the Order which, as I stated last night, has been issued to Divisional Commissioners, County inspectors and District Inspectors, and all stations of the R.I.C.:

Many reports have appeared in the press of alleged acts of reprisal by police and soldiers. These accounts are generally thoroughly misleading and often misrepresent acts of justifiable self-defence as reprisals, but there are cases in which unjustifiable action has undoubtedly been taken. These cases are being carefully investigated. Meanwhile, it is necessary to repeat and emphasise that reprisals will ruin the discipline of the force, and cannot be countenanced by those in authority. The great provocation under which men suffer who see their comrades and friends foully murdered is fully recognised, but the police are urged to maintain, in spite of this provocation, that self-control that has characterised the force in the past. By so doing, they will earn the respect and admiration of the majority of their fellow-countrymen.

The police exist to restore and maintain order in the country. Destruction of buildings and institutions cannot but impoverish the country and increase want and disorder. It must, however, be made clear to all ranks that the effective use of weapons when threatened or attacked is only legitimate self-defence, and that it is their duty to hunt down murderers by every means in their power. The power of the Government to bring to justice those who commit crimes is increasing every day. The police will be fully supported and protected in the discharge of their duties by every means available.

C. A. WALSH, Deputy Inspector General. A further order, in stronger terms, threatening disciplinary action has been issued by General Tuller, who as Police Adviser to the Lord Lieutenant is one of the two responsible heads of the R.I.C.

THE LORD MAYOR OF CORK

The Lord Mayor, who last evening entered on the 51st day of his hunger strike, is reported to be somewhat weaker.

[A special article on Ulster appears on the next page.]

Griffith appear on the next page.