

Military Archives

**MILITARY SERVICE PENSIONS
COLLECTION**

**MA/MSPC/RO/
603A**

**SCOTTISH
BRIGADE
NEWSPAPER
CUTTINGS**

**MILITARY ARCHIVES
IRELAND**

*Military Service
Pensions Collection*

roinn

F.C.I.

NÁ CUIRTEAR EÁNTUAIRISC AR AN SCLÚDÁC SO.

74 anno, Leipzig

An Uimhir

An Sno

R.O/603A

An Uimh ag Roinn Eile.

To be returned to Liamara Moore.

Newspaper Cuttings etc

Scottish Bide

Overseas Rio

Do cuipeadó cun

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Do chinead gun

Dura

Be sure to turn

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OLD - I.R.A. SCOTTISH BRIGADES 1916-23

9th July 1936

To:-

Military Service Pensions Board,
Griffith Barracks
Dublin.

Dear Sirs

Hereunder are the names of officers & men whom the Brigade Committee recommend as having continuous active service with the Scottish Brigade.

Michael Holmes.	Taylor St. Townhead, Glasgow.
Thomas McGovern	Wellshot, Cambuslang, "
Sean Mooney.	New York City, U.S.A.
Fred. Quinn	Springburn Rd, Glasgow.
Chas Diamond	Glasgow
Patrick Cox.	New York City, U.S.A.
James Kelly	Address not known. "B" Coy. 1st Bn
Frank Stack	Windsor, Canada.
J. McHugh	Cambuslang, Glasgow.
Hugh Flynn	Address not known. "A" Coy 1st Bn
Thos. McGonnie	Haddington, Glasgow.
H. McGonnie	" "

Yours faithfully
Samont Mooney
for Brigade Committee Scottish Brigade 1916-23

O.D.O.-I.R.A. SCOTTISH BRIGADES. 1916-'23

Date 9/7/36

To:-

The Military Service Pensions Board,
Griffith Barracks,
Dublin.

ARMED ATTACK ON PRISON VAN, GLASGOW, 4TH MAY, 1921.

Dear Sirs,

Hereunder is a list of Officers & men of the Scottish Brigade who were associated, and participated in the above mentioned ambush. Eight (8) men, from each of the 4 Glasgow City Companies were mobilized, for an attempt to rescue Deputy F. Garty, T.O., from custody. G.H.Q. Representatives D.P. Walsh, alias Mitchell or Durme, and Daniel Braniff, alias Greer, attended at the place of attack, prior to the actual shooting. It can readily be understood, why, they did not participate in the attempted rescue.

Brigade O.C. John Barry issued orders and personally attended.
1st Batt. Comdr. Jas. Fullerton, (also Capt. A "Coy.") Col. retired F.S. Army
"A" Coy. 1st Batt. Capt. Jas. Fullerton

1st Lt. Sean O'Daire. (Deceased)

2nd Lt. John McHugh. (late Military Police F.S. Army)

Louis Carroll and four other Volunteers
"B" Coy. 1st Batt. Capt. J. Quinn, 1st Lt. E. Mooney, 2nd Lt. E. Walsh (not claiming)
Coy. Adj't. S. Mooney, Sgt. J. Doyle (not claiming) Vol. Pat. Box.
Vol. Sean Coyne (not claiming) Vol. Stephen Fallon (late F.S.
Army Military Police) and Batt. Armourer Jas. Booker.

"C" Coy. 1st Batt. Capt. William Fullerton (Capt. retired, F.S. Army)

Batt. Q.M. Sean Flood and ~~three~~ other Volunteers.

"G" Coy. 1st Batt. Capt. J. Doherty, Batt. T/O. M. O'Carroll, (not claiming)
Vol. Jas. Kavanagh, J. Taiton, Williamson, M. Davies,
Ferguson and Coy. Q.M. Pat. Ryan.

The Addresses of the Batt. & Coy. Officers appear on our Records, sent in
to the Pensions Board last December 1935.

(NOTE.) It was the Officers and men of "A" & "B" coy's who actually held up
the Prison Van. This in no way casts any reflection on the
other men who were engaged on the Ambush. It is just a
statement of fact.

E. Mooney (Hon. Sec.)

On behalf of the Brigade Committee
see overleaf for names of "C" coy O.D.O.-I.R.A. SCOTTISH BRIGADES. 1916-'23.

'C' COY 1st Batt. Coy A.M. Gannon, Tom, Hugh McKenna
and Matthew Tipping

Military Service
Pensions Collection

10/7/36

OLD - I.R.A. SCOTTISH BRIGADES. 1916-23

To:-

The Military Service Pensions Board,
Griffith Barracks
Dublin.

Dear Sirs,

I forward herewith some Glasgow press cuttings which will, I believe, help to give a correct impression of the conditions existing in Scotland at the time, as well as the nature and extent of the work that was done, and the dangers incurred by our men.

It would not be correct, however, to infer that all the men who were charged were associated with the work for which they were on trial, nor would it be right to assume that because others were found "not guilty," or, were not arrested that they did not take part. I trust that those cuttings will prove, with the other evidences already given, that our Services in Scotland were an essential help in bringing the warfare in Ireland to a successful issue, and that it demanded at least equal sacrifices from our men.

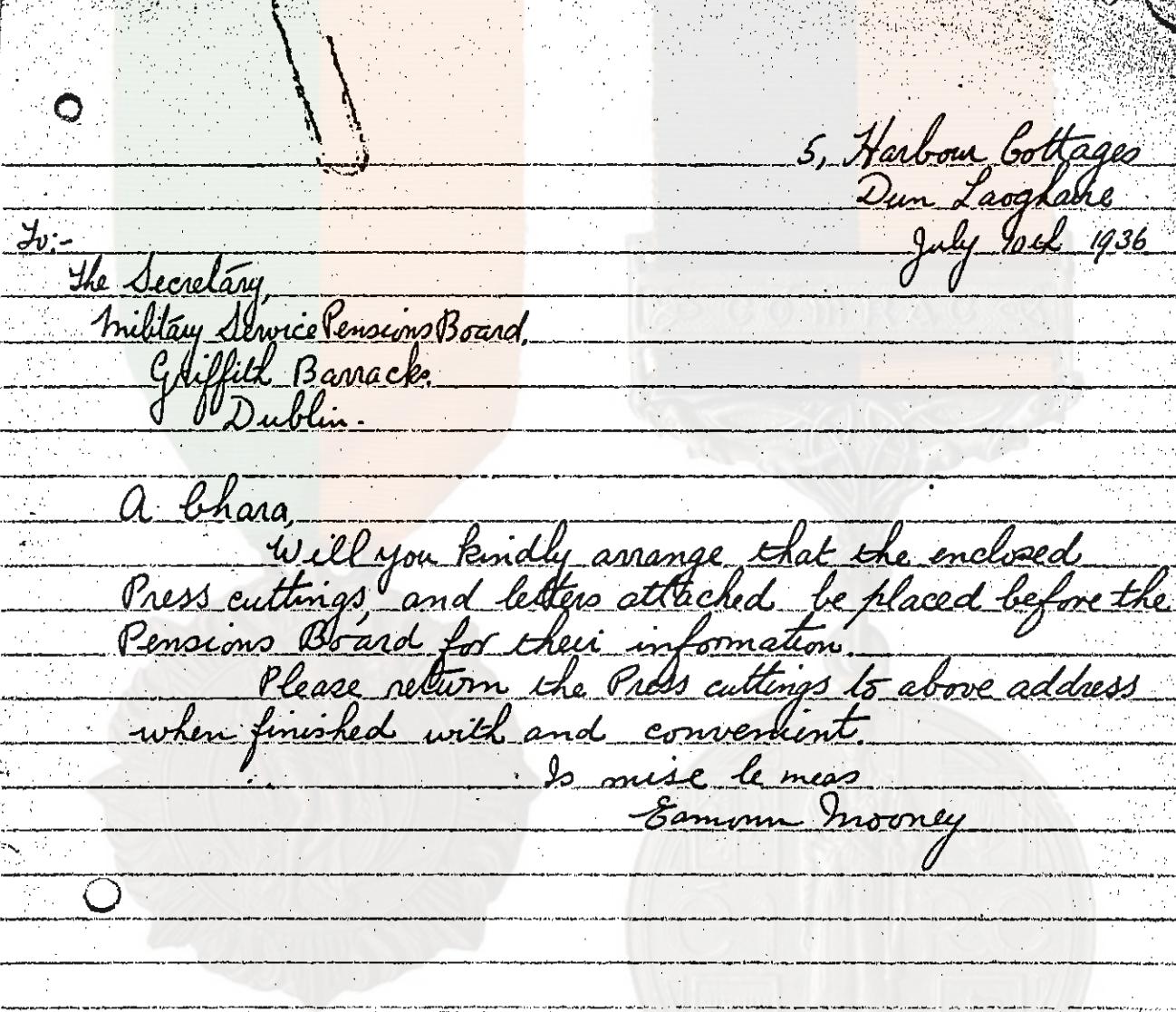
We claim, therefore, for the Scottish Brigades, the same consideration from the Board as has been given to other units in, and outside Ireland, at least for the comparatively small numbers of men who were continuously and particularly active.

A list, (not quite complete) of officers & men whom the Brigade Committee consider had continuous and active service in the powwring and transporting of Arms and Munitions in Scotland for use in Ireland, is attached.

Yours faithfully
Eamonn Mooney (Hon. Sec.)

for Brigade Committee, Old-I.R.A. Scottish Brigades 1916-23

Military Archives



Military Service
Pensions Collection

Original or 2.0/603

COPY.

11th July 1936.

The Advisory Committee
Griffith Barracks.

A Chairde,

As requested by you on the 4th July 1936 the following is a list of men of the Scottish Division with pre-Truce and post-Truce service who may qualify for the same standard of treatment as in the cases of P. McDonnell, No. 21272, and M. Naughton, No. 21271.

The names are -

Michael Holmes	Glasgow
Fred Quinn	"
Thomas McGovern	"
Chas. Diamond	"
Sean Mooney	U.S.A.
Patrick Cox	Glasgow
James Kelly	"
Sean McHugh	"
Michael O'Carroll	Dublin
Frank Stack	Canada
H. Flynn	Ireland
Joe Booker	Dublin
Edward Walsh	Dublin.

The later five names may not be applying. You will understand that it is quite difficult for ordinary members serving in Scotland to have continuous active service, as our supply sources and methods were constantly changing, thus producing a different personal at different periods.

With reference to the armed attack on the Prison Van, Glasgow, 4th May 1921. About 34 men were mobilised, most of whose names have already been sent to you by the Secretary of the Scottish Committee.

As far as we can gather the men who actually made any attempt to attack the van, and who were in the danger zone were :-

Sean Mooney	U.S.A.
Eamon Mooney	Dublin
Fred Quinn	Glasgow
H. O'Carroll	Dublin, may not claim.
P. Cox	Glasgow
E. Walsh	Dublin, may not claim
S. O'Dair	Deceased.

Mise, le meas,

Sgd. Seamus Reader.

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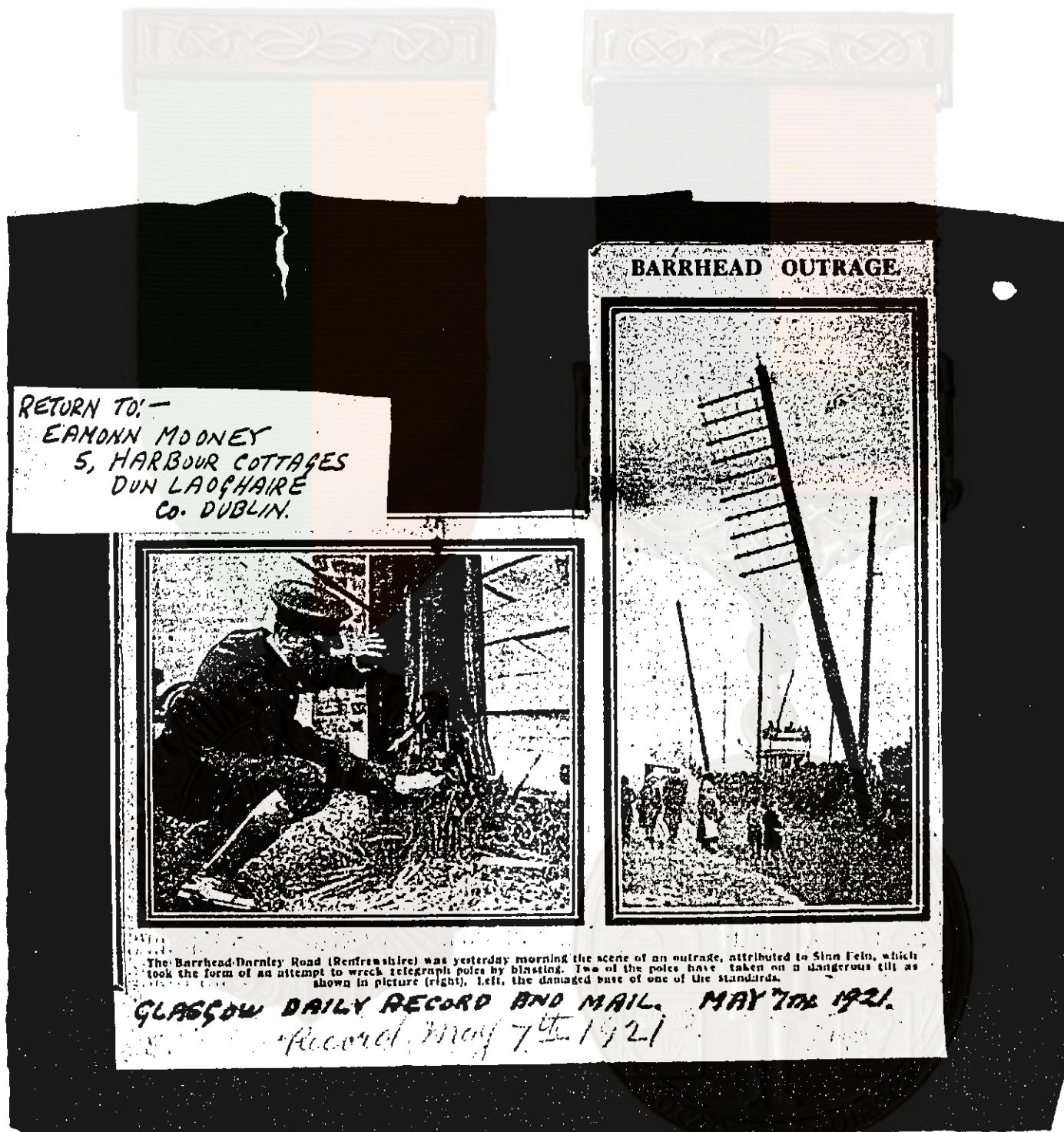
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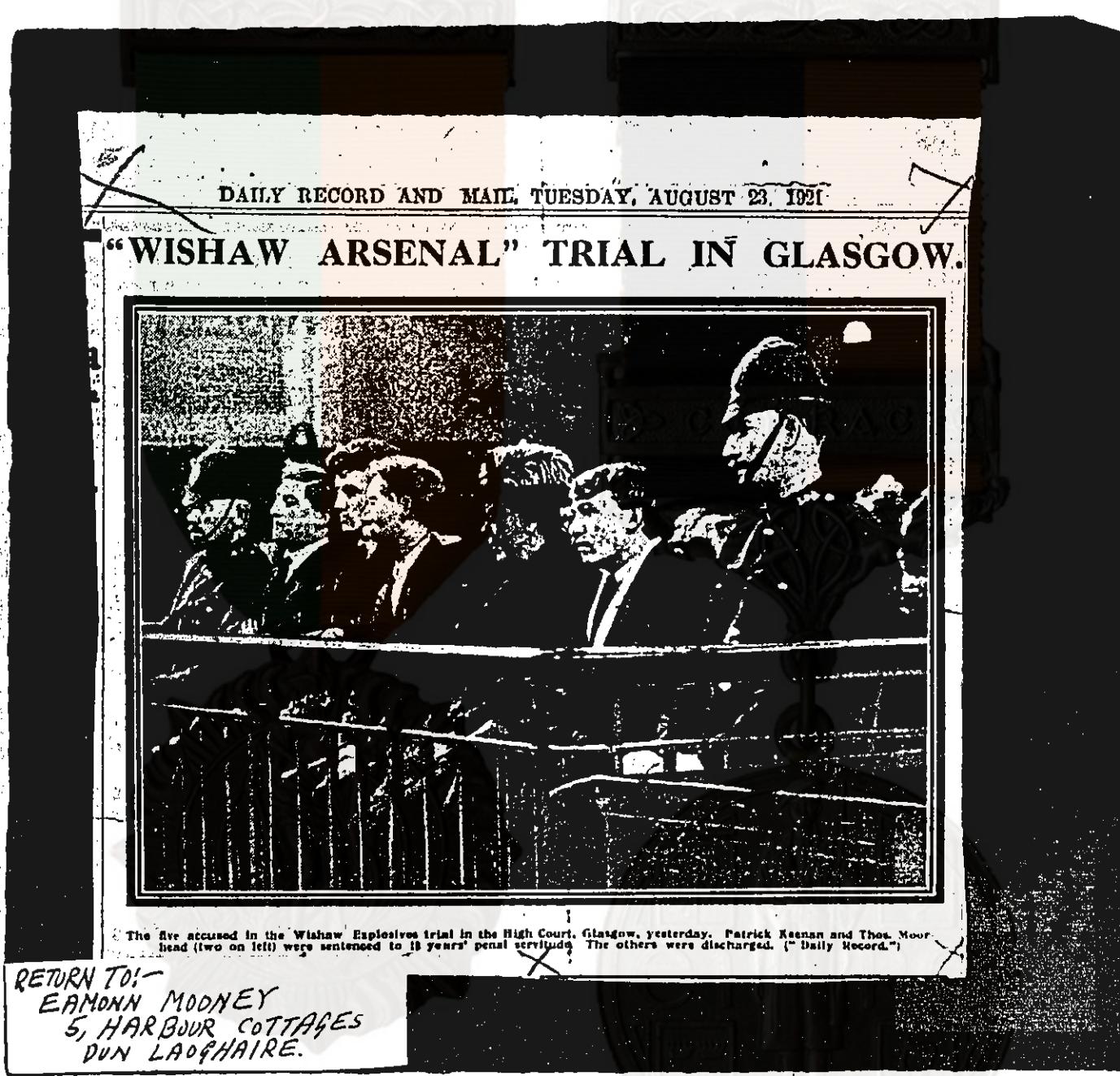
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Military Service
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1921

**"ALL DONE FOR
IRELAND."**

**HUGE HAUL OF EXPLOSIVES
AT WISHAW.**

HIGH COURT CASES.

ENORMOUS hauls of explosives and firearms, located by the police in the West of Scotland, were "productions" in the High Court in Glasgow yesterday, and they gave the Court the appearance of an arsenal.

Association with Sinn Fein was alleged against several of the men who were placed in the dock for trial before Lords Mackenzie and Anderson, and juries, in which the Marchioness of Graham was a conspicuous figure.

An extraordinary collection of explosives was referred to in a case from Wishaw, details of which were exclusively reported in the "Daily Record" at the time.

In this case Patrick Keenan and Thomas Moorhead, with two other men, and a woman, were charged with having, acting in concert, on April 1, 1921, in a cellar, and in a common close at 40 Campbell Street, Wishaw, and at the Caledonian Railway Goods Station, had unlawful possession or control of—

758 cartridges of gelignite;
107 cartridges of sannomite;
8 cartridges of monarkite;
83 cartridges of super-ripple;
68 cartridges of stoneman;
29 cartridges of dynobol;
6 cartridges of gunpowder;
296 revolver ball cartridges;
350 rifle ball cartridges;
222 detonators; 7 revolvers;
Electric battery; 50 feet of fuse.

TEN YEARS.

One witness had been examined when Keenan and Moorhead tendered a plea of guilty, which was accepted.

A verdict of not guilty was returned against the three other accused, and Lord Mackenzie passed sentence of ten years' penal servitude on Keenan and Moorhead.

On leaving the dock, Keenan looked up to the gallery and shouted— "It's all for Ireland, boys. I will keep my heart up!"

WALKED INTO TRAP.

Edmund O'Brien and Cornelius Phipps were charged with having, between January 21 and June 7, conspired to further the objects and purposes of Sinn Fein, and purchased two rifles from a member of the 5th Cameronians Defence Force.

Two members of the 5th Cameronians Defence Force, who were stationed at Inchinnan Aerodrome, said that after the purchase of the rifles was arranged, a trap was prepared for the accused, and when O'Brien went to secure the rifles he was arrested.

Police evidence was led relating to the finding of a number of Sinn Fein documents in Phipps' lodgings in Paisley.

Both prisoners were found guilty, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

MIDNIGHT DRILL.

The sequel to a Sinn Fein midnight drill, paraded in Dumbartonshire, was heard by Lord Mackenzie, when Eugene Patrick Comarford and Dennis Patrick O'Donnell pleaded guilty to having been found in possession of firearms.

Sentence of three years' penal servitude was passed on each.

Mr. J. C. Fenton, advocate depute, explained that early in the morning of July 29, a body of men, numbering between 50 and 60, were seen on the road between Dunthoer and Clydebank marching in military formation and taking words of command.

The police were informed, and 19 of the men were arrested.

Both the accused had been elected to the Executive of the local Sinn Fein Club.

Robert Beith, a small, poorly-built Paisley man, pleaded guilty to having been found in possession of 44 sticks of gelignite.

It was stated that he had been paid to drop the box containing the gelignite into the River Cart, but out of curiosity he took the box home.

Lord Anderson passed sentence of one month's imprisonment, to date from the accused's apprehension on July 19.

Beith was, therefore, free to leave the dock.

Sentence of six months' imprisonment, to date from his apprehension on July 20, was passed by Lord Anderson upon John McGuire O'Mara, who admitted having been in possession, at 213 Thistle Street, South Side, Glasgow, of 38 rifle cartridges.

DENNY TEACHER FINED.

Patrick Joseph Lyons (20), school teacher, Denny, was, in Stirling Sheriff Court yesterday, fined £20 for each of two offences—having a revolver cartridge in his possession, and having solicited an A.A. and S.H. sergeant to supply him with a revolver.

The alternative was two months in prison.

1921

RETURN TO:
EAMONN MOORER
5, HARBOUR COTTAGES
DUNLAOGHAIRE CO DUBLIN.

"ALL DONE FOR IRELAND."

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107 cartridges of samonite;
8 cartridges of monarkite;
23 cartridges of super-ripcote;
58 cartridges of stononal;
22 cartridges of dynobel;
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222 detonators; 7 revolvers;
Electric battery; 60 feet of fuse.

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August 29, 1921.

RETURN TO:-
EAMONN MOONEY
5, HARBOUR COTTAGES
DUN LAOGHAIRE
CO. DUBLIN.

April 22nd 1921

DAILY RECORD AND

CROWN CASE FAILS IN 12 PRISONERS ACQUITTED. IN

PRISON VAN AMBUSH
TRIAL ENDED.

CROWD CHEERS.

ONE OF THE ACCUSED
REARRESTED.



Sean O'Daire Daniel McManus

All the twelve men on trial in Edinburgh during the last fortnight in connection with the prison van ambush in Glasgow on May were acquitted on Saturday.

After an absence of 85 minutes, the jury brought in the following verdicts on both charges:

NOT PROVEN.

John Carnley James McCarron
William Fullerton Vincent Kelly
Daniel Patrick Walsh, alias Joseph Dunne,
alias James Mitchell
Daniel Braniff, alias Charles Greer.

NOT GUILTY.

John McGarrigle Sean O'Daire
James Fullerton James Xanagh
Michael O'Carroll Thomas Tracey.

The court was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the verdicts were received in silence.

The accused were in a happy mood, and they received the verdicts with the same easy confidence which has been their characteristic throughout the protracted proceedings.

By direction of the Lord Justice-Clerk the accused were released from the dock, and this was done.

Mitchell, however, was rearrested before leaving the precincts of the court by Glasgow officers, acting in co-operation with the Edinburgh Criminal Department.

PRISONERS CHEERED.

Outside the Court a crowd of several thousands of people, mostly women, were assembled in the High Street, opposite Parliament Square, and they greeted the released men with loud cheering.

One of them was soon in the centre of an excited throng of women, who alternately patted him on the back, with the remark, "God bless you, my laddie," and similar complimentary expressions.

For some time there was a scene of animation in the High Street.

The return of the acquitted men to Glasgow on Saturday was signalled by scenes of enthusiasm on the part of their sympathisers.

A cheering crowd welcomed them at Queen Street Station. Later in the evening, Abercromby Street, in the East End, the scene of the police raid following the outrage, was filled with excited people who, however, maintained good order throughout.

About 8 p.m. St. Mary's Chapel was opened and numbers of people entered and engaged in prayer.

All over the Calton district flags were flown from the windows of houses, and the "demonstration" was maintained till a late hour at night.

DETENTION OF WALSH.

The detention by Glasgow officers, in co-operation with members of the Edinburgh Police, at the close of the trial of the man described as "Daniel Patrick Walsh, alias Joseph Dunne, alias James Mitchell," is in connection with the escape of Daniel Patrick Walsh from the Strangeways Prison, Manchester.

At an early stage of the trial in Edinburgh the prisoner was identified by warders from Manchester as the man who had escaped from their custody.

Walsh was one of five men who made a sensational disappearance from the Manchester prison on the night of Saturday, October 25, 1919.

Another of the group was Austin Stack, who is described by the police to be one of De Valera's right-hand men.

CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Judge and Identification of Prisoners.

When the Court assembled in the morning the Lord Justice Clerk (Lord Scott Dickson) immediately began his charge to the jury.

So far as questions of law were concerned, his Lordship did not think there was any dispute between the two sides.

With regard to questions of fact, which were for the jury and for them alone, his Lordship pointed out that the first charge of conspiracy had no reference at all to the shooting in Cathedral Square.

The evidence in this connection was very largely documentary and it was for the jury to consider as to the weight, the credibility, and the effect of this evidence.

ONE SENTENCE ONLY.

The first charge, though not a light one, was much less serious than the second, which in either of its alternatives carried a verdict of murder, and if the jury concluded of murder, the only sentence he

to say whether any of these five were part of an organisation which existed in Scotland to collect firearms and to dispatch them over the water to Ireland.

The documents seemed to show that such a business was being carried on. What were these things being collected for, and still more, what were they being sent to Ireland for? They were not being sent to keep a sweet shop.

IDENTIFICATION.

Referring to the identification of the accused, His Lordship said it had been suggested that the police, in dealing with the identification, were deliberately marking out men so that witnesses who would not have identified them otherwise would identify them.

That would be a most dastardly thing to do. Talk of crime! There could not be a worse crime than for members of the police by chicanery of that kind to get an identification.

It was tremendously serious charge, a most offensive charge, and it would be for the jury to consider that.

His Lordship confessed that he had the greatest difficulty in knowing how to approach the second charge. The mass of evidence had been so great.

If they took the case for the Crown alone, he thought there was ample evidence to show that all the accused except Tracey were in Cathedral Square at the time of the affair.

In the case of Tracey, if anything was proved, it was only that he had been in the vicinity in the morning, before the shooting began.

There was no doubt that an attack was made on the van by some men, that Inspector Johnston was killed, and that Detective-Sergeant Stirton was wounded. Stirton, His Lordship added, was seriously injured, but there was no evidence to support the charge that he was injured "to the danger of life".

NO THROTTLES OR MURKERS.

He had no doubt in the world that none of the young men who went there to rescue Carthy or Somers dreamt they were going to commit murder, but there was no doubt that Johnston was just as clearly murdered as if they had met him on the street and pulled out a revolver and shot him through the heart.

The question of alibi had been raised on behalf of each of the accused.

An alibi was a perfectly good defence if the jury were satisfied. But that, like all questions of fact, was for the jury—did they believe the credibility of the witness, or did they not?

A very few minutes would make all the difference, there was no question of law, and the jury had to satisfy themselves that it was honest and true evidence.

Before concluding his charge, his Lordship referred to the finding of the arms and ammunition in a cellar in Abercromby Street on June 30, and in his view he said he did not think this was a crucial part of the case.

He did not think this circumstance went further than in the words of Mr. Mackay, that this was a cache existing in Glasgow for hiding arms and ammunition.

He emphasised, in conclusion, that while they might take the few observations he had made on the law as being sound, the questions they had to consider were absolutely and entirely of fact.

After the verdict had been announced, and the prisoners discharged, his Lordship informed the jury that they would be released from jury service both in the Court of Session and in the Sheriff Court for criminal trials for a period of ten years. This was in respect of the careful manner in which they had discharged their very grave and onerous duties.

SCHOOL COMMANDEERED.
HOW THE HOUSING PROBLEM WAS

SOLVED.

An extraordinary story of how a man, woman, and five children, unable to find a house, took unauthorised possession of a village school, and lived there undiscovered for a fortnight, was told at Snibstone, Leicestershire, on Saturday, at an emergency meeting of the school managers called to deal with the situation.

The family and a dog had turned the school into a dwelling, and one of the managers accidentally discovering them informed the police, who got them out

CROWD CHEERS. ONE OF THE ACCUSED REARRESTED.

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NOT GUILTY.

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The evidence in this connection was very largely documentary and it was for the jury to consider as to the weight, the credibility, and the effect of this evidence.

ONE SENTENCE ONLY.

The first charge, though not a light one, was much less serious than the second, which in either of its alternative carried a verdict of murder, and if the jury convicted of murder, the only sentence he could pronounce was the sentence of death. There was no alternative to that.

On the documentary evidence the Solicitor-General had admitted that he would not be justified in asking a verdict on the first charge against either of the Fullartons, Tracey, O'Carroll or Kavanagh. His Lordship said he would add O'Daire and McGarrigle to the list. There was no documentary evidence against O'Daire, and so far as McGarrigle was concerned, the only evidence was a note which he found on the manuscript.

That would leave on the documentary evidence only the other five, but it was for the jury to decide. It was at this juncture realized £1,000, when



Sean O'Daire. Daniel Kavanagh.

to say whether any of these five were part of an organisation which existed in Scotland to collect firearms and to dispatch them over the water to Ireland.

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dence to support the charge that he was

injured "to the danger of life."

NO THREATS OR THREATENINGS.

He had no doubt in the world that none of the young men who went there

were going to commit murder, but there

was no doubt that Johnston was just as

clearly murdered as if they had met him

on the street and pulled out a revolver

and shot him through the heart.

The question of alibi had been stated

on behalf of each of the accused.

An alibi was a perfectly good defence if the jury were satisfied. But that like all questions of fact, was for the

jury—did they believe the credibility of

the witness, or did they not?

A very few minutes would make all the difference, there was no question of

law, and the jury had to satisfy themselves that it was honest and true

evidence.

Before concluding his charge, his Lordship referred to the finding of the arms and ammunition in a cellar in Abercromby Street on June 30, and in his view he said he did not think this was a crucial part of the case.

He did not think this circumstance went further than in the words of Mr. Mackay, that this was a cache existing in Glasgow for hiding arms and ammunition.

He emphasized, in conclusion, that while they might take the few observations he had made on the law as being sound, the questions they had to consider were absolutely and entirely of fact.

After the verdict had been announced and the prisoners discharged, his Lordship informed the jury that they would be released from jury service both in the Court of Session and in the Sheriff Court for criminal trials for a period of ten years. This was in respect of the careful manner in which they had discharged their very grave and onerous duty.

SCHOOL COMMANDEERED.

HOW THE HOUSING PROBLEM WAS SOLVED.

An extraordinary story of how a man, woman, and five children, unable to get a house, took unauthorised possession of a village school, and lived there undiscovered for fortnight, was told at Raibstone, Leicestershire, on Saturday, at an emergency meeting of the school managers called to deal with the situation.

The family and a dog had turned the school into a dwelling, and one of the managers accidentally discovered them, informed the police, who got them out. The man was the school caretaker, and informed the managers he had tramped the district till footmen searching for a house, his children having no shelter at the time. They have now obtained rooms.

Regarding such unauthorised action as serious, the managers appointed a new caretaker, and arranged for the fumigation of the school before the school children return on August 30 after their holidays.

A two days bazaar, under the auspices of Inverness High Church, opened by the the Duchess of Sutherland, realized £1,000, when

RETURN TO:

Emmon Mooney
5, HARBOUR COTTAGES
DUN LAOGHAIRE
DUBLIN



UNRAVELLING THE DRAMA OF PRISON-VAN MURDER.

AMAZING ALLEGATIONS OF SINN FEIN PLOT WOUNDED DETECTIVE OFFICER POINTS ACCUSING FINGER AT NINE MEN IN DOCK.

By Our Own Reporters.

Striking scenes ushered in the trial at the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, of the thirteen men accused of having been concerned in the recent fatal attack on a Glasgow police van. Allegations of a remarkable Sinn Fein plot are embodied in the evidence held by the two hundred odd witnesses.

Some interesting information regarding the ramifications of the Sinn Fein organisation in Scotland was given by Detective-Superintendent Keith of the Central Police Division, Glasgow. He said that he and his colleagues had received a very large number of documents relating to the activities of Sinn Fein and also to the Irish Republican Army.

The witness went on to tell of his search on 29th April last of a house in Trefol Avenue, Glasgow, where he found two letters. One, signed "J.W.", was addressed "Dear Friend, and contained a note saying "I suppose you are having a high old time. God knows you need it after so many months spent in confinement." Another sentence read—

"The indictment, which documents of the kind in Scots law is a lengthy affair, sets forth that the number of the Inspector took place during an attempt to rescue from the police van Frank T. Carr, alias Frank Somers, described as a member of the I.P.A., and who had been arrested on contained, the / following:— You will be very careful, and to watch

yourself, the following:— Centre, Fullerton, sub-centre, W. Fullerton, and in addition a good deal of information which appeared to be useful to indicate a visit to a Sinn Fein club.

The other bore reference to reports, and also to the following:— Carr, Michael Somers. The latter answered to the description of the wanted man, Frank Dunn, alias James Mitchell, alias Charles Grier; Daniel Branigan, alias Charles Grier; Daniel McCarron, John Garrigie, William Campbell, John Carnley, William Fullerton, Michael O'Doherty, James O'Doherty, James O'Doherty, Thomas Tracey, and Francis O'Hagan—center a pile of "Not guilty" and in that case this pile he supported by a special defence of alibi.

That is how the case stood when the Justice of Peace opened the trial in the County Court, Dumbarton. On the morning of May 1st witness received the first definite information as to the charges against Somers. He was informed that he had twice already been arrested, and that Great Precautions had been taken to prevent his release, and that he would be taken on this occasion to the Duke Street Prison about noon on the 4th.

It was arranged that Detective-Sergeant Stirling and Detective McDonald were to accompany the patrol van. At about one o'clock the van left the Central Police door of the hotel. Witness left the court room, and the next witness heard was the Special Officer issued by the Justic

WEEKLY RECORD. AUGUST 13, 1921.



Detective-Sergeant George Shirton, D.C.M., M.M., who was wounded during the police van raid.

Inverness was considerably depressed when the Solicitor-General intimated that he now proposed to bring evidence regarding the period of the morning of the actual attack on the prison van on 4th Mar last.

The day book in a Glasgow hotel said about 20 of slim build, about 5 ft. 4 ins, brown hair, wearing a bowler hat, got into the car and drove off. The driver of the car asked him what he was waiting for, and was told, "To be picked up." After arriving at Adelphi Street, Inverness about ten minutes later, carrying a parcel, which when directions were given, and at Dale Street witness was ordered to pull up. Here the young man alighted and went towards the riverside.

After getting witness to be a small rifle rolled up in brown paper and which the man was carrying by the stock. The party then returned to 8, M'Leod Street, and the young man left the motor. The young man was still carrying the parcel.

After getting witness to wait they went in the direction of the square. Witness identified the accused Mitchell, and also Carnley, as his first companion on the motor journey, but did not see the young lad.

Accompanied by the Solicitor-General, witness said he had no doubt of Mitchell being the man, whom he drove about during the afternoon of the 4th May, and who gave witness his orders.

Burns Jane, a shopkeeper, living in the doorway of the shop on the morning of 4th May, noticed a man about 10 ft. 6 ins, and a dog, both of the men purchased bread and bacon.

THE MYSTEROUS LETTER. — The story of how a woman ordered a motor car, by telephone, was told by a firm of tailors in Glasgow, who said that about eight o'clock on the morning of 4th May he received a telephone message in a woman's voice. She said, "Tracey, Parkhead, was speaking. Witness had done business with Tracey before, and he understood Tracey was an underworld character." The woman asked for a motor car to be sent to the hotel mentioned by Mr. Mitchell.

Witness was also to tell the driver that he would be wanted on a particular part of the day. The car, a private landau, was sent as ordered, and returned at 2.45 P.M.

The driver told witness that he had waited at an address for a considerable time, and that his fare had not re-

turned.

He said that he had been to the Central Police Office to make arrangements to be taken on this occasion.

He said certain instructions to the amount of £100, Inspector Johnson, and one amount of £100, were given to him, and he engaged that he would be taking £100.

The witness knew that there were over 100 men charged against the main concern, for whom he was working, and afterwards he was informed that he was also wanted on the charge of "Kidnapping."

Witness had done business with the man he had been paid up to, and it had been agreed that he should be instructed to ask for a Mr. Mitchell.

Witness was also to tell the driver that he would be wanted on a particular part of the day. The car, a private landau, was sent as ordered, and returned at 2.45 P.M.

The driver told witness that he had waited at an address for a considerable time, and that his fare had not re-

turned.

TAKING NO CHANCES. — Witness said that he had been to the Duke Street Prison about noon on the 4th.

He said that he was a constable.

SCENES AT THE TRIAL. — The men in blue were everywhere, the special officer issued by the Justic

ial Officer could be seen running the building outside, as well as inside the building.

On duty the average policeman was the Sphinx. There was no more than the most privileged of the servants to the courts now, the only the matter-of-fact Robert

and Peter, how to apply.

But after the first

