

which Charleville road links up these thoroughfares. Houses overlooking the barricade had been occupied by the revolutionaries on the Monday, and these positions were held until the arrival of the Dublin Fusiliers from Templemore. The military at once attacked the houses, where, after a sharp fight, some of the rebels surrendered, while others escaped, it was believed, towards Glasnevin and Finglas, going across country.

Following this the closest military precautions were taken. At first the entrance to the Glasnevin road from the North Circular road was barred by a strong picket, and later on the pickets were pushed out as far as the Cross Guns Bridge, commanding the canal and railway line running to the North Wall, the Whitworth road, and the Finglas road.

The people in the entire area were kept outside the cordon, and only on the most urgent business could permission be obtained to pass. On Thursday it became apparent that something approaching a food famine was imminent. The alarm was instantaneous. Immediately the provision shops in the district were besieged, the Mill Store at Cross Guns Bridge, were crowded and men and women of all classes were seen carrying away parcels of flour, potatoes, bread, and everything that could be procured in the way of foodstuffs. The butchers' shops were soon cleared and the provision stores were sold out by Saturday. Many people went out to the Finglas village where the local butchers did a tremendous trade. While the food crisis was in progress the anxiety of the residents of this district was increased by the alarming rumours which were in constant circulation as to alleged happenings in the city. The rumours, needless to say, became more alarming as they were passed about from one group to another, and all the time there was nothing official, nothing definite. As night fell the anxiety was not eased. The constant sniping, the occasional big gun firing, and then the sky lit up by the reflection from some blazing building all combined to make the night more terrible even than the day. Even up to last evening the restrictions on traffic were still rigidly observed. Many pathetic sights were witnessed in connection with funerals going to Glasnevin Cemetery. Owing to the rigid regulations in force only the driver of the hearse and at most one mourner were allowed to accompany the remains. But many were driven through the military cordon accompanied only by the driver of the hearse.

DRUMCONDRA AND PHIBSBORO.

The situation in Drumcondra and Phibsborough was in almost every particular as in Glasnevin. The Drumcondra road was frequently under fire from the direction of Dorset street, where on the Wednesday there was a fierce fight when it is understood at least two soldiers were shot. Sniping continued in the district until Saturday.

AT GLASNEVIN.

Although quiet has been restored at the North side of the city, and a feeling of relief has succeeded to nervous unrest, the inhabitants are not yet quite rid of the excitement which the cannonading and the sniping of the past week has produced. The district from the Cross Guns Bridge (Phibsborough) to Glasnevin was entirely free from the presence of active rebels, but they were present in considerable numbers from the Whitworth road to Mountjoy square. Even after the general surrender on Saturday, 29th April, the sniping in that district gave the military and the civil inhabitants a great deal of trouble. Dorset street and the streets off it were in a very disturbed state. The large warehouse of Messrs. Baker and Sons in Dorset street had its windows smashed, and some drapery goods were carried off by looters. Sniping was heard on Monday, 1st May, in that district, in spite of the search of houses carried out by the military. On Wednesday, 3rd, as on the preceding days, many business men were greatly inconvenienced by the difficulty of obtaining permits at the station in the Cross Guns public-house on the Botanic road. Even postal officials who were summoned by their superiors to assemble in the city were not allowed to pass the cordon.

BATTLE AT FAIRVIEW.

The residents in Fairview had a lively time during the rebellion. On Easter Monday evening the rebels took possession of Ballybough Bridge and the houses around, and began to question those who came along, to search them, and to turn some of them back. They also seized several motor cars. At Annesley Bridge their tactics were the same. On the Wharf road they broke into the Dublin and Wicklow Manure Works, and took possession of houses at Fairview Corner and Philipsburgh avenue. In short, they occupied the whole of Fairview district until Tuesday night. On that day several men stopped a member of the staff of this newspaper on Ballybough Bridge, asked him where he was employed and whence he had come, and searched him to see if he had arms or ammunition in his possession. This state of affairs was at an end on Wednesday morning, when soldiers arrived in the district. Having taken up positions along the railway embankment, they entered into action with the rebels, and ultimately drove them out with machine guns. The engagement lasted until Saturday, by which time all the Volunteers had gone from Fairview, either having been accounted for in one of several ways or having deemed discretion the better part of valour. While the action was in progress several persons were wounded through exposing themselves in the line of fire.

BOMBARDMENT OF LIBERTY HALL, GUNBOAT AND ARTILLERY IN ACTION.

For many years past Liberty Hall has been a thorn in the side of the Dublin Police and the Irish Government. It was the centre of social anarchy in Ireland, the basis of every riot and disturbance. When it was determined to use artillery to defeat the rebels Liberty Hall was singled out for the first target, both because of its great notoriety and because it and two neighbouring houses were strongly held by the insurgents.

On Tuesday, 25th April, artillery arrived in Trinity College, and it was decided to start the shelling next morning. But the recoil of modern artillery is so violent that, in spite of the buffer, it is necessary to fix the trail of the gun in the ground. Under ordinary circumstances the recoil drives a spade-shaped plate of iron on the trail into the ground; but the streets of Dublin, being paved, prevented this arrangement from working. Accordingly it was necessary to dig up the cobble stones before the guns could come into action, and the closeness of the range from which it had been determined to fire (some 250 yards) made it fairly certain that any working party of soldiers would be shot down before their task was completed. However, it was thought possible to employ men in civilian clothes, and so in the early hours of Wednesday morning six volunteers from Trinity College—partly civilians and partly members of the O.T.C.—started out to dig holes for the trails near Butt Bridge, at the end of Tara street.

Armed with two picks, two crowbars, and two spades they began to work. But the task proved unexpectedly difficult. Dublin streets are paved with cobble stones some six inches long by four wide, and at least six or seven inches deep. These are set in a cement of tar and are placed so close to each other that there is no room for a pick to enter between them. After half an hour only one stone had been removed in each position, and one crowbar had been broken. Accordingly a message was sent back for reinforcements and new tools.