

# Story of Skeffington Tragedy Told by Widow

## Loved Ones' Last Farewell to Michael Collins

Unfolding with remarkable force and clearness the tale of early events in Ireland's struggle, three installments of "Michael Collins' Own Story" have been presented to readers of The Omaha Sunday Bee.

How this Irish patriot, slain by an assassin's bullet shortly after he told his life story to an American newspaper correspondent, was instilled with love of country from his earliest boyhood days were recounted in the first chapters. It was this love of country that held him in Ireland at a time when he had an alluring opportunity to go to America.

Collins and Prof. Eoin MacNeill also have explained in preceding installments how the Easter week uprising, instead of being an ignominious failure, inspired Irish patriotism because England treated the disturbance seriously and the perpetrators went to martyrs' deaths.

Casement, although he had attempted to enlist German aid in the rebellion, used every effort to halt the uprising when he failed to obtain this support, according to Collins and MacNeill.

Erskine Childers' asinine scheme to get England to consent to a "hands off" policy toward Ireland, deportations of Sinn Feiners, the devotion of Boland for De Valera and the Sinn Fein convention in October, 1917, also are detailed in preceding chapters.

Exonerations of Lloyd George from more than nominal blame for the British government's policy during the period of 1917-21 was expressed by Collins in a startling statement, in which he says that the prime minister's whole attention at that time was absorbed by the world war.

In last Sunday's installment, Collins tells how the Eng-



Those who loved him best, members of his immediate family and his closest associates, lingered for last farewell to Michael Collins. Capt. O'Reilly in foreground, with Sean Collins, brother; Miss Collins, and Sister Celestine, sister of the hero.

**CHAPTER X—SECTION 1.**  
"The one great lesson which the Irish people might have learned from the results of our fight in the three years from 1919 to 1921 seems to be forgotten today. That lesson was the unshakable essence of unity. Under the black and tan terror we were a united people—and we smashed the black and tans. Are we so blind we will not see the truth? Must we have the enemy on our backs before we will work together in the common cause of Ireland?"

Collins was continuing his narrative of the gradual approach of Irish victory over the British secret services—and began on this occasion by referring to existing conditions. "One of our great concerns during the earlier stages of the fight against the black and tans," Collins continued, "was to keep the national spirit at the highest level. This was the Irish republican army by this time had grown to be a national institution. There was not a village in southern Ireland without its contingent. Maintaining a high morale among these potential soldiers was a long way toward winning good morale among the civilian population. Best of all, it served to keep before us all the thought we were a united people."

### Office Raided Twice in Day

"Among the instruments we used to this end was an 'O'Glae, a miniature newspaper published every week during the terror by the Irish republican army. An 'O'Glae— Gaelic for 'The Volunteer'—was devoted to the education of the young soldiers in military matters and to strengthening their moral fiber.

"While a British army of 80,000 and half as many more black and tans and police left no stone unturned in their determined efforts to crush the publication—the little four-page sheet was in the hands of each soldier of the republic every week as regularly as clockwork.

"It has been said the greatest endeavors were put forth to effect my capture, but I am sure equal gratification would have followed the destruction of our national organ. The fact that not once in three years was a single copy of the 'O'Glae ever found by the British is to my mind striking proof of the efficiency of the Intelligence Staff of the I. R. A.

An 'O'Glae was printed in a building less than 100 yards distant from O'Connell street, Dublin's main thoroughfare. In this building, Pearse Beazley, editor of the paper, had his offices. The black and tans knew—or if they didn't they at least had reason to believe—that Beazley was the active brains behind an 'O'Glae. And without evidence of any kind even the black and tans hesitated to arrest Beazley.

### Beazley Tells of Jail Escape

"A remarkable character—Beazley! His pluck in covering a rear guard action in the Easter week rebellion earned him the rank of general commandant. A journalist by profession and an able writer in both English and Gaelic, he is today one of the most dependable men working in Ireland's cause. Beazley was one of the men who escaped from Manchester jail—when Austin Black and two others also escaped."

"I had heard a great deal about this escape and pressed Collins for the whole story, but he finally refused.

"There would be no way," he protested, "of keeping it from being too much like self-aggrandizement. It's for others to tell."

Wherefore I learned the details from Collins himself. It was worth setting them down here. It was altogether the most remarkable of all the hair-raising exploits in which Collins was the prime mover.

Manchester jail is situated in the heart of the great English cotton town. On all four sides are well lighted streets. Police patrol those streets day and night. With the important Irish leaders in the jail the word was unusually alert.

One Saturday evening, however, when Manchester was at its busiest, Collins slipped out of his cell. At a given moment the door was unlocked by a man armed with revolvers—a man who was known to all the prisoners as 'Black' and who had been in the prison for some time.

his companions were at liberty! The escape had been planned with all of Collins' usual skill. From start to finish there was not a single hitch.

### Key Smuggled to Prisoners

A master key of the cell doors had been smuggled into the prison in a cake, and was passed to Beazley to be prepared at a certain hour to go to a corner of the prison yard where—a moonless night—the shadows were deepest. That was the only instruction sent to Beazley. The other prisoners concerned in the escape were each notified separately. And so it was the quartet of Irishmen found themselves at the appointed place—inside the prison wall. And then—

A rope ladder was suddenly thrown over the wall. This they clambered and down another—the bottom of which were Collins and his aides.

Ten seconds later a highpowered motor car was speeding them away to Irish friends in various parts of Manchester. As they were all much wanted men, their escape was especially exasperating to the British government. Their descriptions were published broadcast, and for weeks every port and every ship leaving for Ireland were watched by English detectives.

And yet all four of them were back in Dublin within four days of their escape!

"Beazley went back to his work of editing an 'O'Glae—and for a long time was untroubled," Collins continued. "The fact that he was in Ireland was scouted by Dublin Castle. He could not have slipped by the watchers at any English port! Therefore—in the logic of British officialdom—he must still be in England. The general public did take the precaution of keeping out of sight when raids were made—raids of which we never failed to be informed in advance.

**Unable to Find Any Machinery.**  
"The reason the black and tans could not believe that the paper was published on these premises was that they could never find any of the machinery with which to produce a newspaper. The truth did not occur to them. It was simple enough. Every night of the week a few Dublin printers devoted their time to hand setting the sheet. They came singly, unostentatiously, and set a few 'sticks' of type which they brought with them.

"Immediately a page was thus set and printed they took the type away with them—and the pages well hidden. Between 70,000 and 80,000 copies of an 'O'Glae were turned off a little hand press every week. Every Tuesday night would be a circulation of the paper. This was obviously the most difficult part of the whole undertaking. The black and tans knew it was being sent to every town and village in Ireland—and they were bent on finding out how it was done. They knew discovery of the method would bring them a substantial reward.

"But so secure did Beazley feel that he even risked meeting certain trusted journalists every day—to inform them of the progress of the work in all parts of the country. Some of the most dependable men working in Ireland's cause, Beazley trusted with his personal safety were Englishmen—but not once was his confidence abused!"

**CHAPTER X, SECTION 2.**  
"Many and ingenious were the methods of distribution of an 'O'Glae," Collins continued. "At one time a consignment of our paper destined for a distant part of Galway would be concealed in a safe from which the upholstering had been removed. As often as not several hundred sheets would be hidden in a bag of flour.

**Business Known by Consignees.**  
"The consignees of these camouflaged receptacles all knew their business. Under their were 'girls of the Common Law' and 'girls of the Law'—and they were all well known to the upholstering men working in Ireland's cause. Beazley was one of the men who escaped from Manchester jail—when Austin Black and two others also escaped."

"I had heard a great deal about this escape and pressed Collins for the whole story, but he finally refused.

"There would be no way," he protested, "of keeping it from being too much like self-aggrandizement. It's for others to tell."

handle munitions intended for the British forces.

"Time after time engineers refused to run trains in which there were black and tans. By close cooperation with these railway men we were frequently able to organize a successful ambush when the foe, forced to reach their destination by road, were bound to pass a known point.

erally admitted that a deliberate policy of violence had been conceived and sanctioned by an influential section of the cabinet. Of course this admission was not made in Whitehall.

**Power Rests on Military Might**  
"If it seems that this citing of our ability to outwit our enemies places me in the category of those who imagine that in time we could have routed them out of the country, let me dissipate that idea quickly. I hold no such opinion. English power rests on military might and economic control. Such military resistance as we were able to offer was unimportant. Had England chosen to go at the task of conquering us in real earnestness. There were good reasons for her not doing this. About them I shall presently have something to say.

"The general election of 1918 British government had been repudiated by the Irish people by a majority of more than 70 per cent. The national government was set up in a quiet, orderly and unaggressive fashion. Dail Eireann came into being. British law was gradually superseded. A loan of 400,000 pounds was raised. At last the issue was knit. The struggle was definitely seen to be as between our determination to govern ourselves and get rid of English rule, and the British determination to prevent us from doing either.

"It was all this—the slow building up of an orderly self government, this ignoring of English civil power—which was becoming an intolerable provocation to the British government. Whitehall was coming to realize that ordinary methods would no longer do. Violence alone would meet the situation. But England as yet thought it unwise to make these facts known.

**Only Bloodshed Work of British**  
"Thus far the British had been content to ridicule us. Then growing alarmed at the increasing authority of our new government, attempts were made to check our activities by wholesale judicial arrests. But neither ridicule nor arrests accomplished their purpose. The final phase of the struggle was at hand.

"For two years such violence as the British armed forces had been guilty of in their efforts at suppression had resulted in the killing of 15 Irishmen and the wounding of nearly 400 men, women and children. Let it be remembered that in this same period there was not one instance of reprisals in kind by the Irish republican army. There is not an authenticated case of violence against an Englishman in this period—in the British records.

"The only bloodshed was the work of the British. The black and tans were sent to Ireland by the British government for the express purpose of goading the people into armed resistance. This would give them the excuse they wanted. Once we rose in righteous wrath and gave back blow for blow, they could come down upon us in real earnest—and beat us into submission. That was the cherished hope of those who sent the black and tans to Ireland. But it was not realized.

"But finally, in January, 1920, and again in May and June of that year, the people voiced their approval of our fight in several instances. Our policy had the virtually unanimous support of all classes. Not one fell the moment had come for a final, desperate campaign of ruthlessness.

"Let numbers turn to the files of The Times of November 1, 1920, and there read that it was 'very generally admitted that a deliberate policy of violence had been conceived and sanctioned by an influential section of the cabinet. Of course this admission was not made in Whitehall.

"Excuses, evasions and lies were still necessary to conceal the real object of the reign of terror which was about to begin. In August, 1920, a measure had been passed in the Westminster parliament—to restore law and order in Ireland—which in effect meant the abolishing of all law in Ireland. It was preparing the ground for unbridled license on the part of the black and tans.

"Next, England had to choose carefully the men to do its work. Again see what the Times had to say in this connection. In one of its leading editorials it stated: 'It is common knowledge that the black and tans are recruited from ex-soldiers for a rough and dangerous task.' 'And just what was this 'rough and dangerous task'? To begin with, there was the planned murder of the leading Irishmen and officers of the Irish republican army. The names of these men were entered on a list for definite clearance. Then all who worked for or supported the national movement were to be imprisoned. The general population was to be terrorized to whatever extent and by whatever means might be necessary to insure their being kept in submission.

one, he could not step into the old one's knowledge!

"I know that the English spies who came to their deaths at our hands deserved their deaths. I know also that a world press reported these murders as the limit of cold-blooded villainy. But it is not true. We have to strike at individuals, and by so doing shake the morale of the organization that meant to crush the life of the Irish nation.

**Fruits of Peace Within Reach**  
"We went at the grim business, difficult as it was, not because we relished it, but because the enemy left us no other course. And so far as it was possible, we observed the rules of war. Only the armed forces, the spies and the criminal agents of the British government were treated honorably and considerately, and they were released unharmed after they had been disarmed.

"Murders committed by the English forces were justified on the grounds that the perpetrators were but 'enforcing the law'—restoring law and order in Ireland. Murders committed by us were 'murder'!

"In the end the British government awoke to realization of the fact that its policy of violence was as futile as it was conscienceless. Eventually, the day arrived when the British prime minister invited the Irish leaders—the 'murderers' and 'heads of the murder gang'—to discuss with him terms of peace.

"The fruits of that peace seemed to be within our reach in the treaty. By brother, Eugene Sheehy, a peace is yet a long way off in the future? Are the Irish people to struggle through long years of instability, because a minority insists on proving that we are still unfit and unable to govern ourselves? 'I cannot bring myself to believe that.'

**CHAPTER XI—SECTION 1.**  
Collins' disinclination to dwell on instances of cruelty practiced by the British toward the Irish led to my making independent inquiries. Quickly I learned in a general way of the murder of Francis Sheehy Skeffington at Portobello barracks, April 19, 1916, by a firing squad of seven men under the command of Capt. J. C. Bowen-Collhurst, Royal Irish Rifles. It seemed to be the only instance that came to the every Irishman's mind when asked for authentic cases of brutality.

"The murder and a British court-martial's finding Collhurst 'guilty, but insane,' were extensively commented upon by the world press, but the real story has never been published. I obtained the story from Skeffington's widow—a unique figure in Ireland today in that she is the only woman whose husband went to a martyr's grave who does not wear mourning and who once tried to be elected in Dail Eireann. It seems to me to merit inclusion in these pages—if only because it is indirectly another testimonial to Collins' genius for helping others to secure the British secret services.

"By brother, Eugene Sheehy, an attorney, volunteered as a follower of Redmond for service in the British army during the war. He became a lieutenant in the Dublin Fusiliers and later won a captaincy. My sister's husband, Professor Tom Keble, also was a lieutenant in the same regiment and was killed in action in France in September, 1916. My father—then a member of parliament for South Meath—supported England in the alleged fight for small nations. Thus my husband and I were in a small minority in our family.

**Sympathetic to Idea of Republic**  
"Finally, my husband was sympathetic in the idea of an Irish republic in so far as it made for a worker's commonwealth, but he was distinctly opposed to the use of military methods to achieve that end. I suppose this point, because it bears directly on the fact that his mother was an insubordinate and his justification as to compel England's military chiefs to admit as much or nothing.

"And they knew his attitude. In March, a month before his murder, my husband published an open letter to Thomas MacDonagh—one of the signers of the Irish republican declaration—and made this position clear. In the course of this letter he stated:

"As you know, I am personally in full sympathy with the fundamental aims of the Irish Volunteers. When you took off the British uniform last September I

gentle and kindly even to his bitter opponents who always ranged himself on the side of the weak against the strong, whether the struggle was one of class, sex or race domination. Together with his strong fighting spirit he had a marvelous, an inexhaustible good humor, a keen joy of life, a great faith in humanity and a hope in the progress toward good.

"Several months prior to the Easter week rising my husband was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for making a speech calculated to prejudice recruiting. He went on hunger strike and was out in six days with a license under the Cat and Mouse act. Shortly after his release he went to the United States where, in February, 1916, Century magazine published his article entitled 'A Forgotten Small Nationality.'

"Although as a socialist and a pacifist he was opposed to all militarism—even Irish—his general sympathy for and belief in the great movement for Irish freedom led him to return to Ireland, where he believed he was most needed. He felt the British authorities realized perfectly—as of course they did—that he was resolutely opposed to the use of force, and therefore, in their eyes, a relatively unimportant figure. His record as a pacifist for many years—as special correspondent of labor papers such as the London Herald, New York Call, Manchester Guardian and as author of the 'Life of Michael Davitt,' and as editor and founder of the Irish Citizen, a pacifist and feminist Dublin weekly—established him as a man to whom the thought of militarism was abhorrent.

**Opposition to Griffith Known**  
"Equally well known was his opposition to Arthur Griffith, whose ideals were antisocialist. Altogether then, although he was openly associated with James Connolly in the revolutionary Irish labor movement and was one of the founders of the Irish socialist party, he was not an undesirable in British eyes in the same sense that rebel suspects were.

"Of course, he nor I would have been surprised had he been deported to England on his return from America. But murder without trial we did not foresee.

"When the Easter week rising took place Collhurst was stationed with the Third Royal Irish Rifles in Portobello barracks. The battalion's commanding officer, Col. McCommand, was absent on sick leave. Capt. Collhurst, although not the equal in rank of Maj. Roseborough, was the senior officer in point of service, and according to all the evidence considered himself at liberty to ignore his brother officer.

**Husband Near Dublin Castle**  
"If this statement seems incredible to persons who have implicit faith in the unvarying discipline enforced in all units of the British army, let it be remembered that what I have just said was stated by a British officer at Collhurst's court-martial. More—it is easy to prove that there was open animosity between all the Irish regiments, and in the south of Ireland. Although they all wore the British uniform and served the British cause, they were bitterly hostile to one another. Between the Royal Irish Rifles, for instance, and the Dublin Fusiliers there was constant friction. The former was an Orange regiment from Belfast.

"Through my family's connection with the British military forces I had become acquainted with Capt. F. Wilson, then a domestic staff in the Dublin Fusiliers. I approached him in a home-after dinner had reached me that my husband was being held prisoner in Portobello barracks—was a three and made inquiries. He refused to go to his death. When he refused I didn't understand the situation, he explained. He dared not go near the Royal Irish Rifles. He was a Catholic.

"The next installment of 'Michael Collins' Own Story' will appear in The Omaha Sunday Bee next week.

lish attitude resulted in a more united Ireland and the driving of the Irish people to meet desperate methods with desperate remedies.

Then came the smashing of the British spy system, the greatest secret service in the world. Irish traitors, bought off by British money, found the long arm of the Irish republican brotherhood could reach out to the furthest ends of the earth and mete justice. The result was that, soon, many of those who had come to spy on Ireland turned their allegiance to Ireland.

How thoroughly he was kept in touch with movements of the black and tans is shown by Collins' escape from a raiding party which surrounded a building in which Irish leaders had met for a conference. While the raiders searched every nook and cranny of the building, Collins was hiding in a chimney over a roaring fire. When the intruders had gone, Collins, attired in a black and tan uniform which his bodyguard had obtained, slipped through the guard surrounding the house and disappeared.

"Irishmen anxious to sell information to Dublin Castle learned that the very black and tan to whom they sold it was one of our agents," says Collins. "From then on they took pains to acquaint others who were considering betraying us that in all probability they would offer information to one of our men."

Raiding of mails and tapping of telephone lines was another method used to discourage British secret service agents.

"According to admissions made freely by Dublin Castle, not one message was received that was not heard by us," says Collins.

was on the point of joining you. I am glad now that I did not. For, as your last movement grows toward the status of a full grown militarism its essence—preparation to kill—grows more repellent to me.

"High ideals undoubtedly animate you. But has not nearly every militaristic system started with the same high ideals? You are not out to exploit or to oppress; you are out merely to prevent exploitation and to defend. You justify no war except a war to end oppression, to establish the right. What militarism ever avowed other aims—in its beginning?"

### Advocates New Form of Fight

"I advocate no mere servile lazy acquiescence in injustice. 'But I want to see the age-long fight against injustice clothe itself in new forms, suited to a new age. I want to see the manhood of Ireland no longer hypnotized by the glamor of the glory of arms, no longer blind to the horrors of organized murder.'

"We are on the threshold of a new era in human history. After this war nothing can be as it was before. The foundations of all things must be re-examined. Formerly we could only imagine the chaos to which we were being led by the military spirit. Now we realize it. And we must never fall into that abyss again."

"Surely there was nothing in this openly distributed document to earn British censure. On the other hand there was his arrest to prove that he was none the less offensive to British authorities. This article in Century magazine was calculated to improve his standing. In that article he had referred to the sentence of a fortnight meted out to a Dublin boy for kicking a recruiting poster. As a matter of fact subsequent events proved that his description was circulated to the military immediately after the Easter Monday rising.

"So much for my husband and his record.

"Capt. Bowen-Collhurst had had 16 years' service in the British army. His family had settled in Ireland in Cromwell's time and given grants of land confiscated from the Irish. At the court-martial held in Richmond Barracks, Dublin, June 6, 1916, fellow officers of Collhurst's testified to his cruelty to natives in India and to his having tortured dumb animals while on service there. After the battle of Mons, according to the testimony of Maj. Gen. Bird, Collhurst's eccentricity (which had expressed itself in his recklessly sacrificing his men and practicing cruelty on German prisoners) resulted in his being sent home from the front.

"When the Easter week rising took place Collhurst was stationed with the Third Royal Irish Rifles in Portobello barracks. The battalion's commanding officer, Col. McCommand, was absent on sick leave. Capt. Collhurst, although not the equal in rank of Maj. Roseborough, was the senior officer in point of service, and according to all the evidence considered himself at liberty to ignore his brother officer.

**Husband Near Dublin Castle**

"If this statement seems incredible to persons who have implicit faith in the unvarying discipline enforced in all units of the British army, let it be remembered that what I have just said was stated by a British officer at Collhurst's court-martial. More—it is easy to prove that there was open animosity between all the Irish regiments, and in the south of Ireland. Although they all wore the British uniform and served the British cause, they were bitterly hostile to one another. Between the Royal Irish Rifles, for instance, and the Dublin Fusiliers there was constant friction. The former was an Orange regiment from Belfast.

"Through my family's connection with the British military forces I had become acquainted with Capt. F. Wilson, then a domestic staff in the Dublin Fusiliers. I approached him in a home-after dinner had reached me that my husband was being held prisoner in Portobello barracks—was a three and made inquiries. He refused to go to his death. When he refused I didn't understand the situation, he explained. He dared not go near the Royal Irish Rifles. He was a Catholic.

"The next installment of 'Michael Collins' Own Story' will appear in The Omaha Sunday Bee next week.

in Dublin at the time of the Easter week rising.

"When the outbreak began on Easter Monday my husband was near Dublin Castle. He learned that a British officer had been gravely wounded and was bleeding to death on the cobblestones outside the castle gate. My husband persuaded a bystander to go with him to the rescue. Together they ran across the square under a hail of fire. Before they reached the spot, however, some British troops rushed out and dragged the wounded man to cover inside the gate.

"Throughout that day and the next my husband actively interested himself in preventing looting. He was instrumental in saving several shops, he posted civic guards, and enlisted the help of many civilians and priests. He pleaded with the crowds and persuaded them to return to their homes. By Tuesday evening the crowds were getting out of hand. Everyone feared the worst. My husband called a meeting for that evening to organize a civic police. We met at 5:30 and had tea. I went home by a roundabout route, for I was anxious about my 7-year-old boy. I never saw my husband again.

### Arrest Ordered by Lieutenant

"It was between 7 and 8 that evening that my husband passed Portobello bridge on his way home. At this point Lieut. M. C. Morris, 11th East Surrey regiment, was in charge of a picket. Recognizing my husband from the circulated description of the British spy, he ordered his arrest. He was unarmed, carrying a walking stick, and was walking quite alone in the middle of the road. At Portobello barracks whether two soldiers escorted him, he was searched and questioned. No papers of an incriminating character were found on him.

"Lieut. S. V. Morgan, Third Royal Irish Rifles, the adjutant at Portobello barracks, reported the arrest to headquarters, saying there was no charge against my husband, and asking whether he should release him. Orders were given to detain him. But the charge sheet—prepared at Collhurst's court-martial—showed the entry against my husband's name was no charge.

"My husband was to be detained over night, he asked that he be informed of the charges against him. No message was ever allowed to reach me—no notification of his death—no announcement of his first or second burial—were ever issued.

### Boy Shot Down by Collhurst

"At about midnight Capt. Bowen-Collhurst came to Lieut. W. P. Dublin, Third Royal Irish Fusiliers, captain of the guard, and demanded that my husband be turned over to him. This, of course, I had no right to do, but he did it. Collhurst had my husband's hands tied behind his back, and then led him out with a raiding party along the Rathmines road—the raiders firing at houses as they passed.

"Opposite a Catholic church the column came upon two boys who had been attending the service that evening and were returning to their homes. Collhurst stopped and asked them if they didn't know that martial law had been proclaimed and that they could be shot like dogs. The elder of the boys, J. J. Coade, a lad of 17, made no reply, but started to walk away. 'Back him,' Collhurst ordered, and a soldier broke the boy's jaw with the butt end of his rifle, knocking him down. Collhurst whipped out his revolver and shot him dead. The body was later carried to the barracks.

"My husband protested against this wanton murder, and was told by Collhurst to say his prayers as he probably would be the next.

"Evidence as to what happened next is conflicting, although it is abundantly plain that Collhurst committed another murder a few months later. The official inquiry report on this subject had this to say: 'The evidence of the different witnesses is so contradictory that it is difficult to reconstruct the exact details of the shooting. It is of course a matter of course that Collhurst was not present at the scene of the shooting. The official inquiry report on this subject had this to say: 'The evidence of the different witnesses is so contradictory that it is difficult to reconstruct the exact details of the shooting. It is of course a matter of course that Collhurst was not present at the scene of the shooting. The official inquiry report on this subject had this to say: 'The evidence of the different witnesses is so contradictory that it is difficult to reconstruct the exact details of the shooting. It is of course a matter of course that Collhurst was not present at the scene of the shooting. The official inquiry report on this subject had this to say: 'The evidence of the different witnesses is so contradictory that it is difficult to reconstruct the exact details of the shooting. It is of course a matter of course that Collhurst was not present at the scene of the shooting. The official inquiry report on this subject had this to say: 'The evidence of the different witnesses is so contradictory that it is difficult to reconstruct the exact details of the shooting. It is of course a matter of course that Collhurst was not present at the scene of the shooting. The official inquiry report on this subject had this to say: 'The evidence of the different witnesses is so contradictory that it is difficult to reconstruct the exact details of the shooting. It is of course a matter of course that Collhurst was not present at the scene of the shooting. The official inquiry report on this subject had this to say: 'The evidence of the different witnesses is so contradictory that it is difficult to reconstruct the exact details of the shooting. It is of course a matter of course that Collhurst was not present at the scene of the shooting. The official inquiry report on this subject had this to say: 'The evidence of the different witnesses is so contradictory that it is difficult to reconstruct the exact details of the shooting. It is of course a matter of course that Collhurst was not present at the scene of the shooting. The official inquiry report on this subject had this to say: 'The evidence of the different witnesses is so contradictory that it is difficult to reconstruct the exact details of the shooting. It is of course a matter of course that Collhurst was not present at the scene of the shooting. The official inquiry report on this subject had this to say: 'The evidence of the different witnesses is so contradictory that it is difficult to reconstruct the exact details of the shooting. It is of course a matter of course that Collhurst was not present at the scene of the shooting. The official inquiry report on this subject had this to say: 'The evidence of the different witnesses is so contradictory that it is difficult to reconstruct the exact details of the shooting. It is of course a matter of course that Collhurst was not present at the scene of the shooting. The official inquiry report on this subject had this to say: 'The evidence of the different witnesses is so contradictory that it is difficult to reconstruct the exact details of the shooting. It is of course a matter of course that Collhurst was not present at the scene of the shooting. The official inquiry report on this subject had this to say: 'The evidence of the different witnesses is so contradictory that it is difficult to reconstruct the exact details of the shooting. It is of course a matter of course that Collhurst was not present at the scene of the shooting. The official inquiry report on this subject had this to say: 'The evidence of the different witnesses is so contradictory that it is difficult to reconstruct the exact details of the shooting. It is of course a matter of course that Collhurst was not present at the scene of the shooting. The official inquiry report on this subject had this to say: 'The evidence of the different witnesses is so contradictory that it is difficult to reconstruct the exact details of the shooting. It is of course a matter of course that Collhurst was not present at the scene of the shooting. The official inquiry report on this subject had this to say: 'The evidence of the different witnesses is so contradictory that it is difficult to reconstruct the exact details of the shooting. It is of course a matter of course that Collhurst was not present at the scene of the shooting. The official inquiry report on this subject had this to say: 'The evidence of the different witnesses is so contradictory that it is difficult to reconstruct the exact details of the shooting. It is of course a matter of course that Collhurst was not present at the scene of the shooting. The official inquiry report on this subject had this to say: 'The evidence of the different witnesses is so contradictory that it is difficult to reconstruct the exact details of the shooting. It is of course a matter of course that Collhurst was not present at the scene of the shooting. The official inquiry report on this subject had this to say: 'The evidence of the different witnesses is so contradictory that it is difficult to reconstruct the exact details of the shooting. It is of course a matter of course that Collhurst was not present at the scene of the shooting. The official inquiry report on this subject had this to say: 'The evidence of the different witnesses is so contradictory that it is difficult to reconstruct the exact details of the shooting. It is of course a matter of course that Collhurst was not present at the scene of the shooting. The official inquiry report on this subject had this to say: 'The evidence of the different witnesses is so contradictory that it is difficult to reconstruct the exact details of the shooting. It is of course a matter of course that Collhurst was not present at the scene of the shooting. The official inquiry report on this subject had this to say: 'The evidence of the different witnesses is so contradictory that it is difficult to reconstruct the exact details of the shooting. It is of course a matter of course that Collhurst was not present at the scene of the shooting. The official inquiry report on this subject had this to say: 'The evidence of the different witnesses is so contradictory that it is difficult to reconstruct the exact details of the shooting. It is of course a matter of course that Collhurst was not present at the scene of the shooting. The official inquiry report on this subject had this to say: 'The evidence of the different witnesses is so contradictory that it is difficult to reconstruct the exact details of the shooting. It is of course a matter of course that Collhurst was not present at the scene of the shooting. The official inquiry report on this subject had this to say: 'The evidence of the different witnesses is so contradictory that it is difficult to reconstruct the exact details of the shooting. It is of course a matter of course that Collhurst was not present at the scene of the shooting. The official inquiry report on this subject had this to say: 'The evidence of the different witnesses is so contradictory that it is difficult to reconstruct the exact details of the shooting. It is of course a matter of course that Collhurst was not present at the scene of the shooting. The official inquiry report on this subject had this to say: 'The evidence of the different witnesses is so contradictory that it is difficult to reconstruct the exact details of the shooting. It is of course a matter of course that Collhurst was not present at the scene of the shooting. The official inquiry report on this subject had this to say: 'The evidence of the different witnesses is so contradictory that it is difficult to reconstruct the exact details of the shooting. It is of course a matter of course that Collhurst was not present at the scene of the shooting. The official inquiry report on this subject had this to say: 'The evidence of the different witnesses is so contradictory that it is difficult to reconstruct the exact details of the shooting. It is of course a matter of course that Collhurst was not present at the scene of the shooting. The official inquiry report on this subject had this to say: 'The evidence of the different witnesses is so contradictory that it is difficult to reconstruct the exact details of the shooting. It is of course a matter of course that Collhurst was not present at the scene of the shooting. The official inquiry report on this subject had this to say: 'The evidence of the different witnesses is so contradictory that it is difficult to reconstruct the exact details of the shooting. It is of course a matter of course that Collhurst was not present at the scene of the shooting. The official inquiry report on this subject had this to say: 'The evidence of the different witnesses is so contradictory that it is difficult to reconstruct the exact details of the shooting. It is of course a matter of course that Collhurst was not present at the scene of the shooting. The official inquiry report on this subject had this to say: 'The evidence of the different witnesses is so contradictory that it is difficult to reconstruct the exact details of the shooting. It is of course a matter of course that Collhurst was not present at the scene of the shooting. The official inquiry report on this subject had this to say: 'The evidence of the different witnesses is so contradictory that it is difficult to reconstruct the exact details of the shooting. It is of course a matter of course that Collhurst was not present at the scene of the shooting. The official inquiry report on this subject had this to say: 'The evidence of the different witnesses is so contradictory that it is difficult to reconstruct the exact details of the shooting. It is of course a matter of course that Collhurst was not present at the scene of the shooting. The official inquiry report on this subject had this to say: 'The evidence of the different witnesses is so contradictory that it is difficult to reconstruct the exact details of the shooting. It is of course a matter of course that Collhurst was not present at the scene of the shooting. The official inquiry report on this subject had this to say: 'The evidence of