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Telegrams: "DAMP, DUBLIN."
Telephone No. 22.

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Detective Department,

Dublin, 9th. December, 1915

Crime Special

Subject, MOVEMENTS OF DUBLIN EXTREMISTS.

I beg to report that on the 8th. Inst., the undermentioned extremists were observed moving about and associating with each other as follows :-

With Thomas J. Clarke, 75, Parnell St., Major John McBride and Joseph Murray for a quarter of an hour between 12 & 1 p.m. F. Fahy for half an hour from 1 p. m. Pierce Beasley from 1. 30 to 1. 45 p. m. J. J. Buggy for twenty minutes between 8 & 9 p. m. William O'Leary Curtis for a quarter of an hour from 9 p. m.

M. O'Hanrahan at Volunteer Office, 2, Dawson Street at 11 a. m.

Ed. De Valera and M. J. O'Rahilly in company at Grafton Street between 1 & 2 p.m.

C. Collins, G. P. O., P. O'Keeffe, G.P.O., and John McDermott in conversation in D'Olier Street at 3. 45 p. m.

P. Ryan and E. O'Duffy at 2, Dawson St., between 3 & 4 p. m.

M. J. O'Rahilly, John McDermott, James O'Connor, P. H. Pearse, Ed. De Valera, Patk. Ryan

The Chief Commissioner.

*The Under Secretary
Submitted.
W.L. Whiston*

*Comm 9/12
Under Secretary
Submitted
W.W.L.
9/12*

*Trk.
9/12
Chief Constable
W.W.L.
9/12*

10163

Ryan, H. Mellows and M. O'Hanrahan together
in 2, Dawson Street, from 7. 30 p. m. to 10
p. m.

Attached are Copies of this week's
issue of Nationality and The Irish Volunteer,
both of which contain the usual notes of an
anti-British character.

Owen'Brien
Superintendent.

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and John McDermott in conversation in O'Flaherty
Street at 3. 45 p.m.
P. Ryan and E. O'Duffy at 2, Dawson St.,
between 3 & 4 p.m.
M. J. O'Rahilly, John McDermott, James
O'Connor, P. H. Pearce, Ed. De Valera, Patk.
Ryan

NATIONALITY

Vol. 1. No. 26.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1915.

One Penny.

Notes.

Some Prophet.

We take the following editorial from the *Minneapolis Tribune* of July, 1912—exactly two years before England declared war on Germany (August 4, 1914):—

ENGLAND GETS HER GUN.

The British nation is like a traveller who runs his rival out of town with a gun. It has built up a great empire by crushing in war every nation of more clever traders that threatened to get the better of it.

Both trade and arms were in too crude a state when the Spanish empire was crippled by English pirates for precise comparison. But it is probable that the Spanish commercial empire was built up by superior cleverness and could have been maintained in the face of English competition, had not English strength and daring been too much for degenerate Spanish luxury in war.

The more recent examples of France and Holland are plainer. More than once France was getting the better of England in world trade when a pretext was sought for war to cripple her. Holland was the protected friend of England until the superior skill and industry of the Dutch began to crowd the English trade and colonies; then Cromwell found a pretext for throwing the sword into the rising scale of commerce.

Even we got the better of the English in trade when they were occupied with Napoleon and paid for it in 1812-15. We bested them again in the half century of exhausted repose after Waterloo till the Civil War gave them another opportunity to destroy our world trade by sending out pirates against it under the Confederate flag.

Now history is repeating itself in the case of Germany, and the English are getting ready for the same old game. A new commercial traveller has come to town and is getting an increasing share of trade; and they are loading up with Dreadnoughts to run him out.

Why do the British Premier and Foreign Secretary breathe hints of war in Parliament while British Consols make a new low record? There is nothing in the Morocco situation but a new assertion of the equal opportunity for trade Germany has claimed in Near and Far Asia, in East and West Africa, in South America, and wherever the ocean highway is free to all nations alike.

The traditional answer of England to this claim of equal opportunity for cleverer traders is to get her gun.

England and our Waterways.

Shortly after the appearance in *Sinn Féin* of the articles on the County Councils and the Irish Waterways, the Royal Commission on Canals and Waterways extended their investigations to the Irish Waterways.

In Volume XI. Final Report on the Canals and Inland Navigations of Ireland (1911) they stated "the existing dimensions, and as a rule the existing water supply of navigations in Ireland are better on the whole than those in England. Consequently in Ireland it is not so much any considerable expenditure on enlarg-

ing waterways throughout their length that is needed as the outlay of smaller sums to be spent on (1) uniformity, (2) maintenance, (3) water supply in a few cases, (4) the substitution of movable for fixed weirs wherever waterways are liable to floods, (5) other outlay in the interests of drainage." Dealing with the Limerick to Belfast inland water route, the Commission estimated the cost of providing a uniform gauge (length 82 feet, width 15 feet, and draught 5 feet) in the locks and of making the route from Limerick to Belfast an efficient waterway at £206,794, and the cost of steamers at £20,000, a total of £226,794.

Evidently the Commission thought that this trifling sum (which is now being spent in about 65 minutes at the rate of £5,000,000 a day) would not be allowed to Ireland, so they recommended that the Ballinamore and Ballyconnell Canal be left as at present, and divided the system into two sections:

"(a) The Grand Canal (including the Barrow Navigation) and the Shammon and Royal Canal; (b) the Northern Waterways (including the Lagan) which are connected by Lough Neagh."

They recommended that the locks and cuttings on the Ulster Canal should be widened so as to allow vessels such as trade on the Lagan Canal to pass through to Lough Erne; that the water supply should be improved (estimated cost, £50,770), and that the navigation should be taken over by an authority controlling the Irish waterways. Since 1911 nothing has been done to give effect to these moderate recommendations, but now (October, 1915) a private Bill is introduced into the British Parliament with the connivance of the British Government to authorise the closing of the whole, or any part, of the Ulster Canal. This means that the Ulster Canal would become derelict like the Ballinamore and Ballyconnell Canal, and that another link in the great chain of waterways projected by the Irish Parliament would be destroyed.

If this Bill is allowed to pass, probably other waterways will share the same fate, and it is to be hoped that Irish public opinion will support the demand of the Monaghan County Council that the Councils of the counties through which the canal flows should be given control of the waterway, as has been done in the case of other navigations. Incidentally it may be mentioned that motor boats using aerial propellers are now used on waterways; thus the former objection to motor boats, that their propellers caused a dragging in of the banks, disappears.

Law—the Very Latest.

What is humorously termed "the Law" in Ireland has from time to time imprisoned Irishwomen and Irishmen on charges ranging from "smiling in a humbugging fashion" to declaring that those who sought recruits for England's wars should enlist Englishmen. But an offence more remarkable has been discovered and patented in Dublin Castle. It is

Committing an act preparatory to committing an act.

declared by "regulation" of the English Government in Ireland to be illegal.

This new patent simplifies matters for the champions of Civilisation and Small Nationalities, and it reflects great credit on their ingenuity, for without any further ado it places the lives, liberties and properties of every man and woman in Ireland at the disposal of any English oligarch who happens to preside over this country. When a man or woman gets born he or she commits an act preparatory to committing an act repugnant to the English invasion of Ireland; when a person in Ireland of any sex, age, class, creed and calling eats, drinks or sleeps, that person commits an act preparatory to committing an act against English "regulations" in Ireland. Six months ago that clever Government decided to dispose of those Irish whom they could not bribe and could not terrify by ordering them to get off the earth—or that portion of it over which England's power extends. All would have gone well, if the Irish had not contumaciously refused to get off. Recovering, the British Government strategists have devised a new crime which permits them to consign to prison—in Ireland—any person who fails to prove that when he was born, when he ate, when he drank, when he slept, he did not commit an act preparatory to committing an act. And he will be a cleverer person than they ever heard of in Jurisprudence—not to speak of the Law Library—if he can prove that his birth, his eating, his drinking, his sleeping were not one and all "acts preparatory to committing an act."

The First Felons.

John Mitchel was the first man in the history of modern Europe convicted of felony because he was declared guilty of treason. The invention of the offence of Treason-Felony the world owes to England. Mr. Patrick Dyer, a countryman of John Mitchel's, is the first person in the history of ancient or modern Europe convicted of "committing an act preparatory to committing an act." The twentieth century has eclipsed even the nineteenth in Ireland in proofs of the ingenuity of the clever dogs of the Bulldog breed who invent new

crimes for the better government of the Irish. We do not agree that in all things England is superior to other countries—we doubt part of the English Christian's creed, that there is but one God and that He is maintained in His heaven by an English alliance; we believe there is a possible exaggeration in the grand old English anthem—now temporarily retired—

Two skinny Frenchmen, one Portugee—

One jolly Englishman, whip 'em all three; we are uncertain that the beginnings of civilisation in China were due to the forcing of English opium upon its people and the cutting of their throats when they protested; we are not satisfied that the difference between common murderers and the performers of the Deeds that Won the Empire, from Drake and Harry Morgan to Warren Hastings and the ingenious poisoner of the Australian aborigines, is so wide that those who sit in darkness unable to think Imperially may not be apt to confuse these celebrated men with their equally celebrated but less honoured countrymen—Turpin, Palmer, Crippen and Jack the Ripper: but freely and ungrudgingly we admit that no nation in Europe, or out of it on this side of Saturn, has an equal genius in inventing new crimes and an equal hardihood in labelling its opponents criminals.

The Chosen Vessel.

Mr. Drury, a gentleman who for no legal ability of his own was preferred by the English Government to a police-magistracy in Ireland—removable at its pleasure—was the chosen vessel of conviction for the new and lusty crime of committing an act preparatory to committing an act. He awarded a month's imprisonment, and announced that if in Germany a man committed an act preparatory to committing an act that man would be shot. Certainly if they were able to realise the existence of such a crime in Germany, there is no knowing what might happen. Mr. Drury set headlines in the conduct of the case for all other Removables to follow. When a witness wished to allege that one, Mr. Robertson, of the Crown Solicitor's Office—a hefty person of military age who sees hundreds of golden reasons why National Irishmen should join the English army and a greater number of reasons why he, not being a National Irishman but an Imperial Bulldog, should keep out of it—sought to intimidate him outside the Court, the admirable Drury roared like the British lion (formerly a leopard)—

"I have nothing to do with threats. The Courts are open to you to take proceedings no matter who threatens."

It will be observed that Drury's Court was not open to the complaint of a witness alleged to be threatened in regard to evidence he was to give in that Court. There is no Hun Law about the Law the Irish are served out with.

This was not Mr. Drury's sole contribution to a New Way to Squash Old Laws. He improved the Act (Dogberry and Shakespeare) under which it was decreed flat blasphemy to call a Prince's brother a villain and discovered foul turpitude in giving a wide berth to "Mr. Redmond, Mr. Devlin and the other leaders." In repealing the antiquated law of evidence that a witness is not bound to incriminate himself, Mr. Drury was not so successful owing to

the factious opposition of the counsel for the prisoner, Mr. Power, who thereby committed an act preparatory to committing an act calculated to defeat the ends of the prosecution and ought most logically to be prosecuted. But that Mr. Drury deserves well of his paymaster this extract from the report will show to the unprejudiced and all right-thinking placeholders, placehunters and placebeggars. The Hefty and Home-keeping Robertson speaks:—

Do you see that document? (produced)—I do.

Did you see that written, and by whom?—I decline to answer that.

Mr. Robertson—I will ask your worship to take serious notice of this kind of conduct.

Mr. Drury—Indeed I will.

Mr. Power—Explain to the witness what is an incriminating question, and what is not.

Mr. Drury—He is not bound to answer any question which would bring him within the criminal law.

Mr. Power—But that would be calculated to incriminate him.

Mr. Drury (to witness)—Is your name on this document?

Mr. Robertson—I would not ask him that question.

Mr. Drury—If he does not answer the question I am bound to commit him. (To witness)—Did you sign your name on that document, I ask you again?

Mr. Robertson—Perhaps if you would allow me to ask him does he know who wrote the body of the document—that won't incriminate him.

Mr. Power—It will, if he is a signatory.

Mr. Drury (after a pause)—On the whole I think I cannot ask the question whether he signed it or not, having regard to the nature of the document.

Mr. Dyer is now in prison expiating the first known legal crime of committing an act preparatory to committing an act; Mr. Drury is editing justice for the English Government in Ireland at the police courts; and Mr. Robertson, as a person of military age, is up in the Crown Solicitor's office recalling Marshal MacMahon's inspiring message from the Molokoff—"Here I am and here I mean to stay." So ends this particular scene in that Tragic-Farce, "The Government of Ireland."

Militarism.

This war against Militarism does not extend to English soil. From the newspapers of that interesting country we learn that two public meetings of English civilians were invaded by English soldiers provided with forged tickets and led by non-commissioned officers who assaulted the speakers and stopped the meetings. When an English military mob can dictate to the English civilian in this fashion, Militarism has reached its apotheosis. The English papers approve. The English are the only people in Europe who submit to this kind of Militarism.

The Patriotic History of England.

Have you read Fletcher and Kipling's "History of England"? It is the most popular work of its kind in England to-day—is taught in the colleges, recommended in the schools,

and one day last week the London "Times" boomed it as the Very Thing for the War. We have finished reading it, and as a pamphlet designed to make the Englishman reckon himself the First of Men it leaves little to be desired. The French, Scotch, Irish, Russians (who are described as "half-barbarous"), and the remainder of mankind are put in their proper places, but it is merely the Irish who interest us. As a much inferior people there are, of course, only scanty references to us, but such as they are they let us know how the English really feel towards us and what they wish the world to believe of us.

It appears that before the reign of Henry II. of England, Ireland was inhabited by a race of savages whose occupations were plunder and murder and who had 365 chiefs—or as Fletcher and Kipling put it—

There was a King for every day in the week, as the sole amusement of such persons was to drive off each other's cows and to kill all who resisted. In Henry II.'s time this had been going on for at least 700 years, and during the 700 that have followed much the same thing would have been going on, if the English Government had not occasionally interfered.

Henry II. having delivered the Irish from plunder and murder left some English behind him—but evil communications corrupt good manners, and these honest and blood-innocent men

"Soon became as wild and barbarous as the Irishmen themselves."

It appears that Mr. Kipling, like his countrymen, has no trust at all in the "Irish loyalist." Useful for a time, they degenerate and require a new invasion of the real English—like that fine old Anglo-Saxon, Nathan—to reclaim them from their slovenly barbarism.

Messrs. Fletcher and Kipling account for the barbarous state of Ireland from the advent of St. Patrick to the advent of Henry II. by the announcement that "Ireland never went to school"—which England did; and therefore Ireland "has been a spoilt child ever since." So far as England could extend her power in Ireland in the Middle Ages this island was good to look upon, but

"Outside the Pale it was all broken heads and stolen cows, as it had been for a thousand years."

However, Henry VIII. decided to complete the work of civilisation, and

"Tried to turn the wild Irish chiefs into decent English landowners."

But this effort of the Great Reformer to turn, as it were, a sow's ear into a silk purse was too much for him. He died—possibly of a broken heart—and Glorious Eliza reigned. She worked hard to put down anarchy among the Irish, who possessed no religion at the time, but pretended to be Catholics in order to get help from Spain and the Pope to continue their custom of murder and robbery. Elizabeth never oppressed the Irish Catholics. She merely attempted to put down theft and assassination, and the cowardly Irish lyingly pretended she persecuted them because they were Catholics. However, the good woman did succeed to some extent, and with the after-assistance of Cromwell and William III. a time came

AONACH NA NODLAG.**Annual Christmas Sale Of IRISH GOODS.**

Exhibition Rooms, Rotunda, DUBLIN,
From Thursday, December 9th, to
Saturday, December 18th.
 2 p.m. till 10 p.m. each Day.

Admission :: 3d
Season Tickets, 1/-



Irish Art Industry,
Music and Song.

"Ar Scáil a Céile 'Seán Maíne na
 Daoine," a gaebeala:—
 pádraig ó boigléir,
LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILORS,
 Lower Ormond Quay, DUBLIN
 (One door from Grattan Bridge).

Volunteers will resist Conscription!

but they cannot resist being attracted to the

Foresters' Hall, 41 Parnell Square,
On Monday 27th December, at 8 p.m.,

TO THE

SPECIAL ENTERTAINMENT,

including an important event (further particulars
 will be announced later),

under the auspices of F. COY. 2nd BATT. I.V.

Volunteers and Friends note Date, and keep it open
 for THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

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THE REASON WHY

the December issue of

FIANNA

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NO, IT WAS NOT SUPPRESSED!

The reason is that

The December issue will be a double one with
 20 pages of Irish Stories, Irish Articles, Car-
 toons, etc., etc., by best known National writers
 and artists.

Price 2d On Sale Everywhere
on Saturday next.

Artistic Xmas Cards.

Designed, Printed, and Hand-Painted in
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Sample Set of 3; post free, 1/2.

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Teach Colenso, Balmoral, Belfast.

"Who fears to Speak of '98?"

THE O'RAHILLY, Dublin, will lecture
 on '98 (with lantern slides), on Tuesday,
 14th December, 1915, at 8 o'clock, in the
 College Premises, Bank St., under the
 auspices of "Cumann na mban," Belfast.

All are Welcome. Admission Free.

NATIONALITY.

Saturday, Dec. 11, 1915.

All literary communications for "Nationality" should
 be addressed to the Editor.

All business communications to the Manager,
 12 D'OLIER STREET, DUBLIN.

SUBSCRIPTION.—*Nationality* will be posted
 free TO ANY ADDRESS for one year at a cost of 6/6;
 for the half-year, 3/3; for the quarter, 1/8.

Cheques and Postals should be crossed and made
 payable to the Manager, *Nationality*.

**A SHORT WAY TO FREE
BELGIUM.**

The Bishop of Limerick, stirred by the
 organised English attack on Irish emigrants at
 Liverpool, issued a public letter, which the
 "Catholic" daily papers of this country
 suppressed and the English armed forces have
 torn from the notice-boards of Irish Catholic
 churches. The English Press calls the Irish
 Bishop a "Liar" and a "Traitor," and the
 pseudo-Catholic daily and weekly press of
 Ireland—which live in the slave-faith that
 English opinion does concern this country—
 cower silent at the blackguardism. Neither
 now nor at any time hereafter will Irish
 Nationalism concern itself about English
 opinion on Irish thought and action, nor regard
 it any more than honesty regards the curse of
 the thief or chastity the ribaldry of the harlot.
 But in this country—as in every country where
 alien force and fraud keep a people enslaved—
 there exists a species of corrupted natives who
 labour for the wages of sin to confuse the
 standards of the nation and lend to foreign
 usurpation a pretended moral sanction. Such
 men in every nation plundered of its liberties
 from without fill the subordinate official posts
 to the usurping alien government, and occupy
 the editorial chairs of its kept press. These
 fatted slaves are as necessary to English sway
 in Ireland as England's Navy and England's
 Army, for no nation in the history of civilisa-
 tion has been destroyed by Force alone. Force
 must be supplemented by Fraud—a people
 must be mistaught to despise and deny its
 origin, to discard its self-reliance, to subvert
 its morality, to deride its future, to violate its
 law of being—before the nation can be de-
 stroyed. The nation has a soul to be saved
 or to be damned, and not the steel but the
 gold of Foreign Conquest can damn.

The "Irish Times," written by Irishmen
 who have foresworn the past and future of
 their nation, has much to say on the Bishop of

Limerick's letter and on ourselves, and for one
 gem of humour in its toad's head of argument
 we shall not this time pass it in silence. De-
 ploring that Ireland is still Irish—that "a
 considerable number" of Irishmen do in public
 speech and in printed article "make confes-
 sion" of their "hatred of British rule in Ire-
 land," and affirm that the war "is not Ireland's
 war," our fatted contemporary delightfully
 writes:—

We suppose that this class of Irishman
 has made a fetish of its consistency, and is
deliberately deaf to that small voice of reason
which must have pleaded for a hearing many
times in the last sixteen months.

The description of the wholesale suppression
 of the national press of the country, the whole-
 sale imprisonment of Irish Nationalists from
 Antrim to Kerry, the wholesale attempt to
 deport Irishmen from their own country, the
 wholesale corruption of the venial and the
 wholesale attempt to intimidate the upright—
 as the Appeal of the Small Voice of Reason
 to Irish Nationalism is the most sparkling
 effort of pro-English journalism in our recollec-
 tion. Yet the "Irish Times" did not intend to
 be humorous. The exhibitions of English
 Force and English Fraud we have experienced
 in the country in the past sixteen months are as
 truly voices of Reason to it as the voice of the
 Courtesan enthroned on the defiled altar of
 Notre Dame was the voice of the Goddess of
 Reason to the groundlings and the madmen
 who hailed her. They, too, denied the Naked
 Truth, exalted naked vice for public worship,
 and made it a crime by Act of Parliament to
 deny that Vice could be Virtue.

The "Irish Times" might reasonably com-
 plain if having dealt with part of its article
 we did not deal with all. It parts from Irish
 Nationalists with the sad remark that they are
 people who learn nothing and forget nothing.
 Yet they learned from the "Irish Times" of
 Friday last that the "Irish Times" considered
 it an injustice that the Irish language should be
 compulsory to any extent in the curriculum of
 education in Ireland—compulsory English in
 England, French in France, and Russian in
 Russia being natural and essential. It is true
 they have not forgotten the history of their
 country nor the contemporary English official
 statement that the "Government of Ireland" is
 a Continuity." Having parted from Irish
 Nationalists, our profound contemporary dis-
 covers "a class of Irishmen" who are too stupid
 to understand what "Empire" means in this
 country, and exhorts these at least to believe
 that this is Ireland's war because—

"It is Ireland's war just as much as it is
 Belgium's war, because, if Germany wins,
 Ireland will share Belgium's fate. Irish
 nuns will share the fate of Belgian nuns.
 There will be a German claimant for every
 farm in Ireland. Irish honour and Irish tra-
 ditions will be crushed under foot. Ireland
 will groan for many years under a fierce load
 of German taxation. The youth of Ireland
 who now denounce the idea of national ser-
 vice in Ireland's cause will become slaves of
 the most pitiless system of conscription in
 the world. The great British services which
 furnished an arena for Irish talent will be
 closed for ever. There will be no room for

a single Irishman in any of the Dominions or Colonies that now flourish under Britain's just and peaceful rule."

There is a Defence of the Realm Act which operates against the use of logic in Ireland. Yet we shall ask the "Irish Times" whether the fate of Belgium is due to Belgium declaring "This is not Belgium's war," or is due to Belgium declaring "This is Belgium's war"? The concern of the "Irish Times" for Irish nuns is commendable, and as its Editor and the Editor of every daily paper in Ireland and Great Britain know that no insult and no injury has been suffered by the nuns in German-occupied Belgium—who are carrying on their work as usual—it will perhaps turn its new-found zeal for nuns to account nearer home—in Greystones, County Wicklow, where Catholic nuns are insulted and their convent windows broken by the younger generation of "Irish Times" readers, and the local "police" afford no protection. The spirit of prophecy which enables the "Irish Times" to foresee a German claimant for every farm in Ireland and Irish honour and Irish traditions crushed under foot will impress the farmers and the conservers of Irish tradition who know the attitude the "Irish Times" adopts towards them in time of peace. The picture of Ireland groaning under a fierce load of German tradition affects the "Irish Times" so much that it has obviously forgotten to explain why it has never referred to an Ireland groaning under a fierce load of English taxation—a load returned by an *English* Commission as being £3,000,000 annually in excess of the fair amount of plunder England should extract from this hapless country. As to the youth of Ireland "denouncing the idea of national service in Ireland's cause," unless they be found in the Unionist ranks in Ireland, such a youth does not exist. Should the "great British services which furnish an arena for Irish talent be closed for ever," Ireland will be able to do what she is now denied the power to do—use all Irish talent for Irish services. In the event of there being no room for Irishmen in the British Colonies, the happy result will be achieved of keeping Irishmen at home. On the whole, the "Irish Times" may be comforted with the assurance that even though the Castle falls and with it all West Britain, yet will the Irish Nation survive and wax the stronger.

Yet we are not unwilling to accept the solemn assurance of the "Irish Times" that it supports England in the war because England is fighting to secure the restoration of Belgian independence. Happily there is a means open to the "Irish Times" by which it can help Belgium and promote Irish unity. The "Koelnische Volkszeitung"—an organ which represents two-fifths of the people of Germany—proposes that Germany should restore Belgium complete independence on condition that England restores Ireland complete independence. Thus the cause of the Small Nationalities is to be won. We fear some will censure us for waste of space in dealing with the Cant and Drivel that the quaking enemies of a Free Irish Nation pour out daily in their distracted press. Yet once in a way it is well to pay attention to these people. Sixteen months ago they marched to the Final Conquest of Ireland body and soul with a purchased Irish Party; a purchased

Irish Press, and a brand-new Martial Law, compared to which Castlereagh's Defence of the Realm Act passed in May, 1798, was as moonlight unto sunlight and as water unto wine. The purchased Irish Party has fallen back to the bomb-proof trenches of Westminster and behind the barricaded doors of the bogus conventions; the purchased Irish Press has been found not to pay for its porridge, and the brand-new Martial Law has sent half a million recruits into the Nationalist camp. Purified and strong the Irish Nation has arisen to the astonished gaze of those who thought it moribund and those who planned its death repeating in scorn to the falsehearted and the quibblers Grattan's defence—"It is not for Ireland to argue that she should be free—it is for England to declare by what right she presumes to keep Ireland enslaved."

The National Thrift Campaign.

Mrs. Lamont of "Sandringham"
(You pass it in the Dalkey tram
Between "Balmoral" and "Braemar")
Was very keen about the war;
And when she saw with saddened eyes
The prices gradually rise
Of everything to drink and eat,
And dearer milk, and dearer meat,
And dearer coals, and dearer bread,
And when in her *Express* she read
That radical economies
Must be contrived in times like these,
If we would save the common weal,
Her bosom glowed with patriot zeal,
And thus the noble lady spake
To her companion, poor Miss Blake:—

"My whole expenditure is small,
And very nearly none at all
But is designed for others' good.
I do not think I really could
Cut down my usual charities.
The Mission to the Portuguese,
The Fund for the Converted Priest,
—I must subscribe to these at least:
While here at home, I grieve to think,
The Irish, slaves to Rome and drink,
Have not yet turned from darkest night
To greet the glorious Gospel-light.
I cannot leave them in distress;
Yet things look black in the *Express*,
And something really must be done
To save the Empire from the Hun.
A new régime shall start to-day:
England commands, and I obey."

And so with all her might and main
She carries on the great campaign:
No luxuries will she allow;
—The Empire is in danger now.
She's cut her tips to porters down,
And buys cheap gloves at half-a-crown;
Her bill for Christmas gifts is small;
And in the loyal servants' hall
Butter and cheese no more are seen;
Their bread is spread with margarine;
While in the drawing-room there's cake
Only on Sundays for Miss Blake.
She has resolved in England's need
No more unworthy mouths to feed,

And, with a fortnight's wages paid,
Has sacked the Popish kitchen-maid:
While, of her ardent charity,
She's got a Belgian refugee,
And gives her food and clothing warm,
And tracts to keep her soul from harm;
And all she asks for in return
Is that the refugee should learn
To darn, and sew, and scrub the floor,
And answer callers at the door,
And help the cook to dish the food,
And wear a look of gratitude.

Whatever you may think of it,
Mrs. Lamont has done her bit.

L. MACALEER.

The Manchester Martyrs.

CORK COMMEMORATION.

Over two thousand Irish Volunteers took part in the parade at the Cork Commemoration on Sunday, November 28. At the public meeting resolutions against the Liverpool attack on the Irish emigrants and congratulating the Bishop of Limerick on his manly protest were adopted. Sean MacDermott delivered the oration. He thanked God they had one man in the Irish hierarchy who had the courage to tell the truth. Redmond and his colleagues knew that it was not consideration for the Irish Nationalists that prevented the Government from taking their lives. They knew to-day that if they took one life it would be avenged. He was not deceived by the Judas kiss the Volunteers received, for he knew the Irish political machine was used by the Government to kill the Volunteer movement.

Herbert Pim (Belfast) said that M'Dermott did six months in jail, and he did three months without a charge against him. Mr. Redmond had stated for American consumption that Ireland was in a state of peace; that there were no men in prison except three or four for making open pro-German declarations. They knew that there were more men in jail now for doing nothing than in the days of the Land League. If Redmond did not deny the utterance of those words or state that they had no application to them, or that he was misinterpreted, he would call him a liar at the next meeting. (Cheers.) It would not be very long before Ireland would be a free and independent nation, with a coinage and navy of its own, and a passport for every Englishman that came into it.

The National Volunteers, to the number of one hundred, observed the anniversary by a church parade.

GLASGOW.

The Glasgow commemoration was organised by the Eire Og Branch of Sinn Féin, and held in the Sinn Féin Hall, London Street, on the Sunday following the anniversary. After a concert of stirring national songs, ballads, and recitations, the commemoration address was delivered by Cathal Ua Seanain, Belfast. Liam Gribben presided, and a resolution reaffirming faith in the principles of the Martyrs was proposed by Cormac Carrigan, seconded by Thomas O'Donnell, and carried with enthusiasm. The Irish Volunteers, Fianna, Cumann na mBan, and Sinn Féin packed the hall to the doors, and showed that the Glasgow exiles are out for fight.

1 gcúinne do.

Ua Peatam, Seanóir; Fuair bair an an
Luing "Deora" agus caillead i Spuic na
Móille an 8ú lá de mí na Nollag, 1914
Deán trocáire ar a anam, a tigeana.

Continued from page 3.

won. Some of them therefore decided to use force if necessary to deport English influence from Ireland, and

From 1795 there was almost a state of civil war between Irish Protestant and Irish Catholic, and in 1798 the latter openly rebelled.

Note well that in 1795, when there were more Protestants than Catholics in the United Irishmen Society, there was "a state of war" between the Irish Catholics and Protestants—not between the Irish Irishmen, Catholic and Protestant, and the English faction—Catholic and Protestant—in Ireland. Also that the insurgents of 1798, 30 per cent. of the rank-and-file of whom were Protestants and 70 per cent. of whose leaders were Protestants, were "Catholics who openly rebelled."

After Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Wolfe Tone, Henry Munro, Henry Joy McCracken, Esmond Kyen, Bogenal Harvey, the Rev. Mr. Porter, and some fifty other '98 leaders who being members of the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches were *ipso facto* "Catholics who openly rebelled," had been satisfactorily disposed of, principally by the agency of a rope, warranted English manufacture, William Pitt came to the rescue of Ireland, and

Decided that the best thing for both countries was to abolish the Irish Parliament. Which he did, and along with it the Irish Custom House and the Irish Exchequer, and the Irish Corn Laws and the Irish Protective Laws, and the Irish Tobacco Industry, and the Irish Fishery Grants, and the Irish cotton and woollen trades, and Irish commerce, and Irish status, and all things but Irish Nationality, which he thought, being an Englishman, would necessarily die of an empty belly. Since his great Abolishing Day the Irish have ceased to be an anxiety to the English merchants and manufacturers, whom they were beating in the open market, before Pitt with the aid of 137,000 English horse, foot, and artillery closed the Irish Parliament House and announced the death of the Irish Nation, but they are as wicked as ever, for although, says Messrs. Fletcher and Kipling,

Every real grievance has been removed, they return no gratitude.

Owing to the nature of the beast, Messrs. Fletcher and Kipling point out that if England were so treacherous to the great cause of Civilisation as to allow Ireland Home Rule—that is, sixpence in the £ of what she has taken from Ireland—then

Home Rule would be followed by the oppression of the well-to-do and intelligent classes of Irishmen.

Such as Confidential Commissioner Bailey and Lord Dunsany, possibly.

A Flag Day Substitute.

This Patriotic History of England, as it is entitled in England's leading paper, is to be had from the Clarendon Press, Oxford, and Hodder & Stoughton, London. It is very suitable for the Pro-English in this country, and as the young women of that section are now weeping for new Flag Days to flirt on, why not have a Patriotic History of England Day on

which every true Pro-Englander could announce himself by tying a copy around his neck?

We believe that species of people who persist in the doctrine that God made Ireland for the Irish, and are therefore clearly Pro-German and would be shot if they were in Germany, will agree with one passage in the Patriotic History of England—that in which Messrs. Fletcher and Kipling announce

Ireland is allowed more members of Parliament than she is entitled to.

Most certainly. One hundred and three too many.

We can recommend the Patriotic History of England as a thoroughly English book, and its attitude towards the Irish as the attitude of 90 per cent. of Englishmen, Whig, Tory, Radical and Socialist. It is therefore an honest book, or as nearly honest as an English book can ever be, representing the mind of the Englishman, who, whether he be a Dorsetshire yokel or a Lancashire miner, regards the Irish—peers and peasants, Protestants and Catholics, masters and workmen—as being as much beneath him as they are above monkeys. We do not know whether it was Mr. Fletcher or Mr. Kipling or merely a brother Englishman who wrote this account of the Irish which used to appear in certain Continental geographies:—

The Irish, according to an English authority, are extremely lazy, dirty and improvident. They are incapable of governing themselves or of sustained effort of any kind. Life is held cheap by them, and murder is frequent. They are treacherous and drunken and ferocious in their anger, and very superstitious. Under English leadership, however, they make good soldiers.

The Paper Wall.

So, as we once said, England built a wall of paper around this island. On the outside of it she wrote what she wished the peoples of Europe to believe of the Irish—on the inside what she wished the Irish to believe of the peoples of Europe. Ten years ago on the inside of that wall she wrote that the Russians were inhuman savages who slaughtered and robbed the Jew, the Pole, and the Finn; that the Servians were a nation of Assassins; that the French were a dying race of Moral Degenerates; and that the Belgians were lustful monsters whose atrocities in the Congo could not be equalled in the Annals of Cannibalism. To-day she has erased all that and written that the Russians are humane and chivalrous; that the Servians are the most gallant of Europeans; that the French are brave patterns of virtue, and the Belgians Bayards all. In their stead she has written up the Austrians, the Hungarians, and the Germans as Thieves, Murderers, Blackguards and Tyrants. Of their Kings and rulers she has written what she wrote of Louis XIV. of France; of George Washington, before he succeeded; of Napoleon, of Wolfe Tone, of the Czar Nicholas, of President Kruger, and of Parnell. For that Power which England fears, that King, or leader whom England would destroy, it and him England defames wherever her flag flies, and wherever beyond the fluttering of her flag her money can purchase venal journalists, bribable orators, and corrupt politicians.

Mr. Redmond in "his Constituency."

Mr. Redmond entered the city of Waterford quietly one day last week and slipped into the City Hall, where "a recruiting conference" was held, for the delectation of the English Lord Lieutenant. The Mayor of Waterford remained away, and the conference was mostly composed of Unionists, Redmondite M.P.'s, and odds and ends imported from other counties. It was held behind rigidly-closed doors, and no Waterford man being found to propose the resolution "to carry out the objects of the meeting," Condon, a Tipperary Redmondite M.P., moved it. At the conclusion of the proceedings Redmond left the city, without making any attempt to address "his constituents."

"Rebel Cork."

The largest gathering witnessed in Cork City since the days when Parnell went down there to smash Whiggery, greeted Messrs. Sean MacDermott and Herbert Pim last week. All the trades bodies attended, and contingents came from all parts of Cork County. The name of the Bishop of Limerick was honoured with rolling cheers, and the meeting recalled that the action of the Liverpool mob to the Irish emigrants in 1915 was precisely the action of that other Lancashire mob to Allen, Larkin and O'Brien when they were brought forth for execution. The vast meeting reaffirmed with enthusiasm the allegiance of Ireland to the cause for which Allen, Larkin and O'Brien died—sovereign independence.

Gallant Tipperary.

A great National demonstration, attended by armed Irish Volunteers, was held at Dundrum, Tipperary, on Sunday last, at which vigorous addresses were delivered by Father Matt Ryan, P.P., and other prominent Nationalists. "Tipperary stands," it declared, "by Tone, Mitchel and Rossa."

Closed In.

Ireland is this week closed in from all communication of the truth with the United States. All letters posted in Ireland for America are being forwarded unsorted to Liverpool, where a special staff is charged with opening them and destroying those which convey information of the real state of affairs in this country. Any person writing from Ireland to America henceforward must keep his tongue in his cheek.

Limerick Remembers the Treaty.

The following report reaches us from Kilmallock:—"A largely attended meeting of the young men of the town and district of Kilmallock, organised by Sean T. Riordan, Dromin, was held at Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, on Tuesday evening, November 23rd, 1915, with the object of organising a local corps of the Irish Volunteers. Several addresses were delivered urging on the young men of the district, who could now quite plainly see whether they were the much vaunted 'free people' or prisoners in their own land, the necessity for organisation and for immediately enrolling themselves in the army which is the guarantee

of their future safety. These remarks were received with intense enthusiasm, everybody present immediately offering himself for enrolment. A provisional committee for the control of the new corps was elected for a period of two months, Mr. John P. Cahill being elected President. Before the close of the meeting the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Seumas O'Ryan, seconded by Sean T. Riordan, and adopted unanimously and with acclamation:—"That we, the young men of the town and district of Kilmallock, desire to record our unfailing opposition to Conscription; that if necessary we will resist to the utmost the application of the remotest form of compulsory military service to Ireland, and that we heartily thank our Bishop, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, for the fearless expression of his sentiments contained in his recent letter to the 'Munster News.'"

The Aberdeen "Mission."

Lady Aberdeen, in pursuance of her mission, arrived recently in San Francisco, where the Right Rev. Monsignor Yorke received her with such a scathing article in his newspaper that she retreated in dire disorder. This was Dr. Yorke's parting shot:—"But if Lady Aberdeen were a pure-souled and generous philanthropist, instead of an impudent political souper; if she were as sincere in her efforts to help Ireland as she is treacherous with her own political friends; if she sought to eradicate one Irish evil instead of endeavouring to exploit Ireland in the interests of England; if she, who is contemptuous even of the limelight except it brings gold, could for one moment get the least altruism in her calculating and audacious character, she would understand why now more than ever the Irish people say to her and to England: 'Damn your concessions and your charity—it's our country we want.'"

IRELAND OVER ALL.

AONACH NA NODLAG.

This great Annual Sale of Xmas Goods will open to-night (Thursday) in the Rotunda. During the next ten days the people of Dublin will have a splendid opportunity of viewing at the Aonach Irish-manufactured goods of every description. The Aonach Committee look forward earnestly to the active co-operation of all Dublin's citizens in making this year's Exhibition the most successful yet held.

A NEW "TRACT."

No. 9 of Tracts for the Times will be issued on 15th inst. under the title of "Why the Martyrs of Manchester Died," by A. Newman.

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Those who were attracted by Mr. Newman's analytical method in "What Emmet Means in 1915," will find the same method applied, even more successfully, to the murder of three Irishmen. Information as to the plotting behind the scenes, which led to the murders, is made public in this Tract for the first time. A double edition is being printed in anticipation of a great demand.

IN PRAISE OF WAR.

"When I tell you that war is the foundation of all the arts, I mean also that it is the foundation of all the high virtues and faculties of men. The common notion that peace and the virtues of civil life flourished together I found to be wholly untenable. Peace and the vices of civil life only flourish together. I found that all great nations learned their truth of word and strength of thought in war; that they were nourished in war and wasted in peace: taught by war and deceived by peace—in a word, that they were born in war and expired in peace."

"Neither does strength depend on extent of territory any more than upon number of population. The strength is in the men and in their unity and virtue, not in their standing room. A little group of wise hearts is better than a wilderness full of fools, and only that nation gains true territory which gains itself. . . . A nation does not strengthen by merely multiplying and diffusing itself. It does not strengthen itself by seizing dominion over races whom it cannot benefit. Within these last ten years we English have, as a knightly nation, lost our spurs. We have fought where we should not have fought for gain; and we have been passive where we should not have been passive, for fear."—Extracts from lecture by Ruskin at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

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Vol. 2. No. 53 (New Series).

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1915.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

NOTES

Dublin Castle is not going to relax its efforts to drive the truth into the minds of the Irish public on the Irish question, whatever Mr. Redmond and our Nathaniel organs may desire to the contrary. For the sound political education of Ireland, give us no better board of education than one composed of Castle officials, Castle Magistrates, and military men engaged in putting down Prussian militarism. I will guarantee them to straighten out any sharp curve that may be introduced into Irish politics.

On November 9th Patrick Dyer, a young man of Tubbercurry, Co. Sligo, was arrested in that place by a District Inspector of Police. On November 30th, three weeks later, he was brought to trial in the South Dublin Police Court. Three weeks' imprisonment by Mr. Birrell before trial by a police magistrate! That was a good beginning.

Why was Mr. Dyer tried in Dublin and not before the local court of the place where he was arrested? The question was raised by counsel at the trial. The Defence of the Realm Act expressly provides that a prisoner shall be tried in the place where he was found by the Crown. The Castle lawyer defended the Castle proceeding on the ground that the point had already been decided in "the Enniscorthy case," and the Castle magistrate upheld the view of the Castle lawyer.

Both the Castle lawyer and the Castle magistrate knew in the first place that the so-called decision in "the Enniscorthy case," being merely the decision of a police magistrate, did not govern any future decision. In the second place, they both knew that the said decision was in flagrant violation of the Act of Parliament. If the Enniscorthy decision held good, then the words of the Act of Parliament are a nullity, reduced to a nullity by a Castle lawyer and a Castle magistrate. The decision in the

Enniscorthy case was that the Crown found the prisoner, not in Enniscorthy, where the Crown arrested him, but in Dublin, to which the Crown carried him. In like manner the Crown "found" Patrick Dyer, not in Tubbercurry where he was taken into the Crown custody, but in Dublin, 166 miles away, where the Crown kept him a prisoner for three weeks. All this time he was in the custody of the Crown. From the moment of his arrest in Tubbercurry he was in Crown custody. Yet a Castle tribunal solemnly declares, on the invitation of the Castle lawyer, that the Crown "found" the prisoner in Dublin. I said a few days ago at the Mansion House, and I call these facts, though there are bigger facts, in witness of the truth of what I said, that the government of Ireland by England cannot be carried on by honest and honourable men, and must degrade every man who is made instrumental in it.

There are men engaged in the government of Ireland who would profess to be insulted if other men were to tell them that they would prefer not to play cards with persons whose standard of honour is regulated by the requirements of Dublin Castle. I ask, is it possible for any man of honour to associate himself with this sort of low chicanery? Patrick Dyer is now in jail, convicted of conduct "likely to cause disaffection to his Majesty." Is the conduct of those who have sent him to jail likely to cause affection or disaffection?

The conduct "likely to cause disaffection," charged against Patrick Dyer, consisted of two counts. The first was that he and thirty-one other men signed a document "stating that they would be willing to enlist for military service under a free and independent National Government, when such was established in Ireland, and that they were prepared to resist with their lives any attempt to enforce compulsory military service on themselves or their countrymen when Ireland was under foreign rule."

This is a declaration pure and simple

against compulsory military service. The whole Irish Party has declared against the same thing. Mr. Dillon has gone further and pledged himself to oppose by every means in his power the exercise of indirect compulsion through the pressure of employers on their employees. Is it to test the sincerity of honest John Dillon that his present ally, Sir Matthew Nathan, sends a poor man, a shop assistant in a country town, to jail for adopting Mr. Dillon's pledge?

Perhaps it was the declaration in favour of a free and independent National Government that stuck in the craw of the ex-Governor of Hong Kong. Grattan's Parliament was free and independent, though subject to the freely exercised corrupting influences of another Government. Mr. Dillon, on the same occasion on which he denounced indirect compulsion, declared in favour of an Irish Constitution which, he promised, would be from a National standpoint still stronger than Grattan's Parliament. If Mr. Dillon's twofold declaration, made at Armagh, in favour of a National Government and against military compulsion, even of an indirect kind, is right and proper, why is Patrick Dyer made a criminal by a Government which has Mr. Dillon's support?

The Castle is under no delusions about the character of its own proceedings, and, though quite willing to send an ordinary Irishman to jail (one of those "fellows" from the West about whose illegal treatment Mr. Redmond spoke recently with lofty indifference) for wanting, like Mr. Dillon, to get rid of Dublin Castle and to defeat the militarist enslavement of Irishmen, still the Castle does not like to show its hand too plainly. It prefers the indirect method, the Oriental method, as we have seen in its use of the Nathaniel Board and other public departments, and in the shifting of its ground in previous "senseless prosecutions." The real object of the Tubbercurry prosecution, or rather one of the real objects, was to intimidate Irishmen from doing what they have a right to do, from resisting compulsory military service. Let it be said

plainly, and I challenge refutation on the point, that the whole public opinion of Ireland is against military compulsion. The "Unionist" democracy in the north-east hates military compulsion no less than the Nationalist democracy all over Ireland. Those who favour compulsion are a handful of interested persons who are allowed to shout, and some of them paid to shout, while the Castle is trying to intimidate the whole democracy into silence. But once more the Castle shifted its stand from the bad leg to the crutch in the case against Patrick Dyer.

To convict Patrick Dyer on the document signed by the thirty-two men would be to declare Mr. Dillon a licensed criminal. Accordingly, on a second count, another document was put in evidence which contained the words: "We earnestly urge all able-bodied men of Sligo County to arm themselves with effective weapons without delay and give the so-called leaders who want to send them to bloody fields in foreign lands a very wide berth." When this was read, the magistrate, Mr. Drury, made the comment—"That means running away." It has become the fashion for the privileged few in Ireland to charge Irishmen with cowardice. And yet we are daily asked to believe that the present war is "a war of attrition," which means that its result is expected to depend on the valour of superior numbers. Mr. Drury pretends to think that the prisoner before him advises Irishmen to arm themselves for the purpose of running away. Mr. Drury, with an Empire at his back, and a helpless man before him, tells that man that he, the prisoner, is an advocate of cowardice. I recommend Mr. Drury for the distinction which carries the motto "For Valour."

Having overruled and overridden the Act of Parliament under which the prosecution was instituted, the Castle proceeded with the "trial." A witness named Hugh Gallagher was called for the prosecution. Mr. Power, for the defence, proposed to show that this witness was produced under intimidation. Of course the vile attempt to throw the light of evidence on the Hong Kong method of producing affection was not allowed to succeed. The Castle lawyer put a question to the witness. The witness replied, "I decline to answer." Mr. Robertson (for the Castle)—"I would ask your worship to take **very serious notice of this.**" Further deliberate intimidation. And the magistrate at once says with alacrity—"Indeed I will!" We can now see why certain tribunals are selected and why men are dragged across the whole country to be tried before these chosen tribunals in open violation of the Defence of the Realm Act itself.

The "very serious notice" proposed

by the Castle prosecutor and joyfully accepted by the dispenser of Castle law in defiance of the statute meant, of course, a smart sentence for contempt of court. Yet it surprised nobody in Ireland to learn that presently the magistrate, who had thus sought to intimidate a witness, was forced to admit that the question was one which the witness could not lawfully be required to answer, and the Crown prosecutor, who had proposed this further piece of intimidation to the eager magistrate, was compelled to acquiesce in his decision. These men were both aware, and had to confess it in public, that they had joined in an illegal attempt to take advantage of a witness and a prisoner, poor men from a country town 166 miles away. Perhaps people who do not quite understand me yet will come to understand me by degrees, when I tell them—for I have exceptional evidence on the point, evidence that cannot be suppressed—that the foreign government of Ireland cannot be carried on by honest and honourable men.

District Inspector Walsh, cross-examined, said he understood the phrase in the document "while Ireland is under foreign rule" to mean until Ireland got Home Rule. So, according to Dublin Castle, to demand Home Rule is to "create disaffection to his Majesty." Mr. Drury, in delivering sentence, took the word from a recently reported interview of Mr. John Redmond: "If the prisoner were in Germany, he would not now be in a court. He would have been shot."

I see no good to be expected from an appeal to our Irish Party statesmen to reconsider this state of things which, by their policy of perpetual yielding, they are chiefly responsible for bringing about in Ireland. I appeal to the rank and file of Irish Nationalists. Could any man of them have believed two years ago that such a state of things could come about with the silent approval of their elected representatives?

At the North Dublin Board of Guardians the other day, Mrs. Guinness, a Unionist lady Guardian, spoke strongly about the Government's ways of saving and spending. "All the economies," she is reported have said, "were being made at the expense of the poor." Naturally. Dog doesn't eat dog.

The London "Morning Post" thinks, now that certain persons, assuming to speak for Ireland, have agreed to sink the small nationality in the big imperialism, that the whole argument for Home Rule has disappeared. It is sad to see that influential organs of English opinion refuse to accept the repeated declarations of Mr. Redmond that Home Rule is now absolutely assured. Not a

single Unionist organ has accepted it. On the contrary, Mr. Redmond's followers are told that, having waived every other possible point, they are unreasonable and illogical in sticking out for the trifle of a subordinate Parliament. Your Irishmen, say these champions of liberty and small nationalities, have fought for our flag in tens of thousands and died in thousands. You have allowed us to tax you to any extent we like. You have allowed us to use any intimidation we like against your own countrymen. Come to our arms! We are willing to forget all the past misdeeds and ingratitude of Ireland. Have you not said that Ireland can trust the British Democracy? Henceforth let us be brothers. Let us legislate for you. Do not say you cannot trust us. Do not say you do not love us. What answer have the advocates of Ireland a Province to make to an argument and an appeal so logical, so touching, so overpowering?

Mr. Dillon asks, "Can King George forego his signature?" The "Morning Post," spread out on King George's breakfast table, answers, "Certainly he can—nothing easier." It only remains for the "Freeman's Journal" to over-trump the "Morning Post" and declare, "Very well, we also will undo what we have done. We will take back the millions we have paid you. We will call our dead men back to life!" All of which is quite as easy as the cancelling of the signature on a cheque that has never been cashed.

Mr. Birrell has got his lesson well by rote. Further questioned in Parliament by Mr. Ginnell about the "senseless prosecutions," which are continued in spite of the resolute protests we have heard of, Mr. Birrell marks out the Irish Volunteers as the special object of Dublin Castle hostility. His excuse is that the Irish Volunteers, "under the guidance of their Committee," are opposed to recruitment and are generally disloyal. Chief Secretary Birrell just introduces a slight verbal change into the formula adopted and circulated by Under-Secretary Nathan many months ago. They all have it pat off—Nathan, Birrell, Starkie, and various other departmental heads of Castle boards and departments. The fact is that the ingenious Under-Secretary undertook to work up a case against the Irish Volunteers, so that the champions of liberty and small nationalities might have a free hand to deal with them when the proper opportunity should arrive. Mr. Birrell's answer shows that he is playing his part in the game. It is evident, too, that instructions have been sent round in the good old style to procure the precise sort of police evidence that is required. If the Castle machinery is at all rusty, I know where to find good working models

for Mr. Birrell. I can tell him how his colleague, Mr. Balfour, managed these things. If Mr. John Gordon, Attorney-General, is at a loss, I can tell him exactly what Mr. Peter O'Brien, Attorney-General, used to do in similar difficulties. If Mr. Robertson of the Castle law department, wants really useful precedents, I can enlighten him about the procedure of the classic days when Sir Edward Carson was Attorney-General's devil. Mr. Birrell says he has evidence. No man in his position has ever been at a loss for evidence. We have seen samples of the evidence in the Foynes case, where the magistrates would not accept it, in the Monahan case, where a conviction was secured on the testimony of a policeman—"he wasn't listening at the window," says Mr. Birrell, "he was listening under the window,"—and in the Cahirciveen case, where Patrick Kinsella was convicted on the evidence of men who had assaulted him and insulted his country. No doubt Mr. Birrell will get plenty of evidence of the right sort.

He has two charges against the Irish Volunteers, and in particular, be it noted, against the Irish Volunteer Committee—Dr. Starkie's two charges, Mr. Norway's two charges—they are an extensive body, this Irish political special service—the charges of anti-recruitment and of disloyalty. Poor Mr. Birrell. He gave the National Volunteers a certificate of loyalty some months ago, and up to the present there is no sign that any of them accepted is as a compliment. We are too long accustomed in Ireland to the cant of loyalty and disloyalty to be in the least perturbed by it when we hear it from an English Minister who was pledged in honour to have Home Rule for all Ireland established last year.

As for making recruitment unpopular, any man would be a fool who would take that task out of the hands of Mr. Birrell's loyalist friends. But I will again remind Mr. Birrell that the war and recruitment are not the occasion of his Government's active hostility to the Irish Volunteers. His Government allowed Englishmen to supply arms and funds for what was conveniently called Civil War in Ireland. They allowed Mr. Bonar Law, leader of the Unionist Party, to warn them that their Home Rule policy—save the mark!—was leading up to "massacre." They allowed Mr. Austin Chamberlain in his Manchester speech to threaten Ireland with something which was not exactly Civil War. They allowed Sir Edward Carson in the Buckingham Palace Conference to indicate an alternative which was not Civil War. They allowed Englishmen to make preparations for an English armed invasion of Ireland in the event of Home Rule. They allowed arms purchased with English money to be imported under the pretended aspect of

a grand secret exploit—more of the Hypocritical Sham—and to be distributed with a similar mock show of secrecy and adventure. They made a precious pow-wow, which carefully came to nothing at all, over the Curragh threat to aid and abet the "Civil War" conspiracy. And be it noted that all this conspiracy has also been honoured by Mr. Birrell with a certificate of loyalty. But the Irish Volunteers were dogged from the first day by Mr. Birrell's appointed spies. Two years ago, when I went to Waterford City with The O'Rahilly and Mr. John Gore, to attend a Volunteer meeting, we had Mr. Birrell's spy beside us in the railway carriage and beside us in the hotel. When we went to Dungarvan, we found the place under military surveillance. When we imported arms, we were opposed by a military expedition, and defenceless people were shot down in the streets—and Mr. Harrel was "dismissed" with a wink, to be subsequently rewarded. All this was before there was any war and any "recruitment" for the war. So Mr. Birrell is now collecting "evidence"—that the government of Ireland is a continuity.

EOIN MAC NEILL

Hedge-Fighting for Small Units

AMBUSHES.

In another sense, too, roads offer positions—for ambushes. There are countless instances in the history of the Irish wars of the success of enterprises of this kind: Tubberneering is perhaps the most noteworthy. A wagon-train or a battery of artillery are particularly likely objects for an ambush, because they are absolutely helpless at close range. Many of the roads are so narrow that they would be choked up quickly and great confusion would arise. The most favourable time for attacking a train is when passing through woods, through a defile, or over a bridge; when going round a sharp bend in the road; when ascending or descending difficult slopes, or when bogged in a soft road; when being parked for the night, or when the teams are getting watered. A column of troops may also be ambushed—but in this case care must be taken to escape the observation of scouts. The advance guard should be allowed to pass, and the main body attacked. According to circumstances the centre, head or rear of the column may be attacked. In the case of troops an end of the column is best, as they take much longer to form front than to a flank. If the party is judiciously handled very inferior forces can inflict grievous loss, and if—as is quite possible—the assailed column falls into disorder it may be destroyed. The strictest precautions

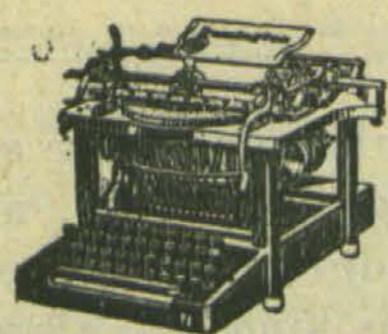
must be taken to enforce absolute silence on the troops lying in ambush, and to prevent premature discharge of firearms. Any warning of this kind will alarm the enemy and ruin the enterprise. The enemy should be allowed to approach as close as possible before fire is opened, and if the numbers warrant it the first volley—volleys are best—should be instantly followed by a charge with bayonet and pike to complete the overthrow.

It will often be found advantageous to lay the ambush in two portions—an advance Post and a Rear post. No exact rule can be laid down for guidance in this matter; but frequently great results will be obtained if the rear post—that furthest from the enemy—betrays its presence and themselves of the facilities for ambush post, which is thus able to catch him in rear. Careful study of ground and constant practice in small field exercises of the kind are the only dependable way of training officers and men to fully avail themselves of the facilities for ambush offered in Ireland. Engagements like Tubberneering, Saintfield, Ballyellis, etc., should be carefully studied and the details known.

DELAYING ACTIONS.

Another class of action having the roads for scene are those delaying combats to cover a retreat or to secure time for a deployment or merely for harrassing pure and simple. Small bodies of troops have great opportunities for this kind of action, even against greatly superior numbers. At first only the heads of the advancing columns could come into action; and the length of time required for deploying the columns would always be sufficient for a well-handled small party to withdraw and take up another position in rear—there to repeat the performance. The method of action is to open fire suddenly, and keep on firing as long as it is able to do so. Every care should be taken to keep the men thoroughly in hand and make every shot tell.

For action of this kind cyclist troops are in a class by themselves. Their proper sphere is on or close to the roads—at a distance from the roads they become practically infantry. A suitable position for them is to line the hedge near a turn of the road commanding a fair stretch of road in the direction of the enemy. Practically every turn of the road can be contested in this manner if the men are well trained. Their machines should be concealed on the road a little way to the rear turned rearwards—and grounded, not stacked. A dip in the road after a level stretch offers much the same opportunities for delaying action as a turn. Any position in front of a point where the road is met by a diagonal hedge is radically false, because the hedge provides a covered-way right to the rear of the position and all retreat is cut off.



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The Irish Volunteer

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1915.

EXAMINATION 'A' FOR OFFICERS

1. All officers of Irish Volunteers holding the rank of Captain or Lieutenant and all Section Commanders and other Volunteers who seek qualification for the rank of Lieutenant, are hereby notified of the intention of Headquarters to proceed with the first qualifying examination. As already announced, the examination will be a test rather of practical experience and ability than of theoretical knowledge, and it will be necessary for candidates to have worked in Companies or Half-Companies trained according to the official Programme of Military Training, published in the IRISH VOLUNTEER of 23rd January, 1915.

2. All officers holding the rank of Captain and Lieutenant are ordered to present themselves for examination. Other Irish Volunteers who wish to present themselves for the examination must receive written recommendation from their Battalion Commandant, or where a Company is working independently, from their Company Officer. This written recommendation is to be presented or sent to the Chief of Inspection of the Irish Volunteers.

3. A pass in Examination A. qualifies an Irish Volunteer for the rank of Lieutenant and for admission to Examination B. Examination B., which will be held nine months after Examination A., will qualify an Irish Volunteer for the rank of Captain. Further examinations will be announced later.

4. Officers who fail to qualify at A. first examination may be allowed to retain their rank on probation pending the holding of a second examination.

5. There will be no written work in Examination A., and as much of the examination as possible will be carried on out of doors, by manoeuvres, staff rides, etc. The examination for each group of candidates will be held in general in the district of the Company or Battalion to which the candidates belong. Due notice will be given of the holding of each examination.

SYLLABUS.

I.—INFANTRY DRILL AND TACTICS.

PRACTICE.

Squad, Section, and Company Drill in close and open order. Candidates must be able to train and handle a Section and a Company in close and open order drill, with and without arms, in musketry exercises, fire control, etc. Credit will be given for the **manner** of giving commands and directions.

THEORY.

Duties in the field. Control of attacking and defending forces. Control of units acting alone. How to advance over open country. How to advance over close or broken country. How to advance under fire. When and how to take advantage of cover. When cover should not be taken. How to surmount obstacles, cross barbed wire, rivers, etc., without assistance from engineers. Fire control—passing of signals and commands; issuing and carrying out orders for sighting, elevation, and deflection; ensuring correct adjustment of sights; regulating the volume of fire; collecting and re-distributing ammunition of casualties; responsibility for replenishment of ammunition supplies in the firing line. The candidate will be required to handle his unit in the field against an enemy actual, outlined or imaginary.

II.—MUSKETRY.

1. Parts of the Rifle.

2. Care of the Rifle.

3. Use of the Rifle—Loading—Sighting—Aiming—Firing Positions—Running to Firing Positions.

III.—BAYONET AND PIKE FIGHTING.

1. Guard, points, and parries.

2. Advancing and retiring.

3. Single combat and fighting in squads.

4. Assault and defence.

5. Close-quarter fighting—shortening arms—use of rifle butt—tripping.

IV.—SCOUTING.

1. Reconnaissances—Patrols—Estimation of strength of enemy.

2. Use of scouts in covering march, attack, defence, and outposts.

V.—ENTRENCHMENTS.

1. Natural ground features in relation to skirmishing.

2. Conversion of these into good fire cover.

3. Various forms and means of entrenchment while under fire.

Note—Candidates taking Optional Subjects as prescribed in A. Programme of Military Training will get due credit therefor.

This Syllabus of Examination has been duly adopted by Headquarters.

THOMAS MACDONAGH,

Commandant,

Director of Training.

J. J. O'CONNELL,

Commandant,

Chief of Inspection.

Headquarters,

2 Dawson Street,

Dublin, 1st December, 1915.

DUBLIN BRIGADE ORDERS WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 12th.

1. Battalion and Company officers will ensure the attendance at Headquarters' Special Classes of Signallers, First Aid and Ambulance Men, Engineers, and Armourers.

2. Training for sub-officers and selected men at Camden Row on Wednesday and Saturday 4 p.m.

3. Inspection of 2nd Battalion by Brigade Commandant at Father Mathew Park on Sunday. Assemble at 10.15. Full attendance essential. Cyclists to parade with machines.

4. Officers' meeting at Headquarters at 8 p.m. Saturday.

E. DE VALERA, Commandant,

Brigade Adjutant.

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HEADQUARTERS BULLETIN

Τιονόλ το βί ας Κομάρλε Σνότα Φέιννε
 Πάιλ ινα ν'Ούνπορτ τράκνόνά Ο. Σέσδαοιν
 αν 14ο λά οε'ν μί πο αςυρ αν Σεανν
 Κατά Ράτορλε Μακ Ριάραιρ ινα έαταοιρλεαδ
 ορτα.

Οο connactar ó na cunnctarab do ppiot
 so raib obair na oimctirí aςyρ na mún-
 teoirí aςyρ oul cum cinn so breas ina
 háiteannaib ina bfuilto pálátair, mar atá,
 i sConnactarib áta Cliait, Cille Mannáin,
 Cille Dara, Ceatárta, Cille Coinnig,
 Corcaige, Luimnig, na Sallime, an Cábáin,
 aςyρ na Míde.

Οο cespad comairle cum lion luct
 Conganta na Féinne do méaduγad le
 timctirí o'ainmniγad cum ball do folátair.

Οο léig Riaráide na hOileáirna Clár na
 Sγiútuγad i sComair Oirigeac Complact
 aςyρ a duáirct so raib ré molta aς an
 mBuirín Ceannuir. Οο haontuigead aςyρ
 do horuigead a cup i sCló.

Οο hainmniγad oaoine cum labairta i
 n-ainm na Féinne ar an móir-éruinniγad
 tionóirar i oTeac an Aro-mháoir Ο. Máirt
 an 14o lá cum cupta i n-aγaró Cóim-
 rγiobála.

Ούνπορτ na Féinne,
 άτ Cliait, 14o M. na n., 1915.

The Central Executive of the Irish
 Volunteers met at Headquarters on Wed-
 nesday evening, the 1st inst., Comman-
 dant P. H. Pearse in the chair.

It appeared from reports to hand that
 encouraging progress was being made at
 the various centres of organisation and
 training in Cos. Dublin, Wicklow, Kil-
 dare, Carlow, Kilkenny, Cork, Limerick,
 Galway, Cavan, and Meath.

A scheme was adopted for increasing
 the membership of the Irish Volunteers'
 Auxiliary by the appointment of organ-
 isers who will be charged with the en-
 rolling of members.

The director of training submitted the
 revised Programme of Examination for
 Company Officers which, having already
 been approved by the General Staff, was
 ratified and ordered to be published.

Speakers were appointed to represent
 the Irish Volunteers at the great Anti-
 Conscription Demonstration to be held
 in the Round Room of the Mansion
 House on Tuesday evening, the 14th inst.

Headquarters, 2 Dawson Street,
 Dublin, 1st Dec., 1915.

nearly every able-bodied man is an Irish
 Volunteer. Curiously, the towns are less
 encouraging than the countrysides. Re-
 cent visitors to Galway have returned to
 Headquarters full of admiration for the
 spirit of the men in training and of re-
 spect for the degree of proficiency al-
 ready attained.

EXAMINATION FOR OFFICERS.

A revised and simplified programme of
 Examination for Company Officers has
 just been issued. Examinations on the
 lines of this programme will shortly be
 initiated and will be proceeded with in
 the more highly-organised Brigade areas
 in succession. In addition to Company
 Officers, sub-officers and other men
 selected by their superiors as suitable for
 promotion will be admitted to the exa-
 mination. The examinations will be re-
 garded as a qualifying test for officership,
 and when the scheme is in full working
 order permanent commissions will be
 issued only to those who pass it. The
 tests applied will be practical tests in the
 handling and training of units.

AONACH NA NODLAG.

The great annual Xmas sale of Irish
 goods will open to-night in the Rotunda.
 Irish manufactured goods of every de-
 scription will be on view. In addition,
 there will be a very interesting Art Exhi-
 bition. The Aonach Committee respect-
 fully request all Volunteers to support
 Irish-Ireland by purchasing their goods
 at the Aonach during the next ten days,
 and to ask their friends to visit the stalls
 at the Aonach and see for themselves
 what Irish hands can do.

DUBLIN GAELIC LEAGUE. HISTORY LECTURES.

The success which has attended the
 above was witnessed on Sunday night
 last, when Mr. Arthur Griffith lectured
 to an overcrowded house on "The Nor-
 man Invasion of Ireland."

The next of the series will be delivered
 on Sunday next, 12th inst., at 8 p.m., in
 the Gaelic League Hall, 25 Parnell
 Square, when Captain O'Connell will
 treat of "The Battle of Aughrim." The
 lecture, which will be illustrated by
 specially-prepared slides, will be a most
 interesting one. Admission—Season
 ticket, 2/6; single lecture, 3d.

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Notes from Headquarters

AGAINST CONSCRIPTION.

A meeting of Dublin citizens to oppose
 Conscription—either by Act of British
 Parliament or by Economic Pressure—
 will be held in the Round Room of the
 Mansion House on Tuesday evening, De-
 cember 14th. Representatives of the
 Irish Volunteers will address the meeting
 in addition to other speakers. All Dub-
 lin Volunteers should be there.

ORGANISING THE AUXILIARY.

A forward move has been made in the
 matter of the Auxiliary. Organisers of
 circles of ten are to be appointed, whose
 duty it will be to collect a minimum sub-
 scription of sixpence monthly from the
 members of their circles and otherwise to
 keep the Auxiliary in touch with Head-
 quarters. Special Organisers' Cards will
 be issued, with spaces for ten names.
 Volunteers and others who are willing
 to act as Organisers should at once apply
 for authorisation to the General Secre-
 tary.

TRAINING SCHEMES.

Headquarters has at present as many
 organisers and organising instructors on
 the road as it is able to finance. Many
 of these men are working merely for their
 travelling expenses. It would be impos-
 sible to get better value for money than
 we have been getting from our organis-

ing staff. Ireland has never been better
 served than by the twenty devoted men
 to whom the danger-posts of organisers
 of the Irish Volunteers have been as-
 signed. The existing staff is working at
 high pressure, and it would not be wise
 to increase either the strain on the men
 or the strain on the financial resources
 of Headquarters. Future organising and
 training schemes must to a large extent
 finance themselves. Application for or-
 ganisers and instructors reach us every
 week from every part of Ireland. If the
 local people come together and guarantee
 an instructor's expenses Headquarters
 will supply an instructor. We have
 plenty of competent men, and we can
 supply instructors for as many such local
 schemes as are set going. The more the
 better.

CAVAN ON THE MOVE.

Public opinion in Co. Cavan is setting
 strongly in favour of the Irish Volun-
 teers. Almost every town and many of
 the country villages have Volunteer Com-
 panies, large or small, which are perfect-
 ing themselves in the essentials of train-
 ing. A County Board is being formed
 to co-ordinate and speed up the work.

GALWAY IS GAME.

Galway vies with Cork. In both these
 counties of the Gaedhealtacht the young
 men almost everywhere have taken to
 the work of military organisation and
 training with extraordinary aptitude. In
 the region of which Athenry is the centre

LÉABAR DRILLE DÓGLÁCÁID NA HÉIREANN

(Ar Leanmáint).

Cum beaigheicí do scaoilead.



Cuirtear an sunna iomr. an dá glúin. Coimeádaí an dá fáil lena Scaoilrí— céile agus an meaisín Beaigneicí. bíreac amac ón nruine. A hdon. Beirtear greim fa láimh deir ar dornclann an beaigneic 1 uireo go mbeir na rúitíní iompaighe amac. Cuirtear óróis na láimhe clé ar rprings bolca an beaigneic. Tar- paingtear an sunna irceac cum an ruine leir an dá glúin annan agus luis- tear ar an rprings. Árdaihte ar beaigneic cuairim órlais agus lena linn rin iompaighe ar ceann agus an dá fáil ar taob na láimhe clé.

Ar don am leir an té beir ar taob na láimhe clé, árdaihte ar an beaigneic ar a fáilclán. Leigtear ríor rinnan beaigneic ar taob na láimhe clé 1 uireo go mbeir an fáinne lairtiar. Cuirtear an beaigneic ina truaill annan (san feuchaint ríor) mar reo: tógtear an lámh deir agus, taréir greama do bheir fa láimh clé ar an truaill, cuirtear an beaigneic irceac fa truaill.

Ar don am leir an té beir ar taob na láimhe clé, brúigtear an beaigneic A Trí. irceac go daingean agus leagtear an lámh deir ar an mbanna iocaraic.

Ar don am leir an té beir ar taob na láimhe clé, ríobtear an lámh A Ceatair. clé cum an taob clé. Iom- paighear an ceann agus na fáile tarrair ar 1 uireo go mbeir an ruine as feuchaint roimhir amac agus é bíreac mar beir ré taréir a sunna "o írluigad."

nóta nuair a beirtear an focal scaoilrí maraí ar an éilicín clé trí coirceim ar aghaí tioraíó ré tarrair fa líne nuair a beir an ceataraíó áirugad criochnaighe.

CEARTUIGAD.

Cuirtear "Fartaighe beaigneicí, a trí" in ionas "Ceangalaí beaigneicí, a trí" do bí agam an treacmáin reo fáil tórainn.

LIAM Ó RINN.

Volunteer Happenings.

Secretaries of Volunteer Corps are requested to send in short reports for this column.

NEW CORPS NEAR ROSCOMMON.

On the 23rd ult., the Anniversary of the Manchester Martyrs, a meeting was held at Clockanveele Crossroads—midway between Athleague and Roscommon—for the purpose of commemorating the memory of the Martyrs. At the close of the meeting all "formed up," many of whom were armed, and marched to a field close by, where a corps of Irish Volunteers was formed. The name of the corps is Clockanveele (Central) Corps, and comprises the Athleague, Roscommon, and other districts. The Secretary is Sean O'Brasnain, of Carrowkeel.

LIMERICK CITY REGIMENT.

On Sunday, 14th ult., a very interesting lecture on "Ireland and War," was delivered at the Fianna Hall under the auspices of Cumann na mBan, by Mr. Michael O'Callaghan, B.C. The hall was packed to suffocation, even after all Irish Volunteers were asked to withdraw to make room for the visitors. The lecturer, who has a very clear, logical, and convincing style, kept the interest of his audience sustained in a remarkable manner while he searchingly surveyed the state and condition of Ireland during the wars of the last century. After the lecture several items of vocal and instrumental music were rendered by members of Cumann na mBan and the Irish Volunteers, and finally the Hon. Colonel and President of the latter, Col. James Ledden, appealed to the male portion of the audience in a short but forcible address to take their places in the ranks of the National Army. Thirty-five recruits were immediately enrolled in the I.V., and a good

number also in Na Fianna Eireann. These, with another dozen, turned up on the following Thursday night for drill, and since then the Adjutant has been kept busy with a constant influx of new members.

Dublin Volunteers will regret to learn of the death of the late Captain Thomas F. Dolan, "C." Co., 1st Batt., which took place at Cork on the 2nd inst.

The officers of the 1st Batt., at a meeting of the Battalion Council held on Friday night, passed a vote of condolence to his relatives, and it was arranged that the officers of the Battalion should be represented at the funeral by one of their number.

A wreath has been forwarded by the officers and men of "C." Co., amongst whom the deceased officer was so deservedly popular. Bean-nacht De le n-anam.

A surprise mobilisation of the Belfast Regiment of the Irish Volunteers took place at midnight on Saturday at the Huts, Willowbank. The response was highly gratifying. At 11.55 the largest turn out that has taken place for some months past paraded under the command of Co. Officer D. McCullough. At 12.5 a detachment under the command of Capt. Haskin left to form an ambush party. The remainder having been formed into an advance guard under the command of Co. Commander P. Burns and Lieutenant McDowell, followed ten minutes later. The night being dark and the country close, the progress was necessarily slow. Undeterred by the inclemency of the weather or the occasional plunges into unseen ditches, the men stuck to their task with enthusiasm, and ultimately their efforts were rewarded by discovering and surrounding the ambush party.

The homeward march was enlivened by the singing of national songs, the men on being dismissed at 4 a.m. showing no signs of fatigue, but all expressed a desire for more frequent mobilisations.

Cumann na mBan

We have a very good report this week from Belfast. This branch seems to be most active, and should serve as a model to many a branch that is starting work. The Sec. writes: "I am glad to be able to report that upwards of twenty new members have joined us since our autumn session started. Up to this week we have been engaged in drilling and shooting, for the most part in the open air. This week we begin a new programme. Sundays at 11 o'clock a.m., we have rifle practice. On Sunday next, December 5th, we intend marching to the Divis Mountain to shoot at a considerably longer range. Tuesdays we have drill from 8 to 8.45, and First Aid from 8.45 to 9.30 p.m. in the Willowbank Huts. On Tuesday, December 7th, there will be a full roll-call. Every member must be present, except where it is impossible. We shall then know exactly how many we have. On December 14th we are having one of our series of public educational lectures in St. Mary's Minor Hall. On January 25th we have a Whist Drive and Rifle Raffle in aid of the Defence of Ireland Fund, after all expenses are paid."

We are glad to announce that Ballinadee has started a new branch of Cumann na mBan and has already 23 members. Tullamore is getting on very well, and bids fair to be a good strong branch. The Tralee Branch has been very active, and they have already finished their first set of First Aid Lectures. The Central Branch has decided to put off the concert and ceilidh which they intended to hold in December till the New Year, owing to the many engagements coming on in Dublin before Xmas in the national sphere.

DO IRISHWOMEN REALISE THEIR DUTY?

In many parts of the country the women are still inactive. Every district in Ireland (I believe) can boast of a Company of Volunteers, and these men have women relatives and acquaintances who are eager to forward the cause. Suppose the Irish Volunteers were forced into action to-morrow to defend themselves and their people against an enemy, what would happen? You would find these Irish women vying with each other in eagerness to help the men by every means in their power.

But of what avail would this be? They would be undisciplined and untrained and not capable of rendering first aid or nursing, and would not be properly supervised. If these women undertake what we ask them to do, i.e., to organise and be prepared, then we shall have a trained and disciplined body of Irishwomen in the field properly equipped and

Against Conscription

ALL-IRELAND

PUBLIC MEETING

Mansion House, Round Room,

By kind permission of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

Tuesday, December 14th, 1915, at 8 p.m.

supervised. Already such an organisation is in existence, and has branches in England, Scotland, and all over Ireland. No Irishwoman should stand outside its ranks if she wants to help her country. Volunteers should encourage their women folk to join the local branch of Cumann na mBan, and where no branch exists, assist them to form one.

Write to General Sec., 2 Dawson Street, Dublin, for all information required as to joining or starting new branches. Among the subjects taught are:—First aid, home nursing, physical drill, stretcher drill, signalling and shooting.

Let us in God's name serve the cause of the one small nationality that counts.

céitro. céitro. céitro.

At the Branch Hall, 26 Blessington Street. On ST. STEPHEN'S NIGHT, SUNDAY 26th inst., at 8 o'clock.

Tickets—Single, 1/6; Double, 2/6.

Tickets at Branch or from Members.

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IRISH VOLUNTEER DANCE

Co. F., Batt. I.,
At 41 PARNELL SQUARE,
On SATURDAY, 11th DECEMBER,
Dancing at 9 p.m.

Tickets—Single, 2/6; Double, 4/6.

Special Mobilisation of Volunteers

and Friends ordered for Monday, 27th Dec, at 7.30 p.m., to reinforce F. C., 2nd Batt., who will occupy a very strong position, at

Foresters' Hall, 41 Parnell Square,

when Herbert Pim (A. Newman) will deliver an important address on

"How We Stand To-day in Ireland."

He will also contribute to the Concert Programme in his own inimitable style that stirring song,

"Rory of the Gael."

He will be supported by Brian O'Higgins, Miss Mollie Byrne, Sean Connolly, Miss Florrie Ryan, Capt. Ffrench-Mullen, Miss Lena McGinley, Capt. O'Reilly, McHale Dancers, Capt. T. McCarthy, and a host of Irish-Ireland Talent. Doors open at 6.45. Concert commencing at 7.30 p.m. sharp.

Prices of Admission, 2s., 1s., and a limited number of 6d. tickets.

FIRST AID CLASSES

For Members of Cumann na mBan, Thursday afternoon 4 to 5.30, beginning October 29th. Those wishing to attend should apply by letter to Hon. Secs., Cumann na mBan Executive, 2 Dawson Street.

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Leather Ammunition Pouches, 9d and 1/- each;
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Canvas Bags suitable for Kit or Fishing Bags,
9d, 1/-; postage 3d.

Irish-made Rifle Slings, 1/6; with swivels, 2/6;
postage 3d.

Web Army Service Rifle Slings, 6d to 1/-; new,
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Air Pistols, 3/-; Slugs, 7d for 500.

King Air Guns, 3/6. B.S.A. No. 1 Air Rifle,
accurate at 50 yards, £2 12s. 6d.

Stevens' .22 "Favourite" Rifle, 27/6.

Stevens' .22 Repeater Long Rifle, 40/-.

Army Revolver Holsters, secondhand, 1/6; post-
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