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DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE:

S.  
2390  
D.M.P.

Detective Department

*Crime Special*

Dublin, 3rd. February, 1916

Subject, MOVEMENTS OF DUBLIN EXTREMISTS.

I beg to report that on the 2nd. Inst.,  
the undermentioned extremists were observed  
moving about and associating with each other  
as follows:-

*The Under Secretary*

*Submitted.*

*W. Whitmore -*

Thomas J. Clarke was not seen in his  
shop, 75, Parnell Street yesterday, but it  
has been ascertained that he is not out of  
the City.

*Comm 3/2*

*Under Secretary*

*Submitted*

*WML*

Those observed to visit the place dur-  
ing the day were John McGarry, and James  
Whelan at 12-40 p. m. William Mellows who  
arrived at Broadstone from Athenry at 2-30  
p. m. proceeded to Clarke's where he had a  
short conversation with E. Daly, D. Lynch,  
Joseph McGuinness and John T. Kelly, T.C. at

*Ch. Sec.*

*(on whom)*

*3/2*

*Wh.*

*3/2*

*Seen by the Ch. Sec.*

*Wh.*

*Ch. Sec.  
WML  
10/2*

*9/2*

The Chief Commissioner.

8 p. m. J. J. Buggy for a few minutes at.

8-30 p. m.

Bulmer Hobson, E. O'Duffy and M. J.

O'Rahilly in 2, Dawson Street at 11-30 a. m.

James Connolly left Amiens Street by 3

p. m. train en route to Belfast. R.I.C.

informed.

William Mellows, Bulmer Hobson, J. J.

O'Connell, John Fitzgibbon, M. J. O'Rahilly,

Joseph Plunkett, Jas. O'Connor, Charles S.

Power, Joseph McGuinness, L. Raul, M. O'Han-

rahan, John McDermott, D. Lynch, E. De Valera,

John McGarry, John T. Kelly and H. Mellows in

2, Dawson Street together at 9 p. m.

Attached are Copies of this week's issue of The Irish Volunteer, Nationality, The Hibernian and The Gael, all of which appear to contain notes of an anti-British character.

It will be observed that The Hibernian is now printed by Flynn-O'Brien, 7, College Street.

Owen'Brien  
Superintendent.

501 5012 (201 (3))



# THE IRISH VOLUNTEER

EDITED BY EOIN MAC NEILL.

Vol. 2. No. 61 (New Series).

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, 1916.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

## NOTES

Last year the Thing that calls itself a Government in Ireland tried the plan of ordering Irish Volunteer officers and organisers into banishment, and failed. Now the Thing has begun this year of grace 1916 with a new Irish policy. The statesmen responsible for what is called Government in Ireland tell us that they are engaged in a war to preserve liberty, civilisation, and small nations from the oppression of Prussianism. Some weeks ago they seized in his house at five o'clock in the darkness of a mid-winter morning and cast into Cork Jail an Irish Volunteer officer and organiser, Terence MacSwiney. No warrant setting forth any charge was produced, and since he was seized Mr. MacSwiney has been locked up in Cork Jail without any charge whatsoever being brought against him. His relatives have written to this and that "authority" demanding to be told what is the charge against him, and have failed to get an atom of information. Questioned in Parliament, this alleged Government in Ireland replies that it has got the "facts" against Mr. MacSwiney but has not yet decided what form the charge is to take. So we are being saved from Prussian methods by the methods of Italian banditti. Who will say that Mr. Asquith, Prime Minister of England, was not perfectly sincere when he came over last to Dublin and told his audience, in presence of Mr. Redmond, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Devlin, who no doubt applauded the declaration, that Ireland was a free country?

Who will say that Mr. Birrell is a canting hypocrite when he tells us that our loyalty is due to this sort of "Government?" This is one of the homeopathic doses administered by Mr. Birrell in "the delicate and difficult operation of introducing a true Empire patriotism" to take the place of the old "narrow patriotism" of Irish history. The delicate and difficult operation is not making much headway in Ireland, but perhaps Mr. Birrell thinks it a substantial gain for the True Empire Patriotism if he can violate the most elementary principles, not merely of national but of indi-

vidual and civic liberty, while the forces behind him compel Mr. Redmond, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Devlin to swallow the dose without a grin. He has at all events brought the "leaders" one step farther along the Sharp Curve. The whole Cabinet, Whig and Tory combined, with all the power they have now taken into their hands, would not dare to do in Great Britain what they have done in Ireland with the support of Mr. Redmond. The doctrine of the new and true Empire Patriotism exists for the special benefit of Ireland.

The public ought to keep a special lookout for the form that the charge against Mr. MacSwiney will take when the Castle lawyers have had time to digest the "facts" and to exhaust the resources of civilisation at their disposal, in order to induce the police to produce whatever other "facts" are needed. We have seen something of what the Liberal "Government" of Gladstone, Forster, and the Right Honourable Walter Boyd could do in the line of evidence in the Crossmaglen case—only something, for what has been published is a trifle to what has yet to be published regarding the "voluminous evidence" produced by Liberal Mr. Birrell's Liberal predecessors; and what is available for publication is only a trifle to what will be known when the zeal that animates the Right Hon. Walter Boyd for the disclosure of the truth in a petty bankruptcy case moves his Lordship to recognise that honesty begins at home. In the pigeonholes of the Castle, Mr. Attorney-General Gordon and Mr. Solicitor-General O'Connor will find honourable precedents for handling the case against Terence MacSwiney. Let them look up, for example, how Mr. Attorney-General Peter O'Brien, under the eye of Mr. Arthur Balfour, handled the collection of evidence about the killing of Police-Inspector Martin at Gweedore. They will find there that the Attorney-General instructed the local authorities that they were to produce evidence, if possible, showing that, during the conflict in which the Police-Inspector was killed, the crowd raised cheers for the Land League and the Plan of Campaign; the Attorney-General, having no evidence before him of the desired kind at the time when he

issued this instruction, but being quite confident that some one or two among the police, with proper assistance, would rise to the occasion. Let the public keep a careful watch for the charge against Terence MacSwiney when the Castle lawyers have found it out, and for the evidence they will produce to sustain the charge, whatever it is to be.

Meanwhile, these Imperial methods of carrying the war in Ireland to a successful conclusion have the unstinted support of Messrs. Redmond, Dillon and Devlin. We heard last year of a resolution against "senseless prosecutions," which has never been published. We read Mr. Devlin's letter of protest to Mr. Birrell. We saw, and the British Government saw, the strength and sincerity behind all that, when Mr. Redmond subsequently allowed his name to be attached to an interview published in the daily papers, where he justified the moderation of his Government for merely taking away the liberty of men who, said the same interview, would have been shot if they were in Germany. How the Government must admire and respect the Irish Party for its protests under the chairmanship of Mr. Redmond! How they must quail before the iron fibre and steadfast purpose of the men who are to insist on the fulfilment of the Treaty of Home Rule!

In the works of that "true-born Englishman," Daniel Defoe, a pioneer of pious Liberalism, I find lines which will serve well as an epitaph on the tombstone of a certain sort of statesmanship. These lines were addressed by Defoe to English politicians, not to Irish aliens:

Thou that for Party interest didst indite  
And thought'st to be excused for meaning  
right,  
This comfort will thy want of wit afford  
That now thou art left a Coxcomb on record,  
England had always this one happiness,  
Never to look at service, but success;  
And he's a fool that differing judgment makes  
And thinks to be rewarded for mistakes.  
If thou canst name the long-forgotten  
days  
When men for good intentions met with  
praise;  
If in our ancient records you can find  
True Englishmen to gratitude inclined;  
If it has been the talent of the land  
Merit without success to understand,  
Then you might have expected a reward

And then have thought the disappointment hard

Before thee stands the power of punishment

In an exasperated Government;  
Behind, the vacant carpet fairly spread  
From whence thy too-well-served allies have fled.

At a remoter distance, there they stand  
And mock thy folly but thy fault commend,  
Freely thy former services disown  
And slyly laugh to see thee first undone.

\* \* \*

The Viceroy in Ireland and Mr. Redmond are once more billed to attend a meeting in Galway. Lord Wimborne has now special charge of the work of recruiting for the Imperial forces in Ireland. I drew attention some weeks ago to the sort of campaign those engaged in this work under His Excellency's control were carrying on in Kerry, in company with Mr. Redmond's unrecruited lieutenant, the temporary member for the Imperial Parliament in a Kerry constituency—a campaign of disreputable Billingsgate, under the joint licence of the Viceroy and the led leader. That campaign has since been continued. At a recent recruiting meeting near Castlemaine, Sergeant-Major O'Rahilly and Mr. Tom O'Donnell, M.P., once more turned up. The Sergeant-Major, speaking on behalf of the recruiting authorities, said "this was the time to make a real united Ireland," and proceeded to do his bit on the lines laid down by Mr. Birrell, Apostle of True Empire Patriotism, for Police Inspector Barrington in Tyrone. Referring to the Irish Volunteers, who have the approval of public opinion in Kerry, this speaker said: "The curse of many **murdered Irishmen** would light on the head of those false leaders who put these young men on the road to destruction for themselves and for Ireland. Those leaders who were trying to sow that disunion were doing it for lusty gold and were selling their native land." Mr. Tom O'Donnell backed up this effort "to make a real united Ireland." "He did not blame those young men," he said, "he blamed the traitors who were misleading them." Will the Viceroy and Mr. Redmond adopt this charming kind of "recruiting campaign" on their visit to Galway?

\* \* \*

Kerry is a remarkable county. Its biggest landlord, Lord Lansdowne, laments the impossibility of enforcing conscription on Ireland, and keeps hundreds of serfs in Kerry out of the ownership of their land. The Sergeant-Major and the versatile Mr. Tom O'Donnell tell these serfs that Lord Lansdowne's Government is fighting to save them from German oppression. Kerry, too, has produced one more Vote of Confidence in Mr. Redmond, whose confidence in Kerry is indicated by the fact that he has found it unnecessary even to hold a Convention in the county. The Vote of Confidence was voted at a U.I.L. meeting in Listowel, at which seven persons, reported to have been present with an organiser, are described in a local paper as "old and tired Nationalists." It is only right that such

men should pay the tribute of their confidence to their old and tired leaders.

\* \* \*

The latest vote of confidence was for keeping conscription from Ireland. The Government explained to both its houses the reason for not trying conscription on Ireland. They forgot to explain that it was on account of Mr. Redmond. Mr. Birrell explained that conscription would not do in Ireland because it would spoil the chances of the True Empire Patriotism, but he did not suggest that T. P. stood for anything but the True Patriotism. An English paper boldly states that Mr. Redmond's hand was forced by his colleagues and that since then he has recovered his ground, whatever that may mean. If the Irish Party has prevented conscription in Ireland—and the resolution drafted by the U.I.L. organiser for the seven old and tired Nationalists in Listowel says they have—then it was because the Irish Party thought conscription would be a bad thing. But who was going to do this bad thing, who proposed to do it, who was prevented from doing it? Surely the British Government, to which we are all to be loyal, would not do a bad thing to Ireland. The seven old and tired confidence voters of Listowel should take care that in suggesting such a thing they have not brought themselves under the Defence of the Realm Act for using words likely to produce disaffection towards his Majesty's Government.

\* \* \*

So we are told that it was the leaders of the Irish Party, and not the opposition of the Irish people and the Irish Bishops that saved Ireland from being robbed of a few thousand pounds. The U.I.L. organiser is probably at work drafting a fresh vote of confidence on that ground for the old and tired sevens to pass. Before they pass it, if they are not too old and too tired, would they ask themselves who the Robber was—who was the interrupted Burglar on this occasion? Is it possible that U.I.L. organisers who draft this sort of Votes of Confidence are really Sinn Feiners in disguise?

\* \* \*

I find I am quite wrong in saying that the proposed robbery amounted to only £8,000. The Burglar has already agreed to disgorge about £43,000 of Irish plunder. He proposed to take something more than £200,000, but he is a generous Burglar and will be content with little more than £160,000. This will enable the war to be carried on for half an hour longer. About £75,000 of it will be taken from the luxury-loving Irish of the "Congested Districts," something over £50,000 from Irish education, about £22,000 from Irish afforestation, and £16,000 from the bloated Irish fishing industry. There has been no such row raised over most of these items as has been raised over the abolition of the post of one police magistrate, salary £1,000. All these items are annual and intended to be permanent. The Government has evidently made a great mistake in not conceding at least the police magistrate

to stop the clamour of an indignant nation.

\* \* \*

On the whole, a British Government has good cause to be well pleased with itself and with its Irish subjects when it lays itself out to take £8,000,000 a year of additional taxation from Ireland, and succeeds in getting the Irish people and their "representatives" to overlook this matter of £8,000,000 by the simple expedient of reducing the expenditure in Ireland by £200,000, allowing people in Ireland to make a first-class row over the reduction, shutting their mouths by handing back £40,000—the two hundredth part of what is taken from them! And yet some people are always saying that the English do not understand Ireland.

EOIN MAC NEILL.



**MOYCULLEN, CO. GALWAY.**

Recruiting for the Irish Volunteers is going ahead rapidly in Co. Galway, and Moycullen district answered the call on Sunday, 15th January, with a total of 85 men.

A very enthusiastic meeting was held in the Old Schoolhouse, Moycullen (by permission of Fr. Corbett), at which over 200 people were present. Messrs. Nicholls and O'Dea (Solrs.) and Capt. Mellows, Organiser, addressed the meeting, after which a "call for recruits" produced the above result. The recruits were then put through a course of preliminary drill lasting for nearly an hour. As a result of this, several surrounding districts are very anxious to fall into line, and satisfactory results are expected from the "Men of the West."



**SOME NOTES ON FOOD.**

I set down here some notes with regard to the food which would be fitting for a fighting man. So far as I can I will give notes of the daily rations for various European Armies. I do so for purposes of contrast and in the hope that the notes may be of some service to Volunteers who may have to deal with such problems.

**German.**

The daily ration for the German soldier includes 26 ozs. of fresh bread or 17 ozs. of biscuit; 13 ozs. of fresh meat or 7 ozs. of smoked meat; 4 ozs. of rice or 8 ozs. of flour or 52 ozs. of potatoes; almost 1 oz. of salt; nearly 1 oz. of roasted coffee or 1-10th oz. of tea; ½ oz. of sugar.

These figures are for the standard ration, which is probably very different from the one being used in the various battle areas, which will vary considerably according to circumstances.

**TREASON!** It is treason for Irishmen to buy the Foreign Article and neglect Irish Industries.

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**The Victories of Peace**

III.

The following is a continuation of the Irish towns which had a declining population after thirty years of the Union:—

	Population in		
	1831.	1841.	1901.
<b>IN MUNSTER—</b>			
Askeaton ...	1,515	1,862	679
Ballylongford ...	1,300	1,143	542
Bandon ...	9,917	9,049	2,830
Bantry ...	4,275	4,082	3,109
Bonmahon ...	972	1,771	116
Borrisokane ...	1,185	1,625	669
Borrisoleigh ...	1,304	1,438	593
Buttevant ...	1,536	1,524	979
Cahir ...	3,408	3,668	2,058
Cappaghwhite ...	695	1,046	498
Cappoquin ...	2,289	2,341	1,214
Carrickbeg ...	2,704	2,680	?
Carrick-on-Suir ...	6,922	8,369	5,406
Cashel ...	?	5,782	2,938
Castleisland ...	1,570	1,687	1,497
Castlemartyr ...	?	1,397	346
Castletownroche ...	1,095	1,063	537
Charleville ...	4,766	4,287	2,000
Clogheen ...	1,928	2,049	914
Clonakilty ...	3,807	3,993	3,098
Clonmel ...	15,134	13,505	10,167
Cloyne ...	2,227	2,200	827
Cork ...	94,598	92,985	100,022
Cove ...	6,966	5,142	7,909
Croom ...	1,268	1,470	504
Dingle ...	4,327	3,386	1,786
Doneraile ...	2,652	2,722	794
Dungarvan ...	6,527	8,625	4,850
Dunmanway ...	2,738	3,086	1,776
Ennis ...	7,711	9,318	5,093
Ennistymon ...	1,430	2,089	1,223
Fermoy ...	6,976	6,379	6,126
Fethard ...	3,405	3,915	1,498
Glanworth ...	1,098	1,012	458
Glin ...	1,030	1,208	714
Hospital ...	1,131	781	697
Kanturk ...	?	4,388	1,533
Kenmare ...	1,072	1,339	1,122
Kilfinane ...	1,752	1,782	1,016
Killaloe ...	1,411	2,009	885
Killarney ...	6,715	5,964	5,656
Killenaule ...	1,578	1,786	560
Kilmacthomas ...	982	1,917	388
Macroom ...	3,199	4,794	3,016
Kilrush ...	3,996	5,071	4,179
Kilworth ...	1,963	1,772	408
Kinsale ...	7,312	6,918	4,250
Limerick ...	66,554	65,296	46,170
Lismore ...	2,894	3,007	1,583
Macroom ...	3,199	4,194	3,016
Mallow ...	5,229	6,851	4,542
Midleton ...	2,034	4,591	3,361
Millstreet ...	1,935	2,162	1,028
Milltown ...	1,429	797	484
Miltownmalbay ...	726	1,295	1,013
Mitchelstown ...	3,545	4,181	2,146
Mullinahone ...	1,175	1,306	519
Nenagh ...	8,466	8,618	4,704
Newcastle West ...	2,908	2,917	2,599
Newmarket ...	1,437	1,899	965
Newmarket-on-F. ...	1,118	1,526	504
Newport ...	852	1,072	637
Passage West ...	2,141	1,721	2,027
Portlaw ...	1,618	3,467	1,105
Rathcormack ...	1,574	1,321	256
Rathkeale ...	4,972	4,201	1,749
Rosscarbery ...	1,522	1,530	532
Roscrea ...	5,512	5,275	2,325
Sixmilebridge ...	1,491	848	374
Skibbereen ...	4,429	4,715	3,208
Tallow ...	2,998	2,969	964
Tarbert ...	956	1,024	410
Templemore ...	2,936	3,685	2,774
Thurles ...	7,084	7,523	4,411
Tipperary ...	6,972	7,370	6,281
Tralee ...	9,568	11,363	9,867
Tramore ...	2,224	1,120	1,733

**IN CONNACHT—**

	Population in		
	1831.	1841.	1901.
Tulla ...	874	1,217	592
Waterford ...	28,821	23,216	26,796
Youghal ...	9,608	9,939	5,393
Athenry ...	1,319	1,236	853
Ballina ...	5,510	5,313	4,505
Ballinasloe ...	4,615	4,934	4,904
Ballinrobe ...	2,604	2,678	1,544
Boyle ...	3,433	3,325	2,477
Carrick-on-Shannon ...	1,870	1,984	1,118
Castlebar ...	6,373	5,137	3,585
Castlerea ...	1,172	1,233	1,190
Claremorris ...	1,476	2,256	1,118
Clifden ...	1,257	1,509	828
Crossmolina ...	1,481	1,672	527
Elphin ...	1,507	1,551	728
Eyre Court ...	1,789	1,419	414
Foxford ...	1,068	680	615
Galway ...	?	17,275	13,426
Gort ...	3,627	3,056	1,339
Headford ...	1,441	1,647	551
Killala ...	1,125	1,446	510
Loughrea ...	6,268	5,458	2,557
Manorhamilton ...	903	1,507	871
Mohill ...	1,606	1,626	793
Newport ...	1,235	1,091	471
Portumna ...	1,122	1,643	961
Roscommon ...	3,306	3,439	1,891
Sligo ...	15,152	12,272	10,870
Strokestown ...	1,547	1,611	801
Tuam ...	6,883	6,034	2,896
Westport ...	4,448	4,365	3,892

**County Organising Conferences**

In the work of recruiting for the Irish Volunteers it will be found more advantageous to organise from local centres rather than direct from Dublin. Headquarters cannot, without neglecting the vital work of higher organisation, training and arming, take up the duty of organising individual groups broadcast. Such work must be done within the various counties by county authorities. Headquarters will approve of, or suggest, schemes for recruiting, but much local help must be forthcoming. Each county must rely on itself largely in the preliminary stages.

In counties where the organisation is still backward it will be found advisable to proceed by means of a provisional County Conference. Such a Conference should not be limited merely to delegates of affiliated Companies, but every district, even though the active sympathisers there be very few, should be represented. The reports of the various representatives could enable such a Conference to arrive at a very accurate idea of the state of affairs in the county. Starting with this information, plans for organising, suitable to the local circumstances, could be devised. No unit, however small, should be neglected. Five men living in a district of some local strategic importance may be of more value than twenty in a larger centre of population. Each member of the Conference should take on himself the responsibility of seeing to the organisation of a particular district. The Conference should meet regularly to review the work in the county as a whole, and its secretary should keep in regular communication with the Director of Recruiting at Headquarters. We must banish the feeling of helplessness and lethargy which seems prevalent in some districts. No district should wait to be organised. It can take very effective preliminary steps itself. Let the young men of each locality get into some organised shape of their own accord. The organisers and instructors from Headquarters will be sent to those districts which deserve them. So will the guns.

Volunteers and sympathisers in those counties which have not yet passed the preliminary stages of organisation are invited to communicate with the Director of Recruiting, who will take steps for the summoning of such Conferences.

EOIN MAC NEILL.

**IRISH HISTORY LECTURES.**

A lecture on "The Bruce Invasion" will be delivered in the Gaelic League Hall on Sunday next the 6th inst., at 8 p.m., by Arthur Griffiths. Admission by season ticket or on payment of 3d. at door. Those who intend to be present at this lecture are requested to come as early as possible (after 7.30 p.m.) in order to facilitate the arrangements for seating the whole audience.

**SUBSCRIPTION.**—THE IRISH VOLUNTEER will be posted free to any address for one year at a cost of 6/6; for half a year, 3/3; for the quarter, 1/8.

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MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, Etc.

## HEADQUARTERS BULLETIN

Τιονόλ πο βί δε Κομάρτε Ξνότα Ψέιννε  
Ψάιλ ινα ν'Ούνφορτ τράτηόνα 'Ο. Céadoin,  
an 26ad Lá 'O'Eanair, agus an Ceann Cata  
Éamonn Ceannt ina cátaoirleac oíra.

'Οο μιννεαδ Δ Λάν οίβρε πο βαιν λε  
ηορτουζαδ agus λε ηαρμάιλ να Ψέιννε.

'Οο ηαοντουζεαδ αρ Δ κύρι ι σκυμνε 'Ο'  
Ψιανναίβ ζο θυυλιρ πα ζεαραιβ ζαν ρζοι-  
αμαιντ λε η-α η-αρμαίβ λε η-α ραοζαλ; ζυρ  
σεαρτ αιρη πο κοηζβαίλ ι η-αιτ ράβαίτε  
αετ ιαο πο βείτ αρ ραζάιλ ι ζκομναιδε.

'Ούνφορτ να Ψέιννε,

Δετ Ολιατ, 26 Εαν., 1916.

### ΔΙΗΜΝΙΟΥΖΑΘ.

Δη Καρταον Liam Ó Maoil Íora πο  
βυρδιν να ο'Τιμειρι cum βείτ ινα Céann  
Cata.

Μιρε,

ΡΑΘΡΑΙΟ ΜΑΟ ΡΙΑΡΑΙΣ,  
Ceann Cata,

ΡΙΑΡΑΙΟ ΔΗ ΟΡΟΥΙΖΤΕ.

'Ούνφορτ να Ψέιννε,

Δετ Ολιατ, 26 Εαν., 1916.

The Central Executive of the Irish  
Volunteers met at Headquarters on Wed-  
nesday evening, 26th January, Com-  
mandant Eamonn Ceannt in the chair.

A large amount of business connected  
with organisation and arming was trans-  
acted.

It was agreed to remind Volunteers of  
their obligation not to part with their  
weapons but with their lives, and of the  
desirability of keeping their weapons in  
safe, but accessible, places.

Headquarters, 2 Dawson St.,

Dublin, 26th Jan., 1916.

### THE AUXILIARY.

Enrolment forms to be signed by mem-  
bers of the Auxiliary and forms with  
spaces for ten names, to be used by Or-  
ganisers of the Auxiliary, can be obtained  
from the General Secretary.

## Notes from Headquarters

### THE HEADQUARTERS PAGE.

This page is easily the least attractive  
in THE IRISH VOLUNTEER. But is by far  
the most important. Most of the things  
that appear elsewhere in the VOLUNTEER  
are "obiter dicta." The things printed  
here are "res judicatae." Other writers  
express opinions; we announce decisions.  
The things ordered and counselled here  
are ordered and counselled because Head-  
quarters wishes them to be carried out.  
It is the duty of every Volunteer officer  
and man to read this page in order that  
he may know what Headquarters wants  
him to do. Members of the Organising  
Staff, when they find fault because some-  
thing is not done, are often met with the  
excuse, "I didn't know it was an order."  
This is no excuse. A Volunteer officer  
who does not make himself acquainted  
with the orders published on this page is  
neglecting his business. The things  
which have been constantly urged on this  
page for the past eighteen months have  
been so urged because Headquarters has  
certain very definite aims in view and  
because it wants the officers and men to  
realise what those aims are and to work  
towards them.

### THE AIMS.

The aims are: (1) Rapidity of Mobili-  
sation; (2) Completion of Armament; (3)  
Mobility in the field; (4) Marksmanship;  
(5) Good Scouting. Other things are im-  
portant, but these are the essentials.

### LINES OF WORK.

Here, then, are the lines of work  
marked out for commanders of units:

1. Perfection of Mobilisation Schemes.
2. Completion of their men's Arma-  
ment.

3. Marching; Cycling; Study of  
Country.

4. Constant Target Practice.

5. Training of Scouts.

### IDEALS.

There is a very simple ideal to be aimed  
at in each of these departments; and, un-  
like most ideals, these ideals are attain-  
able.

1. As to mobilisation: Perfect and test  
a scheme which will enable you to  
assemble your unit (if a Company or  
smaller than a Company) with full equip-  
ment, in one hour from the receipt of  
order.

2. Have a gun which will shoot, with a  
reasonable amount of ammunition there-  
for, and a bayonet or other weapon which  
will stab, for every man in your unit;  
have also, if possible, a reserve of these  
things.

3. Teach your men to march four miles  
an hour with equipment; to cycle eight;  
to know every highway and by-way in  
your district and to take cover.

4. Shooting is not a mystery. Every  
man who has not a serious physical defect  
can be taught to shoot. Teach every man  
in your unit to knock a naggin bottle  
with a miniature at twenty-five yards.

5. Teach your scouts to get from any  
point to any other point in your district,  
by day or night, without being seen by  
anybody; and to bring you back exactly  
the information you sent them out to get.

### DISCIPLINE.

Finally, establish and enforce dis-  
cipline. Show your men that you are  
their comrade by sharing their hardships;  
show them that you are their commander  
by seeing that they do what you tell  
them. You must have them so well in  
hand that if ever they go into action no  
man will either hesitate or be precipitate.

## A MILITARY CAUSERIE

### Ancient Weapons and Modern Methods, with a Note on Hygiene.

Recently we put forward tentatively and almost apologetically the suggestion that stones might be found to be useful weapons in close range fighting. We have since then come upon an interesting document which tells of their actual and effective use in the present war. It appears that during the battle of Suvla Bay the supply of hand-grenades of a British bombing party gave out, and that they kept up the fight for some time with stones, and by hurling back such of the Turkish bombs as reached them unexploded. The fuse of a hand-grenade is arranged so as to cause the explosion four seconds after its release, and I have it on the authority of a British officer that quite frequently men of both sides have caught enemy bombs and hurled them back on the original throwers. Naturally the man who can do this must be pretty quick with his hands. I would suggest that playing catch with a cricket ball would be a useful exercise for Volunteers.

The aeroplane in warfare is a source of terror to some of our pessimists, and everyone will admit that the great powers of observation possessed by this arm would be as much gain to the enemy as the lack of them would be loss to us. We must, therefore, try to minimise the information they can pick up, and fortunately the means are at hand. So cheer up! We are not sure whether or not it has already been pointed out that hedges are of great value as a protection from observation from above. A firing line well posted along a good hedge would be extremely difficult to locate, and impossible to count. The aeroplane, it should be remembered, cannot descend lower than two thousand yards for fear of rifle fire, and is, therefore, valuable chiefly for obtaining information on a big scale; of this we shall hardly have very much to give. By marching in files under cover of the hedges bounding the roads an advancing force can partially conceal its movements and greatly conceal its strength not merely from aeroplanes but from rising ground as well.

I am afraid I am a bit discursive this week, but the approach of the season of camps suggests another subject of discourse. In camp and in the field (for hedge-fighting is hardly conducive to efficient nursing and surgery) our casualties will have to be their own first-aiders, if not their own doctors and surgeons too. It is obvious that the supply of bandages and medicaments in the hands of the First Aid sections will not be unlimited, and, therefore, for his own use as well as theirs every Volunteer, who is not supplied with an official field-dressing, should supply himself with a tube of Tincture of Iodine (preferably not of glass), some sticking-

plaster, some gauze, and a few bandages, with some safety-pins. The whole should be enclosed in a large envelope and placed in the right hip pocket of the tunic.

Casualties do occur occasionally in camp. Barbed wire wounds the Volunteer, whether it is situated in enemy entanglements or not; scouts come to grief even when there is no enemy to snipe them; a restive bicycle has put many a good man out of action; many slightly wounded casualties have been reported when an entry had to be forced into the quartermaster's sardine tins. The above-mentioned field-dressing should, therefore, accompany every Volunteer to camp.

There are also many other soldier's friends which should find a place in every pack, both in peace and war. He is a well-equipped soldier and a joy to his camp C.O. who provides himself with oil or dubbin for his boots, foot powder for his feet, vaseline for his chapped or sun-baked face, and tablets of ammoniated quinine, so that, having forded the river in face of overwhelming odds, he may not catch cold on the further bank. Slight casualties are a nuisance to the General of Irregulars. For who can hedge-fight with cold feet, or scout with a cold in the head?

E. O'D.

## Cumann na mBan

Almost every Branch has taken out a course of lectures in First Aid by this. This is so much very good work done. The next thing is that every Branch sees that its members have the necessary outfit in case anything occurs which might call their knowledge into play. Each member should have a small First Aid outfit in readiness. In each outfit there should be: (1) A small bottle of iodine; (2) A camel hair brush (3) Package of boric powder; (4) Adhesive plaster; (5) Rubber plaster; (6) Triangular bandage; (7) 2-in. roller bandage; (8) Finger bandage; (9) Piece of lint of gangee tissue.

### NOTES ON TRAINING (continued). TRANSMITTING STATION.

When two stations are out of range an intermediate or transmitting station may be employed, and the duties in such station will be a combination of the above-mentioned stations.

It will be necessary to combine these duties when there are only two available for each station.

### PRACTICE.

Every signaller should be trained to perform the various duties of a station. Transmitting messages word for word should receive special attention, each taking a turn at the different duties.

[END OF THIS SECTION.]

## NIGHT OPERATIONS

### 1.—GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

The essentials for the success of night operations are discipline and cohesion, and they are therefore likely to end in discomfiture to untrained or half-trained troops. Such forces, however, depending to a large extent on the element of **surprise** in warfare, of necessity have to conduct a certain amount of their movements at night. Some brief notes on the subject will therefore be of value.

The objects of night operations are many. Night marches may be undertaken simply to avoid the heat of the day; an advance which was held up by daylight may be found possible to continue by night; movements that could have been observed by air-craft by day can be conducted secretly by night; tactical surprises may be achieved; and so on.

**Surprise**, as we have already said, is usually the main object. Secrecy in preparation is therefore important. It is not, however, all-sufficient. Thoroughness in detail and care in the preliminary arrangements must not be omitted.

**Special training** in night operations is necessary to secure success. All Companies should therefore set to work in this direction by holding occasional **night marches**, not omitting to use protective troops on all occasions.

**Preliminary reconnaissance** and the maintenance of connection between units are of the highest importance, and deserve a separate section.

### 2.—RECONNAISSANCE.

Under exceptionally favourable circumstances a night march may be conducted without preliminary reconnaissance, but the commander who orders it incurs a very serious responsibility. We may, therefore, lay it down as a definite rule that no night operations should be conducted without preliminary reconnaissance.

For a night march the route should be examined both by day and by night, and this examination should be made with the object of discovering the best method of **protecting** the column. Points where checks are likely to be met with, branch roads, places where the column might go astray, should all be noted. Recognisable landmarks should also be observed.

For advances and assaults, or any operations involving fighting, the ground must be reconnoitred, or at any rate observed, by daylight, and all obstacles, natural or artificial, and useful landmarks carefully noted. Scouts should be sent from all units involved, and these should act as guides to their units in the subsequent events.

The subject of night operations divides itself into—

- Night marches,
- Night advances,
- Night assaults,
- Defence by night.



strongly held by the rest of the Company. In these manœuvres insist on the men taking cover and keeping cover perfectly, and if you do this you will advance very rapidly towards efficiency.

You certainly ought have at least a quarter of your force mounted on bicycles. They will help you to keep proper communication with the other neighbouring companies and with Headquarters and, in addition, if well trained, will increase by 50 per cent. the efficiency of your Company.

Unlike our city Volunteers, your men are all good walkers and tough, so that they will not require as much practice in route marching. If you march three or four miles do some field work and march back again you will have done fairly well.

On the Sundays that you do not have field work you ought to get the men together after last Mass for range practice, and it would be at some convenient time like that, that your committee (consisting of company commander and section commanders) could meet and make arrangements for the next week's work.

Above all, make sure that in all your work you consider local conditions. I can do no more than show you the general lines on which training should proceed. I shall deal further and in more detail with the matter next week. Till then, go n-eirghe leat.

## The Dublin Brigade

### ORDERS FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 6th, 1916.

1. All classes as usual.
2. Lectures for Junior Officers on Wednesday and Saturday at 8 p.m. All Officers of the Dublin Brigade will attend on Saturday the 5th February.
3. Inspection of 5th Batt. by Brigade Commandant at Swords on Sunday at 12 noon.

E. DE VALERA,  
Brigade Adjutant.

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## GHOSTS AND PENNY LIVES.

Belfast, 29th Jan., 1916.

TO THE EDITOR.

A Chara,—You will, I feel sure, be gratified to learn that I have arranged with P. H. Pearse to supply four Penny Lives, that is, short studies of Tone, Davis, Lalor and Mitchel, which will appear in rapid succession as "Tracts for the Times." P. H. Pearse has written an amazingly good tract called "Ghosts," which will be issued shortly. And as he says himself, his Ghosts will be hard to lay! After "Ghosts" has appeared, the "Penny Life of Tone" will be published. As this matter is one of national interest, I am venturing to claim a few lines in your valuable paper.—Mise do Chara,

A. NEWMAN,

Editor of "Tracts for the Times."

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6th February, 1916—"The Bruce Invasion."

AN O SPÍOBDA

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# NA FIANNA EIREANN

## MAP READING (continued).

The Pole Star may be said to be fixed due north on the meridian. It is not situated exactly at the North Pole, but it is never more than one and a half degrees distant. The Pole Star may be found by means of the very conspicuous constellation known as the Great Bear (Ursa Major), or, as it is more often called in this country, the Plough. This constellation contains seven very bright stars and these are arranged as shown in the lower portion of Fig. 1. Four of the stars seem to

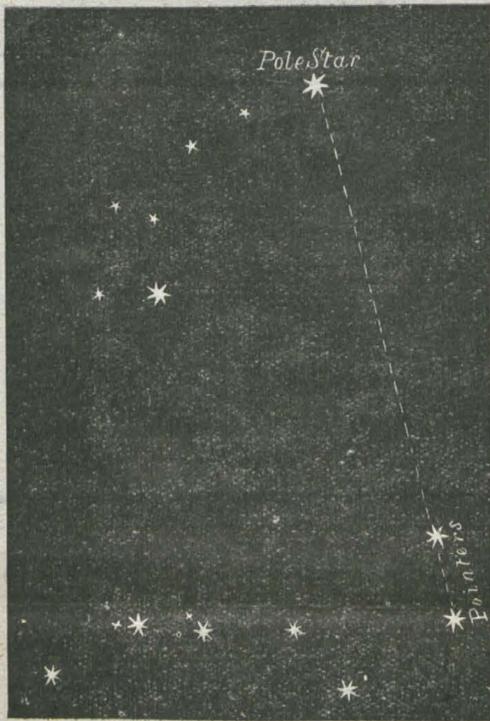


FIG. 1.

form an irregular square, while the other three are arranged in a curved line extending from one of the corners of the square, and are sometimes referred to as the tail of the Bear. The two stars at the head are called "the Pointers" because, if a straight line be drawn so as to join them and then be extended to about five times its own length it will almost pass through the Pole Star, which is the star at the tip of the tail of the Little Bear (Ursa Minor). With the exception of the Pole Star, the stars of the Little Bear, which form almost the same shape as the Plough, are not nearly so brilliant and are therefore not so easily seen with the naked eye.

### Hill Features.

There are several methods used to represent hill features:—

(1) By Contours.—Contours are imaginary lines running round a hill at the same level all the way round; each contour represents a fixed rise or fall of a certain number of feet.

(2.) By Hachures.—Hachures are short disconnected strokes of the pen, by which the shading of hill features may be effected; the strokes are drawn directly down from the slopes.

(3) By Shading.—The highest levels are shown darkest, the next in height less dark, and so on.

(4) By Spot Levels.—The height of certain points on the map are marked in figures.

On military maps and field sketches hills are represented by contours. Contours enable us to determine the height of any particular spot on the map; they show us the shape of the hillsides, whether concave or convex, in section, and indicate gentle or steep slopes.

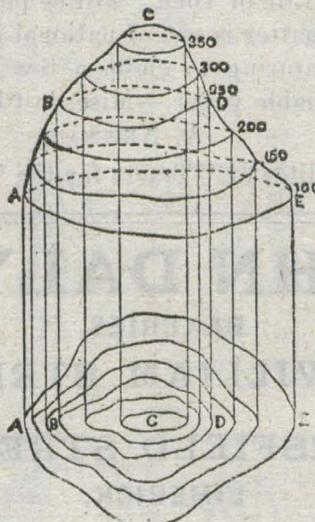


FIG. 2.

### The Vertical Interval (V. I.).

The difference in height between two adjacent contours is always a fixed number of feet, which is called the vertical interval. The V. I. should be stated on every map. For instance, in Fig. 2 the V. I. is 50 feet. Therefore the distance between A and C being 250 feet, is shown by five contours. The most convenient V. I. for field sketching is 20 feet.

### Slopes.

The different kind of slopes are termed uniform, concave, or convex.

(1) Uniform Slope.—When the contours are at equal intervals apart the slope is uniform. When the contours are close together the slope is steep, and when wide apart the slope is gentle.

(2) Concave Slope.—A slope is concave when it passes over successive contours of which the lower are wide apart (Fig 2, line c to E) and the upper close together (line c to D).

(3) Convex Slope.—A slope is convex when it passes over successive contours, of which the lower are close together (Fig. 2, line A to B) and the upper are wide apart (line B to C).

You will readily understand from the foregoing that when the line of sight between any two points of a slope is open (i.e., when one point is visible from the other) the slope is concave; and when the line of sight is interrupted (i.e., when one point is not visible from the other) the slope is convex.

PADRAIC O RIAIN.

[NOTE.—In last week's notes the diagrams were misplaced in error. The conventional sign to show the magnetic variation should have been Fig. 1, and Fig. 2 should appear at the end of the second paragraph.]

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#### FIRST AID CLASSES

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Printed for the Proprietors at Mahon's Printing Works, Dublin, and published at the Volunteer Headquarters, 2 Dawson Street, Dublin.

50/50/2/20/111

# NATIONALITY

Vol. 1. No. 34.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1916.

One Penny.

## Notes.

### The Value of England's Generals.

The chief English Sunday newspaper—the "Sunday Times"—is responsible for the story which though not true, is well invented, that the German snipers receive a bonus of two-pence for every hit they score against an English private, a shilling in the case of a non-commissioned officer, and five shillings for an officer up to the rank of a colonel. But if they pot an English general they are fined £2 10s.

### Lord Mayor Gallagher.

Word was sent from English headquarters in Ireland to the Dublin Unionist Press to support the re-election of the present Lord Mayor, and it nobly responded on Saturday week last. As no municipal elections were permitted in Dublin this year, and the citizens were thus prevented from marking what they thought of his lordship, his election was secure. Now that, as the Castle and the Irish Parliamentary Party have arranged, Mr. Gallagher is again inflicted on Dublin as its Lord Mayor, he will, perhaps, explain to the citizens his connection with an Association to which we have already called attention, the "Anti-German League," as one of the heads of which he figures not as plain—in every sense—James Gallagher, but as Lord Mayor of Dublin. From the English "Daily Chronicle" we take the following account of a law case in London last week in reference to the Lord Mayor of Dublin's "League":—

#### SIGNED BLANK CHEQUES.

##### CONTRALTO'S EXPERIENCE WITH ANTI-GERMAN LEAGUE.

How a lady signed blank cheques and left them lying in her employer's desk for his counter-signature was described in a strange case at Westminster County Court yesterday, in which a transaction by Mr. E. J. Balsir Chatterton, founder and general manager of the Anti-German League, came into question.

Messrs. L. Upcott Gill and Son, Ltd., printers, sued to recover £5 odd from Miss Lily Beadell, a contralto singer, who until November 24 last was special commissioner and organiser of demonstrations and matinees to the league, of 25, Victoria-street, Westminster.

Mr. F. H. Priestley, for the plaintiffs, stated that the debt was incurred for printing in connection with a matinee at the Empress Theatre, Brixton. A cheque, signed by Mr. Chatterton and Miss Beadell, was dishonoured. They did not think it advisable to proceed against Mr. Chatterton.

Miss Beadell explained that she was engaged by Mr. Hennequin, otherwise Chatterton. A separate account was opened for her at the Victoria-street branch of the London County and Westminster Bank. For convenience she put her signature to four

or five blank cheques, believing that they would be used for paying for the hire of the hall, artistes' fees, and so on. When she left the league these blank cheques, with her signature on them, were then in Mr. Chatterton's desk.

The Judge: Where is Mr. Chatterton?

Mr. Priestley: He is in court, sir.

Miss Beadell said another of the cheques had been filled up for £39. When the firm heard her explanation they withdrew the proceedings.

The Judge: Assuming your story to be correct, that would give you good ground for complaint against Chatterton, but it affords you no defence here. I will give my decision next week.

Will the Lord Mayor of Dublin enlighten the citizens as to his colleague and general manager in the "Anti-German League," "Hennequin, otherwise Chatterton"?

### The Northcliffe Press.

Germany is governed by the Kaiser and its people, France and Italy by the Grand Orient Masons, Russia by the Autocrats, and England by the "Times" newspaper. The "Times," owned by Lord Northcliffe, is the Dreadnought of English journalism, but a dreadnought needs cruisers, torpedo boats, and submarines to support it. In the "Daily Mail" and "Evening News" he supplies the cruisers, while the "Weekly Dispatch" and other publications afford the torpedo craft. The submarines are represented by "Answers," "Comic Cuts," and kindred horrors.

We have heard the type of journal now prevalent in England and represented by "Answers" cited as the living proof of Tolstoi's dictum that the English are the barbarians of Europe, and we have heard it called the last word in idiocy, but idiotic the mind behind it is not. Lord Northcliffe realised that the modern school product of England is mental indigestion and moral paralysis, and he founded journals to cater for it in all its stages. The "Comic Cuts"—"Answers" group caters for the majority, who are unaware of their disease; the "Daily Mail"—"Evening News" group caters for those who fear that their digestion is wrong, and by quack pills "worth a guinea a box" reassure themselves. The "Daily Mail" is their Beecham's Pill. The "Times" caters for the small and powerful group which realises that it is mentally and morally unsound and, avoiding quacks, keeps a physician on hand, not to effect an impossible and undesirable cure, but to keep the body politic rottenly comfortable and secure.

When Lord Northcliffe therefore wishes to swing English Governments to his profit, he has cleverly contrived the means of operating all the mental and moral ill-health of England

simultaneously. The gulf that separates the journalism of the London "Times" from the journalism of "Answers" is the gulf between Oxford and the Slums of Whitechapel, but the same brain directs both, the same hand pays both to the same end—operating on the highest and lowest strata of English life.

We knew it would come, and this week we find Lord Northcliffe announcing that the Kaiser is no other than the Devil himself incarnated. This announcement, of course, is made in "Answers." It is intended for the totally unfit, but a chapter on the psychology of the English mind is unconsciously written in it. It appears that the baby which grew into the present German Emperor died on its birth, and the Devil literally entered into the little body. "Do you doubt it?" asks Lord Northcliffe. "Do you doubt that Satan can enter into a man? Read then St. Luke xxii. 3—'Then entered Satan into Judas surnamed Iscariot.' There are more instances, but that is proof enough."

The mind is lost in wonder at a people of 40 millions which absorbs weekly over a million copies of such a paper. How such a people came into being, how it continued to exist are problems in psychology. Immediately below the Northcliffe article on "Is the Kaiser Satan?" we find an article headed "Little-known Facts about Well-known Men and Women." Here are the three first great facts revealed to this strange people:—

"President Wilson wears 16½ in. collars."

"The Czar wears three rings, King George one; the late King Edward wore two."

"When speaking in public, Lord Robert Cecil frequently closes his eyes."

The present scope of this journal precludes us from wasting its space with a consideration of English psychology, but all we might write on it would resolve itself into conclusions that, like the mole, the English race had no ancestry and can have no posterity.

### The Viceregal "Disagreeables."

English contempt for the journalistic tools they are using in Ireland at the present—lunching at the Viceregal Lodge and sending on joy-rides to Flanders, was remarkably and candidly expressed by the English Chief Secretary last week in answer to a question of Mr. Ginnell's, suppressed, of course, in the daily papers here. We quote from Hansard:—

"MR KEVIN KENNY.

"15. Mr. Ginnell asked what position Mr. Kevin Kenny has occupied in the service of the Irish Government since the tuberculosis campaign ceased to pay, and what position he occupies now?"

Mr. Birrell: The gentleman referred to

does not occupy and, so far as I am aware, has never occupied any position in the service of the Irish Government, but I understand that his services as an advertising agent were for a time utilised in the ordinary course of business by the Department of Recruiting, and payments for advertisement space made through him.

Mr. Ginnell: Does that bring him into convenient and intimate contact throughout Ireland with the owners and editors of provincial newspapers?

Mr. Birrell: I do not know, sir, whether the employment has that disagreeable result."

"Nationality."

On the arrival of the Fishguard boat at Rosslare last Saturday, as a well-known Wexford priest came down the gangway he was accosted by a British official with the laconic query: "Nationality?" "Certainly; I forget whether it is a penny or a halfpenny," replied the sagart. The indignation of the official at being mistaken for one of our hawkers can be imagined.

New Stories by P. H. Pearse.

Mr. Wm. Tempest, of the Dundalgan Press, Dundalk, has just published a new book of short stories in Irish by P. H. Pearse. They are described as "studies of Iar-Connacht interiors," and include all the short stories written by Mr. Pearse since the publication of his "Iosagán" in 1907. The new volume, which takes its title of "An Mháthair" from the opening story, is published at a shilling net; postage twopence.

"Ireland First."

The following are the music and words of "Ireland Over All," by Mr. Kehoe, which occurs in the play "Ireland First":—

Ireland Over All.

Musical notation for the song "Ireland Over All" with lyrics: Come, shoulder boys, to shoulder now, The dawn is red'ning o'er the hills that circle Ire-land's brow, The seas that ring her shore. And back from o'er the death-less past, Our fa-ther's voi-ces call For "Ire-land first, and Ire-land last, and Ire-land o-ver all For Ire-land first, and Ire-land last, and Ire-land o-ver all!"

Old Ireland claims our loyalty, And none but her alone Will ever reign, will ever be High crowned upon a throne. Then send your slogan on the blast, Whatever may befall, "Here's Ireland first, and Ireland last— And Ireland over all!"

For this dear land our fathers fought, For her our martyrs died, And could we gain the goal they sought We'd freely die with pride. Then what tho' skies be overcast Ring out your slogan call: "Old Ireland first, and Ireland last— And Ireland over all!"

England and the Red Cross.

Miss Emma Duensing, an American Red Cross nurse, who left on September 9 last with an American Red Cross Committee for Germany, died at the Oppeln Hospital, Silesia. A movement has been started in America to erect a memorial to the martyred nurse. We find the following account of a meeting of the American Red Cross in one of the few American newspapers now permitted into the country:—

The Executive Committee of the American Red Cross Society met yesterday at the home of Robert W. de Forest, No. 7 Washington Square North, with ex-President Taft presiding, to consider means to persuade England to lift the embargo against hospital supplies for her enemies.

Following the meeting Mr. de Forest gave out this statement:

"For several weeks the Red Cross has been unable to get permits from Great Britain for the shipment of hospital supplies to Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. Correspondence and negotiations to obtain such permits have been earnestly carried on in the hope that permits may be issued. The Red Cross has been doing and may be relied upon to do everything within its power to this end."

Former President Taft was chairman of the meeting. Others present were Major-General Arthur Murray, Miss Mabel Boardman, President of the Red Cross; Surgeon-General William C. Gorgas, United States Army; Surgeon-General Wm. C. Braisted, United States Navy; Charles D. Norton, Alfred T. White, and Ernest Bicknell, Director-General of Civilian Relief.

Certainly the idea of fighting an enemy by stopping hospital supplies is up to England's best traditions. In an appreciation of Nurse Duensing in the American Press, William Bayard Hale writes:—

Sister Emma, as she is known—was known—in her beautiful walk of help and

comfort (Emma Duensing, to give her the name under which she moved in the ordinary world), was for a number of years one of the best known and most beloved of New York's trained nurses. My own house is one of scores of homes in which her presence has many times shed healing sympathy; homes where, through long night hours of unwearying vigil, her voice has calmed and her hand has soothed.

English Atheists and Germany.

In our issue of the 22nd we reprinted the description of his creed, published by one of Lord Northcliffe's hiring journalists, Robert Blatchford, in the "Clarion," London, September 23rd, 1904—

"I deny the existence of a heavenly Father. I deny the efficacy of prayer. I deny the providence of God. I deny the truth of the Old and New Testaments. I deny the truth of the Gospels. I do not believe that any miracle was ever performed. I do not believe that Christ died for man. I do not believe that he ever rose from the dead. I do not believe there is any heaven, and I scorn the idea of hell."

We have received from a denizen of Rathmines the following letter:—

Sir,—In the current issue of "Nationality" you quote for your purpose an exceedingly simple, clear, and straightforward declaration of unfaith in Christian dogma by "the Englishman, Blatchford," whereupon you observe:

"This fine, full-bodied Atheist . . . is a Pious Christian for the duration of the war."

I am well aware that to the vast majority of your readers nothing more odious could be imputed to Mr. Blatchford than his own words. There are, however, still a few who, like myself, would be inclined to regard your observation, quoted above, as implying an equally offensive, and more disgraceful, charge.

May I ask, what is the justification for your comment? When you have cleared this matter up, it may be necessary to say more. Meanwhile, I trust that the brevity and the point of this letter will secure its insertion.—Yours truly,

23rd Jan., 1916.

W. B.

This Rathmines correspondent is quite right in thinking we imply the disgraceful and offensive charge of hypocrisy against this man who for Northcliffe's wages spews out a page of venom and falsehood against Germany in the "Weekly Despatch" every Sunday. In that journal he has exhorted against the Germans as wanton destroyers of churches, murderers of priests and ravishers of nuns—temples and persons who according to his own blatant declaration—not of "unfaith in Christian dogma," but of denial of all religion—are temples of sin and ministers of falsehood, and charges which he knows, and every journalist knows, are untrue.

Our Reptile Press.

J. F. writes to us:—

Your revelation of the subsidising of the Irish Press in connection with the recruiting campaign in Ireland reveals a gross scandal which should be thoroughly investigated. It would appear that the notorious "Sham Squire" has not been effectually laid to rest. As an aid to the propaganda the advertisements were confessedly worthless, the obvious object of their issue being to "sweeten the Press," and either to gain its advocacy,

## Where the best and cleanest pictures are first shown: ::

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MARY STREET PICTURE HOUSE.

PHIBSBORO'.—The House at Blauquiere Bridge.  
THE VOLTA, MARY STREET.

where that was possible, or, where it was not, to ensure the charity of a benevolent silence.

Mr. Kevin Kenny was the conduit conveying the £10,000 to its destination, after some £1,000 at least had been reserved for his own invaluable services—that is to say if he was satisfied with the advertising commission of ten per cent. Mr. Kevin Kenny grandiloquently informs the public that "the Recruiting Department for Ireland decided to avail itself of Kenny's Advertising Agency for the purpose of issuing recruiting advertisements to the Press." Why, when Mr. (now Sir) Hedley Le Bas was already, as we are told, doing the work?

### The Exterminators.

Lord Derby, the English nobleman successfully employed to lead up to a Bill establishing the principle of Conscription being passed through the English Parliament, is disappointed his scheme was not extended to Ireland. He feels for Ireland, and it might be impolite if we did not acknowledge his interest in and connection with this land. Lord Derby is the grandson of the person England sent over here in 1847 to direct her Artificial Famine operations against the Irish Nation—Lord Clarendon. Clarendon, between 1847 and 1850, reduced the population of Ireland by a million and a half, and set in motion the great emigration system by which Ireland has lost two and a half million additional people since Lord Derby's grandfather returned to England to receive his reward.

The mania for extirpating the Irish continued in the Clarendon-Derby family. The present person's uncle—the then Lord Derby—was an English Cabinet Minister in 1882. On the 13th of December, 1882, he went to Manchester and delivered a speech there, in which he stated there were two solutions of the "Irish question"—that troublesome "question"—never at rest. One was to make the Irish farmers peasant proprietors—the other was to drive the people out of Ireland. He was in favour of the latter—we quote his words as reported in the newspapers of December 14, 1882:—

The other necessity—Emigration—I do believe in, and I believe further that now is the time to put it forward. The opportunity should not be lost. They could only starve where they were, and they were sure to do well in the New World. . . . Personally I believe that some millions spent in promoting Irish emigration, if Parliament and the Cabinet see their way to it, will PAY US WELL.

Lord Derby's proposal in 1882 for the extermination of the Irish by emigration was received with loud cheers by his English audience—it would "Pay them well." But a Parnell, not a Redmond, had to be reckoned with, and it failed. However, the present Derby—Clarendon's grandson and the other Derby's nephew—is strong for his forbear's plans for settling the Irish question. Only that the emigration for Irishmen he favours is

emigration under English military law to Flanders and Salonika, where they can, by dying that England may live, kill for the Derbys, Clarendons, and other English oligarchs two birds with one stone—German trade rivalry and the Irish Nation.

### The Freedom of the Seas.

The English Press has many ingenious arguments to prove that England in holding up neutral ships, neutral cargoes and neutral mails is upholding the Freedom of the Seas. It would be a pity to upset the mental comfort of the Marines by controverting them, but a reader has sent us the following letter which the London "Times" published on November 4, 1913—ten months before the war—which distils a truth now never permitted to appear in its columns:—

The plea for the wholesale capture at sea of mercantile goods, the property of private individuals who are citizens of a nation with whom we are at war, rests mainly on grounds that are purely selfish—viz., that, we being the strongest naval Power, the practice is more useful to us than to weaker nations. Such predatory practices have been discarded by international agreement in warfare on land, even on the enemy's soil. Is it not unworthy of a great and strong nation that they should be continued at sea merely because we have more than others to gain by their continuance?

Lord Sydenham's special argument, which I may paraphrase as "Retain the practice, because it is so barbarous that it will sicken the enemy of warfare," would apply equally to the poisoning of wells and to the use of explosive bullets, barbarities which have long ago been discarded by international agreement. May we not still further paraphrase the argument? "Make your practices as barbarous and as nasty as you can; the more barbarous the better, for it will bring the war to an end sooner." Is this a sound doctrine for progressive civilization?

The letter was written by Mr. Charles Stewart. Since the war broke out England has not only pursued the "predatory practices," he condemned, but extended them to the mails. Still there are innocents and pseudo-innocents who inquire what is meant by the Freedom of the Seas. Does the British Fleet not ensure it?

### The "Charlie Chaplin Guardians."

Not only is the "Vote of Confidence" no longer of use, but it has become the laughing-stock of the country. A Meath contemporary publishes the following jest on the matter:—

"THE CHARLIE CHAPLIN GUARDIANS.

"At an important meeting of the above held last week the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—(1) That we, the Charlie Chaplin Board of Guardians, heartily congratulate Mr. John E. Redmond and the Irish Parliamentary Party on their successful efforts in exempting Ireland from the Compulsory Service Bill, and we pledge ourselves to support voluntary enlistment by every means in our power, so as to maintain Ireland's great record to the end of the war, and send support to our brave regiments until victorious peace has crowned their heroic achievements. (2) We also wish to place on record the deep gratitude we feel to Mr. J. E. Redmond and his 'army and navy' for the extra eight millions of taxation which he helped to place upon our country—the one bright spot in the Empire—and we

assure him and his able lieutenants that we regard it not only as a sacred duty but a pleasure to be asked to pay such a tribute. (3) We further desire to congratulate him on having won Home Rule, and disrupted the Volunteers, and we believe the British Government in granting his brother, the member for East Clare, £226 2d. army pay, and his son, the member for Tyrone, £155 12s 6d. salary as lieutenant, in addition to the £400 each receives as M.P.'s, have not fully weighed the merits and services which this Nationalist family are rendering the Empire. Another resolution thanking our noble leader for the brightness of the last full moon and urging him to intercede for a warm summer was withdrawn after some consideration."

### The War Disciple.

Recently a Sparrow "alone on the house-tops" wished for the company of the Thurles Board of Guardians on a recruiting committee. By a large majority the Guardians preferred to follow their peaceful every-day occupations. The minority who wanted to "scab" on the regular recruiters all hailed from one side of the country—that part of the district which the local M.P. would call his own place. In agricultural districts amateur recruiters are so regarded that it is quite safe to prophesise that for them there will be no monuments in the hereafter. The farmers and their sons somehow resent the attempts of people to get the man-killing done by proxy. They object to having their kin being asked to go proxy for the stay-at-home Imperialists. The minority were subject to much adverse criticism, and felt uncomfortable. They made an effort to wriggle out and endeavour to be right with the people. Hence recourse to the old dodge—the threadbare "unanimous." It took the familiar shape—confidence in the Party and thanks for their anti-Conscription vote, but, alas! it was not unanimous; it was worse—oh, the infamy of it!—it was not passed. It was proposed by a publican who was "proud" of his previous vote for recruiting. This man came for a witness to give testimony of the light that all men might believe through him. This is what they are to believe, according to a Mr. St. John of Littleton:—That the minority were the real simon-pure 18 carat anti-Conscriptionists. That those who held that recruiting was none of their business were Conscriptionists. That to hold that the business of a P.L.G. is to guard the interests of the poor is incorrect, inasmuch as to save the English empire is the work allotted to them by the electors. That to hold that if one is in earnest about recruiting the one thing to do is to join the awkward squad is seditious, disloyal and unfriendly to the Party. Mr. St. John gave testimony to this effect. He was for voluntary effort. His own sons had not enlisted. He was thankful to the Party. The men who were for minding their legitimate business as Guardians of the Poor were the Conscriptionists. Mr. St. John's testimony was poor, the light of this reasoning was bad. None were so foolish as to do reverence to his logic. Other of the

(Continued on page 7.)

‘Ar Scáil a Céile ‘Sead Mairiú na  
‘Daoine,’ a ‘Saebeala:—  
pádraig ó boigléir,  
**LADIES’ AND GENTS TAILORS,**  
Lower Ormond Quay, DUBLIN  
(One door from Grattan Bridge).

## The Four Gospels.

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Each Gospel, 6d. net. By Post, 8d.

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of Thrilling Stories, Sketches, Songs  
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## Irish History Lectures,

“The Bruce Invasion,”

By ARTHUR GRIFFITH.

On SUNDAY, 6th FEBRUARY, 1916, at 25 Parnell Square.

NATIONALISTS WOULD DO WELL by  
sending their COLLARS, SHIRTS, etc., to

**THE NATIONAL LAUNDRY,**  
60 South William Street, DUBLIN.

Your Old Suits CLEANED and PRESSED in  
Two Days. Carriage Paid One Way.

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## P. H. PEARSE

will deliver an ADDRESS  
in aid of above Fund . . .

At 41 PARNELL SQUARE, :: ::  
On Sunday Next, February 6th.

Some 1/- and 2/- Tickets still available.  
Some beautiful Songs and Recitations will be  
rendered during the evening.

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ONE PENNY TO ONE THOUSAND POUNDS

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Communications to be addressed to ALDERMAN T.  
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Send a Postal Order for 1/- to  
**WHELAN & SON,**  
17 Upper Ormond Quay,  
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And you will receive the first nine  
TRACTS FOR THE TIMES.

They will be as Valuable as  
Bank Notes in Ten Years.

The last is No. 9—

## Why the Martyrs of Manchester Died.

By A. NEWMAN.

The next will be No. 10—“Ghosts,”  
by P. H. Pearse.

## ObeY that Impulse NOW!

Cualact lúit Clear na mDan Saebeal.

## Great Camog Ceilidh

IN BANBA HALL,

On SATURDAY, 12th FEBRUARY, 1916.

TICKETS—

Double, 4/-; Single, 2/6.

## NATIONALITY.

Saturday, Feb. 5, 1916.

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.

## POLAND AND PERSIA.

The Germans in Poland has restored the  
Polish National University, and once again  
made the Polish language the medium of  
education in the Polish primary schools. To  
add to these infamies against the Rights of  
Small Nationalities, they have returned the  
Catholic Churches of Warsaw—which the  
Russians seized after the unsuccessful Polish  
War of Independence in 1864 and converted  
into Russian Orthodox Churches—to the  
Catholic Poles, and now we learn from the  
London “Daily News” they “are raining on  
the Poles concessions of liberties for which they  
have sighed in vain for well-nigh a century.”  
Our English and Grand-Orient-French con-  
temporaries very reasonably argue that some-  
thing should be done to prevent the Poles from  
being hoodwinked into believing that Germany,  
not Russia, is their friend. It is even hinted  
that if something be not done Poland may  
become an independent nation with “a German  
Kinglet,” and the deceived Poles may even  
raise an army and align themselves against their  
old friend Russia and her Allies who are

battling for the Freedom of the Small  
Nations.

Better news for Civilisation comes from  
Persia. It is hopefully rumoured in the  
English Press that Persia is going to join the  
war on behalf of the Allies. The Persian  
Nationalists are already fighting side by side  
with Turks, but it is pointed out that they are  
rebels. In 1906 England and Russia concluded  
an agreement by which they partitioned Persia  
into three spheres. Russia got as her sphere  
one half of Persia, including the cities of  
Ispahan, Teheran, and Tabriz. England got  
as her sphere an area of South-Western Persia.  
The Persians got as their sphere an extensive  
tract of desert and mountain. Persia’s per-  
mission for her own dismemberment was not  
sought. When she protested, England and  
Russia bade her hold her tongue. When her  
people resisted by force, they were slain by the  
Russians and their captured leaders executed.

The English official who presided over the  
partition of Persia for the English Government  
was Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the present English  
Ambassador to the United States. What was  
left of Persia attempted later to assert its  
independence and strengthen itself against total  
obliteration. It requested the American  
Government to lend it a financier to reorganise  
its finances. Mr. Morgan Schuster was sent on  
loan to Persia. His ability was rapidly pulling  
the Persian strength together when Russia and  
England intervened. They demanded that Mr.  
Schuster should be dismissed, that they should  
have a veto over all appointments of foreigners  
to the Persian service, and that an “indemnity”  
should be paid to Russia. The Persian Parlia-  
ment refused the demands, and was closed down  
by armed force. Six-and-twenty of the Persian  
leaders, including the head of the Persian  
Church, were duly hanged by Russian court-  
martial, and Mr. Schuster was sent back to  
America. The then President of the United  
States, Mr. Roosevelt, who roars to-day about  
Belgium, accepted the insult to America in  
silence, and offered no resistance to the  
destruction of the last remnant of the inde-  
pendence of an ancient and weak nation which  
had pathetically hoped that America might  
stand between it and its dissection alive.

The “Persian Government,” which has since  
existed by the grace of Russia and England, is  
now, we are told, going to enter into the war on  
the side of those Powers. Meanwhile the  
Persian Nationalists who have seized the oppor-  
tunity to take up arms against the Champions  
of the Small Nationalities and Civilisation are,  
as those who read the English and pro-English  
Press know, “rebels” and “bandits.” That  
the Poles and the Persians should refuse to  
recognise in Russia and England their deliverers  
is lamentable, and we trust that the Ballybosh  
Board of Guardians, when it is passing its  
weekly vote of confidence in Mr. Redmond, will  
recommend the English Government, to which  
he is so much indebted, to send him carriage  
paid to the Persian Gulf—unfortunately, owing  
to the Huns there is no chance of his admission  
to Poland—to teach the gentle Persians that  
Russian Militarism and English Navalism form  
the bulwarks of the independence of their Small  
Nation, and that it is their bounden duty to die  
that the Muscovite and the Britisher may live.

### THE CHAMPION OF THE LITTLE NATIONS.

The disgruntled politicians who sneer at England's simple and touching assertion that she went into this war primarily to uphold the rights of the Small Nationalities have not adduced any proof that England's assertion is incorrect. It is true that the Small Nationalities of Belgium—if Belgium be a Nationality—of Serbia, which certainly is a Nationality—and of Montenegro have disappeared from the States-Map since England went to war to protect them; but in the same period England has been enabled to formally annex the Small Nationality of Egypt and other people's possessions, amounting in all to about 800,000 square miles, so that the Belgians, Serbians and Montenegrins can comfort themselves that the generous nation which urged them to war and acted as their champion has acquired for itself twelve times the extent of territory they have lost.

We do not hear much of Belgium now. "Remember Belgium" has disappeared from the recruiting-posters and the tops of the Dublin tram-cars. Serbia, too, has ceased to interest the unselfish Champion of the Small Nationalities as much as it used to do; and over Montenegro we are tipped the wink to shake our heads. They are no longer Negotiable Assets. If any other Small Nationality, however, could be induced to Die that England might live, its praises would be sung by the whole British Press and that Press's illegitimate offspring in Ireland. Let Roumania but draw the sword for England and Civilisation, and the virtues of the Roumanians will be told us so long as they have a regiment left to fight with. Bulgaria missed the opportunity of being canonised as a nation of saints and heroes when it joined with the horrible Huns. If Holland would only consent to be immolated the Dutch would be discovered to be the noblest people on the earth, and Englishmen—for the duration of the war at least—would excise the phrase "Dutch courage" from their ingenious memories.

However, it is to be feared these things are not to be hoped for. A deplorable selfishness seems to have settled down on the Small Nationalities, who prefer rather to defend themselves than to defend dear old England. There is still in the English heart some hope that Roumania may see the light, and Greece is being urged to the cause of Small Nationalities by the process of absorbing parts of its territory and reducing its food-supplies; but Spain and Holland, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland and Denmark are hopeless. Whether Mr. John Redmond might not be usefully employed in missions to the Spaniards, Swedes, Swiss, Danes, Dutch and Norwegians, I cannot pretend to determine. But I throw out the suggestion to the English Treasury, which may well complain that it is not getting value for its private expenditure in Ireland.

A short history of what England has done for the Small Nationalities since 1798, carefully compiled on the style of Montagu Burrowes' "History of English Foreign Policy," might do much good. There is

scarcely a Small Nationality which has not received the attention of England between that date and 1914. England marked the opening of the nineteenth century by two deeds of which she is justifiably proud. One was the destruction of the Irish Parliament—the other the destruction of the Danish fleet. Denmark was at peace with England, but she possessed a fleet which *might* have embarrassed England if she *had* gone to war with her, so England sent out her fleet, caught the Danes asleep, and destroyed it. The glorious exploit is commemorated by an inscription on the Nelson Column in Dublin.

Some people, including the Danes and the authorities on International Law, objected to this action of England, stigmatising it as Treachery, Piracy, and Cowardice; but England justified herself by pointing out that it was necessary. The Danes built up another fleet, and seven years later, peace prevailing between Denmark and England, the fleet of England suddenly reappeared off Copenhagen, and demanded that the Danish fleet should be handed over. The Danes objected and fought, but as they were fighting against Christianity and Civilisation, and as they were in a minority of One to Four, they got beaten. Their fleet was carried off in triumph to England, and when they denounced the English as Pirates and Cowards, the English pointed out that Danes were persons unworthy of credence.

Norway, the neighbour and friend of Denmark, was united with that country by the crown—as Austria and Hungary are united to-day. England desired Sweden's assistance in her war against France, and offered her a million of money, the Island of Guadeloupe, and the Kingdom of Norway—the latter on condition that she agreed to Russia holding Finland. The Norwegians objected. They were a free and independent people. They elected a King and took up arms. England blockaded their coast, and seized all cargoes of food destined for them. By threatening the King of Denmark, he was coerced to prohibit the exportation of grain to Norway on penalty of death. The Danes sent envoys to England to implore justice. When they reached England the English Government ordered their arrest and deportation.

When Napoleon was overthrown, England handed the Finns to Russia, the Norwegians to Sweden, the Belgians to Holland, and wiped out the Danes as a power. Four Small Nationalities were thus satisfactorily disposed of. The Belgians revolted in 1830, and won independence, England being unable to prevent them, paralysed by the attitude of France. The Norwegians dissolved the connection with Sweden in 1905. The Finns still remain in the grip of Russia, to whom England handed them in 1814.

So for the Scandinavian Small Nationalities. They all have a lively remembrance of what they owe to England, and they have been much impressed by her unselfish appearance as the Champion of Small Nationalities. But there is scarce another Small Nationality in Europe which is not also in England's debt, and to enlighten the ignorant I propose to tell next week her dealings with them from 1814 to 1914.

Yet let there be no misconception or mis-judgment. It is true that in attacking the Danes twice in time of peace, and robbing them of their fleet—it is true that in handing Finland to Russia and Norway to Sweden and Belgium to Holland, England *did* violate all International Law and all accepted Canons of Right and Justice; but let it not be forgotten that she sustained herself, and by sustaining herself sustained Civilisation and Christianity. She did—reluctantly—evil that good might come of it. This all Englishmen point out—this is her triumphant vindication. And if more and clinching evidence were needed, there is the evidence of Wilberforce—the most famous, the most revered of the myriad famous and revered English philanthropists—the noble Briton who by working to abolish the slave-trade (originally introduced to the world by England) when England no longer had any economic need of it, established the Right of Search in times of peace of neutral vessels by British frigates, and thus nipped in the bud competition with English commerce—we have the testimony of the noble Wilberforce that in doing all she did to Denmark and Norway and Finland and Belgium, she was justified of God. S. L. R.

### POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY FOR BEGINNERS.

Revenue of Holland, 1915 ... £18,017,250  
 Revenue of Ireland, 1915 ... £17,547

Holland is where the Orangemen come from. The genuine Orangeman is, however, so different from his Irish impersonator that he would not know him if they met. Two out of every five Dutch Orangemen are Catholics. The other three live on the best terms with them. Catholic and Protestant Orangemen in Holland dwell in and rule in an independent country and have a common interest in its liberty and prosperity. If England ruled Holland this deplorable state of affairs would not endure. She would segregate the Catholic and Protestant Hollanders lest they might disagree. She would assure the one that the Protestants designed their destruction, and the other that the Catholics planned to set up the Inquisition. She would assure both they could rely on her to see that these dreadful things did not happen. She would build a Castle in Amsterdam, and from it direct the education and administration of the country. She would educate young Holland to believe that its ancestors were barbarians, that Holland's history was "a thing for Hollanders to forget," that Holland was devoid of national resources, that it could not exist without England, and that English Generosity alone saved it from bankruptcy.

#### II.

This education properly administered for a couple of generations would make the backbone of Holland ductile. It would incline respectable Hollanders to agree that England was their Only Hope. When they agreed they would be made Knights, Baronets, Justices of the Peace, County Court Judges, and Judges of the Supreme Court, Commissioners of Education, Professors, School Inspectors, Resident

Magistrates, Vice-Presidents of Departments (the Presidents would necessarily be Englishmen), Experts, Insurance Directors, Official Tuberculosis Doctors, Registrar-Generals, Co. Inspectors and District Inspectors of Police. She would pay them liberal salaries, which she would defray by taxing the rest of the Hollanders. To wean the Hollander from his attachments to industry she would patent an Intermediate System of Education which would render all whom it swallowed unfit for anything but clerical work in after life. She would open the lower branches of her Civil Service to young, middle-class Holland to keep them out of the mischief of Industry, and she would recruit her police from the Dutch peasantry and open her army to the casual labourers of the town. In time of peace she would encourage the emigration of the young and strong who were averse to her police and her army.

## III.

She would support a Press, written by Hollanders for Hollanders. She would buy the proprietors. Those of them who were wealthy with titles, those of them who were business-men and cared not for titles, with contracts for railways in the Seringapatam and well-sinking in the Punjaub. Those who were merely venal with Advertisements, paid for at eight times the commercial rate, and afterwards by Sinecure Appointments. The writers whom the proprietors employed would be kept up to the mark by guarantees of Local Government Board Inspectorships, and County Court Judgeships at the end of fifteen years' service. She would not interfere with the policy of her Press—in internal affairs. One section of it might call for representative government under the nominee of the English Government, and the other oppose the call—so much the better, for it would keep Holland quarrelling. So long as neither of them questioned her right and title in Holland she would secure their jobs.

## IV.

She would choose a minority and flatter it into acting as a guard over the majority. She would make the medium of instruction in the schools and universities the English language, and render the Dutch non-essential in the learned professions and in the business of commerce and government. Thus she would train young Holland, first, to believe its language was of no account, and finally, to blush for it as the patois of an illiterate and semi-barbarous race. She would, through the ramifications of her press-agency throughout the world, paint the Hollanders as a savage, ignorant, and lazy people. Reuter, the Central News, and the Exchange Telegraph Company would wire around the globe every infamous crime committed in Holland and suppress all news redounding to Holland's credit. Thus she would prepare the mind of the world to acquiesce in any proceedings she took in Holland. If the Hollanders protested or resisted and did succeed in shouting through the Invisible Prison Walls she had built around them, that she was an assassin and a thief, the world would only shrug its shoulders and say, "Are not these Hollanders Ignorant and Infamous Rascals—Do we not day by day read of their iniquities in the Press?"

## V.

By these approved methods of English government, England would secure for the benefit of her humanity the commerce of Holland and destroy its competing industries. She would neutralise the geographical position of Holland and acquire for herself its advantages, she would exploit what was left of the energy, initiative, and courage of Holland to her own service, and she would provide for the younger sons of her titled families and other respectable Englishmen lucrative positions at her Castle in Amsterdam.

## VI.

Revenue of Holland, 1915 ... £18,017,250

Revenue of Ireland, 1915 ... £17,457

Under these circumstances how would the revenue of Holland be spent? As the revenue of Ireland is spent. One-half would be allocated to the use of England for the Promotion of War against Commercial Powers. A fifth of the remainder would be applied to the payment of interest on the English National Debt. The residue would be used to pay the salaries and wages of the English governors in Holland with their army of Judges, Commissioners, Spies, Soldiers, Policemen, and Inspectors; and to denationalise and emasculate Holland through the English National Schools she would plant in the land, and the "grants" she would pay to those whom she did not correctly control to ensure their good behaviour.

## VII.

That is how the revenues of Ireland have been spent for a hundred years past. That is how the revenue of Ireland will be spent this year and every year while Ireland is not as Holland is now. But that is not the manner in which the revenues of Holland are spent today. For Holland is a free and independent nation albeit she is but a third of the size of Ireland. The revenues of both countries last year were practically the same—they were as £17 10s. for Ireland to £18 for Holland. But there are differences. The population of little Holland is 6,300,000 people, whereas the population of Ireland is 4,300,000 people. The Hollanders pay in taxation yearly less than £3 per head, while the Irish pay four guineas; but if we calculate the eighteen millions revenue *pro rata*, the Hollanders pay only in actual taxation one-half what the Irish pay. For Holland has State Railways and State Mines, and their profits go to make up her annual revenue.

## VIII.

Now, what did Holland maintain on her revenue—equal to ours last year? First, the good government of a population two millions greater than our own. Next, free National Primary Education for all, and assisted Secondary and University education. She spent on the education of her people more than twice and a-half as much as she spent on her Courts of Law and her police. In Ireland there was spent more on the English Courts of Law and police than on education. She relieved her poor—not by workhouses nor poor-rates—there are neither poorhouses nor poor-rates in Holland,—but by the provision of work for those able to work and the provision of relief at home for those not able to work. She maintained a Court, provided for the ministries of

all religions—Catholic and Protestant—expended 2½ millions in the encouragement and improvement of agriculture, maintained a field army of 150,000 men capable of being expanded to 650,000 in time of war, and an efficient coast defence navy of 11 battleships, cruisers, 60 torpedo boats and destroyers, and a dozen submarines. Her commerce for the year reached the total value of nearly 600 million pounds sterling, and she had a tonnage of 700,000 vessels carrying her cargoes and engaged in a profitable transit trade.

The Orangemen of Holland know their business, and discharge it. The Orangemen of Ireland discharge England's. It is not their fault. They have been taught that England is their salvation, as the Hollanders would be taught it, if England had their country and governed it for themselves. MONAGHAN.

## ARD-CHRAOBH, SINN FEIN.

6 Harcourt Street.

Wednesday, February 9th, Mr. Gerard Crofts will read a paper on "Thomas Moore, Benefactor and Beneficiary." An opportunity will be given of hearing a favourite National singer in a new rôle. He will be assisted by his talented brother and other musicians in the illustrations during the evening. Chair at 8.30.

## GAELIC LEAGUE LECTURE.

We are asked to draw our readers' attention to the advertisement in this issue of the lecture on "The Bruce Invasion," which will be delivered in the Gaelic League Hall on Sunday next, the 6th inst., at 8 p.m. by *Áine Ó Sionná*.

Admission on presentation of Season Ticket or on payment of 3d. at door.

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## COMMEMORATION COMMITTEE

announce that Ticket No. 38 is the winning number for the Rossa Souvenir. A balance of 16/8 in hands of this Committee after paying all expenses has been turned over to the Defence of Ireland Fund.

## CUMANN NA MBAN WHIST DRIVE.

The Whist Drive organised by the Executive Committee of Cumann na mBan, to be held in the D.B.C., O'Connell Street, to-night (Thursday), promises to be the greatest event of the season. All who desire to compete for the valuable prizes should be in their places at the tables by eight o'clock sharp, as the demand for tickets is so great that only those who come early can be certain of getting a place. The tickets are only 2/6 each.

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NOTES.

(Continued from page 3).

Guardians declared that of Conscription should come, the people will hold responsible the amateur recruiters whose efforts, the Guardians asserted, paved the way for compulsory service. Despite the testimony of the light-giver, the Guardians decided by a majority that they had no confidence in the Party and that no thanks were due them. What is the world coming to?

How to Get Rich Quick.

The National Transport Federation of England has published figures showing the enormous profits now being made by the English shipowners—the most powerful section of English Capitalism—out of the necessities of the English people and of the peoples contiguous to England and subject to her power. We tabulate the figures from the Statement—

ENGLISH SHIPOWNERS' PRICES

For carrying a ton of grain from Argentine to Great Britain.

Before the war	... £0 10 0
January, 1915	... 3 7 6
October, 1915	... 4 10 0
December, 1915	... 6 0 0
January, 1916	... 7 0 0

ENGLISH SHIPOWNERS' PRICES

For carrying coal to England's Allies, France and Italy.

Before the war (per ton)	... £0 7 6
To-day	... 3 5 0

On inquiry in Dublin shipping circles, we are assured that the scarcity of ships would justify an increase of 100 per cent. on the pre-war freights in grain and coal. The English shipowners have advanced the price 1,300 per cent. in grain and in coal over 900 per cent. On excess profits they pay 50 per cent. tax to Government. This leaves them a net excess profit for themselves of 650 per cent. in bread and 450 per cent. in fuel. Rule Britannia, where the millionaires can freely become multi-millionaires by running up the price of bread and coal to the poor.

1 O'CAOB NA SEARMÁINE.

(Airtse do léig Liam Ó Bhráin ór comair Chraob an Céitinnis.)

Treír an méid sin do cup i n-íúil, sup uipearbairt Searmáineácair do bí orra, do lean ré de ag cup ríor ar céirt móir eile—cad é an t-rlige ip fearr cun an teagairt sin do cup i bpeíom? Cionnur ip féioir dúinn an Searmáineácair ceart do murtailt nó do cup inr na daoimib? Ip fiú an pteagria tús ré ar an gceirt sin do éioirint. Caitrimíó, aoeip ré, an náiriún fo d'aitéóanam ó bun go bairr, roir óeann agur ballaib mar aoeip ré féin [i mbéarla, the moral rebirth of the whole nation].

An t-rlige éuise rin ní móir í pááil taob ipciú óinn, ní h-aon maicé dúinn aon ní ón taob amuis. Nit aon t-rlige éuise áct oideácair nua ar fáo don náiriún go léir, oideácair nua ar fáo ná éuipíó aon ní roimip ac an náiriún d'aitéóanam agur do déanam Searmáineácair, oideácair ná

fuairéamar ó aon t-rlige eile, ná beaó oipeamnácair d'aon t-rlige eile, oideácair ná féaópaó ac Searmáiniú do cup i ocaitíge ar Searmáiniú. Tabairt fuar nua do cup ar bun cun an Searmáineácair do bpeáimnu go daingean inr na daoimib. Tabairtairt rin náiriún nua dúinn ar ball. I n-aon focal amáin níor ceartúis ó fichte áct rgoileanna náiriúnta!

San oideácair nua reo fichte 'ré an céao ruo a bí le múineáó ná gnaó dá oirín féin. Úi an t-rlige le múineáó mar ragaí éreioim. Sagar éreioim ip eao an t-rlige, leir, aoeipeáó ré, mar ip cur oen t-riopruídeáct ar éalam é. Nuair aoeipimíó go bpuil gnaó agaimn d'ár oirín cao ip ciall leir? Ní gnaó é do na daoimib amáin acá ran t-rlige ahoir féin, ac gnaó do na daoimib a bí ann muam agur a béio ann go deó; gnaó do na rean-nóraib, do na rean-iaiprimaib go léir, oon teangain agur oon éreioeam a fuairéamar, dona ruoáib go léir a tús dúinn pé maitear acá ionnainn mar rearaib; 'ré rin le gnaó, gnaó do na ruoáib acá go ríopruíde i mbeáca agur i n-anam an náiriún, na t-rlige a bí ann muam agur a béio ann go deó agur a táiniú éugann ó Dia—'ré rin an t-rlige. Féac sup gnaó oon t-rlige é, ní gnaó oon rtaó. Ní mar a céite i n-aon óor t-rlige agur rtaó. D'fanpaó an t-rlige ionnainn agur an rtaó bpuirte, bpuirte, imtíge pé éuing eáctannais. Nó do féaópaíde an rtaó do éiméao agur do cup ar agairt i rliúge ámuíte agur an náiriúntaáct agur an t-rlige do cáilleamaint. D'féioir sup bpeárima oon rtaó ool pé réim rtaic eile. D'féioir sup bpeárima dúinne, ná bpuiriniú, páirt a déanam leir an bpuirinne fearra—d'féioir sup bpeárima d'éiminn beic oirín agur páirta le maíáil an tSapanais. D'féioir go bpuirte tairbe agur rocair ar. áct do cáillíde an náiriúntaáct, an Volksgesetz, an agne pé leit a tús Dia dúinn. Do cáillíde an t-riopruídeáct úo ar éalam. Cao ip fiú tairbe i n-agairt rlanúgao an amna? Cao ip fiú tairbe agur rocair agur compóro na noaoine i n-agairt ríopruídeáct an náiriún do pábaíl? Cao ip fiú beaca dúine amáin 'na agairt?

D'é rin céao aóbar teagairt fichte. Ar an oteagairt roin a tógaó oideácair na Searmáine ó roin, agur 'ré rin an teagairt a fuair gac raiúoírín i n-áim na Searmáine inoíú nuair bí ré ar rgoit.

Treír an t-rlige ná ní maib aon ruo ba níó aige fichte ná rearamláct—mianac maicé daingean a cup ran aor ós, an oualgar a déanam i gcomnuirde agur go h-íomlán agur obair, ríor-obair, obair gan ror, obair le h-eólar agur le tuirgint—ip mar rin a tús ré rearamláct.

(Tuilleáó le teáct).

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~~X~~ INTERNED PRIESTS.

ARCHBISHOP KELLY SPEAKS OUT.

We have 15 priests in prison in New South Wales, guilty of no crime but that of being born of a certain nation (said His Grace the Archbishop of Sydney, in the course of his speech at the ceremony of blessing and laying the foundation stone of the new infants' school at St. Pius' Church, Enmore). I hold here two letters, and one of them is from the Pope to the Archbishop of Cologne, written in October, 1914. There was a run-away Government in France when the Germans were approaching Paris. As the Americans would say, "they skedaddled." They had been busy driving out nuns and priests, and they made laws by which they made priests take up arms, and take their part on the battlefield. That was sacrilegious. How was it settled? Before the priest was ordained he was a citizen, and as a citizen he had to go into the battlefield, not to administer to the sick and dying, but to shed blood. Some of these priests were taken prisoner in Germany, and the Archbishop of Cologne asked the Kaiser to have them treated as officers. It was granted at once, and every priest prisoner in Germany is treated like an officer in the French Army.

But I could not get any satisfaction about the fifteen priests who were in Liverpool camp. When a brother died, and two priests applied for leave to attend the funeral, they were sent under escort into Liverpool. I know when we pressed some inquiries they were sent to Trial Bay. The Bishop of the diocese is not allowed to see them. Our Commandant informs us that if they let us into the camps they must let everybody in. But if anybody was dying they would send for us. I am not going to speak on that particular point. We are not going to endanger the public safety in any way. We are claiming the right of Christian priests to fulfil our ministry regarding everyone under our skies. No matter what nationality they are, they all have souls. God does not belong to any nationality, and if we would think more of God we would not have had this war at all. Nations would live in harmony, and it is well our soldiers on both sides have thoughts of God.

I protest against the exclusion of the Catholic priest from any Catholic prisoner, and I protest, in addition, against any priest being disregarded in his priesthood, and denied privileges given to officers. This paper that I hold in my hand gives us an account of what is happening in India. The Government in India has signalled itself. Our nuns teach different languages in high schools, and it is a good thing to have a French nun to teach French, and a German nun to teach German, and so on. A particular nun I am referring to was teaching in Ireland some years ago. We wanted nuns out here, so some of our nuns went home, and were bringing out a party of nuns. They went to Sir George Reid in London. His name was not signed to the paper, but his clerk signed it, and this German nun was authorised to leave England and come out to Australia. At Colombo she was interned amongst the general lot of prisoners. Well, God bless Mr. Mahon,

the Minister for External Affairs! Our own Governor said he could do nothing. Mr. Mahon, without any trouble, secured from the Governor-General an order that she be sent to Sydney. When she arrived here they said, "You have an order to come to Sydney; but you have not an order to land." And the Sister answered, "In the name of commonsense, do not send me backwards and forwards." I myself, in Bombay and Calcutta, added His Grace, witnessed the splendid work done by the Jesuit Fathers. They do not belong to any one nation. Thirty-four of these Fathers, without any reason, were removed from their missions because they were Germans.

His Grace then read the following letter, which was published in the "Times of India":

"Sir,—Will you permit me as a patriot and a Christian Archbishop to plead for a more judicious treatment of German and Austrian prelates and priests? We are all agreed that if any foreigner, by overt act of speech, gives reasonable cause to suspect him as hostile to the interests of the Empire, he should be placed beyond the power to work mischief. But, surely, also, the 'wiser part,' as Aristotle would call them, of the Commonwealth would equally admit, that internment without such a justifiable cause, is against the dictates of right reasoning, and is a violation of the moral sense which is our proud boast that we are obeying in this titanic war. A fortiori, therefore, internment must be without justification when it concerns men who are not only not hostile, but whose public services for the moral and intellectual progress of the people form part of the records of the State. I am not competent to speak of alien laymen. I am less competent than my fellow-countrymen, the Bishops of the Anglican Church, to speak of Protestant missionaries. The men I speak of I know—in Bombay, Assam (though all there are, I regret to say, already interned), and in Bettiah. These men have done nothing to deserve internment. On the contrary, they have proved themselves unselfish benefactors of this country. What is more, everybody acknowledges it. I am aware that some people impatiently say all Germans, regardless of merit or past and present loyalty and services, ought to be indiscriminately interned. I am bound to confess that I have searched my intellect in vain for any rational explanation of such an attitude. Discrimination is the clear policy at home. Only the other day Reuter cabled that over 6,000 Germans had received from the Government permission to live their ordinary lives on parole. Discrimination is also the actual policy of India. The facts are patent to everybody. Then, why are

Catholic missionaries interned—men of integrity and of public usefulness, whilst others are at liberty whose chief services have been for themselves.

"DR. KENEALY,  
"Archbishop of Simla."

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, 1916.

[ONE PENNY.]

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## THE SPREADING OF ENGLISH CULTURE.

[The following article is by the well-known New York engineer and author, Frank Koester—Ed. "The Hibernian."].

The crowning piece of British hypocrisy in the present war was the great holier-than-thou holding up of hands over the so-called violation of Belgian neutrality.

From a nation which for hundreds of years has fattened off of the life blood of subjected races such a protest was an unparalleled piece of national cant.

Scarcely was the war well under way when Britain herself formally annexed Egypt and our newspapers used the infamous move as an excuse for gloating over Germany, having nothing but praise for English action in the terminating the liberties of Egypt. Yet hardly more than a generation England had no claims whatever in Egypt. To-day

Egypt, once a mighty empire, is completely under the domination of a country which has not a shadow of a right to be there and which completed its robbery of the liberties of a nation while protesting hypocritically against the violation of Belgian neutrality by another power which found itself under a desperate compulsion of passing through Belgium as the only possible means of saving itself, from defeat.

England in the subjugation of Egypt has not made nor can she make any plea for justification. It was simply another of the long and shameless series of outrages by which she has acquired her various colonies and domains.

Of all the nations that have ever conquered others, England's history as a conqueror is the blackest. And the atrocities she has been guilty of are more numerous and damnable than those which have ever been committed by any other nation.

England as the mistress of the seas, England as the peaceful, sleek, contented, good-natured lion is the picture most impressed to-day upon the minds of neutral countries. But England to-day is a good-natured lion because practically everything which may be eaten has already devoured, and because her subjected lands are "pacified."

Like the accusation against Rome that her soldiers made a wilderness and called it peace, so England starves and impoverishes her subject races and calls it "pacification."

England's Policy Towards Ireland.

For centuries England has pursued a policy of extermination against Ireland. It has been the aim to impoverish and ruin that country,

and that aim has never been lost sight of. In the times of Cromwell the oppression of Ireland was frightful beyond words. Pendergast's "Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland" described the condition at that time.

"Ireland, in the language of scripture, now lay void as a wilderness. Five-sixths of her people had perished. Women and children were found daily perishing in ditches, starved. The bodies of many wandering orphans, whose fathers had been killed or exiled, and whose mothers had died of famine, were preyed upon by wolves. In the years 1052 and 1653 the plague following your desolating wars had swept away whole countries, so that a man might travel twenty or thirty miles and not see a living creature. Man, beast, and bird were all dead, or had quit those desolate places. The troops would tell stories of the place where they saw a smoke, it was so rare to see either smoke by day or fire or candle by night. If two or three cabins were met with there were none but aged men, with women and children; and they, in the words of the prophet, 'become as a bottle in the smoke,' their skins black like an oven because of the terrible famine. . . Such was the depopulation of Ireland that a great part of it, it was believed, must lie waste many years—much of it for many ages."

After almost extirpating the population, the English government confiscated the land—simply robbed the private owners of it, and offered it for sale. Limerick, the principal seaport, with 12,000 acres contiguous, was offered for £30,000 and a rent of £625; Galway, with

10,000 acres, for £5,000 and a rent of £156 4s. 5d., and others in proportion.

Various freebooters received great tracts of land for "services." Lord Romney, 49,517 acres; Lord Ablemarle, 108,633 acres; Lord Nordstock, 135,820, and Lord Athlone, 26,400 acres. Thus the terrible burden of landlordism was fastened on Ireland and ever since that time an enormous drainage of money to England has continued, enriching the English and impoverishing the Irish.

Cursed thus with absent landlordism Ireland has continually been insulted for her poverty by the very beneficiaries of the system which produced that poverty.

Insults, however, have been the smallest part of Ireland's score against England. In the song, "The Wearing of the Green," the centuries-old resentment for the hanging of her patriots is still vitally expressed. It is perhaps the most profound protest that has ever had musical expression of the feelings of the oppressed and conquered.

In attempting to stamp out the Catholic religion in Ireland, Archbishop Plunket, among many others, was executed. In sentencing him, the Lord Chief Justice of England said:

"The judgment which we give you is that which the law says and speaks. And therefore you must go from hence to the place from whence you came—that is, to Newgate, and from thence you shall be drawn through the city of London to **Tyburn; there you shall be hanged** by the neck, but cut down before you are dead, your bowels shall be taken out and burnt before your face, your head shall be cut off, and your body be divided into four quarters, to be disposed of as His Majesty pleases. And I pray God to have mercy on your soul."

The law under which that sentence was pronounced is still upon the statute books of England, though now a dead letter. That execution occurred some two hundred years ago, but within a century Robert Emmet was hanged and his head cut off and held up before the multitude.

Edmund Burke, speaking of the penal laws intended for the extirpation of the Catholic faith, said:

"The most refined ingenuity of man could not contrive any plan or machinery better calculated to degrade humanity (not the Irish people merely, but humanity itself) than this terrible code." And Montesquieu, the French lawgiver, on reading it over, could not refrain from exclaiming: "This horrid code was conceived by devils, written in human blood, and registered in hell."

In the years 1846-1847-1848 the heavy hand of Britain was laid upon

the Irish as perhaps never before. Three hundred thousand persons were evicted and their cabins destroyed. In 1849, 1850, 1851 there was a famine. Yet during those years 2,400,000 barrels of wheat and 1,400,000 head of live stock were shipped out of Ireland.

When the United States ship *Constellation* sailed into an Irish harbour with American food for the relief of the starving, it passed four English ships laden with Irish wheat, sheep, and cattle sailing away.

Thousands of villages were demolished during the times of eviction and large numbers of the Irish emigrated to America.

The British policy of extirminating the Irish and utterly blotting out Irish national aspirations has met with a great measure of success.

Ireland in 1841 had a population of 8,196,547, Scotland had 2,620,184. Seventy years later, in 1911, Ireland had a population of 4,381,951 and Scotland 4,759,921, Scotland doubling and Ireland being reduced by half. But England, which in 1851 had 16,920,888, had grown in 1911 to 34,047,659. Scotland has an area of 30,405 square miles, much of which is unproductive highland. Ireland has an area of 32,360 square miles, mostly very rich land, and England has an area of 58,324 square miles, certainly no richer. Ireland as a nation to-day would be a great power, with a population of certainly not less than 20,000,000, had it not been for British oppression.

But England's crimes are now beginning to descend upon her head. Instead of a scant 100,000 troops which she has had from Ireland in the present war, she could have drawn upwards of two millions, had she dealt justly by Ireland during the past century. In vain she calls for volunteers, even in her own land, but instead she is met with strikes. The oligarchy of wealth and aristocracy is standing upon the brink of perdition. In vain is the call of patriotism sounded. Patriotism cannot flourish in the atmosphere of brutal oppression by which England has prospered.

The robber baron of the world calls for his vassals but they do not appear, for the day of reckoning is at hand. And not even the English themselves will regret to see England fall.

Inordinate pride and self-satisfaction, intolerable insolence and fattening of stupidity and greed upon the life-blood of subject races must some day end and with their fall must come the end of England.

The conquest of India proceeded along much the same lines. The periodical famines that have swept India have been due to the British policy of discouraging manufactures and reducing the nation to a purely agricultural community, as was the case with Ireland. This furnishes England with raw products at low rates and inexhaustible markets for manufactured products. The manufactures of India being ruined by tax and tariff regulations, the raw products exported and the people reduced to indigence, the failure of a single crop produces famine.

The history of India is one of numerous small mutinies which, however, are stamped out with terrible severity. The heel of England is upon the neck of conquered India and the Hindoo is never permitted to forget it.

The policy of England still continues the same. In the Boer War she did not rest until the Boers were utterly vanquished.

And the England of to-day which spreads mendacious reports of German military methods in the England which was guilty of incredible atrocities in South Africa only a dozen years ago.

The London "Standard" printed a dispatch, dated August 9, saying: "The Boers sniped a train at Bronkhudst yesterday on the line between Pretoria and Middleburg. Two of its occupants were wounded. In accordance with Lord Roberts' warning, all the farms were fired within a radius of ten miles."

To be continued.

#### CAHERCIVEEN DIVISION.

Resolved—That we, the members of the Caherciveen Division A.O.H., I.A.A., tender to Brother James O'Sullivan our sincere sympathy on the death of his sister, and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to Brother O'Sullivan and "The Hibernian."

— USE —

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# A CURRENT CAUSERIE

## The Verdict of History.

The "Memoir of Thomas Addis and Robert Emmet" has recently been published by the Emmet Press, Inc., New York. It is the result of the unremitting labours of Thomas Addis Emmet, M.D., L.L.D., who has for the last fifty years been engaged on the congenial task of gathering together all that is known of the life and times of the two great Emmets. The conclusion come to as to the relations between England and Ireland is of the greatest interest to Irishmen, for Dr. Emmet, in addition to being possessed of rare literary gifts, has probably devoted more time than any living man to the problems of modern Irish history. His verdict is conclusive and incontrovertible: "England and Ireland can never prosper together. It is as impossible to bring about such a result, in defiance of the attributes of nature, as that the mixing of oil and water should ever blend into a homogenous product. The experience of seven centuries has proved this. The two nations have nothing in common. They need a different civilisation, and a different language, as every aspiration of life is at variance between them." These convincing words, written by the descendent of the noble Emmet family in his home in America, express the feelings of all true Irishmen at home. No matter what dangers or what difficulties we are faced with, if we are to save Ireland from degradation, we must preserve the spirit of Irish Nationality and its indispensable corollary, the Irish language.

\* \* \*

## Russia and England.

A correspondent in the "New Statesman" states that though the majority of the people of Russia are in favour of the war, there is a strong anti-British party as well as an influential pro-German party. He quotes the words used by M. Maklakov, who was Minister of the Interior at the outbreak of war, and who said "he was quite at a loss to understand why Russia went to war with Germany. Both States depend upon each other, and their historical development shows that they must be in close friendly relations." This admission by a Russian statesman that Russia went to war with Germany will come as a surprise to some people in Ireland, as we have had it constantly dinned into our ears for the last eighteen months that it was Germany that started the war. The anti-British party make little of England, and say that she is not doing her duty to her Allies. The leading Russian paper, the

"Novoye Vremya," published an article a few months ago in which it was stated that Canada and Australia had sent contingents, not from any feelings of loyalty, but only for what they could get out of the business. The columns of praise of the Russian armies appearing in the English Press were reproduced in the Russian Press and produced a curious result on Russian opinion. To quote the correspondent:—"At the Russians since the war began were discovering spies and traitors and corruption in every department of the army administration, and as their armies were being driven back at all points, they knew very well that they were not doing better than could have been expected (the stock phrase of the English papers), and naturally began to suppose that England's eagerness to praise them was really a mask to hide England's own defects. Then such phrases began to circulate as, 'England will fight to the last drop of Russian blood,' and the Russian defeats were explained by the 'French and English sitting in their trenches without moving, and letting the Germans transfer their whole force to the Russian front.' The aim of the pro-German party is to work up feeling against England, so as to force the Russian Government to make a separate peace with Germany.

\* \* \*

## Salamanca and Louvain.

Father B. Maguire, P.P., who spent seven years at the Irish College, Salamanca, recently mentioned an interesting fact not generally known in Ireland about that famous seminary. He said that the building occupied at present by the Irish College is not the building originally granted by King Philip. The original building was destroyed by the French during the Peninsular War. From all that has been said about the fate of Louvain, one would think that the Germans were the only people who ever reduced a college to ashes. Crocodile tears have been poured over Louvain, whilst the fate of Salamanca has been never been mentioned. To give the French their due, it seems to have been military necessity and not love of destruction that caused them to level the wall of the college. If military necessity was a sufficient excuse for the French, why should it not be a sufficient excuse for the Germans

\* \* \*

## Wealthy Classes and War Expenditure.

Lord Courtney, who is an eminent economist, has recently suggested in the House of Lords a 20 per cent.

Income Tax on incomes of a £1,000 a year, rising gradually to one of 80 per cent. on incomes exceeding £100,000 a year. His proposal was received with amused contempt by the noble legislators, and was not mentioned in our subsidised Press. Our legislators, both in the Commons and the Lords, are too closely identified with the party of wealth to consider for a moment the suggestion that the rich should be compelled to pay their share of the war expenditure, and they put the burden on the backs of the long-suffering poor. The rich are making enormous profits, the armament firms, the shipping companies, and the mines in which they are interested are paying dividends unheard of before the war, and the man who has money to put into Government stock now gets over 5 per cent., whereas before the war he got only 3 per cent. The rise of 2 per cent. in the rate of interest means that the investors are getting at least £10,000,000 extra per year out of the pockets of the tax payers. It is no wonder that the wealthy classes are opposed to peace proposals. There would be a change if Lord Courtney's proposals were adopted. Mr. Murphy and the Iveagh family would entertain the Ford Peace Mission, Brother Goulding would place a saloon carriage at their disposal, and our wealthy war orators would become more eloquent than ever as they discoursed on the blessings of peace. But as long as they can live in their accustomed luxury and rake in extra profits, and at the same time force the impoverished workers to the front to get killed for their benefit, the present state of things is bound to continue.

\* \* \*

## German View of Ireland's Position.

The New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail" states, on the authority of the "New York World," that a work by Count Reventlow, a leading German statesman, which deals with the position of Ireland, has been translated into English, and is being circulated amongst the Irish in America. The book, which is called "Great Britain Continued on page 6.

A.O.H.—I.A.A.

(Clan-na-Gael Division).

LECTURE on Wed. February 9th,

**"Ireland to-day and to-morrow"**

BY SEAN MILROY.

At the Hibernian Hall, 28 North Frederick Street.

Chair 8.30 p.m.

Members of Ladies' Auxiliary cordially invited.

## Mustard and Cress.

The English soldier at Grimsby receives a sentence of 28 days for desertion. An Irish soldier for the same offence is shot.

Some excitement in Prince's street over the fact that the price of whiskey is to be raised. We would suggest to the editor of the flaring placard that he should either buy less or leave in a large stock at present prices.

We have not yet noticed in any of the pro-ally journals an apology to the King of Montenegro, or any withdrawal of the slanders so assiduously and virulently spread by them when it was rumoured that the Montenegrins had surrendered.

"America's warning to Germany" we read. President Wilson's speech can also be read as containing a warning to another which is to the effect that if America's ships are not allowed to carry their own mails without undue interference there will be a great deal of trouble for some people. After all Canada is worth the sacrifice of the Phillipines.

Sister Mary Elzear McGratton, referred to as one of the Angels of the Battlefield in the bloody days of the Civil war, died recently at the Mercy convent, Chicago. Sister Mary Elzear was the last of a band of twelve Sisters of Mercy, who went in 1863 from old St. Xavier's, who went with Mulligan's Irish Brigade to the south. The nursing band arrived at their destination just in time to render aid to the wounded and dying of that memorable battlefield of Shiloh. Through day and night the work of mercy stretched, and victim after victim of the fierce struggle, when they received the ministrations of the heroic nuns, knew that all the world was not bent on killing. The hospital was a ship tied to Pittsburgh landing. Here as long as there were wounded to care for, Sister Elzear worked. Afterwards she was offered a pension by the government, and later presented with a medal for heroic service. After the war Sister Elzear taught at St. Xavier's and of late years, before retirement from active service, assisted in nursing the sick at Mercy Hospital. The deceased nun was born in Ireland eighty-five years ago. She emigrated to America when quite young, and entered the Mercy order in 1856.—National Hibernian.

Some of the "Khaki-Fiends" during the discussion on the English Bill to compel young Englishmen to fight for their own land, wished to compel clergymen of all denominations to serve. Mr John Dillon had something to say on the point in the British House of Commons, and we let our readers have it—

Colonel Yate moved to omit the provision exempting clergy and ministers of religion from compulsory service. Mr B. Law, while holding to the exemption said there was nothing to prevent a clergyman voluntarily serving with the Army, not necessarily in the combatant branch. When Sir Griffith Boscawen said the real question was how many of the clergy could be spared for service at the front, a Labour member, amidst laughter, exclaimed, "All of them" Mr Dillon said that in any democratic system of military conscription they were bound to apply it to the clergy of all denominations. It was nothing short of indecent that ministers of religion in England and in Ireland should clamour for conscription and at the same time insist that it should not be applied to themselves. Mr. Outhwaite held that it could not be said that the clergy had conscientious objections to war because they had been going up and down the country preaching not "Thou shalt not kill" but "Thou shalt kill,"

Lord and Lady Aberdeen have elected themselves as a deputation to go a-begging in America for the poor Irish Children. Now, we would suggest to these good people that they should have stayed at home in Scotland and look after the rickety and deformed children of Glasgow, Edinburgh, aye and Aberdeen, too, they would be doing a work which would be infinitely more needed and, no doubt appreciated.

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# IRISH-AMERICAN OPINION

By National President Joseph McLaughlin.

Conditions in the Old Land make it imperative that all Irishmen in America should give expression to the patriotic sentiments which animate the race on this Continent. It is our duty to voice a vigorous protest against the indignities that are being imposed upon the remnant of our people in the cradle-land of the race.

Conscription, though not as yet ordered in Britain, is practically in force in Ireland. Recreant leaders have been persuading and cajoling the young men of the country to offer up their lives for England, in a war for English supremacy. The Irish people, suddenly confronted with problems of the utmost perplexity, have been striving to find some way to save Ireland without leaders. Those who have offered patriotic counsel have been either imprisoned or deported, and all the repressive methods of the old regime of tyranny are now in full operation.

While the faithless leaders have been engaged in attempting to misguide their former followers, the Defence of the Realm Act has been invoked to crush every open defiance of the law of the sword. Newspapers have been suppressed, their machinery seized, and their editors imprisoned. And individuals who stood upon their native rights as Irishmen and spoke for Ireland were treated as enemies to England.

An atrocious war of intimidation is now progressing with all the old fury and all the ancient cruelty. The slanders and sneers of the English are revived and flung in the faces of the helpless people, and the intolerance and bigotry which placed the stigma of inferiority upon our race before the public opinion of the world is again being flaunted insultingly.

Once the Irish race fled from the house of bondage. To-day they cannot flee from the shame of wearing a khaki coat or from the peril of resisting the ruthless law of the alien. One incident of recent occurrence aroused the indignation of all members of our race, in whatever quarter of the world, or under whatever flag they dwell. This incident was the mobbing and humiliation of some hundreds of young Irishmen who were seeking to escape conscription at Liverpool by emigrating to the United States.

The Most Rev. Edward Thomas O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick, is one of those bold and honest Irishmen who do not fear the English Government, and who dare even in

this hour to enunciate the feelings which throb in the recesses of every true Irish heart. His words, published in the newspapers of Ireland, deserve to be seen by every Irish eye and pondered in every Irish mind in America.

It is time to inquire—nay, time to demand—in the name of the millions who have provided the sinews of war—what is the status of affairs in Ireland. It is time to ask what has been done—to call for some definite outline of the future. Redmond has told us that the Home Rule Bill would be put in operation in Ulster, Munster, Leinster, and Connaught. Others tell us that it will go into operation subject to an Amending Bill that will exclude Ulster. But Carson has assured us all along, consistently and confidently, that it would not go into operation at all.

Carson's opinion, imperialist and loyalist though Redmond has become, counts for more with the Asquith Coalition Ministry than does that of Redmond. This appears to be the way it impresses the astute, learned, and conservative Bishop O'Dwyer—a scholar and patriot who knows Ireland—the Ireland of the past and present—as well as any man in it or out of it.

England, from the massacre at Waterford in the invasion of Strongbow, to the recent cowardly treatment of young farm labourers at Liverpool, has made a record in Ireland that it might be truly said "cries to Heaven for vengeance."

Henry III.'s fifty-six years' reign in the thirteenth century—which was a reign of massacre and pillage—is a fitting epoch to recall to the memory of Irishmen. The appeal to history is an argument of terrible weight when the arraignment is made for Ireland against England. It was specially provided that Ireland should have the Magna Charta, just as it is now specially provided that she should have Home Rule. Broken faith then was followed for a whole century so full of blood and strife as to excite the horror of the writers of the Middle Ages.

As far back as the reign of Edward III. any alliance of the English in Ireland with the Irish was high treason. Englishmen could not acknowledge the Brehon laws, adopt the customs of the Irish people among whom they lived, or allow the cattle of the "mere Irish" to graze upon their land.

In the closing years of the fifteenth century the Pale was established by Poyning's law—a law

which compelled all English colonists to exclude the Irish from the counties, or parts of counties, in which they had elected to reside. The English did not want us then. Why should we want to fight for them now?

Our young men fight for England! What a stinging insult to the land of Emmet, of Tone, of Mitchel, and O'Brien! Out upon the fawning, cringing cowards who advocate such shameful treason to the heroes of the past, and such spineless meekness in the scenes which still are glorious with memories of victories and sweet with the fragrance of martyrs. No circumstances of expediency—no contingency contrived by politicians—can offer a shadow of justification for such a proposal to a race which has been almost exterminated by the oppressions of England.

"Kill the cattle of the Irish and destroy their crops," shrieked Henry VIII. It has ever been destruction by the English in Ireland. Is it not a sardonic fate that forces the oppressors of our day to ask the Irish to save them from destruction? Can any Irishman forget Elizabeth? The "Virgin Queen" almost made Ireland a desert, and her reign was the most heartless and bloody in all the annals of time. It was James I., the faithless son of Mary, Queen of Scots, pervert, who gave out this royal mandate: "We hereby make it known to our Catholic subjects in Ireland that no toleration shall ever be granted by us." The narrowness which laid down this policy still exhibits itself in English laws.

Charles I. greedily took £300,000 from the Catholics of Ireland for just concessions which were never granted, and his murderer, Cromwell, declared that "all the property of the Catholics of Ireland belonged to him and his troopers, and that they (the Irish) could go to hell or to Connaught."

Charles II., in a royal mandate said: "I deny to Catholics, claimants and accused, the justice granted to the vilest criminals—that of a fair and equal trial."

James II.—Well, the Irish people though loyal to James were deserted by that ungrateful King.

William III. (Prince of Orange), broke the Treaty of Limerick, approved the Penal Laws, and deliberately destroyed the woollen trade of Ireland.

Under Anne the cruelty of the Penal Laws became more intense. Then came the four Georges. All Americans know of the tyranny of George III., and George IV. wept

Continued on page 8.

history in fourteen chapters, and and Europe," deals with Irish concludes as follows:—

"Germany is fighting for her own existence, and is fighting also for the liberation of the world. The great day of liberation will surely come sooner or later. The condition which is a sine qua non of that liberation is the destruction of Great Britain's maritime supremacy. For as long as Great Britain rules the waves humanity must remain her slave. This is a fundamental truth. And another fundamental truth is that Great Britain's maritime supremacy cannot be destroyed until Ireland is a free country.

"So long as Ireland remains a British Colony—or, rather, a British fortress—Great Britain can at any time shut off the whole

of North-Eastern Europe from all access to the ocean, even as by means of Gibraltar, Port Said, and Aden she can close the Mediterranean.

"Ireland is the key to the Atlantic. Release Ireland from bondage, and the Atlantic is at once opened up to Europe. Therefore must Ireland be restored to Europe if Europe is to be free. An independent, neutral Irish nation would be a natural bulwark of European liberty in the west.

"Freedom depends upon freedom of the seas, the freedom of the seas depends on the liberation of Ireland."

The views expressed by Count Reventlow agree with those expressed by Sir Soger Casement in "Ireland, Germany, and the Freedom of the Seas."

## Ireland and Military Service.

Open Letter to Mr. Austin Harrison

[The following letter was refused insertion by the Editor of the "Sunday Chronicle," who, in true English fashion, allows Mr. Harrison (a gentleman of military age) to slander and threaten this country, but will not allow of a reply unless it has a pro-British tinge.]

Sir—You are very wroth that the Conscription Bill, which is about to be applied to England to make your country's young men do their obvious duty, is not to be extended to Ireland, and cite as your apostle Sir Edward Carson (the spokesman of a minority of the Irish people), as being the man in the right of it, when he described Ireland's exemption as an "outrage." "Years ago 'we were ill-treated,'" you say in the "Sunday Chronicle," ignoring the fact that Ireland is being treated more basely to-day, more dishonourably, more shamefully, and barefacedly robbed by England than at any other period in her seven centuries of spoliation.

England takes the land of Ireland from its rightful owner, and settles the confiscated estates on mercenaries of Norman, Scotch and English races. After years of murder and robbery she passes "beneficent Land Acts," so that the people who have already paid in rack rents to foreigners, more than would have bought out the lands of Ireland ten times over, are permitted to buy through your Government—at the Government price—the land which were theirs by all laws divine and human. I wonder what you would say if when this war is over, and it ended in victory for Germany, that that country made the Belgian farmers buy back their farms from the German conqueror? The cases are parallel. Then your Government before the war tears up this "scrap of paper" and stops the purchase of land in Ireland!

Your Government, or its responsible agents in Ireland, July, 1914, shot down and killed two men, a

woman, and a child at Dublin, and no one was held to accountability for the murders. Young men are dragged from their beds in the middle of the night, kept in prison without any charge being brought against them for weeks then brought before Police Magistrates whose duty is not to see that justice is done, but to convict in all cases where the Crown so instructs, or the oligarchy that represents the Crown in this country.

Your Government of England, on the showing of its own Financial Relations Committee many years prior to the war, found that Ireland was over-taxed to the extent of over £3,000,000 per year, which has risen to over £7,000,000 per year at the present time. Has your English Government ever made any attempt to refund any of this money? No; on the contrary, when it was found that the Old Age Pension Act was too expensive (from the English point of view), all sorts of sharp practices were resorted to to deprive the old people of their pensions.

When your English Government had an opportunity of being generous to this country before the war, it failed miserably in the meagre measure which you call Home Rule, but which people less honest or more shrewd named the Better Government of Ireland Bill. Your Government held up the Bill when the war broke out—a war which England entered deliberately and with eyes wide open—your countrymen wanted to break faith with the Irish people, but as Irish recruits were badly wanted to serve in your war of commercial and territorial aggrandisement, the "thing of threads and patches" was placed on

the Statute Book with a strangling instrument in the shape of an Amendment Bill. Your Government even then failed to keep faith, as the Act should have come automatically into force last September; but a "scrap of paper" more or less where Ireland is concerned does not concern the renegade Americans, naturalised Germans, Welsh, Scots, and Jews, who are exploiting your country and its people in the name of Constitutional Government, who hedge themselves in by Defence of the Realm and Munition Acts, to cover up and silence any criticism on their blundering ineptitude and incapacity in the conduct of the war.

You want our country to "come in" under a compulsion Act which has been found necessary to apply to England, Scotland and Wales, where sufficient single men have not enough patriotism to come forward and fight for their country. Mr. Asquith told us that we Irish were a "free people," that Home Rule was on the Statute Book. If Mr. Asquith speaks the truth, then Ireland has as much right to be exempt from the clauses of your precious Bill as Canada, Australia, New Zealand, or South Africa! Would you dare suggest that the Bill be made applicable to these countries? If not, then why Ireland?

You say "The Irish (are) ludicrously over-represented at Westminster." I will agree with you on that point! They are—just exactly 103 members too many; and the people of this country are quite ready to "cut the painter" at any time you English are willing. You have the means of doing it. It has been the dream of millions of Irishmen the world over for a century past, and the end of all their political strivings. However, to reduce this representation on any other basis would mean the tearing up of another "scrap of paper," and as one who knows England's history in her relations with this country—it would not cause many searching of heart, nor gnashing of teeth, to your Government—nor would they proclaim a world-war over the "scrap of paper" known as the Act of Union, whereby Ireland's representation was guaranteed. You either abolish that Act or allow the representation to stand as it is.

Notwithstanding your insult, Ireland does not want Britons to defend her shores; and you should not be so angry about it if Irishmen "refuse" to be compelled to defend England's shores. When Irishmen consider the criminal and blundering manner in which your obtuse, incompetent, and neurotic generals have already squandered uselessly the lives of thousands of brave Irish lads in Flanders, Dardanelles and Serbia, and all reports of their brave deeds suppressed from official reports until

they are dragged forth from slothful and bigoted officials, who for "political reasons" (which you so much deprecate) would even in death carry their hatred of the Irish who were fighting your country's battles, when, as is now shown by your Conscription Bill, your English, Scotch, and Welsh single men shirked the fight! Take your embargo off the landing of munitions into Ireland, and a million men will be found within three months without compulsion to defend her shores from all comers, be they German or any other nation with territorial ambitions!

I agree with you that Mr. Redmond had the "chance of a century," but it was not during the first reading of your Compulsion Bill; it was on a fateful day in August of 1914 when he had "the chance of a century," and lost it! You as a journalist will see the point!

In conclusion, if your countrymen will not serve their King and their Country, they should be compelled to do it; and when your Government ceases to practice false economies through Jewish financial juggles and political time-serving tricksters, when Catholic Churches are exempt from being turned into cavalry stables, when the private letters of Bishops, Priests and Nuns of the Catholic Church cease to be censored, when the deeds of Irish soldiers and sailors who fight and die fighting your country's battles, when one law for the Nationalist and another for the Unionist is abolished and one law for all in Ireland is established, when men are tried by a jury of their fellow-countrymen for purely political offences—in a word, when Ireland is accorded the full privileges of a Small Nationality, whose rights have been filched; when England ceases to rob and slander her, then Irishmen, as the subjects of a free country, will consider the question of freely helping England—but not until then.

Yours truly,

JOHN J. SCOLLAN,  
National Secretary.

Ancient Order of Hibernians,  
(Irish-American Alliance).

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## A.O.H. in America.

### Resolutions of National Board.

At the quarterly meeting of the National Board of the A.O.H. in America held at the McAlpin Hotel, New York City, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, The great nations of Europe are now engaged in a bloody war, for commercial supremacy, and

Whereas, Appeals are being made to the people of Ireland to send their young men to fight for England in attacks upon nations with which Ireland has no cause for enmity; to send the best blood in our motherland to be poured out in foreign trenches and on the decks of foreign ships to satisfy the greed of a country whose misrule has crowded strange lands with Irish exiles and reduced the population from eight millions to four millions in a single century; it is therefore

Resolved, That this National Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America, assembled in the city of New York, condemns all efforts to induce the enlistment of Irishmen in the English army, and unhesitatingly declares that those who would delude the Irish people by proclaiming that the ages-old belief of service in England's army being the most disreputable business in which an Irishman ever engaged, has been reversed, are false to the noble past, and are guilty of folly which verges upon treason, and it is also

Resolved, That this Board holds the convictions of other days, believing that the ideals of patriotism cannot be diluted with the poison of expediency, and that the men of Ireland should be saved for the good of Ireland; and be it further

Resolved, That we renew the call sent out to the members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America, a call directed by the Norfolk National Convention, and issued on August 3rd, 1914, which declared that "we, in accordance with the most explicit instructions of the recent National Convention, hereby appeal to you to contribute to a Hibernian fund for the purpose of arming the Irish Volunteers." "Ireland," we declared on that occasion, "expects us to do our duty in this crisis, as Hibernians have ever done it. This is the supreme call of the Motherland. Our own race—the

race of our fathers—asks us to make one more sacrifice. For the honour of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, which has been for hundreds of years the defender of Ireland, and for the honour of the old land, we appeal to you to hearken to this call"; and be it finally

Resolved, That, in addition to this call, this Board hereby instructs its President, Secretary, and Treasurer to forward immediately to the Treasurer of those Volunteers in Ireland who declare they will never volunteer to fight for their country's centuries-old oppressor, the amount collected for that fund to date.

## IRISH AMERICAN OPINION.

(Continued from page 8)

with bitter chagrin when he signed the Bill which gave Catholics some shadow of the law's protection—the Emancipation Bill.

We know the reign of Victoria, with its famine which made the majority of the race paupers or exiles, which made the island one vast charnel house, with two millions of graves. We all remember Victoria's reign—the misery, the mocking taunts of the English Press, the fierce exultation over the prospect of the extinction of the Irish race, the Coercion Acts, the evictions—yes, we all remember Victoria.

Yet we are asked by the recreant leaders to forget and forgive. We may forgive, but we can never forget. To forget would be the foulest obloquy which could conceivably cover our fame. It would be an act of mean dishonour, insulting to the memory of our fathers, who dauntlessly died, and of our mothers, who silently suffered. We have for generations existed in chains and rags in the land of our ancestors. Let us now—at this most critical hour in all the history of our nation—remember the past. Let us so act that we shall never be ashamed of the present.

The movement which resulted in the formation of an Irish Nationalist Party was the movement of Parnell and of Davitt. What would these two incorruptible leaders do were they entrusted with the destinies of Ireland in the circumstances now existing? Can any man, knowing their sagacity and their patriotism, doubt what would be their course? Would they not seize the present hour and wring from England the redress which has been sought in field and forum for generations? Would they succumb to the toils of Imperialism and abandon their country?

## Three Thousand Miles away.

"A song?" cries each bright-eyed fellow,  
Now what shall we sing about?  
Shall we sing of the bounding billows,  
Of battles or of rout?  
Of foreign fields where Freedom wilds  
Her sword in the deadly fray?  
No, we'll sing of thee, dear Ireland,  
Three thousand miles away.

We'll sing of the great departed,  
And the valleys where they lie—  
The brave and the fearless hearted,  
Who taught men how to die:  
And ev'ry man, of ev'ry clan,  
We'll guard his memory,  
Who died on the green hills fighting  
For Ireland's liberty.

We'll sing of the sunny meadows,  
And we'll sing of the flowing streams;  
Of the glens that sleep in shadows  
That haunt us in our dreams;  
Of the dancing rills, and the high green hills,  
And the fields we ne'er may see.  
Then here's to the fields of Ireland,  
With a hearty three times three.

Let your voices ring out cheering,  
And drain your goblets dry,  
To the men who died for Erin,  
And to those who yet will die.  
'Neath prison bars, or 'neath the stars,  
In camp or garden gay,  
We'll sing of thee, gra geal machree,  
Three thousand miles away.

—Michael Scanlan.

## Lo! a New Year.

A year into whose bosom Time gathers  
All the past lessons of ages—a mournful but truth-teaching muster;  
All the rich thoughts and deeds, and the marvellous lore of our fathers;  
All the sunlike experience that makes men wiser and juster—  
Hail it with steadfast resolve—thankfully, if it befriend you;  
Guardedly, lest it betray—without either despair or elation.  
Panoplied only against the sharpest ills it may send you,  
But with a high hope still for yourselves and the Rise of your Nation.

—James Clarence Mangan.

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