

Éire Ireland

un. 4. leabhar 1.
No. 4. Vol. 1.

ΔΙΑ ΚΕΑΘΑΟΙΝ, ΣΑΜΑΙΝ 4, 1914.
Wednesday, November 4, 1914.

leac-þiginn.
One Halfpenny.

THE CASTLE & THE "FREEMAN'S JOURNAL."

Strange as it appears, some of our readers have not seen the now famous letter from the Viceregal Lodge to the Editor of the "Freeman's Journal." We therefore reproduce it. It is only one of a series. On an average her ladyship communicated with the "Freeman" Editor by letter twice a week, while she communicated with him by telephone practically every day.

Private. Vice-Regal Lodge,
Dublin, Sept. 20, 1914.

Dear Mr. Brayden,

I shall be grateful if you can put enclosed letter into a good place.

I am afraid there is a bit of a plot amongst the Unionists to capture the Red Cross Society in Ireland and to run it in such a way from London and through County Lieutenants and Deputy-Lieutenants, that it will be unacceptable to the Irish Volunteer people, etc.

You will understand I am sure.

I believe that ultimately we may be able to have an Irish Red Cross Society direct under the War Office without the intermediary of the British Red Cross, if we can get the various sections together and not define themselves too much just yet. The scheme of the Department has a unifying effect by enabling classes to earn their own expenses, and progressive instruction can still go on for some time until the time is ripe to ask for an Irish Red Cross. Meanwhile Red Cross workers must accept the British Red Cross if they want international protection.

Yours v sincerely,

ISHBEL ABERDEEN.

P.S.—Your article yesterday was quite splendid.

May we exchange heartiest congratulations with you on the consummation of our hopes and on the part you have played in helping to bring this about.

I. A.

The article which the Acting Head of British Government in Ireland "approved" wound up thus:—

"In granting Home Rule to Ireland Great Britain has realised its own high traditions in others lands. While winning from Ireland a blessed oblivion of the past, it has removed the 'one broad black stain' from the pages of its own history. It has vindicated the Empire's share in the present great war of liberation. It has won the friendship of the Irish race in the great English-speaking Republic of the West, and of the Irish in the great self-governing colonies as well as in the Republics of South America, whose liberties were purchased by Irish blood. Ireland has spread its roots deep into the British Empire. Australia is another Ireland. The same may be said of New Zealand, and our exiled race influences the politics, the business, the education of the great dominions of the West. From India in the East to Canada, from the Southern Ocean to the Northern Seas the Irish race has had its share in the making and the defence of the Colonies, and in building up their commercial and industrial greatness. Those who profess fears of Irish disloyalty merely emphasise their ignorance of Ireland and of the Empire."

DRINK, THE RECORDER, AND THE BRITISH ARMY.

Yesterday the British Authorities in Ireland applied to the Recorder of Dublin for an order closing the public-houses of the Capital at 8 o'clock.

The Solicitor-General, who made the application, said the drink evil in Dublin since the mobilisation of the British troops had become appalling. On Saturday night last out of 5,000 troops who had leave for the evening, 659 returned to barracks under the influence of drink.

In the course of the evidence Brigadier-General Hill said there were now in Dublin 11,000 troops—the usual strength was 4,000. Drunkenness had greatly increased among the men—especially the younger men, since the mobilisation. The great majority were, however, teetotallers. 70 per cent. of the troops in Dublin were Irish. In the barracks the privates' canteen closed at 9.30; the sergeants' canteen at 11. The officers' canteen did not close until the officers went to bed.

Canon Fricker and military witnesses gave evidence of drunkenness on the part of the troops.

Sergeant Wilcox, of the Military Police, deposed he counted 217 drunken soldiers entering the Royal Barracks in six hours on Saturday night. He arrested one. He believed if the public-houses were closed the soldiers would resort to shebeens.

A document handed in contained details of drunkenness among soldiers in Dublin since the war began. When one set of figures had been proved it was decided not to disclose the further contents of the document to the public.

The Recorder said it seemed to him more drinking took place in barracks than outside of it.

The Provost-Major of the Dublin Garrison said that "if the public-houses were put out of bounds it would accomplish the object, but it would bring discredit on their uniform."

The further hearing of the application was adjourned until to-day.

THE ANANIAS CLUB.

DAY BY DAY.

Money is being circulated at present in Ireland by German-American agents.—Mr. J. D. Nugent, Nov. 1.

German money has been sent to Ireland, but the gentlemen who sent it found they were not getting value and were cautious about sending more.—Lord Mayor of Dublin, Nov. 1.

After I drafted in great part the manifesto of their foundation (the Volunteers) and had been appointed to the original Committee, I found two sections. One section wanted rows, the other wanted rifles. I have acted consistently with the rifle men.—Mr. T. M. Kettle, Nov. 2.

Mr. T. M. Kettle has proposed himself as a fit and proper person to be a member of the Irish Parliamentary Party. This is the cruellest criticism of Mr. Redmond up to the time of going to press.

WHAT IRISH CATHOLICS ARE ASKED TO FIGHT FOR

BY REDMOND, DILLON, AND DEVLIN.

The French Government has just issued a decree confiscating further Catholic Church property and appropriating it to the Bureaux de Bienfaisance.

An order has been issued by that Government forbidding Red Cross nurses to "interfere with liberty of conscience" by presenting soldiers with medals, scapulars, or rosaries. The order has followed an article in the journal "La France de Bordeaux," in which the leaders of the Red Cross were thus attacked:—

"Every wounded soldier is being bothered to receive a scapular, or a medal of the Sacred Heart. Thus is the official stamp of a Catholic printed upon them when they arrive in every hospital and they are too weak to resist. The Church is satisfied. She has taken possession of the unfortunate soldier."

The journal "Telegram de l'Ouest" states that in several cases priests have been refused access to the wounded in the ambulance.

The Infirm Clergy Fund of the Diocese of Bourges has been sequestrated by the Government, who awarded 46 per cent. to the Department of Cher, and 54 per cent. to the Department of Indre.

The Archbishop of Bourges announces that he is now unable to provide his clergy with the last quarter of their salary owing to the Government depletion of the Episcopal Fund.

The German Government has informed the Pope, through the German Ambassador at the Vatican, that the French troops are again using Rheims Cathedral as a military station, thus compelling the Germans to fire upon it.

ENGLAND'S AMERICAN PRESS.

Why Austria-Hungary Must Co.

The "New York Herald" is the chief of the English-influenced organs in the United States. On the proposal that if the war terminated in the defeat of Germany, that country should be dismembered and Bavaria added on to Austria, it bursts out thus:—

"A hundred times, No! We do not want a Greater Austria. It would be a Roman Catholic Power and a standing menace to Protestantism and the Free Thought in modern Europe."

"GERMAN ATROCITY" FABLES.

The following extract from a letter written by a gentleman resident in London deserves quotation:—

"For days London has been full of stories of children arriving from Belgium with hands cut off or eyes put out by the 'Huns.' To-day the Refugee Committee issues a statement that among the thousands of children it has received, there is not one such case. There was a story of soldiers in the London hospitals—'scores of them blinded after they were wounded.' The Hospital Committees declare it a lie."

"IRELAND"

Will be sent post free to any address for Three Months for 6/6.

Send your Subscription at once to the Manager, 12 D'Olier Street, Dublin.

NOTICE.—All literary communications should be addressed to the Editor, "IRELAND," 12 D'Olier Street, Dublin. Business communications to the Manager.

In sending matter for publication the writer must enclose real name and address; otherwise it will receive no attention.

IRELAND.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1914.

THE LORD MAYOR AND GERMAN GOLD.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin, at a meeting of the Corporation on Monday, adopted as his own, and repeated, the statement that "German money" has been circulated in Dublin. The precise nature of this charge is to be noted. The Chief Magistrate of Dublin states that citizens of Dublin—presumably the so-called pro-Germans—are in receipt of German bribes. Morally, of course, it is no baser for an Irish citizen to be in receipt of German bribes than it is for an Irish citizen—or an Irish newspaper—to be in receipt of British bribes. But, legally, the case is very different. According to British law, as established in Ireland, an Irishman guilty of taking German bribes while Germany is at war with Britain is guilty of high treason, and is liable to any penalty up to and including the death penalty. The Chief Magistrate of Dublin makes what is virtually a capital charge against certain citizens of Dublin.

Either the Lord Mayor knows his charge to be true, or he does not. If he does, he is a common informer; if he does not, he is a common calumniator. For our part, we assert the charge is false. We publicly challenge the Lord Mayor to produce proof of his words or be content to be branded henceforth with infamy.

PECKSNIFF.

The English have been arresting and interneting Germans and Austro-Hungarians in England without charge of any kind beyond their "enemy nationality." A very natural demand has now arisen in Germany for reprisals. The German Socialist paper, "Vorwaerts," deprecates the cry. It "hopes that the Council of the General States will not decree measures which can harm the rights or the freedom of peaceable and innocent subjects living in Germany." This indicates, no doubt, on which side of the North Sea the Huns dwell. The comment of the English Liberal organ, the "Daily News and Leader," is inimitable:—

"No one can be much surprised at the fierceness of the clamour raised in Germany for 'reprisals' in connection with the interneting of German residents in this country. It was necessary, in our opinion, owing to the dangers to which, as sad experience has shown, Germans in this country are exposed at the hands of ignorant mobs. There is ample evidence, as against some German fabrications, that persons so interneted are not in any way ill-treated (though interneting in itself, of course, involves severe suffering). But on the general question the position taken up by the German Socialist paper is unimpeachable. It is 'unjust to inflict suffering on those who are innocent of bad treatment of Germans in their own countries,' and it will be a very evil day for Germany or any other country which forgets the elementary principle of justice implied in this dictum."

"RECRUITING" IN ENGLAND.

A correspondent resident in England writes: "At the present time a campaign is being carried on by the rich in this country to force poor men into the Army—and Irishmen seem to be the most frequent victims. Among my small circle of acquaintances I know fully twenty-two Irishmen who were dismissed their employment, following on their refusal to enlist. I also know of cases of Irishmen who were weak enough to join the Army when they were given the alternative of unemployment, though enlisting was against their avowed principles. In fact, it is principally by this kind of compulsion that any recruits are being obtained for the British Army in England."

ENGLAND'S "ALLIES."

A dramatised version of Tolstoi's "Anna Karenina" is being presented at the Gaiety Theatre, Dublin, this week with Madame Yavorska, a Polish actress, in the principal part. We cull the following from a notice of the play in yesterday's "Freeman's Journal":—"After the first act, stepping towards the footlights, Madame Yavorska spoke of her admiration for the Irish people and their country, and fervently declared herself 'not only an actress but an ally.' This was followed by the playing of the Russian National Anthem, 'Rule Britannia,' 'God Save the King,' and a collection, presumably for the refugees."

Madame Yavorska is a Pole, but the Russian National Anthem is doubtless as sweet in her ears as "Rule Britannia" in the ears of an Irish slave.

THE FREEDOM OF THE THEATRE.

Police Magistrate Drury yesterday fined Thomas Smart £2 for hissing "Rule Britannia" at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, on Monday night.

LIVERPOOL IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

On Friday last the Liverpool Battalion of the Irish Volunteers were inspected by Captain Piaras Beaslai, of the Dublin Executive. The men have acquired great efficiency under the capable direction of Mr. Marron, their Instructor (assisted by Messrs. Craven and Gibbons), and gave a fine display of company drill, bayonet fighting, etc. Subsequently Captain Beaslai delivered an address to the men, in which he briefly reviewed the history of the Volunteer movement. Speeches were also delivered by Messrs. Wm. Geraghty and D. McCarthy. Hearty cheers were given for Eoin MacNeill and the Dublin Executive.

IRISH-ARGENTINA AND THE RECRUITING AGENT.

The "Southern Cross" of Buenos Aires, the organ of the Irish-Argentines, in its issue to hand this morning, writes:—

"Mr. John Redmond's promise in the House of Commons that if England withdrew her soldiers from Ireland the Irish Volunteers would fight side by side with the Orange Volunteers to defend the country created a good impression, both in England and Ireland. His subsequent remark, when presenting a flag in the capital of Leix, that 'the Volunteers would do their duty when the proper moment arrived,' or words to that effect, was also applauded. Nothing in Mr. Redmond's remarks, either in the House of Commons or in Maryborough, suggested that he intended to advise the remnant of a wasted population to send contingents of National Volunteers to fight outside Ireland. Such advice would be monstrous, considering that Ireland has already considerably more than her proportional share in the British army from the numerical view-point alone, not to speak of pluck and efficiency. Ireland's first duty is to herself. The Irish have no liberties to defend—not even Home Rule—but they have still a country and they have promised to defend that, not in France or Russia, but in Ireland. Mr. Redmond's friends have proclaimed to the world that he is a great statesman. That may be so, but the fruit of his statesmanship is invisible, unless we recognise it in a shadowy measure of Home Rule which may never come into operation, the paralyzation of the Irish Ireland movement and the smart attempt to capture the Volunteers who had sprung into existence spontaneously for the purpose of defending their own beloved country. At a recruiting meeting last Sunday or Monday Mr. Redmond said that the course dictated by honour was to defend the liberties of the British Empire against its declared enemy. We highly respect Englishmen who have the courage and patriotism to go forth to defend their country's liberties with their lives when necessity calls them, and if Mr. Redmond spoke in England he gave his audience sound advice in his new rôle of recruiting agent—the telegram does not mention whether he spoke in Ireland or England. Quoting General Botha, he said also, 'either you are with England and her colonies or you are with Germany.' The Volunteers do not care two straws about what General Botha said or did not say; their whole duty at the present grim moment is to their own country which they have promised to defend. For that the Volunteers were created, and for that purpose North and South America have sent them money. Let Irish Volunteers go to the front if they wish, as the English, Scottish, and Welsh are doing; but we should

not care to stand in Mr. John Redmond's shoes if he attempts to prostitute the Volunteers (with a big V) who were organised for home defence. We do not believe he intends doing so, but the telegrams suggest the inference that he is wobbling, and we refrain from further comment until the mails inform us what he said and to whom he spoke. We may remark that if England wants Irishmen to go to the war she will find few in Ireland. They have fled to the four corners of the earth. During the last seventy or eighty years the population of Ireland has decreased by fifty per cent., while the population of Great Britain has doubled in the same period."

CIVILISATION'S NEW RECRUIT.

The cause of Civilisation is yet further to be strengthened by the addition of Red Indians to the British troops. A company of Red Indians will form part of the second Canadian contingent which is coming across. These enlightened people may be trusted to co-operate with the cultured Turcos and Sengalese in the great war of "Civilisation" against the savage Germans.

THE IRISH THEATRE.**"The Dream Physician."**

On Monday night the new Irish Theatre held its opening performance, when a new play by Mr. Edward Martyn, entitled "The Dream Physician," was produced to a crowded audience. The play is a study of the hallucinations of an unhinged mind, and was powerfully presented, the caste being as follows:—Colonel Gerrard (of Knockroe), Eric Gorman; Otho (his son), Richard Sheridan; Audrey (his sister), Una O'Connor; Shane Lester (her husband), J. B. Magennis; Stephen (his butler), G. H. Fitzgerald; Sister Farnan (hospital nurse), Maire Nic Shiubhlaigh; George Augustus Moon (an old journalist), John MacDonagh; Birdie Whelan (his typist), Helen Bronsky; Beau Brummell (a musician), J. M. S. Carre. The staging was excellent. The play will be presented on every night this week.

THE ZEPPELINS.

It is reported from Rotterdam that three Zeppelin airship sheds are being built at Brussels and four at Antwerp. The Zeppelin sheds under construction are 600 to 900 feet long and as high as a seven-storied building. These immense structures are required because the Zeppelins are non-collapsible, and sheds are required to protect them from heavy winds.

The Germans are reported to be building 200 aeroplanes especially for London. The air cars are of a new type of large size, capable of carrying 1,000 pounds. Aviators are being trained to fly them.

BRITISH MERCHANTMEN SUNK.

Lloyd's announces the sinking of three more British steamers in the Atlantic by the German cruiser "Karlsruhe." The sunken steamers are the Vandyck (10,300 tons), built at Belfast in 1911; the "Hurstdale" (2,752 tons); and the "Glanton" (3,021 tons). The value of the ships and the cargoes is given as £414,000.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

The Dublin Mounted Corps of the Irish Volunteers meets for Rifle Drill to-night (Wednesday) at the Fianna Hall, Camden Street. The programme adopted for the Corps for the next few months consists of rifle drill and lessons in horse-riding. The riding drill is held on Saturday evenings at Larkfield, Kimmage, at 3.30. Recruits may join on Wednesdays or Saturdays.

GAELIC LEAGUE AND AMERICA.

Dr. Hyde has received the following letter and draft mentioned therein from the Hon. Treasurer of the Gaelic League in America, the Hon. Judge Martin J. Keogh, New Rochelle, New York:—

"October 19, 1914.

"My Dear Dr. Hyde,—I am sending you a draft for 4,500 dollars as Treasurer of the Gaelic League.

"At your request I paid Mr. Diarmuid Lynch 750 dollars. This money is the fruit of the good work of Mr. Fionn McColum and Miss O'Brien and of the Committee of which Judge Cohalan is Chairman.

"With warmest regards, I remain very faithfully yours,

"MARTIN J. KEOGH.

THE WAR DAY BY DAY.

YESTERDAY'S MOVEMENTS.

The best way to read the war news is to examine the official statements with the aid of a good map, and mark well the places mentioned in the communiques. These communiques never admit a defeat, but a good map tells what they will not confess. It was only by the aid of maps that people knew of the disastrous retreat from Mons. It is only by the aid of maps that one can tell the exact position of the rival armies in Belgium and France, in Russia Poland, and in Galicia. Even in this respect the communiques leave very much to be desired. For example, the Press Bureau was established in London to give the public a steady and reliable stream of information. That stream, unfortunately, is dried up for weeks at a time. It is all the more inexplicable for the following reason: We were told that the object of the censorship was not to prevent bad news becoming known but to prevent news being circulated likely to be of service to the Germans. If the Germans occupy a town the circulation of that news in England cannot convey information to them. The official communiques issued in Paris or London, however, rarely give the information. In this way it is very difficult to follow the progress of the war. One thing all readers should do. They should discard and never take the trouble even to read the war specials of the news agencies and the reports sent from towns in the rear of the actual fighting, by correspondents of papers like the "Daily Mail," etc. These reports are almost without exception fictitious. They are founded on gossip. The correspondents as a rule are never within fifty miles of the firing line. All they can rely upon is the gossip of peasants and wounded soldiers, who know nothing of how the fighting, as a whole, is going on. Thrice these correspondents have reported "on exceptional authority" that Lille was re-taken from the Germans by the Allies. There was not a word of truth in it. The thing, therefore, is to rely on the official statements alone. These are not always reliable either. They only tell a half and sometimes a quarter of the truth. But they are the only thing left us if we would form any kind of conception at all of how the war is going on. Read with care, and reading judiciously between the lines one may be able to form a fairly accurate idea as to how the fighting is progressing. Adopting this practice in the case of Tuesday's communiques, it is safe to say that neither the Allies or the Germans have made any decided progress in Belgium within the past week. There have been successes here and there on both sides, but the issue on this side of the field of battle is still undecided. The same applies on the whole line down to Verdun and to Belfort. This state of things cannot continue indefinitely, and victory will rest with the side able to bring up powerful reinforcements at the critical time and place. In Russia-Poland the Germans have undoubtedly retreated before the Russians from Warsaw towards their own frontier. But they did the same before in East Prussia, and at the right moment they were able to overwhelm the Russians. The Austrians and Hungarians are fighting splendidly and forcing the Russians back before them. The Servians are in a very perilous plight at present, and the Austrians are well into Servia.

Some small engagements have taken place between the advance guards of Col. Maritz's force and the Union forces. The real fighting has yet to come, and owing to the vast extent of the country it will necessarily be very slow. It is significant that we have not yet heard anything about De Wet's movements.

The Turks contemplate an invasion of Egypt with a view to the expulsion of the English there. Interesting developments may be expected in that region as well as in Persia and the frontiers of India.

In the Far East the Japanese have been attacking a small German port in China, but have yet not been able to take it. They have had the assistance of the English.

LATEST.

The very last reports go to show that the Allies have lost ground at various points in Belgium and France. Nothing decisive, however, is reported.

THE DAILY PRESS.

Since the beginning of the war the Dublin daily Press has deliberately falsified the news. It has published what it knew to be false. It has suppressed what it knew to be true. By head-line, by suggestion, by excision, it has sought to mislead Ireland not alone as to the causes of the war, as to the progress of the war, but also as to the results of the war. It has lied more deliberately, more systematically, more wantonly than the English Press. One cannot blame the English Press for being anti-German. One cannot be surprised at the English Press lying to injure Germany.

More English Than The English.

Even the English Press, however, is occasionally fair to its enemy. The "Daily Chronicle" is, for an English organ, almost reasonable, sometimes. It has had the courage to protest against the persecution of unfortunate Austrian and German non-combatants in these countries. Such a violent Jingo organ as the "Daily Mail" tells us from time to time of a German victory, about which all the rest of the world knew, but which was hidden in Ireland. Even a gutter rag like the London "Daily Express" occasionally publishes an article showing the splendid qualities of the German as exemplified in some portion or other of the globe. But the Irish Press—the so-called Nationalist Press in particular—can never by any chance publish a line in favour of the Germans. From day to day this reptile Press tells its readers with monotonous repetition that the Germans are beaten and demoralised, that they have been defeated and driven from position after position, that they are savages and cut-throats, that they murder and loot and kill, that they are monsters in human shape, that no German can be human much less good and kindly and charitable, that their ruler, who kept his country at peace for 25 years, has now gone mad, that the Germans themselves are doomed and with them the Austrians and Hungarians, and that Europe will be only herself again when England once more emerges absolute mistress of the seas, so that she can return to amending the Home Rule Bill; when France, victorious on land, can again turn her attention to banishing the name of God from her schools, and when Russia can divide up the Austrian Empire between herself and the Balkan Slavs.

Munchausen Resurrected.

No falsehood concocted in the purlieus of St. Petersburg, of Montmartre, of Venice or Lisbon is too vile or too absurd for the Irish daily Press to print. A bull runs amok and kills 18 Germans; a French soldier captures 150 Germans whilst they are walking in their sleep; a drummer boy plays a march and makes prisoners of a Prussian battalion; a Cossack circus rider slaughters 160 Austrians while executing a bare-back ride—no puerile or even infantile untruth, no monstrous invention, no wild and whirling rumour, no cunningly-worded misrepresentation is rejected by these Dublin scaremongers of the daily and evening Press. When the Germans are not being mowed down in tens of thousands by deadly rifle and machine-gun fire they are dying from hunger and exposure and cholera and sleeping sickness and beri-beri and Munchausen knows what other plague, invented in the brain of a correspondent who is not within a hundred miles of the firing line. The Germans are never compelled to retire—they are always decimated. They are demoralised utterly, whilst the allied troops, consisting of gentlemen born and reared in such classic localities as Ancoats in Manchester, and Whitechapel in London, are always their superiors morally and intellectually. Even the Scottish Borderers are included by our daily Nationalist Press as amongst "our gallant heroes at the front."

The "Irish Times."

In justice to one leading daily paper in Dublin it is true to say that it pays some little tribute, if not to the justice, at least to the intelligence of its readers. The "Irish Times" refuses to print, sometimes, the more glaring improbabilities that find welcome and abundant space in the "Freeman's Journal," and especially in the "Irish Independent." One must recognise this much about the "Irish Times." It has always been openly anti-Irish. It has always looked on the Irish people with the contempt of the English ruling caste. It has always ignored the native games of the Irish. It has looked upon the Irish language movement with tolerant amusement. Of course it has always scouted the right of the majority to govern the country. The ways, the customs, the ideals, and the aspirations of the Irish have

always been regarded by it with the disdain of the English conqueror. But this at least can be said of it—it is an open enemy.

The case of the "Freeman" and the "Independent" is different. They are nominally Nationalist. They occasionally refer to "Ireland a Nation." They sometimes are not ashamed to mention the name of Thomas Davis. They talk a good deal about Irish patriotism. They have sometimes denounced English rule in Ireland. They have even styled England an invader, and in mild fits of patriotism told her that by right she had no authority to be here at all.

Now all that is forgotten. Germany, it appears, is the enemy of Ireland now. England is Ireland's friend.

Not alone must Ireland hate Germany but she must send out her sons to fight Germany. Shrieking aloud to achieve this the "Independent" tells Irishmen that they are cowards to remain at home "skulking behind the British battleships." The proprietor of the "Independent" has three sons of military age. Not a single one of them has volunteered for the front, but the poorer Irish must go and go at once or they are cowards, whilst Mr. Murphy's sons are brave and prudent young men. They will do anything for the Empire—but fight.

Ireland is patient and long-suffering, but there is a limit to patience as there is a limit to suffering.

THE INCORPORATED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION.

All Our Woollen Mills are Hard at Work.

"The British Empire Trade Mark."

Co. Sir Nugent T. Everard, Bart., H.M.L., presided at the monthly meeting of the Council of the above Association, held at their offices, 192-103 Grafton Street, Dublin, when the following firms' applications for permission to use the Irish Trade Mark on their manufactures were granted, viz.:—Messrs. J. E. Haig & Co., Ltd., Belfast; The Drogheda Iron Works Co., Ltd., Drogheda, Co. Louth; The Wexford Engineering Co., Ltd., Wexford; and The Enniscorthy Co-operative Agricultural Society, Ltd., Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford.

The Secretary reported that since the Council's previous meeting, an excessive number of applications had been received, from firms in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, for the names of Irish manufacturers of different articles—principally articles of wearing apparel—that a number of Irish makers have undertaken to supply quantities of certain of these articles, but owing to the fact that practically all the Irish woollen and hosiery mills, as well as those in several other branches of the trade, are working at high pressure at present, with orders that will keep them busy for months to come, all the work that is available could not be undertaken at present. He stated, however, that the Association had succeeded in securing a number of small firms throughout the country who were able to undertake portion of these orders.

The Council decided that, as a number of leading traders in Ireland are already equipped with trade Associations, or Committees, notably the linen, flour, woollen, and poplin industries, it would be superfluous for them to organise special committees for these trades. What they propose doing in this connection is, to arrange for a working understanding between these bodies and the Association, so that one may be in touch with the other, and thus attain the same object without duplicating these committees.

With regard to the other trades not already organised, the Association has all the arrangements ready for bringing these Committees into being almost immediately.

The proposal to institute a British Empire Trade Mark—a trade mark to be applied to goods purchased anywhere within the British Empire—has now been finally disposed of. The Board of Trade has announced that the application of the British Empire League to register such a mark will not be entertained.

It may be remembered that the Secretary of the Irish Industrial Development Association (Incorporated), when giving evidence before the Dominions Royal Commission in 1912, was examined as to his views concerning this proposal. He stated that, whilst advocating the establishment of a National trade mark, he was strongly of opinion that the introduction of a single mark to apply to goods made anywhere within the British Empire would be fraught with endless danger, and that the scheme would prove utterly unworkable.

The Council were pleased to learn that this application has been refused.

GERMAN AND ORANGEMAN.

Herr Venedy was the first German traveller who visited Ireland and wrote fully on the country. The Austrian, Kohl, and the German, Baron von Raumer, had previously visited Ireland and dealt with it briefly as they saw it. Venedy's work, written in 1843, was a shrewd estimate of the country and its people. He first visited O'Connell and then Lord Roden, the leader of the Orangemen, to get the opposite points of view in Irish politics. This is his description of his meeting with the Orange leader:—

III.

"After my repast the tutor led me into his lordship's private garden, and I there asked him, 'Are you then a Nassauer?' He replied—'No, but a Prussian.' 'But why does his lordship call you Nassau?' 'That is not my name, but the Christian name of the young lord; according to the royal family genealogy, he calls his third son Nassau.'

"I was actually horrified at my mistake! A young lord to be but a brother 'Nassauer.' Good gracious!

"My countryman was an exceedingly polite individual, and said, half-singing and very mildly, 'As you please,' to my Lord Roden, whenever that noble personage addressed him. For twelve years I had not heard this exceedingly polite phraseology, and though I rejoiced to meet one of my countrymen, yet I must own that I would wish the great lords of this land procured their intellectual drudges from any other part of the world than Germany. I never yet have heard German spoken in a foreign land but with a painful feeling.

"The private garden of Lord Roden is very pretty, but it is not worthy of one moment's comparison with the river view in the park. Here art has done every thing; there, nature has been permitted to display her attractions in all their original beauty.

"Captain H— accompanied me on my road from the park to Newcastle, and we visited, in passing, several cottages of the peasantry. They were generally roomy habitations, as nearly as good as those of the French and German peasants. It was easy to perceive from the dwellings themselves that the inhabitants of them were in tolerably easy circumstances. Captain H. observed, 'We have no Repealers here. The people wish, beyond all other things, that they may be allowed to remain in peace, for they are well off, and have an abundant subsistence.' That may be, and so it is a folly to think, and a crime to say that O'Connell is justified in creating the repeal movement! The cause lies elsewhere.

"And yet, I greatly fear, or rather I strongly apprehend, that there are also many Repealers in the north, and my reason for saying so is this, that upon asking Captain H— if the peasantry and farmers had leases, he thus answered me:—'It was formerly the general custom to give them. Now it is very rarely done, for since the country has been disturbed by agitation, the landlords have deemed it right to do away with leases, because they could not calculate upon the fidelity of their tenantry.' In answer to some further questions, I was informed that the Catholics in this part of the country are, as workmen, more industrious, more abstemious, and more thrifty than the Protestants, but not so neat about themselves and their dwellings. Captain H— also informed me that every penny that Lord Roden received in Ireland he expended in Ireland. That may be perfectly true; but if it be, then his lordship must be possessed of enormous wealth, for, I believe, it is only every second year that he passes a few months in Ireland.

"Most of the peasant women that we saw were engaged in a fine description of cap-making. Nothing could be more striking than the contrast between them and the women of the south in this respect.

"We thus travelled on together until we got close to Newcastle, where Captain H— parted with me. My ill luck led me out of the right road into a bye-path, which brought me to a wall that it was necessary for me to cross, if I would not adopt the alternative of returning. Upon mounting the wall, all that appeared before me was a rich meadow, through which I peacefully wended my way until I came to a high wall, and there I perceived by a wooden palisade that I was trespassing upon the boundaries of a lord's estate. Here it was that dwelt Lord Ennis—(I think that is his right name)—a lad fourteen years of age, and the lord and master of thousands upon thousands of souls!

"It was only by taking a great round that I was able to reach the park-gate, and through it I passed into Newcastle. Hunger, as it is long known, is a good cook, and I can only say that upon this occasion it gave me an excellent relish for my dinner.

"Here then are to be procured a good chamber, an excellent breakfast, dinner, and supper, a magnificent country, and a fine sea bathing place, for one pound a week, or for a hundred francs by the month. I advise some of our German absentees to think of this.

"About ten o'clock I again proceeded to Tollymore, for the purpose of procuring the letter to Dr. Cooke, and then to return to Castlebellingham. It was a most glorious day, such a day, as perhaps, can alone be seen in Ireland—so warm, and yet so mild—so bright, and so refreshing. Such days do not often come, but then their very rarity makes them but the more acceptable when they do. I went to the nearest entrance to the park, but was refused admittance, so that after taking the circuit of a mile, I arrived at the postern where the names are registered. I met Captain H— accidentally, and had from him my letter. Still I could not leave the place without again looking upon all the beauties that adorn the river. I shall not repeat the attempt at conveying to the reader a notion of its beauties. I felt them to-day but the more keenly, as my mind was completely unoccupied, and I could therefore enjoy them more completely. Never had I such an artistic treat as here. The scene is impressed upon my memory, and occupies the most agreeable chamber there, next to those remembrances of my youth, when as a student I revelled in the scenery of Bonn and Heidelberg. I sauntered about here and there, and it was nearly one o'clock before I left the park. On my way out I passed a stone, on which was the following inscription:—

"Here, in full light, the russet plains extend,
To where in clouds the bluish hills ascend;
Even the wild heath displays her purple dyes,
And midst the desert, fruitful fields arise."

"I do not perfectly understand the meaning of these lines. What is intended by stating that fruitful fields arise here in the wilderness? I have seen a vast number of these oases in the desert. Every park is one. I know not whether it is the wilderness that is warned not to presume to think of the park, or whether it is the oasis that has no right to occupy such a wide space in the wilderness?

"Whilst I was standing here and endeavouring to spell a meaning out of the inscription, five women heavily laden with bundles of wood approached. They were so completely bowed down under their burthens that they instantly reminded me of the pictures in the 'Westminster Review,' illustrating the horrors of the English mines. They were followed by an old man having a large stick in his hand, and leading a noble blood-hound. When the women had rested themselves for a short time the man drove them forward, saying, 'On, on, it is time,' and the voice with which he said this was so mild and so compassionate, that it seemed to me as if it pained his very heart to give utterance to this command. Despite of me, I could not but think of the slave-driver and his slaves.

"At the park door I had the good fortune to meet Lord Roden. I again took my leave of him, with praises of the splendid stream I had been looking at. When he turned round he saw the women, followed by the old man, passing the door. 'Do you see,' said he, 'that dog—it is a very fine blood-hound'—Blood-hound!!!

"Lord Roden continued—'twice every week the poor of the neighbourhood are permitted to gather wood in my demesne, so that they have not to buy any for themselves.'

"On my way to Castlebellingham I overtook one of these women—entered into conversation with her, and from her lips I heard the highest praises pronounced upon Lord Roden. She said, 'He is a gentle master and a good neighbour. Although I am not a tenant of his, he permits me, whenever I require it, to gather wood in his demesne, because my father, who is dead, was a tenant of his.' She was a Catholic, and said to me, with pride, 'a Catholic of the old times,' but that did not hinder Lord Roden from being to her 'a good neighbour.'

"Praise to him, who is worthy of praise. The broad and the long genealogical tree of Lord Roden, that I had looked upon in his castle, had but excited my pity; but here I was rejoiced that accident had given me a motto for him, better than his shield, its quarterings and its supporters. The beggar woman had said of him 'he is a good neighbour.'"

REGIMENTAL SWORD FOR SALE, first-class condition; best make. Apply "Sword," this office.

DUBLIN TRADES COUNCIL.

At the adjourned meeting of the Dublin Trades Council on Monday evening, Mr. Wm. O'Brien presiding, the question of the Feeding of Necessitous School Children came up for discussion.

The Chairman explained that it devolved on the Dublin Corporation to put the Act in operation. A Committee had been formed for this purpose, but so far as he could see the Act now stood in a fair way of not being put in force at all.

Mr. T. Lawlor, T.C., a member of the Committee who attended at the invitation of the Council, explained that it was computed there were 5,000 or more children to be fed, and certain proposals to this end had been made. He and others felt that these proposals were inadequate. He thought it would be necessary to take lively action with regard to this Committee, seeing that distress in the city was likely to become more acute in the near future owing to the present European crisis.

Mr. James Connolly recalled the big agitation that was necessary to get the Act passed at all. If the Committee found the money available was not sufficient to go round the year they could at least see that the children got proper meals during the winter months. He thought, if necessary, an agitation should be worked up to such an extent as to get the people to keep their children away from the schools and so break down opposition to the application of the Act. The working of this Committee was but another instance of the absolute hypocrisy with which this nation was treated by England. Resolutions were useless. Let them determine to break down the whole educational system and make these people take up the matter.

After discussion it was decided that a representative Conference be held to demand adequate representation on the Committee.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

"B" Co. 3rd Battalion will parade in future on Tuesday and Friday evenings at Camden Row, at 8 o'clock. Recruits to attend there instead of at 41 Parnell Square, as heretofore.—Dougan, Sec.

Bandoliers

made in Dublin from **Irish Leather** by Trades Union Labour—heavy brass fittings—5 pocket military pattern. Absolutely new. Price **6/6** each.

Haversacks

made from Irish material, and branded with **Irish Trade Mark**—Double Pocket—Full Size. Price **1/2** each. Postage 2d.

Belts

Irish made—with heavy brass buckle, specially cast for us—Registered Harp Design with the words "**OSLAIS NA h-ÉIREANN**." Price **2/6** each. Postage 3d. **Sam Brown Belts, 21/-**.

Pikes

Irish made—with stout ash handles full length 10 feet—Price **7/6**. **GUNS** (all kinds), **AMMUNITION**, **BAYONETS**, etc., Stocked.

WHELAN & SON,
17 UPPER ORMOND QUAY.

Printed for the Proprietors by PATRICK MAHON, Yarnhall Street, Dublin, and Published by the "Ireland" Publishing Co., at the Offices, 12 D'Olier St., Dublin.