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УИР. ІО. Леадап 1.  
No. 10. Vol. 1.

ՄԻԱ ՇԵՆՏՈՒՄ, ՏՈՒՄԱՆ 11, 1914.  
Wednesday, November 11, 1914.

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One Halfpenny.

## BRITISH DREADNOUGHT

### REPORTED SUNK FROM PARIS.

A cable from Paris to the New York "American" reports the sinking of a first-class British battleship by a mine. This evidently refers to the persistent report of the sinking of the "Audacious" (23,000 tons), the non-publication of the news of which was explained on the ground that it would give information to the enemy. As it was evidently reported in the Paris Press of October 30, and certainly in the New York "American" of October 30, which arrived in Dublin yesterday, it is clear that if the "Audacious" is at the bottom of the sea the Germans have known all about it for at least ten days past.

### THE "EMDEN" SUNK.

The British Press Bureau announces that the British cruiser "Sydney" has, after a sharp action, in which she lost 3 killed and 15 wounded, destroyed the "Emden."

The "Emden" was a third-class cruiser of 3,500 tons, armed with 4.1-inch guns. The "Sydney" is a second-class cruiser with 6-inch guns.

The other German cruiser in the Indian Ocean, the "Königsberg" (3,350 tons), is in the Rufigi River, opposite Mafia Island, East Africa, where the British cruisers cannot follow her. Part of her crew have landed and thrown up entrenchments to resist attack. The British warship "Chatham" has bombarded the entrenchments.

### BRITISH PATRIOTISM.

#### Contractors Swindling Soldiers.

The London "Clarion" charges wholesale corruption in connection with British Army contracts. It describes the khaki uniforms being served out as shoddy, inferior to 13/6 suits of clothes. Some of the uniforms served out have only lasted three weeks—"the out-limit of decency is six weeks." It adds:—"A close relative of the clothing sharp is the catering criminal. Most camps in England are equipped with a sort of dry canteen run by a business firm from a neighbouring town. This privilege is a veritable monopoly. The men are confined, in the majority of cases, to camp, and only granted leave every fifth night. They are, therefore, compelled to make their purchases from the shark allowed a free run of the camping-ground. Striking an average, anyone making inquiries will find that the prices charged by these robbers are 200 per cent. above those of outside shopkeepers. The single men in camp find all their pay swallowed up in the purchase of alleged luxuries. And the Government is not altogether blameless in the matter. Knowing that the food is insufficient, arrangements have been made to deduct 4d. a day off each man's pay, this going to supply him with pudding, kipper or bacon, and milk. Taking into consideration the quality and quantity of these articles served out, the Government must run the caterers second in the art of securing easy profits. A married man, after his wife's allowance, his luxury allowance, etc., is deducted from his pay, is lucky if he has 4d. or 1s. left for smokes. And yet the authorities wonder why the men do not rush to join the Colours?"

## EX-FRENCH PREMIER

### INSULTS BRITISH ARMY.

According to the Paris correspondent of the New York "American," M. Caillaux has been imprisoned for insulting the British Army.

The Duke de Rohan, a young Royalist Deputy, in telling the story in the Chamber of Deputies, said:

"Caillaux this week went to Douvens, where he found reservists and territorials belonging to his political constituency. He said to them: 'You seem to be undergoing tremendous hardships. If any of you would like to be transferred to a less dangerous position you have only to tell me. The situation is exceedingly grave, for we are fighting the world alone. The English troops are of no assistance to us.'"

The incident was reported to General Gallieni, who ordered the ex-Premier to proceed to the fortress and stay there a week, but when General Joffre was informed of this he doubled the sentence.

### THE CAPTURED HOSPITAL SHIP.

With regard to the statement made by the British Admiralty that the German hospital ship "Ophelia" was captured because the vessel was not notified to the British Government as a hospital ship, it is officially declared in Berlin that the American State Department, in compliance with the wishes of the German Government, notified Great Britain as far back as September 7th that the "Ophelia" had the distinct character of a hospital ship, inasmuch as the sole persons on board were the nursing staff.

An official denial is also made of the British assertion that the Germans have been sowing mines by means of hospital ships and ships of neutral nations. This is declared to be a spiteful slander. Germany laid mines along the English coast by means of a German warship only, and has never employed either hospital or neutral ships on such a mission.

### THE NEW POLICY.

#### No More "God Save Ireland."

The monthly conference of the U.I.L. branches in London was held on November 5th. On the agenda was the annual Manchester Martyrs demonstration. The paid organiser urged the delegates present to **abandon** the event. To their credit be it said this was defeated.

### AN IRISH M.P. KILLED.

Captain the Hon. Arthur O'Neill, who is announced to have been slain in action, was Unionist Member of the British Parliament for Mid-Antrim, and heir to Lord O'Neill. The family is not descended from the Ulster O'Neills, but from English settlers who assumed the name of O'Neill. Captain O'Neill was 38 years of age—considerably older than 25 per cent. of the Irish Parliamentary Party, none of whom have taken their own advice and enlisted.

## BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE IRISH PRESS.

I learn on good authority, wires the Dublin correspondent of the London "Times," that the Irish Government is giving careful consideration to the question of the prosecution of seditious newspapers. Three such papers, two weekly and one monthly, are notoriously against enlistment in the Navy or Army.

### RULE BRITANNIA!

#### How We Are Governed.

Mr. Timothy O'Flanagan, Chairman of the Corofin Board of Guardians, who refused to facilitate the schemes of the Local Government Board and British War Office to induce the employees of the ratepayers to enter the British Army, was almost immediately afterwards arrested on a charge of mutilating cattle!—a charge so grotesque that every person in the district was scandalised. It was quite true cattle had been mutilated, and the local people recalled the exploits of Head-Constable Whelehan and Sergeant Sheridan in that connection. After being repeatedly remanded and kept several weeks in prison Mr. Flanagan has now been released, admittedly innocent of the charge on which he, the chief public man of the district, had been seized by the forces of the Castle once he took up a stand against enlistment in the British Army. He has arrived home to find his mother dying, grief and shock having sealed her doom.

### THE LONDON AONACH.

The twelfth Aonach, or Annual Irish Industrial Exhibition, organised by the Gaelic League of London, was opened on Saturday at the Horticultural Hall, Westminster. The exhibition was declared open by Mrs. J. R. Green, who spoke briefly on the duty of Irishmen putting in practice the principles of self-reliance, and adopting generally the best business methods. The stalls, which numbered over fifty, were furnished with a first-class collection of Irish goods of excellent quality. Nine exhibitors combined to show a splendid collection of lace from Clonmel, Aran, Clare, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Sligo, Carlow, Donegal, and Monaghan. Tweeds, soaps, mineral waters, pipes and tobacco, gloves, provisions of all sorts, toys, mosaic work, books, linen, Christmas cards, sweets, bog-oak ornaments, decorative art work, Connemara marble, children's frocks, and woollen and tailoring goods of all descriptions were among the contents of the other stalls. Mr. Cathal O'Byrne gave recitals of Irish ballads, folk-songs, and stories. These will be continued during the week, and the one-act play in Irish, "An tEigean," will also be performed nightly until the Aonach is brought to a close on Saturday.

### AMERICA AND GREECE.

The Greek Minister has been recalled from Washington. The reason is not stated.

**" IRELAND "**

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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 11, 1914.

**" POILITIDHEACHT."**

Bhi an cruinnin cinn bliadhna de Chraoibh an Cheitinnigh ar siubhal De Sathairn seo ghaibh tharainn agus bhi a lan cainnte ann mar gheall ar chursaibh na hEireann agus cursai Chonnradh na Gaedhige ann. B'e toradh na cainnte gur thoilighedar chun a iarraidh ar an gCoiste Gnotha an Ard-Fheis do thabhairt le cheile chun soeru cad ba cheart don Chonnradh a dheanamh fe lathair. Ta lucht an Ghalldachais ag obair go trean i nEirinn ag moladh Sheain Bhuidhe, ag stealladh na mbreag, d'fhonn Gaedhil oga do mhealladh isteach i n-arm Shasana agus ni leigfadh an eagla don Chonnradh cur n-a gcoinnibh. Dearfaidhe gur "phoilitidheacht" e! Is mithid duinn deireadh char leis sin mar sgeal. Caitfidh Connradh na Gaedhige bheith ar thaobh na hEireann, la an chruaain. Ma th-ipeann ar an gConnradh agus an naisiun i gcomtabhairt, ni misde don Chonnradh eirge as an obair ar fad. Ach ni baoghal go dteipfidh uirthi!

**CURRENCY.**

CURRENT CANT.—The success of the British arms is inextricably bound up with the rights of national freedom.—The English Premier.

CURRENT CALAMITY.—The United Irish League was never more necessary than at the present time, and it would be a calamity for Nationalist Ireland not to keep it up to concert pitch.—P. J. O'Shaughnessy, M.P.

CURRENT POLITICS.—The Red Cross Society knew no politics. The ladies of Co. Dublin had a grand and noble example set them by Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen.—P. J. Brady, M.P.

CURRENT HUMOUR.—The feeling of Dublin's citizens was almost unanimously behind Lady Aberdeen in her efforts to do practical work.—Lord Mayor Sherlock.

CURRENT IDIOCY.—We are seeking with some anxiety the causes which have led to the slump (in London recruiting) and the best way to restore things to their normal activity.—The "Clare Journal" in a supplied leading article.

**FALSTAFF'S MEN IN BUCKRAM.**

At a meeting in Glasgow on Sunday, Mr. T. P. O'Connor is reported by the "Freeman" as saying: "The total number of Irishmen raised in fifty-one districts in Scotland was 13,654. If the same proportion ruled in the other 154 districts yet to come in, the total Irishmen enrolled in Scotland would be 30,000 (cheers).

Thereupon a telegram was despatched from the meeting to Mr. John Redmond, which announced, among other things, "Thirty thousand men of Irish blood have gone from Scotland to swell the army in defence of liberty." The Castle Journal heads its report: "30,000 Irishmen gone to the front." It is marvellous how easily 13,000 becomes thirty thousand—in print!

**HOW THE ENGLISH PRESS AGENCIES FALSIFY NEWS.**

The New York "Evening Post" writes:—"That there has been gross misrepresentations and endless lies in the news dispatches no one can deny; the latest absurdity being the report of Count von Moltke's retirement as Chief of Staff in favour of a little-known junior general. The most striking allegation of British duplicity we have seen is what is apparently a deliberate falsification by the Central News Association of an official statement of Gen. von Stein, sent out from Amsterdam. As reprinted in the Hamburg 'Fremdenblatt' of September 18, from the London 'Times' and 'Daily Telegraph,' a statement of Gen. von

Stein's, reading that the 'approach of new and strong hostile forces compelled the moving back of one wing, but the enemy nowhere followed,' is translated to read 'but strong hostile columns came to the assistance, and the enemy won the battle, obliging the German troops to retire.' Everything else in von Stein's dispatch was translated with scrupulous fidelity. On its face, this garbling of official reports is nothing less than an outrage, and a disgrace to British journalism. About the British censorship, which has played anything but a broad-minded or generous part, we may have something to say later."

**A WEEK WITH VON KLUCK.**

This is also from an American paper:—

**Monday—from Paris.**

Von Kluck's army is annihilated!!!  
The victory cannot be overrated.  
It was a terrible, deadly strife;  
Not a single German escaped with his life.  
In one word, as already stated,  
Von Kluck and his men are annihilated.

**Tuesday—from London.**

The victory we won was glorious!  
On the whole line we were victorious.  
The enemy's General Von Kluck  
Had to give into British pluck!  
Therefore to us his sword he tendered  
And he and all his men have all surrendered.

**Wednesday—from Rome.**

The final decision of this campaign  
Was yesterday reached on the River Aisne;  
A movement on the British right  
Put the left wing of the foe to flight.  
The Germans are beaten, pursued and hounded,  
Von Kluck's army is now surrounded.

**Tuesday—from Copenhagen.**

The British Embassy endorses  
The following news: The Allied forces  
Have beaten the brutal invaders back,  
Pursuing the fleeing in their track.  
The beaten foe—Von Kluck in the lead—  
Are running away with the greatest speed.

**Friday—from Paris.**

We hold a fortified position,  
And now expect the final decision.  
Von Kluck's onslaughts on the Allies  
Have cost the Germans an awful price.  
But our defence is still unshaken,  
Our fortified hills cannot be taken.

**Saturday—from Berlin via Wireless to Sayville, L. I.**

The Army of General Von Kluck won a decisive victory on the Aisne over the combined French and English forces. About forty thousand prisoners and five hundred guns fell into our hands. The enemy is in full retreat and pursued by our cavalry.—Von Stein, General Quartermaster.

**THE DAWN OF HUMOUR.**

"In Ireland, up to ten days ago, the War Office had acted as an effective ally of the pro-German Press in obstructing recruiting in every possible way, until the impression had become general that Irish Nationalists were not wanted in the Army.—"Freeman's Journal."

**A GERMAN RHYME ON THE ENGLISH PRESS.**

The following doggerel, says yesterday's London "Morning Post," appears in "Deutsche Warte": "Den Krieg führt: Der Deutsche mit mut, Der Oesterreicher gleich gut, Der Franzose mit Wut, Der Russe mit de Knut, Der Engländer mit de Schnut." (The war is waged: by the German with courage, by the Austrian equally well, by the Frenchman with fury, by the Russian with the knout, by the Englishman with the mouth.)

**WHAT CHARITY COVERS.**

The public-houses and some of the other business premises in Maryborough are at present adorned with a large poster advertising "a grand variety concert . . . to provide comfort for the men of the 4th Leinster Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own)." The poster is adorned with the names of "a grand variety" of patrons, viz.: "Sir Algernon Coote, Bart., H.M.L.; Sir Anthony Weldon, Bart., C.V.O., D.S.O., commanding 4th Leinster Regiment; the Right Hon. Monsignor Murphy, D.D.; the Rev. Canon Eves, M.A.; the Rev. Mr. Rainey,

P. J. Meehan, M. P.; W. Delaney, M.P.; J. J. Aird, J.P., Chairman R.D.C." If the object were really that stated it might be let pass as a work of charity—more or less questionable. But glancing down the poster you read: "It's a long, long way to Berlin, but we'll get there in time"—"God Save The King." Where clergymen are concerned a prayer is the fittest thing, but how do the ministers of the Prince of Peace reconcile their prayers (in church) for peace with the declaration of their determination to carry the "long, long" war into the German capital? The combination of lay patrons is interesting. We have Sir Algernon Coote, whose thousands of acres represent the spoil awarded by Cromwell to the Coote who brought English civilisation into Leix. Sir A. Coote, "His Majesty's Lieutenant," tried to capture some of the local Volunteer corps after Mr. John Redmond delivered his "patriotic" speech offering the manhood of Ireland to England out of pure love and affection; the same Sir A. Coote will take the first steps in attempting to enforce the Militia Ballot Act in "Queen's Co." if the English Government resorts to that device for securing fighting men. Sir A. Weldon has not yet gone to "the front," though some of his 4th Leinsters have. Mr. Meehan, M.P., is not too old to join the English Army, but prefers the safer job of recruiting sergeant. Mr. Delaney, M.P., was famous for his singing of "God Save Ireland" at United Irish League meetings, but now appears to have changed his tune. Mr. Aird, J.P., is a latter-day Redmondite, who thinks he would be a better "M.P." than Mr. Meehan. They are all united in promoting a "grand variety" demonstration in favour of England, under the guise of a charity concert. "Give me Rooshia!" exclaimed Mr. Delaney on "the flure o' the House," on a historic occasion that won for him a caricature in "Punch," the Englishman's funny paper. Now he is bound for Berlin. 'Tis to his credit that he has not, up to the present, fluttered the ribbons of the recruiting sergeant, and that is more than his colleague in Leix can say for himself. At Portarlinton a few weeks ago Mr. Meehan was associated with the local Removable Magistrate in a recruiting demonstration, and after telling the Volunteers that he would not ask any man to join any army, he used every "argument" from religion to foot-and-mouth-disease in explaining why it was "the duty" of Irishmen to fight for England. Since then the Portarlinton Volunteers have not been heard of. But this is a long digression. The main point is that if the people of Leix and Ossory had the courage to express their opinions on the war policy of John Redmond and his "Pawrty," Sir A. Coote and the other representatives of the English Garrison would be minus the co-operation of Messrs. Meehan and Delaney (and Aird) in their effort to wheedle the people into supporting an affair ostensibly charitable, but really organised for recruiting purposes.

**A "ROLL OF HONOUR" SEQUEL.**

The Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation, which deals with the cases of wives and dependents of men killed on active service, has granted the sum of three pounds to the mother of Private Cleer, of The Commons, Ballingarry, Thurles. "Honour" is cheap at the price.

**MILITARY LAW IN DONEGAL.**

Colonel M. S. Eyre, British Commander of the Lough Swilly Defences, has ordered, on pain of arrest and trial by courtmartial, that no person within twenty miles of the town of Buncrana shall light a fire in the open air, show a light on a hill, discharge rockets or fireworks of any kind, or make sound signals.

**IRISH VOLUNTEERS.****"E" Company, 2nd Battalion.**

Every member of above Company to attend at Father Mathew Park this (Wednesday) evening at 8 o'clock. Vitaly important business. Arrangements for arming the Company to be completed. Members who are pipers to be present without fail. Recruits enrolled from 8 to 9 o'clock.

**SINN FEIN CENTRAL BRANCH.**

The Anniversary of the Manchester Martyrs will be commemorated to-night at 6 Harcourt Street. Chair at 8.30.

**PURVEYORS' H. C.**

A general meeting will be held this (Wednesday) evening, at 23 Dolphins Barn, at 9 p.m. All members and intending members are requested to attend.

## THE WAR DAY BY DAY.

### A New Phase.

Just as I expected, the rift in the lute has already appeared. Last week, in commenting upon Turkey's appearance in the war, I foretold it would lead to complications amongst the Allies. I never anticipated, though, that the complications would come so soon. Our glib leader writers, especially in the "Nationalist" dailies, dismissed the subject as beneath contempt. Turkey would be wiped out—that was all. In the same way, if Bulgaria sided with Austria, she, too, would be erased from the map. And so on, with like twaddle. Such rubbish is easy to write and to print, but facts are stubborn things, and the fact that Turkey has joined in this war is going to be the most stubborn of all. Let us consider it again for a moment. The intervention of Turkey meant for Germany a million men as a reinforcement. These men, owing to Turkey's geographical situation, were immediately available against: (1) Russia via the Caucasus, and (2) England via Egypt. In addition, Turkey's intervention meant a considerable naval addition to Germany in a place where that addition could be effectively utilised, namely, on the Black Sea. The most powerful warship in the Black Sea at present is the "Goeben," and she is a German battle cruiser of enormous strength.

### Russia's Position.

Now let us turn to the sequel. Russia is fighting at the present moment single-handed three powerful enemies—Germany, Austria, and Turkey. The Baltic and the Black Seas are closed to her. She has to try and make war on a front extending from Libau down to Erzerum in the Caucasus. Vast as is the number of men she can put in the field, this is a task trying all her strength. To make war on a front of over 600 miles requires enormous organisation and efficiency. Then her railways are bad. In four years' time her series of strategic railways were to be complete. They were not anything like finished when war broke out. To march on Berlin she would need to subjugate all East Prussia, with the powerful fortresses of Königsberg, Dantzie, Graudenz, and Thorn. She would have to be certain that Austria was decisively and completely beaten. She would have to take Breslau and Cracow and Posen. The effort would cost her millions of men and untold energy. Add to this that winter has set in and that behind her, in case of a forced retreat, are broken railway bridges, snowy roads, ruined villages, and snow-clad mountains. All this she would have to face if her decision was to try and march to Berlin this winter, risking all on this move.

### The Dream of Russia.

Is there any easier way for her? I have already hinted there is, and I notice that the "Morning Post" correspondent has now given definite shape to this phase of the situation. His impression is that Russia, having done so much to break the power of the Germans in the East, now looks to France and England to do something equally big, and meanwhile intends to concentrate against the Austrians and the Turks. If she did this she would have to move southwards towards Roumania instead of westwards towards Berlin. Russia cannot hope to move by land so as to reach the capitals—Berlin and Constantinople. The latter has been a Russian dream for centuries. It is towards Constantinople that the eyes of Russians are turned with earnestness at present, and not towards the thorny road to Berlin. The Grand Duke Nicholas, after the retreat of the Austrians towards Cracow, referred to a new phase of the war being now opened. Taken in conjunction with the insistent Russian efforts to force Rumania and Bulgaria into the war, this can only mean that Russia's aims will henceforth be centred entirely on the march towards Constantinople. The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent thinks she will leave the German frontier alone, save for a containing force, and that her objective will from henceforth be towards the Bosphorus. The Russians are far-seeing and not particularly scrupulous. They very probably think they have done enough against Germany, and that it was time they thought of their own interests. The significance of the call for more men in England after the Grand Duke's statement is now apparent.

### The "Emden's" Fate.

The "Emden" went down fighting. Of course a single cruiser could not hope to last for ever against the vessels of four fleets. In contrast with the speed with which her fate was announced there is the mystery of silence still surrounding the naval battle off Chile which was fought last Sunday week.

## ORDNANCE SURVEY CIVILIANS.

### The Attempt to Force them into the Army.

We announced on Friday that the civilian employees at Mountjoy Barracks (the Ordnance Survey) in the Phoenix Park, between the ages of 30 and 38, had been "invited" to enlist, their salaries being guaranteed until their return—or until they got killed.

This is the second attempt on the civilian employees of this institution. In the second week of the month a document was put before them urging them to join the Army. Several, thinking it was a case of dismissal if they did not do so, joined.

Another document has now been circulated amongst the civilian employees, including married men with families, requesting to know what they intend doing as to enlistment. The document is couched in a semi-minatory strain.

The official head of the Ordnance Survey is, we believe, Mr. Runciman. He is also the official head of Kew Gardens in London. An effort similar to that now being tried on the civilian employees of the Ordnance Survey was tried on the employees of Kew Gardens recently. Not only did these English civilians resent it, but they kicked up such a row over the attempt to interfere with them that the Government, through Mr. Runciman, promptly repudiated the action of the Director of Kew, and undertook that no employees who declined to enlist should suffer in any way.

It will be interesting to see whether Mr. J. J. Clancy, M.P., in whose constituency the Ordnance Survey is situated, will pluck up enough courage to ask the British Government why the attempted coercion of civilians in Irish Government Departments is persisted in. It must be understood clearly by all civil servants in Ireland and civil employees of the Government that it is illegal to dismiss any one of them for declining to join the Army.

Some time later a notice came asking for ex-Royal Engineers, N.C.O.'s, or others to volunteer their services as **drill instructors at home stations**; out of about a dozen ex-R.E.'s at the Survey Office not one volunteered. They were asked a second time, and then the Officer Commanding sent word that they, the ex-R.E.'s, "**could not be spared.**"

## REVIEW OF ATHENRY BATTALION IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

On Sunday last Prof. Eoin Mac Neill and Capt. M. J. Judge reviewed the Athenry Battalion. Notwithstanding the fact that heavy rain fell during the day the review was a great success, and upwards of 550 men mustered on the parade ground.

The battalion was commanded by Col. L. Lardner, assisted by Major Kennedy, Adjt. Corbett, and Sergt.-Major Murphy.

Athenry (A) Company were fully armed with up-to-date rifles. The following companies were also present:—(B) Newcastle, (C) Clarenbridge, (D) Castlelambert, (E) Rockfield, (F) Kilconieran, (G) Kiltulla.

Prof. Mac Neill, after inspecting the men, addressed them at length, and expressed his satisfaction at seeing such a splendid body of robust men in the centre of Galway Co. ready to do their part for the uplifting of their country—Ireland, and from the fact that they had marched so far in such inclement weather in such numbers it was evident that the true Irish spirit, which was vital to the existence of active Volunteers, was strongly present amongst them.

Capt. Judge, in a spirited address, told the men to arm and drill as fast as ever, and never to forget the duty they owed to their Motherland—Ireland. He said it was proposed to have them armed with pikes—two sections in each company would be armed with the weapons their forefathers used. In conclusion Capt. Judge called for three cheers for the officers of the battalion, a call which was generously responded to.

### "A SHADOW OF A GHOST."

#### Priest on Redmond's Volunteers.

Rev. B. Maguire, C.C., speaking at Latton, Co. Monaghan, quoted Mr. Asquith's statement re Ulster, that it would not be coerced into obeying Home Rule. That meant telling Sir E. Carson, "Resist Home Rule, and you won't be asked to come under it." If things went on as they were he questioned if Home Rule would ever get any further than it was. In regard to the Volunteers under Mr. Redmond, he said they were "a shadow of a ghost that might be used as a political machine."

## THE ORIGIN OF THE WAR.

### BELGIAN REVELATIONS.

The following document has an important bearing upon the cause of the war. It is a report, from the Belgian Ambassador at St. Petersburg to his Government, written on July 30th. It fell into the hands of the Germans, and was published by them, two months ago, in the German and neutral Press; but it has not, so far as we are aware, been published in England, and certainly not in Ireland.

"Yesterday and the day before passed in the expectation of events which must follow the declaration of war by Austria upon Serbia. The most contradictory reports were current, and it was not possible accurately to separate true from false with regard to the intentions of the Russian Government. The only certainty is, **that Germany has made every effort, both here and in Vienna, to find some means of avoiding a general conflict**; but she was confronted on the one hand by the firm resolution of the Austrian Cabinet to take no backward step, and on the other hand by the mistrust which the Russian Cabinet entertained for the assurances of Austria that she intended only to punish and not to dismember Serbia.

"M. Sazonov (the Russian Foreign Minister) has declared that it is impossible for Russia not to be prepared and not to mobilise, but that these preparations are not aimed at Germany. This morning an official communique to the newspapers announced that 'the reservists in a certain number of governments had been called to the Colours.' Anyone who knows the reticence of Russian official communications will easily understand, that **a general mobilisation is taking place.**

"The German Ambassdor declared this morning that he had come to the end of the strenuous efforts to bring about an agreement which he had ceaselessly pursued all the past week, and he had hardly any hope left. I have just heard that the English Ambassador has expressed himself in a similar sense. England has recently proposed an arbitration. M. Sazonov answered: 'We ourselves have made the same proposal to Austria, but she has rejected it.' To the proposal of a conference Germany replied with the proposal of an exchange of views between the Cabinets. It may well be asked whether everybody is not really anxious for war and only seeking to gain time by postponing the declaration.

"England at first gave it to be understood that she would not allow herself to be drawn into a conflict. Sir George Buchanan (the English Ambassador at St. Petersburg) said that publicly. But to-day St. Petersburg is convinced, **and indeed has an assurance, that England will support France.** This support is of exceptional importance, **and has contributed not a little to give the war-party here the upper hand.**

"The Russian Government has, during the last few days, given a free rein to all sorts of pro-Servian and anti-Austrian demonstrations, and has made no attempt to suppress them. In the Council of Ministers which was held early yesterday, some differences of opinion still manifested themselves; the proclamation of mobilisation was postponed. But since then there has been a rapid change, the war party has got the upper hand, and this morning at four o'clock mobilisation was announced.

"The Army, which feels itself strong, is full of enthusiasm, and bases great hopes on the extraordinary progress which has been made since the Japanese War. The Navy is still so far from realisation of its plans of renovation and reorganisation, that it is almost a negligible quantity. That is why **the assurance of English support was of such great importance.**

"As I had the honour to telegraph to you, every hope of a peaceful solution seems to be gone. That is the opinion in diplomatic circles.

"(Signed) B. DE L'ESCAILLE."

This document proves, on the authority of a Belgian diplomat, that England was resolved on war, and promised help to France **long before there was any question of Belgian neutrality or its violation.** It shows that England's assurances of support stiffened the back of the Russian war party, and thereby contributed powerfully to the provocation of the war. And it is further of interest to note that M. de l'Escaille thought it well to inform his Government that he regarded as a fraud the Russian statement that no general mobilisation had been ordered, but only a calling of troops to the Colours in a few districts. His report fixes the responsibility for the war on England and on Russia jointly.

**KERRY STAUNCH AND TRUE.****GREAT MEETING IN CASTLEISLAND.**

The gathering of Volunteers in historic Castleisland on Sunday was larger than even the most ardent supporters and organisers of the movement expected. They came to pledge their allegiance to the old governing body who established the movement, and to Ireland. The Castleisland Corps was there in full strength, and Cordal and Scartaglin turned up in large numbers—mounted Volunteers being a feature of the proceedings. The Tralee Volunteers left fully armed and equipped by a special train from Tralee at 12.30, and arrived in Castleisland at 1 o'clock. They were under the command of the popular chief, Instructor Leen. They were met at the station by representatives of the Castleisland Volunteers and received a cordial welcome from the townspeople and the people of the district surrounding Castleisland. They proceeded to the parade ground at the upper end of the town, where they met the Castleisland Corps, and where assembled also Corps from Cordal and Scartaglin. As they marched subsequently to the place of meeting to the music of the Strand Street Fife and Drum Band they presented a very fine soldierly appearance, the hundreds of Volunteers—most of whom carried rifles—forming a very imposing and inspiring spectacle.

At the place of meeting a platform was erected. Around this the Volunteers were drawn up in close formation.

A police note-taker from Dublin was present taking a report of the proceedings, and was a very isolated individual protected by a Sergeant and some constables. Outside the Volunteer lines a strong force of police were drawn up. The proceedings were of a whole-hearted and enthusiastic character.

On the proposition of Mr. O'Mahony, Castleisland, seconded by Mr. Bryan O'Connor, R.D.C., Mr. W. H. O'Connor was moved to the chair, and was received with great applause. He read the following:—

The Presbytery, Castownbere,  
Co. Cork, 6th Nov., 1914.

A Cara,—Please convey to your committee my thanks for their kind invitation to Sunday's meeting. I regret that it would not be possible for me to be present, but I desire to assure you at the same time of my entire sympathy with the object of the meeting. Kerry has stood nobly by the original Volunteer programme, and by the founders of the movement. I am sure that Sunday's meeting will show that Castleisland will have nothing to do with the new Imperialism which some people would substitute for the old policy of Nationalism.—Mise do cara,

CATHAoir O'BRAONAN, C.C.

Mr. D. J. Griffin, Hon. Sec., I.V.,  
Castleisland.

Letters of apology were also read from The O'Rahilly, Mr. T. J. McCarthy, Tralee; and Mr. Fawsitt, Cork.

Mr. O'Connor said he appreciated very highly the honour they had conferred on him in asking him to preside over that immense and inspiring Volunteer meeting. His first duty was to thank them for their attendance, especially the Volunteers who had come long distances, to be with them—not that they required such thanks for doing what they no doubt believed to be their duty (cheers). But they thanked them all the same for the good example they had shown the county and the country, that in time of trouble, in time of difficulty, and in time of doubt, the manhood of this district and of the surrounding district, and the manhood of Clan Desmond should show their faith in the old grand ideals of a free and united Ireland (cheers). About six months ago they established a Volunteer Corps in Castleisland. At the time they adopted the programme and constitution of the Original Volunteer Committee, and in his opinion the platform they stood upon then was broad enough for all Irishmen to stand upon and remain upon it. Their platform was a broad one; it is still the same broad platform (cheers). Their object was (1) to secure—and having secured them that retain—the rights and liberties common to all Irishmen, and secondly, that we arm and equip a body of Irish Volunteers and unite as Irishmen without distinction of creed or class to achieve that purpose (cheers). The Volunteer movement, as they were all aware, spread like wildfire throughout the country; it appealed to the manhood of Ireland, and the manhood of Ireland nobly responded to that appeal, and youthful Irishmen having the ideals of their brave forefathers at heart united for the freedom of their country and came forward and took their place in the ranks of their country's army (cheers). What was the state

of affairs at the time the Volunteer movement started? They were about to receive a few grains of liberty that were drawn from a country that had oppressed them for centuries, and even those few grains of liberty were refused by the arming of Carson's Volunteers in the North—(A voice: "England again.") Continuing, the speaker said it was publicly stated that Carson and his ascendancy crowd in the North were ready to see that Ireland should never receive any measure of self-government. Their duty, as they understood it, was to join the Volunteers, and when they took their place in the ranks, remain at home and see that Ireland would get self-government (applause). The Volunteers up to the present were being prepared for the occasion that might arise. They were being quietly prepared, and there was no bombast about their preparations—rifles were being distributed throughout the country; ammunition is distributed, and he thought they had a fair sample of the work that had been accomplished, and he thought when they were put to the test that they would show what they were made of (cheers). It was at that particular moment, when everything looked bright and rosy with the movement and its success seemed assured, that Mr. Redmond put his foot on it. In an unwise and evil moment Mr. Redmond, who had nothing to do with the formation of the Volunteers, came forward and took such a step, he and his party having previously discouraged the Volunteer movement. When Mr. Redmond saw the success of the Volunteers he demanded representation on the body in order to burst the Volunteers. (Voice: "He won't do it.") There was no man, no matter how eminent he may be in any particular sphere of life, that has any claim to come into a movement that he has not organised—a man who has done everything to keep it under foot. Mr. Redmond did not, however, realise the spirit of young Ireland (cheers). The original Committee decided to accept Mr. Redmond's nominees. Whether it was wise or unwise was a matter they could not discuss now. But the constitution was not to be altered or violated to the extent of a sentence. The first step Mr. Redmond took was when he told Mr. Asquith and the Government of England that they could withdraw their troops and that the Volunteers would defend the shores of Ireland against the foreign invasion. It was quite unnecessary to say that because the object of the Volunteers was to defend the integrity of Ireland. But where the harm of the statement came in was that Mr. Redmond took on himself control, responsibility, and leadership in speaking thus in the British House of Commons without consulting the Irish Volunteer organisation. Efforts were made to side-track the real issue, but there he failed. Men who were at the birth and baptism of the movement, when they saw the youngster's fate was about to be changed, and who were becoming from day to day more doubtful of the genuineness of the step-father, came forward and said they would not allow the youngster to be proselytised—that he must be of the same faith and same creed as those who before him fought and bled and died for their country (cheers). Mr. Redmond must have taken for granted that he held the Irish Volunteers in the hollow of his hand when he went to Wooden Bridge and then to Wexford and to Waterford and other places and declared that it was a duty of honour to be fighting abroad, that they were as much at war with the nations of Europe as England ("No, no"). The statement proved that Mr. Redmond was out of touch with the younger generation of Irishmen; he was completely out of sympathy with the ideals of young Ireland (cheers). At the meeting in Dublin, when speaking with Mr. Asquith, he said: "We will supply an Irish brigade to fight your battles." He had been for the last four or five weeks on his recruiting campaign throughout Ireland, and has been trying to raise an Irish brigade. How many are there in this Irish brigade to-day? ("Not one.") How many have the spirit of loyalty to follow his teachings and take their places, as he invited them to do, in the trenches at the front? (Laughter). The Volunteer Committee gave Mr. Redmond his answer, because they did not forget the hardships, humiliations and miseries of centuries; they did not forget the famine and the fact that the best blood of the country left on the emigrant ships, and the depopulation and straits to which the country was reduced by English rule (cheers).

Mr. B. O'Connor, R.D.C., Scartaglin, proposed a resolution pledging confidence in the original committee and promising them hearty and undivided support.

Mr. T. T. O'Connor, Cordal, seconded.

Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald said they stood with the Provisional Committee because it stood for Irish Nationalism. Mr. Redmond had dared

to refer to the men of '98 and '48. If they came back to-day would they ask them to help England ("No, no"). Some of the police had circulated the story that he (Mr. Fitzgerald) had got "German gold." Well, as they knew that, they should prosecute him for high treason, and then the plain peeler would rise to be a sergeant (laughter).

Mr. M. J. O'Connor and Mr. Thos. Slattery, Tralee, also spoke.

On the proposition of Mr. J. O'Connor, Solicitor, Tralee, seconded by Mr. A. Stack, a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

Mr. Barry, of the Signallers Corps, sang with great spirit the "Felons of our Land," which was received with great enthusiasm.

A crowded public meeting in London on Monday night emphatically protested against the 10 o'clock closing of public-houses.

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