

Éire Ireland

Uim. II. Leabhar 1.
No. 11. Vol. 1.

Dia Diairdaoim, Samhain 12, 1914.
Thursday, November 12, 1914.

Leac-phiúinn.
One Halfpenny.

GREAT AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.

Turns Against England.

The "Washington Post," whose sympathies in the war had been pro-Ally until this week, published on Tuesday a leading article declaring England to be decadent.

"The poor showing made by Great Britain," it writes, "thus far in the war has tended to dishearten its Allies and alienate its sympathisers. With millions of brave men available for its Army and Navy, and with the existence of the British Empire at stake, the rulers of England have been feeble and halting and lacking initiative. The people of Great Britain must have gasped when the news came of the shelling of Yarmouth, the destruction of Admiral Cradock's squadron, and the issuance of the German squadron from its base under the very nose of the British blockading fleet.

"What has become of the British mastery of the sea? Is the old spirit dead? The German Navy is a recent creation, and its commanders and sailors are comparatively new at their business. Yet they have performed marvels of daring and efficiency, while the British force, overwhelming in size, has seemed to be stricken with dry rot. If there are no more Nelsons in the British Fleet, why should not Great Britain turn over the supreme command of the Allied Fleets to Admiral Togo? He is not too old for active service. He would supply the strategic genius and aggressiveness that are so plainly lacking."

THE SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

In Portugal, where the Royalists and Catholics are in sympathy with Austria and Germany, while the Government favours the Allies, bomb outrages and mutinies of troops are, according to the "Koelnische Zeitung," occurring. A train in which the Prime Minister was travelling was derailed; and several Royalist newspaper offices have been sacked.

A JOLLY BRITISH HERO.

The "Irish Times" publishes approvingly a letter, which it ascribes to Lieutenant Cliff, in which the following passage occurs:—"One fellow was **jolly** brave; I saw him carrying a wounded man on his back, and **it** made a very good target. Though we did not succeed in hitting him, he had to drop his man. We saw an officer crawling forward well in front of his men, but, unfortunately, could not hit him, though we made a good attempt. I made a hole in the roof higher up, and by standing up I could get a perfect view. When I was looking through my glasses a bullet hit the roof I was leaning against and went between my legs. Others went by pretty close, and one fellow got hit in the eye with a bit of slate. However, we were having fairly **jolly** good fun with our volleys, when suddenly there was a loud whizz, a resounding crash, followed by a patter of shot and slates, and we found half the roof had gone. Two shells had burst on our **jolly** little loft."

At Newbliss, after a hard-fought game, the Wee County defeated Fermanagh in the semi-final of the Croke Cup. Louth, 1-1; Fermanagh, 0-1.

AFGHANISTAN & ENGLAND.

Reported Advance on India.

The "Kolnische Zeitung" reports that the Ameer of Afghanistan has despatched an army of 170,000 men, with 135 guns, to the English frontier, under the leadership of his son. The railway from Herat to Puschk is said to have been destroyed in order to delay the English advance. It adds that "a number of warlike Indian tribes have joined the Afghan army; a revolution has broken out on the frontier; the English officials have been taken prisoners, and some of them have been killed."

TOTAL GERMAN CASUALTIES.

The German Government officially return the number of casualties to the German Army from the beginning of the war up to November 1st as 420,000 killed, wounded, and missing.

IRISH REFUGEES IN AMERICA.

The "New York American" announces the arrival there, per the "Cedric," of 500 young Irishmen, fleeing "to escape being drafted into the British Army." Some of them, it says, sold their farms in order to escape.

IRELAND'S DEPLETED POPULATION.

The emigration from Ireland during the 10 completed months of 1914 amounted to a total of 29,385—showing a total decrease compared with the corresponding period of 1913 of 9,997 persons. Last year alone Ireland lost by emigration 20,000 men, of whom the vast majority were in the prime of youthful vigour. During the past ten months 15,591 males emigrated, most of them between the ages of 18 and 30. Ireland could stand normally a loss of 20,000 emigrants a year without a reduction of population. Last year she lost double that number. It is to a country, so drained of the young and vigorous, so sorely needing her every able-bodied son, that the Members of Parliament come on their English recruiting campaign. Apart from the question of national principles, the thing is an economic atrocity. It is now officially announced that the recruits from Ireland for Lord Kitchener's army totalled 34,000—more than the total emigration of the past twelve months.

"VOLUNTARY" ENLISTMENT IN CORK.

There is a decline in recruiting in Cork City. The officers representing the staff of the 16th Division visited a number of well-known Cork firms "to ascertain what terms they would give the employees who would be disposed to enlist."

"THE BOYNE WATER."

The Enniskillings are engaged on a recruiting march through Fermanagh. According to the Belfast "News Letter" their marching tune is "The Boyne Water."

GERMANS CAPTURE DIXMUDE.

The Germans have captured Dixmude, the strategical centre of the line Neuport-Ypres, along which the battle has been raging for weeks past. The French officially admit that Dixmude has fallen, but add they still hold on to the outskirts, and hold the canal from Neuport to Ypres.

"THE AUDACIOUS."

The "Audacious," evidently the British dreadnought reported in Paris and New York to have been sunk by a mine, is returned as one of the most powerful of the super-dreadnoughts, 596 feet in length, with a beam of 89 feet, 23,000 tons, and armed with 10 13.5-inch guns, 16 4-inch guns, and three submerged torpedo tubes. Her crew is returned at 900 and the cost of her building and equipment at £1,900,000. She was built in 1913.

THE BELFAST REDMOND VOLUNTEERS.

Since last week enlistment forms have been extensively distributed amongst the Devlinite Volunteers. An official of that body and president of a branch of the U.I.L. counts upon 200 recruits. These are unlikely to materialise. The official figures for the week ending Saturday, November 7th, record six Volunteers as enlisting in the West-British "Irish" Brigade. Figures are more eloquent than U.I.L. rhetoric.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE "EMDEN."

The British Admiralty reports that the "Emden" lost 200 killed and 30 wounded in her battle with the "Sydney." Captain von Muller and Prince Franz Joseph are prisoners and unwounded.

JAPANESE TORPEDO BOAT SUNK.

The Japanese torpedo boat No. 33 has been sunk by a mine in Kiou-chou Bay.

THE MYSTERY OF THE "OLYMPIC."

Wm. Lear, steward of the "Olympic," was again remanded yesterday at Belfast charged with "communicating information likely to be of service to the enemy."

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Yesterday the British Parliament was reopened by King George, who in his speech stated that the only measures that would be submitted at this stage of the Session were such "as seem necessary for the attainment of the great purpose upon which the efforts of the Empire are set."

It is understood that the cause of the military authorities detaining the cross-channel steamers in Belfast on Saturday night was the sinking by mines of a vessel in the Lough.

"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.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1914.

THE LATEST RECRUITING DEVICE.

The new scheme of Army recruiting, put forward by the English Liberal, Tory, and Labour leaders, consists of the circulation amongst householders of a form on which they are requested to put down the names of those members of their households who are willing to enlist for the war, or who have already enlisted. There is no legal obligation on any person to fill up this form. The recipient is legally entitled to—

- (1) Fill it up.
- (2) Tear it up.
- (3) To return it.
- (4) To burn it.

We recommend Nos. 2 and 4 to Irish householders.

Coming from Downing Street, many innocent or ignorant people may be placed under the impression that there is some legal obligation in connection with it. Any police-officer attempting to mislead people into this belief should be immediately reported—to us.

CURRENCY.

CURRENT FREEDOM.—Now we have won autonomy!—Thos. Power, Chairman Waterford Co. C. ("Martial Law in Cork"; "The English Government and Newspapers"; "A Hebrew Governor"; etc., etc.)

CURRENT RECRUITING.—The officers representing the staff of the 16th Division visited a number of well-known Cork firms to ascertain what terms they would give the employees who might be disposed to enlist.—The Castle Journal.

CURRENT CASTLE OPINION.—"Those who have never appeared in the Nationalist movement, and who have perhaps German interests to serve, will obtain no hearing against the men whose energy and sound political sagacity have brought that cause to victory."—Freeman's Journal.

CURRENT RESPECTABILITY.—All the respectable people of Kilkenny were glad to have the soldiers.—P. C. Creaghe, R.M.

CURRENT ENGLISHISM.—The only possible danger in India arises from the ignorance of Moslems of the poorest classes who might conceivably be moved by treacherous underground propaganda.—Morning Post.

CURRENT IMPERIALISM.—Cyprus, now annexed by Great Britain, is believed to have possibilities as an oilfield, which should enhance its value as an addition to the Empire.—Daily Chronicle.

CURRENT COUNSEL.—I would stand myself with back against the wall and be shot in defence of the case against conscription; and there must be tens of thousands of Englishmen like me.—Benjamin Kidd.

CURRENT SENSE.—"This war is not Armageddon any more than any other war in history or any riot or street fight."—J. Bruce Glasier.

CURRENT COMMERCE.—"We cannot possibly justify the war for behind all is the sinister figure of Capitalism, Concession-hunting, risking the lives of men, women and children, and the fate of nations—for profit.—F. W. Jowett, M.P., Chairman English Labour Party.

SECRET EXECUTION.

Carl Lody was convicted on November 2nd of espionage. The trial was public, and after the conviction sentence was not pronounced; but it was stated sentence would be promulgated in due course.

Nothing was further heard by the public of the matter until yesterday, when the newspapers announced Lody had been shot—six days before.

It appears that the sentence of death was "promulgated" in private, that the man was

shot in private, and that the newspapers were communicated with by the Press Bureau not to publish the fact that Lody had been executed. The embargo was only lifted on the morning of the opening of the British Parliament.

What is the explanation of trying a man in public and sentencing him and executing him in secret? Is there any other country in which such a thing is known?

RELIABLE REUTER.

To anyone who knows South Africa such a story as that Gen. Beyers' forces were totally dispersed with a loss of 9 killed and 11 wounded and 364 prisoners, while the total loss on the other side was 12, is its own refutation. The yarn was sent out by Reuter. On the other hand De Wet's defeat of the Government troops at the Sand River Bridge is represented as a trifling affair. In their defeat the Government troops lost 9, while the victors lost 30, including 20 prisoners! This stuff is supposed to pass current. But there is better:—"The captured rebels state that they were sjamboked (flogged) by De Wet in order to induce them to join the rebellion." Oh, Reuter!

ENGLAND'S DARK ALLIES.

The English are very proud of their Indian allies—the Gurkhas, who are, of course, not to be taken as representative of the great Hindustani people, who look upon these nomadic and treacherous tribesmen with contempt. But great, civilised England is not ashamed to accept their services against a great white nation: and one of their illustrated war papers this week has a full-page picture representing a German sentry standing on outpost duty at night, unconscious of the snake-like approach of one of England's "allies." This is how the "War Illustrated" describes the picture:—"The fighting qualities of the Gurkhas, the little hillmen from Northern India, who form one of the most effective sections of our Indian Army, are well known. In addition to a rifle the Gurkha carries a keen knife with a broad fish-shaped blade, which he can throw to some distance with deadly accuracy, or he can use it at close quarters with terrible effect. With a cat-like noiselessness the Gurkha, knife in hand or teeth, can glide through the grass until he is close to the isolated outposts, as seen in the picture, and then comes the fatal throw or the fatal spring and slash, which invariably adds one to the enemy's mortality list." The English evidently regard this sort of thing as legitimate warfare, and are not ashamed to publish pictures about and gloat over methods which are akin to those of the coward and the assassin.

MR. BRAYDEN'S LATEST.

The Castle Journal continues to make Ananias feel like threepence. On Tuesday it republished from the Belfast "Evening Telegraph" the following news item:—

Sad scenes were witnessed in Grafton Street, Dublin, this evening, providing, between the fashionable hour of three and four, object lessons to the owners of many motor cars congesting the aristocratic thoroughfare.

Owing to the lack of other vehicles ordinary uncovered business motor lorries had to be employed for the continual removal of wounded soldiers from an hospital ship to quarters in Dublin.

Stretched on flat lorries, without cover, injured helpless men back from the front, were hurried through Grafton Street, where lines of luxurious private cars were drawn up opposite the big shops.

The fact was freely commented on by the crowds in the streets.

This the "Castle Journal" describes as "A Belfast calumny" with not "a tittle of foundation." Well, we ourselves were eyewitnesses of wounded soldiers stretched on motor lorries without cover being driven through rows of motor cars, nine out of ten of which sported Union Jacks.

Thousands of Dublin people must have witnessed the same thing, and the Castle Journal, with unblushing audacity, declares there is not a tittle of foundation in the statement.

IRISH FRUIT CROP.

In a report dealing with the 1914 Irish fruit crop, the Department's "Journal" states that "owing to the heavy crop and advanced price of sugar all varieties of cooking fruits are a glut on the market. Some growers are feeding cooking apples to live stock." The abundance of the crop is attributed to the fact that in September and October there was unusual sunshine and warmth.

THE MAN WHO TOOK 4,000 GERMANS.

The stories published in the English Press of handfuls of English and French soldiers capturing whole companies and regiments of Germans have excited the humour of the American. This is from the "New York American": "Gee—this war has certainly brought out a lot of heroes."

"What's happened now?"

"Why, 4,000 Germans, 60 cannon, and two forts were taken by one Frenchman."

"What are you talking about? That's impossible."

"I don't care how impossible it is—he took them all!"

"Who is he?"

"A photographer!"

BRITISH RIGHTEOUSNESS.

General von Bernhardt, the German military writer, has been widely condemned by indignant and righteous Britons. It is not generally known that the English General, Sir John French, has expressed approval and admiration in his book on cavalry tactics, of Von Bernhardt's books.

English newspapers and politicians have argued that Germany should have sacrificed military requirements rather than invade France through Belgian territory. Apart entirely from what is known of Britain's plans to strike at Germany in certain events, English military writers generally recognise the principle upon which the Germans acted. Captain H. M. Johnstone, in "The Foundations of Strategy," just published, says that in some cases "no consideration, political or otherwise, would interfere with the choice of a theatre of war."

BALLACHADERREEN.

We have received a letter signed "E. Doyle," Ballaghaderreen, in which the writer says that her name is Ethel Doyle, that she did not send the verse published as from Ethel Doyle in our columns, and that some person has made a gross and unwarrantable use of her name. If we discover at any time a false use being made of a person's name in our columns we shall publicly arraign the culprit.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS.**Dublin Mounted Corps.**

One recruit presented himself on Saturday at Larkfield, Kimmage, where the men of the Corps paraded for riding drill. Instruction was given in mounting and dismounting without saddle or stirrups and in the elementary aids. Particulars of the Volunteer Concert and Ceilidh to be held in aid of the Rifle Fund of the Corps will be announced shortly. Recruits may join on Wednesdays or Saturdays.

Spiddal Corps.

At the last meeting of the Spiddal Corps, which transacts its business wholly in Irish, the following resolution was unanimously and most enthusiastically passed:—"That we, the Gaels of Spiddal, wish to express our utmost confidence in Eoin Mac Neill and the original Provisional Committee of the Irish Volunteers, and to condemn the anti-Gaelic action of England's new Irish recruiting sergeants."

Wexford County Board.

A meeting of the Wexford County Board was held in Enniscorthy on Sunday, 8th November. Mr. Liam Mellows presided. Representatives from Wexford, New Ross, Enniscorthy, Gorey, Ferns, Clondaw, and Glenbrien were present. The following officers were elected:—Chairman: W. J. Brennan Whitmore, Ferns; Secretary: Seumas Doyle, Enniscorthy; Representative on General Council: Sean P. Etchingham, Gorey. A scheme of general training for the various corps was prepared and will be issued immediately.

"C" Coy., 4th Bn., Larkfield, Kimmage.

The above Company announce a Smoking Concert to be held in Larkfield on Saturday, December 5th. Apart altogether from the object, which is to augment the Rifle Fund, they have determined to make the occasion unique and enjoyable. Several attractions and artistes will be provided, including the full company of the Celtic Glee Singers, who will present topical choruses, songs, recitations, etc. To give as many as possible a chance of assisting the good object, the price of admission is merely nominal, and tickets may be had in a few days at the different Volunteer Halls throughout the city.

THE WAR DAY BY DAY.

Russia and Constantinople.

In connection with the new objective of Russia the remarks made by Mr. Balfour at the Mansion House, London, are very interesting. He spoke of the one aim that should animate the Allies. In the past he said allies had divergent views during the progress of wars, with the result that the objects they had in view were often negated or rendered ineffective. He did not, however, anticipate any such difficulty arising among the Allies in this war. The speech was undoubtedly a plain hint to Russia, where new tasks are regarded as lying in the direction of Constantinople rather than in that of Berlin.

The Russian Objective.

The Russian objective from this onward will be very interesting. No person doubts now in Russia that as a result of this war the Russians will take Constantinople. Looking at the map, it will be seen that Constantinople would be of tremendous importance to Russia. If she beats the Turks in Asia Minor she would have a way round the Southern shores of the Black Sea to the Bosphorus, but it would be a cumbrous way. The shortest and most direct course for her would be the western shores of the Black Sea, but Roumania and Bulgaria bar the way here. Undoubtedly one or other of these States will have to declare themselves one way or the other in this war before very long. They are too near the great contending Powers of Russia and Austria, and too adjacent to the scene of operations in Turkey to permit of their neutrality being maintained indefinitely.

Austria and Bulgaria.

It is significant to find Austria returning to Bulgaria prisoners captured from the Servians. These prisoners were Macedonians whom the Servians called up for service against Austria. These Macedonians regard themselves as Bulgarians, and one of the sorest results of the second Balkan war was the seizure by Serbia of the provinces inhabited by them, which Bulgaria regarded as rightfully her own. Bulgaria bore the brunt of the first war against the Turks, and she felt bitterly when the spoils were taken from her by Serbia and Greece.

Balkan Jealousies.

The rival jealousies of these Balkan States that burst out after the first war against Turkey were terrible. They fear and distrust one another. Attempts have been made to try and get them to act together once more in a new Balkan Confederation, but so far without success. Roumania gained the most at the least cost by remaining neutral in the two Balkan wars. Bulgaria will try and do likewise as long as she can in the present war, but they will both, by the hard logic of events, have to enter hostilities. There is no love lost between them, and it is difficult to conceive them fighting in the one cause, but they fear and distrust the big Powers in their vicinity, and an overwhelming victory by either Austria or Russia would alarm them more than if the two big powers eat one another up and left both Roumania and Bulgaria some kind of deciding voice in their own destinies.

C.

CUMANN Na mBAN.

The Central Branch meets on Tuesdays and Fridays in the Gaelic League Hall, 25 Parnell Square. Dr. MacCullagh's class in Hygiene and Home Nursing is held both nights at 7.30. Dr. Kathleen Lynn lectures on First-Aid every Friday at the same hour. There are a few vacancies in her class which will be filled tomorrow (Friday). Members of Cumann Na mBan desiring to attend Dr. Lynn's admirably clear lectures are urged to come early, as the number of vacant places on the register is limited. No new First-Aid Classes are contemplated this session.

Dr. Magennis's class will, it is hoped, resume on Tuesday next.

The Semaphore Class, conducted by Mr. Wapole, of Fianna na hEireann, is progressing satisfactorily. A detachment of Company "A," in full uniform, gave an interesting display on Tuesday. Cumann na mBan hopes in time to have an equally efficient signalling corps.

As a result of a collection made at the recent Hurling and Football Finals at Jones's Road the Central Branch is happily in a position to present five rifles to the Volunteers. It is hoped that another five may be available before Christmas. The Branch is also holding a prize drawing on 15th December, for a Lee-Enfield rifle.

NATIONAL TEACHERS AND THE VICEREGAL LODGE.

The Central Executive Committee of the National Teachers' Organisation, acting presumably on a hint from Dublin Castle or the Viceregal Lodge, has issued an ukase to the local associations commanding them to immediately summon meetings for the purpose of compelling the members to subscribe to a special fund, half of which will be devoted to the Belgian Refugee Fund, and half to the National Relief Fund. This order of the Executive Committee is an outrageous abrogation of the constitution of the Teachers' Organisation; it is illegal, and if obeyed will establish a pernicious precedent that might result in shattering the Organisation. There are various channels through which the teachers can subscribe to the above-mentioned funds if they are so minded; but charity should begin at home. There were no special meetings of the Associations summoned, except in a few isolated cases, to succour the unfortunate teachers who were cruelly and unjustly forced out of the service by Dr. Starkie for alleged incompetence since 1900; nor were there any meetings specially summoned to meet cases of Irish distress. The widows and orphans of deceased Irish teachers, too, have been left in a parlous condition; and, to their shame be it said, the National Teachers have not raised a hand to succour the widow and orphan of the late Mr. Patrick O'Hehir, a prominent Dublin teacher, or to mark his grave, though he lost his life as the result of an accident which he met with while engaged in the work of the Organisation. Surely charity should begin at home! Our advice to the teachers is to ignore those specially summoned meetings and not to play into the hands of those members of the Executive whose hearts bleed for the Belgians and who can, therefore, have no place in their sympathies for Starkie's starving victims or for the helpless widows and orphans of their deceased brethren.

U.I.L. PRESIDENT AND MR. REDMOND.

Addressing the West Limerick Executive of the U.I.L. at the last meeting, Father Fitzgerald, C.C., the President, said:—

They all knew Mr. Redmond gave it as his opinion that the National Volunteers should go to fight on the Continent after enrolling in the English Army, but that was all moonshine. What had the Continent ever done for Ireland? What had Belgium ever done for this country that the Irish people should fight for her? What did she do for Ireland in the Penal days? What did she do for Ireland in '47 and '48, when the people were starving? The Irish people had enough to do to mind their own country. Continuing, the Chairman asked if according to Mr. O'Malley, M.P., the Germans would not come into Ireland, why should the Irish people bother about them? The man, he said, who shouted for England against Germany or the man who shouted against England for Germany was an ass. The Irish people should only look to one thing, and that was Ireland, and they should leave Belgium, Germany, France, Russia and England to themselves. Germany had never treated the Catholic Church in the same way as France had, and the German Centre party was a Catholic party pure and simple and had raised the Catholic flag up to be respected. France was purely pagan, the Government was so, and the poor nuns, who could not do very much harm, had to run out of the country. Yet some people turned round and said the Irish people should fight for France, a country that would put the Catholic Church under its feet. It was also next to impossible for a wounded Catholic soldier to get the rites of the Church after being brought from the battlefield, and the word of God was not allowed to be spoken in the schools of the country. Concluding a lengthy address, the speaker said the Irish people should mind their own business because they had a country worth minding and fighting for.

WAR CHARGES IN BELFAST.

George Hopley, an Englishman, charged at Belfast with communicating documents of use to an enemy of Great Britain, has been further remanded for a week. The police are to produce evidence that the recipient of a letter alleged to have been sent by Hopley has been convicted on a similar charge in Liverpool.

William Stanley, stated to be a visitor from Dublin, has been remanded on a charge of loitering in a prohibited area and examining the railway lines on Belfast docks on November 1st. In both cases bail was refused.

A GERMAN CHALLENGE

TO THE BRITISH RED CROSS.

The German Legation at the Hague, according to the "New World" of Chicago, offered to pay £1,000 to the British Red Cross Society for every case of an atrocity charged against German soldiers which it could prove to be true. It has not proved one.

GERMAN DOCTOR'S PROTEST.

Professor Messer, the Kaiser's physician, in an article in the "Berliner Tageblatt," deals with the charge of "militarism," so freely preferred by the English Press against Germany. He treats with scorn the suggestion that the arming of the German nation made them destroyers of peace. "We Germans are just as little enemies of peace as, in my conviction, the French were! Peoples whose armies do not consist of miserable hirelings, but who have to send their sons and fathers into the field when they go to war, make no brigand raids. We send no hirelings into the field while we remain at home and play tennis."

A DUTCHMAN'S VIEW.

The "Daily News" yesterday published an article from a correspondent in Germany, signed J. E. Hollander, and dated November 6, which contains some interesting impressions of Hamburg, Berlin, etc. The writer commences by stating he is a Hollander, and one who likes England and dislikes Germans. He says: "My general impression is that there is plenty of food, plenty of money, and plenty of men. If the Allies are to win they must have more food, more money, and more men than the Germans. You in England should regard as a traitor the man who tells you that the enemy is exhausted."

A POPULAR LITERARY FUNCTION.

On Saturday evening at Barrenhill House, handsome presentations were made to Mr. J. J. MacSweeney, to mark the appreciation and affection of a very wide circle of friends on his retirement from the Royal Irish Academy and the Secretaryship of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language. The presentation from the Society consisted in part of a truly magnificent set of the Annals of the Four Masters, beautifully inscribed, and signed by Count Plunkett, as President, and Sean O'Ceallaigh, who succeeds Mr. MacSweeney as Secretary to the Council.

Count Plunkett, in making the presentation, referred in very touching terms to the life-long labours of Mr. MacSweeney for the perpetuation of the literature and traditions of the Gael. To his unostentatious earnestness was mainly due the introduction of the study of Irish under the primary and intermediate systems of education and incidentally its place in the University.

Fr. Dinneen, speaking also from long personal experience, paid a similar tribute to Mr. MacSweeney's invaluable work in the Academy for the encouragement of Irish literary effort.

Mr. MacSweeney, in an eloquent reply, said the most helpful of the many achievements of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language was, to his mind, the publication of its first, second and third Irish books. They were launched at a time when not one in a thousand even of the best-informed of our own people seemed aware of the existence of a modern Irish literature. Circulating in tens of thousands, as they did, they soon led hosts into the study of the language, and were instrumental in producing practically all our leading writers of Modern Irish. He especially appreciated the presentation of the Annals of the Four Masters: they were compiled in the MacSwibhne country, and edited and translated by his own kinsman, John O'Donovan.

In this connection an exquisite series of O'Longain's facsimile transcripts of Ireland's most treasured manuscripts, now appropriately in the possession of Mr. MacSweeney's family, were shown the visitors.

Subsequently a large party was hospitably entertained by Mr. MacSweeney. The party included Count Plunkett and Countess Plunkett, Rev. Fr. Dinneen, Messrs. J. F. Weldrick, Henry Dixon, Aeneas J. Murray, James Halligan, M. Fitzpatrick, J. MacCarthy, Timothy Ward, Domhnall O'Connor, Tadhg O'Donoghue, and J. J. O'Kelly, all prominent members of the Council of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ARMY AND THE AGRICULTURALISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ÉIRE."

Dear Sir,—According to information which accidentally came my way, I understand a great effort is to be made to beat up a large body of new recruits by the "voluntary" system from a hitherto untapped source. The plan of the Unionist papers to get conscription put in force has failed for the present, the Labour Party are to get their demand for increased pay, disablement allowance, etc. (some of the Unionist papers to-day and yesterday speak as if these concessions were already made), and, now that the slack season in the country has arrived, a great effort is to be made to round up the agricultural labourers. So that no inconvenience will be caused when these men join in large numbers (after being first dismissed by their employers) the Government has, during the past few days, very thoughtfully put up notices in the Post Office windows asking women willing to do agricultural labour to register themselves at the labour exchanges. If some sort of opinion is not formed to checkmate this move scores and hundreds of labourers around Dublin will be squeezed out of their jobs within the next few weeks. Hoping some steps will be taken to checkmate it,—I remain, yours, etc.,

"DUBLIN."

P.S.—I understand some women who have already registered themselves as willing to do farm work (at a time when the supply of labour for such work is far in excess of the demand) believe they are going to make hay. Perhaps they are—next year.—"D."

THE DUBLIN VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ÉIRE."

Sir,—It was gratifying to note on Sunday that no man fell out from the ranks. One company I particularly noticed who, during the whole march out, kept up a continuous aid to marching in the shape of piper and bugle band; their special song, "Soldiers All," was rendered in a fine swinging time, the bugles giving forth between each chorus a "solo." This should be encouraged in each company, as besides helping the men to forget the distance, etc., it links the men together, which no other way that I know of can do.

On arrival at Swords 20 minutes was allowed for refreshments, etc., then the attacking and defending forces marched off to their respective territories, I myself going with the defence force. The North completely out-maneuvred the South at every point, and they seemed exceedingly well served by the local force.

The defence force, on the other hand, seemed to have no organised system of defence. In fact, if what I hear is true, they did not take up the position mapped out for them in the general scheme of attack and defence. No attempt was made by the officer in charge of the defence to form a base of operation from which he could control the movement of his force. That portion of his territory where the motor car was left would have been the only base he could have selected, as it gave him a complete view of the surrounding country: instead of which he took his whole force down in the dip, leaving his flanks open, which enabled the enemy to completely surround him.

Thirty minutes after the commencement of hostilities the enemy had, in fact, circled round and took possession of his only line of retreat, and, therefore, placed his whole force inside a complete ring of fire.

The officers commanding units were given no instructions verbally or in writing as to the mode of procedure they were to pursue. Another omission on his part was failing to take advantage of the numerous number of tall trees as a look-out. No organised system of communication between units was arranged by him. In fact, from start to finish, as far as the defence was concerned, it was a disorganised body of men as far as "command control" was concerned. If one was only sure that the lessons taught by the several failures were taken to heart and improved upon for future operation, one could say then all is well. Are they? is the question. If not, what then, and upon whom should the blame be placed? When placed, drastic measures should be taken by the Volunteer force, and they should see that the men placed in charge of them should work, and work hard, to fit themselves for the position they occupy, so that their men should have complete confidence in the ability of their

leaders. An officer should be appointed at once to command each battalion, and one to command the whole Dublin regiment, with an organised staff to assist him in formulating a plan for the defence of Dublin and surrounding districts. With such magnificent material at their command this should not be a difficult matter.—Yours,

PAT E. MAGUIRE.

IRISH WOMEN'S FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ÉIRE."

Westmoreland Chambers,

Westmoreland St., Dublin.

Dear Sir,—Now that the Home Rule Bill has become an Act, it is desirable that all who have the welfare of Ireland at heart should concentrate their attention on the Amending Bill which the Government has undertaken to introduce in the coming Session, with a view to ensuring (in the words of Mr. Redmond) that it shall be a "real Amending Bill," so drafted as to ensure that the Home Rule Act shall come into force (in the words of Mr. Asquith) "amid universal goodwill."

With these objects in view, we desire to draw special attention to the need of incorporating in any Amending Bill that may be introduced, a clause enabling the women of Ireland, as well as the men, to vote for the election of the Home Rule Parliament from the beginning. Irish women have admittedly deserved to share in any new liberties which the country may enjoy as well as men. They suffer, as women, from various grave legislative and administrative grievances, due to the fact that they have been refused direct representation by the Imperial Parliament. They have shown, by their action as Local Government electors since the passing of the Local Government Act of 1898, that they are perfectly capable of voting as intelligently as men. They have, in increasing numbers, banded themselves together for the purpose of securing the Parliamentary franchise; and it is impossible that the Home Rule Act can come into force "amid universal goodwill" if the women of the country are left outside, disfranchised along with the criminal, the lunatic and the pauper, solely because of their sex, and subjected to administrative and legislative disabilities for want of the simple and constitutional safeguard of the Vote.

Popular opinion in Ireland, so far as it has a chance of expressing itself, is largely in favour of this reform, which experience shows to be working well in Australia, in New Zealand, and in ten States of the United States of America. The majority of the Irish Members of Parliament, of all parties, have expressed themselves in favour of it. Hitherto we have, however, been told that no step could be taken to translate their sympathy into practical action, lest the passing of Home Rule might be endangered. That argument no longer holds: Home Rule is on the Statute Book. Now it is suggested in some quarters that we should wait until the Irish Parliament itself is in a position to enfranchise us. The Irish Parliament, when it meets, will have quite enough on its hands, and, moreover, we demand that the new self-governing rights of the Irish people should be shared from the beginning by women as well as men. The first formative years of the Irish Parliament will be all-important ones, and it is imperative that women's views should be represented as well as men's during these critical years. The questions with which the Irish Parliament will have to deal—all questions of practical domestic politics within Ireland—are questions which cannot be adequately solved unless women are allowed, as they desire, to help in the solution as well as men.

We hear much of safeguards for Ulster; but Ulstermen will have the vote, and no one proposes to take it from them. That is the only safeguard that Irishwomen demand; but it is an essential one if the point of view of their sex is to receive due attention in the new Parliament—attention which it has never received in the male-elected Parliament at Westminster.

We therefore ask you and your readers to use your influence in support of our demand. We may add, for your information and theirs, that the I.W.F.L. is an Irish suffrage organisation, entirely independent and unaffiliated to any other Society.—Yours faithfully,

H. B. PALMER, Hon. Sec.

KATHLEEN HOUSTON, Asst. Sec.

CROKE CAELIC CLUB.

A general meeting of the above Club will take place on Friday evening the 13th inst., at 8.30 p.m., in their rooms, 100 Capel Street. A full attendance of members is requested, as important business connected with the future welfare of the Club will be transacted.

THE MANCHESTER MARTYRS.

At a meeting of the Wolfe Tone Memorial Association held on Monday night at 41 Parnell Square, under the presidency of Mr. T. J. Clarke, the arrangements for the holding of the annual pilgrimage to Glasnevin Cemetery in commemoration of the martyrdom of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien were completed.

Last year's celebrations were the most imposing of their kind seen in Dublin for many years, and this year the Committee have made arrangements for a much larger gathering.

Full particulars will be announced later, and meanwhile the Secretaries at 41 Parnell Square would be glad to hear from National, Trades, and Labour organisations and Bands who propose to take part in the procession which will be held on Sunday, November 22nd.

THE BODENSTOWN SERIES.—No. 1.

"How Does She Stand?"

By P. H. PEARSE.

"Irish Freedom Office." 16 pp. 1½d. by post.

READ

"The Irish Worker,"

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, INCORRUPTIBLE.

Organised Champion of the Rights of Labour, as the sure foundation upon which to build an Irish Republic.
Offices—LIBERTY HALL, DUBLIN.

ONE PENNY - - - WEEKLY.

LOOK OUT FOR

"Sheaves of Revolt:"

A book of National, Anti-Recruiting, Labour, and other verse, by MAEVE KAVANAGH.

ORDER NOW FROM ALL NEWSAGENTS,

PRICE 6d.

DE WET

Will tell you in his *History of the Boer War* how farmers with Rifles can **never be conquered.**

Practical Text Book for Irishmen.

Price 2/6. Postage 4d. extra.

A Swordsman of the Brigade,

By M. O'Hannrachain,

Price 3/6, post free.

"Strategy in a Nutshell,"

post free, 1/8.

"Night Operations for Infantry,"

post free, 1/8.

Field Entrenchments—

Spade Work for Riflemen, very useful, post free, 1/2.

Every class of Military Books stocked.

Volunteer Equipment, Rifles, Ammunition, etc.

WHELAN & SON,

17 UPPER ORMOND QUAY.

MRS. E. MURRAY, Ballintombay, Rathdrum. Eggs fresh from the nest, 2/- per doz., carriage paid.

THE BEST TONIC.—Cahill's Aromatic Quinine and Iron, 1/- and 2/-.—Arthur J. Cahill, L.P.S.I., 67 North Circular Road, Dublin (corner of Lower Dorset Street). Telephone No. 02204.

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.