

Éire

Irishman



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ΤΙΣ ΔΙΑΡΘΡΩΣΙΣ, ΜΙ ΝΑ ΝΟΤΙΑΣ 3, 1914.
Thursday, December 3, 1914.

Leaf-pizinn.
One Halfpenny.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT ATTACK ON THE IRISH PRESS.

Yesterday evening detective officers visited the Dublin printing offices with copies of the British Defence of the Realm Act, formally drawing attention to its wording.

In reply to questions they stated they were acting by direction of the General Officer Commanding the British Forces in Ireland.

PRINTERS OF "SINN FEIN" INTIMIDATED.

Last night at ten minutes to seven o'clock "Sinn Fein," then being ready in type, the printers, intimidated by the action of the British authorities, informed the Editor, Mr. Arthur Griffith, that they would not go to press with the paper. Consequently the issue of "Sinn Fein" due to-day cannot appear.

"IRISH FREEDOM" SEIZED.

About the same time police and detectives entered the newsagents shops in Dublin and seized the issue of "Irish Freedom" published on Tuesday last.

At IRELAND office the printer, Mr. Mahon, took down the following statement in the presence of the detective officer calling there, which Mr. Mahon read over to him and he agreed was correct:—

"Chief Inspector O'Brien called on me by direction of the General Officer Commanding the Forces in Ireland, and drew attention to the wording of the New Defence of the Realm Act, as published in the supplement to the "London Gazette," December 1st, 1914."

FRONTIER RAID IN INDIA.

More Madmen.

News from the Tochi Valley states that a considerable body of Zadrans, Tanis and Gardazis from Khosh attacked Serai on the 28th ult. The main body then moved west, leaving a number of men in Serai who, though surrounded by the North Warzirstan Militia from Miranshah, escaped in the darkness towards Khosh. The Bannu moveable column has moved up to the Tochi as a precautionary measure. The tribesmen are apparently led by a mad fakir, who has promised them immunity from the government rifles. The militia lost one killed and one wounded, while the raiders had eighteen killed.

There is no sign of any further attack, and the government regard the affair as an ordinary frontier disturbance.

CONTEST IN KING'S CO.

Yesterday Mr. P. F. Adams and Mr. E. J. Graham were nominated for the Northern Division of King's Co. for the British Parliament. The polling takes place on Tuesday.

VOLUNTEER SHOT.

And Culprit Discharged.

At Green Street yesterday a soldier named Shields was charged with discharging a revolver at a member of the Volunteers in the town of Wicklow on August 4th.

The evidence went to show that the prisoner, who was an Ulsterman, had a political discussion with two members of the Wicklow Volunteers, in the course of which he drew a revolver and shot one of them in the knee so severely as to necessitate a sojourn for three weeks in hospital on the part of the Volunteer and a serious operation to extract the bullet.

The prisoner was admitted to bail pending the trial and enlisted in the Army on September 17th. He now pleaded guilty to the charge.

Evidence of good character was given by the Protestant Rector of Wicklow, by Capt. D. M. Wilson, K.C., late leader of Ulster Volunteers, and by the local police sergeant.

Mr. Justice Kenny said that this was an exceptional case on account of the present national emergency, and that but for that fact he would have inflicted very severe punishment. Under all the circumstances he would, however, discharge the prisoner on his own recognisances.

We wonder, if the positions were reversed, and the Volunteer had shot at the soldier, would the prisoner have been discharged! It is a pity that Judge Kenny—one of the fairest of criminal judges—should so imperil his reputation for fairness and impartiality by such an exhibition of Judicial Jingoism.

Incidentally it is worthy of notice that of the first six prisoners placed in the dock in Green Street yesterday five were British soldiers.

"SEDITION IN IRELAND."

In a letter to the London "Times," which that journal has not published, Mr. L. Ginnell, M.P., writes:—"You attribute the relative failure of the recruiting campaign in Ireland to the dissemination of what you call sedition. In a previous article you admitted that Ireland already had more than its proportionate quota of men in the regular army. Doubtless you will also admit that, owing to industrial stagnation in Ireland, an undue proportion of the young and healthy of its population continue to emigrate, and that, if the opportunity afforded by the war for industrial development is to be availed of in Ireland, as it is being availed of in England, the country requires the remnant of its young men for that purpose, and cannot spare any for the purpose of enabling young Englishmen to practise their boasted 'business as usual' and 'sports as usual' at the expense of other people's lives, business, and sports.

"If your theory be correct, that the failure of recruiting in Ireland is due to sedition there, perhaps you would kindly say to what you attribute the failure of the recruiting in England, as exemplified by the failure of Col. Burn, M.P., last Saturday, to get more than one recruit out of a crowd of 15,000 London footballers."

THE TURKS NEAR BATUM.

It is officially reported from Constantinople that the Turkish troops are within six miles of Batum. The Russian report that the Turks are retreating is denied.

CORK ASCENDANCY AND THE "IRISH VOLUNTEER."

At the monthly meeting of the Carnegie Library Committee, held on Tuesday, 1st inst., Mr. Ludlow Beamish (Chairman) presided. Rev. Mr. Sikes and Mr. H. H. Beale, T.C., were also present.

It was decided to get some books dealing with the present war, and what led up to it.

Rev. Mr. Sikes asked had they any anti-recruiting literature in the library at present. The Librarian mentioned the "Irish Volunteer."

Rev. Mr. Sikes—I propose that it be discontinued.

The Chairman said notice of motion should be given.

Rev. Mr. Sikes—That would take two months, and I don't see what we want it for. We may be allowing ourselves open to a prosecution in a few days. If the thing was statute-barred it would require no notice of motion to drop it.

The Chairman said they had not a full meeting.

Rev. Mr. Sikes said it was a great disadvantage to have nobody present to voice the other side. He wished to know had they power to discontinue any publication without notice of motion.

The Chairman said they had. They could strike out a book.

Rev. Mr. Sikes—I consider this highly objectionable. I don't consider any literature published more objectionable.

The Chairman—Suppose we suspended it and gave notice of motion?

Mr. Beale—That might be the best course to take.

Rev. Mr. Sikes—This "Irish Volunteer" is no longer the organ of the National Volunteers.

The Chairman's suggestion was then agreed to, and it was decided to hold a special meeting on Thursday, 10th inst.

SCENE AT RECRUITING OFFICE.

A fine of £3, or the alternative of one month's imprisonment, was imposed on Joseph Harrison, labourer, at Southport, for causing a scene outside a recruiting office. It was stated that while a military officer was taking three would-be recruits into the office the defendant said, "What do you want to join for? What will they do if you get your legs or your arms blown off?" A crowd assembled, and a man struck the defendant. If the military had not protected him he would have probably been badly handled.

ADMIRAL MAHAN.

The American Admiral Mahan, the well-known naval writer, who died on Monday, was the son of Professor Denis Hart Mahan, an Irishman. The Admiral was born in 1840.

" 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, DECEMBER 3, 1914.

1914.

Keep cool. It is not the Irish Press but its would-be assassins that are stricken with panic.

1814—THOMAS DAVIS—1914.

Let the coward shrink aside,
We'll have our own again;
Let the brawling slave deride,
Here's for our own again.
Let the tyrant bribe and lie,
March, threaten, fortify,
Loose his lawyer and his spy—
Yet we'll have our own again.
Let him soothe in silken tone,
Scold from a foreign throne,
Let him come with bugles blown,
We shall have our own again.
Let us to our purpose bide,
We'll have our own again;
Let the game be fairly tried,
We'll have our own again.

Send the cry throughout the land,
"Who's for our own again?"
Summon all men to our band,
Why not our own again?
Rich and poor and old and young,
Sharp sword and fiery tongue,
Soul and sinew firmly strung,
All to get our own again.—
Brothers thrive by brotherhood—
Trees in a stormy wood—
Riches comes from nationhood—
Sha'n't we have our own again?
Munster's woe is Ulster's bane—
Join for our own again;
Tyrants rob as well as reign—
We'll have our own again.

Oft our fathers' hearts it stirred,
"Rise for our own again!"
Often passed the signal word,
"Strike for our own again!"
Rudely, rashly, and untaught,
Uprose they, ere they ought
Failing, though they nobly fought,
Dying for their own again.
Mind will rule, and muscle yield
In senate, ship, and field—
When we've skill our strength to wield
Let us take our own again.
By the slave his chain is wrought—
Strike for our own again;
Thunder is less strong than thought—
We'll have our own again.

Calm as granite to our foes,
Stand for our own again,
Till his wrath to madness grows—
Firm for our own again.
Bravely hope and wisely wait,
Toil, join, and educate;
Man is master of his fate;
We'll enjoy our own again.
With a keen, constrained thirst—
Powder's calm ere it burst—
Making ready for the worst,
So we'll get our own again.
Let us to our purpose bide,
We'll have our own again;
God is on the righteous side,
We'll have our own again.

ENGLAND AT WORK AND PLAY.

The "Irish Times," which for years never even allowed one line to appear in its columns about such a merely Irish affair as an all-Ireland Hurling or Football Final, took the trouble to send a special correspondent to Croke Park last Sunday. Needless to say, it was not to report the match, or to give even the bare result. No, it was to write a long article in Monday's paper bewailing the fact

that fifteen thousand young men could be got to come together to see two teams compete, instead of volunteering in mass for the front, and going out to fight England's battles abroad.

Now, mark this. On Saturday last 193,000 young Englishmen assembled to watch Association football. Is the "Irish Times" shocked at this? If it is, it had not a word to say on the matter.

The anxiety of the pro-English Press to see young Irishmen at the firing-line is remarkable.

Note—More men are wanted in the North of England according to the "Daily Mail." At first it seemed as if they were wanted for the front, but it now transpires they are merely needed to capture German trade.

A RUSSIAN ON ENGLAND.

In May, 1913, Prince Kropotkin, the Russian Revolutionist, wrote as follows in the opening section of his latest pamphlet on "Modern Wars and Capitalism," written in view of the war which had been threatened since 1911:—

"Jealous of keeping her supremacy on the sea, jealous above all of keeping her colonies for exploitation by her own monopolists, scared by the success of Germany's colonial policy and the rapid development of her navy, England is redoubling her efforts to have a fleet capable of infallibly crushing her German rival. England looks everywhere for allies to weaken the military power of Germany on land. And when the English press sows alarm and terror, pretending to fear a German invasion, they well know that the danger does not lie in that quarter."

"The English bourgeoisie of to-day wants to act towards Germany as it twice acted towards Russia in order to arrest for fifty years or more the development of that country's seapower—once in 1855, with the help of Turkey, France and Piedmont; and again in 1904, when she hurled Japan against Russia's military port in the Pacific. That is why for the past two years we have been living on the alert, expecting a colossal European war to break out from day to day."

"SHEAVES OF REVOLT."

Not ill-named is the small volume of verse which Miss Maeve Cavanagh has just published. The note of resistance to tyrant wrong, wheresoever it may raise its head, rings through her songs. There are fine lines in the poem which gives the book its title, and some of equal power in other pieces. Miss Cavanagh's patriotic songs, written, as most of them have been, under the impulse of National commemorations or stirring event, are infused with the true spirit of Nationality. "Sheaves of Revolt" is dedicated to the President and boys of Na Fianna Eireann, and the price of the book is sixpence.

ENGLAND ON THE KAISER.

(From the "Literary Digest," July, 1913.)
After twenty-five years of power as German Emperor, William II. appears to have convinced his editorial critics that he is not the "war lord," not the Bourbon who forgets nothing and learns nothing, but a true Hohenzollern, some even say a true Englishman, who always profits by experience. For some time after his dismissal of Bismarck, he seemed to the world to illustrate Tenniel's "Dropping the Pilot," and to have lost his guide, philosopher, and friend. William II. was looked upon as a sort of bull in the European china-shop. His speeches, his actions, his epigrammatic sallies, were interpreted by the European press as so many arrogant and aggravating menaces to peace. He built a German Navy, and the British Admiralty trembled with alarm; he fostered German industrialism till he was pictured as a drummer, and German competition actually surmounted the tariff barrier of this country. All the great cities of Germany, Cologne, Frankfurt, Munich, Dresden, and Hamburg, have been practically rebuilt during his reign, and Berlin, the Berlin of William I., has completely changed its appearance and character. He has snatched from Britain the hegemony of the Mediterranean and almost forced her to dismantle her colonial naval arsenals in order to protect the North Sea. Such is a summary of the facts which German, Austrian, French, and English papers are emphasising on this opening of the Jubilee Year. It is his "faith and imagination which have given Germany her great Navy and her broad 'place in the sun,'" says the London "Times." "We unfeignedly admire that proud achievement. It is the work of a man." But in spite of his vast Army and his growing

Navy, William II. is no longer "the war lord" of his early days. He is the advocate and promoter of peace, for, says the great London daily:—

"His wish to go down in history as 'the Peace Emperor' is, with certain reservations, perfectly sincere. He has rattled the saber, appeared in shining armour, and shaken the mailed fist; but he has never drawn the sword or done the least act which would have forced others to draw it. His homage to peace is no mere lip-service. It comes from a deep and real sense of the awful responsibility to Heaven and to man which weighs upon the author of an unjust war. . . . His admission that the balance of power between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente is a bulwark of the world's peace proves that he has the true Hohenzollern gift of learning from experience."

This opinion is echoed by the London "Daily Chronicle" in the following words:—

"The Kaiser has often been misunderstood in this country, and is still understood imperfectly; but the personal impression left on most of our minds by his twenty-five years' reign is one of an energy, a virility, a concentration on large ends, which appeal to our national sympathies. We have, too, though slowly, come to recognise better the deeper currents of the Kaiser's policy; to see that, though he has rattled the sabre, he has never drawn it; though he has preached armaments, he has preserved peace; though he has impelled his countrymen along a path of colonial and naval expansion, it has not been his personal fault if a phase of rivalry and antagonism between Britain and Germany was the first (though not, we think, a final or lasting) consequence."

The London "Morning Post" relates the following incident of the jubilee celebration as illustrating this view of the Kaiser's policy:—

"The Emperor's speeches used to have the clarion-ring of silver. Yesterday came a golden utterance. One of those who offered congratulations referred with much satisfaction to his Majesty's twenty-five years of peace. The Emperor is reported to have replied, Why not another twenty-five? The whole world says Amen!"

The acclamations of the leading Paris dailies, too, ring with the tone of homage to William II. as a preserver of European peace, and the eminent journalist Charles Bonnefon's utterance in the "Figaro" may be taken as characteristic of the higher French journalism. He says:—

"On two occasions of critical significance has the Emperor courageously plied his oars in stemming the current of popular fury, sailed out the tempest, and faced the overwhelming opinion of the country. He has stood alone amid scheming or hesitating ministers, amid hostile courtiers, while his generals stamped their feet with impatience. He has braved universal unpopularity in order to maintain the peace of Europe. . . . At this moment the whole of Germany hails as a peaceful hero the monarch who could defeat the attacks of his adversaries and force his enemies to respect him by the high moral quality of his character."

Na FIANNA EIREANN, FAIRVIEW.

Τά αν Σλουγ νιαό ρο ας ουτ αν αςαό ρο οηραξ, ιιατ. Τά ρε αεανγαιτε τε η-αρο-κοηε να οβιαν ανοηρ. Οα οοηρ το ζατ δυαααιλ αν αεανταιρ ρεό, ζυρ μιαν τηρ α οίτσεαιλ το οεαναιρ αν ραν α τηρε, τεατ ιρτεαα ρα τΣλουγ ρο.

This new Sluagh is now affiliated with the Central Council of the Fianna. Great progress is being made by the boys. But there is one complaint—"Recruits Wanted" is the cry here. Every Irish boy from ten years of age in Fairview and West Clontarf ought to join this Company, which possesses unique facilities, having a first-class hall and field to practice in—the Father Mathew Park—where meetings are held as follows:—Sunday at 4 p.m.:—Field work: drill, skirmishing, etc. Mondays at 7 p.m.:—Indoor work: First Aid; Signalling, Irish Language, etc. Thursday, at 7 o'clock:—Field work as on Sundays.

"C" Company, 4th Battalion.

The men of the above Company are requested to attend at Larkfield next Thursday evening not later than 7.45 p.m. Important business to be transacted.

ὀδς

ὀ τῖςαρηαιξ. Σαββαῖο 30αὐ, 1914, ας 3 ααῖαν ηη ο'αοηρ. Οεῖο αν τ-ροηαρο αηη οια αεαοαοη ο αεαηαη ηαοηη ηηαιτ αν 2.30 p.m. ρο ροηξ ηαοηη λαβηαιρ R.I.P.
Ρηηεαὐα, λυμνηατ, ηηηηηη ο τῖςαρηαιξ. 71 βηηαὐαηα

THE WAR DAY BY DAY.

The Fighting in Poland.

This is the third week of the terrible fighting in Poland. The first week was favourable to the Germans. They drove back the Russians on Kutno. They penetrated as far as Lodz and they menaced the Russian lines of communication with Warsaw. The second week was all in favour of the Russians. The Germans penetrated too far and heavy Russian reinforcements coming up, the German Army was caught in a trap. So confident were the newspaper correspondents that this trap was to mean disaster to the Germans that they announced the disaster as having already occurred. They reckoned without the Germans, however. Never was the magnificent fighting force and organisation of the German army better shown up than in those dark three days of last week. Only German troops, as the Russians have to admit, with profound admiration, would have penetrated into such a dangerous position, and only German troops would have got out of it. On Tuesday night it was announced that the German Army had broken through the Russian ring, and in doing so had taken 12,000 prisoners and 28 guns. One wonders what the third week will bring forth in these most important battles in Poland.

In South Africa.

Now and then we get scraps of information about the fighting in South Africa. Every Boer patrol of twelve men captured is set down as a victory. In one message we are told that the Boers are demoralised and defeated and hungry and leaderless. In another we get the quite contradictory information that they are becoming more daring and commandeering rifles and ammunition. Of course only British successes are reported—these successes are of a very minor nature up to the present. No British reverses are admitted. As the world (for the present) is altogether dependent on English official sources for news of the South African fight it would be very advisable to receive all news with reserve. The Germans and the Austrians and the Turks can circulate by wireless the reports of their operations, but the Boers have no means of doing so. They have to depend, as they depended in the past, on the rifle and the bullet, the cannon and the sword. Incidentally it may be remarked, if the Boer revolt against the British was such a small affair as announced, why has it not been crushed ere this? As a matter of fact, it is not difficult to read through the official lines and to comprehend that the situation is not so unfavourable to the Boers as would be made appear.

In Servia.

The situation in Servia is reported via Bulgarian sources to be grave. So this is the result of the high-sounding reports of victories from Nish which a couple of weeks ago used to come with such unfailing regularity. The Austrians appear to have tackled the defeat of the Servians with great thoroughness. Like the Germans, they may be slow, but they seem to be sure. Much uncertainty had prevailed as to the attitude of Bulgaria. Will the country come to the rescue of Servia after the way it was treated during the second Balkan War? It is evident that Russia is exercising enormous pressure at Sofia to get the Bulgarians to do so. On the attitude of Bulgaria depends to a large extent that of Roumania and Greece. Critical days for the small Balkan States are rapidly approaching.

In India.

According to the Dublin evening papers of last evening trouble has broken out in India. Tribesmen in revolt are said to have been led by a mad faker. The Government, it is cautiously added, regards the affair as a frontier disturbance.

THOSE PRUSSIAN GUARDS!

"Prussian Guards routed by Russians," was the chief news item in the pro-British Press yesterday. "There seems to be a lot of those guards," said an old gentleman as he read the "Mail" placard. The last time we heard of them the famous Guards had been annihilated in Flanders by the British. Prior to that they were surrounded and captured by the French in some marshes south of the Aisne. Now the Russians have chased the famous corps in Russian Poland.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

THE RIGHT OF NEUTRALS.

The "Washington Post" on Monday last printed an article, declared to be by an eminent authority on International Law, in which the writer claims that the position taken up by the British Government in regard to contraband is absolutely untenable and against it the United States should energetically protest. The British position is "in utter disregard of the established precepts of international law, which hold that whatever may be the nature of articles of commerce they are never contraband unless shown to be destined for the use of a belligerent in the war."

The British Government, the article continues, is ignoring the rights of neutrals. "If American commerce is to be protected against extension of the lists by belligerents, against the enforcement of an Order in Council by the British Government, and against the arbitrary taking of American seamen from American bottoms, the State Department should promptly instruct our Ambassadors to protest to the Foreign Offices against the position being taken, and if proper attention is not paid to our protest we will take such steps as may be necessary to protect our commerce from unjustifiable attack. Otherwise before the termination of the war, which may be long drawn out, we may find our commerce subject to the same harsh and illegal restrictions that existed during the Napoleonic Wars and which led to the extensive destruction of innocent neutral shipment."

JAPANESE WARSHIPS REPORTED OFF CALIFORNIA.

According to a message from San Diego, California, a number of British, Australian and Japanese warships are mobilising off the coast of Lower California. This was the word brought to San Diego by Captain Robert Israel of the ocean-going launch Nonesuch.

According to Captain Israel the British protected cruiser New Castle and the Japanese armoured cruiser Idzumo were coaled off the Guadaloupe Islands on November 17th by the British liner Protesilaus and another commandeered merchant vessel.

Israel does not know in what direction the two cruisers steamed after taking on fuel. Two other warships southbound, whose names and nationalities he could not learn, were sighted by Israel.

Israel's story is confirmed by fishermen returning from the Mexican Coast, and it is generally supposed that the warships are mobilising preparatory to steaming south to attack the German squadron under Admiral Von Spee.

GREAT SEIZURE OF GERMAN TOYS.

Uncle Sam's children will be shy of at least two million dollars' worth of toys "made in Germany," cable advices to New York importers say.

British warships, it is reported, have seized the steamers Brunswyck, Randyck and Noordwyck, of the Holland-American Line, and confiscated their cargoes. Each was laden with toys for New York and Baltimore. They left Rotterdam November 7.

Merchants here, says the "New York American," plan to protest to Washington and London. They say the ships were under the Dutch flag.

A HINDU ON THE GERMANS.

Percy Philips, cabling to the New York "American" from Northern France under date November 19, says:—"A Hindu belonging to a Lancer regiment to-day rebuked in my presence a man who spoke slightly of the German people. With amazing dignity he said:—"Do not talk like that of the Germans. It is a great country which can make war on five Powers. They are brave men who can fight and die as the Germans do. The pity for them is that they are not so well trained as we."

A £20,000,000 ORDER.

Mr. Charles Schwrb, President of the Bethlehem Steel Company, is reported back in America with orders for the French and English Governments for steel for war equipment to the value of twenty millions sterling.

SANE UNITED IRISH LEAGUERS.

Westport (Parent) Branch.

(From the "Mayo News.")

Mr. John O'Boyle, Vice-Chairman, occupied the chair at the last meeting of the Westport (Parent) Branch of the U.I.L. held on Sunday. The other members present were—Messrs. Michl. Moran, D.C.; T. Walsh, D.C.; Edward McManus, D.C.; Michael Sammon, Thomas O'Malley, Edward Haran, Thomas Reynolds, David Reidy, Thomas Lavelle, John Conway, Michael McHale, Edward Moran, John Walsh, John Haran, Edward Moane, John Malone, John Kelly, John Reidy, John Tunney, John Berry, James Geraty, Martin Naughton, John Molloy, Michael Duffy, Michael Cannon, Pat McHale, Joseph Mulloy, John Scabill, John O'Malley, Myles Staunton, John Keane, Pat Malone, Martin Kilcoyne, Patrick Moran, A. Walsh, Martin Moran, John Naughton, John Foy, James Walsh, Pat Maguire, James O'Malley, Charles Hughes, Edward McHale, P. Gibbons, Pat Geraty, etc.

The Chairman placed before the meeting a letter from the Marquis of Sligo acknowledging the resolution of the branch passed at the previous meeting, asking Lord Sligo to give a small portion of his demesne for tillage in these times of stress.

In opening the meeting the Chairman said there were so many subjects under discussion at the present time—some of them wise, and some of them otherwise—that there was only one of more importance than all the others to the League, and that was the acquirement of the land for the poor people. They were told and advised by the Department to provide some tillage; they were threatened as it were with a famine. They were told that provisions will be very scarce, and, in his opinion, those people who said so were right, because it appeared to him (Chairman) that the war would go on for a long time. The fighting would continue in France and Belgium, and in these countries, in consequence of the war, tillage would become impossible. They would therefore have to depend on America, and on English and American ships to provide them with their food supply. Ireland, he was afraid, would be treated as she was always treated—left last, and told to wait until they would see if there was anything left. France and Belgium being engaged in this game, or war, as some were pleased to call it, would be served first, and if there was anything left Ireland would get it. At the best of times they had not a decent living in Ireland; they only existed, but in order to have the material for existence next year they were told they would have to make more tillage. Now, the question arose, how is the poor man with a few acres of land on the side of a hill going to make more tillage. He had about 25 statute acres of land, but he would have to go up the side of a hill—an elevation of about 15 inches to the foot—to make more tillage, and even if he were to make tillage there he would have to use the spade, because he could not plough the side of a hill with such an elevation. But of course it would not be any use telling the artificial farmers anything like that; these farmers who did all their farming on paper. Now, if those people who were advising all this tillage would only appoint a few men of practical experience to go round the district they would see for themselves that the poor tenant cannot till more land than he is tilling at present. They would be able to find out for themselves whether or not the poor man's land is fit for tillage; but he could tell these people now that all the good land in that district, all the land that might be tilled with profitable results, was given up to the fattening of bullocks. If the C. D. Board and the Board of Agriculture wanted to have more tillage, they would have to do something themselves to make more tillage possible. There was artificial manure, for instance—if the Board of Agriculture did not look after the prices of artificial manure next year the men who had the sale of it—the shopkeepers—would follow the same tactics as they followed when there were rumours of war. The shopkeepers would increase the prices immediately, and it would be the same next year, the price of artificial manure would be beyond the reach of the poor man. And the C. D. Board, if they were anxious for the improvement of the country, could help towards warning off a scarcity of food, by giving poor tenants grass for their cattle. Now, he thought it would be wise if they sent a resolution to the C. D. Board, and another to the Board of Agriculture, asking the Board of Agricul-

ture to look after the poor people during the coming season, and see that they get their manures at a reasonable price, and asking the C. D. Board to make such provisions for the people that they will be able to get grazing for their cattle. Continuing, Mr. O'Boyle said they were told by some paid spouters now that the town would be purchased in the near future, and that they would get the town parks. That was very fine talk, of course, but these were the people who put back the sale of the town when it might have been purchased with the rest of the estate and the lands round the town given to the people for the purpose for which God intended them. When the members of that branch were fighting their hardest to get the estate sold, they were told to keep quiet and do what they were told; they were not to be embarrassing Governments, and all that sort of thing. The man who made this speech even went so far as to call the "Mayo News" the "local rag." And why was the "Mayo News" called the "local rag"? It was because it stood out fearlessly against the Trinity governing Ireland—the two Johns and Joe. They had no desire to get mixed up with these people who were so fond of slinging abuse around, but he would tell this, if the two Johns and Joe did as much to try and get the Sligo estate sold as the "Mayo News" did their representative in West Mayo could come back and say: "I have represented you faithfully." And if the two Johns and Joe paid more attention to the needs of Ireland they would not be depending on the promises of England; they would not be the tramp three who were being laughed at and scoffed at and even cursed by the Irish people to-day, and not only by the Irish people, but by their friends toiling under the burning suns of America who sent their hard-earned money for what—nobody knows. As regards the "Mayo News," he would tell the man who made that speech—and he could take it back to his bosses—the "Mayo News" did more for that district than did the two Johns and Joe and all their followers for the last 20 years.

Mr. Charles Hughes was the next speaker, and was received with great cheering. He said at their last meeting they decided on sending a resolution to the Marquis of Sligo, asking him to put under tillage at least 600 acres of his vast demesne, and if he were not willing to do that to hand over the land to the people themselves. They had got a reply, but it was merely a formal acknowledgment—one of the sort they generally get from such a person as Lord Sligo. Lord Sligo wanted to avoid the question at issue, and in his reply did not state whether he would put the land under tillage or hand it over to the people. In fact, the Marquis of Sligo did not say what he would do or what he would not do, and that left them just where they started. The Marquis of Sligo and his family were going about the country taking great interest in the Empire, which is, of course, the English Empire, because when it comes to the Irish Nation it was too small altogether for his Lordship. But what, might he ask, did the Marquis of Sligo owe to England? Where did the Marquis of Sligo derive his income from? He derived his income from the poor tenantry of the Sligo estate, and it was with their hard-earned money he went about London and other places. The time had now come when the people must band themselves together once more to see that justice is done and that the famine of '47 will never again be repeated.

Mr. Edward Haran then addressed the meeting. He said it was quite true that the state of the people of that district was not as comfortable and as prosperous as it might be. They were all well aware that Lord Sligo had 1,600 acres of land in his demesne, and had in addition thousands of acres devoted to the fattening of the graziers' bullocks. But there was nothing for the unfortunate tenants on the estate who had paid so much into Lord Sligo's money boxes. What was Lord Sligo interested in now; what was uppermost in his mind; was it to do something for the people whose forefathers kept him and his predecessors in his castle? No, the Marquis of Sligo had now devoted his time to looking after the Empire in France, and had no time to consider the wants of the tenants on his estate. In that work he was assisted by the M.P.'s who were doing their part by carrying on a recruiting campaign to get the young men of Ireland to go to France to be treated like dogs and afterwards shot down. But he was very glad to see that the young people of Ireland had not responded to the call of the M.P.'s. But he believed that some of them were going to be blotted out by the local M.P. before they could go to the front. He was informed on good authority that the M.P. had 22 people on his

list to wipe out for ever, and he believed that he, himself, was one.

A general discussion followed on the land question.

It was agreed not to send such a resolution as suggested by the Chairman for the present.

The Chairman, in closing the meeting, said he would ask them to tell their friends to attend their meetings more frequently, because they were threatened with a scarcity of food, and it was very necessary that they should keep in touch with one another. It was only then they would be able to say to the C. D. Board that they would not be satisfied with mere acknowledgments, and that there would be no hunger in the district so long as there was a bullock on the hills, that their work would be effective.

CORRESPONDENCE.

IRELAND AND THE WAR.

A Reply to Mr. C. B. Shaw.
TO THE EDITOR OF "EIRE."

Dear Sir,—Has Mr. Shaw's usual wit deserted him since he has taken up recruiting, or is he merely poking fun at us?

France attacked England through Ireland in '98, therefore we should be grateful through the ages. But what if Germany attacks her through Ireland in 1914—should we also be grateful? In a hundred years or so, if England were fighting with Germany instead of against her, as may happen, might not we equally be urged to join with them in gratitude to the Germany of 1914?

There is no gratitude required. Each nation was and is fighting for her own hand, and each nation, England included, will use Ireland if she can for her own selfish purposes.

It should be Ireland's duty to work also for her own interests, and not to permit herself to be made the tool of any foreign government.

It is not to her advantage to be bled further of her already too scanty population by joining in this hideous war, while England cannot lure her own youth from the football fields to defend her interests.

I think no Irishman wants to fight against France, nor for Germany. Yet, with nearly all Europe fighting for her, and thousands of of her "young barbarians" at play, must the last remnant of our race be butchered because England does not find "crushing Germany" quite so easy as she expected?

It is interesting, however, to find that "G. B." has rediscovered his nationality even for recruiting purposes, and that France has rediscovered her religion. It is good to know that she values "the holy shrines of the Catholic Church," even though she so lately ill-used and banished her religious orders and banned the very name of God. What of the French refugee nuns and monks scattered over the world in exile from the native land?

We are also told we should be grateful to England because Home Rule has been placed on the Statute Book. As well expect a child to be grateful for a pot of jam locked away in a cupboard for some indefinite future repast. We know our pot of jam is to be tampered with before we get it; it may be half emptied; it may be unfit for use; we may even be told we have not been a good child and cannot get it at all!

Even the supreme effort of producing George Bernard Shaw has not used up all the intelligence of Ireland!

Yours faithfully,
H. P.

"THE NATIONAL PRESS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "EIRE."
Limerick,

November, 29th, 1914.

The accounts from the front supplied by the special correspondents of our local organs of Nationality seem to vie in veracity with the "eye-witness" narratives in the "Castle Journal" and "Independent."

According to the "Munster News" the Austrian army turned up after repeated annihilations and was completely decimated.

The German army was cut in two by the Russians, and will probably be sent to Siberia in sections.

The Kaiser is still at large.

As for De Wet, he is "circumvented," "surrounded," "rounded up," and "cornered" daily, and "narrowly escapes" with monotonous "slimness" by nightfall.

And the Germans in Belgium have failed

to make any impression on the British troops who are fighting for Ireland.

Such news is enough to make the man in the moon grin, and meanwhile Irish labourers are to be displaced by Belgian refugees; our hospitals for the poor are filled with England's wounded soldiers, and grave social evils are arising in connection with the aggregation of troops in our towns and cities. But to call attention to these facts would be treachery to the Empire.

And this organ of truth and justice accuses those who have a deeper faith in Ireland's capabilities than the Irish Parliamentary Party of being in receipt of Russian gold, while it urges Irishmen to immolate themselves on the altar of Baal, in the interests of British greed for gold.

Well, if to think that a long oppressed and sorely impoverished country should mind its own business, and try to pull itself together in this great crisis, is to be a pro-German, then I am one. Aye, and proud to be one.

Yours for "Eire" over all,
VON CRANK.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

"F" Company, 1st Battalion.

Drill will take place to-night under a competent instructor at 25 Parnell Square, when a course of physical and dummy-drill will be gone through. Time of assembly is 7.30 p.m. Members of the Company are requested to note that field drill takes place on Tuesday nights and Sunday mornings, parades being in Parnell Square (West side) at 7.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and 11.30 a.m. on Sundays.

Cork City Corps. IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

Headquarters: FISHER STREET.

The following are the parades for the remainder of this week, at 8 p.m.:—

Thursday—Companies B and D—Firing Practice and Rifle Exercise.

Friday—Route March, all Companies.

Punctuality at parades is essential on the part of all officers and men.

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