

Éire

Ireland

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Dia h-Aoine, mí na nOllas 4, 1914.
Friday, December 4, 1914.

Leat-þiginn.
One Halfpenny.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE IRISH PRESS.

Following the seizure of "Irish Freedom" and the successful intimidation of the printers of "Sinn Féin," Chief Detective-Inspector O'Brien and another detective yesterday for the second time called upon the printer of IRELAND. They read the following sections from the new "Defence of the Realm" Act:—

Section 27.—No person shall by word of mouth, or in writing, or in any newspaper, periodical, book, circular, or other printed publication, spread false reports, or make false statements, or reports, or statements, likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty, or to interfere with the success of His Majesty's Forces by land or sea, or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign powers, or spread reports, or make statements likely to prejudice the recruiting, training, discipline, or administration of any of His Majesty's Forces; and if any person contravenes this provision, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Section 52.—A person found guilty of an offence against these regulations by a court-martial shall be liable to be sentenced to penal servitude for life, or any less punishment, or if the Court finds that the offence was committed with the intention of assisting the enemy, to suffer death, or any less punishment; and the Court may in addition to any other sentence imposed order that any goods in respect of which the offence has been committed be forfeited.

Chief Inspector O'Brien handed the following Military Order to Mr. Mahon, the printer of "Ireland":—

"In the opinion of the Military Authorities there is matter in the issue of 'Ireland' which comes under the terms of Section 27 of the Regulations made under 'The Defence of the Realm Act,' and if any future issue appears with matter of the same character the Military Authorities will proceed under the Regulations."

Mr. Mahon informed Chief Inspector O'Brien that he would show the editor of "Ireland" the Military Order, and Sections 27 and 52 of the Regulations, and tell him that nothing was to go into the paper contrary to the Act. If the British Military Authorities, Mr. Mahon added, officially ordered him to stop printing IRELAND he would obey.

Chief Inspector O'Brien and his companion detective then left Mr. Mahon's printing office.

AUSTRIAN AND HUNGARIAN WOMEN AND THE WAR.

A Vienna cable to New York says that Austrian and Hungarian women are giving their best-loved jewels to swell the war fund. Many women whose husbands are at the front are tossing their wedding rings into the military exchequer, receiving in exchange rings on which is engraved: "We exchanged gold for copper."

THE SITUATION IN SERBIA.

According to reports from Bulgaria the Servian Army has withdrawn from Belgrade, and telegraphic communication between Belgrade and Nish is interrupted.

ENGLISH TORIES DENOUNCE THE PRESS CENSORSHIP.

The London "Morning Post," the leading Tory organ of England, yesterday published in a leading article a strong denunciation of the Press censorship.

"The proud Briton, after reading a diatribe in his favourite organ on the inspired and mendacious German Press, enters his club," it says, "and takes up by chance an American newspaper. There he sees a full and circumstantial account of—shall we say it?—a certain naval mishap now a month old. Everything is there, date, circumstances, the narratives of eye-witnesses. Americans home from Europe tell the melodramatic story of how a whole ship was sworn to secrecy so that the hideous truth should not be known. The proud Briton has probably already heard it as a vague and disastrous rumour, but he has thrust it aside as incredible. But here the evidence stares him in the face. What is he to believe? His own favourite newspaper says nothing. He feels himself surrounded by an implacable web of mystery, of deceit, of shadowy and impending calamity. His national self-confidence and self-respect are shaken, if not destroyed; he is from that time a nervous and unhappy man, apprehensive of fate, credulous of evil, ready to believe the worst. Such is the result of lack of candour at headquarters: one piece of moral cowardice infects and disturbs the whole public."

We should like to speak plainly on this subject, yet the Tower may await us if we do. The British Press is, in fact, forbidden to mention a mishap to the British Navy, of which the Press of the whole world is speaking. The German Press have for some time been in full possession of the facts, which they have gathered from America, and are gloating over them, not so much because they relate to a material loss, but because their suppression in England seems to them to offer evidence that the British nation is in a state of panic, and is not to be trusted with the truth. Thus, for example, the 'Kölnische Zeitung' says: 'The English Government dared not communicate this serious loss to the nation because it feared a universal excitement. A very low estimate is thus placed by its own Government on the nerves and character of the English people—which gives one cause to think.' We are bound to say that for once we agree with a German newspaper: it does give one cause to think. There is involved a mishap—of considerable material dimensions, no doubt—but nothing to cause anything more than a national sigh of regret. And it is treated by the Government as if it were some appalling catastrophe so dark that merely to read about it would throw the nation into a state of frenzy. It has, as a matter of fact, been known to the bulk of the public for some time, and the actual news has not disturbed them overmuch: what has disturbed them is the knowledge that the Government or the Admiralty places so low a value on the hearts and nerves of Englishmen that they are supposed not to be able to bear the truth. The news, we repeat, is no secret: it is known in every country but our own: it has been discussed in the American Press from every point of view, in all its bearings, there is hardly an

aspect of it which has not been considered in one or other of their papers and periodicals; in every British club where there are American exchanges it is fully known; but yet the free British Press is not allowed to say a word about it. It is ridiculous; but it is also humiliating. We say plainly that it is an insult not only to the British Press, but to the British nation."

FATAL RIOT IN DUTCH INTERNMENT CAMP.

It is reported from Amsterdam that a riot occurred among the interned Belgian soldiers near Zeist. Dutch troops arrived and, according to the Dutch newspapers, fired, killing six of the Belgians and wounding nine. Full details are not yet available.

CANADA AND THE PRESS.

Special officers have been appointed by the Dominion Government to enforce the Order-in-Council which makes it a criminal offence to circulate or possess anti-British or pro-German newspapers in Canada. The Order was passed primarily because of certain pro-German publications in the Canadian West, which have been practically suppressed, but it also can be applied to American publications circulating in Canada. Any of these that are offensively pro-German are barred from the mails, and assuredly a keen watch will be kept upon them. The American "Review of Reviews," the "Saturday Post," the "Literary Digest," and daily newspapers sold on the streets cannot have a Canadian circulation if they are markedly anti-British.—"The Toronto Mail and Empire."

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN INDIA

The Editor of the "Zamindar" has been ordered by the Government to leave Lahore, where the paper is published.

THE BRITISH MILITARY IN LURGAN. Police and the Public-houses.

At Lurgan petty sessions—before Mr. H. G. MacGeagh, D.L., and other justices—District-Inspector Ryan made an application for an order suspending the sale of liquor in all the publichouses and clubs in Lurgan from 8 p.m. on each week-day until 7 a.m. next day, instead of from 11 p.m. on week-days and 10 p.m. on Saturdays, as at present. There were about 300 military now stationed in Lurgan, and he thought it desirable for the maintenance of order and the suppression of drunkenness that such an order should be made.

Mr. E. O'Hagan, solicitor, said it was an effort to curtail the liberty of the ordinary public, for which he submitted there was no justification.

The Chairman said the magistrates were unanimous in not granting the order at present.

"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.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1914.

THE ANGLO-REDMOND POLICY.

The Castle Journal yesterday blundered into open revelation of the Redmondite policy. Lord Dunraven, in the latest of his dull letters to the Press, urged the British Government to put down Irish nationalism—"the disloyal remnant," his Lordship styles it—firmly and finally. But the Castle Journal, which by silence gave its approval to the suppression of "Sinn Féin" and "Irish Freedom," savagely rebukes its Imperialist ally. "The only action," it wrote, "that could give the slightest importance to those whom Lord Dunraven stigmatises as 'the disloyal remnant,' would be to dignify them with prosecution."

So this is the Redmondite arrangement with the British Government. The Irish Press is to be suppressed by police-seizures and terrorising the printers, but those responsible for it are not to be prosecuted. The people who in the ordinary course of trade set, print, and sell these papers are to be got at, but those responsible for them are not to be indicted, lest the prosecution would react against Mr. Redmond. Surely revelation of policy more despicable than that which the Castle Journal disclosed yesterday was never made.

IRELAND'S FOOD SUPPLY.

The Department of Agriculture states that the area under wheat next year will be substantially increased, as in every county there appears to have been an increase in wheat-sowing, the areas in some having been multiplied several times. Much of the extra land wheat-sown would in ordinary circumstances have been sown with oats, and if the oat crop is to be maintained farmers should immediately plough up an equivalent area of grass lands—sound second-class grass land is suitable.

We are glad to see that intelligence of a fact we pointed out three weeks ago has at length reached the Department. It writes:—"From reports by their Inspectors at fairs and ports the Department observe, with grave concern, that young heifers and stripper cows are being sold for slaughter or exportation in considerable numbers. They desire, therefore, to call attention to the fact that, if the tendency of stock owners to get rid of such animals continues unchecked, the stock of breeding animals in the country is in danger of serious depletion. No doubt, the possibility of a shortage in feeding stuffs accounts in some measure for abnormal sales of immature cattle at present, but there can be no good reason for the slaughter or exportation of young heifers, while the export of this class of stock in large numbers must have a lowering effect upon the market. On the other hand, the farmer who, at the present juncture retains his breeding animals and exercises due foresight and economy in the use of feeding stuffs, may confidently count on profit later on, when supplies are scarce and prices, consequently, high. Apart, however, from this consideration, which should have weight with stock owners who may be tempted to dispose of female stock at once, there is the fact that the general interests of the country absolutely demand that the stock of breeding animals still available should be conserved. The Department therefore appeal to all persons concerned in the live stock industry to discourage by every means in their power the slaughter or exportation of such animals."

Has the Department no power to interfere in this matter?

CAPPAGH AND THE ALMIGHTY.

Mr. E. H. Ussher, Cappagh, Co. Waterford, writes to the London "Times" that the local Redmondite Volunteer secretary has declared: "If the Almighty told the Kaiser he was going to get Ireland He told him the hell of a lie."

IN CHARITY'S SWEET NAME.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, M.D., who has freely placed his genius for romantic and far-fetched narrative at the disposal of England, has explained Sir Roger Casement's visit to Berlin on the "charitable" supposition that he is mad, basing his conclusions apparently on letters written to him as a doctor. Every Imperial heart must thrill at this "loyal" disclosure of professional secrets. We propose to go even further, and reveal to our readers the true state of affairs as to the mental condition of those misguided men who do not implicitly obey Messrs. Asquith, Birrell and Redmond.

Our readers will remember that some weeks ago the Provost of Trinity refused to allow Mr. Pearse to address a meeting of the University Gaelic Society, and subsequently suppressed that organisation. We have reason to believe that this action was taken in the interests of Mr. Pearse himself. He has recently been heard to express fatigue at the conclusion of a long day's work, and Dr. Mahaffy had reason to fear that he might not be able to bear the excitement of a public meeting. The Secretary of the Society has recently appeared in several prominent trials.

Fearing that the strain on his nerves was becoming too great, the Board, most kindly, abolished the society.

Professor Eoin MacNeill has repented his intention of not forming a new political party. We have reason to suspect, from the evidence of the cousin of the brother-in-law of his medical adviser's parlourmaid, that this resolution is due to the advice of a well-known expert in mental disease.

TO "IRELAND."

A cause so great for freedom stands,
And waits of your redeeming hand—
South and North your flag shall bring;
A blessing over Ireland.

Your case is not the hate of race,
Nor shedding blood for lands and marts—
It is the chivalry of love
To aid the bleeding human hearts.

SIDNEY ARNOLD.

A BOGUS REPORT.

We have received the following letter:—

James' Street, Westport,
November 30th, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ÉIRE."

Dear Sir,—A copy of your paper "Ireland," dated 27th ult., has been handed to me, and I see under a prominent heading of "Westport and Mr. Redmond," you give a report of a meeting of the Westport Urban Council, held here on Tuesday, the 24th ult., and at this meeting a resolution was proposed by Mr. James Ryan, V.C., and seconded by me as Chairman, and passed by a majority, condemning the action of Mr. John Redmond, M.P., and approving of the original Provisional Committee of Volunteers.

This report is false, as no such meeting took place, and I consider it as a serious libel on myself and the other members of the Westport Urban Council, and now demand from you that you publish in your next issue of "Ireland" an apology in a good position of the paper, and that you also send me the original manuscript of the report, so that I may see if the writer of the report can be traced.

Yours truly,
MYLES STAUNTON,
Chairman of Urban Council,
Westport.

[We regret we cannot supply Mr. Staunton with the MS., since it has been, in common with all other MSS. of past issues, destroyed. It reached us from Westport, was obviously written by a pressman, and therefore accepted by us as authentic. The person who sent a false report to this journal is clearly its enemy, and must be sought for in the ranks of the followers of Mr. Redmond. If we discover his identity we shall give him the advertisement of a lifetime.]

AN AMERICAN ON THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

According to the official news issued from Berlin on Tuesday, Mr. James Archibald, an American war correspondent, describes in the "Neue Freie Presse" a recent visit which he paid to the Austrian headquarters. He states that his chief impression was the excellent fighting qualities of the Austro-Hungarian

troops. He himself, he adds, observed the insignificant retreat which was undertaken for strategical reasons, and affirms that it was carried out in excellent order against superior forces which many armies could not resist. The especially difficult ground was admirably covered. Mr. Archibald states that he was impressed by the kind, yet vigorous, manner of the Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian Army, the Archduke Frederick, and of the Heir Presumptive, whose personal magnetism secured for him great popularity. The Chief of the Austrian General Staff, General Hötzenendorf, is every inch a fighting soldier, and in the opinion of the writer Austria-Hungary may be accounted fortunate to possess such military power at her command. It is Mr. Archibald's firm conviction that the final result, even if obtained against great superiority, will be most favourable.

CUMANN NA mBAN.

A general meeting of the Central Branch will be held at 7 p.m. to-morrow (Friday) at 25 Parnell Square to elect a delegate to the Cumann na mBan Convention on 12th December. Notices of motion on the following or other points concerning the organisation are invited from members:—

1. Constitution and objects of the organisation as drawn up by the Provisional Committee.
2. Relations of Cumann na mBan with the Volunteers.
3. Activities and plan of work.
4. Election of Provisional Committee.

In view of the importance of the Agenda a full attendance of members of the Central Branch is expected. The classes begin at 8 o'clock, and it will be necessary to have the business of the general meeting concluded before that hour.

Dr. Lynn's and Dr. Magennis's First Aid Classes are in full swing at the Central Branch, 25 Parnell Square. Dr. MacCullagh's Home Nursing Class is more than half way through its course, and the branch will soon be able to boast of a large and admirably trained band of fully qualified first aiders. The members of two classes are already certificated, and the forthcoming examinations will add a possible sixty to their numbers. Drill and Semaphore Classes are progressing satisfactorily. A Ceilidh is under discussion, and suggestions from members as to the most suitable date will be welcome. A collection in aid of our Rifle Fund was made at Croke Park on the occasion of the Kerry-Wexford replay by Inghean ni Bhroin, Inghean ni Chasaide, Inghean nic Dhamhraidhin, Miss Hayes and Miss Elliott. A substantial sum was realised. All subscriptions to this fund go to the purchase of rifles, which are presented to the Executive of the Irish Volunteers. The response of the immense throng at Croke Park at recent matches to the appeal to provide arms for Ireland in Ireland was generous and enthusiastic in the extreme, and a very satisfactory indication of the soundness of Irish public opinion.

THE GAELIC LEAGUE.

A meeting, pregnant of hope for the future success of the Language Movement in Dublin, at all events, was held on Monday night last at the Gaelic League headquarters. The meeting was composed of the Secretaries of the following Gaelic League Branches:—Cleaver, Colmcille, McHale, Drumcondra and Glasnevin, Star of the Sea, Keating, and Central. The Secretary of the Five Provinces Branch wrote expressing regret at her unavoidable absence, and promising hearty co-operation. It was decided to hold a debate in Irish in the Keating Branch, 18 North Frederick Street, on Saturday night next the 5th inst., under the presidency of Cathal Brugha. This debate will, we hope, be the first of many such inter-branch functions. We understand that the Dublin Secretaries are presently engaged in preparing a comprehensive programme for the New Year and, as it is their intention to visit in turn each of the Dublin Branches for the purposes of these inter-branch debates, lectures, ceilidhs, etc., there can be no doubt but that the results of their labours will be the strengthening of the Gaelic League and the happy co-ordination of all its units. All Gaels will be heartily welcomed at the Keating Branch on Saturday next and Gaelic Leaguers are again reminded that the debate is not for the benefit of any one Branch but for all the Branches of the League. It will be the general property of Dublin Gaels.

THE WAR DAY BY DAY.

A Hungarian Victory.

The report of an important Hungarian victory over the Russians is interesting and important. The two mainstays of Francis Joseph's Empire are Austria and Hungary, which form the Dual Monarchy. The aged King Emperor is Emperor of all the States which make up his Empire, but he is, in a particular sense, King of Hungary, in whose capital he was crowned. Some weeks ago it was stated the Hungarians were lukewarm in this war and would try and make a separate peace with Russia. Never was a more deliberate untruth uttered. At the beginning of the present week the Prime Minister of the Hungarian Parliament announced to a unanimous Assembly that Hungary was heart and soul with Germany and Austria in this war. Of course this was manifest. No country has more to dread from the colossal ambition of Russia and the restless menaces of the smaller Slav States, incited by Russia, than has Hungary. That being the case she will fight desperately, and how well she can fight against the most fearful odds was proved during the revolution in the first half of the 19th century. This success over the Russians now should have a very inspiring effect on the Hungarians, more especially as it follows the entry of Austro-Hungarian troops into Belgrade, the capital of Servia.

The Austrian Army.

Most people seem to think that Germany is fighting England, Russia and France all on her own. Of course she is playing the bigger part, but to affect to despise the Austrian-Hungarian aid she is receiving is senseless. No one pays a more welcome tribute to this help than does Germany herself. There are, of course, certain difficulties facing the Austrian Empire in the way of prosecuting a war that are not to be found in the case of Germany or France or Russia. In the first place the Austrian Empire is made up of a number of smaller States in addition to the two bigger ones of Austria and Hungary. This rendered her army more of a mixed one than that of Germany or France or Russia. It was some of these mixed contingents who were on outpost duty at the beginning of the war and whose retirement led to the fall of Lemberg and its capture by the Russians. The Austrian-Hungarian army retired in no worse and possibly in better order and for just as good reasons as the Franco-British forces from Mons and Marne. Whatever credence may be attached to the Russian reports of the fighting against the Germans very little can be given to their reports of successes over the Austrians. Their object in reporting victories over the Austrians is too patent (1) to try and demoralise the mixed armies of the Austrian Empire, and (2) to influence the smaller States, such as Roumania and Bulgaria and Greece, and to try and get them to take up arms against Austria on the ground that the Austrian Empire is going to pieces and that they might be able to get a share of the spoil. The Hungarian victory over the Russians and the decisive defeat of the Servians will have, however, a sobering effect all round.

Other Phases of the War.

All interest still continues to centre in the great campaign in Poland. The German and the Russian Staffs are purposely silent about the operations there, and only a glimpse is allowed now and then. This glimpse, however, is enough. Fighting is going on there at present and not writing. It is well to emulate the wise reserve of both the Germans and Russians and to await the result of the operations with as much patience as can be mustered. There is very little known either of the Turkish campaign against Egypt. Last evening it was reported that Australian and Canadian contingents had been landed to assist in the defence of Egypt. Making very little of the Turks, it was added that as soon as these contingents had completed their training (presumably after enjoying themselves against the Turks) they would be transferred for service to Europe. They might find the Turks, however, tougher opponents than they expected. In South Africa the capture of De Wet is a blow to the Boers, but not an irreparable one. There are younger men in the field with names yet to make, and the last of them has not been heard. Incidentally it may be remarked that motor cars are playing an important part in this war.

WAR NEWS IN THE ENGLISH PRESS.

16 Disarmed Englishmen a match for 40 Armed Germans.

From yesterday's London "Daily News" we take this war tale, contributed by "a soldier of 18 years":—

"One night a few of us crept out, and got up to their barbed wire. We found a nice little place to sight our guns, and put them all ready on the ground, and then put a stone in an old tin can and hung it on the bottom wire. We knew if they came the stone would rattle, so then we lay at full length on the ground and waited. About five in the morning we heard the old can rattlin', so, quick as lightnin', we sniped them and got the lot.

"Just after Mons we saw the Germans comin'. We were in a little French town, and we were told to come on, as the Germans were about ten to one of us. We stayed just long enough to give 'em a sight of us, and then all took to our heels like scared rabbits, and let them see us runnin' away.

"But we didn't run quite straight, as we say; they was comin' in with their brass band playin' and singing their bloomin' 'Water,' or what d'ye call it, 'on the Rhine.' We was that mad to hear their music and seein' the rest doin' the goose-step that, instead of runnin' straight, we divided just outside of the town, and ran down two sides of 'em. Presently, ping, pang, sounded on the brass instruments, and one after the other stopped playin', and then we shut the goose-step up. So we accounted for about 3,000 of 'em that time, and one of the chaps started singin', 'As any one seen a German band?' and all the rest took up the chorus, and we went on retretin'.

"After that it wasn't much else but retretin', but when we began to pitch 'em back the real fun began. One day we was peepin' out of the trenches, and what do we see? Sixteen chaps of one of our regiments just goin' out, when suddenly forty Germans comes along. What did our chaps do? Why just put down their arms and let 'em take 'em. You think of it—only forty Germans and they were sixteen. Why, it was nothing to fight that little lot!

"All at once they turns round, begins punchin' the forty Germans in the face, knocks their guns off 'em, and marches the whole forty back to camp. My, didn't we just give 'em a cheer from the trenches, that's all!"

SOME GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS per THE "LONDON TIMES."

The "Corriere Dela Sera" is of the opinion that English prospects in Egypt are unfavourable, as the attacking Turkish Army is in every respect superior.

At a meeting of the Commercial Corporation of Genoa a strong protest was made against the English and French practice of stopping and searching Italian merchant ships.

At a sitting of the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies war measures and the arbitration with the United States were unanimously adopted. The Assembly provided a splendid picture of the harmony that prevails among all parties in the House. The leaders of the Opposition, Count Karolyi and Count Andrassy, declared their intention to postpone criticism on political matters until peace was restored. The House sent greetings to the army in the field, and expressed its admiration of the work accomplished, every confidence being felt in the ultimate victory, which would bring rich advantages to Hungary.

LOOK OUT
FOR
'Nationality.'
EDITED BY
ARTHUR GRIFFITH.

SOUTH AFRICA.

SCHOOL STUDENTS PROSECUTED FOR SEDITION.

Unusual interest attached to the proceedings at the Caledon Street Police Court, Thursday morning, when it became known that two South African College School students, says the "Cape Times," would be charged under Martial Law Regulations with using seditious language, and when Mr. C. W. Broers took his seat on the bench there was quite a muster of the students and their friends in court.

Mr. Magennis, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, the accused being defended by Mr. De Klerk.

Mr. Magennis explained that a warrant had been issued by the police for the arrest of Philip Mathew Kuhn and Philip C. du Toit, students of the S. A. College School, on a charge of contravening Martial Law Regulations in one case, and an offence against the Public Welfare Act in the other, by using seditious language.

Both the accused pleaded not guilty.

The first case to be heard was that against Kuhn, in which a fellow student, Reginald Arthur Proctor Hare, was called, and said he knew the accused, who was a member of the Defence Force. On the 3rd inst. witness was in the class-room having a conversation with Kuhn, who stated that his father had written to him telling him to remain loyal.

Mr. Magennis—And did he reply?

Witness—Yes. He said that he would not. Another student named Goodspeed, who joined in the conversation, said, "This is not going to be a Republic." To which accused replied, "Don't be too sure about that. I don't think."

The accused, amongst other things, said the Allies committed as many atrocities as the Germans, and that he (Kuhn) knew how to get papers from Holland, which showed that the newspapers here told lies.

Charles Henry Goodspeed, another student, called, said he was in the class-room on the 3rd inst. when the conversation between the last witness and the accused took place.

Mr. Magennis—Did you make any remark?

Witness—Yes, I said, "This is a war of right against might."

Did the accused reply?—Yes. He said, "It's all rot."

Was anything said about the Allies?—Yes, Kuhn said they were committing just as many atrocities as the Germans, adding that "one German is as good as four of the Allies."

Was he serious?—He was quite serious.

Were there any other boys in the class-room?—Yes, but they were not able to hear the conversation.

This closed the case against Kuhn.

Mr. De Klerk called the accused, who said he was a student at the S. A. College School, and it was the custom to joke about the war. Witness expressed the opinion that the Germans had not committed any more atrocities than the Allies.

Mr. De Klerk—Is there generally a lot of boasting goes on as to what the Boers could do and what the English can do?—Yes.

You treated the matter as a joke?—Yes.

You had no idea of uttering seditious talk?—No.

By Mr. Magennis—Do you say these two young fellows who have given evidence are lying?—No, I would not say that.

The Magistrate—But if what they have said is not true they must be lying.

Mr. De Klerk suggested that the accused might have been misunderstood.

Mr. Magennis—Is it true that you said the Allies committed more atrocities than the Germans?—I said "as many."

Did you say that one German was as good as four of the Allies?—I treated it as a joke.

Replying to further questions, accused said his father was a minister at Williston, but was not of German descent.

Philip Cornelius du Toit was then charged under the Public Welfare Act with uttering seditious language in the presence of six or more persons, between the 21st of September and the 31st October, calculated to encourage the enemy.

Ivan Henry Albrecht Wilson, a student from the S. A. C. School, examined by Mr. Magennis, said that, when the news first came out about the rebellion, accused said he was going to fight on the side of the rebels.

Was he quite serious?—Yes, he appeared to be quite serious.

Did he mention the name of anyone in rebellion?—He mentioned the name of General Hertzog, and said he would follow him whichever side he took.

Did he say anything about you?—Yes; that if he got me in the veld he would shoot me.

Mr. De Klerk—You are great friends, I believe?—We used to be great friends.

There was a lot of silly joking going on?—Not then.

And he was one of the silly jokers?—Well, he keeps quiet now.

Reginald A. P. Hare (examined) said that in the course of conversation accused said—“You may not see me back again as I may be probably fighting.”

Did he say for whom?—No. He only said he might be fighting against me.

Was anything said about the Free State?—He said if his brother wrote to him from the Free State to fight he would have to go.

Mr. De Klerk did not call the accused, and the case closed.

Mr. Magennis said he thought it was only fair to state that the reports which led to the arrest did not come from the students themselves, but from outside sources. He wished to point out that the offence was the more serious since the accused were not only students, but members of the Defence Force.

Replying, Mr. De Klerk said this was a time when tact should be exercised in cases of that sort now before the Court. He had no hesitation in saying that if everything said about the war was taken seriously the Court would have nothing else to do but hear such cases. He thought the fact that these students had been arrested would serve the object which the Court had in view. Both the accused were sorry that there had been any loose talk, and the Court could rest assured that no more would take place. He put it that a reprimand would meet the case.

The Magistrate discharged them on the understanding that they must appear at any time within six months. If they conducted themselves properly they would not be called upon; but in the event of any more nonsense they would have to appear and get the sentence they would have received that day.

Both youths were ordered to remain in Court until their bail bonds had been discharged.

THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

Dublin Regiment. A Company, 4th Battalion.

Instruction in bayonet fighting, begun last Monday, will be continued next Monday night at Larkfield. A distribution of a number of free rifles will be made on the same night. A full attendance is particularly important, as absentees may forfeit their chance of obtaining a modern rifle at a time when it is impossible to obtain one otherwise.

Dublin Regiment, 2nd Battalion.

There will be a meeting of all officers of above battalion at 41 Kildare Street on next Friday evening at 8 o'clock sharp, for the discussion of battalion arrangements, instruction in tactics, etc. It is earnestly requested that all officers be present sharp at the hour named.

Company C, 2nd Battalion.

All members of above Company should attend at Parnell Square on Sunday morning next at 10.30 to take part in tactical work.

The Company is now working very steadily at the training of its units. Signalling, bayonet fighting, and all the other work which go to make up the soldier's training, are now well in hand. It is to be hoped that all members, old and new, of the Company, will see their way to turn in to drill as often as possible. It is the duty of every Volunteer to make himself as efficient as possible. Then let every man come to his drills without fail.

C Company, 2nd Battalion.

A meeting of this Company will be held to-morrow (Friday) evening at 41 Parnell Square, at 8 o'clock sharp, for election of officers. A large attendance of members is earnestly requested. The Hon. Secretary will be present at 7.45 p.m. to receive nominations for membership.

G. A. A.

Kevin Hurling Club.

The Sunday night Socials organised by above Club continue to be a great success, a number of Gaels both from city and county, and representative of many phases of Irish

activity, being present. Irish dancing, songs, etc., is the order from 7.30 to 10 o'clock.

Those wishing to spend a few enjoyable hours on Sunday nights are invited to attend at Club Hall, Observatory Lane, Rathmines Road.

Senior match with Rapparees on Sunday next at St. James's Park at 12 o'clock.

MANCHESTER MARTYRS' ANNIVERSARY.

The 47th Anniversary of the Manchester Martyrs was celebrated in Glasgow on Thursday, 26th November. The arrangements were carried out under the auspices of “Na Fianna Eireann,” and from start to finish the celebration was a marked success. The boys marched in full uniform from the hall in Ann Street to the National Halls, and their appearance caused quite a sensation, it being practically the first turn out of this kind ever seen in Glasgow.

Mr. O'Farrell presided, and the proceedings were opened by the singing of “God Save Ireland,” rendered by the Fianna boys themselves, and led by their instructor, Seaghan O'Heagartaigh, late of Emmet Choir, Dublin.

The speaker for the occasion was Charles Carrigan, who in a very eloquent manner dealt with the subject, and also explained the great part the Fianna would play in the welfare of Ireland.

Preceding the lecture, stirring recitations were delivered by Misses O'Kane and Boyle, songs by Tomas O'Ban, the Sisters Moore, Seaghan O'Heagartaigh, and Seaghan Mac Atee. The programme finished up by the singing of “A Nation Once Again,” rendered by the Fianna boys, and eagerly joined in by the large audience assembled there. It may be remarked that since “Na Fianna Eireann” was started here by Seosamh Robinson and Seumas O'Dempsey, great progress has been made, five Sluaghte having been formed, whilst a sixth is at present in formation.

Celebration in Cork.

The Manchester Martyrs' Anniversary was observed in Cork on Sunday by a procession, in which the Irish Volunteers, the (Inter) National Volunteers, Na Fianna Eireann, G.A.A., and Hibernian Boys' Brigade took part, led by the Old Guard Social Union and Young Ireland Society. After the procession Major McBride, Dublin, addressed a packed audience in the City Hall. The Redmondite Volunteers did not attend the meeting, but their leaders in Dublin Castle sent a notetaker. The meeting was very enthusiastic, Major McBride being loudly applauded for his exposition of the doctrine for which Allen, Larkin and O'Brien were murdered. Resolutions pledging allegiance to the principles of Irish Independence, the Industrial and Language Revival, were carried, and the meeting ended with the singing of “God Save Ireland.”

THE LATE LORD ROBERTS AND GERMANY.

The late General Roberts urged that boys of 8 and 10 years should be systematically trained for war, and in some of his speeches suggested compulsory military service for all men. He called the army totally inadequate, imperfectly trained and totally unfit. Here is a paragraph from a speech he made in August, 1912:—

“Then there is Germany, a great homogeneous nation, with a population of 60,000,000, which is aiming at becoming a great and worthy power with a place in the sun, where her robust progeny will create a determined life actuated by German thoughts and ideals. This nation has already built in a marvellously short time the second largest navy in the world (half the number of the English fleet), and not scattered over the seven seas, but concentrated, like a clenched mailed fist, in the German Ocean. Who is there with any knowledge of the history of nations of the trend of European politics but must see in these plain facts a danger of collision? No one can say when it will come, but it will be within a period of time indicated by the convergence of the lines of destiny, which may at any moment be accelerated by some misunderstanding or by some conflict with the friend or ally of either country.”

THE DUBLIN DAILY PRESS.

To THE EDITOR OF “EIRE.”

Sir,—Re letter of Dublin Man in to-day's “Ireland,” is it not depressing to find that there is no good Irishman's daily paper printed

in Dublin? I wish your paper—which appears to be fearless, truthful, and impartial, as a good newspaper should be—would extend itself and supply also general news. I, for one, would then recognise no other. Life is miserable in Dublin without a good “daily.” As regards our present (sup) press, is it not dull, crawlsome, and subsewient in the extreme—the very abomination of desolation. It is enough to make a man emigrate.

Yours truly,

ANOTHER DUBLINER.

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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.

By Order,

MILITARY COUNCIL, CORK CITY CORPS.

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

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