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УИР. 7. Леабар 1.  
No. 7. Vol. 1.

ՈՒԱ ՏԱՇԱՐԻՆ, ՏԱՄԱՆ 7, 1914.  
Saturday, November 7, 1914.

ԼԵԱՇ-ՔՐԻՅՈՒՆ.  
One Halfpenny.

## SPIKE ISLAND COURT-MARTIAL.

### PRISONER ACQUITTED.

On the resumption of the Spike Island Court-martial on Michael Murphy, of Monkstown, a civilian, charged with sedition before Major Alexander, Captain Haslam, and Lieutenant Campbell,

John Collins and Sergeant O'Loughlin, Sergeant Hopper, and Sergeant Wrafter, of the Leinster Regiment, all gave evidence for the defence. They knew Murphy to be a quiet, hardworking man, and never heard him speak seditiously or knew him to circulate seditious literature. His father was in the British Navy.

Margaret Forde, Monkstown, said she was in the accused's house on October 5. The accused was just after arriving from Cork, and when he came in he took papers out of his pocket, and put them on the top of a cupboard. He took off his coat then and went upstairs. The papers were current copies of "Irish Freedom." The cupboard was about three feet high, and anybody could see the papers on it. A soldier came in while the accused was upstairs. She had since learned that the soldier's name was Joseph Scully. He had a pair of brown boots to get repaired. He took up the "Irish Freedom," and sat down on a chair for a few minutes. He was looking at the paper, and he asked the prisoner would he give him the paper for the afternoon. He said that he was a great Irishman, striking his breast, and that he always read it when at home. The accused said—"You may take it, but be sure and bring it back, as the other copy belongs to another young man." He then went away and returned later in the evening and got the boots.

The accused's mother, Mrs. Ellen Murphy, was next examined. She remembered the 5th October. A soldier named Scully came to her house. He had a pair of boots belonging to an officer. He asked her where Michael was. There were two copies of "Irish Freedom" on the cupboard. Scully took one of them and commenced reading the paper, which he asked Michael for the loan of. He got it on the understanding that he would bring it back again. Scully said he wished to God he was out of the British Army.

The prisoner was acquitted.

### RECRUITING IN THE BREWERIES.

Irish breweries have this week received bundles of printed matter from the British Imperial Maritime League. The bundles include placards headed "German Atrocities in Belgium," which recite the stuff the American war correspondents have flatly contradicted, and underneath the brewerymen are told, in heavy red lettering—"These things would happen here if the Germans were to invade us." No appeal, however, is made to Irishmen to join the British Army—the appeal being specifically directed to "British men." Why, therefore, it should be sent to Irish breweries is not clear. Forms to be signed by the brewery employees are enclosed, which, though very cleverly worded bring the signatories close to signifying their willingness to join the army.

## IRISH TO DEVELOP SIBERIA

### WHEN THE ALLIES WIN.

Lecturing in Dublin, a Russian lady said that she had the supreme joy and honour of coming to Ireland as an ally. The hope of her country was that her alliance with Great Britain and Ireland would not be confined to the political necessity of the present hour, but that it would result after the war in a close union between the nations. What Russia lacked, said the lecturer, in conclusion, was opportunities to free her forces and develop her resources, opportunities which would be given by freedom from the burden of armaments, and, with the help of English co-operation. Siberia, with its climate and natural riches, was hardly touched, and might be changed into a new Canada. She had a great hope that Irish emigrants would yet apply their energies to its development.

An actress, described as "Princess Bariatinsky," whose posters on the Dublin hoardings this week have attracted unusual comment, also spoke.

The Chairman at the meeting that suggested Irish agriculturalists should emigrate to Siberia was Mr. Wm. Bailey, the Land Commissioner, and the hall, according to the "Irish Times," was lent free by Mr. George Russell, presumably the Editor of the "Irish Homestead."

### KERRY TEAM'S CAPTAIN.

#### Looks for Success Next Time.

Mr. Dick Fitzgerald, Captain of the Kerry Football Team, thinks Kerry will win next time—on the 29th. The Wexford team is first class, he says, trained to the ounce, and, with one exception, were a lot of gentlemen. The weather was against the Kerry team. "Our men," he said, "would play better on a fine day without wind. Connie Murphy and Pat Shea, for instance, are not ground players. They are two of our best men, and with a very strong wind during the first half of the match on Sunday their play suffered terribly. They both rise the ball considerably, and of course the wind affected it in consequence."

"On the whole we were lucky," the Kerry captain added, "everything considered. We ought to have won on Sunday, though. At the replay I should like to see Maurice McCarthy and Pat Kenealy, of Killorglin, with us. Then we will have Paddy Healy in his old place of centre-half instead of playing right full-back, as he did on Sunday. If we only follow up the instructions of Jerry Collins and Willie O'Connor, Kerry should be able to win well on the next occasion."

### PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT ARRESTS ANOTHER CATHOLIC BISHOP.

The Bishop of Guarda has been arrested by the Portuguese Government "on suspicion" of complicity in the recent attempted Royalist rising.

The expected declaration of war against Germany and Austria has not yet been made.

## THE BRITISH PRESS AND THE GERMAN NAVAL VICTORY.

How the English Press humbugs its readers is exemplified in yesterday's "Daily Mail." Writing of the naval battle in the Pacific, it said:—

"An analysis of the fighting qualities of the cruisers engaged in the battle off the Chilian coast shows that the German warships had a great advantage in weight of metal. The following are the figures:—

#### Germans: Rear-Admiral Spee.

	Tons.	Weight of Broadside.	Speed.
Scharnhorst	11,400	1,950	23.8
Gneisenau	11,400	1,950	22.5
Dresden	3,500	210	24.5
Nurnberg	3,400	175	25.0
Leipzig	3,100	175	24.5

Total ... 32,800 ... 4,460

#### British: Rear-Admiral Sir C. Cradock.

Good Hope	14,100	1,560	23.8
Monmouth	9,800	900	23.9
Glasgow	4,800	350	26.3

Total ... 28,700 ... 2,810

"The total German superiority in broadside was over 50 per cent., and was, therefore, crushing."

Yesterday we gave—we were the only paper in Ireland, England, or Scotland to do it—a full comparison of the vessels engaged. The "Daily Mail" deliberately omits one British war vessel—the "Otranto," of over 12,000 tons—in this table. The London "Times" omitted the "Glasgow" in its review of the forces engaged. In tonnage the English had the advantage of 8,000 tons; in men they were at least equal; and on the "Good Hope" they possessed two guns more powerful than any on the German ships.

#### Gun Strength of the Two Squadrons.

	English.	German.
9.2-inch guns	2	0
8.2-inch guns	0	16
6-inch guns	32	0
5.9-inch guns	0	12
4.1-inch guns	0	30
4-inch guns	10	0

This does not include the armament of the English auxiliary cruiser "Otranto."

### STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE FOR IRELAND.

At the National University on Thursday, after the conferring of degrees, the students marched through the streets singing "God Save Ireland" and cheering for Prof. MacNeill. The demonstration ended with an extempore meeting on the steps of University College. The speakers protested against the action of the Government in withholding Home Rule, and exhorted the students to join the Volunteers. Amidst cheering it was declared that they, the future professional men of Ireland, would be real Irishmen and not seoinini.

**"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.**

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1914.

**"GERMAN ATROCITIES."**

November 7th, 1881.

To-day is the anniversary of the Massacre of Belmullet, a massacre well within the memory of middle-aged Irishmen and Irish women. At Belmullet, in Mayo, on this day thirty-three years ago, a crowd of women and children jeered at a body of Constabularymen returning from an eviction. One little boy of twelve called out "Harvey Duff," whereupon the officers of the Constabulary ordered the men to charge with the bayonet, and afterwards to fire upon the fleeing women and children. Two women were killed outright—one being an old woman of seventy. Sixty women, children, and old men were shot or bayoneted, one young girl being bayoneted twice as she lay on the ground. Neither the officers nor the privates of the Constabulary suffered the slightest punishment for this ghastly business—the English Government not only shielding them but declaring their action justified. The result was a reign of armed ruffianism in the West, which culminated six months later in Ballina, where a procession of the Boys' Land League, consisting of two hundred children, was fired on by the Constabulary, who killed one boy of 13 and wounded others, some of whom were little children only six years of age.

Who will find a parallel, in these days of "German atrocities" to these atrocities, which all of us who are 40 years of age and over remember in days of peace in Ireland.

**"MAC GHIOLLA BHRIGHDE."**

Ni beag de sheo a mheid desna daoinibh is mo olu i gConnradh na Gaedhilge ata ag luighe isteach i n-obair na n-Oglach. Is fanach duine ar Ard-Chomhaltus na n-Oglach na fuil a bheag no a mhorden Ghaedhilge aige. Isé tuairim Mhoc Ghiolla Bhrighde gur "mor an truagh go bhfuil a lan de lucht na Gaedhilge saithe i n-obair a dheanfaidh aimleas Chonnartha na Gaedhilge." B'fhearr leis, is docha, sinn a bheith ag cabhrú le h-Impireacht an Bhearla. Biodh a thuairim fhein aige. Ta a mhalaire de chiall ag forúh na n-Gaedhal.

**LORD ASHBOURNE AGAIN.**

Lord Ashbourne, speaking in the company of the Chairman of the Mansion House Recruiting Meeting, and Sir Horace Plunkett, who was associated with Colonel Moore in the intrigue last July to bring the Volunteers under the control of the War Office, delivered himself of another attack on the Gaelic League. "It seemed to him a tremendous pity," he said, "that a great number of prominent members of the Gaelic League had identified themselves with a policy that paralysed the power for good of the League." His Lordship and Miss O'Farrelly have paralysed the League to an extent by stopping the flow of Irish-American subscriptions. Their pro-British speeches at Kilskyre were cabled by the British newsagencies to the United States, and printed with scare headlines as expositions of Gaelic League opinion on the war. As a result the collecting mission sent over to the States was broken up, the Irish-Americans everywhere refusing to subscribe further to the League, of whom it erroneously regarded Lord Ashbourne and Miss O'Farrelly as representative. Up to time of going to press his Lordship has not made good the monetary loss he has inflicted on an organisation he professed to support. In the matter of profession, however, he is an adept. He professes to love Ireland but he refuses to live in it, and he professes to be a Redmondite Home Ruler but he refused to vote for the Home Rule Bill in the House of Lords.

**ENGLISH INFLUENCE ON THE IRISH DAILY PRESS.**

On the day after the wholesale murder of Irish civilians by English soldiers at Bachelor's Walk, Dublin, the "Home Rule" dailies describe it as a **Massacre**. A week later it was described in the **headlines** as a **Tragedy**. In September it was described as "**The Bachelor's Walk Shooting**," and in November as "**The Bachelor's Walk Affair**."

**THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.**

What has happened to the campaign of the Vigilance Committee? The Jingo daily Press of Dublin is now advertising those English Sunday papers which it was wont to denounce, and it is strangely silent. Pictorial posters have recently appeared upon the Dublin hoardings which six months ago would have been denounced by the Committee. Why is it silent now?

**CONSCRIPTION.**

The English Press, in response to hints from headquarters, is now cautiously forecasting conscription. One of the journals ingeniously explains that a military census is not connected with conscription. An attempt to initiate a military census in Birmingham was so strongly resented that it has been dropped, for the time at least. Verb sap. The British Parliament re-opens on Tuesday, and a story is being spread in certain quarters in Ireland that it will be unnecessary for the Redmondites to attend, as it has only to deal with money Bills. If a form of conscription other than the Ballot Act is intended, it will have to deal with that. But it would be very convenient for certain Irish M.P.'s to be absent in such an event.

**GOOD NEWS FOR FRENCH AND RUSSIANS.**

An English paper this week announces it has penetrated the mind of God, and declares that this war has been designed by Him "to raise a new and better humanity on an Anglo-Saxon base."

**BRITONS AND BOERS.**

In February, 1902, the Dublin "Evening Herald" published the following menu of the seventeenth annual dinner of the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps at Edinburgh.

**MENU.****Soups:**

Clear Modder River.  
Thick Orange River.

**Fish:**

Cape Sammon and Boer Sauce.  
Filleted Botha and Steyn Sauce.  
Bully Beef and Cape Smoke.

**Entrees:**

Ley(d)s Tongues a la "Truth."  
Kruger's Ribs and Bible Sauce.

**Joints:**

Transvaal Treck Ox.  
Boiled Ostrich and White Flag Sauce.

**Pudding:**

Block House Jelly.  
Concentration Kids Pudding.  
De Wet on Toast.

**Dessert:**

Burdett-Coutts and Hobhouse.

Why the Boers do not love the people who eat in symbol Kruger's ribs, Leyd's tongue, De Wet on toast, and finished up with a pudding of Boer children ("Concentration Kids") is, of course, inexplicable, except on the ground of "German Gold."

**THE REDMOND VOLUNTEERS.**

The Volunteer Corps who "declared" for Mr. Redmond are everywhere ceasing to exist. The logical corollary of declaring for Mr. Redmond is, of course, to enlist in the British Army, and the members of those Corps who, under duress of the political machine, declared, are now everywhere silently quitting the ranks. The "Waterford News" reports the death of the Dungarvan Volunteer Force, which formerly consisted of 300 men. The "Leader," commenting on this, says it fears it will hear more stories of the kind. "There has been a kind of new shuffle of the cards—a strategic

movement to the rear or whatever you like to call it, but all the same the National or Redmond's Volunteers are to an extent dominated by the dictum that one place, if not the place, to fight for Irish liberty—a commodity we do not yet possess, is the firing line with the English Army's expeditionary force. . . . The tendency, we see plainly, must be for none but persons who by age, family responsibilities, or otherwise, are ineligible or have a valid and reasonable excuse for declining to join the English Army, to remain with the National or Redmond Volunteers.

**THE "LEADER" ON THE SKERRIES VOLUNTEERS.**

"The Skerries Volunteers, we see, have split up," says the current issue of the "Leader." "We are sure that the best of good feeling and good humour will prevail in Skerries between the Irish and the Woodenbridge Volunteers. At the meeting at which the division took place about sixty voted with Woodenbridge and about thirty voted for In-Ireland-for-Ireland. Since then we believe the minority have gained many new recruits, and the majority, we understand, claim that they have got some new blood also. Be that as it may, how many of the Woodenbridge Volunteers of Skerries intend to join the English Army? It is not in any mere spirit of 'rubbing it in' that we ask this question: it is a question that must be faced. We see that Mr. M. J. Cooke, J.P., was elected President of the Skerries branch of the Woodenbridge Volunteers. Now Mr. Cooke is a most genial man, and we have many pleasant personal recollections of him, but he is beyond the recruiting age and is a man with family responsibilities. He is all right as a Woodenbridge Volunteer, for no one would suggest that he should join the soldiers. But what of the younger men? The Secretary of the Woodenbridge branch at Skerries, Mr. J. E. Reynolds, is, we should say, eligible for the English Army, and he probably will be asked by many of his acquaintances to show reason why, being a Woodenbridge Volunteer, he should not enlist. Every member of the Woodenbridge branch of the Skerries Volunteers who is eligible for the English army is fair game for his friends and acquaintances if he does not enlist. In three months probably many of those eligible, but who have no intention of joining the English army, will have dropped out—possibly some will have dropped into the other Volunteers."

**IRISH VOLUNTEERS.****"C" Company, 1st Battalion.**

Members of the above Company will parade at 41 Parnell Square at 9.45 a.m. sharp on Sunday morning. Full equipment and a day's rations to be carried for march to Swords.

**Grocers Company.**

Grocers Company meet at Fairview Park tomorrow, at 11 a.m., for drill.

"F" Co., 2nd Batt.—Orders:—Weekly drills, Monday and Thursday evenings, Fr. Mathew Park, at 7.30. Battalion drills same venue, Saturdays, at 3.30. All members to attend Sunday morning, Parnell Square, 10 a.m. sharp. Rations to be carried, full equipment, and rifles.

**CROABH AN CHEITINNIGH.**

The activities of Craobh an Cheitinnigh are many. Whilst the main purpose of the Craobh, the teaching of Irish, is carried on vigorously by a capable and strenuous band of teachers, due attention is paid to other departments of Irish Ireland work. At the annual meeting to be held on this evening, at 8 p.m., a report dealing with the doings of the last twelve months will be submitted, and promises to give rise to an interesting discussion. A card drive is fixed for the following evening at 7 p.m. Siamsa na Samhna takes place on the 14th, and "An Ceitinneach" for November will be read on the 21st inst. All indications point to a most live session this winter. Syllabus of classes can be had on application at 18 North Frederick St.

**GOOD NEWS FOR CANCER PATIENTS.**

M. Schiern Friedrichsen, of Copenhagen, has invented an apparatus which enables the interior of the stomach to be photographed via the mouth, thus enabling doctors accurately to locate cancers, ulcers, and other abdominal affections. The apparatus has been tested, and is said to have given successful results.

### THE WAR DAY BY DAY.

#### The Zeppelins.

A very interesting report from Paris says the Germans are building in one place alone a new Zeppelin airship every three weeks. They are said to be of the naval type, and to be very silent. Airship trials are taking place, including the dropping of bombs. There is something eerie in the manner in which the Germans are making their preparations with these Zeppelins. They had, before the war broke out, a larger number of them than any other European Power. They have used them very little up to the present. It is possible they may be keeping them in reserve until they have a fleet of them capable of accomplishing what they desire. All we do know is that these airships have proved themselves to be efficient before the war by being able to make journeys of hundreds of miles. At the beginning of the present year one of them flew from Berlin to Vienna and back. Before Christmas the Germans may be able to make the use of them they require. Of course, winter is not so favourable a time for airships as summer, but past experience has shown that aircraft is now sufficiently advanced to be able to adventure out in very blustery weather. What the Germans propose to do with their Zeppelins is, of course, a matter of speculation as yet, but it is obvious that she hopes to use them in some way against the English Fleet. How, remains to be seen.

#### The Silence About the Sea.

The silence about the naval engagement off the coast of Chili, and about the affair in the North Sea, is most mysterious. All over the world outside of these countries it is now known that two English cruisers, the "Monmouth" and the "Good Hope," have been lost, and two more, the "Glasgow" and the "Otranto," either interned or out of action. Yet save for a brief despatch, which did not either verify or deny the facts, the English Admiralty is silent. The action occurred last Sunday. The New York papers have been full of long reports of the action. Portions even of these reports sent from New York are censored. Why, it is difficult to know. Surely the Germans knew as well as the English what the New York papers contain. It can, then, be no question of concealing anything from the Germans. It can only be a question of keeping people in these countries in the dark as long as possible. There is no other conclusion. The same remarks apply to the North Sea affair. This is shrouded in even deeper mystery. On Tuesday last a number of English warships followed up the German cruisers that made such a daring raid on the English coast. We know that the German ships dropped mines, and that one of these mines sank an English submarine. What happened after we do not know. Have the English cruisers returned safely to harbour? Were there any losses on either side? What happened after dark on Tuesday last? It was at that time that the official message broke off.

#### Looking Ahead for the Truth.

The Russians are reported to be beating the Turks. It was just what I expected—the report, not the fact. It is wonderful what a lot of beating the Germans and the Austrians have stood up to the present. Now the Turks are to have their turn. We may be on the look-out every day now for sweeping Turkish losses and overwhelming Russian victories. The irony of the whole thing is that the English authorities do not seem to realise that these reports of bogus victories sent by ill-informed correspondents hundreds of miles from the front are killing recruiting in England. When the average Englishman sees on the newspaper placards day after day these reports of stupendous victories by the Allies he may be pardoned for thinking that his share of the fighting shall be confined to killing German trade and to crowding the enclosures at the football matches every Saturday evening. In any case, why need he bother about fighting the enemy if the Allies are winning such victories? The Englishman evidently believes his newspapers in this respect at any rate, and the result is a great slump in recruiting in England, which has made the cry of conscription more and more insistent. As a matter of fact, the new theory of war is a very comfortable one for the stay-at-homes. The successes only are reported. They are magnified into victories. The defeats are ignored. Of course the Germans are not deceived by such tactics, but the people in England are, and that is all that is needed. Some day it will be interesting to read a real and accurate history of this war. Such a history, I believe, can only come from one country, and that is America. Only then will it be possible

to realise what the exact nature of the fighting has been on land and sea during the past three months, and also during the coming months until the war is finished.

### AUSTRIA AND SERVIA.

#### HOW THE WAR BEGAN.

Replying in the New York "Evening Post" to the question "Why the Original Ultimatum?" put by a correspondent, Dr. Nickolas de Pavolsky says:—

"The murderers of the Archduke and his wife had been hired by high officials in the service of the Servian Government; they had been furnished with bombs and pistols by the high Servian Army Officers, who also gave them lessons in the use of the weapons; the Servian Officials on the Austrian border had been given instructions by their superiors to furnish them with passes and other papers facilitating their trip to Serajevo, and the papers found on the prisoners showed that they were even told where to place themselves in order not to miss the chance. He does not know that indications point strongly to the fact that Prince George of Servia was the real head of the whole damnable conspiracy.

"Now what did Austria do? She offered to give to Servia the whole material collected during the investigation. She asked Servia to bring the conspirators to trial and to punish them; she demanded that the societies which openly declared that it was their aim to foment revolution in Austrian territory be dissolved, and that teachers in the Servian public schools should not be allowed to tell their pupils in regular courses of instruction that it was their duty to attack Austria and everything Austrian by all means at their command. In addition, Austria, fearing that the Servian authorities would shield the conspirators, asked to be permitted to be represented during the preliminary investigation, corresponding about to the kind of judicial inquiry before a magistrate and sometimes called in this country a John Doe proceeding. Considering the evidence which Austria possessed, the Austrian demands were mild.

"What did Servia do? Her Prime Minister immediately went to St. Petersburg and asked for instructions. He was told to reject the Austrian demands, and did so in a roundabout way, stating that Servia could never permit another Power to try Servian subjects in Servian courts. But this had never been proposed; on the contrary Austria wanted to be represented at the preliminary inquiry only, not at the trial. She wanted to make sure that the truth became known, and nothing else. This Servia would not allow to happen, and therefore delayed the matter for fully three weeks. In the meantime Russia started the mobilization of her whole army, against Germany as well as Austria. Only when these facts became known, Austria sent the ultimatum, at the same time notifying the Czar, that she intended to punish Servia, but would guarantee not to take one square inch of her territory. Could Austria be expected to say less?"

#### IRISH-AMERICA CONDEMNS REDMOND.

The "Irish World" continues to print each week a page of letters from representative Irish-Americans, condemning Mr. Redmond's attitude. In its latest issue to hand—that for the 31st of October—it publishes condemnations from President MacLoughlin, of the A.O.H.; Mr. A. L. Morrison, who is, perhaps, the last survivor of the Young Ireland Party; and from Father Sharkey, of Ayer, Massachusetts; and the Rev. Dr. Barry, of the Catholic University. In the course of his letter Dr. Barry says:—"Charity and Patriotism and Duty begin at home. Too often in the past England succeeded in deluding ignorant Irishmen to join the ranks of the English Army. Now is Ireland's opportunity, and if Ireland lets it pass, patriotism in Ireland is, indeed, a myth."

#### A SOP FOR THE SCOTS.

##### "During the War."

The following significant appeal appears in yesterday's London "Times":—"ENGLISHMEN! Please use 'Britain,' 'British,' and 'Briton' when the United Kingdom or the Empire is in question—at least during the war."

### CONNRAÐ NA JAEOILGE.

#### AN ARD-CRAOB.

Do tug Tomar dgar léigeat uair i n-áruir na Craoibe oide diaoraime gab caraimn. Sé an t-árbur cannte a bi aige ná "Jaobil Meircea ir an Jaodaluinm." Do tráct ré ar rmaointib na nJaodeal ran Oileán úr i staobh Connarct na Jaobilge asur i staobh na h-oibre a bi ar riubal as an gConnarct anro i n-Éirinn tubairt ré gur raoil na Jaobil eall so raib ghuaircact na Teangán as toul riar ó bliadain so bliadain ir gur ar luct an Connarct a bi an loct, so raib laige as teact oita ir nac raib ré de neart ionnta an troio céatna i scoimh an Jaillodair oo déanam ir mar a deirtoir cúpla bliadain ó roin. Do cuir ré ríor ar na curparanna a tug ré, na Dairci Móra ir na catada a ndeagair ré ionnta, na cúairceanna a tug ré ar na Cumannaib Jaodalaca, asur tubairt ré so raib an tuairim céatna as sac uile Jaodeal beas nac a raib ré as cannt leir, i staobh an Connarct. Do labair ré i staobh óraite a tug an Craoibin uair tior i San Franrico oet mbliadain ó roin asur oo mol ré oo Jaodealait Úleá Cliaic rcpúú a déanam ar rtaio an Connarct asur Narúinteact Jaodalac a beir mar bun-curróir ac arir mar oo bioo i oíora. Do labair na daoine reo ar an gceirt an t-árbur na Matganna, Miceál Smioic, Pádraic na Dálaig, an gSoláire Doct, Miceál na Loingriú asur an Catáoirleac, Pádraic na Tuatáil. Tionótar Céitio i n-áruir na Craoibe Diaoraoin an 12ao Lá de'n mí reo. Tonnótar ar a 8 a éioig.

#### THE BOER WAR.

Advices received in Amsterdam put the number of Boers in the field at 10,000. They possess quick-firing and machine-guns.

### Bandoliers

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

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### Haversacks

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

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### Belts

Irish made — with heavy brass buckle, specially cast for us—Registered Harp Design with the words "O'SLAIGH NÁ N-ÉIREANN," **2/6** each. Postage 3d. **Sam Brown Belts, 21/-.**

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### Pikes

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

## WHELAN & SON,

**17 UPPER ORMOND QUAY,**

REGIMENTAL SWORD FOR SALE, first-class condition; best make. Apply "Sword," this office.  
WANTED, BOY, as office boy and Messenger. Wages 5s. weekly. Must know Irish. Apply, "Buachall," this office.

