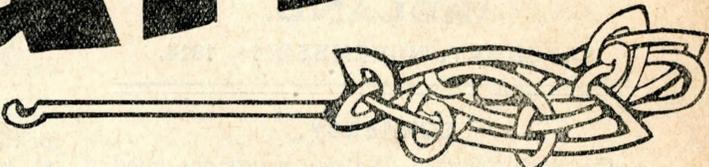


Éire

IRELAND



УИ. 13. Леадар 1.
No. 13. Vol. 1.

Օրս Տաճարն, Տաճարն 14, 1914.
Saturday, November 14, 1914.

Լեւո-Քիշոն.
One Halfpenny.

“THE ONE BRIGHT SPOT”

PLACED UNDER MILITARY LAW.

Yesterday Captain Monteith, of the Irish Volunteers, was summarily dismissed from his employment at the Ordnance Survey. No reason was assigned, and on inquiry, he was informed that the dismissal was “by instructions.”

On his arrival home Mr. Monteith found the following document awaiting him:—

DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACT.

Order to cease Residence in the Vicinity of a Defended Port or Proclaimed Area.

By virtue of the Powers conferred on me under Regulation No. of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, 1914,

I, BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. M. GREENFIELD, C.B., being a competent Military Authority under the said Regulations, do hereby order that

R. MONTEITH, of 6 Palmerstown Place, Broadstone, Dublin,

shall not, except with permission in writing from me, or from other competent Naval or Military Authority, reside after 12 o'clock noon on the 14th day of November, 1914, within the Metropolitan Police District of Dublin, which is situated within (or in the neighbourhood of) Dublin City, which is a Proclaimed Area (or Defended Harbour) under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and if he be found present within or in the neighbourhood of the Proclaimed Area or Defended Harbour at or after the date and hour mentioned above, he shall be deemed to have acted in contravention of the above quoted Regulations.

I further order that he shall report his proposed new place of residence (which must not be within or in the neighbourhood of any Defended Harbour or Proclaimed Area) to me through the Chief Officer of Police for the district of his new residence for my information and approval not later than 12 noon on the 13th day of November, 1914.

Given under my hand at Dublin, on the 12th day of November, 1914.

(Signed)

R. M. GREENFIELD, C.B.,
G. 3 Irish Command.

To the Chief Officer of Police for the County of Dublin and Metropolitan Police Area.

(This Order shall be read over to the person named in the Order, in the presence of a Witness, by the Chief Constable or other officer of the Police deputed by him for the purpose.)

This Form shall then be signed in acknowledgment of the receipt of the Order by the person named, countersigned by the Witness and by the Chief Constable of Police, and shall be retained by the last named, who will transmit a certified copy thereof to the Chief Constable of Police of any new District approved for the residence of the named person.)

Mr. Monteith, who served in the British Army as a non-commissioned officer, is one of the ablest and most popular of the Irish Volunteer officers. At the outbreak of the war he was pressed to accept a commission in the British Army and declined, placing his services in-

stead at the disposal of the Irish Volunteers.

Ireland, under the Government of the country that professes to be fighting for freedom and the cause of “small nationalities” is thus illustrated. While the civil courts are in being, a man is dismissed from his employment without any charge being preferred against him and ordered to leave the city in which he dwells by a military officer. Evidently the “Irish Executive” in Dublin Castle and the Law Courts have ceased to possess any real existence.

DUBLIN CITY AND COUNTY BOARD.

At a meeting of the Dublin City and County Board of the Irish Volunteers last night the following resolution was unanimously adopted: “The City and County Board protests in the strongest terms against the tyrannous action of the authorities in dismissing Mr. Monteith from his employment at Island Bridge Depot, and ordering him to leave the Dublin Metropolitan area within 36 hours.

“This action of the Government deprives the Dublin Volunteers of the services of this most competent officer and capable instructor, against whom no charge has been preferred by the authorities; unless Mr. Monteith’s services to the Irish Volunteers may be recognised as such.

The Board is confident that the rank and file of both Volunteer bodies, to whom Mr. Monteith is well known, will share their feelings of contempt for the mean tactics of those who, while professing sentiments of friendship to the Irish people, would penalise an Irishman for his adherence to National principle.

“We hereby pledge to Captain Monteith the moral and financial support of his comrades in the Dublin Regiment.”

FATHER CALLARY AND MONSIGNOR HALLINAN.

At a meeting in Tullamore Courthouse on Wednesday night, the Very Rev. Fr. Callary, speaking of the war, attributed the responsibility to Germany. In support of his argument he quoted from Monsignor Hallinan’s article in the “Catholic Bulletin,” in which two pictures are drawn of the war—one the English picture, the other the German picture. Father Callary quoted only from the English picture and left his audience under the impression that it was Monsignor Hallinan’s real opinion.

The other speakers were the Rev. Mr. Craig, Mr. J. A. Lumley—who said that Belgium, by its patriotism, industry and genius had increased in eighty years from a population of 2½ to a population of 7 millions. He did not add that under British Government Ireland had decreased from 8½ to 4½ millions, and that it was from this remnant the British Government now sought defenders—Dr. Moorhead, and Mr. P. F. Adams, one of the prospective M.P.s for the Division. It was resolved to make a house-to-house collection for the Belgians. The English flag was given its place of honour by the “decoration committee,” the Irish and the Belgian flags being made subsidiary. This, it is added, was done contrary to the directions of Mr. Malachy Scully, who, when he arrived on the scene, caused the Union Jack to be replaced in its position by the Irish flag.

BRAZIL AND GERMANY.

Ireland Remembered.

The English cable monopoly is being used to circulate only expressions of sympathy with the Allies, while suppressing any expressions of sympathy with Germany, and thus to create a false atmosphere of world-opinion. No mention has been made in the English Press—nor, of course, in the Irish Press—of the speech delivered in the Brazilian Parliament on September 26th by Dr. Dunchee de Abranches, one of the most prominent members of that Parliament, in which he declared himself without reserve on the side of Germany. After reference to the remarkable progress which Germany had made in all departments of activity, he dealt with the causes of the present war, for which he held England to be mainly responsible. It was folly to imagine that England had entered on this war only to defend the independence of Belgium, he said—the same England that for centuries had oppressed Ireland in the most shameful manner, and that had not hesitated to destroy the independence of the Boer Republics. The wonderful commercial growth of Germany had excited England’s envy, and had induced her to stir up the other Powers against Germany. The present war, therefore sprung mainly from commercial considerations. Dr. de Abranches concluded by urging the Government to take Germany, equally worthy of admiration for its military power and for the efficient organisation of its commercial life, as the model for Brazil.

Not wishing to imitate England’s habit of suppressing everything unfavourable, we must add that Dr. de Abranches found himself in a minority in the Brazilian Parliament in taking this view. But it is of interest to us in Ireland to note how, whenever England’s “defence of small nationalities” is discussed, the name of Ireland inevitably crops up. The wrongs of Ireland are remembered all over the world; shall Irishmen alone be forgetful of them?

TROUBLE AMONGST THE DEVLINITES.

The National Club, the headquarters of the U.I.L. in Belfast, has been converted into a recruiting office for the British Army. This could not have been done without the authority of Mr. Devlin and the local leaders. On Monday seventeen Devlinites were enlisted. Others, including Mr. J. J. Roland, Secretary of the Belfast Executive of the League, are expected to be rounded up in the course of the week.

The civil and military authorities are at loggerheads on the question. The former insists upon the dismissal of an officer opposed to enlistment, and the latter is unwilling to lose his services. The strained relations between the committees have resulted in a deadlock.

“ÉIRE” cannot be beaten as an advertising medium. Witness this testimonial from a patron, whose advertisement had only appeared for a few days:—

Ballintombay, Rathdrum.

Please withdraw advertisement for the present as I am overrun with orders since I sent it to you.

E. MURRAY.

" 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 14, 1914.

CURRENCY.

CURRENT CRANKS.—No one wants the good work being done by the Gaelic League to be marred by the ill-considered action of a few cranks.—"Cork Examiner."

CURRENT IRISHMEN.—The ingenious plan of importing Wiltshire and other South of England recruits to swell the Irish Brigade has not proved a success.—"Belfast News Letter."

CURRENT HEROISM.—Music Halls. The real antidote for our country's troubles.—George Robey.

CURRENT ENGLISHISM.—It was Germany who began in the most ruthless manner the internment of all enemy-aliens within her borders.—London "Evening News."

CURRENT BARBARIAN.—"We were very well treated by the authorities and by the people during our stay in Austria-Hungary."—J. D. Gemmill, in "Canadian Gazette."

CURRENT CALL.—This is more than a war, mate; it's a call to the human race.—Horatio Bottomley.

CURRENT HOME RULE.—England has given them Home Rule. Ireland would no longer be a broken reed.—W. A. Doran, J.P.

CURRENT SENSE.—"I have listened to the tales of returned soldiers and refugees, and I have never yet received any evidence against the soldiers of the Kaiser on which you could hang a cat."—Surgeon McArdle.

CURRENT REVIVAL.—Boers use dum-dum bullets.—British Press Bureau.

CURRENT COMMERCE.—The importance of toy-making is recognised by England in large investments in the business since the war began and in meetings.—The Castle Journal.

RHYMES FOR THE TIMES.**The Irish M.P.'s Advice.**

Fly to France and Belgium,
That's where Ireland needs you,
Fight for Russia's gentle Czar
Who with his flour feeds you:
Help the yellow Jap to be
Your future lord and master,
Rush to aid your English friends,
Faster, boys, and faster!
And in case there's no one left
To give you half a cheer
When your head and legs come home,
I'll stay here.

"THE IRISH REVIEW."

The current issue of "The Irish Review"—published yesterday—prints the following "Twenty Plain Facts for Irishmen":—

1. It is one thing to see the enemy's point of view; it is another thing to fight the enemy.
2. The Irishman who says he would prefer to be under German rule than under English rule is a slave.
3. The Irishman who says he would prefer to be under English rule than under German rule is a slave.
4. The Irishman who knows he should be under Irish rule and under no other is capable of attaining freedom.
5. The Belgian owes no allegiance to Germany.
6. The Pole owes no allegiance to Russia, to Germany, or to Austria.
7. The Irishman owes no allegiance to England.
8. The organisation of the Irish Volunteers was begun on the 25th of November, 1913.
9. The British Government, on the 4th of December, 1913, issued a Proclamation prohibiting the importation of arms into Ireland.
10. Under the Arms Proclamation the Brit-

ish Government did what it could to hinder the Irish Volunteers from obtaining the arms necessary for the defence of Ireland.

11. The Arms Proclamation was withdrawn in August, 1914, after the outbreak of an International European war.

12. Every country in the world, from which the Irish Volunteers could have procured arms, is now in a state of war or of neutrality.

13. Ireland, having no factories of her own, is thus still hindered from obtaining arms for her defence.

14. The Irish Volunteers have been organised first to secure the rights and liberties of all the people of Ireland, and then to maintain those rights and liberties.

15. The Irish Volunteers have not yet secured the rights and liberties of the Irish people.

16. The Irish Volunteers have no rights and liberties to defend.

17. The Irish Volunteers have not been enrolled to defend "England and her Empire," for the defence of which, according to the British proclamation, "Your King and Country Needs you," the present war is being waged.

18. No body, committee or person, has any right or liberty to use or to promise to use the efforts of the Irish Volunteers for any purpose other than the securing and the maintenance of the rights and liberties of the people of Ireland.

19. The Union Jack is the symbol of the Act of Union of 1800, by which the Irish Nation was deprived of her last rights and liberties.

20. The Irish Nation lives.

HELP!

Will any man of character help Mr. T. M. Kettle by standing on a public platform and discussing any subject under heaven with that notorious person? Surgeon McArdle, who as a doctor ridiculed the stories of German atrocities, is now appealed to to lower himself to Kettle's level.

OPINIONS.

"Aye," said Dinny, shaking his head solemnly, "Laders are great min. What in goodness' name 'ud we do idout thim? Whin laders are given to min mustn't they folly thim?"

"Faith, an' I don't know," remarked Pat, speaking out from the gloom of the corner. "I'll agree it's right to folly some laders, becase your heart an' your conscience tache ye they're ladin' ye the right way, but other laders should be avided as ye'd avide a roarin' line. iv ye folly thim they'll lade ye to destruch-tion."

"Yis," came the voice of Molly, who sat darning a pair of socks. "It's throe for ye, Pat. That's what I often say to this ould man iv mine, but shure he won't lesten to me. But I suppose he'll larn sinse some time; not but he's ould enough to have plinty. . . . Aye, laders are great min. Heaven-sint laders, an' Constitutional laders, laders iv Ireland's Army an' Navy, laders iv Ireland's first line iv difince, an' last but be no manes laste thried an' throe laders. Oh there's not the laste doubt Ireland's cause 'ill lose nothin' fur want of laders."

"Divil a doubt iv it," cried Pat. "Laders are as thick in Ireland as daisies in summer."

"Woman," cried Dinny, his voice ringing out fiercely, "it's not for ye to make little iv our laders. Min that have been thried in the fires iv the flure, min that have spint their nights an' days fightin' our battles beyant in the citadel iv th' inimy. For years an' years they're goin' back an' forrard, fightin' agin the hosts iv our inimies, fightin' the great fight, their objeck the objeck for which Wolfe Tone an' Lord Edwardt, Emmet an' Mitchell fought. Ever an' always they kep' that objeck afore thim. An' I ax ye what that objeck was? What but the great one for which the hayros iv the past fought an' died? What was their motto durin' all that time? 'Ireland a Nation' was the cry that they rallied th' Irish race at home an' abroad wud. An' now at last the great day is after dawnin'. The work iv our Army an' Navy is finished. Now our first 'line iv difince' can be brought home to live out its life among an admirin' people. For the great day has dawned. Ireland is at last a nation. The Home Rule Bill is on the Statute Book."

"Where it'll stay till the war is over, an' mebbe afther," remarked Molly.

"That was a great oration iv yours," said Pat. "Begob ye'd do great for an M.P. An' so ye tell me the fight is gained?"

"Aye," cried Dinny, his eyes glinting. "Can anyone in his right sines doubt it? Can anyone that reads the words iv our laders doubt it? Ireland free from the centre to the say. Now, indeed, in the words iv our glorious laders, we can stretch out the hand iv peace an'

goodfellowship to our one-time inimies. Now indeed we can show our gratitude for all the favours showered on us. Now indeed we can become brothers in a world-wide impire in the buildin' up iv which we've borne such a glori-ous part."

"Aye, the part iv slaves," ejaculated Molly. "But I'd pint out to ye," said Pat, "that this Home Rule Bill is on'y on the Statute Book beyant in London. An' accordin' to all I hear there's a good many more bills on the same book that nivr got any farther."

"Muise, me poor fella, don't miud all ye hear," said Dinny, pityingly. "Trust your heaven-sent laders, trust your Army an' Navy, trust the liberty-lovin' democracy iv England convarted into frens be the justice iv our cause, an' the silver-tongued oratory iv our laders."

"That's nice," said Pat. "Thrust is a good dog."

"But bad pay killed him," ejaculated Molly.

M. O. HA.

SLIGO REDMOND VOLUNTEERS.

Mayor Jinks called a public meeting for Tuesday night last to form a corps(e) of Redmondite Volunteers. The meeting was a failure. "The large and enthusiastic" gathering did not comprise ten "true and tried." However, the "Sligo Champion" will reprint, "touched up," the Mayor's "usual," and the Castle Journal will quote him as speaking "not alone on behalf of Sligo, but the whole province."

MARTIN BURKE.

"God never made a man so wise as Martin Burke tried to look" is a caustic remark attributed to a certain Belfast man. We don't think it is original but it is terribly near the truth.

REPAIRING GERMAN SHIPS AT SEA.

The German naval authorities, says the "United Service Gazette," appear to have planned for every eventuality, including a means whereby any of their torpedo craft or submarines as are not too seriously damaged in a sea fight may be repaired practically on the spot. They have built several sea-going dock-yards in the shape of huge double-hulled vessels, filled with machine tools, which can lie behind the actual fighting line and pick up and repair any of their mosquito fleet.

These vessels have been built in accordance with plans of Ph. von Klitzing, of Kiel, their chief naval constructor, and which, it may be mentioned, were drawn out under the direct supervision of the Kaiser himself. The first of these repair vessels was laid down by the Howaldtswerke at Kiel, but it is not definitely known how many are actually in commission at the present time.

The distinguishing feature of these vessels is their immense beam as compared with their length. The reason for this is that there is sufficient space between the twin hulls to accommodate one of their big 35-knot torpedo boats, or a submarine of the latest type, such as that which sank the Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue.

These hulls are linked together fore and aft by steel girders built up of angle and plate steel, and are of great strength. During the construction of the first dockship, a number of experiments were made before the final arrangements of these girders was agreed upon, but such is the stiffness of the latest form that a submarine or torpedo boat, when housed, can continue to run under its own power, and so aid the joint progress of itself and its dock, without bringing any undue strain on any part of the structure.

The linking and jointing of the girders is such that the dockship can either steam up to a damaged boat and pick her up, or remain stationary whilst the vessel runs between the hulls.

BELFAST CUMANN NA mBAN.

The Belfast Branch of the Cumann na mBan was addressed by Miss Una O'Ryan, M.A., on Tuesday night, over a hundred members being present. Miss O'Ryan dealt with "The Duties of an Irishwoman" in a very able lecture, in which she analysed woman's position in the home, the school, in business, and wherein lay her duties in the welfare of the nation. A very keen discussion followed, in which Mrs. Johnston, Miss Connolly, Mrs. Gordon and others took part. The Cumann na mBan here is representative of all elements, and if they do not devote too much time to debate, but unite their efforts to forward the military movement and help to equip the real Volunteers they will be doing the most essential work of the moment.

THE WAR DAY BY DAY.

The British Casualties.

The British casualties to the 31st of October amount to 57,000. Presumably this list only includes killed, wounded, and missing. Since then, however, the papers are filled with reports of desperate fighting, in which the British were on the defensive. If this is correct it may be reasonable to assume that the total British casualties now amount to nearly 70,000. As the British troops have been practically on the defensive the whole time, and as they did not come into action until nearly the end of August, this list of losses is very large for less than three months. When, as all the English papers announce, the time comes for the offensive, when the Germans are to be driven across the Rhine and the march to Berlin comes, then we may expect casualties in proportion to which the present will be but as a fraction. It must be remembered that before the great fortresses of Metz and Strassburg can be taken an enormous number of lives will have to be lost. Before the Rhine can be crossed a veritable heta-comb of death will have to take place. Before Germany can be invaded the Allies will have, to use Lord Kitchener's phrase—to pay the utmost penalty.

What Will They Be?

I am assuming now that the Germans will be driven back. I find it difficult to assume otherwise in view of the persistent stream of lies that our daily papers are publishing. They tell of huge German losses that no Power could long stand. They carefully point out that the Allies, by remaining on the defensive, are losing less men. They report that the German attack is daily weakening, that it must soon cease, and that the turn of the Allies to press forward will then come. Well, this may be so, though I am not yet quite convinced on the point. One thing I do know, however, and it is that if the German retreat we have been so long prepared for turns out by any chance to be a general German advance, there will be a nice scare in Great Britain, for which the lying Press will be responsible.

Turks and Russians.

The Turks have issued their statement as to the causes that animated them in entering the war. Of course, the blame is laid on the right shoulders—that of Russia. It was Russia that wanted Turkey in this war. England and France did all they could to prevent it, but Russian methods were too strong. The hail of exultation that heralded the advent of the Turks into the war was much more pronounced in Russia than in Germany. Ever since then the Russians have been concentrating on one object, and one object alone, namely, the capture of Constantinople. Once there they can defy the world. With huge guns guarding the Dardanelles they could laugh at the biggest warships. To be certain of reaching Constantinople, however, Austria-Hungary will have to be smashed. When this is done Roumania and Bulgaria do not seem to be in a position to stand much chance with the victorious Russians. The situation is a very interesting one, and promises developments of an extraordinary nature.

Tsing-tau.

The reason for the surrender of Tsing-tau by the Germans is now apparent. If it had been stormed by the Japs and captured, as it would have been by overwhelming numbers, German prestige would have severely suffered in China. Besides, all the guns and gunboats in the harbour would have fallen into the hands of the Japs. By surrendering it and telling the Chinese that this was done by the Kaiser's orders so that it might be restored to China, the Germans cleverly influenced the Chinese against the Japs. As was anticipated, all the old German gunboats in the harbour were blown up to prevent the Japs getting them. We have not heard yet if the guns and other warlike articles likely to be useful to the Japs had been destroyed by the Germans before the surrender, but they do things so thoroughly that it would be surprising not to find such a thing done in this case. Of course, the Japs have got the fine harbour and break-water for the present, but China and America have yet to make their voice heard in the matter.

STUDENTS NATIONAL LITERARY SOCIETY.

A meeting will be held on Sunday evening (November 15) at 8 p.m., in 20 Kildare Street, when the President, Mr. Denis Gwynn, B.A., will read a paper on "Ireland's Place in the War." Professor Arthur Clery, LL.D., will preside. The meeting will be open to the public.

THE DAVIS COMMEMORATION

FORBIDDEN IN T.C.D.

Professor Mahaffy, Vice-Provost of Trinity College, and candidate for the Provostship, which is in the gift of Dublin Castle, has interdicted the Davis Centenary Commemoration which the University Gaelic Society had arranged for next Tuesday.

For more than a month past the commemoration had been publicly announced and advertised, with the names of the speakers. Invitations had been printed and sent out, when on Tuesday last Professor Mahaffy intervened with the following letter, and the subjoined correspondence ensued:—

Trinity College, Dublin,
November 10th, 1914.

My Dear Sir,—I am informed that a man called Pearse is set down among your speakers at the opening of the Gaelic Society.

I am also informed that he is a declared supporter of the anti-recruiting agitation, as it appeared in the "Irish Volunteer" and other such publications. Unless these assertions, which I have on very good authority, are disproved to me, I cannot permit him to appear as a speaker in any such College meeting.

I cannot be here to meet you at 4 to-day, as I have to take the Chair at the King's Hospital, but would gladly be present at 5.30. Why do you put me to this unpleasant necessity?—I am, yours sincerely,

(Signed) J. P. MAHAFFY.

2 Trinity College, Dublin,
November 11, 1914.

Dear Dr. Mahaffy,—The Committee of the Dublin University Gaelic Society were this evening informed by the Auditor of the details of the interview between yourself and himself this afternoon, in reference to the announcement that Mr. P. H. Pearse, B.L., is to be one of the speakers at the Davis Centenary Meeting on November 17th.

Our Auditor informed us that you took exception to Mr. Pearse's appearance on our platform on account of the views which you have heard he holds in reference to the question of recruiting in the British Army.

The Committee regret that any unpleasantness should exist in the matter and would be glad to relieve you of any embarrassment by not pressing on you their invitation to take the Chair on the occasion should you not desire to do so. The Committee also wish to state that Mr. Pearse's name has been on the speakers' list for this meeting for some considerable time past and that posters, tickets and invitation cards for the meeting have been printed and circulated on all of which his name appears.

The Committee presume that should you not take the Chair at the meeting you would not wish in any way to interfere with the discretion of the Committee in their choice of speakers. As the matter is rather urgent I should be glad of a reply at your earliest convenience.—Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) CHARLES POWER,
Correspondence Sec.

Trinity College, Dublin,
November 11th, 1914.

Dear Sir,—Just as the late Provost objected to Captain White addressing a College Meeting last year, though the Provost was not in the Chair, so I, as Vice-Provost, object to Mr. Pearse speaking at your Meeting, unless he assures me (through you) that he has said nothing against enlisting in the Imperial Army.

I regret that his name should have been published in your notices, but the information on which I act only reached me two days ago, and I will not allow a speaker with these, to me, traitorous views, to address a meeting in College.—I am, yours sincerely,

(Signed) J. P. MAHAFFY.

2 Trinity College, Dublin,
November 12th, 1914.

Dear Dr. Mahaffy,—The Committee of the Dublin University Gaelic Society have considered your letter of yesterday's date.

In reply I have been directed to inform you that the Committee have sufficient confidence in the discretion of those who promise to speak at our meetings to know that such speakers will not make any references irrelevant to the subject under discussion. May I remind you that the meeting at which Mr. Pearse is to speak is one concerned with the life and work of Thomas Davis.

Furthermore, it would be quite impossible for the Committee to investigate the individual opinions of those who speak at our meetings,

and under the circumstances the Committee regret that they cannot see their way to make any alterations in their plans for the Davis Centenary.

A reply from you early to-day (Thursday) would oblige.—Yours sincerely,

(Signed) CHARLES POWER,
Correspondence Sec.

Trinity College, Dublin,
November 12th, 1914.

Dear Sir,—I am sorry to announce to you that I forbid the Opening Meeting of the Gaelic Society, announced for next Tuesday, 17th inst. (or any other day) to be held inside Trinity College.—I am, yours sincerely,

(Signed) J. P. MAHAFFY,
Vice-Provost.

University Gaelic Society,
Dublin, Nov. 12, 1914.

Dear Sir,—I have yours of to-day's date, and note that you are sorry to announce that you forbid the Gaelic Society to celebrate inside Trinity College the Centenary of the birth of Thomas Davis.

My Committee consider they have made it quite clear to you that this was a Davis Centenary Meeting, and that the matter of the present European War could not be introduced in any way.

My Committee regret that they cannot see their way to follow the example of their Vice-Provost in gratuitously insulting a gentleman who has been so kind as to promise to speak for the Society.

Furthermore, the Committee hope that you will, on Tuesday next, explain to the many ladies and gentlemen who have accepted the invitation of the Society to be present on that evening why it is the meeting is not being held.

My Committee particularly regret that the teaching of Thomas Davis, which at least represented the gospel of free speech and liberty of conscience, should have borne no fruit in Trinity College. Such would your action go to show.

In the circumstances the Committee are of opinion that they have no option but to publish all this correspondence immediately in the Press.—Yours truly,

(Signed) CHARLES POWER,
Correspondence Sec.

THE ULSTER RECRUITS.

An indication of the type of recruit joining the Ulster Division of Kitchener's Army may be gained from the fact that the authorities have found it necessary to curtail in the most drastic fashion the number of hours during which soldiers are allowed to enter licensed premises. In Belfast the public-houses are only open to soldiers from 5 o'clock p.m. till 9 p.m.—four hours; and a similar state of affairs prevails in the various towns in the vicinity of the camps.

That the much-vaunted loyalty of the caucus that governs the Unionist clubs in Ulster is subservient to their material interests was never more apparent than at the present time. These business gentlemen have carefully avoided joining the Army, but in giving their advice and using their persuasive powers they were indefatigable. In many cases this persuasion amounted almost to coercion. The canting loyalty had to be kept up, and so the poorer members of the clubs, who had little to lose and were economically dependent on the members of the ruling caucus were made the scapegoats.

RECRUITING IN CORK.

Captain Dundas, Commanding Officer Cork Barracks, with two other officers, have been visiting city warehouses and factories during the week, addressing the employees on the necessity of their joining the Army. The Captain assured the employees that they would get half-pay from their present employers until they returned to their positions, which would be secured them on their return. The Captain gave no information as to what would happen if they did not come back, and as a result the campaign has not been very successful.

In some of the places, such as the County Council offices, names of men eligible for the army were taken by the military, and in others the utility of employing female instead of male help was laid before the managers.

THE BRITISH WAR VOTE.

The amount of the war vote the British Government will ask for on Monday is £225,000,000.

THE POSITION OF ITALY.

A week or two ago Italy landed troops in Albania. The political and moral significance of this move will be understood from the following quotation from an article in the "British Review." With regard to the likelihood of such action being taken the writer says: "The Dual Alliance would be powerless to interfere and the Entente would hesitate to do so for fear of further complications, while at the end of the war Italy's intact army and navy, combined with the fact that she was already in possession, would militate powerfully in favour of her retaining her conquests. Meantime the Government sits on the fence and spends anxious hours in fruitless negotiations, and its overthrow is only a question of days unless it adopts a national policy. The Valona policy cannot too strongly be condemned. It is an act of sheer dishonest piracy, just as bad as any of the many that have disgraced the imperialist age, now mercifully receiving its death-blow, and can be justified by no plea of necessity or by the altruistic assumption of a national duty. If Italy seizes Valona, and if the Entente is sincere in its desire for peace, then the Entente must either bar Italy from Valona, or if she has got in, turn her out. She has no ethical or political right to one foot of Albanian territory, and unless this fact is made the only basis of the settlement peace in the Adriatic is impossible. A popular vote alone will meet the requirements of the case, and Italian intervention of the Captain Kidd variety must be promptly baffled in its object, if any credit is to be lent to **THE ALLIES' ALMOST TOO RIGHTEOUS HORROR OF WRONG-DOING.** Logic cannot create an artificial distinction between an outrage on Belgium and an outrage on Albania and the whole equilibrium in the Balkans. The only intervention then that ought to be tolerated is active assistance in the fighting line, and in that case Italy will hold out for a very definite promise of payment. So far no arrangement has been come to with the Allies, and the Government has to maintain its neutrality until terms have been arranged.

"That terms will be arranged in the present state of things is unlikely. It is much too early yet to talk of the partition of the Dual Monarchy, and nothing more substantial than a hope can be held out in the matter of even the Trentino and Trieste. Consequently the policy of the Government is to wait and see, in the firm conviction that if a rearrangement of frontiers does take place, no just tribunal can simply neglect the claims of Italy. At a European Congress she would take her place with her strength unimpaired, and therefore in a favourable position to add a threat of an appeal to arms, since whichever of the belligerents is the victor neither could confidently face the issue of another war. Against that wise decision two factors militate. There is not wanting a section of opinion among the supporters of the Entente, which virtually says to Italy: If you wish anything come and help. Such an attitude must be condemned. Every additional force flung into the balance against Germany tends to intensify bitterness and lessen the chances of permanent peace, while at the same time it adds additional embarrassment to the Allies, whose adjudicating task at the end of the war is already one of overwhelming difficulty. Nor can any cause gain by securing allies through encouraging a non-belligerent to an act of piracy.

"At such a crisis it is given to no Southern nation to consider the pros and cons of a political course, and the tide of passion is apt to make short work of the party or the individual that upholds sanity. But if commonsense fails, there is still the ethical issue. In her dark days Italy entered on the Triple Alliance and thereby contracted obligations. Of these the least is: in the event of a war in which Italy can with honour remain neutral, she is to maintain a friendly neutrality till it ends. The German Government had no right to expect Italy's co-operation: it has a right to demand her absolute neutrality. 'For thirty years,' said the Deputy Buonanno (Janus, 1912, No. 24) 'we have maintained, thanks to the Triple Alliance, so strong a position in Europe that it would be a piece of political folly to seek to enter any other combination.' It cannot be too strongly insisted that active intervention against Germany is a piece of black ingratitude after so many years of undoubted benefit; it shakes to its foundations the credit of the King and the Ministry, and would be a permanent and deep blot on the national honour. In the maintenance of the Alliance the country, deaf to many an appeal from men who saw more

clearly, and blinded by the dreams of imperialistic aggression, supported Government after Government, it never made it a test question at any contest and it cannot now go back of its obligations and its duty without incurring an incalculable future loss of moral prestige. Honour and interest alike have appointed an obvious course. That being so, it is almost impossible, in the present state of diplomacy, to expect Italy not to tread it."

THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

Headquarters' Bulletin.

The Central Executive met at Headquarters, 41 Kildare Street, Dublin, on Wednesday evening, 11th inst., Professor Eoin Mac Neill, President, in the chair.

General Orders.

The following General Orders were issued:

1. Training.

Training for the next three months is to be confined, as far as possible to musketry training, bayonet and pike fighting, skirmishing (with special attention to scouting), simple entrenchments and other defence works, and long-distance marching.

2. Use of Cycles.

In all companies men with bicycles are to be placed in sections together. Every Volunteer is to regard a bicycle as a necessary part of his equipment.

3. Care of Rifles.

Company Commanders are to see that the men are instructed in the proper care of their rifles and are provided with means for cleaning them. Rifles are to be inspected at each parade; in cases where parades are held less frequently than once a fortnight rifles are to be inspected fortnightly.

4. Punctuality at Parades.

All parades are to commence punctually to the appointed hour, and serious notice is to be taken of any unpunctuality on the part of officers or men. In the absence of an officer the next in seniority will take command until the completion of the operation then going through.

Headquarters, 41 Kildare Street,
Dublin, 11th No., 1914.

Dublin Mounted Corps.

The Dublin Mounted Corps of the Irish Volunteers will parade this (Saturday) afternoon at Larkfield, Kimmage, at 3.30, for Riding Drill. As already announced, a patriotic Irishman in Dublin has placed a young horse at the services of the men. Saddles and bridles have now been supplied by another supporter of the Irish Volunteer movement in Dublin. The Corps accepts these offers of assistance in its organisation in the spirit in which they are given. They come at a time when they are most needed—when the initial difficulties have to be overcome. At the conclusion of the Riding Drill men will be detailed to attend at York Street Hall to-morrow (Sunday) to undergo the Rifle Test. A Volunteer Concert in aid of the Rifle Fund of the Corps will be held in the second week in December. An enjoyable programme of Irish music, songs and dances is promised. The Corps is confident of the support of the Dublin public. Next parade—Rifle Drill, Wednesday at 8 p.m., in Fianna Hall, Camden Street. Recruits may join on Wednesdays or Saturdays.

To-night's Lecture.

The lecture by the Volunteer officers this evening at 206 Great Brunswick Street, starts at 7 p.m., and will be delivered by Major MacBride, in the absence of Captain Monteith.

The men of "F" Co., 1st Bn., will assemble to-morrow morning on the western side of Parnell Square at 10.30 sharp.

BELFAST IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

The members of the real Volunteers are already buying their own rifles in great numbers. Many of them are already well armed and with weapons that do shoot. To feel that they own their guns is the desire of every man of them.

THURLES REDMONDITES WON'T ENLIST.

Three members of the Thurles Volunteers, as distinct from reserve men, joined the English Army. They did so before Mr. Redmond began as a recruiter. Since, no recruit has been secured.

THE "LAW" IN IRELAND.

At the Tipperary Petty Sessions an ex-Army man, who pleaded guilty to larceny and expressed a wish to be discharged so that he might rejoin the Army, was acquitted with instructions from the Presiding Magistrate to

THE PENALTY OF BEING GARRISON TOWNS.

Tipperary and Templemore publicans must close their doors at 8 p.m. henceforth. An application to close the public-houses in Cahir has been adjourned for a fortnight.

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WILL VOLUNTEER who took wrong overcoat at manoeuvres on Sunday kindly communicate with T. Mac Ruaidri, 3 Elm Park Terrace, Terenure.

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