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Éire Irishman

Uin. 8. Leabhar 1.
No. 8. Vol. 1.

Dia Luain, Samain 9, 1914.
Monday, November 9, 1914.

Leat-þiginn.
One Halfpenny.

REDMOND'S VOLUNTEERS.

The Leaders Getting Their Price.

The "Dublin Gazette" announces that Mr. Martin Joseph Burke has been appointed Clerk of the Crown and Peace for Co. Antrim. The position carries a salary of £1,500 a year.

Mr. Burke is a solicitor, who was one of the 25 nominated by Mr. Redmond on the Volunteer Committee. Inside the Committee he was a leading figure in obstructing the business, announcing that "he would stay there all night if necessary." He took a leading part in disrupting the Belfast Volunteers, and the British Government has now paid him for his services. There are fifteen of his colleagues in the plot to smash up the Volunteer movement still awaiting hopefully for their wages.

MR. REDMOND AND THE GOVERNMENT.

An Unique Whip.

On Saturday we referred to a rumour that the Redmondite M.P.'s would dodge attendance at the British Parliament if a conscription measure be on the tapis. The following Whip has been sent out by Mr. Redmond:—

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY PARTY.

Dublin, 6th Nov., 1914.

My Dear Sir,—Parliament will reassemble on the 11th inst., when very important matters relating to the war will, no doubt, arise.

I trust you will find it convenient to be present; but, **should you not be able to attend on the opening day, due notice will be sent to you when urgent necessity for your present arises.**

—Yours very truly,

J. E. REDMOND.

It is the first time in the history of the Party a Whip so worded has been sent out. If it is not a suggestion to the M.P.'s that they need not attend until they get special notice, the average politician will find it difficult to understand what it is. Since measures are now being passed through all their stages in the British Parliament in six hours, it is evident that "due notice" could not be given to the M.P.'s in Ireland to attend to oppose a Conscription Bill if the Government suddenly introduced one.

MORE ZEPPELINS.

The Paris "Journal" says that the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen are now turning out a dirigible every three weeks. This has been going on since the beginning of the war. All the airships are of the same rigid, naval, type, with a capacity of 22,000 metres. The airship acceptance trials are carried out night and morning, and include, among other evolutions, dropping of bombs on floating targets. The new dirigibles are very silent, but their trials take up a considerable time.

Between the end of July and Friday last Zeppelins Z 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 have been completed.

RUSSIA AND CONSTANTINOPLE.

Already Annexed—in Russian Press.

The traditional and imperative "Eastern policy" of England has always been to keep Russia out of Constantinople. Most of the St. Petersburg newspapers on Friday and Saturday, when referring to Constantinople, called it "Czargrad," i.e., The City of the Czar. It is reported that Russia is exercising pressure on Roumania and Bulgaria to declare war against Turkey, threatening to attack them otherwise. She, it is reported, declares that an attitude of neutrality will not be tolerated by her.

The Russian troops cannot advance on Constantinople except through Roumanian and Bulgarian territory. If the two countries refuse to be coerced from their neutrality Russia must abandon her march on Constantinople or fight Roumania and Bulgaria.

The Queen of Roumania is said to be in favour of that country siding with Russia. She exercises a strong political influence, but the people are generally desirous of neutrality, and there is a strong section sympathetic to Austria.

NO WHEAT FROM AUSTRALIA.

"Lloyd's Shipping Gazette" announces that Australia is unlikely to have a wheat surplus for export—for the first time in eleven years, England's grain supplies—and ours, unfortunately—come from the Black Sea, Canada, Argentina, and Australia. The Black Sea supply is, of course, cut off. Australia, it appears, has failed, and the German cruisers threaten the other sources of supply to some extent. Besides which shortage of supplies there will, of course, be added France and Belgium to the countries competing for such export grain as is available from North and South America next year. We in Ireland, since British policy forced us in 1845-50 into grazing from tillage, are dependent on these oversea supplies. At the same time we are not dependent for actual food as England is on foreign countries. We have, as "Sinn Fein" points out, in our meat, potatoes and oats food sufficient for our people. It is too late to plant wheat for next year now—at least in any large quantity—but the area under potatoes and oats can be largely and profitably extended—an assurance against famine, provided the young men are kept at home to prevent anything in the nature of a seizure of the crops.

The steamer "Maria," with a grain cargo for Dublin, was, for instance, sunk, with other cargo vessels, by the German cruiser "Karlsruhe," in the South Atlantic. The "Maria" was coming from Portland (Oregon), and had about 6,500 tons of American wheat, all for delivery at the North Wall. The long sea passage by South America was taken by the steamer, which fell in with the "Karlsruhe" in the Southern Atlantic, where the cruiser has been carrying on attacks on shipping after the fashion of the "Emden."

The British warship "Glasgow," which escaped damaged from the naval battle in the Pacific, has taken refuge at Puerto Montt, 450 miles south of Valparaiso.

SPAIN AND GIBRALTAR.

According to the "Correo Espanol," Germany will restore Gibraltar to Spain if she is victorious in this war. Despite the efforts of France and England Spanish sympathies, except amongst the Radical section, are with Austria and Germany.

GERMANS ON ENGLAND'S ARMY.

The Military Editor of the "Berliner Tageblatt" thus criticises the position:—

"England went into the greatest war of all time with an inadequate land force. That is denied in London. But it is just as impossible to deny that the sending of British troops has failed to help the French to a decisive victory, as it is to deny that promised British protection of allied Belgium was of no military value. The Allies' plan of campaign has utterly failed. Instead of being stationed on the Rhine they are boxed up on the Belgian-French coast, struggling to hold their 'spring-board to Great Britain.' But England's military assistance has never advanced beyond its peurile and naive beginnings. A calculating nation of shopkeepers, of course, wants to fulfil its obligations at the least possible expense to itself. That is all the more conscienceless, as the policy which is at the root of this war has its seat and centre in London. But England felt secure, and only when the shadow of German victory hovered over Paris did the British War Office realise the necessity of creating an army of truly Continental dimensions. To the inadequate expeditionary force of six divisions, Indian, Canadian, and other colonial contingents were added, and then Kitchener conjured up his menacing vision of an army in millions! England, in other words, arms 'during' the war instead of 'beforehand.'

The "Tageblatt" goes on to calculate the additional effective force England could put into the field and places it at most at 100,000. It dismisses the territorials and the new recruits as fighting factors. To render Kitchener's new army of any military value England would need 20,000 experienced officers. She has not got them. It concludes:—

"Viewing things as a whole, the English expeditionary force in France can gradually be brought up to six or seven army corps. But in a war of millions they will never be a decisive number, and because of their ingredients they will never be a defensive factor."

THE DAWN OF HUMOUR.

Mr. T. M. Kettle has notified his intention of standing as a Pledge-bound candidate for East Galway.

Mr. Joseph Yates, of London, announces in the "Daily Telegraph" that he is too old to fight, but he will in future refuse to shake hands with a German.

Sergeant Muir, of the Canadian Contingent, was convicted of begging in the London Police Courts on Friday and handed over to the military authorities.

" 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.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1914.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

In another column the fall of Tsing-tau is dealt with by the able contributor of our war review. The event will be received with more equanimity in Germany than in the United States. America's China trade now becomes largely at the mercy of her potential antagonist, who by the seizure of the German Pacific islands has secured bases which, in the event of war, will give her powerful points of attack upon the States. The Japanese Navy, released by the fall of Tsing-tau, has been practically invited by the British Press to advance upon the American Pacific coast to do for England what she cannot do for herself—destroy the German Pacific squadron. Japan's opportunity thus, perhaps unintentionally provided, of discussing with the United States the precise meaning of the word "Eventually," with her fleet mobilised off the American coast, while the American fleet is far from ready for war, is not likely to be hastily dismissed. Except that England, France, and Russia are not desirous of forcing the United States into war at this juncture, a collision between Japan and America would be inevitable. For Japan has gone into Tsing-tau to stay there, and she has gone to the Marshall Islands to stay there, and if she stays there permanently the United States ceases to be a power in the Pacific.

MR. DILLON'S CO-OPERATION.

The communication from Mr. Dillon which appeared in last Thursday's "Freeman" with regard to moneys collected in Ballaghaderreen, for the Irish Volunteers' Defence Fund, throws an instructive light on the circumstances that led to the expulsion of Mr. Redmond's nominees from the Provisional Committee. On August 17th Mr. Dillon received from the Rev. J. Gallagher a cheque for £228 3s. 6d., subscribed in Ballaghaderreen, for the Defence of Ireland Fund, with the request that he would "Kindly become the medium of conveying it to the proper quarter." At that time the Volunteers were governed by a Joint Committee, on which 25 of Mr. Redmond's nominees sat. Mr. Dillon, however, did not hand over to that body the money entrusted to him. He says: "I was requested to convey it to 'the proper quarter,' and in view of information which had reached me from many sources I decided to hold the subscription until I was satisfied that the late Joint Committee was about to work loyally together, and to abandon the campaign against Mr. Redmond's leadership and the Constitutional Movement which had been carried on persistently by certain members of the original committee." Mr. Dillon goes on to say that he was thinking of returning the subscription to the committee in Ballaghaderreen, "when the secession took place." The whole episode affords a pretty illustration of the bona fides of Mr. Redmond's action (in co-operation with Mr. Dillon) in forcing his nominees on the Provisional Committee. At the time when Mr. Dillon received the money from Ballaghaderreen, the followers of Mr. Redmond were in an unquestioned majority on the Provisional Committee and the Executive Council. Yet Mr. Dillon held back the money and waited. What was he waiting for? The holding of an inquisition and the expulsion of all who, in Mr. Dillon's opinion, were "factionists," "Sinn Feiners," or anything Mr. Dillon objected to? At that time Mr. Redmond had not become a Recruiting Sergeant, and there was no national revolt against his leadership. The founders of the Volunteer Movement were doing their best to arm and drill Irishmen and co-operate with Mr. Redmond's nominees in doing so. Mr. Dillon, with his fatuously narrow point of view, unconsciously reveals the deliberate efforts made to thwart that work.

IRELAND TO COMMIT SUICIDE.**"Irish World," and Mr. Redmond.**

In its latest issue to hand the "Irish World" writes, editorially:—

Lancashire, the home of the greatest of the highly-organised English industries, has a population greater than that of Ireland. In 1901 its population, according to the census, was almost 4,500,000. It far exceeds that figure now. During the last century this industrial centre was increasing in wealth and population whilst Ireland was slowly bleeding to death. At the close of the eighteenth century Lancashire had a population of 166,000, which was insignificant as compared with Ireland's population at that time. But Lancashire was not handicapped by a foreign Government that was antagonistic to its industries and that favoured a form of land tenure that systematically robbed the tillers of the soil. Consequently Lancashire grew in wealth and numbers whilst Ireland, depopulated by famine and enforced emigration, was growing ever poorer and poorer through the operation of an infamous economic system backed by English bayonets.

And now Ireland, with a present population less than that of Lancashire, which, by the way, is not far short of the whole population of England two hundred years ago, is expected to furnish more recruits for the present war than are forthcoming from the ranks of the operatives who keep the Lancashire mills and factories in running order. Mr. Redmond, in the course of a speech delivered in Belfast last Sunday, declared that, if this expectation is not fulfilled, Ireland "would be covered with disgrace." Lest we may expose ourselves to the charge of misrepresenting Mr. Redmond we quote his own words: "Ireland's rights are not to be defended merely within the Irish shores. If the manhood of Ireland should refuse to strike a blow where real fighting was going on the country would be covered with disgrace."

The operatives of Lancashire may stay at home and prepare the way for the trade conquests England anticipates in the event of her winning a decisive victory over Germany. English wage-earners may do that without exposing themselves to the charge of covering their country "with disgrace." But Irishmen—well, that is a different matter. Irish members of Parliament tell us that fifty thousand Irish soldiers are in the ranks of the English Army. These Irish members of Parliament assert in the same breath that, if Ireland's honour is not to be smirched, more of their race must take the King's shilling!

It is about time to put to these Irishmen the question, do you think Ireland, who has fewer sons of the fighting age than an English county has, should send forth her youth to be slaughtered, whilst England is contributing proportionately fewer soldiers to her army than are Ireland, Scotland, and Wales? We might well change the form of this query and ask, is Ireland to commit suicide that England may keep her skilled mechanics at home to enable her to capture the markets of the world? In other words, is Irish blood to be poured out lavishly that the profits of English manufacturers may mount up? Is Mother Ireland to be pilloried before the world because she sets a higher value upon the lives of her sons than she does upon England's sordid interests?

HOW TO DEFEND IRELAND—QUIT IT.

"The senses of the Nationalist Volunteers have been dulled by generations of insular security. They do not realise that Ireland—their own country—is in desperate danger, that they owe her an instant duty that they and every other able-bodied young man in the United Kingdom are urgently wanted in the fighting line. If the supply of men fails we may lose this war."—

"Irish Times," Nov. 7.

GENERAL VON KLUCK.

An American journal publishes an interesting biographical sketch of General Von Kluck, who has just been killed for the third time by the British and West-British Press, in which it says he is the son of a minor Government official, and entered the army at the bottom. That was in 1865, when he was 19 years old. At the time of the war against Austria he was a "fahnrich," a sort of sub-lieutenant, striving to obtain a commission. During that war he was occupied in the campaign of the Main, against the southern German states, Bavaria and Wurtemberg.

In 1870 came his real baptism of fire as a lieutenant. He was in all the operations about

Metz, and at Colomby Neuilly his conduct was such that he was granted the Iron Cross.

Then came his period of duty with the occupationary army in France. During the year and a half he spent on French soil following the treaty of peace, he had ample opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with the topography of the country.

The old German tactical books insisted that when troops reached favourable ground, if hard pressed, they should throw up the heaviest possible earthworks and entrench themselves as for a siege. The idea was that it kept the soldiers busy and kept their minds off their danger.

Von Kluck revolutionised this. He advanced the theory that it was not wise to make heavy entrenchments or large barricades except about permanent fortifications. He urged this on the ground that a soldier fights better when he has nothing to depend on but himself.

Because of this early-seen ability to get under the hide, as it were, of the common soldier, Von Kluck was given a post in 1881 as a teacher in the school for non-commissioned officers at Julich. So successful was he at Julich that the following year he received a similar appointment at another non-commissioned officers' school at Annaburg, Prussia.

In 1902 he became a lieutenant-general, and in 1906 a general. The following year he was placed in command of the First Army Corps, and last year was made an Inspector-General. He is 68 years old.

THE GERMAN INVASION.

Major-General Baden-Powell, in an interview on Saturday, said "A German raid on England was extremely feasible and by no means the imaginary hypothesis that so many minds supposed. It was quite within the range of practical achievement, for instance, that German transports, each holding some 10,000 men, should leave the nine or ten ports specially prepared for the embarkation of troops at out-of-the-way places on the littoral, make the short sea passage, and so land their 90,000 men or more within a few hours.

"To his mind the attempt would most likely be made off the coast of Yorkshire, not in Norfolk or Suffolk. One of the German schemes known to the War Office disregarded London as the capital of this country, considering the real capital in the heart of the manufacturing and thickly-populated centres.

"A hostile raid on the Yorkshire coast, a rapid march straight across England, the enforced evacuation of the inhabitants from the cities, and the demolition of the latter by dynamite—and there are at once 14,000 people starving and on the hands of the little army in the south. It was thus conceivable that England might be conquered without any great pitched battle—though, the General added, it was not probable.

"He was assured," he said, "that the Government had fully prepared its scheme in view of the contingency of invasion, and in that the public might have confidence."

WAIT AND SEE.

The "Irish Times" on Saturday appealed to the Irish Parliamentary Party to set an example to their constituents, whom they advise to enlist, by enlisting themselves. At least a score of Mr. Redmond's followers, it says, are eligible.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS.**"A" Company, 3rd Battalion.**

At the last parade of the Company at headquarters, 41 York Street, under the company officers, who were assisted by Instructor O'Donnell, the Company were put through a series of evolutions in musketry, including bayonet-fighting, after which Instructor O'Donnell lectured to the Company on the precaution necessary to be taken when on active service, viz., picqueting, reconnoitring, alarms, etc., and the interest displayed by the men denoted that where the men become efficient in ordinary drill and musketry these lectures are much appreciated. The Company hold a concert on Friday next, the 13th, at 8 o'clock sharp, when the officers and men hope to see a large number of old comrades and a good sprinkling of new recruits. Recruits can join this evening at 41 York Street, or the drill ground, Camden Row.

THE WAR DAY BY DAY.

The Fall of Tsing-tau.

The surrender of this German stronghold in China to the Japanese is the first serious blow that the German Empire has sustained in foreign parts. Togoland, a much larger German colony has, of course, already been surrendered, but there is no comparison between the two places. Togoland was a far from fertile African stretch of country, and was not capable of defence when attacked by sea. Tsing-tau was one of the strongest fortified places in the world. Had Japan not entered the fray against Germany, Tsing-tau would never have been taken in this war. When Japan declared war the fall of Tsing-tau was inevitable. Five thousand Germans bottled up in a small fort in China could not hope to keep at bay the whole Japanese army only a short distance from their base, and the Japanese fleet as well. Its fall, therefore, was certain. The only thing manifestly for the Germans to do was to hold out as long as possible, and this was the Kaiser's instructions. For over two months the garrison held out against all Japan's forces by land and sea, aided by the English. With the capture of the powerful fort by the Japs the German hold weakened, and the alternative was either to surrender or die fighting on the ruins of the other forts. The former course was chosen. Until we learn authoritatively the position in which the Germans have left Tsing-tau before surrendering it, any estimate of its value to the Japanese cannot be made. All we do know is that the German and Austrian vessels in the harbour were blown up by the Germans themselves to prevent them falling into the hands of the Japanese. It is possible the Germans may have followed this up by destroying every gun and every single thing likely to be of value to the Japs, and then handed them over the bare strip of land that Tsing-tau originally was until the Germans came and made it a fine port and colony.

America and Japan.

Now that the Japs have Tsing-tau a new question arises. What are they going to do with it? They said themselves they intended restoring it to China. Of course, people smiled at that. The United States, however, took the matter seriously. A request was made from Washington to Tokio as to what Japan's intentions were. A categorical reply was asked for in writing. Japan's answer was that she meant to restore Tsingtau eventually to China. America carefully filed this reply. The whole thing created a profound impression in Tokio. It may be asked why is America so interested in the matter, as to demand from Japan an explicit statement as to her intentions with regard to Tsing-tau. The answer is simple. Tsing-tau, under the Germans, was an open port. American trade went largely by it into China. Under Japan, America evidently feels things may be different. It is palpable, too, that America distrusts Japan's ambitious designs in the Chinese waters. There is no love lost between the two countries over the alien emigration trouble in California. A war sooner or later between America and Japan for the mastery of the Pacific is as certain as anything can be. Since Japan declared war on Germany she has seized several German islands in the Pacific. They were not of much particular use to Germany, but as naval bases in the event of a Japanese-American war they would be invaluable to Japan. All these things are noted with a jealous eye in America. Add to them the restrictions caused by the right to search American ships claimed by the English Navy and the consequent effect on American trade, and it is possible to understand the gradually increasing feeling in America against Japan and to some extent against England.

The American Navy.

If the American Navy was up to the mark at present it would not be surprising to find the United States making a peremptory demand to the Japanese to carry out their undertaking with regard to Tsing-tau and the Marshall Islands. Disquieting stories, however, have been appearing about the shortage of men. The Naval Reserve has, it is stated, been called up, but there has been some talk about a want of a full complement of men to man all the ships. This may not, of course, be correct, and in any event America is very quick in getting her forces together by land and sea. Before twelve months pass by it is very probable there will be dramatic developments in the Pacific arising out of the possession of Tsing-tau and the Marshall Islands by the Japanese. It is possible some settlement may be made, but it is more probable that Japan may refuse to give up what has cost her blood, money, and some considerable trouble. Sooner or later, however,

the question of supremacy will have to be fought out in the Pacific between the American and the Japanese fleets.

The War in Europe.

The war, both on the Russian and the French frontiers, continues to drag along. The Austrians have retreated in the direction of Cracow. The Russians claim this as a victory. Time will tell.

C.

THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

£2,000 FROM AMERICA.

Arms Now Available.

At the last meeting of the Central Executive of the Irish Volunteers, at 41 Kildare Street, Dublin, Mr. Seumas O'Connor presiding, arrangements were completed for carrying out the various lines of activity, foreshadowed at the recent Convention. Each member of the Executive has been entrusted with a special department, for the conduct of which he will be responsible, the main departments being placed in charge of a number of Secretaries. Mr. Bulmer Hobson is General Secretary, Mr. Eamonn Ceannt, Financial Secretary; Mr. P. H. Pearse, Press Secretary; Mr. Padraic O'Riain, Publications Secretary; Mr. John Fitzgibbon, Affiliation and Record Secretary; Mr. Seumas O'Connor, Secretary for Musketry Training; other portfolios have still to be assigned. The President, Professor Eoin Mac Neill, still continues in responsible charge of the Arming Department. Mr. Joseph Plunket has been appointed co-Treasurer with The O'Rahilly.

£2,000 from America.

The second instalment from the American Committee, amounting to £2,000, has now reached the Treasurers, and has been expended on the purchase of rifles. The Executive is in a position to supply rifles, either magazine or single-shot, to bona-fide corps almost immediately on receipt of remittance. Grants of rifles to supplement their own efforts will be made to the corps in proportion to the number paid for by them. There is no reason why any corps which has made a Defence of Ireland collection should longer remain unarmed.

Rifles.

The Executive urges upon the officers of companies and battalions that by far the most urgent duty of the moment is the proper arming of the units under their command, and that every other task must be subordinated to this. "Where there's a will there's a way," and there is no district in Ireland in which determined effort on the part of the local Volunteer corps will not get together enough money to arm at least a couple of sections with rifles.

Musketry and Bayonet Exercise.

Combined with skirmishing practice, should now engage the undivided attention of instructors. Mere parade-ground work can for the moment be discontinued. Every Volunteer must learn how to handle and care his rifle, and how to shoot straight. Miniature or full-sized ranges should be established immediately in every centre. The example of the Limerick City Regiment in this connection is to be commended.

Cheap Handbooks.

In order to provide Volunteer companies and individual Volunteers with expert information in the handiest form the Publication Department of the Executive is proceeding immediately with the issue of a series of cheap handbooks written specially for the Irish Volunteers, and with the special needs and limitations of Volunteer service in view. The first, on "Rifles," is now ready for the press. Booklets on "Rifle Ranges," on "Musketry Training," and on "Volunteers in the Field" are in course of preparation. The series will be issued in handy and attractive form at 2d. each.

Public Meetings.

Forthcoming meetings include one at Castleisland, Co. Kerry, to be addressed by The O'Rahilly; and one at Millstreet, Co. Cork. Early meetings in Cork and Limerick Cities are to be addressed by Mr. P. H. Pearse.

Volunteer Dance.

An entertainment of a type which will doubtless become common during the winter, was held at Ballyboden by the Rathfarnham Corps (which constitutes Company "A" of the 1st South Co. Dublin Battalion) last week. It was a "military dance," in which a large number of uniformed officers of city corps took

part, and proved a very picturesque and enjoyable function. Corps everywhere will find such reunions very useful in bringing their members together for social intercourse, and they are also a capital means of helping to raise the wherewithal to buy rifles.

EGYPT'S NATIONALIST LEADER.

MAHOMMED FARID BEY.

The leader of the Egyptian Nationalists, who will play an important part in the war operations in the Delta, is Mahommed Farid Bey. Farid succeeded to the leadership on the death of Mustapha Pasha Hamil in 1908. He is about forty years of age, keen and cultured, and has devoted his time and wealth to furthering the Nationalist cause not only in Egypt but as well in Turkey, France, and Germany. It will be remembered that he gave a vigorous address in French at the Nationalities Conference in London in 1910. For the past three years he has been an exile, and last month was in Constantinople.

The aim of Farid and the Nationalists is Egypt for the Egyptians with ultimate independence. The first essential of this policy is to get rid of the British occupation, and until that is accomplished to maintain the political and racial ties with Turkey. The Nationalist leader has worked consistently on this line, latterly in co-operation with the Young Turks. Turkey and Egypt are natural allies, and whilst welcoming Turkish or any help from outside the Nationalists have taught the Egyptian people that their national emancipation must be won from within. The militarist prohibition of all public meetings and gatherings since the middle of October, the suppression of newspapers, the proclamation of martial law, and the arrest of national leaders in Egypt all indicate how the wind has been blowing since the war began.

In Egypt itself Farid and his Party have devoted much attention to economics, educational and social measures. Co-operative societies, night schools for labourers, and political education and propaganda are notable and successful schemes which owe a great deal to his initiative and assistance.

On the wider issue of Pan-Islamism, Farid Bey holds strong and broad views. He favours, as a Muslim entente on the Germanic model, an Islamic Federation of Muhammadan countries, each having national autonomy and all bound together by an alliance of common interests. This would be a bond of strength to the Muslim nations individually and collectively, and would assist materially in helping to gain National Independence for Egypt. Now that Turkey is at war with Britain and Russia we have little or no news from Muslim sources; but there can be little doubt but that this alliance has been cemented by the events of the last month. Farid Bey has strongly opposed the British-manufactured movement for an "Arabian Caliphate." As he points out, England's interests are opposed to any connection between her Muslim subjects and any other Power, and hence she intrigues to upset the Turkish Caliphate. Farid's support is given to Turkey in the general interests of the Muslim world.

LADY ABERDEEN'S EDITOR.

Here is the kind of stuff the Castle Journal ladles out to its readers (col. 8, page 4, November 7th):—

"Mr. Harold Begbie, the well-known novelist, who is now in America, writes to the 'Daily Chronicle' an account of Irish feeling in reference to the war. He recounts an interview which he had with an Irishman who has held very high office in America, and who said the violation of Belgium had made him an anti-German."

Observe, the name of the Irishman is not given, but this figment of Begbie's imagination is presented by the Castle Journal to its dopes as a real live being, representative of Irish-American feeling. The only feeling to-day amongst all sections of Irishmen in America—United Irish Leaguers, Hibernians, and Clanna-Gael, is bitter indignation against the recruiting agents. A week ago the Castle Journal quoted, as representative of Irish-America, a paper called the "Advocate" of New York. This puzzled pressmen, because none had ever heard of such a journal before. Inquiries were made, and it was discovered that it was a sheet reminiscent of "Paddy Kelly's Budget," in which a dollar to five dollars bought an insertion of any kind of paragraph.

A GERMAN ON ORANGEISM.

Herr Venedy, who visited Ireland in 1843, and published at Leipzig, in Germany, a work describing this country, thus described the Orange organisation as seen by an impartial German:—

"The organisation of the Orangemen was similar to that of the Freemasons. The entire society consisted of a number of lodges, in which the common people—the operatives and farmers were the members, and "masters," whilst the clergy of the Episcopal Church, the landlords, the high nobility of Ireland, up even to a Prince of the Blood Royal, were the office bearers and high dignitaries. These lodges were intimately connected with the yeomanry institution; for the great majority of all the yeomanry corps consisted of Orangemen, and thus was this—a freemasonry institution—an armed power in the State—organised in darkness, ready to act on the secret orders of its unknown superiors. The pre-eminent power of the Orange lodges amongst the yeomanry soldiers was so decided, that the non-Orangemen were in many places removed from the corps, and in other instances entire battalions were disbanded because their officers were adverse to the Orange lodges, or showed themselves inclined to support the Emancipation of the Catholics.

"Were these Orange lodges instituted, it may well be asked, for the purpose of perpetuating feelings of hatred and animosity between Catholics and Protestants? between the old Irish, and the comparatively modern invaders? It has been maintained that such was the view entertained in organising them, because they have upheld the malevolent policy of 'dividing the people over whom it is desired to tyrannise.' Their conduct has been successful in producing that wished-for result—if it were wished for.

July the Twelfth.

"With the formation of the Orange lodges, the processions of Orangemen became a favourite pastime with the members. Upon the days commemorative of victories of the English over the Irish; but beyond all others on the 12th of July, the day of the Battle of the Boyne, when one of the last grand struggles of Ireland for its religion and its freedom was defeated by William of Orange, there were in honour of that defeat Orange processions in various parts of the country, but they were particularly numerous in the north of Ireland. Orange banners floated in the air at these processions, whilst pipes and drums played tunes, calculated solely to insult the feelings of the Roman Catholics, such as 'the Boyne Water,' 'Protestant Boys,' 'More Holy Water,' etc. Every funeral, as well as every festival was made the pretence, or adopted as a pretext for these demonstrations; whilst in times of political excitement, they were sure to take place almost every evening. They naturally grew new nourishment to the old hatred that was felt, and that was certain to burst forth, on every occasion that was afforded to it. In the examination that took place before the House of Commons Committee in 1835, with respect to the Orange lodges, it was shown that from 1797 up to 1835, there were some districts in which not a single 12th July had passed without riotous quarrels, desperate wounds, and murders.

"If the English had desired some peculiar institution so constructed, that it should always remind the Irish of the injustice that had been done to them, that should keep constantly before their eyes the fact that they were the conquered, their foes the conquerors; that they were slaves, and their enemies their tyrant lords, then they could not have contrived any thing to equal the Orange lodges for inventive malignity and active malice.

"Other results followed from the formation of the Orange lodges. They destroyed in the minds of the Irish the notion that the English respected the laws, and made it impossible for them to believe that justice would ever be done to their country by England. Whenever the English were found to show their regard for the Irish, it was in proving to them that they had a common interest; in teaching them to respect the law, and in endeavouring to elevate them to an equality of civil rights with themselves; but then, the result has ever been, that when the first invaders became 'more Irish than the Irish themselves,' they, too, were put beyond the pale of the law, and sought in vain for justice. Something similar to this again

too place, with the help of the Orangemen. It was simply in its origin an institution of self-power and self-defence. The Episcopal Protestants organised themselves for the purpose of keeping down Roman Catholics, where the latter, aided by the Presbyterians, attempted to rise to the position of 'United Irishmen.' The thought of self-power, and self-defence, was the leading one with the Orangemen, and with it disappeared all consciousness of there being a law, or a court of justice for the maintenance of peace and order. Without the feeling and the belief that there are such, then there are only to be found brute-power and wrong, and with these come strife, wanton mischief, merciless cruelty, and finally a dissolution of all the bonds of society. The Orangemen were thus, in their own way, 'Hiberniores Hibernices.'

The Orange Procession.

"The Orange processions led to conflicts, to manslaughters, to murders, and these of course were followed by criminal prosecutions. The Orangeman, charged with crimes arising out of these processions, was supported in every possible manner by his 'brethren'; the lodges subscribed for him, and persons of station exercised their influence in his favour; and the result almost universally was his acquittal. Such a victory over the law and a court of justice afforded the opportunity for a new festival: the Orangeman who had been acquitted was led away amid songs of triumph, and the clang of martial music, whilst the festival in his honour but too frequently afforded a fresh provocation to renewed breaches of the peace.

"The more this lawless spirit was fostered, the greater became its strength and the wider its influence. If a magistrate did his duty impartially, he became an object of hatred, which often proceeded to violence, and sometimes was content with hanging and burning him in effigy, and whenever an officer of police was found to make no distinction between Protestant and Catholic disturbers of the peace, he was instantly branded as a 'papist,' or his wife might find in her prayer-book on Sunday a threatening letter for her husband, but not so timely delivered that it could interpose between him and an Orangeman's discharging a bullet at his person.

"The worst of all was that the same lawless spirit soon pervaded every class in society, and even the jury no longer inquired what was right, or what wrong, but 'whether the accused was a Protestant or a papist.' And to such a length did this extend, that the accused were seen to appear in the court of justice with their freemason-like badges, and to fancy that the orange ribbon in their button-hole was their surest defence against law, and their best protection from the pursuits of justice.

"The badge had been found sufficient even with the magistrates, many of whom let loose the disturbers of the peace, who were afterwards found to commit murder. Thus do we perceive, for example, the police, for the purpose of putting an end to disturbances, imprisoning the rioters, who were almost in a moment afterwards set free by a magistrate; a circumstance that gives rise to renewed disorder, and at length terminates in homicide. And then, too, it sometimes occurs that no inquiry takes place into the murder that has been perpetrated.

England's Use of the Orange Lodges.

"As the Orange lodges came into existence at a time when the interests of the aristocracy were endangered, so did they continue constantly to receive new vigour, whenever Ireland was on the point to bully England out of some additional particle of a right hitherto refused; or whenever she was forcing from the gripe of an unwilling oligarchy some small portion of the many privileges they had wrongfully maintained. In 1828, when the emancipation of the Roman Catholics was fast advancing on its way to a successful issue, the half-slumbering fires of the Orange lodges were again excited to blaze forth with all their pristine fury. Again, when the legislature undertook to regulate the tithes of the Protestant clergy, there arose, alongside of the lodges, or rather in them, the formation of gun-clubs—combinations by which arms could be procured for a small weekly subscription, and this, it appeared, was done at the instigation of some of the clergy. In the same manner the gentry endeavoured to excite the population in 1835, when they saw that the existence of the lodges was threatened.

The Cumberland Conspiracy.

"In the year 1832 the processions of Orangemen were forbidden by law. This prohibition led to an universal evasion, and often to an open contempt for the law, as well as those who sought to enforce it. This spirit and the undisguised anarchy induced an examination into

the constitution of the Orange Society, when the facts I have mentioned were laid bare to the eyes of the world. The Commons adopted the resolution that the Orange lodges should be compelled to deliver in the books of their commissions. The lodges must have had strong grounds for refusing to obey the order. A compliance with it was actually declined, for a Colonel Farmer, who had the care of these books, fled with them to the continent when the attempt was made to give effect to the resolution of the Commons. The Parliament then determined that a society which had still to fear exposure, considering the number of crimes that were already proved against it, was one the existence of which could not be longer endured, and it dissolved by statute both the lodges and the society from which they had emanated.

[The suppression of the Orange lodges was not connected with their conduct towards the general body of the Irish people—although England put that forward as a pretext. It arose through their entering into a secret conspiracy to change the succession to the British Crown on the death of King William IV. by substituting Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, for the Princess Victoria as his successor. The English Government, eight years later, permitted the re-establishment of the order as the result of a secret agreement with its landlord leaders, that it would be always used to help England against Nationalist movements. This agreement, which was arranged through Lord Londonderry, was unknown to the rank and file.—Ed., IRELAND.]

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