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Леат-һиғинн.
One Halfpenny.

ENGLAND AND THE NORTH SEA.

PROTEST BY THE NEUTRAL POWERS.

Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Holland have addressed a united protest to the belligerent Powers against interference with neutral commerce. They seek guarantees against the undue disturbance of their trade.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung," commenting on "England's ruthless contravention of international law" in closing the North Sea, says:—

"The English Government advances as a reason for closing the North Sea the contention that its passage is dangerous to shipping. This is, of course, not true. It is impossible to lay mines north of Scotland, as, for example, also in the Skagerrack, owing to the great depth of the water. As a matter of fact, shipping has never been so safe on the route round the north of England as it is now. The whole thing is, therefore, English bluff, with which sober-minded men will not be caught. Neutral shipping will do well, in its own interest, to avoid the route through the Downs and along the English coast which has been given by the English Admiralty. England has laid mines all along that route."

JAPAN AND INDIA.

The "Asahi," the leading daily paper of Tokio, discredits the reports received through German channels concerning trouble in India. It proceeds to say, however, that trouble is not impossible, and that should it arise Japan will not hesitate to despatch troops and faithfully carry out her obligations under the terms of her alliance with Great Britain.

GERMANY'S ARMY.

According to official statistics published in Berlin, the number of soldiers under arms is about four and a half millions, including five thousand volunteers over forty-five years of age. A further six millions, it is stated, can be called on the shortest notice, composed of men between the ages of 18 and 45.

DEATH OF LORD ROBERTS.

Lord Roberts, ex-Commander of the British forces, died of pneumonia in France, whither he had gone to visit the battle-line, on Saturday night.

AMERICAN MERCANTILE MARINE. England's Attitude.

The proposal to extend the American mercantile marine by the purchase of the German merchant vessels interned in New York is being strongly opposed by the British Embassy and its influences in the United States.

A Bill for the purpose is to be introduced next month. The Southern Members are strongly in favour of the Bill, but the majority of the Republicans and some of the Democrats are said to be opposed to it. If the Bill be passed, a result will be, in addition to a great increase in the American mercantile marine, that a considerable trade can be carried on with Germany under the American flag.

IRISH WATERS TO BE FISHED BY ENGLISHMEN.

A deputation of English East Coast fishermen is proceeding to London to-day to request that the Proclamation placing cured and salted herrings on the list of restricted goods be modified. Between the military restriction imposed on the fishermen and the shutting off of Holland, Germany, and Russia from them, the position of the fishermen is very bad. The town of Yarmouth, which mainly depends on the fishing industry, is now almost at a standstill.

The East Coast trawlers are expected to proceed to the Irish fishing grounds off our south and west coasts.

RUSSIA AND ROUMANIA.

According to the "Vossische Zeitung" Roumania has refused Russia's request to permit the transport of troops through her territory. In this case Russia must either forego her advance upon Constantinople or violate Roumanian neutrality.

BRITISH OFFICERS' CASUALTIES.

A "Daily Telegraph" analysis of casualties to British officers in the present war, returns 9 Generals, 70 Colonels, 208 Majors, 323 Captains, and 1,410 Lieutenants as killed, wounded missing, or prisoners. The Royal Field Artillery lost 130 officers and the Coldstream Guards 76.

RECRUITING IN BELFAST.

It is currently reported here that forms of agreement which pledge those who sign to undergo six months' special training for Home Defence are now being distributed amongst the Redmondite Volunteers. It is understood that this training will be under the direction of the War Office.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

Dublin Regiment.—"C" Coy., 3rd Bn.

The reorganisation of this Company is now complete, and the men have made far more progress in the useful branches of their work within the past month than they had made hitherto. The musketry tests have been finished and regular practice at the rifle range (miniature) has been provided for all the sections. The best shots will then be passed on to the long-distance range for practice with Martinis and Lee-Enfields. The signalling and cycle sections have now been completed. Following the plan ordered by the County Board the men parade on Monday night at 41 York Street for bayonet and musketry exercises, and on Thursday night at the drill ground, Camden Row, for extended order drill. Thursday's drill in the latter place was the most successful since the Company started. The sections told off for range practice at last parade are to be sure to attend as directed.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Mr. Demetrios Boulger, writing in the Manchester "Daily Despatch," says:—

"The German naval authorities have appropriated two immense advantages. One is the control of the offensive and the other the acquisition of Zeebrugge (that is, the outlet of the ship canal from Bruges) as a base for the submarine squadron of thirty boats intended to raid the mouth of the Thames and our east coast stations. The British Fleet, our pride and our bulwark, has been reduced to play the defensive, always the weaker role (the Heligoland exception proving the rule), and now scouting not many miles from our shores is a submarine flotilla, to which the intervening mine field seems to constitute no barrier. The naval situation is as serious as it is on land, and it is high time for the authorities at Whitehall to give over making frivolous comments and to apply themselves to the heavy task before them with something like German gravity and thoroughness.

"Comparisons have often been made between the British and German Fleets, but certain simple, but essential, facts have never been fully and frankly recognised at Whitehall. The comparison established for the passing of the Navy votes has always been a paper one, and has ignored many important considerations. Among others much of our paper superiority was composed of inferior ships, and it is only after they had been sent to the bottom that we were informed that the Hogue and her sisters were out of date; it is only after the raid on Lowestoft that the public learns that the German cruisers that made it are faster than any we possess, 'with the exception of one class.' Our paper superiority is not a real one; it is hollow, how hollow we have yet to learn.

"But of all the elements of naval power the one the most in doubt, the most calculated to raise grave anxiety, is the question of superior gunfire. If the German naval estimates are carefully analysed, it will be found that their outlay on guns and gun ammunition has been out of all proportion to the expenditure in other departments of the navy, and is actually, not proportionately, larger than our own, although the number of ships composing our fleet is 50 per cent. higher.

"Throughout the period of keen competition in naval power between England and Germany, which has now been going on for twenty years, Germany has aimed mainly at attaining for her ships superiority of gunfire. She was the first to attain the concentration of the whole of the heavy gunfire of a battleship in the same broadside, and when we followed suit by making it possible for the ten 12-inch guns of a dreadnought to fire in a specified direction, she replied by introducing twelve guns with the same capacity into the 'Ercatz' class.

"It was said that we had restored the balance in the super-dreadnoughts. I cannot help fearing that heavier guns than the 14-inch have been introduced into the newest of the German ships recently, if not at present, anchored in the Kiel Canal."

A number of the inmates of Mallow Workhouse have been removed to Millstreet Workhouse to make room for the new army.

" IRELAND "

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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 16, 1914.

CURRENCY.

CURRENT COURTESY.—"A man called Pearse." Professor Mahaffy, T.C.D., on Mr. P. H. Pearse, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.

CURRENT "CHUMS."—Wish your loyal and Irish movement every success.—Duke of Connaught to Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P.

CURRENT CAPTURES.—We have pleasure in again calling on Servia for her well-known specialty, "Capturing a Million Austrians."—*Quebec Telegram.*

CURRENT SENSE.—The present war is not due to the philosophy of Germany but is an economic war.—Most Rev. Dr. Cohalan, Assistant Bishop of Cork.

THE SUPPRESS BUREAU.

When the British Press Bureau was established it was declared that it was only for the purpose of preventing information of military value to Germany being published. This pretext is now abandoned as the chief reason for the systematic suppression of war news. In the British House of Commons on Thursday night the Solicitor-General stated that the Bureau was guided in the admittance of truth by considerations as to whether it could assist the enemy, unduly depress the British public, disclose military or naval operations, or by any other means "directly or indirectly imperial national safety."

THE SUPPRESSORS.

The suppression of some Irish newspapers is advocated by the London "Times" and "Daily Express," says the "Kerry Weekly Reporter." These are two bitterly anti-Irish organs, and such a suggestion comes badly from them. Is the suggestion that all Irish papers must adopt their policy or cease to exist? There was a big fight for the freedom of the Press in Ireland in years gone by; but this time the fight will be on a larger scale in case the "Protector of small nations" proposes to put the "Times" order in force. Where is all this vaunted freedom we hear so much about? Is this a sample of it?

OUTRAGEOUS!!!

McArde, McArde, Oh, what did you say,
To make the Recorder go angry away?
McArde, McArde, I fear you'll be shot!
Why, this is a regular "Pro-German" Plot!

If our "gallant defenders" no outrages saw,
What can be the use of our having a war?
McArde, McArde, how can we recruit
Unless all aver that the German's a brute?

McArde, McArde, it's really not fitting
To cheat the old ladies who're doing the knitting!
Your surgery, Surgeon, let loyalists shun
Until you declare that the Kaiser's a Hun!

A Traitor! Sedition! The truth I'll unfold:
McArde, McArde, you take "German gold"!
For the "Honour of England" refusing to lie—
McArde, McArde, you must be a spy!

M. E.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANNERS.

The following advertisement appears in the London "Times":—

A PROTEST.—Is there any reason why the War should be made an Excuse for the ABANDONMENT of the NICETIES of LIFE? Dining at a West-end restaurant nowadays one might well imagine oneself in America, from the variety and incongruity of the dress of the male patrons.

THE BATTLE FOR THE PROVOSTSHIP.

Dr. Mahaffy on Saturday posted a notice in T.C.D. forbidding the Davis Commemoration by the University Gaelic Society. It is stated that his success in his fight for the Provostship is now assured. The Society proposes to hold the commemoration meeting in the Antient Concert Rooms to-morrow night.

The following ode on the death of Dr. Mahaffy's dog was perpetrated some years ago by a Trinity graduate. It is an inimitable study of the Doctor's character and manner of speech:—

Veterinary Surgeon:

Take muzzle from mouth,
And the can from his tail;
He's as dead from the drouth
As the deadly doornail,

I fear he has found hydrophobia, not even Pasteur may avail.

Professor:

When I wambled aound
In the gwound that was Gweece,
I was given the hound

By the King's little niece,
And had rather be fined ere I found him to gaze
on his saddest surcease.

Chorus (Scholars of the House):

He was given the hound
By the seed of a King.
For the wisdom profound,
Of his wide wandering;

But was it the owner, or donor, or dog that was led by a string?

Veterinary Surgeon:

I can get yer a dog
That'll growl at the Dons,
And bark without brogue,
And, if even he cons

The brazen-faced bust of his master will waggle his tail at the bronze.

Professor:

O Cairigh, O Ceon,*
No new one for me,
For never a new one
Again shall I see

Like thou that art gone to the dogs in the home of Persephone.

Chorus:

For the dead dog no Home is,
Unless that it be
Where the cats' hecatomb is
To pork butcherie,

Where spaniels are sundered for sausage fulfilled of catastrophe.

Professor (thinking):

The eagle is Zeus's—
A bird there may be—
The owl too obtuse is,
The turtle too free

To suitably serve as symbol, a sign, and a signal of me.

Chorus:

Leave Venus her turtles,
Mock turtles for thee;
Who not amid myrtles
But rather wouldst be

Among the elite at a banquet in the shade of a family tree.

Professor:

What bird shall I get me
That Monarch may know
And ladies beset me
Wherever I go.

All converts to my "Conversation," which only on these I bestow.

Chorus:

Get hence to the land
Whereof Bion did sing
When he wept on the strand,
And there swept on the wing

A Bird that is called the "Kingfisher," and catch it to capture the King."

* The sentiment is Greek, but since the unfortunate accident to the learned professor (see "The Bursting of the Bubble") the medium of expression is involuntarily Irish.

THE SAVIOURS OF CIVILISATION.

According to England this is a war for the preservation of civilisation. The following is an extract from a soldier's letter published in the "Sunday Chronicle":—

" . . . I saw the Turco soldiers with the heads of Germans in their haversacks.

Civilisation!

"GERMAN" ATROCITIES.

All male Adults in the township of Cradock are hereby ORDERED to attend in the Market Square TO-MORROW MORNING at a quarter to Eleven, to witness the promulgation of the sentence of Death to be passed on Johannes Petrus Ciltzee for High Treason and Attempt to Murder.

All places of business must be closed from half-past ten till after the promulgation of the sentence.

C. C. WISEMAN CLARKE, Major,
Commandant, Cradock District.

Thursday, 11th July, 1901.

Mr. Chamberlain, in replying to a question from Mr. Channing, said that since his remarks on Friday night he had made inquiries as to the number of farms burnt in South Africa, and found that the number burnt up to the date when the camps at Johannesburg, Potchefstroom, Irene, Heidelberg, and Standerton were started—in January, 1901—was 634.—"Reynold's Newspaper," March 9, 1902.

WHAT THE RECRUITERS ARE DOING.

Speaking at Ballinlough, Roscommon, Mr. Joseph Tully, ex-M.P., said that the conscription rumour had led, in one small village in Leitrim, to the sale of emigration tickets to the value of £300 in two days. Some of the men sold cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, and poultry in order to raise money to get away.

THE LONGFORD VOLUNTEERS.

Most of the members who were prominently identified with and kept going the original battalion of the Irish Volunteers in times of difficulty are presently standing aside to see how the seceders from the original Committee will get along with the new corps they thought well to form. "The old battalion," says the "Roscommon Herald," was composed of members who were tried and true Nationalists, and always took a leading part in the National struggle, and they included such men as Mr. Francis McGuinness, J.P., the Hon. Secretary of the South Longford Executive, U.I.L., who, life-long and uncompromising Nationalist as he is, took a vigorous and fearless part in the anti-ranching campaign a few years ago; and another is the Local Secretary of the A.O.H. It was these men and a few more like them who kept the Volunteer movement going when it was deserted by hundreds who rushed into it for novelty's sake when it was started, and dropped out one by one after a time. These gentlemen continued on at much personal inconvenience and trouble, and did their best to keep the movement as Irish and National as possible, but apparently that was just the thing that was not wanted and another corps was started, and now we must only 'wait and see' which programme could do most good for the cause of Ireland.

"WHO FEARS TO SPEAK?"

By a majority of 9 to 5 the members of the Manchester Martyrs Commemoration Committee in Kilkenny have decided there shall be no speaker at the Annual Anniversary Commemoration.

THE ORDNANCE SURVEY CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES.

The document issued to the civilian employees of the Ordnance Survey in the Phoenix Park, to which we have already alluded, runs as follows:—

"The undermentioned men, being between the ages of 19 and 38 years, should state on a separate memorandum what they intend doing re enlistment in H. M. Forces. Their prospects in the O. S. will not suffer in any way by their enlistment. Replies should be sent in immediately."

WHERE THERE IS NO AMENABLE RECORDER.

In Belfast the public-houses have been closed against soldiers except between 5 p.m. and 9 p.m., by order of the military authorities. Civilians do not come within the order.

THE POGROM.

Four of the eight magistrates on the Gorey bench, who convicted Mr. M. Kenny, Gorey, of sedition for exposing the pamphlet "Ireland and the War," are alleged Nationalists. Three months in lieu of bail was the decision, and the defendant, refusing the bond, was removed in custody.

THE WAR DAY BY DAY.

The Fighting in Flanders.

The fighting from Nieuport down to Dixmude still continues. From Dixmude down to Ypres it is also fierce. From Ypres down to Arras it has been less violent, and from Arras down to the Argonne it has seemingly been very light. I say seemingly, because there is just the possibility that somewhere unexpectedly along the line, where we have been hearing very little news from, there may be a surprise one of these days. If, for example, the Allies were able to break through at Soissons or Lassigny or further down and threaten the German line of communications, it would compel them to cease their attacks around Ypres and very probably mean for them a general retirement along the whole line into Belgium and Luxemburg and the Rhine valley. On the other hand, if the Germans broke the Allied line at some unexpected and weak place and compelled another retreat it would be much more disastrous than the one from Mons, because it would mean that the armies operating along the coast would be cut off from the armies that would be forced down towards Paris. Of course both the Allies and the Germans have constructed further entrenchments in the rear of the ones on which they are fighting at present, but somewhere along that vast line extending from Nieuport down to Belfort there must be a weak spot on one side or the other. The General will win the war and be a military genius who discovers that weak spot and presses home against it with overwhelming force.

The Fighting in Poland.

There is still a good deal of nonsense being written as to what Russia is going to do in Poland against the Germans. I find it hard to imagine that anyone is idiotic enough to think that the Russians will attempt to march to Berlin this winter. In the first place they would have to be completely victorious in East Prussia, on the Polish-German frontier, and in Galicia—that is to say, they would have to completely clear those areas and capture all the frontier fortresses. Then they would have to be absolutely certain their line of communication via Central Poland was absolutely safe from attack via either East Prussia or Galicia. Of course such things as these take time and men and guns. Furthermore one must remember this is winter, and the winter in these regions is terrible. If they took the chance, as Napoleon did, and they were then compelled to retreat, the consequences would be just as disastrous. Then it must be remembered, too, that they have the Turks on hand in the Caucasus. On the whole the march to Berlin will have to be postponed for the present, even if it ever takes place. The one thing the Russians can do and the one and only thing they have done of any note up to the present is, by concentrating large numbers of troops on the German frontier, to compel the German General Staff to weaken their line in France and Belgium in such a way as to render a decisive victory in that area less feasible.

In Servia and The Caucasus.

Whatever the outcome of the terrific struggles on the French and the Russian sides there can be no doubt that Servia is being slowly but surely conquered by the Austrians. At the beginning of the war our Dublin newspaper "generals" declared emphatically that Austria was roundly beaten by little Servia. How much truth there was in this sapient assertion will be revealed by a glance at a good map at present. As a matter of fact the Austrians have penetrated mile by mile into Servian territory and have driven the Servians before them, capturing men and guns and ammunition. Lately these forward operations have taken place with great rapidity, and if they continue the Servians may have to evacuate their second capital—Nish. In the Caucasus the Turks beyond a doubt have driven the Russians before them. If they continue at this rate they will seriously embarrass the Russians, already having to fight on three other fronts. Sending reinforcements to the Caucasus will not be an easy matter in mid-winter, more especially as the railways there, as all over Russia, are not particularly good. Decisive Turkish victories on this line are also important to the Germans, inasmuch as with every Russian defeat, Persia, at present under Russian influence but bitterly anti-Russian in sentiment, may be tempted to rise. If the Persians attack the Russians from the rear while the Turks attack them from the front it may alter the whole complexion of the war.

Egypt and South Africa.

My own view about these places is that no English reverses will be announced. England simply cannot afford to admit defeat in these

areas. Therefore I pay no attention to the official reports coming from those places.

ENGLISH MILITARISM.

The "Scotsman" describes the arrest of the whole postal staff at Lerwick, Scotland. A Colonel Evans, at the head of armed soldiers, went to the post office and seized the clerks, telegraphists, letter carriers, and others, marching them through the streets to the jail between lines of soldiers with fixed bayonets. There were only ten cells in the jail, and the staff, which numbered forty, were placed four in each small cell. No explanation was given or charge made against the arrested men. The food and bedding for them had to be provided by their relatives.

The Press Bureau, meanwhile, warned the newspapers not to mention the arrest.

For a week the men were kept in jail and then released. In the meanwhile Evans had tried to run the post office with soldiers, and chaos reigned. On their release the postal officials refused to resume work until they got an assurance that no suspicion of any kind attached to them. The assurance was given and it was stated that their arrest was an unfortunate mistake. The utmost indignation prevails in Lerwick, and satisfaction is to be sought in the British Parliament.

At an inquest held on William Smith, schoolmaster of Herham, Suffolk, who cut his throat after being ordered, under the Defence of the Realm Act, to quit the county, the jury severely censured the police for their action. In the course of the examination the Chief Constable admitted that the man was a loyal Englishman, and that they did not consult him about the rumours on which action was taken. The counsel for the National Union of Teachers laid the responsibility of the man's suicide on the shoulder of the police. The Earl of Stradbroke wrote condemning the manner in which an innocent man had been worried to death.

REDMOND VOLUNTEERS AND THE G.A.A.

Some unpleasantness was created on Sunday last at Timahoe, says the "Leinster Leader," by the clashing of a review of National Volunteers who are followers of Mr. John Redmond's Committee of control, and a G.A.A. fixture, according to which a meeting between teams representing Caragh and Carbury was arranged. The G.A.A. fixture, it appears, was arranged and announced three weeks ago, and meanwhile the Volunteer review was also arranged to be held, but the weather coming bad on the day appointed for this, the review was abandoned, and then fixed to take place on the same day as the G.A.A. match. As all preparations were made by the local club and every effort previously made to accommodate the Volunteers the local club resented the action of the Volunteers, who did not even officially notify them of the change, and this feeling was increased when it was rumoured that the Volunteers proposed to control both fixtures, and the match would take place after the review. However, the club proceeded with the arrangements and obtained the use of a field. Carbury arrived punctually and stripped for the contest. Volunteers wearing caps and bandoliers also began to arrive. Staplestown and Prosperous Corps marched to the field and a halt was made outside on the road. Capt. George Wolfe, accompanied by Mr. P. Phelan, Co.C., President of the local corps, paid the admission fee and came on the field, requesting that all should leave for the review, and that the match be postponed to a later hour. This was met with refusal, and the Carbury team decided to remain, being under a threat from the referee that should Caragh arrive in the meantime the latter would be awarded the match. A period of waiting then ensued. Caragh eventually failed to put in an appearance, and the referee, having allowed the usual period of grace, awarded Carbury a "walk-over." Capt. Wolfe then headed the Volunteers, who marched to the field close by where the review took place, and while it was in progress the ball was kept going in the football field by a number of Volunteers. About 140 men paraded for the review, Staplestown being the only corps fully represented. Contingents attended from Timahoe, Carbury, and Johnstownbridge corps. There was no attendance on the part of Newtown-Donore, while a number of the Prosperous men did not take part in the review. Those who paraded were put through a number of military evolutions, and showed that as regards training satisfactory progress had been made.

LISTOWEL GUARDIANS AND "GERMAN ATROCITIES."

LISTOWEL AND 'GERMAN ATROCITIES.'

Redmond as a Red-Herring.

At the last meeting of the Listowel Board of Guardians,

Mr. Morgan Sheehy, before the meeting separated, said he had a very important resolution to propose in reply to a resolution passed at the last meeting of the District Council at the Courthouse, in which they were asked to communicate with their friends in America to denounce the militarism and atrocities of the Germans in the present war. That resolution was said to have been passed by the majority of the R. D. Council, whereas it was only passed by five or six of them at the end of the meeting. The resolution which he now wished to propose was as follows: "That we, the members of the Listowel R. D. Council, desire to give public expression to the fact that the resolution passed at the end of last meeting of the Council relative to the German militarism and German atrocities has not the approval or support of this Council; we also desire to state that we do not believe the 'faked' news contained in the lying Press of this country, and we feel that the attempts to procure Irish-American support for the campaign will fail as miserably as the recruiting campaign in Ireland. And we further believe that while there are six and a half millions of Englishmen in England capturing the German trade that they should not ask Irishmen to go and stop German bullets."

Mr. R. J. Walsh: I second that.

Mrs. Foran: Is this a notice of motion or a resolution?

Mr. Sheehy: It's a resolution; there was no necessity for a notice of motion, and there was no notice given of the last one.

Mrs. Foran: Now, gentlemen, you have heard a resolution proposed which is in condemnation of your great leader and nothing more or less, and I ask are you by one single vote going to sign the death warrant of your gratitude to the man who has won for you by his patience, his ability, and his energy, the privileges you now enjoy; who has obtained for you the purchase of your farms; who has got for you—labourers who are here listening to me, the grant to build your little homes and settled you and your families in the country, who has, after years of constant work and strife—strife which none of us can ever really appreciate—got Home Rule put on the Statute Book.

Mr. Sheehy: Well, why don't you send your son to the front so?

Mrs. Foran: There is no necessity for personalities; why don't I send my son there? Well, my son is only sixteen years and at school, but I may say if he was the age I would most certainly send him there (applause).

There was a good deal of excitement here, but above the din, and speaking excitedly,

Mrs. Foran was heard to appeal to her hearers to place their trust in the faithful follower of Charles Stewart Parnell, whom they killed by their ingratitude, and recalled it only when it was too late. Continuing, amidst some interruptions, she said that a fortnight ago they passed a vote of confidence in Mr. Redmond and were they that day to show themselves before the world as the most inconsistent body that ever represented a people, at the dictation of men who had seized on a solitary utterance of Mr. Redmond's to use against him, and repeat the history of their country, and at that most important crisis cause a split?

Mr. Fuller: Certainly not.

Mr. Boland said the resolution proposed, he thought, was a strong Sinn Fein one, and he for one could not possibly be a backer of such a resolution.

Mr. Sheehy: I say it is not a Sinn Fein, and I'm not one of them.

Mr. Boland: Sinn Feiners never did anything only for themselves.

Chairman: I'll take a vote on the resolution.

Mrs. Foran: Well, before you do, I propose a direct negative. Continuing, she wished it to be understood that it was not for any great love of England or its rulers she appealed to them, but to their sense of judgment, their own welfare, and the well-being of their country (hear, hear).

Chairman: Well, I'll take a vote between the resolution and the negative proposed by Mrs. Foran.

Mrs. Foran: Put the negative first—of our fullest confidence in Mr. Redmond, for I think it is a direct condemnation of Mr. Redmond and his policy.

Mr. Sheehy: Yes, because he has hopelessly failed in his recruiting.

Mrs. Foran (striking the table and with

great emphasis): I say that resolution will not be passed by this Board.

Mr. Sheehy said emphatically that the resolution would be passed, and called upon the Chairman several times to take a vote on it—he was not one bit afraid of the result.

Mr. Cantillon, at this juncture, rose and proposed that the subject be adjourned for a fortnight, and it would be the quietest way to settle it.

Mrs. Foran objected to any postponement of the question and insisted on the matter being decided there and then.

Mr. Sheehy said he was equally anxious to fight the question to an issue.

Mr. Dillon: I say we would be no Board, no National Board, if we forgot the work of John Redmond and the Irish Party, and all they had done for Ireland (applause).

Mr. Sheehy: It isn't against Mr. Redmond at all.

Mrs. Foran: And who do you say, gentlemen, Mr. Sheehy's resolution is directed against. Was it against the Allies, the English Allies? We don't owe anything to England, but at the present time the occasion should not be put forward as an excuse for the condemnation of Mr. Redmond.

Chairman: Suppose we adjourn the matter for a fortnight?

Mrs. Foran: I say it is a cowardly thing to adjourn it. I propose my negative—our fullest confidence in Mr. Redmond. Who will second me?

Mr. Fuller: I will second you.

Chairman: The other resolution was passed by the District Council, and I think this should be adjourned to the next meeting of the same body.

Mrs. Foran: The Guardians are as competent to deal with it as the District Council, and this meeting is almost entirely composed of District Councillors. It is cowardly to adjourn it. This is a new resolution and brought before the Board of Guardians, and I say it should be dealt with on the spot.

The Chairman said he would adjourn the consideration of the resolution for a fortnight, and left the chair, and the heated discussion terminated so far anyway.

CORRESPONDENCE.

VOLUNTEERS AND THE WAR OFFICE. TO THE EDITOR OF "ÉIRE."

Irish Volunteers,
206 Gt. Brunswick St.,
13th November, 1914.

Sir,—In the current issue of the official organ of Mr. Redmond's Volunteers, Mr. Creed Meredith gives what purports to be the inner history of the negotiations to bring the Irish Volunteers under War Office control. In the course of his article he makes unwarranted use of my name. Permit me to state that my attitude towards the War Office scheme was one of unending opposition from the very first. Mr. Meredith knows this perfectly well, and I shall thank him if, in future, he makes any further "disclosures," to be more careful when dealing with my name.—Yours truly,
J. P. FITZGIBBON.

THE SUBMARINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ÉIRE."

A Chara,—I read with great interest the article on "The Submarine" in to-day's issue. I think readers of "ÉIRE" would be glad to know that the first submarine ever constructed from Mr. Holland's designs was built in New York to the order of the Clan na nGaedheal, of which organisation Mr. Holland was a member from the time of his arrival in America up to the day of his death—a couple of months ago. This same vessel is still to be seen in its shed at New Haven, Conn., U.S.A., to which place it was taken about the year 1882.

When the English Government came to know of the existence of this submarine, built and owned by the Clann na nGaedheal, I am informed that negotiations were immediately set on foot by them with the object of forcing the Federal Government, U.S.A., to seize the vessel, as it was built for the avowed purpose of being used against England. Mr. Holland was informed of the intention of the American Government to ask for the dismantling of his submarine, and defeated it by quietly disappearing one night with his vessel, and its location remained a secret for many years. This vessel now, of course, looks very crude in view of the numerous improvements which have been effected since Mr. Holland's invention first swam under American waters, about thirty-two years ago, but it remains as a monument to the genius of one more of the "Children of the Gael" forced by British laws to seek the liveli-

hood in other lands which is denied them in their own.—Mise do Chara,

SEAGHAN T.

Dublin, Nov. 10, '14.

P.S.—Mr. Holland was for some time a member of the Irish Christian Brothers.

GERMANY ON HER ENEMIES.

The following is portion of an editorial in the "Frankfurter Zeitung," dealing with the causes of the Allies' hatred of Germany. Its dignified and elevated tone affords a forcible contrast to the ravings of the Harmsworth Press:—

Why do they hate us, that we are to be outlawed and thrust out of the society of civilised peoples? It is true that in past years many Germans made themselves unpopular by a certain arrogance, more of appearance than of behaviour. Our upper classes lack the ease and savoir-faire of similar classes in England and France, because German development has been later and has had a harder struggle. But the English Gentleman, in order to be a real "Gentleman," must have plenty of money, must not work himself, and must spring from people who have never worked. This outwardly attractive product of culture is in essence a parasitic growth, for, in order to be able to display its proper colours, it must suck the marrow out of the people, as it has done for 200 years. The less aristocratic manners of a portion of our legal and military classes may occasionally jar on one; but who believes that this is the real reason of the crazy hatred against Germany?

What they cannot forgive us are not our faults and weaknesses, but our merits. It is partly, especially in England, envy of our commercial prosperity. But other nations have also increased their wealth in recent decades, and Albion's great heart has endured it. No, it is, indeed, the "Prussian Idol" that they detest. This Idol, because they do not understand it, because especially in France and England their ignorance of it is boundless, they figure to themselves as a Moloch hungering for human flesh. Beneath much hypocrisy, a secret anxiety is visible in this hatred. Not all who rage against "German Militarism" are so stupid as to believe that military discipline is imposed from outside upon our people as a yoke. They have a distinct idea that they are in the presence of a people which imposes a restraint upon itself because it has a purpose; and that purpose, a worthy, strong, existence, full of internal riches. To achieve this requires a steady self-invocation to Duty; and this the German has and the others have not. In England, the Puritans had it; but they are long dead. But in the German persists the living voice, which, whenever he would repose, rouses him, saying, "Stand up and do something!" This is the categorical imperative, of which the German Corporal is in the last analysis the materialisation in flesh and blood. Because we have the precious inner unrest they hate us, for we destroy the "comfortableness" of the world. Our technical and commercial methods compel them to think, and even to work, more—much more—than formerly; and that necessity is hateful to the contemporary French and English. Recent English "Social Reform" is nothing more than a plagiarism of what has long since been introduced in Germany; and into what crises and agitations did not the German example throw the Britons, who wanted to play their dear football! Among the Russians, with their fundamentally Asiatic soul, unwillingness to be shaken up has grown to a conscious antipathy against the eternal "disturber of the peace." The Russian lower classes hate the German, because he does his duty and does not steal; the cultivated Russians hate him—Destoiefsky's works show it—as the principle of activity itself, which is hostile to the laissez-faire of the contemplative man.

The worst thing we could do would be to retaliate with manifestations similar to the impotent hate which is spewed upon us from every side. The struggle in which we are engaged is too sublime; and we have better things to do. We have often sought foreign approval all too eagerly; in future we shall seek it less anxiously. We have now too sure a grasp of our culture to need the verdict of the English and the French before daring to be ourselves. On the other hand, to shut ourselves off by a Chinese wall from the bitter aversion of the others is contrary to our custom and our advantage. After the war, as before, we shall—that is what we fight for—seek out the nations of the whole world, to learn from them, and, by peaceful exchange, to bring home the best they have to offer. And if they do not wish to under-

stand us—then we must understand them so much the better, in order to make them useful to ourselves."

NEW TEMPERANCE BAND.

The new band attached to St. Andrew's Temperance Sodality was started last Thursday night at the Hall, Sandwith Street. Upwards of 100 men were enrolled as members. Fr. Landers presided, and in a short discourse welcomed the men and said he was very proud of the big attendance; it showed that the men of St. Andrew's were determined to make their Sodality Band a success. A vote of thanks to Fr. Landers was proposed by Mr. R. Blackburne and seconded by Mr. Joe Curran, and a delightful evening followed.

Classes in First-Aid (Lecturer, Doctor R. Lynn) have recommenced at 8 p.m. on Monday nights at 6 Harcourt Street. Members are urgently requested to attend punctually. Classes for Drill and Semaphore continue to be held on Tuesday evenings at the Boy Scouts' Hall, 34 Lower Camden Street.

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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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