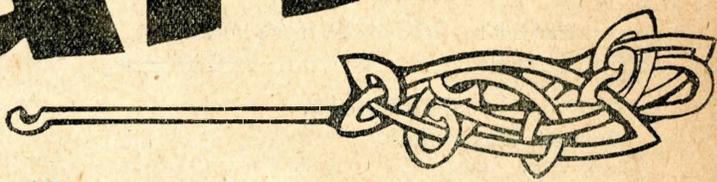


Éire

Irishman



УИР. 18. Леадап 1.
No. 18. Vol. 1.

Диа хаоине, Саман 20, 1914.
Friday, November 20, 1914.

Леат-пизинн.
One Halfpenny.

MILITIA BALLOT ACT.

MR. REDMOND'S OMISSION.

Replying to a pre-arranged question put by Mr. John Redmond in the British Parliament yesterday, Mr. Asquith said there was not and never had been any intention of putting the Militia Ballot Act into operation in Ireland.

It will be remembered the "Daily Independent" asserted positively that the forms for the purpose had been printed.

No question was put by Mr. Redmond as to whether the other forms of Conscription would be attempted.

DONAGHMORE VOLUNTEERS FOR IRELAND.

The Donaghmore Battalion of the Irish National Volunteers have, by a large majority, refused to accept the leadership of the Chief Irish Recruiting Sergeant. At a meeting recently held to ascertain whether they would accept Mr. Redmond as a leader a resolution in favour of neutrality was carried by 48 votes to 7. The Annaghmakeown Company of the Donaghmore Battalion have adopted a resolution severing their connection with the Donaghmore Battalion. Mr. Skeffington, Solicitor, Dungannon, addressed the meeting and denounced the pro-Irish attitude of the Donaghmore men.

DEVLIN'S RECRUITS.

On Tuesday fifty Belfast Devlinites enlisted in the "Irish" Brigade. Thirty of these were never connected with the Volunteers. So little did they know about the change in the situation that they called for orders at the I.N.V. offices instead of the National Club. Before leaving for Fermoy on Thursday the Brigade men were feasted in St. Mary's Hall.

WAR CASES IN BELFAST.

The Belfast magistrates have sent George Hopley, charged with communicating information, for trial to the next Assizes. William Stanley is being further remanded for a week. In Stanley's possession the police found a number of Unionist circulars and postcards, and what are described as Sinn Fein anti-recruiting leaflets. Stanley's solicitor states he was making a collection of the fugitive political literature of Ireland.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN IRELAND.

Last night the British Chief Secretary for Irish and the British Under-Secretary left for London.

DAVIS CENTENARY.

To-night Mr. W. B. Yeats, who was to have spoken on Davis at the University Gaelic meeting on Tuesday night, will deliver an Address on Davis at the Antient Concert Rooms, Dublin.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND IRISH PRESS.

JOHN REDMOND'S ATTITUDE.

In the British House of Commons yesterday Mr. Hunt asked the Solicitor-General whether his attention had been called to articles in the "Irish Volunteer," whether that paper "was organised and financed by the Germans," and whether he would continue to allow such articles to be published.

The Solicitor-General replied that he had not seen the paper.

Mr. Hunt promised to send him a copy.

Mr. Redmond—Is he aware of the fact that this newspaper has no connection of any sort or kind with the Irish Nationalist Volunteers? (cheers).

Sir Stanley Buckmaster—I should have thought that was obvious.

THE PACIFIC NAVAL BATTLE.

The British Government's Report and What It Means.

First.—That German seamanship and tactics were superior, as they completely outmanoeuvred the British squadron and forced it to take up a most disadvantageous position silhouetted against the sunset.

Second.—That the "Otranto" went away after the first shot, as the German report stated. The British report fails to mention her name after she lined up for battle.

Third.—That there were only three German ships engaged in the fight. The report says: "One small cruiser and two armoured cruisers." Listen to this: "At 7.3 p.m. the enemy opened fire at 12,000 yards, followed in quick succession by the 'Good Hope,' 'Monmouth,' and 'Glasgow.' (No mention of 'Otranto.') The two squadrons were now converging and each ship engaged the opposite in line." Which means there were only three ships aside.

Fourth.—That the Germans must be really excellent marksmen. Here is the testimony: They "opened fire at 12,000 yards" (almost seven miles). "The enemy, firing salvoes, got the range quickly, and their third salvo caused a fire to break out on the fore part of both ships." Truly, a remarkable achievement. It being eight minutes after sunset.

Fifth.—That all British cruisers which are constructed on the lines of the "Monmouth" and "Good Hope" are practically useless as fighters in a heavy sea. The British report says: "The growing darkness and heavy spray of the head sea made firing difficult, particularly for the main deck guns of the "Good Hope" and "Monmouth." How is it the heavy sea did not affect the German guns and marksmanship?

Sixth.—That the British, despite their bombardment, have no desire to fight a battle on equal terms, as witness how the flagship "Good Hope," exactly three-quarters of an hour before the battle began, signalled the "Canopus" to hurry up by saying, "I'm going to attack." The report proves that the British were dallying time awaiting the "Canopus," as it also proves that it was the Germans who had to start the attack themselves "by opening fire at 7.3 p.m."

"ROMAN CLERICALS."

According to the Rome correspondent of the London "Morning Post" the Italian "black" and a part of the "white" aristocracy, and the Vatican—with the exception of the Pope, his Secretary of State, and a few others—are strongly pro-Austrian and pro-German. The official organ of the Vatican, the "Osservatore Romano," is strictly neutral, but the Catholic newspapers, "Corriere d'Italia" and "Popolo Romano," are in sympathy with Germany. The non-Catholic Press appears, however, hostile to Germany. In Austria, the correspondent adds, the Roman Catholic church is strongly supporting the Government, and the "anti-British, anti-French, and intensely pro-German attitude of the Roman clericals has given annoyance to patriotic British, Irish, French, and Belgian Roman Catholics."

FATHER FULLERTON ON WEST BRITAIN.

Speaking at the unveiling of a pastel of "Cu Uladh" in the Ard Sgoil Ultach on Friday night, on tAthair R. Fullerton, B.D., attributed the apparent degeneration of Irish nationality to the educational system of Whately and Carlisle and their successors. The "happy English child" of the school books was set up as a model for the children of an island to the east of which, they were taught, was "England, where the Queen lives," inhabited by people who with themselves, they were told, made "one nation!" What hope could they have for people brought up in a West Britain like that? They had heard much latterly about small nationalities. Ireland was a small nationality, whose civilisation the English had done much to kill. They in the language movement were striving to maintain and assert that nationality. He thought no sacrifice could be finer than the sacrifice of those who worked to make Ireland Irish, knowing that they could not hope to finish the work in their own day. But the movement would go on, and in spite of the odds against them, they would keep the flag flying; they would hand it on to others; and in the end the efforts they had but begun would be crowned with final success.

THE YARMOUTH RAID.

The "North German Gazette" publishes the following, under the heading "The Naïve 'Times':—

"The Times" asked in an article published recently, "What did the Germans want on the English coast?" The following comment on this question comes from German naval circles: "This question is, for 'The Times,' very simple to answer. As 'The Times' and also the Minister Churchill had asserted that the German navy was powerless and blockaded in its ports, our Commander-in-Chief desired to show them that the 'rats,' as we have been called, come out of their 'rat-holes' as soon as it suits them without first obtaining the kind permission of 'The Times' or of Herr Churchill." Is this information sufficient for the innocent "Times"?

"IRELAND"

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Send your Subscription at once to the Manager, 12 D'Olier Street, Dublin.

NOTICE.—All literary communications should be addressed to the Editor, "IRELAND," 12 D'Olier Street, Dublin. Business communications to the Manager.

In sending matter for publication the writer must enclose real name and address; otherwise it will receive no attention.

IRELAND.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1914.

CURRENCY.

Current Magnanimity.—We are, after all, living here under the British Crown.—John Dillon, M.P.

Current Enthusiasm.—Organising a great armed force in Ireland is a dangerous and most adventurous experiment.—John Dillon, M.P.

Current Felon-Setting.—"These little pro-German newspapers."

Current Castle Calumny.—Their aim is to defeat Home Rule.—"Freeman's Journal" on Irish Volunteers.

Current Unknowns.—The country has known these gentlemen a long time.—The Castle Journal.

Current Candour.—We are fighting to maintain the mastery of the seas.—Dublin "Evening Mail."

Current Cowardice.—"Out to the front! Shall they say we're afraid?"—Dublin "Telegraph."

Current Freedom.—They met to-day as free men in a free land. . . They had now thrown off the bonds of slavery.—John Hackett, M.P.

MORE MELANCHOLY HUMBUC.

Speaking in a guarded room in a Dublin back street on Wednesday night, Recruiting-Sergeant John Dillon tried to execute a full retreat thus:—"I want to say first that never up to this hour have I asked, persuaded, or desired any man to volunteer for service at the front who does not desire to do so; and I am against any form of persuasion or direction or pressure of any sort or kind." This from the man who attended and spoke at the Asquith-Redmond recruiting meeting in the Mansion House may seem the climax of audacity. But it is not: within the last few days this man has written to the British military authorities in Ireland in connection with the improvement of recruiting, and he has, moreover, recommended young Irishmen for commissions in the British Army.

LOGIC.

The London "Times," that cursed Parnell, thus blesses John Dillon:—

MR. DILLON'S CAUSTIC REBUKE.

Speaking last night in Dublin, Mr. John Dillon said that the Irish Party was being condemned and criticised by a small and insignificant section of Sinn Feiners in Ireland. If these men were logical, instead of talking about spilling their blood for Ireland on the shores of Ireland, they should mobilise their forces and transfer themselves to Berlin and fight for the Kaiser. If they did so, he declared, "we could promise them a very lively reception."

We are unable to see the logic of Pigott's Journal's protege. But we submit this piece of logic instead to the consideration of the "Times." If Mr. John Dillon and his stay-at-homes were logical they would all be in the ranks of the British Army to-day. In case the "Times" forgives Mr. Dillon on account of his age, we add that he has two sons of army age whom he is keeping safe and sound at home.

DOING HIS DUTY.

Patriotic Employer: "What do you intend doing for your country in this great crisis?"

Patriotic English Employee: "Boss, I aint going to eat any more German sausages. I'll wear the flag and sing 'God Save the King' at league matches, and I'll keep my eye skinned for spies."

LORD MAYOR AND GERMAN GOLD.

In the British House of Lords on Wednesday Lord Meath said it had been stated by the Lord Mayor of Dublin that a great deal of German money was circulating in Ireland. On the basis of the Lord Mayor's statement, Lord Meath attacked the Castle Government in Ireland for not arresting Irish Nationalists and suppressing Nationalist journals.

All the Dublin daily papers reported that the Lord Mayor had made such a statement, and he did not contradict it until we called attention to it, denounced it as a falsehood, and challenged him to stand over it.

Then the Lord Mayor first publicly declared he had never made such a statement. Since then he has privately gone out of his way to approach people, who have no desire to see him, to assure them that not only did he not make the statement, but that he knows it to be false that the Irishmen pointed out have ever touched "German Gold."

The Lord Mayor of Dublin is now given in the British House of Lords as the authority for the stories of "German gold" in Ireland which have been published. Let it be noted now whether he will inform that assembly that Lord Meath has maligned him, and that the statement attributed to him was never made.

THE ANANIAS CLUB'S NEW MEMBER.

Neither Mr. Redmond nor any other member of the Irish Party asked any man to join the British Army.—John Hackett, M.P.

NEMO REPENTE TURPISSIMUS FIT.

Dr. Mahaffy has been appointed Provost of Trinity. It took an insult to the memory of Davis to make him a Provost.

THE SHIRKER.

Mr. W. A. Redmond, M.P., visited his constituency lately and got very angry when one of his staunchest supporters in Cookstown spoke against the recruiting campaign. It was, he said, distrust of the Irish Party. In Pomey he was allowed permission to speak at the meeting there only on condition that he would drop the recruiting part of his speech, and he did so. He did not like to discuss the Amending Bill, but was asked some plain questions and had to admit that he could not give any idea of its scope. On the whole he has not increased his popularity during the tour. Even the Old Guard—the Hibs., are asking questions and showing signs of discontent. The old Italian rifles supplied to them at one pound each blew the bottom out of their confidence in the Irish Party.

WHERE LARRY IS STRETCHED.

Limerick is witnessing some extraordinary happenings these times since Mr. Redmond went on the recruiting mission to get Irishmen to join the English Army and go to the Continent to save the English Empire. One of his chief lieutenants in this work in the Limerick district is Larry Roche, J.P., Rate Collector under the County Council, who was connected with the G.A.A. some years ago. He has the following advertisement in the Limerick papers:—

THE IRISH BRIGADE. Come and join us. We must be all Irishmen, officers and men, no others need apply. Any of our splendid manhood, our athletes, National Volunteers, members of the Gaelic League, and other Irish national associations, willing to join in the defence of Ireland, are invited to correspond with Captain "Larry" Roche (the old athlete), Bruree, Co. Limerick, who will gladly furnish full particulars, and who will attend every Saturday, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., at the Strand Barracks, Limerick.

Capt. Larry touting for recruits for the English Army, will take his stand at the Strand Barracks quite close to Thomond Bridge, where the Treaty Stone tells the tale of English faith to our Limerick men and women.

WHERE CHARITY DOES NOT BEGIN AT HOME.

Last week the shoneens of Trim held a concert in the Town Hall in aid of the Belgian Refugees. It is said that £60 worth of tickets was sold. When the town was swept last summer by an epidemic of measles and the children of the poor were dying not one of the ladies or gentlemen now so deeply interested

in the Belgians raised a helping hand. At the present time poor men—natives of the town—are out of work, their families are starving—some at death's door, and nothing is being done to assist them. All the sympathy is for the foreigners who are being dumped on the town by the English Government in order to help recruiting by creating a terror of the Germans.

It is scarcely necessary to give recruiting a fillip in Trim, where the efforts of the ordinary recruiting sergeant, and even of John Redmond, are being outdone by the local excise officer. This gentleman acted as drill instructor to the local Volunteers, but when he was overheard telling the local doctor that he expected to get a good number of recruits out of them the Volunteers left him to himself. However, he has secured some. But it is time for the young men of Trim to have taken his measure.

JOHN DILLON, EMIGRATION AGENT.

Some friends of Mr. John Dillon, M.P., in Ballaghaderreen are boasting of the large number of emigration tickets sold by "Monica Duff & Co." (Mr. John Dillon's trading title) since the conscription scare set in.

RHYMES FOR THE TIMES.**From the Trenches.**

We were out picking blackberries
Along the River Aisne,
When up came seven thousand Huns
Without a bally sign:
They shelled us hard from where they lay
Upon a bally hill,
But we were English Tommies
And we meant to have our fill.

We gathered all the blackberries
(About a bally ton),
And then we charged the savages
And set them on the run.
We slaughtered near a thousand—
Shot the beggars as they ran—
And never lost a blackberry,
Not to speak about a man!

B.

"A MAN NAMED PEARSE."

Padraig Mac Piarais will deliver the address at the Manchester Martyrs' commemoration in College premises, Bank Street, Belfast, on Sunday next, at 8 p.m.

THE MANCHESTER MARTYRS' CELEBRATION.

On next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock a National Concert and Oration will be held under the auspices of the Emmet Choir, in the Foresters' Hall, 41 Parnell Square. It will be remembered that at the celebration last year the fine hall was taxed to its utmost capacity, and the Emmet Choir expect a similar enthusiastic crowd of Gaels on the coming night. The artistes include such popular favourites as the Misses Alice O'Donoghue, Addie Gore and Teresa O'Callaghan. The male artistes include Messrs. Seumas O hAodha, John Smart, S. O. Cearbhaill (Tenors), Mr. T. Sheridan (Bass); and in recitations will be heard Messrs. P. O'Farrell, P. Nicholson, and R. Harding. National dances by Messrs. Fagan and D. Cuffe, and pupils of the last-mentioned gentleman in figure dances. Miss Christina Doyle promises two charming selections on the violin. The oration will be delivered by John T. O'Kelly, T.C. The prices are only 6d. and 1s. The Emmet Choir will contribute some pieces, and Mr. P. P. Walsh conducts. Miss A. Hampton will preside at the piano. Such a variety entertainment should tempt even the blasé concert goer, especially in view of its purpose.

MANCHESTER MARTYRS' DAY.**TO THE EDITOR OF "EIRE."**

A Chara,—Does it not seem peculiar that the G.A.A. should for Sunday next make fixtures? At Croke Park the Central Council are bringing off Croke Cup matches; while the Gaelic Football League has arranged a regular plethora of ties. One would imagine that this year, at least, all Nationalist bodies of the right stamp would endeavour to make the Martyrs' Anniversary a memorable one so far as Dublin is concerned. Let not the enemy charge us with apathy.

"OLD GUARD."

THE WAR DAY BY DAY.

The Russians and the French.

The Russians, certainly, have some ground for the belief widely prevalent in Russia that they are being called upon to do the most of the fighting. It is certainly a tribute to Russian strength in numbers, if not in prowess, that the bulk of the German and Austrian Armies are concentrated on the Russian frontier. In addition to having to fight on a very wide front, extending from the Baltic down to the Black Sea, the Russians also have to send a large army to fight the Turks in Asia Minor, so that it is really not surprising to find complaints in Russia. What, they ask, are the French and the English doing? We were told, they add, that France could put four million men into the field. If she can, where are they? Why are not the Germans hurled back long since over the Rhine? Why is so much expected of the Russians, and why have the Allies themselves done so very little up to the present in the Western area of the war? These are the questions agitating the minds of Russians at present and for some time past. Of course, if the brilliant imagination of the Jingo newspaper correspondents could have helped to drive the Germans back on the Rhine the thing would have been done long ere this. In war time, paper victories count for little, and even the plaintive plea of the military correspondent of the London "Times" that the proper place for the Germans is on the Rhine, has not converted the Germans to this plan. However, a fresh batch of telegrams from every place but the actual line of battle announces that the German retreat has at length begun. Experience has taught all wary readers to wait and see the result of such reports. Perhaps it is best to wait in this case, too.

The Russians and the English.

Much as is the slowness of the French offensive regarded with surprise and irritation in Russia, the inaction of England is looked upon much more unfavourably. The smallness of the English forces on the Continent during these critical months is viewed with alarm and suspicion. It is perfectly well known that by the time the two millions of Englishmen who are to be called to arms are trained the issues of the war one way or the other will be decided in Europe. These English troops, therefore, can fulfil only one purpose, and that is, to give England a loop-hole for taking a strong stand at the peace by being able to point out that she has still inexhaustible reserves to call up. In the meantime Russians and Frenchmen, having poured out their blood by hundreds of thousands, would be, even in the event of victory, very much exhausted. It is hardly any cause for wonder, therefore, that within three months after the war the rumble of the inevitable disagreements between the Allies is beginning to be heard. If Russia should perchance happen to lose many men in her present struggle in Poland the echo of these forthcoming disagreements may be more pronounced. All the flattering comments of the London Press with regard to the bravery of the Russian troops and their desire to march to Berlin will not compensate for English inaction in the fighting line. Added to this Russia is anxious to get to work on her real objective, which is Constantinople, the key of the East.

The Naval Mystery.

I see that Fred. T. Jane, the well-known English naval writer, also believes that the "Glasgow's" report of the battle off the Chilean coast increases rather than diminishes the mystery in which that action is so shrouded. "We now learn definitely," he writes, "that the battleship 'Canopus' was within wireless distance." But there is still no information as to how the German cruisers, nominally slower than the British, managed to gain and keep the inshore position. "We are also in the dark as to why the 'Canopus' did not arrive as expected." Mr. Jane thinks it possible that at the critical moment her machinery broke down or boiler troubles occurred. It may be recalled that in the case of H.M.S. "Pegasus" she was cleaning her boilers when attacked and disabled by a German cruiser. In any case Mr. Jane adds about the Chilean battle: "The impression seems to prevail in some quarters that some one has blundered."

C.

TIPPERARY and the RECRUITERS

Warm Reception at Dundrum.

Mr. John Hackett, M.P., accompanied by Mr. Owen Davern, Co.C., and some others, "reviewed" some half-companies of Redmond Volunteers on Saturday at Dundrum, and later attempted to harangue the people.

Mr. Hickie, Secretary of the Knockavilla Labour League, criticised Mr. Hackett, whereupon Mr. Davern threatened to have him removed. Then the fun began.

Mr. Hickie, who is a brawny man, invited Mr. Davern to take on the contract, whereupon Mr. Davern retreated upon a public-house.

Mr. Hackett, amidst continuous interruptions, continued in dolorous strain for some time. Angry men occasionally sought to make an attack on him, but were restrained by friends to a chorus of reasoning like the following:—"Yerra, whisth man, don't mind the ould ape." "Lave him alone, he's not worth going to jail over." "Wisha, is it getting vexed over what that old booby says you'd be," and so on. This is a fair sample of the eloquence displayed on both sides:—

Hackett: 'Tis grand to see all this one-time ranch divided up. (Chorus of voices: "We needn't thank you." "What about Hugh Ryan and the Inch boys?" "Why don't you divide up your own grass land?" "You always helped the grazier, Jack." "Up Dwyer," etc.) Hackett: Father Matt called me a wolf. (A voice: "You're more like an ape.")

Hackett: Father Matt was never in anything National. (Storms. Voices: "You're a liar." "Remember the Land League." "Up, Father Matt." Great cheering.)

Hackett: I'd sooner follow Monsignor O'Ryan— (Voices: "Down to the officers' mess, is it?" "Father Matt's no landlord's priest," etc.)

Hackett: The Fenians failed— (Voice: "They were better than you and your like, you—") Other voices: "The Dublin Castle pets and the ould Garibaldian guns won't do better.")

The meeting broke up after some more of this amid cheering and counter cheering. No bands attended. Attempts were made to secure the attendance of Ballagh Pipers' Band, but not one of the members of it would touch the Hackett clique except in a spirit of anger. On Hackett's return homewards through Ballagh they, however, gave him a farewell storm of hooting intermingled with cheering for Martin O'Dwyer.

AN ARO CRAOBH.

As reo tíor liorta oep na burdeantaí acá ar riubal ran áro Craobh i mbliadhna asur oep na muinnteoíní acá i bfeiré na h-oibre.

Oíóce Máirt—
(Tuesday):

- An 1^o Uliadhain—Sineas ní flannasáin.
- An 2^o Uliadhain—Driúio ní flannasáin.
- An 4^o Uliadhain—Seán Mac Caoilte.

Oíóce Ceathaoine—
(Wednesday):

- An 2^o Uliadhain—Treasa ní módháin.
- An 3^o Uliadhain—Pádraig ua Séacáin.
- An 5^o Uliadhain—Éamonn ua Tuacáil.

Oíóce Doine—
(Friday):

- An 1^o Uliadhain—Seumas ua Concubáin.
- An 3^o Uliadhain—Mícheál ua Cotmáin.

'Na oteannta rúro bíonn burdean rgealuro-eacá ar riubal sac doine fé rúiríad mícíl míc Ruairí asur támuio as rúil le buróin eile a éur ar bun sac Oiaroasoin le h-asáio léig-teoiraéca an Claidim.

Oíonn na ranganna ar riubal ó 8 go tóí 9.30 p.m.

The attention of Dublin Gaels is directed to the above extensive list of Irish classes, under the direction of highly-qualified and successful teachers, which are held in the Branch Premises, 25 Parnell Square.

Come! Remember that the Irish Language is the soul of the Nation and the hall-mark of your nationality.

BELFAST GAELIC LEAGUE.

The annual general meeting of the Belfast Coisde Ceanntair was held in Craobh Ruadh on Tuesday night.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The new York "American" publishes the following sharp editorial article:—

Is it possible that the authorities at Washington, and particularly the Secretary of State, or his nominal subordinates who attend to the business of that department, are ignorant of the growing resentment among Americans over the British orders affecting neutral ships on the high seas?

And can it be possible that the Government of Great Britain—which for the present is Lord Kitchener—is unaware of the fact that on this matter it is arousing irritation which may grow to positive enmity among our people?

British authors, like Chesterton, Bennett, Caine and the rest of the chorus, are filling the American Press with articles expository of the British position in this war. They exalt the moral conviction manifested by the determination of England to protect the rights of neutral Belgium.

Meanwhile the British Government draws perilously near the point at which it violates the rights of all neutrals on the world's greatest highway, the open ocean.

Americans have been restive under the enforcement by British cruisers of the very doubtful "right" of stopping and searching our merchantmen bound to neutral ports. Such action recalls irresistibly the "right of search" which the British proclaimed in the early years of the nineteenth century and in protest against which this nation fought the war of 1812.

Even more important in its effect upon our shipping and foreign trade is the proclamation of Great Britain closing the entire North Sea to merchant ships.

Never before has a nation in time of war asserted its right to bar all shipping from an open ocean. Such action amounts practically to a blockade of all ports in Denmark, Sweden and Norway, neutral nations all, and possessed of equal rights in the North Sea with Great Britain herself.

The British action, if it shall stand unchallenged and be maintained as announced by fields of mines and squadrons of patrolling warships, puts an abrupt end to American exports to the Scandinavian ports and surrounds with difficulty and danger any maritime trade with Holland.

The high seas are as neutral as any territory the neutrality of which is guaranteed by a combination of Powers. But Great Britain, which went to war because Germany invaded the neutrality of Belgium by marching her troops through its territory, now herself violates the neutrality of the North Sea by sinking her mines in its waters.

The Administration at Washington cannot prudently continue to regard indifferently the gradual encroachment of Great Britain upon neutral rights on the high seas. Proper consideration for a growing public sentiment demands that some attention be given to the matter. Nobody expects, nor need anybody fear, that the United States will become embroiled in the world war through this issue. But if England is as eager for the goodwill of the United States as her spokesmen profess, an official protest will be sufficient.

Only a few weeks ago Austrian mines sank some Italian ships in the Adriatic—a high sea, as is the North Sea. Instantly Italy demanded reparation, and Austria withdrew her mines from the waters in which they had been placed in violation of the law of nations, paid heavy indemnities for the losses caused Italian subjects and made formal apology to Italy.

Is the position of the United States so weak that the Government dare not echo a protest which Italy enforced?

THOMAS DAVIS CENTENARY.

A

PUBLIC MEETING

WILL BE HELD

TO-NIGHT

(November 20th)

At 8 p.m. in the

Antient Concert Rooms

Under the Auspices of the Students' National Literary Society.

Mr. W. B. YEATS

Will deliver an oration on

THOMAS DAVIS.

ADMISSION - SIXPENCE.

Seats may be booked in advance at Cramer's.

THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

Dublin Mounted Corps.

The following appeal for funds to provide arms for the Dublin Mounted Corps of the Irish Volunteers, signed by the Treasurer and Secretary of the Corps, has been issued:—

The Dublin Mounted Corps of the Irish Volunteers proposes to train men to the use of a rifle and to ride a horse in the service of Ireland. Provided the necessary financial aid is available, the proper organisation of the Corps is considered comparatively simple.

The advantage of a Mounted Corps to the Irish Volunteers are apparent. It is a mobile force, and, therefore, easily moved from place to place; it can penetrate areas inaccessible to the motor car; it can act in the capacity of advanced scouts and communication sections along a line of march; and its members, when trained, can undertake the duties of an Army Service Corps should the necessity arise.

We are convinced of the urgent need for such a force. The next few years promise endless obstacles in safeguarding the welfare of our people. The possible failure of the food supply, and the consequent difficulty of feeding our women and children must be prepared for. The men of the Dublin Mounted Corps are determined that, if they can prevent it, no woman or child in the country shall suffer want through either the future policy of the British Government on food supply or the carelessness of the Irish farmers.

The programme of training adopted for the Corps—to use a rifle and control a horse—will not be departed from until every man is efficient in these two essentials. If we obtain the assistance we look to you and the people of our country for, we hope to be fully organised, drilled, equipped, and mounted early in the new year. Our first duty—and the first use of any monies reaching us—shall be to arm the Corps with modern rifles. We expect to possess the rifles before Christmas.

We confidently look to you to subscribe to the fund we have opened for the purposes of the Corps. All monies received will be acknowledged in the National Irish Press and by the signatories. Cheques and postal orders should be crossed and made payable to the undersigned.

The Corps supports the General Council of the Irish Volunteers and is opposed to service outside Ireland for England or any other foreign country. Our cause is good, and we anticipate your favourable consideration.

Sinne, le meas mor,

J. J. CLINTON, Hon. Treasurer,
5 Brighton Avenue, Dublin.

J. P. O'HICKEY, Hon. Secretary,
14 Synge Street, S.C.R., Dublin.

The Corps is gaining in strength, and drills twice weekly. Recruits are enrolled on Wednesdays at Fianna Hall, Camden Street, and on Saturdays at Larkfield, Kimmage.

"B" Company, 1st Battalion.

Above Coy. will fall in at Parnell Square at 11.30 sharp on Sunday morning, to take part in Manchester Martyrs' Procession.

"C" Company, 2nd Battalion.

A meeting of the members of above Coy. will be held at 41 Parnell Square this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock sharp. A large attendance of members is requested. Those wishing to join may hand in their names to the Hon. Sec., who will be in attendance at 7.45 p.m.

"D" Company, 4th Bn.

Signalling work in this company was recommenced last Friday night. Bayonet and rifle drill proceeds with great vigour. Recruits may join any Friday night at Larkfield, Kimmage, between 8 and 10 p.m.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WAR TAXES ON IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ÉIRE."

Dublin, Nov. 18, 1914.

A Chara,—In view of new taxation to be put on tea according to Lloyd George's latest Budget, do you not think the time opportune to revive the anti-revenue campaign so ably conducted by "Sinn Fein" some years ago. If every Volunteer, at the very lowest estimate, would but give up his morning cup of tea for a cup of coffee or cocoa (non-taxable articles) a great blow against the new taxation would be dealt. I say every Volunteer, but at the same time feel sure that both you—through the columns of "ÉIRE" and the Volunteers in their

homes—could make a great success of an anti-revenue campaign.

I would like to see the opinions of some of your readers on this important matter. Hope you will also refer to the matter editorially.

"COLMCILLE."

LORD MAYOR AND RECRUITING.

We find the following letters in the "Meath Chronicle":—

Dear Sir,—Mr. James Martin was unconsciously cruel in writing to the Lord Mayor of Dublin with reference to the Asquith recruiting meeting in the Mansion House. He should know that everybody connected with that great meeting, which brought six recruits to the British Army, wants to forget all about it. Mr. Lorcan C. Sherlock, trained expert though he is in the art of wriggling out of uncomfortable positions, cannot get away from the fact that the Mansion House recruiting meeting was packed with Unionists and Freemasons, while even every supporter of John Redmond and the Parliamentary Party who was suspected of having any national spirit in his composition was refused admittance. Even the brother of Charles Stewart Parnell—John Howard Parnell—who is by no means a "Larkinite," wrote to the Press complaining that he and his wife were refused tickets by Mr. Sherlock; and a similar complaint was made by Mr. D. P. Moran, Editor of "The Leader," who cannot be called a "Sinn Feiner" or a "Larkenite," and who has been a strong supporter of John Redmond. In the "Leader" dated October 3, Mr. Martin will find an entertaining list of rank Orangemen and Freemasons who were grouped about Mr. Redmond and Mr. Sherlock at the Mansion House meeting, while supporters of the Parliamentary Party but not of the new recruiting programme) were kept outside by Mr. Sherlock's friends, the military and police.

Will Mr. Sherlock deny that every available room in the Mansion House was filled with soldiers on the night of the meeting? That two machine guns were stationed in the vicinity? That during the whole evening the military were confined to barracks? That close on 800 R.I.C. men were drafted into the city for the occasion? That a contingent of 400 Lancers were held in readiness in the Lower Castle Yard, five minutes' walk from the meeting? That over 500 members of the D.M.P. guarded every approach to Dawson Street in which the Mansion House is situated? And that Mr. Asquith, whom "20,000 people were anxious to hear," was rushed to and from the meeting through lanes and bye-streets? Elaborate precautions, truly, against those "few persons," to whom Mr. Sherlock refers to so contemptuously!

Mr. Sherlock is quite correct when he says that "20,000 people were anxious to hear Mr. Asquith." Yes, they were extremely anxious to hear him, and to tell him that his new staff of recruiting sergeants—Redmond, Dillon, Devlin, Sherlock, and the rest—had received no mandate from the Irish people to induce the young men of Ireland to forsake their own country and enter the British Army to fight England's battles while eight millions of Englishmen remained valiantly at home endeavouring to capture German trade. And it was because of that anxiety that the Mansion House was filled with Freemasons and Unionists and guarded by an army of soldiers and police.—Very sincerely yours,

BRIAN O'HIGGINS.

Dublin, November 9, 1914.

Drumbaragh, Kells,
November 9, 1914.

Sir,—The letter of the Lord Mayor of Dublin to Mr. James Martin, of Kells, published in your last week's issue, is interesting. No wonder the Lord Mayor thinks any remark about the Mansion House recruiting meeting is not "worthy of further notice." It failed signally to accomplish its object, that of getting Irish recruits for the British Army. Mr. Martin is a cruel friend to John Redmond in continuing to rub into him his failure as a recruiting sergeant for the British Army.

The Lord Mayor states that "the overwhelming volume of public opinion favours Mr. Redmond." He does not say in what way it favours him. No doubt many resolutions were passed in favour of Mr. John Redmond as the greatest leader Ireland ever had, but nevertheless the Irish public will not take his advice and enlist for him in the British Army.

He has many advantages at the present time. He has obtained complete control of the "Freeman's Journal," whose Editor knows well that Mr. Redmond's new policy of inducing the young men of Ireland to throw away their lives to help England in her difficulty will not bear discussion, and therefore he refuses to insert letters that urge reasons against it. Mr. Redmond has complete control over the members of the Irish Parliamentary Party, as each of them

is now paid £400 a year by the English Government, and, being poor men, they cannot afford to resign that comfortable income. Formerly these men were paid by public subscription, and they had to consider the feelings of the public. They are now paid by the English Government, and they must consider the wishes of that Government. In fine, Mr. John Redmond has now the British Government with all its powers, including that of Dublin Castle and the London "Times," behind him, and yet he is not able to induce the young men of Ireland to give up their lives for the English King and the English country, which we see that the placards on the police barracks call on them to do. The Irish people, according to the English, must be degenerate indeed when the greatest leader they ever had cannot get them to do what he has declared to be their duty. No wonder they cry out, alas! for poor Ireland, and the greatest leader she ever had.—Yours truly,

JOHN SWEETMAN.

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17 UPPER ORMOND QUAY,

MANCHESTER MARTYRS' ANNIVERSARY.—All Dublin Nationalists revering the hallowed memory of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien will assemble on Stephen's Green on Sunday, the 22nd November, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to marching in procession to Glasnevin at 1 o'clock sharp.—O'Brien, Secretary, "Old Guard" Union.

ABOUT CAHILL'S COD LIVER OIL and Malt Extract; now is the time to start taking it; nourishing and strengthening; 1/- and 1/9 bottles.—Cahill, Chemist, Lower Dorset Street.

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Printed for the Proprietors by PATRICK MAHON, Yarnhall Street, Dublin, and Published by the "Ireland" Publishing Co., at the Offices, 12 D'Olier St., Dublin.