

# Éire

# Irishman



Uir. 24. Leabhar 1.  
No. 24. Vol. 1.

Dia haoinne, Samain 27, 1914.  
Friday, November 27, 1914.

Leac-phiúinn.  
One Halfpenny.

## ENGLAND AND THE VATICAN.

The London "Daily News" announces that Sir Henry Howard, formerly British Plenipotentiary at the Hague, has been appointed Special Envoy of England at the Vatican "to congratulate the Pope on his election."

This announcement confirms the report in the "XXe Siècle" of Brussels, but now published in Havre, of Saturday last. The text of the Belgian information is as follows:—

"We learn that the British Government has decided to send an Ambassador to the Vatican, to which he will be accredited **while the war lasts.**"

M. Ernest Judet, commenting on the appointment in "L'Éclair" of Paris, writes:—

"Protestant England has never lacked representation at the Vatican, even though unofficial, to defend the interests of her Empire. The monarchy of England has, since the days of Henry VIII., flourished by virtue of popular hostility to the Papacy, and the rejection of the influence of the Roman Pontiff in English national affairs. **"No Popery"** has ever been the most powerful catch-cry to inflame the masses of the English people. The Established Church holds as a first principle the rejection of the authority of the head of the Catholic world."

## WOOD AS CONTRABAND.

According to the London "Morning Post's" Stockholm correspondent, Germany has declared manufactured wood contraband of war, thereby causing a heavy blow to the Swedish industry. It is hoped that Germany will modify her decision.

## THE BATTLE IN POLAND.

According to the Russian official news, the operations at Lowicz have gone in the Russian favour. At Cracow and Czenstochowa the Russian troops have gained a manifest advantage; in the region Strykoff-Turzyn the Germans are under pressure from the Russians and trying to cut through to the north, and at Lodz the fighting continues.

According to the German official news, all Russian attacks have been repulsed in East Prussia; at Czenstochowa the Russians broke down before the Germans, and the Russian counter-offensive Lowicz-Bryzeziny has failed.

## IRISH PRIESTS FOR IRISH PRISONERS.

On Tuesday Fathers Crotty, of the Irish Dominicans, and O'Gorman, of the Irish Augustinians, left Rome for Milan, en route to Berlin, escorted by a German courier. Their journey is undertaken in response to representations made at Rome by Dr. Von Muhlberg, Prussian Minister to the Holy See, to the effect that Irish Priests are desired for the spiritual care of Irish prisoners in Germany. The German Consul made all the arrangements for the journey and saw the train off.

We understand that although the Germans interned at Templemore are mostly Catholic, no German-speaking Catholic chaplain has been appointed, although the services of one were offered by the Franciscan Fathers.

## IMPENDING BATTLE FOR THE SUEZ CANAL.

Speaking in the British House of Lords yesterday evening, Lord Kitchener said the British forces were in touch with the Turkish advanced posts 30 miles east of the Suez Canal.

## CHILI AND GERMANY.

The "Vossische Zeitung" publishes an open letter appearing in the Santiago paper "Gazeta Militar," in which the officers of the Chile Army address themselves to the German Envoy (gezant) in Chile as follows: "In these anxious times we must express the heartfelt sympathy and gratefulness that binds us to Germany. Our officers, who had the privilege of serving in the great German army, were received and treated in it like Germans in their own country, a privilege enjoyed by no other nation. On that account the hearts of the people of Chile are full of confidence that in the event of our Fatherland ever being threatened by one or other American-European nation the powerful German Government would disinterestedly and at once take it under their protection.

"Now Germany has, almost alone, declared war on united Europe. How can we on that remain indifferent? We must, apart from our feelings of gratitude, pay toll of our admiration for such super-Spartan heroism. Be assured, your Excellency, that the whole of the people of Chile is with them—with the bravest of the brave, the most heroic of heroes. We are assured of ultimate victory for the great German people. The warmest wishes of the people of Chile go out to them, your Excellency. Be sure that the Fatherland is with them, admiringly and gratefully."

## ENGLISH TERRITORIALS REPORTED IN INDIA.

According to the Berlin official news a report has been received from Calcutta that nine battalions of English territorials, with eleven batteries of guns, reached Bombay on the 9th inst.

## THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Major Sir Thomas Vane, Bart., of Redmond's Irish Brigade, Mallow Headquarters, is at present on a mission of peace and good will to Cork shop assistants, with the approval of Cork employers. On Monday night last he addressed the male staff of the London House. On Tuesday night the staff of Cash & Co. Wednesday being the local half-holiday, the gallant Major rested from his wordy labours. On Thursday night the staff of the Munster Arcade were honoured with his presence and address. "The Irish Brigades—Past and Present" forms the subject of his scholarly and incorrect oration. So far the recruits number nil. A **vane** motto—Nil desperandum.

The British Premier yesterday stated that he did not consider there was at present a case for legislation against football matches. Communications were in progress with those responsible for the organisation of the matches and he hoped for good results.

## BRITISH BATTLESHIP SUNK.

In the British Parliament yesterday Mr. Churchill announced that the battleship "Bulwark" had blown up at seven minutes to eight that morning.

The vice and rear-admirals, who were present, have reported their conviction that it was an internal magazine explosion, which rent the ship asunder. There was apparently no upheaval of water. The ship had entirely disappeared when the smoke had cleared away.

The battleship was lying in the Medway three miles off Chatham. Only 12 are reported saved out of a crew of 780.

The ship was of the "Formidable" class, 15,000 tons displacement, armed with four 12-inch, twelve 6-inch, and sixteen 12-pounder guns, with four submerged torpedo tubes. She had a speed of about 18½ knots, cost a million sterling to build and equip, and was completed in 1902.

## MEETING NEAR ROSCOMMON.

On Monday night, 23rd November, a public meeting was held at Clochanveele cross roads—mid-way between Roscommon and Athleague, for the purpose of commemorating the anniversary of the Manchester Martyrs. In addition to the men who gathered to commemorate the R.I.C., fully equipped, were strongly represented, which shows the interest taken by England in the "small nationality" of Ireland.

Mr. Geo. N. Geraghty, C.T.C., Roscommon, delivered a stirring address, after having first, with all present (except the police) kneeling, recited prayers for the dead patriots. "God Save Ireland" was sung by Seamus O'Braonain, all present joining in and singing most enthusiastically. Mr. O'Braonain proposed the following resolutions, which were unanimously carried amidst loud cheers and "God Save Ireland" echoes:—

Resolved—"That we hereby pledge ourselves to preserve in our hearts and minds the memory of our Irish dead who suffered and died as the result of English atrocities, packed juries, and mock trials, the equal of which was and is still unheard of, in the history of civilised nations the world over, and while we here to-night in a special manner commemorate the memory of our noble heroes who suffered in Manchester—Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, we pray that through their blood, sacrifice, and prayers the Almighty God may mercifully protect our dearly loved country from the treacherous attempts that are now being made to barter her soul and body."

And further—"That we wish to place on record our due appreciation of the stand taken by the Original Committee of the Irish Volunteers in preserving the integrity of that body and maintaining the principles for which they were originally established, and we pledge them our support and assure them of our loyalty to our country and our country alone, and that we will make every effort in our power to become efficient soldiers of Ireland ready to do and dare as is befitting Irishmen who have such a noble dead and such a noble history as we here to-night commemorate."

The Athleague Fife and Drum Band were also present and wound up the proceedings by playing the "Memory of the Dead" and "God save Ireland."

## "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.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1914.

#### THE SUPPRESSION POLICY.

We suppose there is a public in England to swallow the story that the National Press of this country is heavily subsidised, gratuitously circulated, and spread broadcast by the medium of motor-cars. The public that has swallowed the war "news" in the British Press can swallow anything. But the British Government and the British Tory Party know well the story is false. It has been invented for the purpose of cloaking the suppression of the only Press that is Irish in Ireland in order to open the way by bullying and menace to fill up the ranks of the British Army with Irish recruits.

There are people still in this country who believe the Government is in earnest about Home Rule—this Government that on the 24th of March last gave Brigadier-General Gough a written undertaking signed on its behalf by General French, that the British Army would **never be asked to enforce Home Rule**. We quote from the London "Times" of March 25th:—

"General Gough then read—Do we understand we are not to be asked to bear arms against Ulster or to enforce the present Home Rule Bill, and can we return and tell our officers so?"

"After further argument General French wrote at the bottom this sentence—"Yes. This is so," and signed it.

"Three copies of the document were made, and it was deposited with the legal representatives of General Gough, Col. MacEwan, and Col. Parker."

The pseudo-Home Rule Government that gave this undertaking to the British Army now construes it to be "sedition" for the National Press in Ireland to deprecate enlistment in that Army, and the "Home Rule" Chief Secretary announces that the Government is considering our suppression.

If there were any lingering doubt as to the treachery of the present Government on Home Rule, let it be noted that it is acting in concert in this matter with Lord Londonderry and the Ulster Unionist Councillors, who declared publicly from the platform and in the Press that they would invite Germany to come to Ireland if Home Rule were enacted, and who sent Sir Edward Carson to Germany to endeavour to see and get a profession of sympathy from the Kaiser—which he did not get.

The Rt. Hon. Thomas Andrews, now dead, Mr. James Chambers, M.P.; Captain Craig, M.P.; Mr. H. T. Barrie, M.P.; and Major Crawford, amongst others, together with a number of Unionist newspapers, and divines, declared themselves ready to present Ireland to Germany if Unionist ascendancy were undermined. None of these men, though all of them were oathbound to the King of England, were prosecuted for sedition or in the smallest way interfered with by the British "Home Rule" Government. None of the papers were suppressed or threatened with suppression. And it is with these very men that the Home Rule Government plans to-day to suppress the organs of Nationalism in Ireland. The most stupid Redmondite in Ireland to-day will be illuminated when the dagger of the Press-assassin strikes.

#### COCOA.

The organ of the English cocoa millionaires announced yesterday that "it was a matter of common agreement" that the National Press in Ireland should be suppressed, and added—O Cocoa!—that "the view has been expressed that a plain statement in a Liberal journal free from all anti-National bias, will advance matters."

The organ of the cocoa tax-dodgers then names six papers to be suppressed. The six

include one that has been dead for five years, and the Castle organ edited by J. Placehunter Gaynor, B.L.—the only journal in Ireland gratuitously circulated—its cash circulation in Dublin representing seventeen shillings a week, and probably nearly as much more for the remainder of Ireland.

The "Daily News" has, however, let a whole flood of light in on the intrigues being worked between the Government and the Parliamentary Party against the Irish Press. The "view" was expressed to it that it would "advance matters" if it publicly urged suppression, and it did, without, as its blunder shows, having read the papers it demands to be suppressed.

#### RHYMES FOR THE TIMES. The Cantankerous Kettle.

There once was a Kettle that wanted to spout,  
That yearned some big pot or other to rout:  
It simmered and spluttered and roared in its  
rage,

And nought but a fight could its anger assuage,  
Till up came a poker and gave it a poke,  
And the bluff of the Kettle it hopelessly  
broke;

The much-vaunted valour was only a dream,  
And the might of the mighty departed in  
steam.

B.

#### BRITISH IMPERIAL PATRIOTS.

The cocoa millionaires subsidise the Government party funds and run the London "Daily News" in the Government interest. In return the Government exempts cocoa from any increase of taxation. It taxes tea, it taxes whiskey, it taxes beer, but cocoa is sacrosanct. "The Empire" pays the cocoa ring, and their anxiety that Irishmen should die to defend it is a most businesslike anxiety. The firm of Guinness is another illuminating illustration of how British Imperialism works in practice. The British Government, aiming to make the poorer classes pay, as far as possible, the cost of the war to "capture German trade" for English merchants, has levied a duty on beer. But do not run away with the idea that it proposes to make the Beerage—the Guinnesses, Basses, and such families pay any part of it. On the contrary this discriminating Government makes a little arrangement by which it ensures them against any loss. Observe: Guinness puts the **whole** extra tax on the price charged to the retailer. The retailer puts the **whole** extra price on to the price charged the customer. The man who buys the bottle of stout or the glass of porter pays the whole tax.

The retailers' position can be defended in this way: Although he does not lose on the actual price charged, he loses by the diminished consumption. But the position of Guinness cannot be defended. A discriminating Government takes care that Guinness and Bass and the other millionaire Imperialists will not suffer, by the simple expedient of allowing them a rebate of 2/- per barrel. This protects their profits against diminished consumption. "Business as usual" for the millionaire.

In this city the majority of the "Imperial class" who are publicly shrieking out for the suppression of the National Press, conscription, and other things to "save the Empire"—that is, their dividends—are financially connected either of themselves or through their families with the firm of Guinness. When stout is taxed to pay for this war they see to it that they will bear no portion of the tax. If their Imperialism was a sentiment, not a matter of profit, they would, of course, have shouldered half the tax. Instead, these flag-waggers secure through the Guinness directors an arrangement with the English Government by which all the tax will fall on the consumer, while they are insured, at the public cost, against any diminished consumption. Rule Beertania.

#### "THE PUBLIC INTEREST."

Replying to Viscount Midleton's statement that it was a libel to say that Irish regiments in the English service were exposed to save the English, "Sinn Fein" this week challenges the War Office to let the casualties incurred respectively by Irish and English regiments between the 15th of August and the 16th of September be made public. Simultaneously we read in the "Independent":—"In Parliament yesterday Mr. Tennant told Mr. W. F. Cotton that it would not be **in the public interest** to give the total strengths of the Connaught Rangers, the Dublin Fusiliers, and the Royal Irish Regiment at the beginning of the war, and the total casualties to date."

If we read "recruiting in Ireland" for "public" interest we shall probably have the truth.

#### ALDERMAN QUAID.

TO THE EDITOR OF "EIRE."

Dublin, 25th Nov., 1914.

Sir,—My attention having been drawn to a paragraph in your issue of Monday, 23rd inst., stating I am a member, with Sir Maurice Plunkett and Sir Maurice Dockrell, of a recruiting committee, I emphatically contradict the statement. I have not and never have been a member of such a committee, but I may tell you I earnestly favour the movement to increase our forces against those of the enemy. You have your views, I have mine. Let us abide each other's views when they rest upon conscientious conviction. I expect you to publish this disclaimer.—Yours truly,

DAVID QUAID, Alderman.

We accept Alderman Quaid's statement that he is not a member of the Grafton Street recruiting committee. Since Alderman Quaid has discovered himself to be a Briton and is anxious to increase "our forces" we advise him to join the British Army himself. He is young enough and fit enough. A man able to fight who has "a conscientious conviction" that it is his duty to fight and won't go to fight, but tries to get others to go to fight instead—Alderman Quaid will agree with us—is a humbug.

#### IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

##### Dublin Regiment.

The scouts of all the Dublin City Companies will parade at 12 noon on Sunday next at Parnell Square West, for extended scouting practice. Mr. E. A. Delaine will be in command. The scouts of each battalion should be accompanied by at least three commissioned officers from the battalion. Scouts will parade with bicycles and haversack rations.

##### Company Orderlies.

Orderlies will attend at County Board Office on each Friday night between 7 and 8 p.m. to receive instructions.

##### Dispatch Riders.

Each Company Commander will forward to County Board Office the names and addresses of two or more cyclists in his Company to act as dispatch riders.

##### Official Lectures.

Company and Half-Company Commanders are invited to attend a lecture at 206 Great Brunswick Street, on Saturday next. Lecture will commence sharp at 7 p.m.

##### City and County Board.

Any member of the Board officially visiting drill halls shall be empowered to suspend the work on which the Company is engaged while he is transacting the business of the City and County Board.

##### Promotions.

The following appointments have been officially made:—

1st Bn. Dublin Regt.—Captain Judge to be Battalion Commandant.

3rd Bn.—Captain Sheehan to be Battalion Commandant.

4th Bn.—Captain Ceannt to be Battalion Commandant.

The above officers will still retain command of their respective Companies, and are promoted in order of seniority.

##### New Companies.

Commanders will be appointed to new Companies as they are formed or two existing Companies where vacancies occur, by order of the City and County Board. No further elections of Company officers will be held until authorised by the Board.

By Order,

M. J. JUDGE,  
Dublin and County Board.

##### Dublin Regiment, 2nd Battalion.

A meeting of all the officers of the 2nd Battalion will be held at Headquarters, 41 Kildare Street, at 7 o'clock sharp, this (Friday) afternoon. Business—arrangements for Sunday's field operations and study of tactics. The meeting will end in time to permit officers interested to attend Smoking Concert to be held same evening. All companies of battalion will parade at Parnell Square on Sunday morning, prior to proceeding to Phoenix Park, Companies C and G at 10.30 a.m., other Companies at hour to be announced to-morrow.

## THE WAR DAY BY DAY.

### The Turks and Egypt.

Pending decisive results in the Eastern and the Western theatres of the war, the Turkish campaign against the British in Egypt is of great interest, and is arousing much anxiety in England. The two areas in which the Turks can operate are: (1) against the Russians in the Caucasus, and (2) against the English in Egypt. As regards the former area, the weather, being severe, may possibly interfere with operations this winter. The case is different on the Egyptian frontier, where the weather is milder, and English writers believe it possible that the Turks, under their German officers, may decide to devote most of their attention to try and cross the sandy area known as the Sinai Peninsula.

### The Line of Communication.

"The key and the whole possible importance of this movement lies in the fact that the Turkish lines of communication between Constantinople and the area of territory situated immediately to the east of the Egyptian frontier, which runs from Rafa on the Mediterranean to Tabah on the Gulf of Akaba, are, from an Oriental or a non-European point of view, extremely good. True it is that they consist for the most part of a single line of railway, but all the same the construction and the progress recently made in the construction of that railway is now a question of no mean importance to Turkey.

### A German Railway.

In a word, thanks to the exertions of the German Emperor and of the German banks, exertions no doubt made for that express purpose, it is now possible for the Sultan to convey troops by land from Constantinople almost to the boundary of Egyptian territory. A good and well-constructed German line, known as the Anatolian Railway, runs from the shores of the Bosphorus to Konia in the heart of Asia Minor. Thence this line has been prolonged by the Baghdad Railway Company across the Taurus Mountains to Alexandretta, and to a point where connection has actually been or is on the point of being established with the railways of Syria, which run in a northerly direction from Damascus. There may be a gap in the railway in the Taurus Mountains, but if there is it only amounts to a distance of at most twenty miles—a distance which will, no doubt, be bridged in the immediate future by at least a temporary line or, in any case, a distance which can easily be covered in one day's march.

### The Hedjas Railroad.

From Damascus a line known as the Hedjas Railway has been built in a southerly direction to Medina. This line, constructed under the auspices of Abdul Hamid, nominally with the object of making a pilgrimage to the holy cities of Medina and Mecca the more easy, actually runs more or less parallel to the Turco-Egyptian frontier to which I have referred above. At one or more points it is distant from that frontier less than 50 miles. To make the position stronger, if the Baghdad Railway has been properly completed to the east of Adana, and if the actual connection is not merely maintained by way of the branch to Alexandretta, the railway, thanks to the efforts of the Germans, is nowhere along its course situated within absolute reach of the sea coast.

### Three Routes over Suez.

But even if the Turks have concentrated and can concentrate a strong force on their own side of the Turco-Egyptian frontier—a line which roughly has a length of 120 miles—they have got to find the means of transporting and conveying that force through the desert which lies between it and the Suez Canal. Across this district there are at most three feasible routes—routes merely defined by the fact that they pass one or more so-called wells. The first of these, and the one on which the Camel Corps was engaged on Friday last, runs from Rafa, at first more or less close to the Mediterranean coast, and then behind a lake or lagoon, to the east side of the Suez Canal. A second passes across the centre of the desert to Ismalia, and a third runs from Akaba and Tabah practically to the town of Suez. The first of these routes is about 120 miles, while the third is about 150 miles long. The central path, which is not straight, is longer than either of the paths which flank it.

### The Question of Water.

These distances may mean that a hostile force could, if unopposed, reach the Suez Canal

in five or six days. But the all-important question is water. This is the case because even the few existing wells do not mean wells in our sense of the word. Indeed, their position is merely indicated by the usual signs that the given position has been the halting-place of previous caravans. There may be a small supply of dirty water upon the surface, but it is usually necessary to scrape the sandy soil even in order to obtain the precious liquid by cupful. Consequently no large force of Turks could advance across such an area unless it were accompanied by a number of camels to carry a supply of water at least practically sufficient to provide the army in question for drinking as well as for cooking purposes. Even were the Suez Canal once reached, the goal would not have been attained, for the fresh-water supply exists not upon the Turkish but upon the Egyptian side of the water highway which joins the Mediterranean with the Red Sea."

### The Germans and Egypt.

The Turks by themselves would probably not go very far in this adventure against Egypt, but under German leadership things may be different. It looks as if this move against the English occupation had been carefully thought out, and if that is so it is very possible that all the difficulties in the way have been carefully examined by the Germans who are leading the Turks with a view to surmounting these difficulties. In any event the Suez Canal and the Egyptian question is causing uneasiness in England.

## WESTPORT AND MR. REDMOND.

At a meeting of the Westport Urban Council, held on Tuesday, 24th inst., the Chairman, Mr. Myles Staunton, having taken the chair,

Mr. James Ryan (Vice-Chairman),—Before we proceed with the ordinary business of the Westport Urban Council, I wish to propose a resolution. Some time ago a mean insinuation was made in a local paper to the effect that we, the members of the Westport Urban Council, had not the pluck to voice our opinions on the present crisis in our country's history. The statement was, I believe, repeated last night at a meeting in the Town Hall—a meeting held for a very worthy purpose indeed, but one which, unfortunately, I was unable to attend. I wish to make it apparent that this Council is wholly unworthy of the unjustifiable, and, I may say, unscrupulous attacks which have been made on it, and that it has the pluck to voice its opinions, and, I hope, on the side of right. I certainly am not a Sinn Feiner but I must strongly deprecate the action of Mr. John Redmond in venturing, in a most uncalculated way, to become a recruiting sergeant for the English Government, and, in asking Irishmen to join the British Army, and to spill their blood in France, fighting against Germany, a country which, if it is not our friend, has certainly not given us reason to consider it our enemy. I do not mean that our sympathies are with Germany and against England. Irishmen should sympathise with Belgium and France, countries which have done so much for us in the past. Our attitude, however, should be one of strict neutrality, whatever our sympathies or inclinations. I have great pleasure, then, in proposing the following resolution in which, I hope, you will all concur. I want it to be passed unanimously to show the cranks of the district that we are not afraid to voice our opinions, and that the Westport Urban Council is in the forefront of Irish nationality and true Irish patriotism, as it has always been, and, please God, will continue to be. The resolution is as follows:—

"That we, the members of the Westport Urban Council, in meeting assembled, hereby express our unstinted admiration at the action of Mr. Eoin Mac Neill and the members of the original Provisional Committee, in adhering to the fundamental principles on which the Irish National Volunteer movement was founded. That the best thanks of this Council are due to Mr. Mac Neill and his associates for their spirited and, under the circumstances, self-sacrificing action. And, furthermore, that we strongly deprecate, and dissociate ourselves from, the action of Mr. Redmond in endeavouring to have the Volunteers used for a purpose for which they were never intended—that of fighting on behalf of our hereditary enemy, the English Government."

"That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the local papers, the "Independent," and our Parliamentary representative, Mr. Wm. Doris, M.P."

Mr. Gilboy, J.P.—I think Mr. Ryan is mis-

taken in his anticipation of unanimous support for his resolution. I may say that I have been prominently identified with every national movement in Westport since the days of the Land League—forty years and more. No Nationalist can forget the magnificent services rendered to this country by Mr. John Redmond. He has placed the Home Rule—

Mr. MacEvilly—The three-quarters Home Rule, you mean.

Mr. Gilboy—He has placed, I say, the Home Rule Bill on the Statute Book, not to speak of the various benefits he has acquired for this country under the Land Purchase Acts, the Old Age Pensions Act, and several more. Accordingly, I propose that this Council place its unbounded confidence in Mr. Redmond, who will bring our country safely through this crisis, as he has brought it through every crisis for the past 30 years.

Mr. Staunton (Chairman)—For my part, I have great pleasure in seconding Mr. Ryan's resolution. Of course we all know that Mr. Redmond has done a great deal for the country, but I think that scarcely justifies his action in the present crisis. We should take the advice of our countrymen in America, and, as Mr. Ryan says, preserve a strict neutrality.

Mr. Dever having seconded Mr. Gilboy's resolution,

Mr. McEvilly:—I propose that Mr. Ryan's resolution be put to the vote. Nobody on this Council is in favour of Redmond or his Party except a few post office officials and their friends.

Mr. Ryan's resolution was then put to the vote, when there voted

For the resolution—Mess. Ryan, Chairman, MacEvilly, Gibbons, Gilboy, Patten—6.

Against—Messrs. Malone, Dever, Walsh, J.P.; Malone, and Gill—5.

The Chairman then declared the resolution carried amidst applause and some shouts of "Germans" from the Redmondites.

## HOW CINEMA WAR PICTURES ARE FAKED.

The following letter was sent out on Monday by the British Cinema Corporation, Ltd., 175 Wardour Street, London:—

Dear Sir,—Would you be interested in a project providing employment to numbers of people out of work owing to the present crisis and at the same time securing a safe, remunerative and regular return?

The war, which has greatly affected all ordinary business, has proved highly profitable for Cinematograph enterprises. People who formerly went to theatres and music-halls now patronise the picture shows, partly from a desire to economise, but principally because the cinema is the only practical method of representing features of present-day life which appeals to them. There is not only an excessively large demand for war pictures, but even a scarcity of ordinary films, as quite 75 per cent. of the latter have formerly been supplied by Germany. **As you are probably aware, nearly all war pictures are "faked" or "manufactured" by capable cinema actors with appropriate settings.**

The profits of film production are simply enormous. The average picture film costs about 8d. per running foot to produce, and is hired out to theatres at 2d. per foot for three consecutive days, so that in a fortnight the entire outlay is already returned. The average life of a film is twelve months, and after the first two weeks all income is clear profit. All film hiring is on a cash deposit basis; there are no bad debts and practically no book-keeping or office expenses.

We have the exceptional advantage of obtaining all material at cost price, a complete organisation and office staff for the purpose, the connection and clientele of all existing cinema theatres, and have in the meantime been able to secure an option on the services of the most experienced producer and stage manager in the business, together with an efficient cast of cinema artistes.

This is not a public promotion scheme, the enterprise is much too profitable, neither do we invite any subscriptions at present. We merely wish to obtain your personal opinion on the subject, and in case of the proposition appealing to you, to know if you would participate in the suggested Syndicate and to what amount? The liability would, of course, be limited and substantial dividends could be paid monthly.

Awaiting your reply, which will be treated in confidence and will not bind you in any way.

The manner in which the cinematograph

"war" and atrocity pictures are faked is thus described in the London "Evening News" (September 29) by one of the actors:—

The sight of three German officers in full uniform attracted my attention at the gate of a large sunny garden while walking down Ealing Broadway.

A crowd was waiting outside, and it was without any difficulty that I soon ascertained that the German officers I had seen were going to act in the war film, and that the crowd outside the gate was composed of would-be actors in what no doubt was expected to turn out a great recruiting picture for the satisfactory producing of which there were required a fairly large number of English, Belgian, French and German soldiers.

The waiting crowd was really, when you came to look at it critically and at leisure, a curious and motley throng. There were men in ragged clothes and men fairly well dressed. There were old men and young men, gay as well as somewhat tragic-looking "supers," all mixed together, and all for the moment at any rate of one mind, and that a desire to be admitted through the closed gate in the sunny garden, for that meant a day's pay. Suddenly a person in authority came down the main path.

**Policeman Petrified.**

"A hundred and fifty required to-day," he said, and thereupon the whole crowd passed in through the gate. They were still a few men short of the required total, and consequently this novel recruiting officer appealed to me. "Won't you come in?" he asked. I said "Yes," and in I went.

It was my first step in the path of the cinema actor, and I found it anything but easy. I had to dress as a German soldier and mix with a crowd of fifty others representing a patrol which was going to attack a post office. In half an hour we were all dressed; a 'bus was waiting for us outside the gate to take us across Ealing Common down to a little Dutch-looking cottage—the chosen spot for our desperate deeds.

We had rather a trying start, for on our way to the scene of action we were received by the populace in a manner to make some of us shake in our shoes. For example:

Crowds of children kept hissing the Germans, two policemen were petrified, and when they had got their breath again they asked for an explanation. A plucky boy scout actually gave chase, and running after the 'bus, sought information as to our mysterious intent.

When we reached the cottage the producer of the great play explained the plot to us. We had to take possession of the house, and, after fortifying our position, we must defend it from the attack of the equally fantastic enemy.

**Fight with an Uhlan.**

Everything was carried out perfectly. We fired hundreds of cartridges on both sides, a few harmless bombs were thrown at us, and we died bravely in the name of the Kaiser. The German helmet proved a most uncomfortable headgear in case one had to fall, and the German-Cockney language used by my fellow-soldiers made me laugh so much that I was afraid I would spoil the film. We had a few more attacks on cottages, more daring deeds and headlong charges, and then we rode back to the studio.

And now I was in luck. I was picked out of the crowd and bidden to dress in khaki as a British lieutenant, and to lead a hundred Tommies against my German fellow soldiers of two hours before. It was a more sudden right-about-turn than even the most reckless soldiers of fortune had ever been asked to go through, but I did it in quick time. More fighting, more charges, more gunfire, and, on the top of it, a single sword engagement with an Uhlan officer, in which I succeeded in knocking the eagle off his helmet, provided a couple of hours' fun. And I was glad to take it out of the Uhlan.

But my career as an officer was short. I was soon asked to change again into a Belgian peasant's clothes, though, be it understood, that this lowly garb did not keep me from heroic deeds. We defended a country house and died under its smoking ruins.

The hero and heroine of the story remained standing alone in the wretched room, and were made prisoners by the Uhlans, who rushed into the house, trampling on our corpses, so that most of the dead cursed the Kaiser's soldiers quite as fervently as ever did our Tommies in France. Indeed, My Uncle Toby would have given the Army in Flanders second place if he could have heard the prayers of these home-keeping warriors.

**A Naval Battle.**

In other parts of the garden more war-scenes were being enacted by star actors. German officers were having an orgy on ginger-beer,

poured from champagne bottles, and, as an after-dinner pastime, they kept firing at the priceless family pictures hanging on the walls. In another corner a great naval battle was going on in a tank of water 10ft. by 12 ft. Five or six battleships (German, of course) were sunk by British torpedo boats, the whole affair being carried out with models 2ft. in length. Inside the studio a fantastically-dressed Britannia was posing in front of a waving Union Jack, while a nurse was helping a child to escape from the window of a Belgian house set on fire by the Germans.

Our day's work was over. British, French, and German soldiers, Belgian countrymen and women, heroes and cowards, spies and generals, went back to their ordinary clothes to get their day's wages.

The dull crowd, which for a few hours had been electrified by the smell of powder and the almost soldierly orders of the Yankee producer, walked slowly out of the gate, silver coins in their hands.

"Why don't you enlist for real war if you enjoy so much playing soldiers?" I asked a group of fit-looking young chaps who had been fighting and running about all day long.

"Why don't we?" was their only answer.

**THE MANCHESTER MARTYRS' ANNIVERSARY.**

The 47th Anniversary of the Manchester Martyrs was celebrated in Tuam on last Sunday. The whole arrangements were carried out under the auspices of Sluagh MacHale, Na Fianna Eireann. The Dunmore and Kilbannon Corps Irish Volunteers, arrived in Tuam about 6 p.m., having marched in to take part in the celebrations, and to hear that popular lecturer, Major John MacBride, on "The Manchester Martyrs."

The procession started at 7.30, parading the streets of the town, and was arranged as follows:—Tuam Sluagh, Na Fianna Eireann, carrying torches. The Dunmore Pipers preceded the Dunmore banner, which bore the inscriptions, "Dunmore Irish Volunteers, Remember Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien," and "We'll fight not for King nor Kaiser but for Ireland alone." Next marched the Tuam Company Irish Volunteers, then I. N. Foresters, Kilbannon Volunteers, and Dunmore Volunteers.

A large and eager audience gathered at the Town Hall at 8.15 p.m., where the Boer leader, after mentioning that he did not fell in good fighting form, as he was scarcely recovered from an attack of fever, proceeded to tell the story of the smash of the Van; the accidental shooting of Brett; the escape of Kelly and Deasy; the arrest of numerous Irishmen in Manchester; and finally the conviction and hanging of young Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien before the bloodthirsty Manchester mob.

Mr. Wm. Stockwell, I.N.F., I.V., Tuam, proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was seconded by Mr. C. J. Kennedy, Dunmore. Mr. John Burke, T.C., I.N.F., seconded by Major MacBride, thanked the Dunmore and Kilbannon Volunteers for marching in so far and so late to honour the memory of their murdered countrymen.

In connection with the lecture there was a grand concert of National music.

An imposing procession in honour of the Martyred Three, organised by the Gorey Volunteers, paraded the town on Monday night. It was headed by the O'Byrne War-pipers Band, and a brigade carrying specially-constructed lanterns, bearing national texts—"The Dead who Died for Ireland—A Small Nationality," "Remember Bloody Sunday, July, 1914," "Betrayed but Unconquered"—were of the number. Throughout the North there were a number of demonstrations, chiefly organised by workingmen.

**CONNRAÐ NA ΣΑΕΘΙΛΣΕ.**

**CRABD OROM CONNRAÐ Γ ΣΛΑΣΗΑΟΙΘΕΑΝ**

Τιονότφαρ εφιννουζαδ εινν βλιαθνα να κραοιθε ρεο ι ναδμυρ να λαιμε θεινγε ιρε οιοθε Θια η Δοινη ρεο ευζαμνη αν 27αδ ας αν ηαοι α ελοσ. Βα εαρετ το ζαδ κοματτα θε'η κραοιθ βειτ ι λεζαιρ.

**Ceilidh in Mansion House.**

On next Saturday a Ceilidh on an unusually large and pretentious scale will be

held in the Mansion House. Arrangements are in charge of a special committee, and the League Branches and Dublin Coisde Ceann-tair are heartily co-operating. An elaborate programme of dances, songs, and music is being prepared. The occasions for general reunions of Gaels have been all too few in the past. On the present occasion the various League Branches have taken up the work with zest, and we are sure the result will be a splendid gathering of Gaels. Tickets may be had at any Gaelic League Branch, or at the Mansion House after 8 p.m. on Saturday. The proceeds are being given to the general funds of the League.

As will be seen by our advertising columns the Gaels of Cork are celebrating the anniversary of the Manchester Martyrs by giving a Concert in their Hall, No. 3 Queen Street, on Sunday evening next. Local talent will be well represented, and we trust our readers will give them their support.

**CUMANN NA MAC LEIGHINN—COLAISTE CHOMHGHAILL (The Belfast College of Irish)**

To-night the Committee of above will hold a Ceilidh Mhor in the College premises, Bank Street, commencing at 8 p.m. A very enjoyable programme has been arranged and a most successful Irish-Ireland night should result. Many leading artistes have been engaged.

**A PRO-GERMAN DISCOVERED.**

TO THE EDITOR OF "EIRE."

Sir,—If you refer to the daily papers for the early months of 1909—at the time of the Great German Scare—you will find a speech delivered by Mr. W. Redmond in the English House of Commons, in which he he said he did not fear a German invasion and slept peacefully at night. He said he was certain if the Germans came to Ireland they would be well received by the inhabitants, and that, at least, they would put the harbours in good repair.

TEMPUS.

**CONNRAÐ NA ΣΑΕΘΙΛΣΕ.**

**CRABD NA ΠΑΡΟΙΣΤΕ ΤΕΑΣ. Ι ΣΟΡΚΑΙΣ.**

βειθ

**CUIRM CEOL**

**ΣΑ "ΣΡΕΑΝΑΝ," ΣΡΑΙΟ ΝΑ ΒΑΙΝΗΟΓΗΑ, ΥΙΗΙΡ Α ΤΡΙ,**

**ΑΡ Α Η-ΟΥΤ Α ΕΙΟΣ ΙΣ ΤΟΙΘΕ ΟΙΑ ΟΟΗΝΑΙΣ ΣΕΟ ΟΥΣΑΙΗΝ.**

Θιοτφαρ Τυρτουν ας ουλ ιρτεαδ.

**THOMAS DAVIS THE THINKER AND TEACHER.**

The essence of his writings in Prose and Poetry, with several fine half-tone illustrations—304 pages—well bound in cloth.

SELECTED, ARRANGED AND EDITED BY

**ARTHUR GRIFFITH.**

Price 3/6, post free.

**WHELAN & SON,**

**17 UPPER ORMOND QUAY, DUBLIN.**

ACCOUNT BOOKS WRITTEN UP at moderate terms during or after business hours. Apply in confidence, O.C. 98, EIRE Office, 12 D'Olier Street.

FOR SALE.—Greener Miniature Rifle, almost new; worth 45/-; sell 30/-. Reply "Rifle," this office.

PEKINGESE MALE PUPPIES FOR SALE, 7 weeks old, good breed. Apply to "Pekin," this office.

THE BEST TONIC.—Cahill's Aromatic Quinine and Iron, 1/- and 2/-.—Arthur J. Cahill, L.P.S.I., 67 North Circular Road, Dublin (corner of Lower Dorset Street). Telephone No. 02204.

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.