

# Éire

# Irishman



Уи. 23. Леабаг 1.  
No. 23. Vol. 1.

Θια Διαρ'οδοιη, Σαμαηη 26, 1914.  
Thursday, November 26, 1914.

Λεατ-πιζιηη.  
One Halfpenny.

## THE GRAND ORIENT.

### PORTUGAL JOINS THE ALLIES.

An extraordinary sitting of Congress was held on Monday to discuss Portugal's attitude. Senhor Machada, the Premier, said he had always endeavoured in external policy to combine concord with dignity, but at present everybody felt that true patriotism would be imperilled if the alliance with England were not cemented, with blood if necessary. He had, therefore, entered into agreement with the British Government to render, besides other services, military aid.

A Ministerial motion was presented and unanimously carried. It authorises the Executive to intervene, by military measures, in the international conflict at the time and in the manner it should judge necessary "for our high interests and duties as a free nation and Great Britain's ally," and also to take any extraordinary steps the circumstances may demand.

Mr. Carnegie, the British Minister, was present, and was enthusiastically cheered by the Deputies and spectators at the end of the sitting.

### THE WAR TAXES.

The Dublin grocers yesterday decided to increase the price of bottled stout from 2d. to 3d.; of draught stout from 3d. to 4d. per pint; of porter from 2d. to 3d. per pint; and of Bass' from 2½d. to 3½d. in consequence of the additional taxation.

### FRANCE'S ECONOMIC POSITION.

In the "Voissische Zeitung" there is an article on France's economic condition since the war. He concludes that there will be considerable damage caused by "the flooding of the land with close on twelve milliards of paper money in forced currency, the increase of the national debt to between 18 and 20 milliards, the shaken confidence in the great banks, and the decrease in the ranks of labour due to the hundreds of thousands of men killed, maimed, crippled, or afflicted with incurable disease."

### GAELS AND VOLUNTEERS.

#### All-Ireland Final.

The Central Executive, Irish Volunteers, is desirous of availing of the presence in Dublin of numerous Gaels and Volunteers, who will be in town in connection with the Kerry-Wexford All-Ireland Final, to confer with them in regard to the position of the Volunteer movement in their districts, and to exchange views generally as to ways and means of advancing the movement. Eoin Mac Neill, Chairman Central Executive, and other members will be present, and Gaels and Volunteers anxious to attend the Conference are requested to communicate beforehand with the Secretary, Mr. Bulmer Hobson, 41 Kildare Street. The Conference will meet on Sunday next, at 4 p.m., at the Drill Hall of the 2nd Battalion, 25 Parnell Square (Connradh na Gaedhilge).

## THE LORD MAYOR OF CORK.

The Cork Constitution Bulletin Board on Tuesday stated that it is now believed that the attempt of the Hamburg-Amerika line to make Queenstown a port of call was part of the plan of the German invasion of Ireland. The Lord Mayor of Cork, Sir James Craig, the members of the Cork Harbour Board, and other well-known Corkmen were prominent in the agitation to get the German liners to call at Queenstown in place of the Cunarders. The imputation on the characters of these gentlemen is arousing some interest in Cork, where all were looked on as loyalists.

### NO TRUCE FOR GERMANY.

Rumours have been circulated that both sides now fighting in the west are favourably disposed towards a truce. As far as Germany is concerned, such reports are without a vestige of foundation.

The German operations in all theatres of the war are progressing favourably, with the necessary pauses. On the other hand, fears of a German invasion of England are spreading, and the British Fleet, which has up to the present remained inactive, shuns battle.

The Moroccan rebellion is extending to Southern Algeria, and the insurgents have captured the French fortified camp of El Golea. The rebels expect to be joined by several tribes, and will advance in a northerly direction.

Great confidence is felt in Germany that the result of the battles now being waged in Poland will prove a decisive victory for the Austro-German troops and settle the fate of the Russian campaign. Yesterday's report from Vienna has increased the confidence. The statement that heavy fighting is in progress in the region west of Dunajetz indicates the tremendous extent of the territory over which fighting is taking place.

There was a light fall of snow in Berlin early this morning, and the temperature is below zero.—Berlin Official News.

### ZEEBRUGGE BOMBARDED.

The Press Association says that the British warships which bombarded the Germans at Zeebrugge have returned to take in stores. They put the German guns out of action without suffering any casualties themselves.

According to the "Tyd" part of Zeebrugge is on fire, including the power station and the Palace Hotel.

### MR. REDMOND AND THE MANCHESTER MARTYRS.

When Mr. Joseph Davidson, J.P., R.D.C., Bellaghy, stated at a National Volunteer meeting in Toomebridge that if Allen, Larkin and O'Brien were here to-day they would be heart and soul with Mr. John Redmond, there were (says the "Belfast Evening Telegraph") shouts of "It's a lie; they would shoot him."

## THE ISLE OF MAN TRAGEDY.

Bernard Warning and Richard Fohs, two of the five prisoners of war shot dead at the Isle of Man in connection with the disturbance there, were buried at Douglas on Tuesday. Father Crookall, Rector of the Douglas Catholic Church, officiated.

### IRISH VOLUNTEERS. Communications.

The Central Executive at its last meeting approved in outline a scheme of communication by means of cyclist despatch riders between Headquarters and the various Volunteer units throughout the country. In order that the scheme may be put in practice as early as possible Company Commanders must immediately carry out No. 2 of the General Orders of 11th November. This Order provides for the training in cycle work and the organisation as scouts and despatch riders not merely of the Company's special Cycle Section but of every member of the Company who possesses a bicycle or motor-cycle. The Company's cyclists must familiarise themselves with every road in their district—a "district" for this purpose consisting of the country in all directions from the Company Headquarters to the nearest Companies in other districts. It will be the duty of every company, on receiving a despatch, to have it carried as quickly as possible by cyclists to the next Company on the route to its destination. Definite communication routes will be marked out, which will link Dublin to every part of the country, and one part of the country to another.

#### Small Units.

In order to give groups of Volunteers which are too small to constitute a Company or Half-Company a definite place in the Volunteer Army, it has been decided to recognise such groups as special sections charged mainly with scouting duties. In any district in which there is a group of even four or six young men willing to take their place in the Volunteer ranks, such group should immediately get into communication with Headquarters with a view to recognition as a scouting section. The utility of such group in the proposed communication scheme is obvious.

#### Training.

The importance of a proper course of training on the lines laid down in recent notes from Headquarters cannot be too strongly insisted upon. Musketry, bayonet or pike fighting, skirmishing (with special attention to scouting), simple defences and long-distance marching are the essentials. Volunteer Companies should as often as possible take to the hills and fields and carry through simple skirmishing operations, always devoting their main attention to the scouting.

#### Blarney Corps.

At a general parade of the above corps on Monday night, 23rd November, a resolution in favour of the old Provisional Committee was passed by a three to one majority.

The above corps did not attend the review of Redmond's Volunteers on Sunday last in Cork. The "Cork Examiner" stated a falsehood.

## " IRELAND "

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

### IRELAND.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1914.

#### CURRENCY.

**Current Crankiness.**—"When some windy doctrinaire like George Bernard Shaw has the impudence to compare our people with the savages of Germany and our soldiers with the blackguards of the German Army, our working people should be in a position to tell him frankly and explicitly what he really is.—Robert Blatchford.

**Current Satire.**—"In the lists of casualties of this war, Truth occupies a conspicuous place.—"Albany Journal."

**Current Want.**—"What this country wants is more colouring matter from Europe in tin cans and less in the war news."—"Kansas City Journal."

**Current Prophecy.**—"It will be a thin bread line of heroes when the smoke is cleared away."—"New York American."

**Current Conclusion.**—"As we understand the despatches, the enemy is the only one who uses dum-dum bullets."—"Chicago Herald."

**Current "If."**—"If only war tax could be levied on all this war talk in England, it would pay off the national debts."—"Nashville Southern Lumberman."

**Current Bitter Thinking.**—"We cannot see how we owe any debt to the English Empire—but think of what the Empire owes us!"—"Leader."

**Current Calculations of Shopkeeping Nation.**—"It is not too much to say that if the industrial lessons of the war are taken to heart, English industry will be able to add to English wealth in the course of the next ten or fifteen years far more than the entire cost of the campaign."—L. G. Chiozza Money.

**Current References for Exhausted Atrocity Manufacturers.**—Fox's Book of Martyrs, I.L.P.U. Pamphlets, "Grievances from Ireland."

**Current Cinema.**—As you are probably aware, nearly all War Pictures are "faked" or "manufactured" by capable cinema actors with appropriate settings.—The Cinema Corporation, London.

#### A GLOOMY FUTURE.

"If you had an Irish Government in the morning, who would be the members of it but the elected representatives of the Irish people who have been returned general election after general election for the past 35 years?"—J. Hackett, M.P.

#### PREPARATIONS.

Preparations are being made for the appearance of Mr. John Redmond at Tuam on the 6th of December. Mr. Cheevers, D.L., of Ballygar, is paying for five waggonettes and promising free refreshments to those who will undertake to go from Ballygar to cheer the Chief Recruiting Sergeant for the British Army in Ireland.

#### THE ENGLISH NAVY AND NEUTRALITY

That England is not too keen about observing a strict neutrality when it is to her advantage not to do so is suggested by "Norddeutsches Allgemeine Zeitung's" account of the British cruiser "Highflyer's" destruction of the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" in the neutral Spanish harbour, Rio del Oro.

The fight, states the "Norddeutsches Allgemeine Zeitung," took place on August 26th; the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" lay in the Spanish harbour, Rio del Oro, with two coaling steamers alongside, while a third German steamer lay at anchor about 500 meters further out. The entire crew had been busy coal-

ing for two days. The bunkers were not yet half filled when towards noon a ship came in sight, which turned out to be the English armed cruiser "Highflyer." The following searchlight signals were then exchanged by the two ships:—

English warship "Highflyer": "Surrender."  
"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse": No answer.  
"Highflyer": "I call you to surrender."

"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse": "German warships do not surrender. I demand of you to observe the Spanish neutrality."

"Highflyer": "You are coaling for the second time in this port. I call on you to surrender. If not, I will fire on you at once."

"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse": "I am coaling here for the first time. Besides, this is a Spanish affair."

"Highflyer": "Surrender at once."

"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse": "I have nothing more to say to you."

Hereupon at 1.16 p.m. the "Highflyer" opened fire, which was immediately answered by the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse." The fight was carried on while the latter lay at anchor about 2,000 meters from the coast, within the Spanish high seas. In order to avoid unnecessary loss of life the commandant had the crew not needed at the fighting stations transferred to the coal steamers lying alongside, and also the English crews of previously captured ships. As soon as the steamers were fired on from the cruiser they withdrew to the south. In the meanwhile the "Highflyer" had opened fire at a considerable distance (about 9,000 meters). It drew gradually nearer from the starboard to the larboard side of the German ship, but drew away again when it had been hit by a number of shots.

After a fight, lasting about one and one-half hours, the firing of the "Kaiser Wilhelm" halted because of lack of ammunition. At the very beginning of the fight two shots had struck the forward holds, in which half of the ammunition was stored, so that it filled with water and it was impossible to use the ammunition. When the ammunition had, therefore, been used up, the commandant gave the order to sink the ship so that it should not fall into the enemy's hands. This was done by twelve dynamite cartridges and the opening of the Kingston valves. The German cruiser had received altogether twelve shots, which, however, would not have sunk the ship. When the firing ceased the "Highflyer" also stopped and drew near slowly until at a distance of 5,600 meters. When it was now fired upon by the only German cannon which was still supplied by ammunition, a revolver cannon, the English ship also began firing again, and ceased again when the revolver cannon had also become silent.

When the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" began to turn over because of the water which was filling it, the crew entered the life boats. The commandant was the last to leave the ship, when it had already touched bottom on one side and the masts with the hoisted war flags had disappeared under water. Three cheers from the boats greeted the sinking ship and "Deutschland, Deutschland ueber Alles . . ." rang out as a farewell song.

In the three life boats that part of the crew which had participated in the fight, seven officers besides the commandant, two subpilots, seventy-two under officers and crew, landed at the Spanish coast of Rio del Oro. With two wounded men on quickly improvised stretchers they reached the Spanish fort after a march of two and one-quarter hours.

In the Spanish fort the German seamen were received in the best possible way by the commander. They are now in Las Palmas on the Canary Islands. The commandant of "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" praises the splendid behaviour of officers and men during the fight.

#### DAWN OF HUMOUR.

According to a local paper the traders of Cashel have announced that owing to having to contribute to Belgian Refugee Fund they will not give Christmas boxes to their customers this year.

"The Kickham Band, as representing the National life of Tipperary town, has decided to go to Bansha.—T. Dawson, Hon. Sec."

#### MORE CURIO-HUNTERS.

"The Directors of the 'Freeman's Journal' Company, Ltd., regret that there are still occasional complaints by readers who find a difficulty in obtaining copies of the newspapers issued by the Company."

The papers in question include the "National Volunteer," the Castle Journal, and the Dublin "Telegraph."

#### RHYMES FOR THE TIMES.

##### The Methuselah Rifles.

Sing a song of rifles  
At five-and-six a head,  
They'd shoot a frog at half a yard  
And nearly kill it dead:  
They're better far than popguns,  
For they make a louder noise,  
They're just the thing, John Dillon says,  
To please the country boys.  
Carson wouldn't have them  
For his Billys and his Toms,  
"Don't bother, boys," said Honest John,  
"We'll sell them to the goms."

B.

#### THE INDEPENDENT NATIONALISTS.

Sir James B. Dougherty, the ex-British Under Secretary for Ireland, is stated to be Mr. Redmond's nominee for Derry. It is expected he will be returned unopposed.

#### THE SLUMP IN IRISH RECRUITING.

"One may recall Mr. Redmond's statement a few weeks ago," says the "Irish Independent," "that he would get from the Government a return showing the comparative numbers of recruits enlisted since the commencement of the war from Ireland and from Great Britain. On Monday, however, Mr. Asquith stated in the House of Commons that there were no precise or trustworthy figures available for such a return. This, of course, is absurd, as the recruiting returns of each district are published almost daily, and the only inference to be drawn from the Premier's reply is that the return, if published, would upset certain statements which have been made as to recruiting in Ireland."

#### WHEN WAR IS JUST.

Extract from "The Month," Nov., 1914, a Catholic magazine issued by the English Jesuits:—

"A right is something exclusive, and carries with it a just claim to be respected. So to say bluntly that war is immoral is to ignore a whole host of needful qualifications. If it is the only effectual method of asserting a proportionately important claim of justice such as the right to national integrity and independence, then war is not only a right but a duty, a right which the State cannot waive. War is, then, both just and obligatory since, as the Prime Minister has said: "The one supreme and over-riding interest of every State, great or small, which is worthy of the name, is the preservation of her integrity and her national life."

#### MR. REDMOND'S ALLIES AND THE NATIONAL PRESS.

"It has been learned officially," says yesterday's "Independent," "that important developments may be expected very soon in connection with the suppression of the Nationalist movement."

The Castle Journal yesterday, which perhaps has got early information from its usual source of inspiration, endeavours, in a somewhat fatuous article, to shift the responsibility of the hinted suppression from Mr. Redmond's shoulders. All Mr. Redmond's colleagues are "united in face of the common foe." The Liberal Party is actually in power. Mr. Redmond, if he has not actually suggested the suppression of the National Press connives at it. It is to assist his recruiting campaign that the British Government is urged by its Press to suppress Ireland's Press.

#### THE GRAND ORIENT.

Portugal has joined the Allies. All the countries in Europe dominated by the Grand Orient Masons—France, Servia, Portugal, and Italy—are now in line against Germany and Austria-Hungary, with the exception of Italy, which others are working to force in. But do not forget that this is a war for religion, particularly the Catholic religion. The Redmond-Devlin-Dillon combination has said so. Congratulations to the A.O.H.

#### ULSTER VOLUNTEERS.

Two Ulster Volunteers in camp at Ballykinlar have been under arrest for the past fortnight for striking a colour-sergeant. They are to be tried by district court-martial.

## THE WAR DAY BY DAY.

### The Fighting in Poland.

The situation in Russian Poland remains obscure. The great difficulty there is mud. Big guns cannot be moved with ease and safety in the mud, and that is the reason operations there are so slow. The Russians, too, learned a good deal about digging themselves in the ground during the Russo-Japanese war. They have done this with effect in Poland also. With railways behind them the Germans are able to do remarkable things owing to their wonderful system of organisation, but once they left their own frontier and marched into Poland they had to forego the advantages of a superior railway system at their back, and consequently their attempt to dislodge the Russians probably has been a failure. Whether it has been a disastrous failure remains to be seen. It is unsafe to rely upon unofficial reports, and even official reports have to be read with caution. The operations in Poland, which have been going on now for nearly a fortnight, are not yet concluded, and despite the anxiety and the desire to know their result it is best to wait until that result is definitely and beyond all doubt established before being either jubilant or depressed.

### The East African Defeat.

It is curious to note the manner in which reverses are announced by the Press Bureau. Fighting has been going on in East Africa for a considerable time now. Everyone knew it. The obituary columns of the English Press were filled with the names of officers killed in this region of the war. Yet absolute silence was maintained. Only on Tuesday of this week, when the news from the Russian side seemed to be favourable, was a modified and brief message issued, according to which it appears that the British, in attacking German East Africa, met with a sharp and serious defeat. The British losses numbered nearly a thousand, which, taking into account the scattered area in Africa, is a sufficiently startling total. A couple of months ago it looked as if all were up with the German colonies in South-West and East Africa. Now things are different. The British have as much as they can do on hands to hold even South Africa against the Boers who are up in arms. It looks as if, for a time, at any rate, German East and West Africa will get a rest.

### The Turks and the Suez Canal.

The advance guards of the Turkish forces marching against Egypt are within 25 miles of the Suez Canal. This is the most significant announcement yet made from this area of the war. Hitherto there have been some operations on the Egyptian frontier, but they have been outpost affairs, in which Bedouins on the one part and coastguards and camel corps on the other met in conflict. The advance of a Turkish army, estimated at about a quarter of a million men, under German officers, is quite another matter. The warfare here will be of the utmost importance to England. If the Turkish forces could get across the Egyptian frontier and obtain control of the Suez Canal, the consequences would be incalculable. In the first place it is by the Suez Canal that all England's Far Eastern shipping proceeds. It is the key of the East. In the hands of the Turks (in other words, of the Germans), all steamers bound for India, for China, for any of the Far Eastern ports would have to proceed as in the days before the Suez Canal was constructed, around the Cape of Good Hope, or run the risk of a certain capture when passing through the Suez Canal. It is needless to add that the Turko-German operations on the Egyptian frontier will be followed with the most intense anxiety in England.

C.

### SOLICITORS' APPRENTICES AND THE PRESS IN IRELAND.

A meeting of the Solicitors' Apprentices' Debating Society was held in the Antient Concert Rooms on Monday, the 23rd of November, 1914, when a debate took place on "That the Policy of the Press is detrimental to the Public Good." The Chair was taken by Maurice F. Healy, Esq., B.L. The following members spoke in the affirmative:—Messrs. O'Shea, Hamill, Meagher, O'Donoghue, E. B. Maguire, A. E. R. McCabe, Kavanagh, and Cullen. The motion was opposed by Messrs. O'Hanrahan, Gleeson, MacCarthy, Kelly, C. A. Maguire, G. N. Reddin, and Ryan. The motion was declared carried without a division.

## BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE NATIONAL PRESS.

In the British House of Lords on Thursday Earl Desart (Irish Unionist), who inquired if the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee's appeal was to be circulated in Ireland, remarked that the "forces of disloyalty" there were "violently active" at the present moment, and recruiting in the rural districts of the south had been rather disappointing. The disloyal party might not be very numerous, but "never within my knowledge have the forces of disloyalty been so active." They had these papers which were violently "pro-German," and they were, he was convinced, a factor against recruiting. They tried German spies, and when those guilty of treason were found among our own people we ought to take the same measures of self-preservation.

Lord Wimborne (English Liberal), who replied for the Government, said he thought Ireland had been rather unfairly criticised in this matter. Ireland had always contributed to the Army very much more than her share according to population. The delay in putting the Home Rule Bill on the Statute Book rather damped the ardour of the Nationalists. Still, in the last two weeks there had been an improvement in recruiting in Ireland, and the leaders of the Nationalist Party were doing their very best to stimulate it. The action of the Sinn Fein was, of course, deplorable from every point of view, and he hoped the issue of the circulars would be an effective counterblast, but the Government were awaiting the results of the experiment in England before extending it to Ireland.

Lord Ranfurley (Orangeman) said so long as the National Press was permitted to circulate in Ireland so long would recruiting be unsatisfactory. His lordship declared it was supported by "German gold."

Viscount Midleton (Carsonite Unionist) said no one believed that the money for the publications was found by Irishmen or Englishmen. They did not want a counterblast. What they wanted to know was whether the Government were going to prosecute those who published these libels. These papers had even stated that Irish regiments had been placed in the forefront of the battle and left there to suffer.

The Earl of Crewe said no notice had been given of these questions, and he had had no opportunity of communicating with Mr. Birrell.

Earl Curzon said a question on the subject would be placed on the paper.

Questioned in the House of Commons yesterday by Mr. Walter Long regarding "statements published in Ireland injurious to recruiting," Mr. Birrell said the British Government were considering what immediate steps should be taken to secure the suppression of such documents and statements.

### IN A GERMAN HOSPITAL.

The following extract from a letter just received from a young priest, a native of Rockville, N.Y., and at present acting as Chaplain in the hospital in Beilngries, Germany, appears in the New York "Times":—

"Here in Beilngries I feel quite at home. I have a cosy little room where I can study to my heart's content. I say Mass in the hospital chapel, where the majority of the sick and wounded receive daily Communion, which to me is a great pleasure.

"As regards the prisoners of war here, I must say that on account of the treatment given them I can but respect the German nation.

"Wounded French prisoners receive the same care as do the German soldiers. This the German War Department has emphatically commanded.

"So kind were the people here to the prisoners that the War Department had to forbid them to visit them, as the Germans were making the lives of the prisoners one long vacation. Cigars, fruits, and the like were given them.

"We have quite a time preventing the Belgian officers who are prisoners with the French officers from coming in contact with the latter. They accuse the French of betrayal through lack of promised aid.

"I have repeatedly read letters which French prisoners have sent home, and in which they informed their loved ones not to worry, as the Germans are not the barbarous nation which the French have always pictured them to be. They write that they are treated like human beings, receiving every consideration, and are safer in their captivity than fighting at the front.

(REV.) PETER QUEALY,  
St. Agnes' Rectory, Rockville  
Centre, N.Y.

## THE MANCHESTER MARTYRS.

Sunday night's commemoration of the Manchester Martyrs in Belfast was the greatest held in the city for many years. Padraig Mac Piarais had a magnificent reception, and his eloquence stirred the entire audience. The Irish Volunteers marched with full equipment from Willowbank and formed a guard of honour in the hall. After the address the Eire Og Pipers were presented with the Irish Tricolour that was carried in procession down the Falls.

At the Manchester Martyrs' commemoration in Ballinagh, Co. Cavan, on Monday night, the local corps of the Volunteers paraded in arms. Torch-bearers and pipe and brass bands from Ballinagh and Drumcrowe headed the procession. Two Masses in memory of the Martyrs were said in the morning.

On Monday the 23rd November, the anniversary of the martyrdom of the Manchester Martyrs, the Tralee Battalion of the Irish Volunteers mustered in force with full marching equipment at the Drill Hall, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary. Contingents came from Listalick, Ballyrue, Churchill and Ballysesay.

At 9 p.m. the force, numbering about 450, marched to Rath graveyard. The Boy Scouts, in costume, led the van, followed by the Strand Road Band, firing party, signalling corps, and main body. Torches and willing torch-bearers were in abundance. A large crowd of townspeople waited patiently outside the Hall to witness the start, dense throngs lined the streets of the town, and a large body of people fell in behind the battalion.

The procession proceeded slowly to the music of the band. On arrival at the graveyard the Volunteers were halted, the band took up position and played the Manchester Martyrs, and every officer and man presented arms. The sight was most impressive. The ranks stood silently at the "present" like statues. The torchlights, burning brilliantly, all along the silent ranks presented a wonderful picture. It moved the national feeling of all present—men and women wept with emotion.

The firing party was moved into position and lined the walls of the graveyard opposite the Memorial Cross erected some years past to the memory of the Martyred Three. Three volleys were fired and the bugler sounded the "Last Post." For a moment there was complete silence; then the Chief Instructor issued his commands and the procession, in the same formation, returned to the town.

On the return journey the band played lively natural airs, in which the men joined. Brian Boru's March was given with a grand determined swing. At the '98 Memorial, Denny Street, the men were dismissed.

The demonstration was the finest and most imposing celebration ever held in the capital of the kingdom and a credit to those participating in it.

### Athenry Company.

On Sunday night the Manchester Martyrs' Anniversary was celebrated in a most impressive manner by the Volunteers. At 8 o'clock sharp the Company fell in, after which they paraded the town at the slow march with arms reversed. When the foot of Church Street was reached the Company halted; a firing party then advanced and fired three volleys. Then the whole assemblage sang "God Save Ireland" in a most impressive manner, after which the men came to the "slope" and again paraded the town at the quick march, singing "The Memory of the Dead," "A Nation Once Again," etc. The Company again halted in the principal street and again sang "God Save Ireland"; then three cheers were given for the Manchester Martyrs, after which the Company were marched to the parade ground and dismissed.

### TRALEE CORPS, IRISH VOLUNTEERS. Instructor Penalised.

Instructor Leen, of the Tralee Corps, Irish Volunteers, has received an intimation from the Military Authorities that unless he severs his connection with the corps the pension which he has as a retired Army man will be struck off by the friendly Government. If he had deserted the movement and gone over to the Union Jack Volunteers he would not have heard a word of this. The Instructor of the local Redmondite Union Jack Volunteers is in receipt of a pension from the English Army, but, of course, he has received no such intimation. The felon-setters are doing their work very well.

## THE SONS OF ODIN.

We take the following leading article from the "Rochester Times" (U.S.A.):—

In the great contest which is raging in Europe the United States as a nation is absolutely neutral. That is the right and the only position for us to take as a nation. But it is almost impossible for individuals not to sympathise with one side or the other. Some will sympathise with the Allies, some with Germany and Austria. Yet it is impossible for any man with red blood in his veins, regardless of which side he wishes to win, not to feel a thrill of admiration for the wonderful, the marvellous fight which Germany is making. Austria is doing her part, but the brunt of the fighting is being done by the Germans. And what a fight it is! From every direction except the south her enemies are hurling their entire forces at her, the sea is controlled by an enemy, at times it must seem to the Germans as if they were fighting half a world. It is centuries since any nation had to face such odds. Yet Germany is not only fighting back successfully, not only holding her own, but in every theatre of the war she is on the offensive, everywhere she is carrying on the war in the enemy's territory. It is the most marvellous exhibition of fighting ability the world has ever seen.

Not less wonderful and admirable is the spirit shown in the face of such great odds by the entire German nation. We get so little news from Germany as a whole that it is hard to tell just what is happening. But the other day a little story drifted out from Germany which no man with a heart and an imagination could read without a thrill of admiration. It said that the wearing of gold and jewellery has ceased among the German women. All their gold, all their jewels, have been turned over to the Government to aid in the life and death fight Germany is making. Instead of gold the women were wearing iron rings. On each of these rings is a motto which says in substance: "I wear iron; my gold I have given to my country." Whether one's personal sympathies are pro-German or anti-German it is impossible to think of the noble patriotism, the unselfishness, the devotion of these splendid German women without a quickening of the pulse, a feeling of the deepest admiration and reverence. "Sentimental," some cynical critic may say. To be sure it is; and so is all that is best and noblest. Without sentiment we are little better than the beasts that perish.

Another little story which came out of Germany a few days ago showed how thoroughly the Government is doing its part, how well it protects the weakest and humblest. In most countries when a man goes to war, no very definite provision is made for the family he leaves behind. Not so in Germany. If the breadwinner is in the army his wife is entitled to a certain weekly sum. It is not large, but money goes further in Germany than here, and it is enough to ensure food and shelter for her and her children. This sum she draws from the nearest branch of the State Bank. It is not doled out as charity. It is hers, hers by right, because the husband is fighting for his country. With Germany's commerce cut off the food problem may become serious. But the German Government has made this provision so that no one German woman, not one German babe shall go hungry unless all Germany goes hungry. It is easy to criticise the German Government, to call it militant. Perhaps it is. It is easy to find fault or call names. But did any Government before in the world's history make such thorough provision for its weak and feeble and make it at a time when it was facing the most desperate odds? It is a noble and splendid spirit which is displayed, a spirit deserving of the highest commendation.

One of the foremost of American war correspondents was in Brussels when the German army passed through on its way to France. He described how hour after hour the endless blue-grey columns marched past, thousands after thousands, singing the stirring songs of German patriotism, swung by the Belgian palace and disappeared in the distance. He described it as the most wonderful exhibition of war-power ever given. And as one read his account the mind was carried back through long centuries to the time when the warlike German tribes, the sons of Odin, issued from their German forests and singing their battle songs in praise of Odin, God of War, hurled themselves on the world-power of Rome and beat it to the ground. To-day the sons of Odin are again on the march. Is there any power in the world which can defeat them?

This is not a brief for Germany, nor the German cause. The "Evening Times" aims

to give all the news on both sides, fairly and impartially. But bravery, patriotism, unselfish devotion to country, the undaunted courage which faces a world in arms and never falters, deserve recognition and praise wherever and whenever found, whether in friend or foe. And surely the world never has seen a more wonderful display of these high qualities than to-day in Germany.

## CORK RECRUITING MEETING A FAILURE.

A Cork correspondent writes:—

Even the most ardent followers of the Redmond Volunteer Party in Cork were very glum over last Sunday's recruiting meeting, held under the auspices of the "National Volunteer" Organisation. Mr. Willie Redmond, who was always a great favourite in Cork, tried his hand at humbugging the people and failed. It is so hard to sit on two stools at the same time, particularly when far apart, that really one is inclined to pity those who are trying to favour the Volunteer movement and recruiting at the same meeting. If he dare—but he daren't—Willie Redmond would, of course, don the recruiter's ribbons on Sunday, though, to give him credit, he is not a bad sort to meet and speak to on national questions. But the meeting was a failure. Everybody who saw the 200 Cork Volunteers carrying rifles who marched through the city at mid-day and turned their backs on Redmond and recruiting and humbug, felt that after all was said and done the English latest plan of contest was not too likely to be a great success. By contrast they showed how hopeless we would be had we accepted the Redmond gospel. Many of the country Volunteers who came to the city on Sunday went home disgusted. They thought they would be told something worth knowing, something about when they could get good rifles and plenty of ammunition, but no: they were only told to be good boys and to keep on marking time. The Skibbereen corps were there, and though they have been looking for rifles for two months they had none. They are growing sick of waiting, but Sunday's work did nothing to inspire them. The review was nothing more or less than a recruiting dodge. Big posters were got up on Saturday appealing to the "Men of Munster" to join the "Irish Brigade." "Plenty of green ink and green humbug on that poster," said one of the boys, "but it will deceive no one now." The extent to which the Party machine has killed and manufactured Volunteers was very apparent on last Sunday. Clonakilty Volunteers, who had not met for months, turned up on Sunday for display without rifles and without uniforms—and so with other corps.

Young men of the O'Brienite Party have broken with that unfortunate leader, and young Redmondites start yawning whenever you ask them for an explanation about the recruiting policy. The spirit of the men and boys everywhere around the country is very healthy on the recruiting question. If ever there is an attempt made at conscription there will be hot work trying to get Corkmen to join the British Army.

## IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

### Athenry Company.

The above Company had a very busy time last week-end. On Saturday night they brought off a Grand Concert, which proved a huge success from every point of view. The programme was most diversified and interesting, and was thoroughly enjoyed by a large audience. The following ladies and gentlemen contributed largely to the success of the evening:—The Misses Jordan, Kennedy, Rooney, Lynch (Tuam), Payne, Hegarty; and Messrs. Coniffe, Morrissy, Jordan, and Lardner. The Presentation Convent Children's Choir gave a splendid rendering of "The West's Asleep," and "Let Erin Remember," both in Irish, for which they were applauded again and again. Miss J. Morrissy presided at the piano, and, indeed, the Volunteers owe her a deep debt of gratitude for the great part she played in making the Concert such a success. Captain Hynes made a very capable M.C.

On Sunday the Company, fully armed and equipped, fell in on the parade ground at 1.30 sharp, and after inspection went for a route march, and after covering a distance of about nine miles at a good swinging pace, which they covered in about two hours and a quarter, returned to the parade ground, where they were dismissed.

A special meeting of the Committee of the

above Company was held in the Town Hall on Monday, November 23rd, Mr. T. Hynes in the Chair. The following were present:—Messrs. R. Murphy, E. Kennedy, P. Kennedy, T. Cleary, S. Jordan, J. J. Broderick, P. Fallon, Lardner, and the Sec., J. Rooney. The meeting was called to consider a statement made by Mr. Lundon, M.P., at a meeting held at Milltown (Co. Galway), and after a long discussion the following resolution was passed (Mr. Broderick dissenting):—

"That we, the members of the Committee of the Athenry Corps I. V. condemn in the strongest manner the audacious falsehood and malicious slander uttered by Mr. T. Lundon, M.P., at Milltown on Sunday, November 8th, and reported in the 'Connacht Tribune'—'That he was reported by a gentleman in Athenry that morning, whose word he accepted, that one of the leaders of the Sinn Feiners in Athenry was the very gentleman who for the last four years was supplying Lord Ashdown with information for his 'Grievances from Ireland,'—and that we, who have been consistent supporters of the Irish Party, through long years of stress and strife, regret the position forced upon us through the atrocious slander uttered by even this irresponsible member of that Party, and we call upon him, in the name of that peace amongst Nationalists so essential to the final success of the Irish cause, to either withdraw the statement or substantiate it."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE SHIRKER.

To THE EDITOR OF "ÉIRE."

Dear Sir,—Under this heading, in your issue of the 20th inst., you deal with some recent performance of Mr. W. A. Redmond, M.P., in East Tyrone. It will interest your readers to know that so "flabbergasted" was the "Member" with what he saw and heard in Cookstown and Pomeroy, that he beat a hasty retreat from the constituency. "The Comedy Company" that runs the "League" in East Tyrone—with a view to jobs and such like—made a bad draw with the billing of the member, who failed to face the music in Coalisland, Clonoe, and Kildress, etc. In the former locality Capt. White, D.S.O., fared badly over a recruiting speech, and small wonder "William Archer"—as he is styled by the League President in Cookstown—shirked this stronghold of Nationality.

TYRONEAN.

Out of 10,000 applications by Germans and Austrians resident in Britain for registration as British subjects only ten have been granted.

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