

THE

# IRISH VOLUNTEER

EDITED BY EOIN MAC NEILL.

Vol. 2. No. 10. (New Series).

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1915.

Price One Penny.

## NOTES

Gradually but irresistibly the knowledge is gaining ground that the Liberal Ministry has definitely abandoned the Home Rule position and the pledges and undertakings on the strength of which it accepted the support and alliance of the Irish Home Rule electorate, was maintained in office for years, and enabled to pass many measures for the strengthening of its own position.

In pledging themselves to an Amending Bill and to the coercion of the Ulster Nationalists, the Liberal Government broke faith with its Irish supporters. It gained its own ends in British policy by their help, and then joined hands with the Unionists against them. Then was the time for a manly stand and for trust in the manhood of Ireland, not for submission to Ministerial dictation and distrust of the National forces. Retreat and pursuit, a succession of dictated courses, is our Parliamentary history since last March.

The United Irish Leaguers of County Louth—statistics are not forthcoming—held a meeting the other day. There was still one more vote of confidence. If votes of confidence could give any strength, some people would be omnipotent. But there were other resolutions, one in favour of the extension of Land Purchase and one in favour of increased local loans through the Board of Works. What sublime innocence! It passes the wit of man to understand how anyone claiming any knowledge of public affairs can ignore the fact that Board of Works loans, instead of being extended, are being cut off, and how people can be so ignorant, in view of the strangling of Land Purchase by the last Imperial War, a comparatively small affair, can expect a development of Land Purchase under a war expenditure of £45,000,000 a month.

At the very moment when these curious hopes are entertained, Mr. Birrell is engaged, as a sort of Super-Remembrancer to the Treasury, in cutting down Irish expenditure in every direction. Even strictly educational expenditure, such as that on the National Museum and the National Library is being reduced by immense sums. But then we have got Home Rule—on the Statute Book.

I have read over the autobiographical pamphlet issued by the U.I.L. Directory after its last general meeting and supplied as a supplement to various provincial newspapers. The autobiography seems to have been carefully drawn up before the meeting. It deals with the history of the last thirty years, and the gains of political activity. It does not insist on the fact that these gains were exclusively the result of a stand-up fighting policy, and that nothing was gained by any other course, for example, by ploughing the sands under Lord Rosebery. But the Irish people know their own history during the past thirty years, and what they want to know now is what sort of Home Rule they can expect to get and what assurance they have of any sort of Home Rule. To this important subject, the pamphlet devotes one paragraph.

Since the "Private Secretary" uttered his memorable warning of giving somebody "a good hard knock," no such pronouncement has attracted public attention. We are gravely informed that a heavy responsibility will be incurred by any Party—not the Unionist Party, bear in mind, but any Party—that for its own selfish ends will destroy or mutilate the treaty which has already been cast to the winds. The effect on the Cabinet has not been reported.

Meanwhile, let us face facts, and give no countenance to counsels of weakness and discouragement. The splendid muster of Belfast Nationalists, in which I was privileged to take part, at the presentation of colours to the Belfast Regiment of Irish Volunteers, is a proof that

the National cause is still advancing. There will be and can be no retreat. Whether success comes this year or next year, or in five years or ten years, the work of preparing Ireland for the achievement and defence of her own rights and liberties will be carried on henceforth without cessation. We have seen the worst of dislocation and discouragement, and we have come through it undefeated and undiscouraged. To train, arm, and organise the manhood of Ireland for the defence of all Ireland is now and henceforward a fixed part of the National policy.

EOIN MAC NEILL.

## BELFAST REGIMENT.

### PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.

The presentation of colours to the Belfast Regiment of Irish Volunteers was the occasion of a remarkable demonstration on Friday evening, the 29th ult. St. Mary's Hall was filled with a representative audience, which comprised prominent supporters of the Irish Volunteers not merely from Belfast and the neighbourhood, but from various parts of Antrim, Down, and Tyrone. Mr. Denis McCullough presided. A high-class concert of Irish music was provided, and in the interval the colours were presented to the Volunteers by Eoin Mac Neill, amid a scene of enthusiasm. The new flag of the Belfast Regiment is a golden harp on green ground, beautifully worked by the members of Cumann na mBan, in whose name the flag was presented. Brief addresses were delivered by Eoin Mac Neill, A. Newman, Joseph Connolly, and the Chairman. A spirit of confidence in the future of the Irish Volunteers and of the National cause was the keynote of the meeting. At the conclusion of the proceedings a ceilidh was held, and the large hall was crowded with a merry throng of youths and maidens. The entire celebration was a striking exhibition of the strength of the Irish Volunteer movement in the northern capital, and may be counted on to mark a fresh advance towards the victory of the National cause and a fresh guarantee for Ireland one and undivided.



## THE WAR

Last week was marked by serious fighting at many points in the Western theatre with, upon the whole, a balance of success in favour of the Germans. On the extreme Allied left along the coast the Franco-Belgium troops made a considerable advance, but not without heavy losses among the African regiments. Further South in the La Bassee district there was heavy fighting for a couple of days. To the north of that town the British repulsed the German attacks; but to the south of it they were forced back along a considerable extent of the line. The British casualty returns show 450 missing, and the Germans claim to have captured one cannon and a couple of machine guns. The fighting still continues in this region, but the Germans seem to have established themselves in the captured positions. Further south all along the salient angle of the German lines there have been only artillery combats, in the course of which a well-handled French battery succeeded in destroying an ammunition train.

Another district in which serious fighting has occurred is that of Soissons—Craonne, where the Germans continue to press their advantages of some weeks ago. They appear to have employed very large numbers on the Craonne plateau and suffered considerable losses, but they achieved a considerable measure of success, capturing over 1,000 prisoners, several machine guns, searchlights, etc., besides occupying nearly two miles of trenches. The French re-took certain of the positions but the bulk were definitely lost. The town of Soissons has been emptied of the civil population and is now occupied only by troops; but as it is on the southern bank of the Aisne the Germans will hardly try to take it in the immediate future.

All last week there have been heavy combats in the Argonne. In the earlier days the French re-occupied positions they had formerly lost, but these successes were neutralised last Saturday by a very considerable German advance, in which one French regiment suffered very heavily and a dozen machine guns and some hundreds of prisoners were lost. The German attack seems to have had an element of surprise—possible in this wooded and hilly country—as their casualties are stated to be comparatively light.

In the Eastern theatre the Russians are trying still another movement; this time an advance into East Prussia, which has resulted in the occupation of Pilsallen, a rather small frontier town. Now no real military action against Germany is possible here, for the real line of defence in this quarter is the Vistula from Dantz

to Thorn—200 miles away. Any Russian success east of that line would only inconvenience the inhabitants; it would not contribute to defeat the army at all. Very probably the Russians hope that Field-Marshal von Hindenburg will be tempted into a gross military error to protect East Prussia and thereby weaken his line in Poland. It would seem that the Russians now practically admit that the Germans can hold their line in Poland indefinitely, and—having plenty of men to spare—are making a large detachment on the off-chance that the German commander will play into their hands. It is extremely unlikely that the Russians will succeed in this latest effort any more than in any of their former attempts. Very little further has been heard of the Russian offensive against the German communications in the Vloclabek region. Here there have been only encounters of outposts and just now it looks very much as if the Russians had given up this attempt—which, indeed, they would apparently have been better advised never to have made.

The Germans and Austrians have apparently consolidated their positions on the Bzura-Rava, Pillica, Nida, and Donajec rivers and to be there biding their time; but further south in Austria-Hungarian territory important movements are apparently in progress. The weather although still very cold permits of movements of troops, and the Austrians who held the summits of all the passes in the Carpathians have made a general advance, and are now well in advance of the mountains at most points. In Bukovina, also, the Russians have lost ground. Finally it is reported that an army of seven corps—four German and three Austrian and Hungarian—is being massed in North-eastern Hungary to be used across the mountains south of Lemberg with the object of turning the Russian left. Having all the passes in their possession the Austro-Hungarians can, of course, select their point of attack, and may be able to overwhelm a section of the Russian line before the actual point of attack is realised.

In Asia the Turkish advance into Persia seems to have attained the desired object—it has drawn to itself large forces from the Russian centre. The result of this weakening of the centre has enabled the Turks to establish themselves around Sari Kamish and to make considerable advances further west in the neighbourhood of Olti. The advance against Egypt is now well under way, and several outpost encounters have taken place east of the Canal during the past week—one at Bix-el-Desdar, twelve miles east of El Kantara, one of the main points of passage. The Turks are advancing in three columns, and a line of light railway is being laid across the desert, keeping pace with the movement of the main army. The present month will probably show the beginning of serious fighting on this front.

The first dreadnought battle took place in the North Sea on Sunday, Jan. 24th. A British squadron, consisting of the battle-cruisers "Lion," "Tiger," "Princess Royal," "Indomitable," and "New Zealand," encountered the "Derflinger," "Seydlitz," "Moltke," and "Blucher" north of the Dutch coast and steaming west. The German ships put about immediately and headed east, followed by the British. The pace of the Germans was that of the "Blucher," their slowest ship, and presently the English got within range and a long running fight began. The "Blucher," carrying only 8-inch guns, was altogether outranged and dropped astern, and finally went down. The other German ships kept on and apparently only the "Lion" and "Tiger" were able to keep up with them. Very heavy firing was kept up between these ships, and eventually the "Lion" was so badly injured by a shot under the waterline that she hauled out of the line, steering with one engine. Later on that also became inactive and the "Indomitable" coming up, took her in tow. Admiral Beatty transferred his flag to the "Princess Royal," but as his ships were by this time within the radius of the German submarines he broke off the action and headed back.

The submarine war on British shipping continues; three merchant steamers being sunk last Saturday in the Irish Sea! The "U 21," which achieved this, is one of the new submarines, and has a very extended cruising radius. The result will probably be to create much discomfort in the ports of Glasgow, Liverpool, and Bristol, which were hitherto considered practically unassailable. A notable feature of the "U 21's" raid was the seamanlike conduct of the "Graphic" and her Irish captain, who contrived to out-sail the warship and make port safely.

A certain amount of loss was suffered by the British navy in the founding of the "Viktor," probably as the result of striking a mine off the northern coast of Ireland. The ship was of no importance herself, but the 250 odd officers and men who made up the crew will be hard to replace at the moment.

## BOMBARDMENT OF FOREIGN-MANUFACTURED GOODS AT LOUGHLIN'S HEADQUARTERS

IRISH SHIRTS, HOSIERY, CLOVES,  
NECKWEAR, UMBRELLAS, HAND-  
KERCHIEFS, HATS, CAPS, BRACES,  
IRISH CLOVES FOR LADIES'  
PRESENTS A SPECIALITY.

**T. J. Loughlin,**  
Irish Outfitting Headquarters  
PARLIAMENT STREET, DUBLIN.



# TACTICAL PROBLEMS.

## SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEM 1.

The solutions sent in for Tactical Problem No. 1 showed a very fair grasp of the points involved. Most of the solutions were sent in by members of the Dublin Volunteers, but one came from Cork and one from Blarney. There is no reason why a very fair solution could not be worked out on the map: in fact, only men actually living on the spot would be expected to give any more elaborate solution. Two solutions were sent in by Fingall Volunteers, both of which showed very good knowledge of the locality. Three Volunteers sent in sketch maps with their solutions. They tend to fix the author's ideas and give more unity to the exercise from the point of view of the reader.

One defect was present to a greater or less extent in all the solutions: they did not take sufficient account of time and distance calculations. In many cases a good estimate of the time required for a particular operation was given; but the important bearing of time on the entire scheme was not fully realised.

Some of the solutions attempted too much. The object was to draw up a scheme of action fairly suitable to the Volunteers in the present condition of their training and resources. But instead of this some solutions contained projects entirely out of the question in present circumstances.

In the main a fair manner of drawing up a solution was followed out. The different matters to be treated of were suitably divided up and systematically treated. Still a little more regularity and definiteness would have been an advantage. Moreover, two or three solutions were too short, and consequently did not give an adequate exposition of the scheme intended.

It will be remembered that in the problem a Blue cyclist patrol sighted the first units of a Red force landing on the beach north of Skerries at 6 a.m. The aim was, if possible, to prevent the completion of the landing, or, failing that, to adopt the measures best suited to foiling the advance on Dublin. The following general lines would indicate the method of solution:—

The question would naturally resolve itself into two parts, the first dealing with the attack on the landing force—consequently largely the business of the patrol commander; the second dealing with the ultimate general action—the sphere of the general officer commanding in chief.

With reference to the first, the scout commander's first care would be to send a man direct to Dublin—maximum 1½ hours—who would reach Headquarters at

7.30 a.m. Secondly, he would send another man to rouse the Fingall Companies—Skerries, Lusk, Donabate, Swords, and Santry. This might take 2 hours to finish, but Skerries, Lusk, and Donabate would scarcely take one. The Fingall Volunteers should be ordered to **march to the firing**. Assuming the cyclist patrol was originally a Section of 16, the commander and his 14 men should endeavour to approach the invaders under cover and fire on them. Every effort should be made to gain the fullest effect of surprise, and the resolute action of even a small force might be of untold value in the circumstances. Gradually the Fingall Companies, coming up one by one, would reinforce the patrol and quite possibly they might succeed in overwhelming the invaders. It would be a question of **which could reinforce fastest**, and men coming up on bicycles, commandeered motors, and at the double, should beat men laboriously ferried ashore in bouts. Very few solutions grasped the possibilities of resolute **offensive** action by the Blue forces in this preliminary action.

The second part would result on the assumption that Blue's preliminary action failed of decisive success. In this case the gradually increasing advanced guard should gain time for the mobilisation of the City forces and their establishment on a suitable line of defence.

**As much time as possible should be gained.** Headquarters is informed at 7.30: two hours should see the City detachments ready to march, and naturally they should be forwarded with all possible speed. The best defensive position—in which practically all the solutions agreed—is that on the south side of the Broad Meadow from Swords inland. Few approaches, good field of fire, cover, etc., are offered here, and the line is screened from the sea. A Section at Mulahide could sweep the railway causeway with their rifles and cover the right flank thoroughly. The Fingall Volunteers would carry out a fighting retirement into this position. The assailant would not be in a position to make a general advance before 8 a.m. at any rate, and the advance to Swords would take two hours at least unopposed; so that there should be no probability of his anticipating the main body of the defenders on their selected line if the advanced guard even half did their duty. Most of the solutions displayed a good idea of the action to be employed in the delaying action, but—with the comparatively small numbers engaged more time would have been gained by **every rifle in the firing line** than by demolitions. A mobile reserve—cyclists, motors, etc., should be held north of the Broad Meadow threatening the invader's right flank, and every opportunity for offensive action should be seized.

# mo tuidrim féin.

Uphur mar, tuar cor, agus eolar an aithioppa. A dubpar, cá reachtáin ó rom ann, supab ias rin na tpi neite ip mó a mbéir éadab leo nuair deap Fianna Fáil as éirge i scoinne a nathav. Tpiactam ap na tpi neitib rin an creachtáin ro.

Ni gunnaí móra as Saebéalab. Ir fava 50 mbéir. Caitrim déanam ina n-eagmar, máireab. Ná biob an iomarca meap agáinn ap an ngunna móp. Óa tpiann dá tpiuicéann ap maicape cafa, ip é an caol-gunna bainear dá gcoir ias. Óa mbéir píce míle óglac agáinn 7 caitige mar aca ap an gcaol-gunna dá béal é ap mbeann ap na gunnaí móra.

Ir minic rug píce fear buair ap céat fear aca an píce fear do beir pan áit éipt ap an am ceart. Cum 50 mbéir pan áit éipt ap an am ceart caitrimio tuar cor agus eolar an aithioppa do beir agáinn. Ni móp dáinn ríon-caitige na gcoir agus na mbéir do déanam má'r mian linn an dá nio rin. An té fanpar coir teine i n-aimirín píotcána biob ceat aige fanmair coir teine i n-am coisair ppiirín. Ni tpiiríve an t-áim an té rin lá an cafa. Ni fearr ann iona ar é. Sop i n-ionav rguabe agus clac i n-ionav uibe ip ceat an t-óglac na bpiit luasapeact a cor agus eolar na tpi aige.

Éinne do léig pian leabap De Ver tuigir fé an méir rin 50 mar. No ip ppiirín a bpiig do tuigirín ap leabap Maolrume Uí Uoin ap éirge amac Saebéal tocs fapmair fa mbuabain píocá a hOéc. Ma cá óglac i n-éipm náip léig an leabap rin ip i mo comaple do a fapáil agus a mion-léigead ó cor 50 veipead. Rig-leabap ip ead é.

DÓRAIC MAC PIARÁIS.

EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURER

# FALLON

The only maker in Ireland  
of general equipment  
for Volunteers.

Tailors' Workrooms and Leather Goods  
Factory at  
STAFFORD ST. WORKS.

Buckle Works at  
53 MARY STREET.

Head Office at  
8 MARY STREET, DUBLIN.



## NOTICE.

All literary communications for the "Irish Volunteer" should be addressed in future to  
**VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS,**  
 41 Kildare Street, DUBLIN.

All communications re Advertisements to be addressed to the  
**IRISH PRESS BUREAU,**  
 30 Lower Abbey Street, DUBLIN.

**The Irish Volunteer.**  
 SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1915.

## HEADQUARTERS BULLETIN

The Central Executive of the Irish Volunteers met at Headquarters on Wednesday evening, 27th Jan., Professor Eoin Mac Neill, President, in the chair.

Reports were submitted by the Directors of Organisation, Training, and Arms, and by the Finance Secretary.

It was pointed out that the affiliations for the first quarter of 1915 were due and should now be paid.

The Dublin County Board's change of the date for the general meeting of Dublin Volunteers to 12th Feb. was approved. The Executive requests that every Company of the Dublin Battalions be present in full force.

Headquarters, 41 Kildare St.,  
 Dublin, 27th Jan., 1915.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE TO DUBLIN OFFICERS.

The Director of Organisation requests the presence of all Company and Half-Company Commanders at a Conference to be held on the conclusion of the usual weekly lecture at Headquarters on Saturday, 6th Feb. Matters of importance will be brought before the Conference.

## SPECIMEN TIME-TABLES FOR PARADES.

With a view to ensuring a varied and interesting programme for each Drill Night I submit the following Specimen Time-Tables for Evening Parades as a basis to be worked on by Company Commanders. Specimen Time-Tables for Day Parades will be published later. It is of the greatest importance that the weekly work of a Company should be as attractive and varied as possible, and that each of the Company Officers and Section Commanders should take his due part in conducting the instruction. Roll-Call should never be omitted.

P. H. PEARSE,

Director of Organisation.

Headquarters, 41 Kildare St.,  
 Dublin, 28th January, 1915.

## TIME-TABLE A.

- 8.—Sections fall in on Section Commanders. Roll-Call. Sections proved. Report to Captain.
- 8.15.—Squad, Section, or Company Drill conducted by Officers.
- 8.45.—Musketry Instruction by Company Musketry Instructor.

9.15.—Physical Culture Instruction by one of the Section Commanders.

9.30.—Short March, doubling and quick time alternately.

10.—Subscriptions collected. Announcements by Captain. Dismiss.

## TIME-TABLE B.

8.—Sections fall in on Section Commanders. Roll-Call. Section proved. Report to Captain.

8.15.—Practice in parade ground or on road in Extended Order.

8.45.—Signalling Instruction by Company Signaller.

9.15.—Target Practice.

10.—Subscriptions collected. Announcements by Captain. Dismiss.

## TIME-TABLE C.

8.—Sections fall in on Section Commanders. Roll-Call. Sections proved. Report to Captain.

8.15.—Practice in taking cover.

8.45.—Ambulance Instruction by Commander of Ambulance Section.

9.15.—Bayonet exercise under one of the Officers.

9.30.—Short Theory Lecture by Officer or visitor.

10.—Subscriptions collected. Announcements by Captain. Dismiss.

## NOTES FROM HEADQUARTERS.

## PARADES.

The Specimen Time-Tables for Evening Parades published this week are intended as helps to Company Commanders in designing attractive schemes of work for their Companies. The Fall-In and the Roll-Call are put at 8 p.m. sharp in order to emphasise the importance of punctuality in assembling and in getting things going. In some Companies it will even be found possible to have the subscriptions collected before 8 p.m., so that the full two hours can be given to Volunteer work proper. The Section Commanders should report the number on parade as soon as they have called roll and proved sections. The time available should then be divided into four or five periods, each of which should be devoted to one branch of instruction. The branches should be skilfully alternated, so that the succession may be interesting and such as shall not either tire the men with exertion or keep them standing still too long. Thus, a Theory Lecture should not follow a Signalling Class, as the men will want something to put the blood in circulation after standing in the signalling position for half-an-hour. A Theory Lecture would be in its place after Bayonet Exercise, Physical Culture, or a short march. Target Practice should be provided for at least once a week, and in addition there should be Musketry Instruction including firing positions, rifle drill, etc.

## PUNCTUALITY.

Should the occupations of a large proportion of the men be such as to make it difficult for them to muster promptly, it

will be much better to start at once with some branch of instruction and postpone the Roll-Call until later on than to keep things at a standstill until sufficient men turn up to make it worth while to call roll. Above all things, loitering must be avoided. Nothing will tend more to produce indiscipline, slackness, and general ineffectiveness than waiting round for things to begin. Get the work going at once and keep it going all the time. The senior on parade should take command and start things at the appointed hour, whoever may or may not be there.

## DIVIDING THE WORK.

One common mistake of Company Commanders is to leave too much to the Instructor. The Instructor has his own sphere, and should not be allowed to usurp the functions of Company Officers. The officers must always retain responsible control. In the ideal Company all instruction would be carried out by or under the immediate superintendence of its own officers, the Instructor merely assisting them with his expert knowledge. Another and opposite mistake of Company Commanders is to busy themselves with all the details of instruction instead of leaving them to the proper subordinate officers. The Section Commander should be allowed to command and train his section; the Half-Company Commander should have responsible charge of his Half-Company. And each officer should be encouraged to specialise in some particular department and to be responsible for the training of the whole Company in that department. Every officer and every man should be given his chance of showing what is in him and of developing it. Each should have his métier.

## SPECIAL NIGHTS.

The Specimen Time-Tables are intended for ordinary drill nights in a hall or on a parade ground. At frequent intervals the hall or parade ground should be abandoned and a simple operation carried out. The Company might practise a night advance along a road, the defence or attack of a position, or a forced march to a given point. Each of the Half-Company Commanders should be given occasional opportunities of conducting these operations, and the Scout Commander should invariably be made responsible for the

## RECRUITS.

The Recruiting Campaign is still the urgent business of the hour. What is your Company doing in the matter? What are you yourself doing? It is up to each one of us to bring in his recruit. Surely no man is so devoid of personal influence as to be unable to bring one comrade into the ranks? If we were to try hard enough we could probably double our numbers within a month. Many a man would be with us if he only got a little encouragement. Let the encouragement be forthcoming.



# SUPPLEMENT TO THE IRISH VOLUNTEER.

## DEFENSIVE POSITIONS IN IRELAND.

The nature of a great part of the country in Ireland is such as to offer great advantages for defensive action, with very little labour to the defender. In most countries a position has to be elaborately prepared: the trenches must be traced and dug, supporting points must be properly provided, and, in general, considerable trouble is entailed and much technical skill is required. In Ireland, however, the country is so generally enclosed that good defensive positions will be found ready-made in the fences themselves and a very great amount of time and labour will be saved. To understand the exact amount of defensive strength to be looked for in such a position it is necessary to review the details of the different kinds of enclosures met with in Ireland.

First of all we will take that very common type of fence, the bank and hedge. This is usually a bank three feet high or so with a trench two or three feet deep along one side, and thickly planted on top with hawthorn bushes—usually at least 6 or 7 feet high. We will assume that the defender's riflemen are standing in the trench leaning their rifles on the bank, the barrels being thrust out through the stumps of the bushes; so placed they are strongly entrenched for all practical purposes. In the first place they have excellent concealment. Even with field glasses they cannot be seen by an enemy at any distance; and even close at hand there is no reliable means of ascertaining their numbers. Moreover they can be moved from point to point behind the hedge without the enemy being able to find out that any such movement has been effected. Secondly, the bank is a parapet giving ample protection. The penetration of a rifle bullet in earth is only 30 inches at 200 yards, and only 16 inches at 600: this would in the present case be lessened by the presence of many roots, etc., binding the earth together. Finally the hedge itself is an excellent protection against shell splinters or shrapnel bullets if the shell strikes in front, and does not offer enough resistance to explode a shell itself. The shell will simply pass through it and bury itself behind. The bushes will even stop many rifle bullets striking obliquely to the front. Even at the moment when the attacking line closes the bushes will hold the assailants back and cool men behind the hedge can stand fast and pick off their opponents through the bushes.

Besides this general type of fence we also meet with hedges alone, banks alone and walls. The first gives concealment and shelters from shell-fire, but not much from rifle-fire. The other two are some protection—without overhead cover—against rifle-fire, but not much against artillery: the concealment also is not so good. Still by suitably strengthening these other forms of defence they can be made to fit in at certain sections of the line to be held where it is a question of an extensive position.

The following points are worth remembering when selecting a position:—It should offer a good field of fire, and the hedges and fences selected should in the first instance be chosen with this end in view. Where necessary hedges, trees, outbuildings, etc., should be cleared to improve the field of fire. Openings may be made in hedges for guns and machine-guns at suitable points. Very important is the question of lateral communications to allow of reinforcements passing from one section of the line to another. For this purpose wide gaps should be made in the fences: hedges cut down, ditches levelled, drains filled, etc. In short, the aim of the commander should be to use the natural features of the terrain and use only such artificial measures as were best suited to strengthen those. Possibly in no other country could a position for a battle—not permanent work—be prepared in so short a time.

## CYCLIST TRAINING

### CERTAIN LIMITATIONS OF CYCLISTS.

In spite of the very great usefulness of cyclist troops it is necessary to bear in mind the particular conditions which render them ineffective if called upon to act outside their proper sphere. First of all they are confined to the roads and to positions within easy reach of roads. Fortunately in Ireland the road system is so complete as to allow of their being used very widely indeed. Across country they can move only slowly and sometimes will have to leave their machines behind.

Cyclists are not suitable for scouting purposes in the neighbourhood of the enemy. Infantry are better in such conditions. A column of cyclists scouting for itself is liable to be ambushed and thrown into confusion in such cases. Of course, at a distance from the enemy the circumstances are entirely different.

### HANDLING IN ACTION.

In suitable country, where the roads

and paths are sufficiently plentiful and good, cyclists can move quickly almost to the exact spot where they are intended to take part in the fight; and if required to change their position quickly later on. They can act against an enemy's flank or rear much more quickly than can be done by infantry, and should have many opportunities for surprise. Similarly they should be able at times to crush the heads of the enemy's columns before the latter have time to deploy.

To make the fullest use of these advantages it is necessary that the cyclists have a good standard of march discipline. If they have not this their mobility suffers and they cannot get into action so fast. Many suitable opportunities for surprise will thus be lost. Also if the discipline is good the Commander can keep his men in position until the very last moment, thus obtaining a greatly increased time for action at some other point. The main points to be attended to are: keeping well closed up on the march, quick and orderly dismounting, quick and orderly disposal of the machines. The latter may be grounded or placed against a fence, wall, etc., and should face the direction in which the next movement is to be made. If the men are well trained in these matters they will lose very little time in getting to their first fire position and opening fire.

When a hostile force is encountered and when the country is favourable, the Commander of a force of cyclists may be able to push one or more sections round the enemy's flanks. The power possessed by cyclists of being able to develop their full fire rapidly from any direction enables them to draw a ring of fire round an unprepared or slower moving enemy. Enveloping or converging fire has a great moral and material effect and should always be employed if possible.

To get the fullest value out of their mobility, cyclists should advance as near to the first fire position as the available cover allows without dismounting. The Commander should decide after personal observation on his line of action, and approximate place of deployment. He should inform his subordinates of his intentions, and should, when possible, ride well ahead of his main body to the point of action to see whether any further arrangements are necessary.

### "C" CO., 3rd (DUBLIN) BATTALION.

The training in field operations of this Company commenced last Sunday, when the Company, reinforced by drafts from Companies "B" and "G," 3rd Batt., and some of the Mounted Corps, put in a very valuable day's work on the Three Rock Mountain.



## DESTRUCTIVE POWER.

## PENETRATION OF RIFLE BULLET.

Volunteer Officers and N.C.O.'s should endeavour to commit the figures in the following notes to memory.

The following table gives roughly the thickness of various materials required to give **proof cover** against the pointed rifle bullet:—

Material.	Thickness.
Steel Plate (hard) ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ inch.
" (ordinary) ...	1 "
Shingle ...	8 inches.
Coal ...	10 "
Brickwork ...	15 "
Sand (in boards or bags) ...	20 "
" (loose) ...	34 "
Earth (free from stones) ...	48 "
Soft Wood (fir) ...	60 "
Clay ...	70 "
Dry Turf ...	90 "
Hard Wood (oak) ...	42 "

**150 rounds** concentrated on one spot will breach a 9-inch brick wall at 200 yards.

Penetration of brickwork, timber, and sand is less at short than at medium ranges.

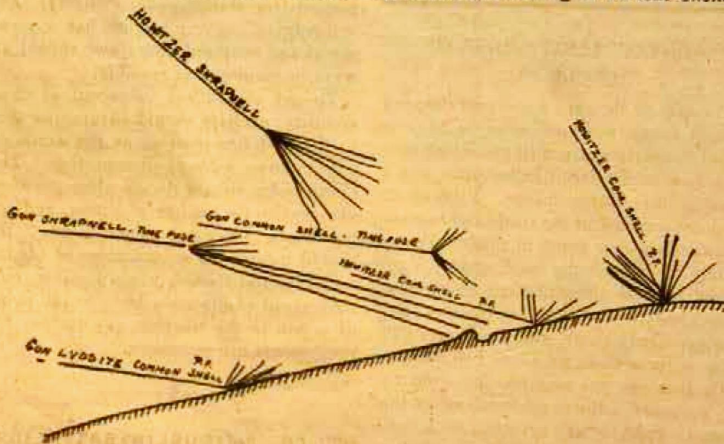
**Ramming earth** reduces its resisting power.

## NOTES ON ARTILLERY FIRE.

**Shrapnell** is used by Horse and Field Artillery. A shrapnell shell carries about 200 bullets. The extreme effective range of **Time Shrapnell** is 6,000 yards; of **Per-cussion Shrapnell**, 8,000 yards.

Behind **good cover** the effect is small. In trenches without **overhead cover** it inflicts casualties by its **searching** effect.

## Artillery Attack on Earthworks, showing Angle of Bursting of Various Shells.



Per-cussion shrapnell will destroy a 20-in. brick wall with accurate shooting.

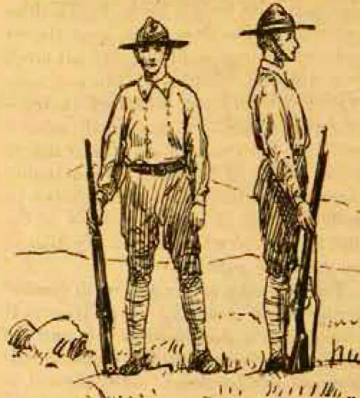
**Lyddite** is used by Field Howitzers and heavy guns. It is a highly explosive common shell. Except for the **splinters**

will resist howitzer shells. The only thing to do is to confine the burst.

It is important to have nothing behind trenches to catch the shells and make them burst back, such as stone walls, etc.

## Leabhar D'pille d'óglaíocht na héireann.

(Ar Leanmáint)



Ar aghaidh duine.  
Duine.

Clistáid le duine.

Nuair a "bailítear" ní mór do fáil duine "ceapaim go ráim" vheac tairp "ceapáiste" óo.

## SEASAMH GO SÁM.

Árdaítear an cor éle agus leagtar i tuairim dá órlaí deus amach ar taob na láimhe éle i vceao go mbeir meadóaint an cuipp nanná go coitrom ar an dá bonn; lena linn rin, leigtear deul an gunna amach beagáinín nómair an nuine leir an lámh veir. Ná corraigtear den lámh veir aet a bfuil ón uillinn ríor vi agus ná corraigtear ar an lámh éle in aon cor.

the effect is local. 12 inches of earth on overhead cover will give protection from splinters.

No amount of cover in hasty field work



## "ÁRDAISIÓ—GUNNA."—A hAon.

Caittear an gunna in áirde go hobann leir an lámh veir. Lena linn rin, beirtear spreim air leir an lámh éle, lairtar den raobair veir, agus beirtear spreim ar caol baire an gunna leir an lámh veir, i vceao go mbeir óróos na láimhe veire ar an vcaob éle den caol agus an uille corraigtear riap.

## Seadantair:—

1. San leigint do deul an gunna cuirim ar aghaidh;
2. San an gunna d'áirde ró-mór;
3. San an gunna do leigint ró-fada amach ón gcopp.

## CROM CRUAC.

**Howitzer shrapnell** has great searching power.

**Effective range** for howitzers is 4,000 yards.

**R.C.A. 60-pr. B.L.** Extreme range is 10,000 yards. It cannot be used at a distance from good roads.

Used, (a) To fire at short ranges behind cover (b) To send searching fire into trenches.

## NOTA BENE.

1. The effect of artillery is often **mainly moral**. Under favourable conditions it can inflict heavy losses, but in Ireland the conditions are generally unfavourable.

2. The smoke and dust thrown up by a shrapnell shell may assist the attacking infantry by screening them from view.

3. **Artillery is very vulnerable on the move or limbered up**. Slight casualties among the horses may affect its mobility.

4. **Artillery cannot move under hostile infantry fire at effective ranges**.

## 2nd BATTALION (DUBLIN).

A meeting of all Officers and Section Commanders will be held at 41 Kildare Street on next Monday evening, 8th inst. at 8 o'clock, sharp for instruction in various subjects. A full attendance is requested.



# IRISH BATTLES.

## VII.—THE SIEGE OF DUBLIN AND BATTLE OF RATHMINES.

### PRECEDING EVENTS.

The Marquess of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and leader of the Protestant Royalist Party, delivered up Dublin to the Parliamentary commander, Colonel Jones, on June 18th, 1647. He then went to England, and later went on to France. He returned on September 29th, 1648, and after long negotiations made the "Peace of 1648" with the Irish Confederates. This made him supreme in Ireland, and put him at the head of the Confederate forces. His position was, however, insecure, for Dublin and Drogheda were in the hands of the Parliamentarians, and Owen Roe O'Neill was his open enemy.

On January 30th, 1649, Charles I. was

here he sent out an expeditionary force which captured Maynooth and Drogheda. Dundalk and Trim were afterwards taken by Inchiquin, and the whole country north of Dublin was thus cleared of the enemy. Ormond now crossed the Liffey and encamped at Rathmines, at this time a small village a considerable distance from Dublin.

Just then news arrived that Oliver Cromwell was preparing to invade Munster, and Ormond accordingly despatched Inchiquin with a strong detachment for the protection of that province. He thus began the siege of Dublin with a very inadequate force.

### THE SIEGE OF DUBLIN.

Ormond's army was much too small for a regular siege, and he therefore attempted only a very loose kind of block-

ade from the sea a fourth division of infantry was encamped at Clontarf.

These arrangements were wrong in every way. The four divisions were too far apart to render each other any assistance, and the result was disastrous.

### THE BATTLE.

On the 2nd of August Ormond began active operations.

Midway between Rathmines and Dublin was Baggottrath, on the site of what is now Baggot Street. This position dominated the broad fields on which Merrion Square and the surrounding streets now stand. Its occupation would deprive the horses of the garrison of their best grazing ground. Major-General Purcell was therefore directed to seize it during the night and to fortify it. The distance from Rathmines was only a mile, but Purcell somehow lost his way, and only arrived in the early morning.

At the same time Jones sallied out with his whole garrison. His cavalry broke through Geoghegan's small force at Stephen's Green in the small hours, before their own cavalry could support them, and his infantry made straight for Baggottrath.

The Irish had only begun to fortify the place and were soon driven out of it.

The firing awakened Ormond, who had been up all night and was now asleep in his tent. He arrived on the scene to find that the engagement had become general round Rathmines. But he could do nothing. The Irish Army was already beaten. In fact it was a rout. All their stores and artillery fell into the enemy's hands.

### COMMENTS.

Our utter defeat at Rathmines was only the culmination of a series of events which showed Ormond's incapacity both as strategist and tactician. The more obvious of his mistakes were:—

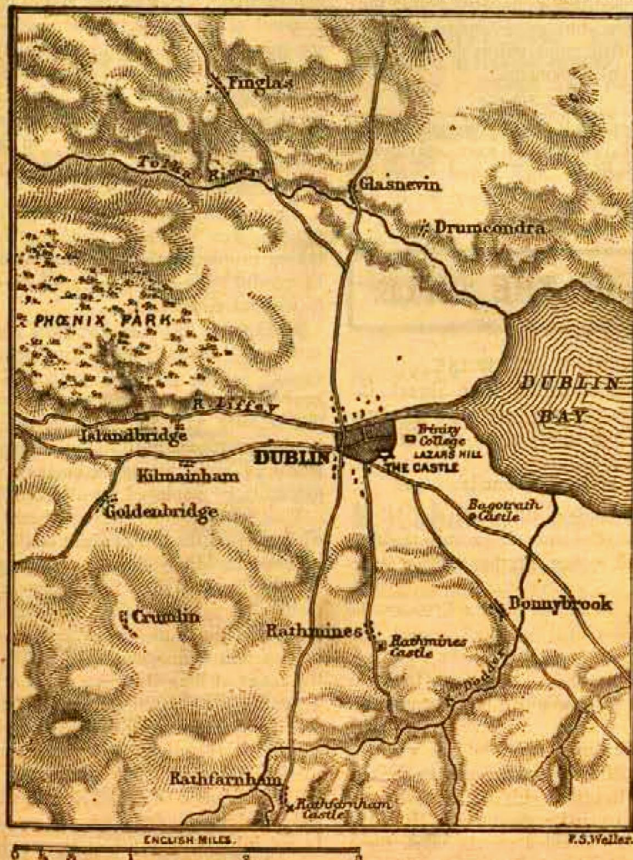
(1.) Sending Inchiquin to Munster. Cromwell did not land in Ireland till a fortnight after the battle. Even if he had landed it would have been better for Ormond to have concentrated his forces for a bold stroke at the Capital, the possession of which was of vital importance, and might have decided the war.

(2.) Dividing his reduced army into four independent units incapable of supporting each other. Had he decided to storm the walls at some particular spot he stood a better chance of success than by his futile blockade. Had he failed he could hardly have lost more heavily than by his rout at Rathmines.

(3.) Concentrating all his artillery at Castleknock, where it was of little use during the siege, and apparently of no use during the battle.

It should also be noticed (especially by Volunteers) that:—

(4.) Purcell's failure to find Baggottrath points to incompetence on the part of the officer, or else to exceedingly bad scouting; perhaps both.



executed, and Ormond declared Charles II. king. He then determined to capture Dublin.

### PRELIMINARY MANOEUVRES.

Reinforced by Lord Inchiquin he marched on the Capital, and reached Castleknock with 7,000 foot and 2,000 horse on the 19th of June. Later he moved on to Finglas and encamped. From

ade. Three regiments were stationed at Castleknock, three miles to the west of the city. With them was all the Irish artillery. Another force was at Kilmainham, a mile outside Dublin. At Stephen's Green was a body of 1,000 Infantry under Major Charles Geoghegan, and some distance away from them was the whole of the cavalry. In order to cut off supplies



(5.) The main encampment at Rathmines must have been taken by surprise, for there seems to have been no check to the onward rush of the Parliamentarians. It will be remembered from our accounts of previous engagements that the Irish soldiers, when beaten, always fought desperately, and were seldom pursued beyond the field.

Taking everything into consideration we must attribute this defeat almost entirely to bad generalship.

## ROLL CALL.

Limerick has held a Recruiting Week.

Athenry has just concluded a Battalion Competition in Rifle Firing.

Athlone, Ballykeeran, Drumraney, and Tang are active centres in Westmeath. Target work is practised assiduously by all the corps and some excellent shots are being turned out.

Magherafelt and Newbridge keep the flag flying in Co. Derry. Isolated groups elsewhere in the county ought to link up.

The groups in Kildare are small but earnest. The various units should get into touch and divide the county into patrols.

Cycle Patrols are almost as good as Companies. They will make up in mobility for what they lack in numbers.

The weekly lectures for Dublin Officers have been growing in interest and value. Messrs. O'Connell, O'Duffy, and Connolly have been dealing with practical Volunteer problems rather than with abstract theory.

There was a record attendance on Saturday week to hear Mr. Connolly. A practical discussion followed.

Lieut. Clarke lectured on "The Company in Defence" at Rathfarnham last week. The possibilities of places in the neighbourhood were dealt with.

Capt. Begley has a very earnest little band in the Sandymount and Irishtown area. Ambulance instruction is a regular feature of the work.

A miniature range has been got going by the C Coy., 2nd Batt., at 25 Parnell Square, and the air-rifle of C Coy., 1st Batt. is again on duty at 41.

On Sunday week Company and other Officers of the 4th Batt. met under their Commandant for special field work. The defence of Kimmage, their headquarters,

was discussed on the ground. A scheme of cycle scouting was mentioned. Snipers were posted on distant vantage points. The windows were utilised for look-outs and for riflemen. The ground was explored and its natural features noted. A method of advancing—not in drill-book open order, but in single file under hedge cover was considered best. All officers seemed confident of their ability to make a good defence, always keeping open a line of retreat.

Then on to Templeogue Bridge. Here, leaving the bicycles, the roads were viewed from many points. It was seen that the high road commanded the low road. The bridge was easily dominated by a small force against the approach of an enemy from the South. Much useful discussion, and then on again.

At Balrothery cross-roads two hills on opposite sides of the road were ascended. It was agreed that as look-out points they might serve, but as defensive positions they had little value unless carefully prepared by entrenchments.

The officers felt that these open-air lectures and discussions were serviceable and interesting, and hopes were expressed that they would be repeated and extended.

## USE OF THE RIFLE.

### AIMING EXERCISE.

The Instructor will first direct the sights to be adjusted for the lowest elevation, and subsequently for the different longer ranges.

The Instructor commands:

1. Aiming. 2. Exercise.

At the last command, execute the first and second motion of the position exercise.

(Two.) Bend the head a little to the right; the cheek resting against the stock; the left eye closed; the right eye looking through the notch of the rear sight at a point slightly below the mark.

(Three.) Draw a moderately long breath, and slowly raise the rifle with the left hand, being careful not to incline the sight to either side until the line of sight is directly on the mark. Hold the rifle steadily directed on the mark for a moment, then, without command and just before the power to hold the rifle steadily is lost, drop the rifle to the position of "ready" and resume the breathing.

Some riflemen prefer to extend the left arm. Such a position gives greater control over the rifle when firing in a strong wind or at moving objects. It also possesses advantages when a rapid as

well as accurate delivery of fire is desired, but in firing in double rank the normal position, body rest, should be used, as it gives greater security to the left arm of the front rank man.

The eye may be brought to the line of sight either by lowering the head or by raising the shoulder; it is best in some degree to combine these methods; the shoulder to be well raised by raising the right elbow and holding it well to the front and at right angles to the body.

If the shoulder is not raised it will be necessary for the soldier to lower the head to the front in order to bring the eye into line of sight. Lowering the head too far to the front brings it near the right hand which grasps the stock. When the gun is discharged this hand is carried by the recoil to the rear, and when the head is in this position, may strike against the nose or mouth. This often happens in practice, and, as a result of this blow often repeated, many men become gun shy or flinch or close their eyes at the moment of discharge. Much bad shooting ascribed to other causes is really due to this fault. Raising the right elbow at right angles to the body elevates the right shoulder, and this lifts the piece so that it is no longer necessary to incline the head materially to the front in order to look along the sights.

The length of the soldier's neck determining greatly the exact method of taking proper position, the Instructor will be careful to see that the position taken is without constraint.

As changes in the elevation of the rear sight will necessitate a corresponding change in the position of the soldier's head when aiming, the exercise should not be held with the sight adjusted for the longer ranges until the men have been practised with the sights as they would generally be employed for off-hand firing.

The soldier must be cautioned that while raising the line of sight to the mark he must fix his eye on the mark and not on the front sight; the latter can be readily brought into the line joining the rear sight notch and mark. If this plan be not followed, when firing is held on the range at long distances, the mark will generally appear blurred and indistinct. The front sight will always be plainly seen, even though the eye is not directed particularly upon it.

The rifle must be raised slowly, without jerk, and its motion stopped gradually. In retaining it directed at the mark care must be taken not to continue the aim after steadiness is lost; this period will probably be found to be short at first, but will quickly lengthen with practice. No effort should be made to prolong it beyond the time that breathing can easily be restrained. Each soldier will determine for himself the proper time for discontinuing the aim.

The men must be cautioned not to draw



and retain too long a breath, as a trembling of the body would, in many cases, result.

## Warpipes Bands.

VOLUNTEERS, we ask your support when starting Bagpipe or other Bands. We are actual makers in Ireland and can give you better and cheaper Instruments than those who are merely importers.

Best Uilleann Bagpipes always in stock, Chanter, Bag and Bellows, 57s. nett.

Wholesale Agent for all publications by Carl Hardeberk. Write for lists.

**D. McCULLOUGH,**  
MUSICAL WAREHOUSE,  
8 HOWARD STREET, BELFAST.

## Patland Plug

TOBACCO

FOR VOLUNTEERS.

W. & M. TAYLOR, DUBLIN.

RAZORS, SCISSORS, POCKET KNIVES, and

RAZOR STROPS from 1/- to 5/6 each.

**WILLIAM RUSSELL & SONS**

Hairdressers,

55 SOUTH KING STREET, DUBLIN.

**WILLIAM FANAGAN**  
UNDERTAKER

AND

CARRIAGE PROPRIETOR,  
54 AUNGIER STREET, DUBLIN.

Telephone—No. 12.

## PRINTING.

'Phone 603.

Ask me to quote you for anything in the Printing Line. Estimates free.

**PATRICK MAHON**  
General Printer,  
3 YARNHALL STREET, DUBLIN.

If you have not the ready money convenient, there is an Irish Establishment which supplies Goods on the Easy Payment System. It is THE Dublin Workmen's Industrial Association, Ltd.

10 SOUTH WILLIAM STREET.

Office Hours—10.30 to 5.30 each day. Monday and Friday evenings, 7 to 9. Saturday evening, 7 to 10.30.

Manager—Alderman T. Kelly.

**GAELS!** Remember an Irish Irlander when you want New or Secondhand Typewriters, Duplicators, Stencils, Stencil Ink, Ribbons, Carbons, Papers, &c. Any make of Typewriter Repaired.

**THE FOLEY TYPEWRITER TRADING CO.,**  
Reis Chambers, Dublin. Telephone 117Y.

**GAELS**—Where to get your News, Stationery, Cigarettes, General Fancy Goods, etc., etc.—

**o paolain,**

35 LOWER DORSET STREET.

**Crabob Colmáille de Connrad na Gaedilge.**

Prize Drawing for Volunteer Uniform and Lee-Enfield Rifle.—Won by Ticket No. 2858.

## Halt at KELLY'S Volunteer Concert

40 AMIENS STREET.

VOLUNTEER OUTFIT MANUFACTURER.

5-Pocket Leather Bandolier ... 5/-  
Belts ... 1/6 & 2/-  
Rifle Slings ... each 1/-  
Caps ... from 2/6  
Haversacks ... 10d. & 1/-  
Puttees (same as Uniform) ... 1/6

All above made on Premises.

UNIFORM TO MEASURE ... 30/-

Spurs, 2/6 & 3/- Special Marching Boots, 10/6.

Also SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, CAPS, HATS, SOCKS, BRACES, etc.

EVERYTHING TO EQUIP AN ARMY.

IF YOU WANT TO SHOOT STRAIGHT come to THE FOX & CO. SHOOTING RANGE, 74 THOMAS STREET.

Managed by all-round Sportsman.

Avail of our Competitions and Money Prizes.

Open 1 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.

Sundays from 11 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.

DO YOU FEEL WEAK, Depressed, or run down? CAHILL'S AROMATIC QUININE AND IRON TONIC will tone you up, steady your nerves, improve your appetite, enrich your blood. For summer lassitude, for Neuralgia, try a bottle, 1s. and 2s.; postage 4d. Made only by ARTHUR J. CAHILL, The National Chemist, 82a Lower Dorset Street, Dublin.

VOLUNTEERS!

SEND YOUR COLLARS, SHIRTS, etc., to THE NATIONAL LAUNDRY

60 SOUTH WILLIAM STREET, DUBLIN. UNIFORMS CLEANED AND PRESSED IN TWO DAYS.

IRISH-MADE BOOTS FOR IRELAND.

**CARLOW BOOTS**

Made on the hand-sewn principle. Smartest and best. See that the name GOVERNEY, Carlow, is stamped on every boot, and don't accept substitutes.

**Michael's Caps All** AT 11d.  
1s. 6d.  
2s. 6d.

3s. 8d. HATS. 10s. 5d. BOOTS.

All One Price.

**MICHAELS, 77 Talbot St., DUBLIN.**

**BANNERS, FLAGS & SASHES**

for all occasions designed and made at Lowest Prices.

**M. Cahill & Co.,** Parliament St., DUBLIN.

**RIFLES.**

Stevens .22 Repeating Rifle, American, 40/-  
Winchester .22 bolt action, 20/-  
American made .22 rifles from 10/- upwards.  
Rifle Slings, Oil, Pull-Throes, Cleaning Rods, Sight Protectors, etc., at Lowest Prices.  
Knuckledusters, 6d., 9d., 1/6.  
Life Preservers, 1/4 upwards.  
Sword Cases from 1/6, great variety.  
Large Stock of .22 Ammunition, lowest trade Prices.

DEAL WITH AN IRISH FIRM.

**JOHN LAWLER & SON,**  
2 Fownes's Street, Dame Street, DUBLIN.

**DE WET'S**

Motto was—Never let the grass grow under your feet, keep moving.

**VOLUNTEERS'**

Motto should be—Never let your whiskers grow, keep moving them with a good razor.

Prices 2/- to 7/6.

**McQUILLAN, 35-36 Capel St., DUBLIN**

(For Rifle Fund, Co. "C," 3rd Batt.)

IN

Temperance Hall, 41 York Street,

ON

Wednesday, February 10th,

At 8 p.m.

Admission - 6d. & 1s.

IRELAND OVER ALL.

Ask for

**VOLUNTEER SAUCE**

MANUFACTURED BY

**TWINEM BROS.,**

**S. C. ROAD, DUBLIN.**

CITY CLUB CIGARETTES.

10 for 3d.

TRY THEM.

**P. CONWAY & Co.,**

TOBACCONISTS,

31 EXCHEQUER ST., and 10A AUNGIER ST.

ESTABLISHED 1894.

**Hopkins & Hopkins'**

**Wristlet Watches.**

Highest Grade Lever Movements.

PRICES LOWEST POSSIBLE FOR CASH.

CATALOGUES FREE.

Opposite O'CONNELL MONUMENT, DUBLIN.

Telegrams: "Meyther, Dublin."

Telephone: 3569.

"Everything that is not Irish must be Foreign."

**GLEESON & Co.,** Irish Goods Only

Irish Volunteer Tailors and Drapers,

11 UPPER O'CONNELL STREET, DUBLIN.

Leanam 50 blat na clia in Sinnsear.

**IRISH VOLUNTEERS**

Support your own.

**IRISH FARM PRODUCE CAFE**

21 HENRY STREET.

No Foreign Foodstuffs.

**Shooting at the CITY RIFLE RANGE**

95, TALBOT STREET.

An Ideal Place to practice. Three Ranges, 10,

25, and 50 yards.

Up-to-date Rifle and Equipment.

One minute from Pillar.

Convenient for City Visitors.

Open 11 a.m. to 10.30 p.m., Sundays included.

IF YOU WANT Comfort and First-Class Attendance, try

**THE COSY CORNER TEA ROOMS,**

(Corner of Baginot St. and Merriam St.)

Breakfasts, Luncheons, Teas, etc.,

At Lowest Possible Prices.

M. CALLENDER.

DON'T FORGET

**LARKIN'S LITTLE HOUSE**

For big Value in CHANDLERY,

TOBACCO, CIGARETTES, etc.

Irish Goods a Speciality.

WEXFORD STREET, DUBLIN.





The making of straight and honourable men is the first object of the Fianna. The training in the arts of war without this aim is but a relapse into barbarism. We need men before we need soldiers; and when the man does not dominate the soldier that is in him he becomes a brute. The old Fianna were as truthful, as brave and as chivalrous as they were strong and efficient. "By truth and strength of our arms we came safe out of every danger," said Oisian the warrior, in reply to St. Patrick; and it is by these very means we must realise the Independence of Ireland.

The building up of character and the development of all that is fine and noble in the boy constitute the chief task of the Fianna officer. The Fianna programme is the agent through which the principles of chivalry and honour are inculcated. To carry out the work the officer must have the quality of leadership I spoke of in last week's notes, and in addition he must possess infinite patience and a good deal of "horse-sense." The programme ought not to be carried out as a series of lectures or classes of instruction, as some officers think, for the idea is not to cram a fellow's head with drill, signalling, etc., as I have already pointed out.

The present slough system of grouping boys of all ages together makes the task of the officer extremely difficult. It is very hard to get a standard of grouping that can be adhered to rigidly. The age standard suggested last week is open to many objections, inasmuch as boys do not always develop at the same rate according to age. It has been suggested to me that

the height and weight standard is more scientifically correct than the age standard, and I was assured that boys mature as they develop physically and not according to age. This introduces a very abstruse problem, and I am content to leave its solution to the bearded philosophers.

One thing that must be obvious to every officer is the fact that boys from fourteen years of age upwards must be treated very differently from the younger ones of ten to eleven. Boys generally up to twelve or thirteen accept the authority of their officer without question and leave it to him to settle all the disputes and difficulties that arise in connection with the slough. With the older boy it is quite different. He begins to be self-assertive and eager for the responsibilities of office. He takes a personal interest in the working of the slough. His course of training must be along very different lines from that of "the kids." I will leave this matter over for the present.

The first issue of the new paper "Fianna," which was due to appear on Monday, has not yet seen the light. Flushed with the success of "Nodlaig na bhFiann," the Editors boasted great things. I wonder if they have bitten off more than they can chew.

The Fianna Ceilidh on 20th March promises to be a great success. A good musical programme is being arranged. Capt. Eamon Martin has charge of arrangements and sale of tickets.

WILLIE NELSON.

**TO BE SURE that you get the right Fianna Uniform, you must deal with the OFFICIAL OUTFITTERS.**

**WHELAN & SON, 17 Up. Ormond Quay,**

Who have been appointed Special Outfitters by the Executive Council. Lists Free.

**DRINK KERNAN'S Dry Ginger Ale**

**1782 The Volunteer Boots. 1914**

**13/6 To Measure** Specially designed for marching, and manufactured in my own factory by Irish Trade Union Labour. Post Orders promptly attended to.

**JOHN MALONE, NORTH KING STREET, DUBLIN.**

## "IRELAND OVER ALL."

This is the title of a new song written by Eamonn Ceannt, which will be sung for the first time in public at the concert of "C" Company, 3rd (Dublin) Battalion, in the Hall of the Workmen's Club, 41 York Street, on Wednesday next, 10th inst., by the well-known Dublin tenor, Mr. Gerard Crofts. The words will be given away with the special souvenir programme of the concert. The Committee in charge is sparing no efforts to make the concert the best yet. Beside some original and topical songs, rousing national songs not yet hitherto heard at many concerts will be given by popular artistes. The Davis Dramatic Society will present Seamus O'Kelly's delightful comedy, "The Matchmakers." The programme is also strong in instrumental and dancing items, and those patronising the concert will have the satisfaction of knowing that, in addition to getting a good night's entertainment, they will also be helping to arm the men of "C" Company, as the proceeds will be devoted to the arming fund.

## FLASHLIGHT Photographs

Taken of Danes anywhere in Ireland. Secretaries should book dates now.

**Keogh Brothers**

75 Lt. Dorset St., Dublin.

Successful groups guaranteed.

## TARGET RIFLES FOR VOLUNTEERS.

B.S.A. Rifles, No. 2 Model, 22 cal.	...	30s.
War Office Miniature Rifles, 22 cal.	...	45s.
B.S.A. Air Rifles, shoots accurately up to 25 yards	...	45s.
Militia Air Rifles, shoots accurately up to 25 yards	...	32s.
Goth, 20th Century Rifles, 22 cal.	12s. 6d.	
22 Rim Fire Cartridges (various brands).		
Greener Spotshot Target Rifle, Aperture sights, 22 cal.	...	40s.
B.S.A. No. 12 model Target Rifle, 22 cal., with aperture sights, the best Miniature Target Rifle on the market,	£4 3s. 6d.	

## L. KEEGAN,

Gun and Rifle Maker & Ammunition Merchant, 3 INN'S QUAY, DUBLIN.

## H. Holohan & Co.,

Importers and Exporters of Malacca, Basket, Toy and Pulp Case. Buff and White Sticks and Osiers.

Manufacturers of Art Wicker Furniture, Travelling, Laundry and Factory Hampers. Wicker Trucks and Handcarts, etc.

16 USHERS' QUAY, DUBLIN.

G.P.O. CONTRACTORS.

Telephone 2921. Founded 1895.

Printed for the Proprietors by P. MASON, 3 Yarnhall St., Dublin, and published at the Volunteer Headquarters, 41 Kildare St., Dublin.