

THE IRISH VOLUNTEER

EDITED BY EOIN MAC NEILL.

Vol. 2. No. 30 (New Series).

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1915.

Price One Penny.

SINISTER POGROM PLOT EXPOSED AT MONSTER MEETING IN COUNTY TYRONE.

UNITY VERSUS GRAVEYARD UNIFORMITY.

VOLUNTEERING THE ONLY POLICY IN FACE OF DANGER!

What was probably the largest gathering in County Tyrone since O'Connell's Monster Meetings was addressed on Tuesday, 29th inst., by Professor Eoin MacNeill and Mr. A. Newman, at Cappagh near Pomeroy. Volunteers from Tyrone, and indeed from all parts of Ireland were present. Arrangements were made that those companies possessing tents should bring them. Hospitality, as far as accommodation was available, was provided. But those intending to come were warned through the medium of the Press that they must be prepared to "rough it," and bring their own provisions. This warning proved by no means unnecessary. Besides the Volunteers, the countryside was covered with a vast assembly which gave the impression that the whole county had concentrated its population into one spot.

THE CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Joseph Campbell occupied the chair, and said it was an honour to stand upon a platform with a man whose name would go down to history as the founder of the Irish Volunteers, and who had held the Volunteers together, and consistently armed them and maintained the genuine traditions of an Irish Army in the face of difficulties whose magnitude could not be estimated. The leaders of the Volunteers, with Eoin MacNeill at their head, had met all the forces of the Garrison, the darts of the felon-setter, a united and hostile Press, the powers of enmity within and without, and they stood to-day victorious, a great body of men, properly armed, excellently drilled, and with one object before them—the salvation of the Irish Nation. England faced in the men who led the Volunteers to-day a new type of Irishman. They faced not mere enthusiasts, but scholars and men of acute intellect. Eoin MacNeill was a man whose name was uttered with respect in every University in the world. His researches in Irish and Celtic history had placed him among the four or five greatest living authorities on the subject. Mr. Newman they knew and loved as a fearless worker for Ireland; but he also represented the new type of Nationalist which England had to face. People said that the will was unlimited in its power; but if you added intellect to will you got a

driving force which nothing could resist. These men saw every move of the enemy before it was made. They had exposed every trick of the Garrison before it took place. The *Irish Volunteer* was a paper you could read to find out what was going to happen. Let the Volunteers of Ireland drill, arm, and perfect themselves, confident that their leaders would be intellectually equal to the sharpest minds in the enemy's camp; and that when the pen was laid down, those who had wielded it so well would also wield the sword with honour. (Loud and sustained applause.)

EOIN MAC NEILL.

Eoin MacNeill, who was unable to speak for a considerable time owing to the storm of cheering which greeted him as he rose, said that he thanked the men of Tyrone, a county which he loved, for coming on that evening in such vast numbers to prove that they meant business, and that they would stand no more nonsense. (Applause.) There was a word which one frequently heard in Ireland—that was the word Unity. When people spoke of unity they nearly always meant uniformity. No possible advantage could come from rigid uniformity, except perhaps in a graveyard. It might be very pleasing for a leader of men to have a whole nation dragooned into a rigid and uniform mass, to follow him wherever he chose to lead them. That was the ambition of any autocrat. It was very bad for a people; it might lead to the most terrible consequences. It meant that the instinct of the Irish people was to be set aside, that they were to have no will of their own. It meant this—that if a man with his ambition of uniformity realised chose to become Imperialist, to wave the Union Jack, to disrupt the Volunteer movement, to arm his followers with ammunitionless weapons, while the Orangemen were armed to the teeth with the finest modern rifles and millions of rounds of ammunition, and if he chose to start off on a sharp curve which sensible people knew was the road to national damnation, that the whole people of Ireland were to follow him rigid and protestless. Real unity was a fine and noble thing. Felon-setting and terrorism never produced it. It came to a nation from the hand of Almighty God. It was the force which held a people together as a national

entity. Nationality was a mystery; it was a holy thing; it was a thing with which no man might trifle with impunity. Its loss brought upon men greater evils than could be imagined. That was why Davis was right when he declared that he would rather have a people truly Irish and starving than have them the people of no man's land, the fattened slaves of a corrupt master.

Love and fidelity to Ireland repaid a man tenfold. Let them no longer confuse unity and uniformity. There was unity in Ireland to-day. They were alert and awake. They had been cheated for the thousandth time; the National instinct was asserting itself. When every man in Ireland felt the spirit of Nationality within him he would be truly a man; and when he was truly a man he would remain no longer outside the ranks of the Volunteers. There were many who were too old; there were, at present, many who could not openly identify themselves with the Irish Volunteers. These men asked him—What can we do? The answer was: You can contribute the same amount to the funds of the Volunteers as any ordinary volunteer. It was difficult enough for a free people to arm itself. The financial strain of providing weapons and keeping a big staff at work at Headquarters was tremendous even in the case of a free people. Let them think of what it was in the case of the Irish Volunteers. Let them think of the financial problems which Headquarters had to face, when the Defence of the Realm Act tripped them at every step, when it was a crime to buy a rifle. But he was there to tell them that in spite of every difficulty, the supply of arms and ammunition was greater than the demand. He recommended unarmed county companies to start an arms fund at once, get the men to contribute a shilling a week, get up entertainments and raise the money, and then let them come to Headquarters, and they would not go away empty-handed. If he told them how many rifles and automatic pistols had been got into the country since the split, they would call him—well, an untruthful person! (Laughter and sustained applause.) The Irish Volunteers meant business; and they meant business in this case more than ever for two reasons. The first reason was because it had been recently disclosed that the real secret of the Home Rule disaster was out at last. People wondered why Mr. Redmond had allowed the Insurance Act to precede Home Rule when he had the Government in his power. The truth was that Mr. Redmond had never had the Government under control, as it had been clearly intimated to him that if he attempted to throw out the Government for delaying the passage of Home Rule, the Opposition would vote with the Liberals. That threat was ever before Mr. Redmond, and he was in no way to blame for the Home

Rule fiasco. He had been faced with a secret coalition. When Sir Edward Carson used the phrase "hypocritical sham" he was merely, with an Irishman's honesty, telling the Irish people that the Home Rule Bill was never intended to come into force, and that it was secretly opposed by a Liberal-Tory alliance.

The Irish Volunteers meant business more than ever for another reason—because he had in his possession the final evidence of a plot against this country which, for sheer barbarity and shamelessness, had no equal in the already sinister and black record of England's crimes against this land. Safety lay in two things: the exposure of the plot and the preparations to meet it. The plot was simply this, that it has been decided, when Ireland was finally faced with the loss of Home Rule, that the English Oligarchy would invent some Castle-dawson story, only on a very large scale, and let loose the armed Orangemen, demented by England's poison, upon the helpless Catholic people of Ulster, who would be driven out of the province or massacred where they stood. This would once and for all settle England's grip on this country. It would have the effect of creating two separate camps. At present the population of Ulster was mixed; after the successful working of the plot, Ulster would be an English county in Ireland. Instead of having another '98, in which the Irish Nationalists would be shot down by English soldiers, the work of shooting would be done by a demented and infuriated and English-driven Orange Army, which would save a great deal of trouble, and would mean that the English soldiers could come pouring into Ireland to clean up the mess. It was a plot worthy of Imperial statesmanship. It was the gravest danger which the people of this land had ever faced. The arming of the Orangemen had been arranged in Downing Street. They had been encouraged to import arms; and no proclamation had hampered them until the Irish Volunteers were formed. But the great Larne gunrunning had gone smoothly by the deliberate instructions of Downing Street. The advantages to England of the plot which he had laid bare were very considerable. In the first place, the evil work would be done by Irishmen themselves. The Ulsterman was an Irishman. He, Eoin MacNeill, was an Ulsterman, so was Mr. Newman beside him; for that matter he was speaking to Ulstermen in Ulster, in O'Neill's own land. (Loud applause.) In the second place, the victims of the plot would be the Orangemen as well as the Nationalists. Here and now, he said, we must make up our minds to save our fellow Irishmen, whose political opinions are different from our own, from being the blind tool of the most corrupt oligarchy which the world has yet produced; and we must save ourselves from the danger which threatens. Ireland alert and Ireland armed, meant Ireland saved. (Cheers.) And Ireland would be armed when the men of Ireland joined the Irish Volunteers, and started their rifle funds. In the old days things had gone wrong. Now it seemed that whatever they did prospered. The blessing of Heaven was upon their work; and they would fear nothing, but go forward to victory. (Loud and sustained cheering.)

MR. NEWMAN.

Mr. Newman said that it gave him immense satisfaction to be present at such a meeting. All the weary days through which they had passed in their struggle to keep the Volunteers together and maintain a sound national opinion in Ireland seemed now as nothing. Their reward was an awakened Ireland. The dark days had been well spent, and, as Eoin MacNeill had told them, no man who could pay for his rifle would leave Headquarters empty handed.

Eoin MacNeill had told them two wonderful

things. The story of the secret coalition against Ireland since the last election was no surprise. There were no parties in England where Ireland was concerned. The *Northern Whig* had been candid on this point in its issue of 26th June. In a leader that well informed paper said:—"Home Rule is a form of madness to which Radical politicians are subject when in need of votes, but at no other time." The secret coalition was worthy of England's incomparable and cunning statesmanship. Let them consider the situation for a moment. If the Home Rule Bill had preceded the Insurance Bill, Home Rule would have passed into law, and Ulster Orangemen would have had no time to arm with the assistance of the Liberals. Therefore it was a most natural thing that the Tories, who had no desire to grant Home Rule to Ireland, should agree to support the Government if Mr. Redmond attempted to put the Government out. But people might say, why did not Mr. Redmond disclose the existence of the secret coalition. Well, for the simple reason that if he had come to Ireland and said:—"Liberals and Tories are in alliance against the Irish Party,"

RECRUITING CAMPAIGN ::

Window Card—"Enrol under the Green Flag."

Leaflet—"How to help the Volunteer Movement."

Instruction to Companies and County Boards on Recruiting.

Specimen Official Handbill.

Supplies of the above can be procured from Headquarters. Companies and County Boards should get busy without delay. Those wishing to organise new Companies are requested to communicate without delay with THE DIRECTOR OF RECRUITING, Headquarters, 2 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN.

the people of Ireland would have said:—"Well, the Irish Party is a perfectly useless article. We must try Fenianism, which was the only means by which we ever got anything out of England. We got the land acts in Gladstone's day by Fenianism. We got Land Purchase through T. W. Russell and the Tories, because violent methods against landlords had reduced the security of land, and the Tories decided to pay over cash to the landlords, which cash would of course pass back instantly, through investments, into England again." Therefore by secret alliance Redmond was rendered powerless and speechless, and Home Rule was still-born. The Liberals never intended to grant Home Rule. England would never permit Ireland to develop her industries. Why, six years ago, Kynochs started a factory in Arklow, and instantly the Government boycotted Kynochs by withdrawing Government contracts; and Mr. Chamberlain's brother had to scamp to Dublin with the manager of Kynochs to effect a nominal transfer of the factory. Under Home Rule Ireland would be a serious trade rival; and England had a short way with trade rivals. Why, it was the application of the Trade Companies to the Government for the suppression of Irish Trade which forced the destruction of our trade over a century ago, and the destruction of the Irish Parliament which fostered that trade. These were economic questions, but they were bound up with the policy of the Irish Volunteers.

Eoin MacNeill had revealed the diabolical plot to make another '98. It would have worked this way, perhaps. A coalition, if you like, would have said: "Well, we shall put Home Rule into operation, and that would have given the Orange tool of England his cue. Then we should have had the press ablaze with some attack upon Orangemen, Orange women, and above all Orange babies. Ulster was an arsenal. There were 2,000 rifles, a million rounds of ammunition, and 2 machine guns in one house alone. That day they had warned Ireland. Let Ireland take heed. (Loud cheering.)

NOTES.

CONSCRIPTION AND TAXES.

The Rev. J. J. Kelly, P.P., Ballyfin, writes to the Hon. Secretary of the Irish Volunteers: "I am wholly and heartily opposed to conscription in Ireland. The question has been asked, why did Asquith, who was assured of the aid of the Tories, form a coalition government, bringing into the Cabinet the most violent enemies of Ireland? For Home Rule, they have given Ireland ruin in its most complete form. With the country depopulated, and what remains placed in subjection to a virulent oligarchy, Ireland was never before in such a miserable plight. At the beginning of this awful war and frequently since, I have instructed those entrusted to my charge as to their attitude in this terrible emergency. England's jealousy has kept Ireland in poverty and chains, with the result that, instead of a population of forty millions, there are now but four millions. The plight of Ireland will be still worse if we submit to further taxation for objects which do not hold out the slightest prospect of benefit to our country. Already, since the war began, a huge sum has been added to our taxation, and not a syllable of protest has been raised by our representatives. If one particular product of Irish industry must not be taxed, why should an increased tax be levied on Irish incomes and on the valuation of Irish property? Will any of our members of Parliament give an answer? Will any of them explain what prospect Ireland has of any result from this increased taxation, other than diminished wealth, less enterprise, less industry, less employment, less development, more impoverishment, while in the meantime all remedial expenditure has been stopped? Whether the silence and acquiescence of our 'tried and experienced men' in the face of this additional robbery is due to ignorant incompetence or to criminal neglect, they will also have to face a day of reckoning. We are still only at the beginning of the trouble."

A NEW BOOK.

The account in Irish of an aeroplane voyage in Ireland, promised for publication some months ago, is now published. The writer is Peadar O'Dubhda. The story runs to more than 150 pages, and every page contains something of interest and value. The price is 1s. 6d. nett, and the publishers are the Dundalgan Press, Dundalk.

A NEW PROSPECTUS.

The O'Curry Irish College, Carrigaholt, has sent me its prospectus for 1915, a very attractive prospectus, of which copies may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Mrs. O'Donovan, B.A., Ballinacurra, Limerick.

THANKS.

On behalf of the Irish Volunteers I thank certain readers of the "Irish World" for the sum of \$251.
EOIN MAC NEILL.

The Rush of Spearmen.

Our Volunteers are possibly not fully informed about the numerous occasions on which battles have been won by hand-to-hand fighting. It is a matter of history that not once nor twice but many times disciplined forces armed with modern rifles have been wiped out by a rush of spearmen. It is a great mistake to suppose that these cases were accidental, as is often heard. They were not. Like any other military manoeuvre, the rush of spearmen succeeded when the conditions favoured it, and failed when the conditions were against it. A few examples from the Sudanese campaigns will suffice to show the truth of this. We will cite first of all those in which the rush succeeded, then those in which after an initial success it was eventually beaten off, and lastly those in which it failed absolutely. On all occasions the English or Egyptian troops fought in square.

The most remarkable victory of the Dervishes was that at Trinkitat, where 1,200 of them utterly overthrew Baker Pasha's Egyptian army of three times their numbers. The main cause of the disaster in this case was that the Egyptians—poorly trained and lacking in fire discipline—lost their heads when the Dervishes got among them. On that occasion, too, the rear face of the square was in disorder; for the troops had not completed their formation when the spearmen charged.

Perhaps a better-known occasion was Shekan or El Obeid, where Hicks Pasha's army was utterly destroyed. In that battle the Emir Wad en Nejumi, learning beforehand the projected line of march of the Egyptian army, determined to ambush them, and selected his ground with great judgment. He posted his men on both sides of a wooded valley and in a wooded depression which lay across the line of march. Other contingents were told off to attack in rear. "All remained quiet till Hicks Pasha's squares reached the wooded depression. Then the fanatical Arabs sprang up and swarmed down from all sides. The troops, already somewhat demoralised, became panic-stricken at this terrifying onslaught, and in a few minutes all was over. The most striking feature of the action was the manner in which a great gathering of undisciplined warriors was bestowed and was kept silent and concealed till the moment of action arrived." At Shekan the Egyptian army about 9,000 strong was formed in three squares, which fired into one another in the confusion. The troops were good enough, as was shown the day before, when the rear face of a square was broken and the front face turned about and fired into the assailants, driving them out.

At Abu Klea the English square was burst into at one of its rear angles. The rear face had become bulged out by disorder among the camels inside. The Dervishes, a quarter of a mile away, seized the opportunity to charge, and there was some terrible fighting before they were beaten off. They would never have been driven off but for the following reasons: the camels in the square formed a barricade to the Arab rush; the two flanking faces moved on to higher ground and fired on the Arab reserves, holding them off; the troops composing the square were of excellent quality, and after desperate hand-to-hand fighting contrived to extricate themselves. Still their losses were so heavy that their further action was grievously handicapped.

Of course on several occasions, notably Omdurman, the Dervishes failed utterly. In these cases they charged over a wide expanse of open ground upon troops under full control and quite ready to receive them. In such instances their failure was a foregone conclusion: their attacks should never have been made.

Of all the Dervish leaders, only one fully

realised the possibilities and limitations of their followers. This was Wad en Nejumi, who was a born general. Nowhere did he more clearly show his great ability than in his last losing fight at Toski, where he met his death. In that battle he struck for the broken country, north-west of Wadi Halfa, where he knew he would be able to operate to the best advantage. General Grenfell attacked his flank on the march in the open desert. The Emir had no intention of fighting on unfavourable ground, and throwing out clouds of skirmishers to cover his flanks, pressed on his march. Luck was against him, however, and despite all his efforts battle was forced on him and his force was defeated. Still he was right in his aim, and evidently fully alive to the conditions. He knew his troops could win in favourable ground, but that in open ground the English would beat him.

The lessons of these fierce encounters in the Sudan are well worth pondering. It should be borne in mind, too, that the bodies of spearmen concerned were very large and consequently difficult to handle. The task of a small body fighting a corresponding body of regular troops would be much simpler.

The Volunteers as a whole do not seem to realise the great importance of hand-to-hand fighting. There is no reason for this, because Headquarters has urged the need for training in this particular branch of the soldier's business often enough, both in orders and in the official organ. It cannot be too forcibly impressed upon our men that there is no more important point than this, for many reasons.

The temperament of the Irishman causes him to excel in close fighting. He is essentially an attacker, and is active in body and quick in mind. His ready presence of mind enables him to defend his life in the quick, sudden exchanges that occur constantly in the bayonet combat. There is no need to lay any additional stress on this point: the present European war has furnished numerous incidents proving that the same aptitude exists now in as great a degree as it ever did.

Again, it should be borne in mind that the ground in Ireland is very suitable for this style of fighting. "Close country—close fighting:" this is an invariable rule. Just as on the veldt in South Africa long-range shooting was customary, so in Ireland a main reliance would always be the bayonet.

Pikeman Against Cavalryman

It might easily happen that pikemen would be required to hold some point such as a bridge, barricade, or the like against a body of horsemen, and naturally in such a case their success would depend entirely upon their individual readiness and skill-at-arms.

In such encounters it would often happen that the charging horsemen would be to some extent protected by their horses from a direct attack, and in this case the proper method is to attack the horse first and then the rider when he loses control.

The most obvious point of attack and the nearest to hand is the chest, but this is not at all the best way. First of all, if the horse is so hard stricken as to be brought down, he falls forward on to the weapon and forces it from the pikeman's grasp; and at the same time the rider—if any sort of a horseman—can slide easily out of the saddle, and while doing so whip out his carbine and do considerable damage. On the other hand, if the horse is only slightly wounded and not brought down he plunges madly forward and throws the opposing ranks into confusion, in which case the pikemen are speedily ridden over by succeeding troopers.

But suppose the pikeman on the contrary

thrusts at the head or neck—preferably the nose. In that case the horse rears at once and the rider is hard set to keep in his seat. In this case the pike is disengaged and the pikeman is very well placed for a thrust at the horseman before the latter can recover control. In addition the horse swerving round now disorganises his own ranks and not those of the pikemen. Accordingly, the invariable rule is: *When attacking a horse thrust at the head.* Naturally this applies in the case of a man armed with rifle and bayonet with the same force, except that his weapon being shorter is a trifle easier to disengage.

Béir fáite Spearmata póin na Fianna
i scoláisthe na múman,
i mbeál acs 'n Gaopdaig.

VOLUNTEERS! write for Prospectus of Colaiide na Mumhan to—Liam de Roiste, 28 Marlboro' St., Cork.

BARGAINS.

Swords, Steel Scabbards, 7/6.
Martini Sword Bayonet, 3/6, no Scabbard.
.22 Short Ammunition, 10/- per 1,000.
.22 Long Rifle Ammunition, 13/4 per 1,000.
Leather Belts, second-hand, 9d. each.
Postage, 1d.
Officers' Whistles, 6d., 9d., 1/3. Postage, 1d.
Bugles, 8/6. Bugle Cords, 1/6.
Riding Saddle, 25/- Spurs, 1/-.
Haversacks, 8d. Knapsacks, 10d. Riding
Breeches, 3/6, 5/- each.
Remington .22 Scout Rifle, with Bayonet, 37/6.
Sporrans, 3/6.

Get our New Price List.
Wonderful Value.

JOHN LAWLOR & SON,
2 Fowne's Street, Dame Street,
DUBLIN.

**OFFICERS' UNIFORMS
AND IRISH KILTS,**

Irish Kilts,
Tara Brooches,
Sporrans,
Balmoral Caps,

and all classes of
Equipment at

Fallon's.

Tailors' Workroom—
53 Mary Street.

Equipment Factory—
38 Stafford Street.

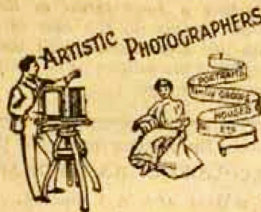
Head Office and Warehouse—
8 Mary Street, DUBLIN.





GAELS! Remember an Irish Irelander 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 1177.



Everything Photographic, from a Sticky Back to the largest Oil Painting.

The Franco-Portrait Studios,
GRAFTON ART STUDIO.
111 Grafton Street, 46 Harrington Street,
85 Talbot Street,
11 Ln. Camden Street and 39 Mary Street,
DUBLIN.

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

All communications re Advertisements to be addressed to the

IRISH PRESS BUREAU,

30 Lower Abbey Street, DUBLIN.

SUBSCRIPTION.—The Irish Volunteer will be posted free to any address for one year at a cost of 6/6; for half a year, 3/3; for the quarter, 1/8. Cheques and Postals should be crossed and made payable to the Manager, Irish Volunteer.

The Irish Volunteer

SATURDAY, JULY 3rd, 1915

Headquarters' Bulletin.

The Central Executive of the Irish Volunteers met at Headquarters on Wednesday evening, 23rd inst., Commandant P. H. Pearse in the chair.

Reports on Organisation, Recruiting, Training, Summer Camps, Arms, and Finance were submitted, and the necessary orders made.

Arrangements were completed for increasing the office staff with a view to coping with the large increase of work entailed by the continued growth of Irish Volunteer activity throughout the country.

The satisfactory progress of the recruiting campaign on behalf of the Irish Volunteers which was initiated a month or two ago was reported on, and the despatch of a large amount of recruiting literature by the Companies notified.

The Headquarters' General Staff reported on the scheme of Summer Training Camps, and the proposed arrangements for the first Camp were sanctioned. The Camp will start at Dungannon on Saturday evening, 10th July, and, while intended specially for the benefit of the Ulster Companies, will be open to Volunteers from all Ireland. It will be in charge of Captain J. J. O'Connell of the Headquarters' Organising Staff. The course will last for one week. Applications should reach the General Secretary at Headquarters on or before Wednesday, 7th July. The fee

for the week's course is £1, payable before the course starts; should the commissariat work out at less than this, the balance will be refunded. As many men as possible should bring bicycles. The second Camp, which will be a fortnight's one, will start from Dublin on 31st July.

Headquarters, 2 Dawson Street,
Dublin, 25th June, 1915.

SPECIMEN TIME-TABLES FOR SIMPLE OPERATIONS.

The following are two further specimen Time-Tables for Simple Exercises suitable for carrying out by a Company at an ordinary parade. They presuppose only the amount of military knowledge capable of being attained by the average Company even in the absence of an experienced instructor.

P. H. PEARSE,
Commandant,
Director of Organisation.

Headquarters, 2 Dawson Street,
Dublin, 25th June, 1915.

II. ROUNDING UP.

10 a.m.—Company falls in at Headquarters. Company Commander explains idea of exercise, which is as follows: A small group of men (from 6 to 10), under command of the Coy. Scout Commander, is to conceal itself anywhere within certain definite limits, say, on a hillside or in a tract of broken ground within easy reach of the Coy. Headquarters; allowing the group (called Blue) half-an-hour's advance to choose and take up its position, the remainder of the Coy. (called Red), under the Coy. Commander, is to move off with the object of rounding up and capturing Blue. An hour (say 1 p.m.) at which the exercise will finish, whether there is a capture or not, is fixed. An umpire will accompany each party, if possible.

10.15—Blue moves off. Coy. Commander explains his plan of action to Red. Blue instructs his men while on the march.

10.45—Blue reaches the selected ground, and proceeds to choose his position. Red moves off.

11.0—Blue takes up position, posting look-outs and scouts.

11.15—Red reaches ground, and proceeds to form a cordon. Selecting a pivotal point, and keeping a small reserve there, he will divide the remainder of his force in two, one under each Lieutenant, extend the two forces in lines at right angles to each other, and proceed systematically to beat the ground. The extreme right and left of the two extended lines will be instructed to approach each other and effect a junction as they near the boundary of the ground. The exercise affords splendid scope for scouting and taking cover to both Blue and Red; and Red has ample opportunity for exercising his subordinate officers in responsible command.

12.0—The extreme limits of extension will probably have been reached, and Red will begin to converge on the centre of the position. Every piece of cover will be searched during this process.

12.30—Red's lines will have met near the centre of the position. If the search has been thorough Blue will have been hemmed in and captured, unless he has succeeded in making a dash through the lines, which is always possible if the lines grow too thin. Such a dash may possibly be stopped by the reserve coming up and heading off the fugitives. (In the actual operation of which the foregoing is a simplified summary one-third of Blue's force succeeded in escaping through the cordon; the remainder was captured by the right wing of Red.)

1 p.m.—Red and Blue, reunited, move off on return to Headquarters.

1 p.m.—Reach Headquarters. Dismiss. The exercise will form the subject of a critical lecture at next parade.

III. NIGHT AMBUSH.

8 p.m.—Company falls in at Headquarters. Coy. Commander explains idea of exercise, which is: No. 1 Section (called Blue), under its Commander, is to be sent out to take up a position commanding a road along which remainder of Coy. (called Red) is to advance; it will be the task of Red, by adopting proper precautions and making proper use of its scouts, to discover Blue's position; if Red fails in this, Blue will be held to have successfully ambushed Red's force.

8.15 p.m.—Blue moves off.

8.45 p.m.—Red moves off. Coy. Commander, who is in command, takes all the necessary precautions for protection on the march.

The remainder of the Time-Table cannot be given in detail, as it depends upon the distance from Headquarters of the point selected by Blue for his ambush. The frequency of the success of such ambushes in Volunteer operations goes to show that one of our weakest points is protection on the march. A whole Company has been known to march by within a few yards of an ambush, its scouts and advance guard having failed to detect it. The ambushing party, if undiscovered, will of course let the advance guard and connecting files march by, and attack the main body.

The exercise will form the subject of a critical lecture at next parade.

NOTES FROM HEADQUARTERS.

THE FIRST CAMP.

The first Summer Training Camp will start at Dungannon on Saturday evening, July 10th. Volunteers who wish to join it should send in their applications to the General Secretary on or before Wednesday, July 7th. The fee of £1 for the week's board is payable before the course commences, but if (as is very possible) the cost of the commissariat works out at less than £1 a week per man the balance will be refunded. Details of the course will be published in the "Irish Volunteer" next week; full particulars as to outfit, time-table, train arrangements, etc., will be sent to each applicant for training. Captain J. J. O'Connell, of the Organising Staff, will be in charge of the Camp, and Volunteers joining will report to him in Dungannon on the evening of July 10th, at an hour and a place which will be duly notified. The week's course under Captain O'Connell will be the nearest thing to a week's active service that any of our men have yet experienced. Every branch of training will be included; there will be a good deal of marching, and much of the hilly country of Co. Tyrone will be covered. At the same time, no undue tax will be put on the men's strength, and there will be plenty of opportunity for enjoyable recreation.

THE SECOND CAMP.

The second Camp will start at or near Dublin on July 31st. The full course will last a fortnight, and the country covered will be chiefly the hill country of Co. Wicklow. A week's course can also be taken at this Camp. Applications should be sent in now.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

The Director of Organisation publishes this week two further specimen time-tables of very simple exercises quite within the scope of the average small rural Company. They are both designed as tests in scouting and in the taking of cover; and the second also tests the ability

of the Company to protect itself on the march. Next to shooting, these are by far the most important parts of our training. A simple exercise of this sort should be carried out by every Company at least once a fortnight.

TO SCHEDULE.

The exercises are given in the form of specimen time-tables in order to emphasise the importance of working to schedule. Volunteer officers must accustom themselves to fixing times and distances accurately, and to "getting there" at the precise minute. A great headline was set us by our first big exploit, when the "white yacht" entered Howth Harbour just at the moment when the Volunteer column was marching to the pierhead. The whole thing had been arranged months beforehand, and it worked out to the minute. Had half-an-hour been lost by either party the result might have been disastrous. Fix a time-table for every parade and operation, big or little, and insist on the time-table being adhered to by all subordinates.

COMMUNICATIONS.

It is to be feared that many Company and Battalion Commanders are failing to grasp the importance of perfecting a system of communication between Company and Company, and between Battalion and Battalion. No Commander who is not perfectly satisfied that he has machinery ready for the transmission of a message to the next command in the minimum time can rest easy in his mind. The matter should be looked at at once. Let every Company and Battalion have its Despatch Riders named beforehand and always ready.

Fill Up the Ranks.

If full advantage is to be taken of the great reaction in favour of the Irish Volunteers, it will be necessary for Companies and County Boards to follow a concerted plan of work in regard to recruiting. Ample instructions have been issued from Headquarters by the Director of Recruiting. Every Volunteer unit throughout the country should complete its recruiting arrangements as soon as possible. Combined effort is the most fruitful. Suitable districts in which to operate should be selected, and great pains taken to work them up. Lack of suitable instructors may be advanced as a reason for inaction in some centres. In such cases those companies already established near by should give assistance. In many of them will be found Volunteers quite anxious to help new Companies in the matter of instruction. Battalion Councils or County Boards should compile a list of such Volunteer instructors, so that they would know who are available for work of this nature. In all cases it should be borne in mind that consistent training on the part of existing Companies will prove the best inducement to waverers to come in.

COUNTY DUBLIN.

The Director of Recruiting is completing arrangements for organising outlying districts in County Dublin. Sympathisers in these districts anxious to help are requested to communicate with him. If you do not know of many in your district willing to help, that should not deter you. Write to Headquarters, and you will be put in touch with others and given suitable work to do.

M. O'BOYLE, Newsagent,

St. Mary's Catholic Repository

(Wholesale Religious Goods Depot).

CHAPEL LANE, BELFAST.

No objectionable English Papers stocked.

Distur Depot for "Tracts for the Times."

1 Dozen assorted Post Free for 1/-

Conqueror's Tactics.

The world has seen many conquerors. Alexander, Hannibal, Gustavus Adolphus, Napoleon—they have all played their parts on the world's stage, and disappeared by the road which all human beings, conquerors and conquered, travel. Those conquerors have had much in common, much which made them alike. They conquered by force of arms, but they were differentiated by their tactics. There was little likeness between the tactics of Hannibal and those of Napoleon. Human progress compelled a change in their methods of warfare and their manner of armament. The bows and arrows, slings and spears of Hannibal's warriors would have been of little service to the conscripts who under the leadership of the little Corporal trod down the nations of Europe. The conquerors moved with the times. The weapons of former days were of no use to them, therefore they cast them aside. They abandoned the old tactics. Only one weapon they retained in their armoury which was common to the conqueror of antiquity as to the conqueror of modern times. The old conquerors had found this weapon effective. Therefore why not the moderns?

This weapon was the weapon of economic pressure. All other weapons might be cast aside, might be changed, but they all retained this. It was never sufficient that the enemy be crushed on the field of battle—he must be pursued into his granaries, his farms, his storehouses, his workshops. When the bloody sword was sheathed, when peace reigned once more in the land, then came the merchants with their arts of peace, then spoke the law-givers in their council chambers, then titles and deeds were examined by the lawyers with all the skill which chicanery and deceit could lend. What the sword of the conqueror had spared, the merchants, the law-givers, the lawyers devoured. It was all one. The sword had delivered a nation into the hand of the conqueror—it was necessary to complete the work.

And thus the tradition has been carried along from conqueror to conqueror, down even unto our own day. The Irish nation has experienced it all, has seen the sword unsheathed against it, has struggled against it, has often known victory, often defeat. It has seen the merchants of the enemy endeavouring to crush its trade, has seen its law-givers in their council chambers discussing laws for the completion of their conquest, has contemplated its lawyers examining into the ancient titles whereby it held its lands.

Even at the present day, when all is peace and love, the Irish nation sees these things. The merchants, the law-givers, the lawyers of the enemy play the game of economic pressure, so old yet so new. Even to-day these methods are being used. Not so much by the enemy is it carried on. If it were it would be natural. But the friends of the enemy have resolved to take a hand. They have resolved to assist in the crushing of the Irish enemy.

To their hands the old weapon lies ready. Man must earn his bread. They will prevent him earning that bread. They will reduce him to poverty, and reduce to poverty he will be impotent.

And what must the Irish enemy do to meet this attack? He must organise, must band together, find in unity strength, and thus banded they can defeat the attack. One of the means then offered to the Irish enemy for this banding is to be found in An Cumann Cosanta. It offers the necessary support against attack. When men are struck down it will come to their assistance, will protect them from the stress and danger to which they would be exposed otherwise.

It is then for us to sharpen the weapon offered in An Cumann Cosanta. It will not be of much use if we allow it to become blunt, to lie fallow. We must hurry to its aid, fill up its ranks, so that by keeping our weapon constantly bright it may be always ready to wield against the merchants, the lawyers, the law-givers.

Emigration is Desertion.

Every man's duty to Ireland at this time is in Ireland: to emigrate is equivalent to a soldier's deserting under fire. Straight-speaking is needed, and quickly. Rumours are in the air that in view of threatened conscription men are preparing to leave Ireland rather than be forced to fight on the side they believe to be wrong. They think under the circumstances they are doing well to emigrate. Let them be undeceived at once. To emigrate is only less wrong than to go over to the enemy. The proper way to resist conscription is to stay in Ireland and fight it. It is the only way of principle, patriotism, and honour. Let there be no plausible plea to the contrary from the man who says, "I can do good in America." That is absurd, and more—if used as a cover for escape—treacherous. There are more than enough Irishmen in America to do whatever can be done for Ireland in America. What we should expect at this grave time is that Irishmen in America should return home. That, unfortunately, is not in question. But under no pretext should there be any further emigration even to the extent of one man. All our protests for Ireland will be put to the test now, and the place of trial will be in Ireland. Let no one get away from that simple fact, and let there be no debate about it. The truth stands without need of argument: emigration is desertion. There are men of courage among intending emigrants who do not grasp the issue, and who, once that issue is made clear, will stand back as a matter of course. *Emigration is desertion.* Make it a battle-cry to hearten the waverer and scourge the coward ready to run away. Cowards should be scourged, for cowardice is a sin: it is want of faith in God. Emigration is desertion. Repeat it and cry it abroad as an article of faith, till it is written in every mind and stamped on every heart. It is a first principle of nationality. Its command is explicit, emphatic, and final.

TERENCE J. MACSWINEY.

Constant thoughtfulness even to smallest details is the only road to **National success.** Therefore, note our **Phibsboro** address.

We are **Manufacturing** Confectioners, Tobacconists, Newsagents, Fancy Goods, and Toy Vendors.

W. J. GOGAN, Wholesale and Retail Confectioner, &c.,

54 & 55 Madras Place, Phibsboro.

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 St., Dublin.

Reviews.

THE SPANISH WAR. BY WOLFE TONE.
NATIONAL PAMPHLET SERIES. DUBLIN:
12 D'OILIER STREET, ONE PENNY.

The Defence of the Realm prohibits the discussion of certain subjects in a certain way. But this historical tract says quite as well as one might desire what a great many people would like to say at this moment. If you wish to relieve your long-pent-up feelings, read this masterly address by Tone to his Irish Peers. If you desire to educate the stupid, or to convince those people who adorn the hedge, place this pamphlet in their hands. The expression of Irish sentiment by genuine Irish Nationalists, capable of expressing themselves, is always fresh and spring-like. *The Spanish War* is no academic or fusty tract: it is a live document whose every word applies to the problems of this moment.

FROM A HERMITAGE. BY P. H. PEARSE.
BODENSTOWN SERIES. DUBLIN: 12 D'OILIER ST. 2d.

Many of the world's revolutions have been cradled in hermitages. In fact it is an exceedingly dangerous thing for Defenders of Realms to allow any man to get away from the world and ponder over its problems; for in retreats one may accumulate energy and come forth to form the face of a new earth. From the Imperial standpoint I must condemn *From a Hermitage* as a collection of pernicious meditations, calculated to awaken the national conscience and make men out of slaves. And from an Imperial standpoint I must say that it is very distressing to observe that there is so much printed matter available in this case for twopenny. There are some fourteen thousand words of double extract of Irish patriotism written by an apostle of Irish nationality.

The style is intimate and in one sense subjective and autobiographical. Those who have long admired P. H. Pearse will find the man and his emotions in these pages. In the bitter and sweeter of conflict one is often impressed by the sordid side of things. But Pearse takes one intellectually by the hand, and seems to say—Come away with me and visit the holy Shrine of your nation; realise that you are an instrument for the deliverance of your oppressed country, in the hand of the Most High God. Your war is with those who have profaned the sanctuary and trampled upon the desolate and the afflicted. Go forth and stop the lying mouth, and convert him that is a stranger to the truth. Inflame the heart of him that is lukewarm, and set on fire the man whose spirit is cold. A. N.

"Everything that is not Irish must be Foreign."

GLEESON & CO., IRISH GOODS ONLY,

Irish Volunteer Tailors and Drapers,
11 UPPER O'CONNELL STREET, DUBLIN.

Lectures for Recruits.

1.—DISCIPLINE.

It is a very old saying that "*Obedience is the first duty of a soldier*," and it would even be more correct to say that it is his first and last duty. It is this habit of doing what he is told without stopping to think that makes military action possible at all.

Perhaps the best argument in favour of discipline that ever was written is Gen. De Wet's book, "*Three Years' War*." In almost every chapter the Boer general has cause to find fault with his followers for their lack of discipline. The officers were often as bad as the men—coming and going when they liked. This was not cowardice or laziness at all: the men simply didn't know any better. After a time De Wet contrived to improve his forces in this respect, but right up to the end the trouble existed and a less capable commander than De Wet would never have made any hand of the men. A marked contrast to the Boers were the Zulus, who were at least half savages, and yet were subject to as rigid a discipline as the Prussian Army under Frederick the Great. Owing entirely to their discipline the Zulus piled up a long series of victories, and it was only when the enemy were overwhelmingly superior in armament that they failed.

The Irish Volunteers have not the same excuse for indiscipline as the Boers—we at least know better, and if we do not have discipline in our ranks only ourselves are to blame.

We can only have proper discipline if each recruit as he comes in sets himself to work to be obedient and attentive. If every man is willing and ready the entire command will be the same to a still greater extent. If a man knows that his right-hand number and his left-hand number and the man covering him in rear are all alert and well disciplined he will have the same feeling himself. But if he believes they are slackers and sees that the Commanding Officer allows it, he will be more than human if he doesn't become a slacker as well.

In the *Irish Volunteers* every man is on his honour to be as good a soldier as he knows how. We have not the backing of a court-martial to enforce our Regulations. But we expect each man to do his best as far as he himself is concerned. If every man does his best in this line we need have no uneasiness.

The recruit should begin at the beginning, and the way to do this is to stand properly at Attention. Attention is described as "*The Position of the Soldier*," and that is exactly what it is—not the position of the corner-boy, or the policeman, or the bookmaker. A man standing at attention looks like a soldier—and feels like a soldier.

To get the best effect at Attention the soldier should "suck in his guts" as it is called. This is just drawing in the stomach muscles; but it gives him the proper balance and lifts his stomach off his abdomen, his chest off his stomach, and his shoulders off his chest. If a man gets into the habit of carrying himself this way he will never have long trouble nor indigestion. This is a well-known fact.

Then the recruit should try and do the facings, marchings, and rifle exercises as smartly as he can. If only he begins slowly and goes carefully he will find it as easy to do all these the right way as any of the wrong ways. And it looks fine to see a company or a section doing them properly, while if they're badly done it looks like hell.

But there is more in these exercises than this, because if they are badly done no one will have confidence in the troops that are doing them: the feeling will get around that if they're slack one way they'll be slack every way. But on the other hand the army that is smartest on parade is often the best in battle too. If the men act like soldiers in peace they are more likely to turn out soldiers in war.

If the recruit learns smartness in these little things it will cause him to think quickly and make up his mind quickly, and the habit, formed out of trifles apparently, will grow stronger. The keen recruit will become a resourceful N.C.O. The habit of obedience in small points will bring about the same habit in big things, and this when properly directed brings victory.

The best way to conclude any article on discipline is to point to the Light Brigade charge at Balaclava as the most remarkable of all. Every officer and man knew that the charge was idiotic, but all went. The general who commanded the Brigade should have been shot for not knowing better, but the officers and troopers had only the one duty which they actually performed—to obey.

Manœuvring a Section Across Country.

The following is an example of an exceedingly useful kind of exercise that can be carried out any fine evening without previous preparation.

The Section Commander takes his section into a field, deploys it, and moves forward. While advancing he looks ahead to see the best way out of the field at the other side of the field. The field there is bounded by a thin broken hedge, and he decides to pass this in skirmish line; he simply keeps straight on, merely correcting the intervals when all his men have got through, and then continues to advance.

The next boundary to be encountered is a very high, thick hedge with a single gap near the left hand corner. This time the Section Commander on approaching fairly near the obstacle closes his men on the left, left turns them and wheels the files to the right through the gap. He extends them again after passing the fence. If the gap is so narrow that only one man can pass at a time, it will be best to left turn the men just as they are deployed, and then wheel them out through the gap in single file.

Similarly it might happen that it would be best to close the men to the right or on the centre—it would depend entirely on where the best means of exit lay. It might be that a mere closing of the intervals—suppose from four paces to two—would reduce the front enough to effect a passage at a section of the obstacle.

Very little practice of this kind will make the men very skilful in moving across country. They come to be able to anticipate the commands and obey very promptly. As a matter of fact, though, the exercise is even more useful for the Section Commander. It is one of the best possible methods for him to acquire that "*Eye for Country*," without which it is impossible to become a good infantry officer.

The officer or N.C.O. while handling his section in this way must use his brains. He must decide beforehand where he will get out and how—and he hasn't all day to make up his mind in. He is out there in front of his men and has no drill-book phrases to help him. He is certain to make gross blunders if he is not careful, and this puts him on his mettle. On the other hand, if he keeps his head, watches out carefully, and gives no order until he is reasonably sure that it is the best one—or at least a fairly good one—he will manage to conduct his advance at least passably, and with a little care he will rapidly improve. It is better to appear a little slow at first and so avoid bad mistakes. Then the successful working will give encouragement to all ranks, will show the men that their commander is no fool but a man who knows his business, and will show the commander that his men can be trusted to obey intelligent commands. A section capable of standing this kind of test well will stand any test.

Maynooth and the Fenians.

Speaking at the Maynooth Union, the Rev. Dr. D. Dineen said—"The average young Irishman of to-day had no ideals, and, therefore, he had no incentive to effort worthy of his manhood, or of the nation to which he geographically belonged. In thought, outlook, feeling, and aspiration he was a citizen of no man's land. His estimate of the national revival was condensed in the elegant phrase, "All tommy rot."

THE FENIANS.

Referring to the young men of '67, he said, theirs was folly, if they would, but it was folly almost transfigured, and one was forced to bow one's head in reverence before the pathos and the grandeur of it all. The stricken corpse of a '67 man radiated more wisdom, more dignity, more vitality, more inspiration, and more helpful national energy than the other up-to-date Irishman could compass in the full stature of his palpitating manhood.

It was absolutely necessary to harness their schools to the service of nationality. The best school in which to learn native knowledge, the great school of Irish patriotism, was the Irish home. Patriotism claimed their allegiance and their service, both as Irishmen and as priests. It was the deathless enemy of tyranny and the sleepless guardian of liberty.

Ireland could not hold out the glory of conquest or the glamour of empire as baits to induce her children to strive towards the fulfilling of her destiny. She must bind them to her service by the bonds of reverence and of love. Patriotism claimed the homage of their service as priests, for by a most beneficent ruling of Providence throughout the chequered history of their land patriotism had been in a manner unique, the foster-sister and handmaiden of Faith. The one begotten of earth and the other of heaven, as though twin sisters they had clasped hands and had thus gone forth to do and to suffer.

Half-a-Dozen Hints for the Cyclist Soldier.

1. Never ride if the enemy can see you and are firing at you.
2. Never go further away from your machine than you can help.

SWIFT AND IONA CYCLES.

£6 15s. Cash or 2/- Weekly.

MURPHY, THE CYCLE PEOPLE, 13 Aungier Street.

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.

3. Always have your machine behind you, so that you can fall back to it and not have to advance to recover it.
 4. Always have your machine turned towards the rear when you dismount in the neighbourhood of the enemy.
 5. Don't leave your machine where the enemy can see it, or where the sun would glint on the bright parts.
 6. Don't leave your machine at the foot of a hill up which you would have to ride if pursued.
- The soldier should have no trouble in committing these six rules to memory. There are *two never's*, *two always's*, and *two don't's*.

Groups! Groups! Groups!
KEOGH BROS., Ltd.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC GROUP SPECIALISTS.
Lower Dorset Street, Dublin.
Phone 2902.

Irish Volunteers should support JAMES LENNON

Ulster's Leading Nationalist Bookseller and Newsagent.

Castle Street and Chapel Lane, BELFAST.

Everyone should read "The Jail Journal," "New Ireland," "Speeches from the Dock," 1/- each; by post, 1/2.

All National Publications Stocked.
Prayer Books and Objects of Devotion at lowest prices.
VISITORS TO BELFAST SHOULD INSPECT OUR STOCK.

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

O Faolain,
35 LOWER DORSET STREET.

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, **78s. nett.**

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

D. M'CULLOUGH

MUSICAL WAREHOUSE,

8 Howard Street, BELFAST.

DON'T FORGET

LARKIN'S LITTLE SHOP

For Big Value in Chandlery, Tobaccos, Cigarettes, &c.

IRISH GOODS A SPECIALITY.

WEXFORD STREET, DUBLIN.

JOHN DALY'S

BAKERIES,

26 William Street

AND

Sarsfield Street, LIMERICK.

All Classes of FEEDING STUFFS Stocked.

Telephone 222.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Sculptor,

KING STREET, CORK.

Monuments, Headstones, etc.

Miss E. MacHugh,

"63" Talbot Street, DUBLIN.

Lucania, Pierce, Swift, Rudge, B.S.A.

New Bicycles. Cash. Easy Payments.

Repairs. Accessories. Second-hand Bicycles from 15/-. Gramophones Repaired.

LUCANIA CYCLES

ARE MADE IN IRELAND.

Best Terms (Cash Only) from 1

DOMNALL ua buacalla,

1 Muig Nuadab.

TREASON!

It is treason for Irishmen to buy the Foreign Article and neglect Irish Industries.

LOUGHLIN'S IRISH OUTFITTING

is better than the Foreign Shirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Braces, Hats, Caps, Boots, etc., etc. ALL IRISH.

FAIR PRICES.

IRISH OUTFITTING HEADQUARTERS, 19 Parliament Street, DUBLIN.

Don't Buy a Watch by the Case!

By all means let the case be as good as you can afford. But remember that a good case does not necessarily mean a good watch. Be sure you are buying an accurate timekeeper. An excellent watch is our £3 3s. Silver Keyless Lever, whose average variation is less than a minute a month.

GANTER BROS.,

65 South Great George's Street, DUBLIN.

If you want DRY FEET and PERFECT FIT

— TRY —

LAHEEN, Bootmaker,

115 Emmet Road, Inchicore,
22 Stoneybatter and 23 Bishop Street.
REPAIRS Neatly Executed at MODERATE CHARGES.

101-Scol na Muman
i Rinn ó gCuanac
1915.

Ring
Irish College.

If you want to learn Irish—
If you want to get a thorough grip of the Language
in the shortest possible time—
If you want a happy, healthy holiday

RING IS YOUR PLACE.

TEACHERS. VERY SPECIAL
Ring is the best place for attention is given to conversation
Teachers. Its teaching Beginners have a special intro
methods are renowned. always with them.
SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION.

First Session - July 5th to 30th.
Second Session - Aug. 2nd to 25th.

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION TO

pádraig ó caola.

RING, DUNGARVAN, CO. WATERFORD.

Smart Attire Proclaims the Man
Easy Payments at Cash Prices.

THOS. J. LITTLE,

The Irish Tailor,

38 DRURY STREET, DUBLIN.

VOLUNTEERS! Send your COLLARS,
SHIRTS, etc., to
THE NATIONAL LAUNDRY,
60 South William Street, DUBLIN.

SUITS and UNIFORMS CLEANED and PRESSED
IN TWO DAYS.

Irish Made Shirts, Caps, Poplin Ties,
Collars, Hosiery, &c.

THE BEST VALUE FOR CASH IN LIMERICK.

pádraig ó n-allmuraín,
Draper,
10 WILLIAM STREET, LIMERICK.

AN CUMANN GOSANTA..

Insures Irish Volunteers
against Victimisation by
their Employers. . . .

Write for particulars to the Secretary,
I.V. Headquarters, 2 Dawson 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.

M'QUILLAN, 35-36 Capel Street, DUBLIN.

Hopkins & Hopkins'

Manufacturers of
BADGES FOR VOLUNTEER UNIFORMS, Etc.

MEDALS FOR RIFLE SHOOTING

In Gold and Silver.

ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

CATALOGUES and QUOTATIONS FREE.

Opposite O'CONNELL MONUMENT, DUBLIN.

Telegrams: "Meyther, Dublin." Telephone: 3569

CITY CLUB CIGARETTES. 10 for 5d.

TRY THEM.

P. CONWAY & CO.,

TOBACCONISTS,

31 Exchequer Street and 10a Augier Street
Established 1894.



Coláiste E. uí Comhárda, Cappraig an
Coblaigh, 1915.

(Eugene O'Curry College, Carrigaholt).

First Session—July 5th to July 31st.

Second Session—Aug. 2nd to Aug. 28th.

COURSES—(a) Temporary Certificate—(b) Full Certificate—(c) Special Advanced Course in Literature, Composition and Collection of Gaelic Traditional matter.

Hon. Sec.—Maire Bean uí Dhonnobhain,
2 Querin Villas, Baile na Coradh, Luimneach.

Camping Equipment for Volunteers.

Volunteer Tents, - 35/- each.
Waterproof Ground Sheets for
these, 12/6 each.

SUPPLIED ONLY TO VOLUNTEERS.

APPLY AT ONCE

HEADQUARTERS, 2 DAWSON ST., DUBLIN.

USE

"Green Cross Night Lights."

MADE IN IRELAND.

DRINK KERNAN'S Dry Ginger Ale.

Ask for VOLUNTEER SAUCE.



Manufactured by
TWINEM BROS.
S. C. ROAD, DUBLIN.

Daniel M'Devitt & Co.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
5 ROSEMARY ST., BELFAST (First Floor).

Irish Tweed and Serge Suits.

Specialities—Irish National Costumes and
Irish Volunteer Uniforms.

We are prepared to carry out the suggestion
of transforming dyed civilian suits into
uniforms. Dye your suit, and we'll do the rest
at lowest cost.

Leanam go dtús do clú ar Sinnneap.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS

Support your own.

IRISH FARM PRODUCE CAFE,
21 HENRY STREET.

No Foreign Foodstuffs.

TARGET RIFLES

Etc.

Greener Martini Rifles	22 cal.	55/-
Steven's Favourite Rifles	"	27/6
" Marksman Rifles	"	20/-
" Crackshot Rifles	"	16/6
" Little Scout Rifles	"	12/6
Winchester Single Shot Rifles	"	20/-
" Heavy Model	"	27/6
" Repeater Rifles	"	60/-
" Heavy Model	"	60/-
Hamilton Boys' Rifles	"	10/6
Britannia Air Rifles	"	37/6
Adaptors for 303 Rifles	"	3/-
Targets, 22 cal. Cartridges, Cleaning Rods, and All Sundries.		

REPAIRS A SPECIALITY. Catalogues Free

L. KEEGAN,

Gun & Rifle Maker and Ammunition Merchant
3 INN'S QUAY, DUBLIN.
Telephone 2874.

LAUGH AS 'USUAL'

AND READ

WAR HUMOUR and Other Atrocities,

By Will E. Wagtail, Brian na Banban and
Myles Malone.

76 Pages of Genuine Racy Irish Humour—all with a
War Flavour—Stories, Jokes, Skits, Songs, including—

"Eight Millions of Englishmen,"

"When the Pigs begin to Fly,"

"A Nail in the Kaiser's Coffin," etc.

Post Free for 6d.

Whelan & Son
17 UPPER ORMOND QUAY, DUBLIN.

Printed for the Proprietors at the Northgate Printing
Works, Belfast, and published at the Volunteer
Headquarters, 2 Dawson Street, Dublin.