

THE IRISH VOLUNTEER

EDITED BY EOIN MAC NEILL.

Vol. 2. No. 39 (New Series). SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1915.

Price One Penny.

NOTES.

Since last writing, there is nothing remarkable to report from the theatre of the war in Ireland. There is still increased activity in the organising of Volunteers, a crime which, when fully admitted and gloried in, is punishable by a seat in the Cabinet, and by the handsome salary and position of chief legal adviser to the Crown, but which, in the event of no evidence being produced, entails only the minor penalty of three or four months imprisonment. The Irish Volunteer prisoners are still held in prison by those sterling advocates of Irish liberty, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Birrell, and Lord Wimborne.

We have not yet learned the contents of the Irish Party's resolution on the subject of the Government's "senseless prosecution" of Irish Volunteers. The resolution was not addressed to the public, for it has never been published. The Irish Party must not be accused of addressing its pronouncements to the winds. Their resolution dealt with the misconduct of the Government. It must therefore have been communicated to the Government. What has the Government replied to this demarche? Has it replied at all? Many people are saying that there might as well be no Irish Party these days. Is that the Government's idea? Does the Government ignore the Irish Party and treat their resolutions as scraps of paper? Or has there been a private reply to the private resolution?

From the "action" taken by the Party in private, let us pass to the declarations made on behalf of the Party in public. We read in the newspapers that Mr. Scully, one of our National J.P.'s and Chairman of the South Dublin Poor Law Guardians, complains that, in dealing with the Irish Volunteers, "the Government have been weak all through the whole thing." They might have expected better from a Government whose legal action is advised by the Head Centre of Volunteering, Sir Edward Carson. Mr. Scully says that "there are among them (the Irish Volunteers) some educated men, and I would send these men to jail." Now we see where the new Nationalist policy of the new Nation is leading.

What agony it must have been for some of our National J.P.'s and others like them to keep their true sentiments suppressed until the arrival of Home Rule on the Statute Book! Mr. Scully demands resolute government and the imprisonment of educated Irishmen who cannot see the grandeur of sitting with folded arms expressing acts of hope in the British Democracy. It would still further relieve Mr. Birrell of responsibility if he would make a Responsible Military Authority of this stalwart supporter of Mr. Redmond, and thus give full scope to the splendid policy of sending to jail every educated man who refused to accept the new doctrine of "trust the British Government and let them keep your powder dry."

Notwithstanding his zeal for resolute government and the imprisonment of educated Irishmen, Mr. Scully had an eye to the way things are shaping in Ireland, and agreed with the protest which his Board adopted by a majority of two to one, against the prosecution and imprisonment of educated men now in jail. When the day of reckoning comes, Mr. Scully will be able to prove that he did the right thing.

The same protest was adopted, with three dissentients, by the North Dublin Board of Guardians. One of the noble-hearted three was Mr. Henshaw, J.P., who said that "the Government's hands were full enough providing this country with food, and they should not be interfered with." Assuredly Mr. Asquith, Mr. Birrell, Sir Matthew Nathan, General Friend, Chief Intelligence Officer Major Price, and Lord Wimborne are grossly maligned men. There they are running about with their hands full of the loaves and fishes, feeding poor Ireland, if Denis McCullough, Herbert Pim, Sean MacDermott, Ernest Blythe, and Liam Mellows would only let them alone. If the people once get it into their heads that the British Government is responsible for doing anything about Ireland's food supply except appropriating as much of it as they can secure with the help or connivance of their Irish friends, Mr. Henshaw will stand in danger of prosecution under the Home Rule Act now in operation for creating disaffection among His Majesty's subjects. The suggestion is little short of treason.

Mr. Nugent, M.P., who took the lead in urging and inviting the Government to go to

extremes against the Irish Volunteers, actually supported the vote of protest passed by the North Dublin Guardians. Mr. Nugent, like Mr. Scully, is reading the signs of the times and trying to face both ways. More artful than Mr. Scully, he put an "if" into his demands that the Irish Volunteers "should be punished." Mr. Nugent also qualified his vote by associating his victims with "a class of men who deemed it the acme of patriotism to attack the men who had brought more reforms to Ireland within the past thirty years than was secured for a hundred years previously." This game of making the National issue a personal one is rather played out. If the present policy, the new policy, with which Mr. Nugent is associated, could be defended on its own merits, there would be no need to appeal to the reforms of the past thirty years, with which Mr. Nugent was not associated as a helper. It would be well for Mr. Nugent if he was able to show that the reforms of the past thirty years, or a single one of them, had been secured by the sort of policy which he is now supporting, or that such a policy had ever at any time brought Ireland any result but disappointment and disaster. The reforms of the past thirty years were secured by men who stood firm against British Government policy and suffered prosecution and imprisonment, like the Irish Volunteer organisers, not by men who lived upon Government doles and asked other men to live upon hopes for British gratitude.

Mr. Redmond has gone to Waterford, made another speech, and secured another vote of confidence from the indomitable Band of Hope. Whoever reads the "Freeman's Journal" will no doubt have learned that Mr. Redmond's Waterford speech, like all his recent speeches and letters, was a "statesmanlike pronouncement." "Statesmanlike" may be explained to mean like a man in a state. The London "Times," which reported Mr. Redmond's pronouncements word for word last year while he was gradually unfolding his new Imperialist policy, has now no further use for Mr. Redmond, and did not spend even sixpence on a telegram about the Waterford meeting. And that latest vote of confidence! It amuses those who know the exact amount of confidence that fills the inward bosoms of the Waterford contingent of the Band of Hope.

Hope on, but don't ask why. Disappoint-

ment is unthinkable, and what is unthinkable is surely impossible. I remember a school prefect who had charge of a batch of students and was responsible for their presence at prayer-time. He did not like to be disagreeable, and if a student chanced to be absent, the prefect used to say: "He should be present, and if he should be present he must be present, and if he must be present, he is present." Last year Mr. Redmond told us in speech after speech that we had actually got Home Rule. Now he says that it would be wrong for us to insist on having it. Mr. Redmond at Waterford had a full opportunity of answering the Bishop of Limerick's questions about "Ireland's share" in the war taxation. He evidently finds the subject distasteful. If we only hope enough, we may escape the taxes, or find means to pay them.

We have seen how, at the Dublin Corporation, when the question of the despotic action of the Government in trying to drive Irish Volunteers out of Ireland and sending them to jail without evidence was under discussion, a member of parliament dragged in the question of "attacking" the Party leaders, with no other visible object but to create animus against the men whom the Government is persecuting. If this is the line that the Party is going to take, if this way of advocating unity is to be continued, the public will know where to place the responsibility. The fact is that the very men who are most truculent in denouncing what they call faction are themselves steeped in faction, their methods are the methods of faction, and their spirit is the spirit of faction. From that ground of faction they must be driven. The Irish Volunteers are accused of attacking the Irish Party leaders. It will take a well fortified degree of the spirit of faction to flavour that dose. The public does not yet forget how the campaign began in the summer of last year. The excuse for it then was that those in charge of the Irish Volunteers were not "tried and experienced men," and were not competent. The "tried and experienced men" have had their chance since then, with nothing to hinder their success except the blessings of the holy British Government and Mr. Birrell's certificate of loyalty.

That they have not been more successful is no source of satisfaction to Irish Volunteers. Again and again we have advised those men, who believed it to be their duty to obey Mr. Redmond, to stick to their organisation, to get properly trained, and to get properly armed. But we knew all along, and time has proved us right, that the first essential of an effective Volunteer force is enthusiasm, and the next essential is to know what they are working up to. This enthusiasm and this knowledge must be in the minds of those who command as well as in the minds of those who obey. Even in the case of regular armies, as we are constantly minded, though they have the whole power and resources of the state at their back, the necessity of a strong moral conviction and purpose is admitted to be a powerful factor. When service is purely voluntary, it is worthless without enthusiasm and purpose. A policy that relies mainly on votes of confidence in Ireland and hopes for the best elsewhere can never supply

either the confidence or the hope that will sustain a voluntary national army. In the brave days of old, Irish valour was too often defeated because Irishmen were induced to put loyalty to their chiefs above loyalty to their nation. The issue before Nationalist Ireland is simply this, whether Irishmen have or have not the right of freemen to discuss and decide their policy on supreme National issues. Are certain men to be the masters or the servants of the Nation?

The sort of experience and training that secures a certain degree of success in electioneering and the unlimited production of votes of confidence is not exactly suited to the organisation of an army of national defence. For like reasons, those who are in earnest about Volunteer organisation had better keep altogether clear of the electioneering business. It has been suggested that Herbert Pim should be elected

infallibility and allow no man to differ from them. We are told that German statesmen miscalculated. Lord Escher tells us that all leading statesmen of Great Britain have made very grave miscalculations about present affairs. But that Mr. Redmond, Mr. Dillon or Mr. Devlin could possibly make miscalculations perish the thought! Down with the crank dare suggest it! It is "a slur on the Party" an "attack" on the veterans of reform reveals the cloven hoof of Sinn Féin. Let it be met, if necessary for the thousand and first time, with a vote of unshaken and unshakable confidence.

At Carrickmore, the Irish Volunteers were once more honoured by a testimonial from Mr. Birrell in the form of a small army constabulary under a district inspector. The meeting quaked, not with terror, but with laughter at irresponsible Mr. Birrell's display. But it is not altogether a laughing matter. The people will want to know who is paying for this ridiculous marching and countermarching of Mr. Birrell's army of coast defence. The police will hardly be obliged to the right honourable pledge-bound gentlemen for making them the laughing stock of the country.

EOIN MAC NEILL.

IF YOU CANNOT DRILL with the Irish Volunteers

JOIN THE

Irish Volunteers' Auxiliary

M.P. for the vacant Harbour Division of Dublin. I have no desire to interfere with any choice the electors may make, but I trust the Irish Volunteers to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the electors, and on no account to divert their own attention from their own work to the work of political elections. I say this not merely because in the present state of things an Irish M.P. more or less makes no appreciable difference; not merely because the Government can ignore resolutions of the whole Irish party. I say it because events have proved what ordinary sagacity could foresee, that Party management and Volunteer organisation go badly together.

I notice that on the day of the Carrickmore meeting, Colonel Moore was present at a National Volunteer meeting at Omagh, in the same county. The Colonel is reported to have made a speech in which he referred to statements about differences within the Irish Party. It is evident that, as in the case of Mr. Redmond's references to pessimism, the tried and experienced are encountering trials and experiences that the public does not hear all about. I know nothing about these differences in the Irish Party. There should be room for healthy differences of opinion within the Party, and Omagh is the right place to say it in. The Party that could not tolerate an honest man like Mr. George Murnaghan is not in a healthy state. If serious differences have arisen in the past, or are arising at present, they have been and will be inevitable if party leaders claim

Ireland and the War

Read that you may know.

Life of Rossa.
Dean Swift on the Situation.
Daniel O'Connell and Sinn Féin (O'Connell's Alternative).
Daniel O'Connell and Sinn Féin (How Ireland is Plundered).
Ascendency While You Wait. (Newman.)
What Emmet Means in 1915. (Newman.)
Shall Ireland be Divided?
Why Ireland is Poor.
How the War Came.
The Spanish War. (Wolfe Tone.)
When the Government Publishes Sedition. (Griffith.)
Persia, Finland and the Russian Alliance.
Speech from the Dock. (Skeffington.)
Belgium and the Scrap of Paper.
Secret History of the Irish Volunteers. (O'Rahilly.)

PRICE ONE PENNY. By Post, 1½d.
Dozen Lots Post FREE.

48 Copies sent post free for 3/-.

"VIVE VIVIANI!"—Famous leaflet dealing with the recent Irish Deputation to France, also "The Felon-setter," "The Great Delusion," "Belgian Stockpiles," and "Exit Home Rule," 1/- per 100 copies.

War Humour and Other Atrocities.
Post Free, 6d.

WHELAN & SON,
17 Upper Ormond Quay, DUBLIN.

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/-. Pumps and Gramophones Repaired.

Cumann na mBan.

At the last committee meeting of Cumann na mBan arrangements for the camp, to commence on the 4th September and continue for a week, were discussed. Applications for membership have been received from a flourishing branch in the South, and it bids fair to attain its object in deepening interest and heightening efficiency all round. Applications for nurses to give first-aid lectures were considered, and the branches needing them were put in touch with those best qualified to provide the instruction.

Na Runaróte.

Volunteer Discipline.

The following little incident deserves mention as showing the discipline which obtains in some of the Volunteer units, and which we wish to see prevalent in all.

During the Wicklow Camp a force of Volunteers marched into Roundwood and ordered to "Fall out" while the officer in command proceeded to make inquiries about procuring a meal for them. They had marched in pelting rain from Glencree over the mountains and were wet to the skin: so it was not surprising that a number of them went into the bar to get something to warm them up.

As it happened, the arrangements for getting food were fixed up much quicker than was expected—almost instantly, in fact. In consequence the whistle sounded for the men to "Fall in" before they had time to get the drinks. The latter had been paid for, and most of them were filled out. But not one man took his glass: they simply looked at one another, filed out on to the road, and fell in in the rain. With men of this stamp much can be done.

Practical Bayonet Fighting.

Always attack: should an attack fail, follow it up with a second before your opponent can attack: keep him on the defensive. If you have to defend for a time always be on the look-out for a chance to resume the offensive.

Always cast a hasty glance round with a view to securing the best footing.

In personal combat watch your opponent's eyes if you can see them plainly. If you can't, watch the movements of his weapon or body: this will mostly be the case in night attacks.

Keep the body well covered and attack vigorously. Keep your point as nearly as possible in the line of attack. The less the piece is moved up, down, or to either side the readier you are for attack or defence.

Always watch for a chance to attack your opponent's left hand: it is the nearest to you. The butt is used for close, sudden attacks.

Against a man on foot armed with a sword, be careful he doesn't grasp the muzzle of your piece. He will try his hardest to get past the bayonet. Attack him with short, stabbing thrusts, and keep him beyond striking distance of his weapon.

Against odds a small party of men can fight to best advantage by grouping themselves so as to prevent their being attacked from behind.

How to Help.

All over Ireland the Volunteer movement is spreading, and Headquarters is making a special effort to get in touch with every part of the country. To this end, special organising work has been set on foot on a larger scale than at any time since the start of the Volunteer movement.

We want every Volunteer in Ireland who can send us the name and address of any person friendly to the movement, of any person who will start a corps, or who will put us in touch with another person who will start a corps, to send their names and addresses to Headquarters without delay. Every name sent forward will be dealt with immediately, and so we will link up those places where the Irish Volunteers are not already actively working.

Everybody can send in names in different parts of Ireland, and it is specially requested that everybody should do so with as little delay as possible.

BY JOINING THE

Irish Volunteers' Auxiliary

YOU HELP THE MEN
IN THE GAP.

Ballinadee, 1915.

They are gathering down the mountain side;

And up the valleys deep:

The Spirit calls them far and wide,

That never more shall sleep;

The old true Spirit, free and brave,

That gives our foes the lie,

And even nerves the trembling slave

To have his own or die.

Our foes had thought the last fight made,

But now they see again

Our boys, set, serious, unafraid,

Through driving wind and rain—

No merry meeting in the sun,

They gather in a gale:

To-morrow they will march as one

Against the leaden hail.

Many will fall, but many, too,

In victory shall stand,

And we shall prove our prophets true,

And free our Irish land.

Boys, in that sacred moment, kneel,

Praise God Who all things wills:

He kept the Spirit's deathless watch

On our unconquered hills.

TERENCE J. MACSWINEY.

Imprisonment of Irish Volunteers under Defence of the Realm Act.

A MONSTER

Meeting of Protest

will be held

On SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th,

In the PHOENIX PARK, DUBLIN,

at 4 o'clock p.m.

Speakers representative of National Opinion are being invited from all over Ireland.

REMEMBER THE DATE AND THE TIME

Rifles. Guns. Repairs.

All Kinds .22 Ammunition.

All Boards, Targets.

Cleaning Rods, Pull Throughs, Oils and

all Rifle Sundries.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

L. KEEGAN,

Gun and Rifle Maker,

3 INN'S QUAY, DUBLIN.

Telephone 2574.

The Outdoor Watch

ON the playing field, by the riverside, out walking, hunting, riding, or driving, the ideal time-piece, because it is so easy to see, and so readily adaptable, is the Wristlet Watch. There are many worthless Wristlet Watches. Get a reliable one. We have them in gold, silver, and oxydised cases, from 18/6.

GANTER BROS.,

63 South Great George's Street, DUBLIN.

Estd. 1856.

'Phone 2485.

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
 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.

**LIFE-SIZE ENLARGEMENTS
 GIVEN AWAY FREE.**

**GET ONE WHILE
 THE OFFER LASTS.**

— THE —
FRANCO PORTRAIT CO.

Direct Sittings Taken Day or Night.
 Copying and Enlarging a Speciality.

111 GRAFTON STREET. 39 MARY STREET.
 85 TALBOT STREET. 46 HARRINGTON ST

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,
 3a 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, SEPT. 4th, 1915

Headquarters' Bulletin

The Central Executive of the Irish Volun-
 teers met at Headquarters on Wednesday even-
 ing, 18th August, Commandant P. H. Pearse
 in the chair.

Reports dealing with Organisation, Train-
 ing, and Finance were submitted and dealt
 with.

Progress in the organisation of the Irish
 Volunteers' Auxiliary was reported.

Final arrangements for the Galtee Mountains
 Camp were sanctioned, and arrangements for
 the Shannon Camp considered.

Gratifying reports on local training and
 organisation schemes were received from
 various parts of the country.

Further arrangements were made in con-
 nection with the fund for the Defence of the
 Volunteer Prisoners, and the hope was
 expressed that the fund would be generously
 supported by Volunteers and by the general
 public.

Headquarters, 2 Dawson Street,
 Dublin, 18th August, 1915.

NOTES FROM HEADQUARTERS.

GOOD WORK.

Reports as to renewed activity on the part
 of the local corps continue to reach Head-
 quarters from almost every part of the country.
 In some districts the local Battalion or Brigade
 Councils or County Boards have taken in hand

the organisation of their areas in the most
 thorough-going fashion. Many of the local
 commanders are now imbued with the perfectly
 sound idea that a good Scouting Section in a
 town or countryside is the next best thing to a
 good Company, and is better than a bad Com-
 pany. Every town and village in Ireland
 could have its scouting unit. Even in outlying
 hamlets and remote country parishes single
 individuals are being recognised as Volunteer
 scouts. Such scouts will play a most important
 part in linking up Companies and Scouting
 Sections, and will be of the utmost value in the
 communication scheme which is now in process
 of development. Individuals in places, no
 matter how remote, should report themselves
 to the nearest Company Commander and offer
 their services as scouts.

COMMUNICATION.

Only the main lines of a communication
 scheme can be decided upon by Headquarters.
 The details must always remain to be worked
 out by the local men. Every Acting Com-
 mandant of a Brigade must see that his means
 of communication with his Battalion Com-
 mandants are adequate; every Battalion Com-
 mandant must see that he is in close touch with
 his Company Commanders; and every Com-
 pany Commander must see that he is able to
 reach every man on his Company roll in the
 minimum of time. The scheme should be
 tested frequently in practice. A Battalion
 Commandant should request to be furnished
 with certain information, and see how long it
 takes to reach him; or should send out some
 test order, and note carefully the rapidity and
 accuracy with which it is obeyed by the
 respective units. The causes of any break-
 down should be investigated, and any faults in
 the system instantly rectified.

STAFF WORK.

Every Commandant should form and train a
 staff. In doing so he will be careful to select
 the officers who exhibit the most aptitude for
 staff work, leaving the officers who, on the other
 hand, seem best qualified for executive com-
 mand in the field in charge of the Companies
 and Half-Companies. Good staff work is all-
 important, and each Commandant should aim
 at having about him a small group of really
 intelligent officers who understand what staff
 work implies, and who have the necessary
 talent for detail and organisation and for
 getting things done. Much depends on having
 the right men in the right place, and we should
 see to it that the right men are on the staffs
 and the right men at the head of the Com-
 panies. On field days the staff should
 constantly work as a staff, and accustom itself
 to the innumerable and very varied tasks which
 have to be discharged by the members of a
 staff in the field. A number of cyclists and
 orderlies should always be attached to the staff
 for despatch riding and the like.

COMPETITIONS.

There has been very active work among
 Dublin Companies in preparation for the
 contests in shooting and field-displays which are
 to take place at St. Enda's College on Sunday
 next, 5th September. The event has already
 had a very bracing effect on training in Dublin.
 The official time-table is printed elsewhere in
 this issue of the IRISH VOLUNTEER.

Cork.

An important and very successful Recruiting
 Meeting was held in Cork on Monday,
 August, and addressed by Commandant P.
 Pearse.

The Cork Battalion was mobilised for
 occasion, a full muster turning out, thus giving
 gratifying proof of the excellence of the dis-
 mobilisation scheme. The Battalion, un-
 der Commandant Thos. McCurtin, marched
 Turner's Hotel, from which Commandant
 Pearse was escorted to Headquarters in Shear-
 Street. A very large audience had already
 assembled, and the meeting developed into the
 largest that has yet been held under Volun-
 teer auspices in Cork.

Commandant McCurtin briefly introduced
 Commandant Pearse, who addressed the crowd
 from the window of Headquarters.

Commandant Pearse said that the splendidly
 disciplined, trained, and armed men who had
 marched through Cork that evening had vindicated
 their claim to Irish citizenship. Citizen-
 ship implied rights and duties, and the bearing
 of arms in national defence was at once an
 elemental right and a primary duty. The Irish
 Volunteers were not a new political party.
 They seduced no man from his political
 allegiance. They interfered with no man's
 liberty to vote as he liked at elections. They
 exacted no declaration from their adherents
 except a declaration of willingness to train and
 arm for the winning of Irish rights and for the
 safeguarding of them when won. He reminded
 them of the circumstances in which the Irish
 Volunteers came into existence, and of their
 original programme. That programme was
 their programme still. They had added nothing
 to it. They had subtracted nothing from it.
 They stood that night where they stood in
 November, 1913, when the Irish Volunteers were
 founded, where they stood in July, 1914, when
 they brought in the guns at Howth. Their
 allegiance now as then was to Ireland only.
 Nothing that had happened had diverted them
 from their course; nothing that could happen
 would divert them. The place of the unpur-
 chased manhood of Cork was with the Irish
 Volunteers.

As a result of the appeal, a large number of
 men came forward and signed the Volunteer
 enrolment form. They were immediately put
 through some preliminary drill. Commandant
 Pearse subsequently addressed the Battalion,
 including the new recruits, in their drill-hall,
 urging the importance of discipline, rifle-
 practice, and scouting. He said that at that
 moment, when so many of their comrades were
 in jail, the most honourable name that any
 Irishman could bear was that of Irish Volun-
 teer.

**We are an exclusively "IRISH FIRM"
 employing only IRISH LABOUR.**

All garments made to order in our own workshops.
EXTENSIVE STOCK to select from, bought for
CASH from best IRISH MANUFACTURERS.

SUITS, 42/- to 84/-.

THE IRISH CASH TAILORING CO.
 TWEED HOUSE (John Nelligan, Manager).

4 CAPEL STREET, DUBLIN,
 and 80 Upper George's St., Kingstown.

The Cork Brigade. First Battalion (Cork City).

The Headquarters of the First Battalion (Cork City) at Sheares' Street have been quite transformed since the setting apart of a special room for each company. The Battalion is fortunate in having a headquarters where this is possible. The new arrangement has made for a natural rivalry between the companies for first place in efficiency and activity. This healthy rivalry has made for excellence all round. Everything has been stimulated, improved, and brightened. Volunteer work in all its branches is being carried out with interest and zeal and with good results. We hope for better results in the near future. For, be it known, there are slackers as well as zealots, and when these slackers become as energetic as the zealots we shall begin to make history at an astonishing rate. Let the slackers give heed.

But there is more to be done than bring the First Battalion to the height of efficiency. The Commandant and Battalion Council are bringing variety into their work and finding fresh fields of labour by organising the county. So far, however, the burden of the work has fallen on the shoulders of some pioneers from the different companies. Already the pioneers are asking themselves, "Why didn't we begin this before?" On every side men are calling out to them to form companies, to drill and arm. There is no need to look for places: the trouble is to choose among places that are appealing insistently for help. At present the pioneers are baffled trying to meet the demands of all. But the complaint is on the right side. By the time these lines are in print another busy Sunday will have been put to their credit. The men from the city are to visit Mill Street, Mourne Abbey, Ballinadee, and Dunmanway. The wide distance between these places shows how the call is coming far and wide. In view of the importance of meeting it effectively, a special effort is now being made in the city to rally all available help and carry the good work forward in the country with rapid and continuous strides.

Every City Volunteer is needed at his post. Our congratulations to the energetic and untiring pioneers who are laying out their plans and carrying them forward with persistence: already the good work is bearing fruit. But there are others, many others, in Cork who should be more active. We have a well-drilled battalion in Cork City, but in the city alone we should have a brigade, and in the county we should have several brigades. Every man in Cork reading these notes must realise he has a duty to perform, and must do his part. We anticipate the objection from some lazy units of the rank and file that they are not required to organise and drill: there are a few of all ranks that would like to take things easy. The answer to them is that every man is needed to attend wherever his company parades to forward our organising campaign. The most effective way for stirring up a district that is apathetic is to march through it a well-trained battalion. It acts like magic. In the case of the Irish Volunteers, that is, it acts like magic—not if it's any other kind of pro-

cession. The Irish Volunteers touch the imagination of town and country because the people realise they are in the true tradition of Irish nationality, the tradition of Fionn and his Fianna, of Brian and Malachy, of Hugh O'Neill and Red Hugh, Shane and Owen Roe, of Wolfe Tone and Emmet, Mitchel and Davis, down to the later Fianna, Stephens, O'Leary, and Rossa. When one mentions a name a host of others rush to the pen-point and must be written down. Theirs is the true line of succession to the national tradition, and the Irish Volunteers are the inheritors of that tradition. That is why people fire up when they pass. The people here and there may be listless, but their instinct is right, and it tells them the true from the false. When we have touched that instinct we must do more, we must rouse the people to throw off listlessness and apathy, and rally every district to the flag. That is why we want every man on parade. You may flatter a pioneer by telling him he is as good as a battalion, but when it comes to a march through he only counts as one. And we want the battalions. If we could count on 1,000 city men for organising the county, we could send ten full companies of 100 to ten different places.

We want every city Volunteer to realise this. For now the weather is fine and inviting, and some easy-going fellow will say: "I'm neither an officer nor an organiser—just an ordinary unstripped private—and I can be spared from such important work." Convenient philosopher!—he wants to go off to the sea and stretch in the heather. Now, you who were not on parade since the Rossa funeral, read this, and remember that at this time, instead of stretching in the heather we must set the heather ablaze.

When your Company Captain next sounds the whistle, be there.

Lectures for Recruits.

It is the business of your officers to take care in a general way that you are not exposed to fire unnecessarily. But that is no reason why you shouldn't get into the habit of finding cover for yourself. If you do this it will save your officers a great deal of worry and will leave them free for other business that possibly is much more important. In fact, if you are exposing yourself stupidly the N.C.O. nearest you is quite justified in giving you a crack of the butt-end of his rifle to make you take care of yourself. That's largely what he's there for.

There are two kinds of cover: cover from view and cover from fire. The second is the best, but if you can't get that, then the first will often save you. If you can't be seen, then it will be just a chance if you're hit.

It is not enough for you to be invisible your self; your cover should not be conspicuous

either. Use common sense in the colour of your surroundings. The Volunteer uniform is an excellent cover for Ireland: a man wearing it lying down is practically invisible even at short distances.

Avoid isolated bits of cover—such as a clump of bushes, a solitary tree, or the like. They are quite possible range marks, and any how will very likely draw fire from the enemy.

The best of all cover is a fold in the ground: it would surprise you how shallow a depression will hide a man lying on his face. You are a very powerfully-built man indeed if you measure more than nine inches from breast to back direct. Consequently *nine inches of a hollow will hide you*. There's just one point more—you should spread your feet flat with the insides lying on the ground. If you don't do this your heels will be exposed to shrapnel fire, and you may be put out of action.

A large stone or rock will give you effective cover, but your eyes may be injured by splinters struck from it by rifle bullets. An ordinary tree will only give cover from view—bullets will go through it. Sometimes, though, bullets striking obliquely to the front will glance from it.

If you haven't any cover ready-made make some for yourself. Heap a few big stones together, or even pile up a few sods. The latter will screen you from view.

Keep on advancing from cover to cover unless otherwise commanded. Always try to close with the enemy. Always select in advance the next bit of cover you intend to make for.

If you run rapidly forward and throw yourself down promptly, you won't expose yourself for any length of time. For short distances, you can advance by crawling or by lying on your left side and pushing yourself forward with your right leg, meantime holding your rifle in the right hand. If you want to move sideways to a better position in the line you can do so by rolling over and over.

Always fire around the side of your cover if you can. It's better than firing over the top, because you only expose a corner of your head instead of the upper half. Be careful whenever you have to fire over the top not to rise any higher than you really have to. On the other hand, make sure that you are firing over it. Don't simply stick up your rifle and fire at random with your head hidden like an ostrich.

If you're fired on when out by yourself, first drop to the ground, then make for the handiest bit of cover you can find near by, and then try and locate your enemy.

Practice these points frequently whether out for a walk, on manoeuvres, or any other time. If you get into the habit of summing up things quickly you'll be able to take care of yourself in battle; and will be a useful soldier instead of a burden and worry to your superiors.

1782 The Volunteer Boots. 1914
13/6 To . . . Specially designed for marching, and manufactured
Measure. in my own factory by Irish Trade Union Labour.
 Post Orders promptly attended to.
JOHN MALONE, NORTH KING STREET, DUBLIN.

A Successful Night Attack

The following narrative of a night attack carried out by the force in the Wicklow Training Camp may prove useful as a guide for other Volunteer forces. The point to be attacked was the camp, and the attacking force consisted of two sections which advanced by different routes. The defending force consisted merely of a few sentries and patrols. There was no moon.

It was to be the object to enter the camp: if either attacking force succeeded in doing this the attack was considered to have succeeded. For this reason it was arranged that if either attacking force was discovered the other should assault at once. Otherwise the assault was to be delivered by both parties at 9.30 p.m. precisely, the officers in command setting their watches together to the exact second. In the following cases the attack was considered to have failed: (a) If both parties were observed by the sentries in good time; (b) if one was observed while the other was still too far away to carry the camp by a rush.

There was no smoking, and the strictest silence was observed. The attacking sections moved in single file, and while on the roads kept in close to the fences so as to keep in the shadow as much as possible.

The two attacking parties marched out from the camp together and separated about 8 o'clock a mile or so away. The hour of 9.30 was fixed so that ample allowance might be made for unforeseen delays. The officer commanding each party had previously reconnoitred his own line of advance in a general way by daylight, but neither knew the other's. It was arranged that the assault was to be delivered in silence.

The first column had to make a wide detour across country, in the course of which there was practically no danger of being observed, but a certain amount of danger from unforeseen accidents. The party pressed on as quickly as possible, halting for breath every now and again, but making no lengthy stay until it reached another road on the far side of the camp, after which the route was known and the advance would be easier. Then the men were halted for a rest.

When they started off again it was found that in spite of all care a certain amount of noise was made, so the order was given to take off their boots. Soon after a patrol was surprised and captured and left on guard over the boots. After this the party crossed the fence into the field, where the camp was by a gap which lay in the shadow, and then crept on hands and knees to a suitable point from which to assault. It was then 9.22, and the men lay in the bracken awaiting the command to attack. At 9.29 word was passed back to be ready to rise when the commander did so. There was no hitch, and the force was among the tents before it was discovered.

Meanwhile the other party had not met with the same good fortune. It reached the cover of a wood some couple of hundred yards up the hill behind the camp and proceeded to work forward from there. But with thick bracken,

furze, &c., progress was very slow, and at 9.30 the force was still a considerable extent of very bad going from its objective. Still in accordance with the plan the assault was delivered—one man disobeying orders and cheering. As a matter of fact, the other party was already successful, but even if the first body had not been so close at the appointed time it is probable the attack of this second force would have secured it time to achieve success.

This little exercise made a great impression on all who took part. Everyone was impressed with the vast possibilities contained in properly concerted night operations.

Display and Aeridheacht at St. Enda's College.

The following is the official time-table for the Aeridheacht and Volunteer Display at St. Enda's College, Rathfarnham, to be held on Sunday, September 5th:—

- 1.0—Volunteer Drill Competitions commence.
- 1.30—Shooting Competitions commence.
- 2.0—Tug-o'-War (Catch-weight) commences.
- 3.0—Lusk Pipers' Band plays.
- 3.30—Alfresco Concert. Part I.
- 4.30—Semi-finals Tug-o'-War Competitions.
- 5.0—March past of Volunteers, Citizen Army, Hibernian Rifles, and other military bodies on parade, accompanied by the Finton Lalor and Lusk Pipers, when Trophy will be presented to winning section.

5.15—Display by Cumann na mBan, including Semaphore Signalling, Physical and Stretcher Drill.

5.30—Final pull Tug-o'-War for Medals.

5.45—Alfresco Concert. Part II.

7.0—Production by members of the Irish Theatre of "The Lad from Largymore" by Seamus MacManus (in Dancing Hall).

7.30 till 10.30—Dancing (on specially prepared floor).

Tea will be served from 4.30.

Motor Rides in large char-a-banc from 4.0. Fare 6d.

Special attractions are promised for the Concert. Amongst the artistes being Mr. Gerard Crofts, Miss Kathleen Coughlan, Sean Connolly (Recitation), and James Paul, the Dublin Bass. Milford, the Irish conjurer, will give an entertainment, and quite a new departure in Aeridheacht will be provided by the production by members of the Irish Theatre of Seamus MacManus' one act farce-comedy, "The Lad from Largymore." The cast includes Máire Nic Shuibbeaigh and John MacDonagh.

N.B.—All section commanders should report on arrival to Lieut Liam Clarke, who will be in charge of Field.

Defence of the Realm Act Prosecutions.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE OF PROTEST.

A meeting of the above Committee was on Tuesday night in the Library of the Women's Club, 41 York Street, Dublin, kindly for the occasion. Mr. H. Dixon was called to the chair, and Seaghan T. O'Ceallaigh, T.D., acted as secretary to the meeting. Other members present were: Mrs. Wyse Power, Mr. Sheehy-Skeffington, Alderman T. Kelly, Foley, T.C., J. Fitzgibbon, T. Farren, Boland, and R. Doyle.

It was decided to hold a monster public meeting in the Phoenix Park on Sunday, September 12, at 4 p.m., to give the Dublin public an opportunity of expressing its disapproval of the unwarranted and unjustifiable abuse of the liberties and rights of Irishmen and Irishwomen involved in the prosecutions and imprisonments now so numerous under the "Defence of the Realm Act," and to call for the release of all those imprisoned without proper trial. Speakers from all over Ireland are being invited, and the city hands will be asked to attend.

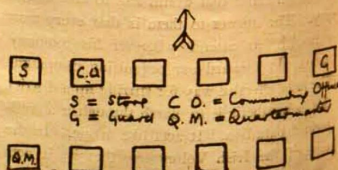
An Irish Volunteer Camp.

The accompanying diagram will serve to explain the general appearance of one of the Volunteer Training Camps. The scheme described has been found to work admirably, and is besides exceedingly simple.

The tents are pitched in two-lines facing the entrance of the camp to the opposite flank. Number one in the front line is the store tent, number two the Commanding officers's, the succeeding numbers house the men except the last, which is the Guard Tent. In the rear line, number one is the Quartermaster's, and in the others sleep the remainder of the rank and file. The rear tents cover the front ones exactly, and each rank is dressed on its No. 1.

The following is the principle adopted for securing the tent-pitching interval. A man stands at Attention facing to the front with his heels marking the position of the pole of number one tent. He takes the pole in the hand on the side towards number two, grasping it at one end, and extends to arm's length. A second man grasps the other end of the outstretched pole, eases off to the length of his arm, and brings his heels together. His heels then mark the position of the pole of number two tent. The rest of the tents are pitched in succession from number two in the same manner.

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



Hints on Bayonet Combat.

There are very few countries in the world in which bayonet fighting would play so large a part in warfare as in Ireland, and consequently instruction in the use of the bayonet should be a prominent aspect of the training of the Irish Volunteers. This will naturally include instruction in the actual bayonet exercises and in bayonet fencing, which must be taught by an instructor; but there are also a great number of useful hints to be picked up without actual practical demonstration.

Thus it is easy to explain the easiest way to carry the rifle with the bayonet fixed when running forward in a charge. It should be held with both hands in front of the body—left just inside the sling, right at the small of the stock—in the position of Port Arms. The weight feels least in this position, and from it one can easily assume the attack. If you try running with the rifle in this position you will at once see how easily it comes.

When arriving opposite the hostile line choose your opponent and attack him vigorously in whatever way seems to give the best opening. If you miss your attack and he is not in a position to counter-attack close and grapple with him if you are a bigger man; if not,

LEARN TO SHOOT

resume the attack with your bayonet at the first chance.

As a rule thrust low at the body: the face is a smaller mark and the chest is protected by the bones. If you disable your own antagonist look round to see if you cannot help one of your comrades. They should also come to your aid if you are hard pressed.

If fighting a mounted man keep on his left or near side. He must then use his sword across his bridle arm, where his reach is much shorter and his parries much weaker. If he tries to ride you down thrust at his horse and then attack him if the horse gets out of hand, as will probably be the case.

When awaiting an enemy at night the best way is to kneel with your weapon in readiness. Then when the opponent's figure is outlined against the background and he is near enough spring up and lunge hard at the middle of the body.

Always disentangle your bayonet at once—you will probably be attacked by a second man after you have disabled the first. Set your left foot on the body and pull: then you are ready to get on guard at once.

Always attack whenever possible and attack fiercely. Bayonet fighting is not a game: it is a brutal business, to be finished as soon as possible. But see to it that it finishes with your side on top.

St. Enda's College, RATHFARNHAM.

A Boarding & Day School for Catholic Boys.

Headmaster—P. H. PEARSE, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.

ST. ENDA'S, with an Irish inspiration, has classical and modern sides, and specialises in viva voce teaching of languages. Its system appeals to the imagination, and aims at developing the best that is in the individual. Pupils prepared for University and Professional Preliminaries, recent successes including 21 Matriculations and 3 Scholarships. Commercial Courses and Manual Training. Special attention to Preparatory and Elementary Classes. ST. ENDA'S has a high reputation for its comfortable and homelike domestic arrangements. The College stands on 50 acres of beautiful grounds.

FIVE ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, including one of £35, and four of £15 a year, are offered for competition in the first week of September.

Classes Resume 6th September.
For Prospectus apply to THE HEADMASTER.

AN CUMANN COSANTA

*Insures Irish Volunteers
against Victimisation by
their Employers.*

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

DRAWING FOR REVOLVER.

6 Harcourt Street, Dublin.

WINNING NUMBER, 769.

Name on Block:—

MISS KATE O'HALLORAN.

With the Cork Brigade.

FIRST BATTALION (CORK CITY).

The last week-end but one was a busy one with the Cork Brigade. On Sunday, at Mill Street, Mourne Abbey, Dunmanway, and Ballinadee the Volunteers were active. But the outstanding event was the mobilisation that followed on Monday night (23rd inst.) in Cork City, when the First Battalion were assembled at short notice to welcome Commandant Pearse and hear an address from him on the movement. It was the most successful mobilisation of the Battalion for the year. In a little time over two hundred fully equipped men were assembled. They were quickly formed up by their company officers, when the whole Battalion was marched off to the hotel, where they were joined by Commandant Pearse, who accompanied them on a route march through the city and back to Headquarters, where the address was delivered.

The significant fact about the presence and address of Commandant Pearse was that a large body of the general public was attracted to hear him. The great numbers of men—apart from the muster of Volunteers—added to the significance; and the close attention and frequent applause as the points went home marked the turn of the tide. Commandant Pearse spoke eloquently and clearly of the Irish Volunteers' allegiance to Ireland first and last, Ireland undivided and free, a simple and a straight issue. The people want such a straight issue, particularly at the present time when they are bewildered with strange and false cries, and that is why on Monday night they were attentive and enthusiastic.

The night was a record one in every respect. The large muster so quickly of the Volunteers, their fine and soldierly bearing as they marched fully armed through the city; the big attend-

ance of the general public, and their undoubted recognition of the Irish Volunteers as the true custodians of the cause that is old and unconquerable—all made for conviction in the mind hitherto unconvinced. An influx of recruits was the result. These recruits were always genuine; they did not become genuine merely now; but till now they hesitated, which is not difficult to understand. For they have been often deceived. In their minds they asked for an unmistakable sign. The words of Commandant Pearse went home to their hearts and they warmed anew,—but still they wanted something. These were good words, but they had been deceived before by good words. From the enemy, of all people, they got that unmistakable something. The enemy, who saw we had the city with us, in their rage mobilised opposition—a feeble imitation of that day at Limerick—a handful of women, primed with drink, the sorry sights of our cities; such opposition is safe, for men cannot punish women, even if they are foul-mouthed and debased. And this handful of women gathered on the edge of the meeting with cries obscene and imperial. Their cries gave the needed sign to the hesitating recruits. It wasn't "Up Redmond" or "Up O'Brien"; you who were present remember what they cried up; and the hearts of the recruits, warm with Commandant Pearse's words, had the counter-words; and that settled it. They asked for a clear issue that would be unmistakable, and they got it, and it was unmistakable. Despite the press of the meeting, thirty recruits came in that night. If the enemy continue to help us as they did on Monday night, and as they have done from the beginning, we shall have a couple of brigades in Cork City before Christmas.

Full arrangements are now complete to receive a large influx of recruits. It is for the Company Captains to see that their respective districts are properly tapped. We want to see a healthy rivalry between the different Companies for first place. Company D claims to be first in the Battalion in numbers, efficiency and attendance. It is for Companies A, B, and C to say if this is correct. If every Company strives for first place, it will be the best way of securing first place for the Battalion. And that is what should be all our ambition: first place in the service of Ireland. Look to it, Captains.

THE SECOND BATTALION.

The Ballinadee, Clogagh, Ballinspittle, and Kinsale Companies are now organised into the Second Battalion. A full report will be given next week. The men are eager and active, and good work in their districts may be expected. In fact, already the Second Battalion bids fair to rival the First, and the city men must look to their laurels.

Boy Scouts' Jerseys, Hats, Belts, Haversacks.

Five-pocket Leather Bandalier, 4/11 each.
Belts, 1/10. Caps, 2/-. Uniforms, 24/6.

Haversacks, 1/-. Puttees, 2/-.
OFFICERS' UNIFORMS, 24/6.

Caps, Shirts, Collars, Fronts,
Satin Brown Belts.

Fallon's Equipment Factory,
8 Mary Street, DUBLIN.

DON'T FORGET

**LARKIN'S
LITTLE SHOP**For Big Value in Chandlery,
Tobaccos, Cigarettes, &c.

IRISH COODS A SPECIALITY.

WEXFORD STREET, DUBLIN.

101-Scol na Murhan
1 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. Ring is the best place for
Teachers. Its teaching
methods are renowned.
VERY SPECIAL
attention is given to conversation.
Beginners have a special tutor
always with them.

SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION.

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION TO

PÁDRAIG Ó CAOLA.

RING, DUNGARVAN, CO. WATERFORD.

**Irish Volunteers'
Uniforms and Equipment**

At the RIGHT PRICE.

Only One Quality—THE BEST IRISH.

L. DOYLE,

2 Talbot Street, DUBLIN.

CITY CLUB CIGARETTES.

TRY THEM.

10 for 3d.

P. CONWAY & CO.,

TOBACCONISTS,

31 Exchequer Street and 10a Aungier Street
Established 1894.**MR. D. McCULLOUGH**begs to intimate to his friends and
customers that business is proceeding
as usual, that all orders forPIANOS, PIPES, :: ::
MUSIC and TUNINGSshall have the same careful and
prompt attention as formerly.**D. McCULLOUGH**8 HOWARD STREET,
BELFAST.

Telephone 3831.

JOHN DALY'S

BAKERIES,

26 William Street

AND

**Sarsfield Street,
LIMERICK.**

All Classes of FEEDING STUFFS Stocked.

GAELS—Where to get your News,
Stationery, Cigarettes, General

Fancy Goods, etc., etc.—

O Faolain,

35 LOWER DORSET STREET.

Telephone 222.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,
Sculptor,**KING STREET, CORK.****Monuments, Headstones, etc.**"Everything that is not Irish must be
Foreign."**GLEESON & CO.,** IRISH GOODS
ONLY,Irish Volunteer Tailors and Drapers,
11 UPPER O'CONNELL STREET, DUBLIN**LUCANIA CYCLES**

ARE MADE IN IRELAND.

Best Terms (Cash Only) from

DOMNALL UA BUACALLA,

1 Muig Nuadab.

VOLUNTEER EQUIPMENT.New Woollen Sleeping Bags, extra value for
Campers, only 3/6 each.

Combination Knives and Forks, 1/-

Second-hand Leather Ammunition Pouches, 9d.

Canvas Kit Bags, 1/- each.

Web Slings, 6d., 9d., 1/-, 2/6 each.

Water Bottles, 1/-, 1/6, 2/-, 2/9, 3/6, 5/6 each.

Web Coat Carriers, 1/3, 3/6, 4/6.

Irish-made Haversacks, 1/-, 1/3 each.

Irish-made Rifle Slings, 1/6, 2/6 each.

B.S.A. Air Rifles, 32/6, 52/6 each.

Large Stock .22 Rifles and Ammunition

Lowest Prices.

Bowie Knives, with Leather Sheath, 2/- each.

Mess Tins, Belts, Revolver Holsters, Puttees.

Stevens' .22 Favourite Rifle, 25/- and 30/-.

Best Cheap Target Rifle on the Market.

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED.

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

USE

"Green Cross Night Lights."

MADE IN IRELAND.

Ask for
VOLUNTEER SAUC

Manufactured by

TWINEM BROS
S. C. ROAD, DUBLIN.

Irish Volunteers should support

JAMES LENNONUlster'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 pricesVISITORS TO BELFAST SHOULD INSPECT
OUR STOCK.**W. CHASE**Tobacconist, Stationer,
Fancy Goods, Chandler and
General Hardware Stores,
115 Parnell St.
DUBLIN.**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.**CONSCRIPTION**I know absolutely nothing about it, but I DO know that
I can give best value in Ireland in Razors. Try my
Special 2/6 Razor. Money refunded if not satisfied.
Old Razors Ground and Set, 4d.**M'QUILLAN,** 38/38 CAPEL ST.,
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

J. J. WALSH, T.C.,

(OF CORK),

begs to intimate to his numerous Volunteer
friends that he has opened a magnificent
Tobacco, Chocolate, Sweets, and News
Emporium in Dublin at the corner of Blessing-
ton and Berkeley Streets. Irish goods a
speciality.**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-ATHURÁIN,

Draper,

10 WILLIAM STREET, LIMERICK.

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