

THE IRISH VOLUNTEER

EDITED BY EOIN MAC NEILL.

Vol. 2. No. 31 (New Series).

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1915.

Price One Penny.

NOTES.

The war and its rumours are discussed by everybody. There is anxious talk about the Coalition Government and the plight of Home Rule. Party claims and party services and party interests and party apologetics keep politicians occupied. There are State prosecutions, imprisonments, fines, dismissals, deportations, showing how strenuously the Realm is defended in Ireland—and these things are warmly discussed. All the time, newspapers and politicians and the man in the street are playing mum about one thing of gigantic importance to Ireland, the economic, industrial, and financial prospect immediately in front of us.

Time and again, since the war began, I have tried to draw attention to Ireland's dangerous economic position. I have looked around in vain for any sign that the danger is generally realised. I do not complain of being ignored. The Pope will not be listened to in these times if he speaks his mind, and I am not even an infallible politician—I am a Nobody, a Sorehead, a Crank, a Factionist. National economies are not my particular business. Why should I concern myself with them? My only answer is that I am an Irishman, that the general silence and heedlessness makes it all the more necessary for me to speak out, and with the help of God I will go on speaking out until the gravity of the national position is driven into the most unwilling intelligence. The position in a word is this, that Ireland is now threatened with an increase of Imperial burdens that promises to be more ruinous to every class in the country than any part of the oppression and injustice the country has suffered since the Union. The menace overhangs us all, Nationalists, Unionists, landlords, tenants, freeholders, purchase holders, business men, employers, employees, professional men, rich men, and the poorest of the poor. If we submit to it, our population will be again reduced by half, and the remaining half will be little better than chained slaves.

I hope nobody will imagine that I am using strained and exaggerated language. I am not an alarmist. I have warned my fellow-countrymen, especially those of my native province, of the existence of an Imperialist Pogrom Plot. In giving that warning, I had to incur the risk, especially repugnant to me, of increasing the tension of feeling in parts of Ireland. Against that risk, I set the counter-warning—Do not mistake the Tools for the

Burglar. I warned my fellow-countrymen months ago, in the early weeks of the war, as soon as I read of the formation of the Committee of Imperial Defence and of the action of certain Imperial Statesmen—the Rulers, as Churchill calls them—within that Committee, who formed themselves into an inner Committee and allowed the fact to be made public: I warned them that a Coalition was establishing itself in total disregard of Ireland's claims and rights. I repeated that warning from time to time. It has been fully verified. I was not an alarmist then. I am not an alarmist now. I say again, Ireland at this moment is threatened with a completion of her economic ruin, a ruin that will involve all parties and classes alike, if it be not warded off.

The most powerful class in this country are the farmers. Next to them come the capitalists and the business men. I fear that most of these are blinded to the coming danger by the artificial and temporary conditions produced by the war. Farmers are getting good prices for their produce. They will pay dearly for this advantage before long. Monied men and business men are able to protect themselves for a time. It will not be long till the strain breaks through all their means of protection. If they do not look ahead they will run upon disaster unawares. Now is the time to examine the danger and take the measures that alone can defeat it. When the danger is examined, the way to defeat it will become plain.

An English tourist was one day stalking up and down the platform of a French railway station. His manner and his rig-out were apparently intended to be a complete and defiant challenge to the urbanity and good taste of the natives. In those days the French and Italians were not "our brave and honourable allies"; they were "the decadent Latin peoples" of British journalism in general, "the murder races" of the Anglo-Saxon "Review of Reviews." Two Frenchmen stood talking on the platform. A friend of mine stood near them. As the portent strutted past, the Frenchmen paused in their chat to take a view of him. Then one of them turned to the other and said quietly, "Quel produit!"

"What a product!" The expression constantly comes to mind when I look around here in Ireland. There are so many persons, so many agencies, that take themselves seriously, and imagine their words and acts to be free, spontaneous, and autonomous, when all the time they are simply Products—the manufactured articles of the Imperial Exploitation Co. Ltd. I hear things said every day, and read things in Irish newspapers, that remind me of

the dolls that say "Mamma" and "Papa" when they are suitably squeezed. They were manufactured to do it, and they do it until they are worn out. They are Products, and serve the purposes of the Producer.

The Ulster Presbyterians are, mentally and physically, a fine people. Before the Union they were free men. Since the Union, by dint of a careful and constant moulding process, they have become for the most part Products. There are, of course, very numerous exceptions. One of the chief instruments in manipulating and moulding them in the Imperial interest is the Belfast "Northern Whig." I say in the Imperial interest, because only for the glorious Imperial Peace, the Pax Britannica, imposed on Ulster, the Ulster Presbyterians would be twice as numerous and twice as prosperous as they are. The "Northern Whig" is itself a manipulated and moulded Product, though the editor no doubt sincerely imagines otherwise. It claims to be the "organ" of a certain section of Irish opinion. A horse that never saw its driver might possibly imagine that the reins, bit, bridle, and blinkers were part of its own organism. The "Northern Whig" was not always the Product it now is. It is the most bitter champion of sectarian hatred in Ireland. The reason why it is the most bitter is because the Ulster Dis-senters, as their history shows, required special manipulating and moulding in that direction—in the Imperial interest. They needed special machinery.

A special sort of memory had to be worked into them, a memory in watertight compartments. They had to forget their Gaelic origin, and to remember the Solemn League and Covenant; to forget Wallace and Bruce, and to remember St. Bartholomew's Day; to forget Strafford, and to remember William III.; to forget the persecutions that drove their kindred to America, and to remember Dolly's Brae; to forget how under Washington their brothers fought for liberty; to forget Orr, McCracken, Munro, Russell, Hope, and to identify themselves with the party of Castlereagh; to forget the Irish Volunteers, and to remember Scullabogue; to forget their welcome to the Catholic Emancipation delegates, and their celebration in arms of the opening of the first Catholic Church in Belfast, and to remember Dr. Cooke and Dr. Hanna; to forget how they were freed from landlord oppression, and to remember the British Constitution. All that, and a great deal more of the same kind, required careful manipulation, and there could be no better machinery than the "Northern Whig" to turn out the finished Product, British Imperial manufacture. But the "Whig" itself required a turn or two in the machine.

The "Northern Whig" is to-day avowedly opposed to Home Rule on sectarian grounds. It is a No-Popery organ. How did that come about? Two generations ago, an editor of the "Northern Whig" and a Catholic priest were put in the dock side by side, indicted by the British Constitution, and duly punished, for exposing the methods by which the Imperial Power, in Plunket's words, was then engaged in "hallooing Catholicism against Protestant, and Protestantism against Catholic," in County Antrim. The editor, if I remember correctly what I have heard, was Mr. Finlay; the priest was my grandfather's brother, Father Bernard McAuley, P.P. of Ballymena. They were each, I think, fined £500, but if the present editor looks up his file he will find the whole history. The Process has been going on ever since, and now we have the Product.

The "Northern Whig" is now asking: Where would England be if Ireland had Home Rule and England was engaged in a life and death struggle like the present war? The question is enough to show whose agent and instrument is the "Northern Whig." The answer sought for is, that, in the interest of England, Ireland, including the Ulster Dissenters, is to be deprived of autonomy, bound hand and foot, and kept down in the dirt, the barbarous and degrading dirt of sectarian hatred, for the production of which the once punished "Northern Whig" is now Imperialism's most perfect machine. *Quel produit!*

On the night of Friday, June 11th, the Burglar broke into the house of the Treasurer of the Irish Volunteers. Having waited till Tuesday, June 22, for the ceremonial call to inquire, on that day the Treasurer, to enjoy a hard-earned holiday, went with his family to Ventry, Co. Kerry, where he owns a cottage. Next day, Wednesday, he received a deportation order from the British military authority in that region, commanding him to retire from the counties of Kerry, Cork, and Limerick. This news has very much relieved the prevalent depression.

The Jingo journals of London are rejoicing over the Coalition's new Registration measure, which they proclaim to be the thin edge of Conscription. The Irish public has been warned that our valiant Rulers, if they could not make us slaves by open means, would attempt it by underhand and roundabout stratagems and by small beginnings. The Irish Parliamentary Party has bound itself by resolution, in its latest public declaration, to resist conscription in any form. In this they have done rightly, for the whole public opinion of Ireland is opposed to conscription. The introduction of compulsory military service would be a sweeping constitutional or unconstitutional change. In two main respects, therefore, any measure of conscription would be a violation of the principle of Irish self-government. Ireland's answer to conscription in any form is: "We won't have it."

Let us put this Registration business to the test. My life is all my goods. The working-man's life is all his goods. In this well robbed land of ours, for ninety-nine men out of a hundred our lives are all we have to live by. If we are asked to put our names on a Government register, so that the Government may commandeer our lives, our work, and our livelihood, we answer, "When Lord Lansdowne, 1st Lord Londonderry, the Duke of Abercorn, and other great Imperial patriots, abandon all their possessions and throw them into the common stock—when the law compels them to do so—then it will be time enough to come down on the poor man and compel him to surrender life and all. Till then, your compulsory pro-

posals, thin end or thick end, are plainly no better than a tyrannical scheme to enable your wealthy landlords and capitalists and your dividenders to live on in riches, comfort, and luxury by sacrificing the lives and labours of the poor."

In Ireland, the question has a National aspect besides, and to yield the rights we now possess would be a National surrender. We will give nothing but the Free Gifts of a Free People, unless we give it to overpowering force. The Irish Parliamentary Party is bound to keep its pledge, its latest public pledge to the people of Ireland. The people of Ireland are no less bound, for the honour and safety of their nation, to refuse to render the servile duty of a country that is not free. The reply to every attempt at compulsion is Mr. Asquith's Magna Charta: "The Free Gift of a Free People."

The Irish Volunteers should be strictly on their guard against any attempt to force their action or direct their activity by means of harassing and provocative tactics, whether such tactics are directed against those in chief responsibility or against local bodies or their officers. We can see how an external situation is being used as a cover and pretext for political hostility within Ireland. The situation in Ireland is, in all essentials, precisely what it was before the external situation arose, and

Tyrone Training Camp,

SATURDAY, July 10th, to
SUNDAY, July 18th.

For particulars see Headquarters Bulletin and Notes.

what it would have been if the external situation had not arisen. The rights and liberties which the Irish Volunteers enrolled themselves to secure and maintain have not been affected in any important degree by the external situation that has since arisen. The objects of the Irish Volunteers remain unchanged, and the duty of the Irish Volunteers is to proceed steadily with the organisation and provision necessary to enable them to attain those objects.

It can only be through the blindness of faction if Irish Nationalists, no matter under what leaders they may group themselves, fail to clearly recognise that every act of hostility to the Irish Volunteers is an act of hostility to the Irish Nation. These hostilities began on the very day that the Irish Volunteers began, and that was nine months before the European War began. They began under a coalition that existed all the time, though it has not been publicly avowed till a few weeks ago. It is not likely now that they will succeed, and their only chance of success will be if the coalition is successful in putting its fingers into the two eyes of the Irish Nation. The main hope of doing so depends on the working up of factious differences among Irishmen, but every day that passes brings fresh proof that Irishmen have too clear a view of what is going on and too clear a purpose to allow themselves to be manipulated in this way through any instruments.

I ask Volunteers, and especially Volunteer officers, to strain every point to get the benefit of the camp training which is now beginning, and about which particulars are given in H.Q. bulletins, in advertisements, and on application to Headquarters.

EOIN MAC NEILL.

An Example from the Dardanelles.

The following account of a small night attack which proved entirely successful is from a recent French despatch, and makes very instructive reading for Volunteers:

"A detachment of thirty-four Europeans and thirty-two Senegalese, all volunteers, under a subaltern, received orders to leave the first line trench in Indian file, and creep on their hands and knees to the immediate neighbourhood of the small fort. There they were to assemble and deliver a surprise attack without firing a shot. Two other parties were ordered to leave our trenches in the same manner on the right and left, but they were to stop half-way, and hold themselves in readiness to shield the volunteers in the event of a repulse, or support them in the event of success. The weather was very fine. The moon was at full, but, happily, so low on the horizon that its beams shone in the eyes of the Turks. This favoured the movements of the volunteer section, who began their stealthy advance at nine o'clock. The two detachments left an hour later. A quarter of an hour before midnight the band of volunteers had got within forty yards of the fort. Springing over the parapet, they completely surprised the Turks, who, after firing their rifles, fled. Thanks to the suddenness of our assault, we had only three wounded—a sergeant and two men."

One point to notice is the extreme care and patience the attackers displayed. The advance occupied almost three hours, and yet it is very unlikely that the distance to be traversed was above half a mile at the outside. The method of advancing was of course very slow—but no other way was possible. Frequently the Irish Volunteers in field exercises are far too much bent on rushing things. They try to carry out an attack far more quickly than is possible in real warfare; where men who don't take the trouble to make reasonable use of cover are simply shot down and no more about it.

Another remarkable point is the complete and overwhelming nature of the success by reason of surprise. The defenders simply blazed off a random volley and lolled. This is what troops surprised at night invariably do. We know from other narratives the very brave and steady character of the Turkish troops, and the incident simply proves that the best troops are helpless if taken at such a disadvantage. Note also how the element of surprise very much reduced the casualties of the attacking force.

The numbers employed correspond fairly well to the strength of a large number of the Volunteer corps; and several Volunteer officers are quite able to handle such a force in all ordinary circumstances. In carrying out such an attack by one corps, the position of the supporting bodies need only be indicated and the entire force worked in the actual attack.

The Value of Uniforms.

It is a principle of Volunteering that the gun and ammunition must precede the uniform. And, after all, a uniform is hardly a disguise. There are occasions when its use might be undesirable. A Volunteer who must study economy should get his suit, shirt, and soft collar dyed green, and ask his tailor to do the rest. Another alternative is to get one's next suit made of green cloth, and have a pair of riding breeches made as well. The problem of a hat is easily solved. A soft green hat can be transformed instantly by turning up one side and pinning it with a brooch, which Headquarters can supply at the absurdly low cost of 1/4 post free.

Why Artillery would be Ineffective in Ireland.

Occasionally one still meets Volunteers who despair of ever being able to take effective military action because they have no artillery. And the important results achieved by artillery action in the present war seems to give some colour to their views. As a matter of fact, though, the character of the ground in Ireland is for the most part totally different from that in any part of continental Europe. Indeed, it is not too much to say that in Ireland it would in the first place be practically impossible to employ artillery at all; and in the second, even if it were used, it would be practically ineffective.

I.

The men who want artillery for the Volunteers never stop to think what it would mean. A battery of artillery on the march takes up about 200 yards of road; and the Irish roads are usually so narrow that guns on them would choke them and prevent the movements of other troops. Besides, on the Irish roads guns would be liable to be ambushed, in which case they would be quite helpless. Many of the side roads have so poor a surface that the guns would get bogged, and the fields are often so soft that it would be very difficult to manoeuvre in them. Thus even on the march the difficulties artillery would labour under would be very serious indeed.

In action the case would if possible be worse. No one will venture to assert that an ordinary two-wheeled farmer's cart can be driven across country in Ireland. And a moment's thought will convince anyone that to drive the guns and waggons of a battery across country is a much more difficult task. It might easily happen that at the moment when it was most important to bring the guns into action it would be quite impossible to get them off the road at all. Besides, very often it would not be very easy to deploy the guns. A battery in action takes up a front of almost 100 yards, and in many parts of Ireland the average size of the fields would not be as much as that. Consequently it would often be unavoidable to split up even one battery, with the consequent lack of control. In the case of even so small a body of artillery as, say, three batteries the difficulties would be so enormous that it is difficult to see how they could be overcome at all.

II.

But even if all the difficulties were overcome—which would be very unlikely—the artillery could not accomplish very much in action. Artillery must have a target, and in Ireland it would not be at all easy to find the target—which, of course, is the enemy's infantry. These are lying close in the cover of a hedge; and how is the battery commander two miles away to know which particular hedge of the hundreds around is the one that hides the infantry? The only way to locate the concealed troops is to search every spot, and the huge expenditure of shells this would need would put it out of the question.

Not only would the artillery commander himself be quite unable to locate the hostile infantry, but even his aeroplanes would not be able to assist him very much. The hedges give such excellent concealment that an observer in an aeroplane can hardly at all observe men lying under them. A hedge gives to a skirmish line the same concealment from above that a wood gives to a large formed body of troops.

Finally, a hedge gives considerable protection against a large proportion of the shells striking in its neighbourhood. The ordinary infantryman's pack gives a very considerable degree of protection against shrapnel bullets to infantry lying down; and it is not hard to understand that a hedge is much more effective cover than that.

It should be fairly clear then that very little could be expected from artillery in Ireland. The man-killing power it would have would not be at all sufficient to compensate for the excessive difficulties experienced in handling it. More than that, it is so bulky on the march and so powerless in the same case, that it might easily prove more of a hindrance than a help to the force placing much reliance on it.

Delaying Actions.

The close, intersected nature of the country in Ireland offers great scope for the practising of delaying actions by small bodies of troops. The movements of large bodies would be almost entirely confined to the roads, and at first only the heads of these columns could come into action. The length of time required for deploying the columns—even if fairly small—would always be sufficient for a well-handled small party to withdraw and take up another position in rear, there to repeat the performance. Continued harassing tactics of this nature would eventually demoralise the troops subjected to them and leave them an easy prey.

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.

A section of lightly-equipped infantry well acquainted with the country they are operating in can effect great results against an enemy not so suitably trained. The papers at the present time afford many examples of this in the case of the Italian Alpine troops. We will assume that the section commander has occupied a good concealed position from which he can bring the road under heavy fire at close range, and has posted a couple of men to look out for the enemy. The enemy may have scouts out, but unless these discover the little force it is better not to interfere with them at all. *The main point is to surprise the principal body.*

The method of action is to open fire suddenly and keep on firing as long as it is safe to do so. Every care should be taken to keep the men thoroughly in hand, to insist on accurate aiming, and to make every shot tell. Sooner or later, of course, the enemy will recover from his surprise, will deploy very superior forces and compel the little party to retire. *Consequently it is of the utmost importance to have the line of retreat decided on beforehand.* This will almost always be possible; but if for any reason it becomes necessary to retire over unknown ground, one or two active intelligent men should be sent on in advance to find and point out to the others the best paths by which to fall back.

Retirements should be gradual, a few men slipping away at a time and the others keeping up the firing. A few of the most active should remain firing briskly until the very last, and then slip away. The entire force will be assembled at some distance away, and will take post further on for a second stand.

These delaying actions will be much easier and more effective if put into operation by two small parties mutually supporting each other. The first section engages the enemy's column at A, the second section engages it at B, a few miles further on. Meantime the first section has plenty of time to reach C, yet another few miles on, and take its measures there, and so on. Two well-handled sections can delay a large force in this way to an incredible degree.

A further development of this kind of action can be managed by well-trained cyclists. In their case practically every turn of the road can be turned to good account and contested. But cyclists are not at all confined to roads in operations of this kind. It does not inconvenience them to move across country for short distances. There is practically no place where bicycles cannot be wheeled. They can also be lifted over a gate, bank or fence without any trouble. So the cyclist is not in such danger of being cut off as might be thought at first sight.

The Tyrone Training Camp.

1. This Camp, which will be a moving one, will start from Dungannon on Saturday, July 10th, as soon after 6.30 p.m. as the Volunteers attending it are all assembled.

2. The Camp will make a circular march in the southern part of County Tyrone, and will finish at Dungannon on the afternoon of Sunday, July 18th.

3. The force in Camp will take part in combined field exercises with all the Volunteer Corps in the part of the county included in the march.

4. A number of spare tents will be carried; so that members of local Volunteer Corps who are unable to attend the Camp will be able to have some nights under canvas, and learn a certain amount of the duties of troops in camp.

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.

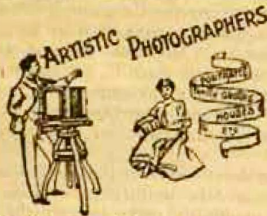
Head Office and Warehouse—
8 Mary Street, DUBLIN.





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 117V.



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 Lr. 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 10th, 1915

Headquarters' Bulletin.

The Central Executive of the Irish Volunteers met at Headquarters on Wednesday evening, June 30th, Professor Eoin Mac Neill, President, in the chair.

Reports on Organisation, Recruiting, Training, Summer Camps, and Finance were received and discussed.

The splendid demonstration at Cappagh, near Pomeroy, Co. Derry, on June 29th, and the successful despatch of two cyclist columns from Dublin to Tullow, Co. Carlow, on June 25th, were reported on.

The attitude of the Irish Volunteers towards Compulsory Registration for war purposes was discussed, and it was unanimously agreed that Irish Volunteers must resolutely oppose the application of any such measure to Ireland, as being a form of Conscription, against which in any form Irish Volunteers stand pledged.

Draft arrangements for the Tyrone Training Camp, which starts at Dungannon on Saturday, July 10th, were approved of. The period in camp will extend from Saturday evening, 10th,

to the evening of Sunday, 18th inst. The week's course will embrace every essential department of field training. The training force will march over a large part of the hill country of Co. Tyrone, the route being by Pomeroy, Omagh, Fintona, and Donaghmore back to Dungannon. The officer in charge will be Captain J. J. O'Connell of the Headquarters Organising Staff, to whom Volunteers who are joining the Camp will report in Dungannon at 6 p.m. on the 10th inst.

Headquarters, 2 Dawson St.,

Dublin, 2nd July, 1915.

TYRONE TRAINING CAMP.

GENERAL SCHEME.

1. The period in camp will extend from the evening of Saturday, July 10th, to the evening of Sunday, July 18th.

2. Volunteers joining the camp will report to Captain J. J. O'Connell, C.O., in Dungannon at 6 p.m. on the 10th inst. The force will leave Dungannon at 6.30 p.m. and march to Galbally, where it will camp.

3. The general route of the force during its week's training will be by Pomeroy, Carrickmore, Gortin, Omagh, Fintona, Clogher, Ballygawley, and Donaghmore back to Dungannon.

4. The course will cover all the essentials of field training.

5. The local corps will be included in combined field exercises with the force in camp.

6. Tents and commissariat will be provided for all Volunteers in training. Particulars as to output required and all other necessary information will be furnished to applicants. Bicycles are to be brought, if possible.

7. A certain number of spare tents will be carried to provide accommodation for any local Volunteers who wish to spend a night or two in camp.

8. It has been found that the cost per man will probably work out at not more than 15s. a week, so that it will probably be possible to refund 5s. to each man out of the £1 paid.

NOTES FROM HEADQUARTERS.

NO COMPULSORY REGISTRATION.

The Executive at its last meeting defined the attitude of the Irish Volunteers towards Compulsory Registration for war purposes. That attitude is one of resolute opposition. The Irish Volunteers are pledged to oppose Conscription in any form, and Compulsory Registration is a form of Conscription. Any attempt, therefore, to apply any such scheme to Ireland or to any part of Ireland will be unflinchingly opposed by the Irish Volunteers.

THE TYRONE CAMP.

The Tyrone Training Camp, the first of its kind, starts in Dungannon on Saturday evening next. The place is of happy omen. At 6.30 p.m. a force of Volunteers will march from the

Volunteer Town for the green hills of Tyrone. They will train and operate in the very county in which the soldiers of Hugh O'Neill, the victors of Clontibret and the Yellow Ford, trained and operated. Field training in all its branches—scouting, skirmishing, the selection and improvement of cover, range-finding and firing—protection at rest and on the march, pitching camp, camp-routine, striking camp, transport, supply, and communications—all will come within the purview of the week's work. The local corps will join the force in training for combined field exercises of a very useful kind. On the whole, it will be, from the training point of view, the best-spent week in the history of the Volunteers.

OTHER CAMPS.

Dublin, Cork, and Galway will probably be the next training centres. Applications should be sent in at once, as the number of applicants will be a factor in deciding the exact locality of each camping scheme.

ARMING.

Returns which have been reaching the Director of Organisation go to show that a number of Companies are still very imperfectly armed. In some cases no genuine effort to arm the men seems to have been made by the officers in charge. Such officers are lightly bearing a very grave responsibility. The day may come when they will have reason to regret a neglect which borders on the criminal. Superior officers must really insist on company officers arming their men. And company officers who are unwilling to do so must step down and make room for officers who are.

WE HAVE THE GUNS!

It is a matter of willingness, not of ability. Guns are available. Headquarters is pledged to produce a gun for every Volunteer who undertakes to pay for it. Lee Enfields and Martini Enfields are scarce at the moment, but a gun of some sort—and a gun which will shoot—can be had by every Irish Volunteer who can put up the price of it; nay, who can pay for it by instalments. Why should any Company remain unarmed?

RECRUITING LITERATURE.

It has been assumed by some Companies that the parcels of recruiting literature recently sent out from Headquarters exhaust the supply that is available for each Company. This is not the case. The Director of Recruiting has a large stock of literature in hand, and is in a position to supply any demands likely to be made on him. Companies, for instance, can have as many copies of the window card, "Enrol under the Green Flag," as they are able to dispose of, as also of the leaflet "How to Help the Volunteer Movement." Instructions to Companies and County Boards and specimen handbills are also available.

Derry Pledged to Resist Registration!

At the Parade Ground, Bogside, on Wednesday evening, Mr. Newman addressed one of the largest gatherings that has been held in Derry for a considerable time.

An armed guard met Mr. Newman at his hotel, and conducted him to the place of meeting.

Mr. Newman read a message to the people of Derry from Eoin Mac Neill, as follows:—

An urgent call to Headquarters has, to my extreme regret, prevented me from keeping my appointment to speak in Derry. What I desired to say to the people of Derry, at this most critical time in Ireland's history, is exactly reported in the forthcoming issue of the *Irish Volunteer* in the speech which I delivered at the Cappagh monster meeting yesterday.

Mr. Newman will outline for your benefit the facts which I have felt called upon to put before you.

Let me say that in this hour of danger no Nationalist can afford to sneer at a Unionist; and no Nationalist is worthy of the name who treats either Unionist or Redmondite with discourtesy. Politeness and firmness will win more friends for our cause than controversy.

In the face of a united English oligarchy Irishmen must realise that they are Irishmen, and must permit no imposition, either financial or otherwise.

I have calculated that the present war loan will mean £3 in perpetuity from every house in Ireland. Three pounds a year for ever.

It is for Ireland to decide whether she will have taxes imposed upon her which will bankrupt the land and perhaps reduce our population to half its present figure.

The future is the future of small nations; and in a sound national policy there is room for all.

The substance of Mr. Newman's address was the disclosure of the Pogrom Plot, and has already been embodied in the report of Eoin Mac Neill's address at Cappagh monster meeting.

At the conclusion of the proceedings the meeting declared itself determined to resist any attempt, either direct or indirect, to force Conscription upon Ireland, and as the Registration Bill now before Parliament was probably the thin end of the Conscription wedge, the audience declared itself determined to refuse any information, either verbal or written, which would assist the enforcement of Conscription.

Mr. Walsh, T.C., who advertises his start in business in Dublin, presided over the inaugural meeting of the Irish Volunteers in Cork. He was well-known as Chairman of the Cork County Board of the G.A.A. Shortly after the Cork meeting, where he bore the brunt of the hostility to the Volunteers, he contested and won a councillorship in Cork City. Being in the postal service, he was removed later on to England by the friendly Government, and ultimately, a few weeks ago, he was dismissed from his position. On his way home, he was stopped by the military authorities and deported. He is now making a fresh start in life, and he may rely on the good-will of Irish Volunteers and athletes.

VICTORIES OF IRREGULAR TROOPS.

XIII.—VALMY.

When France, in 1792, declared war on the great Powers of Europe, her prospects of success seemed very poor indeed. Under the monarchy her armies had consisted largely of foreigners, who had either been slaughtered or disbanded at its overthrow. Moreover, the emigration of the nobility deprived the wrecks of the army of nearly all its higher officers and of most of its subalterns. However, there was no lack of Volunteers whose fierce enthusiasm partially atoned for their lack of discipline and training.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

France's one hope was to take the enemy by surprise. Accordingly, before they had time to knock their vast levies into anything like the shape of an army, they invaded the Austrian Netherlands. But even their great numerical superiority could not prevail over the discipline and training of the Austrians, and a series of disgraceful routs turned the invasion into a farce.

Meanwhile the allies had collected their forces on the Rhine. Sixty thousand Prussians, forty-five thousand Austrians, and fifteen thousand of the French noblesse prepared to march into France through the Ardennes, by Chalons, upon Paris. Two French armies were opposed to them—one of twenty thousand, under Kellerman, at Metz; another of twenty-three thousand at Sedan. Sedan, Longwy, and Verdun, then wretchedly weak fortresses, were the only other barriers on the road to Paris.

PRELIMINARY MANŒUVRES.

At the end of July, 1792, the Allies advanced. Their whole forces were under the command of the Duke of Brunswick, who had acquired a considerable reputation in the Seven Years' War. Moving forward at a leisurely pace he invested Longwy on the 20th August. Longwy opened its gates at the first cannonade, and Verdun surrendered soon after.

The allied army was now interposed between the two French armies at Metz and Sedan, and might have crushed each of them in turn but for the arrival of Dumouriez, the new French Commander-in-Chief, who took instant and vigorous action. He quickly marched the Sedan army to the rear of the Argonne, and ordered Kellerman to wheel round from Metz to St. Menchould, where he was to be met by reinforcements.

Dumouriez' plan was to hold the passes of the difficult country of the Argonne, and so force the enemy to make a detour in his march, and perhaps expose his flanks to attack. This plan failed, for the Austrians forced one of the passes, and he had to fall back. The only thing left to do was to try and join Kellerman, and so place himself at the head of a force strong enough to menace the enemy and draw him back from the advance to Paris, which it was now impossible to bar. By a rapid movement southward he evaded the Germans, and with some difficulty reached St. Menchould. Here he was joined by Kellerman and his 20,000 men.

Dumouriez was strongly placed at St. Menchould, protected by the Rivers Aisne and Aube. He had chosen a plateau to the north-west as Kellerman's position, but Kellerman moved on to the plateau of Valmy, a weaker position, and separated from Dumouriez by a dangerous interval.

The allied army meanwhile deployed on the heights of La Lune, running south-west and north-east, opposite the two French armies, but nearer to Kellerman than to Dumouriez, thus

seriously jeopardising the position of the former.

THE BATTLE.

On the morning of the 26th September, the right wing of the allies moved out on Kellerman's left in order to cut him off from Chalons. The remainder of the allies were to assail him in front, and, as their position partially enveloped his, to interpose between him and Dumouriez.

Dumouriez, seeing his colleague's danger, moved up supporting troops on his flanks.

The Prussian guns on La Lune now opened fire, while their infantry and cavalry advanced to the attack. For once the French held their ground, and their own artillery replied vigorously to the enemy, doing great damage to the close ranks of their infantry. Then Kellerman led out a column of French infantry to the assault, and was beaten back with loss.

The Prussians followed up their success by an infantry attack in force. At first the French showed signs of giving way, but Kellerman rallied them in person, and they stood their ground. Dumouriez' men were now actively co-operating with them, and the Prussian advance, torn by the French artillery, came to a standstill. The allied generals, despairing of taking such a position, called off their men, and the battle was over.

COMMENTS.

This trifling affair was one of the decisive battles of the world, and changed the course of history. As the German poet, Goethe, who was present, said: "From this place, and from this day forth, commences a new era in the world's history." Artisans, tradesmen, mechanics, and peasants had stood up to the best troops in Europe and saved the new-born French Republic from destruction. Yet their general had merely marched them well and posted them well, and done very little else.

Security on the March in Ireland.

I.

Probably Ireland is the most difficult country in the world in which to carry out reconnaissance. And in a general way it may be taken that reconnaissance and security are the same. Reconnaissance is commonly described as the art of searching for the enemy, and security is the art of protecting one's own troops on the march. But a single field day will prove to anyone that the only way to have one is to have the other.

Furthermore, the conditions that put obstacles in the way of one are also those that interfere with the other. For instance, it is easy for the enemy to lay an ambush in a large wood; and that is also the place where it is hardest to find him. What is true of a wood is true of countless other features of ground, and every county in Ireland is full of possible examples.

The question of reconnaissance and security has been a very important problem for Volunteer officers. In the main, too, they have tackled it in a very intelligent and business-like way. It needed time and thought, plenty of field work, and a good many mistakes before satisfactory principles were established. Still, the thing was done—owing, indeed, to a large extent to the natural capacity of the Volunteers. The result is that even now the average good corps of Volunteers is probably better capable of taking care of itself in Ir-

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.

land than a corresponding body of any other troops. After all, this is something to be thankful for, because it is a big advance. Now it is up to the other corps to rival the good ones.

AN INFANTRY COLUMN ON THE ROAD.

All text-books which treat of reconnoitring and security lay down that a column on the march should be covered by an advance guard and flankers. The advance guard normally consists of a point, a vanguard and a main guard. Contact between the different portions of the column is maintained by connecting files; and average distances between all bodies are set out. This is the general scheme, and any arrangements adopted must follow to some extent. But the particular military character of the Volunteers and the nature of the country call for very considerable changes from the ordinary methods.

First of all, the Volunteers are all either infantry or cyclists, and the special training of cyclists is not at all as far advanced in some corps as it is in others. Frequently a corps consisting of infantry has had to do its own reconnoitring and provide for its own security. When this is so, one of two things happens: either (a) the scouting is very imperfectly performed, or (b) the rate of march becomes very slow. One corps at least has grappled with this difficulty in the following way: every man in the corps has been trained in the semaphore, and can thus convey information to the main body while it is on the move, and at considerable distances away. Further, whenever halts occur lost ground is made up by doubling the men. This is a method that might be adopted with profit in hilly country particularly.

Very often, though, the system of infantry flankers will break down altogether—the more enclosed the country the more hopeless is their task. Even if they can keep a fixed distance down the road on which the column is marching, they will tend to drop to the rear, no matter how light their equipment may be. They will lose many yards of ground at every fence. Besides, if they reconnoitre the line of the nearest fences, there will be others beyond, and still others beyond those, and no limit can be set to this.

It would seem, then, that the infantry column in Ireland can only reconnoitre directly to the front along the road on which it is marching. This is not really so, but it will be better to postpone the question of flank protection to a subsequent article. The column on a road will be split up into three usual divisions; but, as a rule, the distances between them will be less than those usually set out, because the country is closer than ordinary. Besides, the numbers in a column are not very great; and this leaves fewer men for connecting files. Indeed, it will probably be found best to have no infantry connecting files at all. It is much more economical to have two cyclists—one riding from head to rear of the column, and one from rear to head. Even one man, riding from rear to head, halting until the rear is closed up to him, and then riding on again, will do the work better than any number of infantry files, who are merely so many men out of hand in case of a surprise.

Usually it will be best for the covering detachments to move in file or single file on one or both sides of the road. In that way they obtain a certain amount of cover from view from the fences, and also are better placed to kneel down in shelter if suddenly fired into.

J. J. WALSH, T.C.,
(OF CORR).

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 Blessington and Berkeley Streets. Irish goods a speciality.

Field Training.

CHAPTER XI.

RECONNAISSANCE IN DEFENCE.

Read this chapter in conjunction with Chapter VI., which dealt with reconnaissance in general as well as reconnaissance in attack.

A.

Unless the situation demands instant action, no commander of any unit smaller than a division should ever give battle without making a personal survey of the ground.

Take your men to a good position which commands a view of the surrounding country, and point out its principal characteristics—hills, valleys, woods, rivers, marshes, plains, roads, railways, houses, villages, etc., indicating their military use.

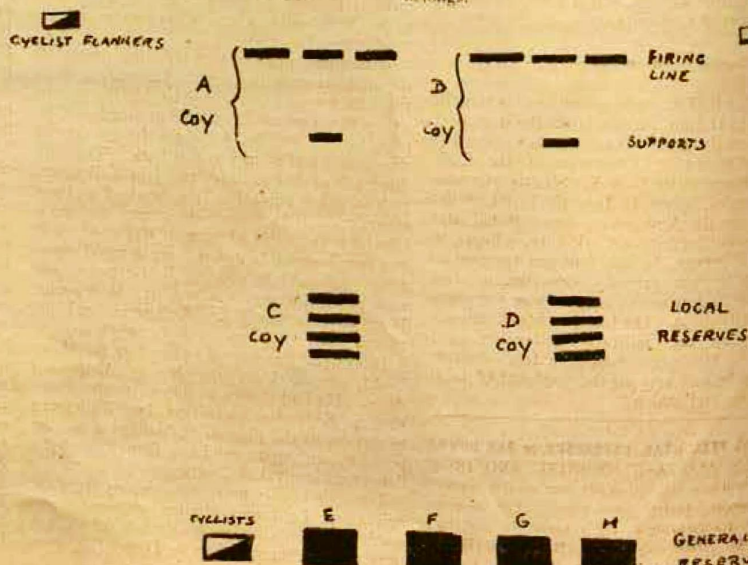
Now choose out a position which you might decide to hold against an enemy, and send your men in patrols of 4 or 5 to reconnoitre it. Instruct them to report under the following heads:—

- (1) *The extent of the position.*
- (2) *The nature of the position.* Whether it is naturally defensible, or will require artificial defences; whether the ground is easy to entrench or not; whether it is dominated by high ground; whether the flanks are defensible.
- (3) *The weak points of the position.*
- (4) *The strong points.*
- (5) *The probable position of the enemy's artillery.*
- (6) *Firing positions likely to be seized by the enemy.* [See Chapter VI.]
- (7) *The enemy's probable line of attack.*
- (8) *The best ground for the counter-attack.*
- (9) *The line of retreat.*

B.

When you have sent out the various parties and appointed a time to meet again, set out yourself to survey the ground.

Take note of all the points on which you have ordered the remainder to report, and in the light of this knowledge think out the disposition of your forces in case you had to defend the position. Take it that the available force consists of infantry and cyclists, and remember that its general disposition should conform as far as possible to this type:



This represents a battalion with cycle corps in battle formation.

You will have to choose out positions for each of these divisions of your force, as well as for your ambulance and transport. A thorough knowledge of the functions of each, as shown in the foregoing chapters, will be sufficient guide to the disposition of Firing Line, Supports, and Local Reserve. The general Reserve (half your force) is placed in good cover and ready to deliver the decisive counter-attack. The Ambulance and Transport must, of course, be secure from danger.

C.

When you and your men have collected together again, receive their reports and compare them with your own observations. You will probably learn more than you will teach in the process, but that will be all the better.

If there is time, the whole party should then go over the ground together and compare notes.

Things a Sentry Should Know

The young Volunteer new to sentry duty is liable to make mistakes at first, but a little care will quickly enable him to carry out his duties properly. It is only necessary to know what is the right course of action in such-and-such a case, and most men will do it then.

One example of a natural enough mistake is for the raw sentry to take post on the skyline. He can observe well from there, and may forget that he can easily be seen there also. But this is the sort of thing an intelligent man needs to be told only once.

Another mistake is to challenge too soon. Persons approaching the post should be allowed fairly close before challenging. Otherwise the sentry cannot be certain of hitting, in case the person challenged tries to get away and it is necessary to shoot.

Again, it is most important that the sentry should never allow more than one man to approach in case it is necessary to make one of a group advance to be recognised.

A sentry should never fire unless absolutely necessary. Firing at night upsets the entire camp, and should be avoided when possible.

He must never leave his post. If he takes a prisoner he should keep him if necessary until the next visiting patrol.

It is better to be sure than sorry; and in any case in which the sentry is in doubt as to the proper course of action he should summon the commander of the guard to which he belongs.

Is Rebellion Against Authority a Sin?

Even after Ireland's seven centuries of protest against the foreign yoke of England, there are quite a number of good souls who have scruples as to whether it is a righteous thing to protest either interiorly, by refusing assent to the existing government, or by taking up arms to deliver the Irish people from slavery.

These people cannot have it both ways. Aming is merely a detail, it is the logical outcome of a refusal to assent to foreign rule.

If it be a sin to oppose any government which possesses the power to force itself upon a nation, it is equally wrong to refuse "loyal" support to that government by assenting willingly to its existence.

This point is dealt with most effectively in *A Fight for Freedom*, a fine study of the rising in the Tyrol which was the means of liberating that oppressed Catholic people.

A Fight for Freedom is a gracefully composed book, and the details of the fighting are given with realism and restraint, a very desirable literary combination.

Before the rising the question of the moral justification for rebellion is raised, and a priest very effectually disposes of the point in conversation with a penitent, who, as a matter of fact, proved a spy in disguise. This is the conversation:

"I can only absolve you if you hold the holy faith as a Tyrolese, as our forefathers have always held it in the Tyrol."

"But my conscience, your reverence! How shall I see my way? The Austrians have made peace, and given the Tyrol to the Bavarians, and the King of Bavaria is now the authority set over us by God. And in the Tyrol they say we must rebel against the Bavarians and chase them out of the country. And now my conscience tells me: 'That is seditious. We must be subject to the authority set over us by God and the law.' Now, your reverence, how am I to keep that?"

The priest answered—
"When the Pharisees tempted our Lord by asking whether they were to pay tribute to Caesar or not, he answered: 'Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's.' Is there any question of a King there? No, only of the Emperor and God. In our case, too, the matter is so very clear that a doubt almost amounts to impiety. You must be subject to the authority set up by God. Quite right, but who is the authority set over us Catholic Christians by God? Is it the apostate who was made King of Bavaria by the insurgent Bonaparte? No, it is His Apostolic Majesty, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. Or to whom have you sworn

allegiance? To the King of Bavaria? No, you have not sworn allegiance in holy baptism to the Catholic Church, which is now separated from him, not of our own free will but by force. If robbers drive your flocks out of their stall, does that make them theirs by right? Not at all, they are yours, and it is your duty to take them back again by force. I tell you: be ready for the struggle!"

To this the penitent replied: "I understand, I quite understand, but we are quite powerless. Poor little Tyrol cannot resist all-powerful France and all the other great nations who are united with her. It is absurd, we shall be trodden under foot like a worm."

"Oh! faithless Christian!" cried the confessor. "As faint-hearted as the disciples on Peter's ship in the storm; but the Lord commanded the waves. We must not sit still with our hands folded. Help thyself, and God will help thee!" A. N.

"A Fight for Freedom," by Peter Rosegger. Dublin: Gill & Son, 6/-.

JOIN THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

CONSCRIPTION

I know absolutely nothing about it, but I DO know that I can give less value in Ireland in Razors. Try my Special 2/6 Razor. Money refunded if not satisfied. Old Razors Ground and Set, 4/-.

M'QUILLAN, 35/36 CAPEL ST., DUBLIN.

AN CUMANN COSANTA

Insures Irish Volunteers against Victimisation by their Employers.

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

Groups! Groups! Groups!

KEOGH BROS., Ltd.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC GROUP SPECIALISTS.

Lower Dorset Street, Dublin.

Phone 2902.

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

SWIFT AND IONA CYCLES.

Fitted with Dunlop Tyres.

£6 15s. Cash or 2/- Weekly.

MURPHY, THE CYCLE PEOPLE, 13 Aungier Street.

1782 The Volunteer Boots. 1914

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

JOHN MALONE, NORTH KING STREET, DUBLIN.

DONT FORGET

LARKIN'S LITTLE SHOP

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

IRISH GOODS A SPECIALITY.

WEXFORD STREET, DUBLIN.

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.

JOHN DALY'S

BAKERIES,

26 William Street

AND

Sarsfield Street, LIMERICK.

All Classes of FEEDING STUFFS Stocked.

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/-. Prams and Gramophones Repaired.

LUCANIA CYCLES

ARE MADE IN IRELAND.

Best Terms (Cash Only) from

DOINNALL NA BUACALLA,

1 Muir Na Daoibh.

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.,

63 South Great George's Street, DUBLIN.

Telephone 222.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,
Sculptor.

KING STREET, CORK.

Monuments, Headstones, etc.

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

O Faolain,
35 LOWER DORSET STREET.

"Ap Seac a Céite Seac Maipú na
Daoine,"—a Gaedheala—

We appeal to you as a Gael only for a trial
order. We are certain to give you Satisfaction.

LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR.

pádraig o boolein,

2 LOWER ORMOND QUAY.

101-Scot na Múhan
1 Rinn ó Suanac
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 in conversation.
Teachers. His teaching. Beginners have a special tutor
methods are removed. always with them.

SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION.

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

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION TO

pádraig ó caola.

KING, DUNGARVAN, CO. WATERFORD.

VOLUNTEERS! Send your **COLLARS,**
SHIRTS, etc., to
THE NATIONAL LAUNDRY,
80 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 h-almhurán,

Draper,

10 WILLIAM STREET, LIMERICK.

"Everything that is not Irish must be
Foreign."

GLEESON & CO., IRISH GOODS
ONLY.

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

M. O'BOYLE, Newsagent,
St. Mary's Catholic Repository
(Wholesale Religious Goods Depot),

CHAPEL LANE, BELFAST.

No objectionable English Papers stocked.

Ulster Depot for "Tracts for the Times."

1 Dozen assorted Post Free for 1/-

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: 3969

CITY CLUB CIGARETTES.

10 for 3d.

TRY THEM.

P. CONWAY & CO.,

TOBACCONISTS,

31 Exchequer Street and 10a Aungier Street
Established 1894.



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.

Specialties—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 dtúg do clú Ap Sinnsear.

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	"	37/6
" Marksman Rifles	"	39/-
" Crackshot Rifles	"	16/6
" Little Scout Rifles	"	13/6
Winchester Single Shot Rifles	"	20/-
" Heavy Model	"	27/6
" Repeater Rifles	"	50/-
" 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 2574.

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.