

IRISH VOLUNTEER

EDITED BY EOIN MAC NEILL.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 18th, 1916.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

NOTES

This week we celebrate the festival of Saint Patrick, our National Apostle, which is also the festival of our Nationality. Tirechan wrote the traditions of Saint Patrick which he learned from Saint Ultan in the seventh century. Of the three, petitions of Saint Patrick for the Irish, "as they are handed down to us Irish by tradition," says Tirechan, one was, "that we may never be subjugated by the barbarians." Saint Patrick had chiefly in mind the Anglo-Saxons and other Low Germans who in his time were engaged in the conquest of the neighbouring island. It is clear that our forefathers understood this prayer to have been granted by God, and thus to have become a prophecy. We have not been subjugated, and we trust that we never shall be subjugated.

The Northmen thought to conquer Ireland. Their descendants became Irish and resisted the conquest of Ireland. The Normans thought to conquer Ireland, and Giraldus wrote that Ireland was conquered. Their descendants became Irish and resisted the conquest of Ireland. The Elizabethan invaders thought to conquer Ireland, and once more the story of Ireland conquered was written. Their descendants became Irish and fought against the conquest of Ireland. The Plantation of Ulster was to finish the conquest, and the descendants of the Ulster Planters became United Irishmen. The Cromwellians thought that Ireland was finally subdued. Their descendants became Irish and fought for Ireland. Ireland remains unconquered and not to be conquered. She has conquered more conquerors than any nation in the world. Her people may seem yielding and easy-natured, but they are the most tenacious of all nations, and their history has been so shaped as to make it impossible for them to be down under conquest. It was St. Patrick's desire that Ireland should never be conquered. While we celebrate his memory, let us resolve to be of his mind.

The stupidity of English militarism in Ireland is beyond belief. The competent military authorities in Cork actually proposed to turn the celebration of Saint Patrick's Day in that city into a British military and naval demonstration. Why not stick to Mr. Birrell's plan for the dilution of Irish patriotism by "watering and watering"? Perhaps the anti-Celt who supplies the London "Times" with "the best Irish opinion" from Dublin Castle would prefer firing and firing. Let them try it whichever way they like, they will not conquer Ireland. It may be that, like Pharaoh, they will make another attempt to keep us in bondage. "Once too often the pitcher goes to the well."

Padraig Mac Piarais sends me a copy of his pamphlet on "Ghosts." With that title, it should be sent to Mr. Birrell. The ghosts of the pamphlet do not haunt me. They are four will-o'-the-wisps to Ireland's perpetual resolves to be a free nation. Only one of them has a Celtic Irish name. The other three were of British descent, and Protestants in religion. Parnell was a fifth, whom Padraig names and quotes, but hesitates to class with the rest. What he quotes from Parnell's speech on Saint Patrick's Day thirty-one years ago is, to my mind, a piece of sound, straight, and honest political thinking. The best testimony to Parnell's political creed is the fear and hatred it inspired in the enemies of Irish nationality.

I have read a fairly long report of the trial of Mr. Kent, of Castlelyons, under the Defence of the Realm Act. The Castle lawyer promised to stagger humanity, or something to that effect, with the revelations he would produce in this and Mr. MacSwiney's case. The danger of Verdun must have interfered with the effort, but the lawyer may hope that his conduct in court will recommend him to his masters.

The Defence of the Realm Act certainly deserves no more respect from Irish people than from a number of eminent Englishmen who have protested against its gratuitous creation of an official tyranny over public liberty. Mr. Birrell

continues to treat it with contempt. The Act requires the legal authorities to have an accused person tried where he is found. Mr. Birrell drags his accused from one end of the country to another. Then the Law to Order Attorney-General "finds" the accused in Mr. Birrell's dungeon at the other end of the country. A Law to Order Judge says that is all right, exactly what was meant in the Act! Very honest and honourable, the whole performance by the Right Honourable, Frank MacDonagh, Farmer's Son, of Moyeuillen, in the west of Connacht, was "found" in Dublin, after Mr. Birrell had him dragged there, and tried under the Act by the excellent Drury, the self-convicted illegal intimidator of a witness, and therefore the right sort of magistrate to try a case from Moyeuillen, in contravention of the Act. The Farmer's Son is duly sentenced to three months imprisonment, as a cure for disaffection in Moyeuillen. The evidence showed that those who were locally in charge of Recruitment decided to hold a recruiting meeting at the place and time at which the local Irish Volunteers could be expected to be on the spot. Not a single disorderly act was even alleged in evidence against the Farmer's Son. It was said that one man in the crowd was jostled by the Volunteers as they marched past, and that one of the Volunteers spat on some papers which were lying on the ground! There was no pretence that Frank MacDonagh incited either of these atrocities or was at all aware of them. The man who spat on the papers was not charged. The man who jostled the other man was not charged. Consequently there was no possible way of testing whether those atrocities happened at all. Mr. Birrell's evidence must be growing still more voluminous.

The other Sunday I was with a body of Volunteers marching through Ballyboden. They marched close past a military band and others who were coming to hold a recruiting meeting. I am quite sure that some of our men touched in shoulders with some of the recruiting party. In any case, if it was sworn in evidence that some Volunteer, unnamed and unidentified, jostled somebody in the other crowd, and that another

Small Nationalities.

The Surest Mark of Nationality is a National Language.

"A people without a language of its own is only half a nation. A nation should guard its language more than its territories; it is a surer barrier, a more important frontier than fortress or river."—THOMAS DAVIS.

THE GAELIC LEAGUE is trying to preserve the National Language of Ireland. It is trying to promote the use of Irish Manufactures. It is developing in the Irish people a spirit of initiative and self-reliance. It is concentrating their thoughts and energies on their own country and native interests. It encourages a feeling of self-respect, and thereby helps the cause of Temperance.

The League now appeals to the sea-divided Gael for their support to carry on its work. Will you help? If you will, now is the time. The Collection for the Irish Language National Fund will be held in connection with the Festival of our National Apostle—during the week 12th to 19th March—and everybody willing to co-operate is requested to kindly communicate with

SEACHAN T. O'CEALLAIGH, General Secretary,
OF
STIOPHAN BAIREAD, Treasurer,
25 Parnell Square, DUBLIN.

"Oh! Irishmen be Irish still, and save the dear old tongue,
Which, as Ivy to a ruin, to our native land has clung;
Oh! pluck this relic from the wreck, the only and the last,
And cherish in your heart of hearts the language of the past."

IRISH LANGUAGE FLAG DAY-ST. PATRICK'S DAY

HEADQUARTERS BULLETIN

Volunteer, also unidentified, spat out, there was no way of disproving it. And Mr. Drury could have been relied on to send me to jail. You see, Mr. Birrell has told his subordinates what he wants. For my part, I don't think we should go out of our way on Mr. Birrell's account. And since it is now clear that if Mr. Birrell's evidence-makers are present, and if you say "it is a fine day," you may find yourself accused of saying that Mr. Redmond ought to be murdered, my advice to the Volunteers is to exclude Mr. Birrell from all places where it is necessary to address the Volunteers on any subject, unless the representatives of the Press are also present. I would also take good care that Mr. Birrell was not collecting evidence "under the window."

Another pamphlet that I have read deals with the "Defence of the Realm Act." I should like to see the fullest available reports of all cases that have been heard in Ireland under that Act reprinted in pamphlet form. They would supply very instructive reading, and I have no doubt that they would be in great demand. The Government of Ireland is not proud, and has a modest and sensitive shrinking from showing off how it behaves. It is a sort of secret society, a Grand Mafia, with its secret service and its secret instructions. Peace or war, its methods do not change. It is a continuity. Let us give it all the daylight and all the fresh air possible.

The Whigs, Daniel O'Connell's "base Whigs," are having a great time under the protection of Mr. Redmond, Mr. Dillon and Mr. Davlin. They never expected to have such a time again. All over Ireland they have crawled out of the holes that Parnell and Davitt and Biggar frightened them into, or have thrown aside the disguises they wore, and now they are all over the place just as they were before the Land League, talking the same sort of talk and behaving generally as if Ireland belonged to them. There is a long line of them at Sir Mathew Nathan's back-door. From Killybegs, they wrote privately denouncing Mr. O'Shea, Chairman of the Rural District Council, for daring to be in the street with Irish Volunteers while they were making speeches at a recruiting meeting. They also denounced Mr. John Murphy, formerly M.P. for the constituency, and Government removed Mr. O'Shea from the magistracy which he held, not by Government favour, but in virtue of his election to the chairmanship of the Council. The Council held a special meeting and Mr. O'Shea told them what had happened, and they unanimously backed him up. Half of the members of the Tralee Urban Council have condemned the imprisonment of Mr. MacGulley. The other half, the Whig half, excused themselves on various pious pleas, and the Chairman's casting vote saved the situation for liberty, civilisation, smaller nationalities and double taxation.

Some people pretend to scoff at the enthusiasm of the Imperialists for small nationalities. It is most unjust. The Imperialists have done their utmost to make nationality in Ireland as small as they could make it. They are doing their utmost at present for Small Nationality in Ireland. If they got their way, Irish Nationality would soon be small enough to please anybody. But the Small Nationalists themselves are growing smaller every day. Monte Carlo will soon be big enough for them.

In spite of the Press boycott, the threatened ruin of Ireland by taxation will be exposed. The Committee appointed by the Mansion House meeting is at work. Considering the difficulties placed in the way of publicity for any work of this kind, every assistance should be given to this Committee. Mr. B. J. Goff, M.A., 2 Dargle Road, Drumcondra, Dublin, is one of the Hon. Secretaries, and the Committee has also very properly appointed Hon. Treasurers, of whom Dr. Michael Davitt is one. It is my firm belief that, if we submit to the claim made to tax Ireland for Imperial war, many of us will live to see the population of Ireland reduced by another two millions and what remains of our agriculture and other industries destroyed. Now is the time to prevent it.

According to the London "Referee"—"Originally negligible, the Sinn Féin Party in Ireland is now well organised, and is growing in Co. Cork at an alarming rate. The Party's mission is not only anti-English but pro-German. The Sinn Féiners have lately started a branch for women. The modus operandi is to promise everybody illimitable wealth when the English are beaten." What next? Cork gone rotten, Kerry gone rotten, Dublin gone rotten! The very places where we have had all the raids and persecutions and deportations are turned the worst against us! Why not try Bachelor's Walk once more?

The "Cork Constitution"—old style Imperialist—wants the news of the abortive attempt to capture Saint Patrick for the glorification of "Old Blood and Guts" published all over England. It is a praiseworthy desire. The only argument worth a row of pins in England about the "Irish question" is the argument that shows the impossibility of palavering, hoodwinking and humbugging the Irish people. They may wreathe the whole British army and navy in shamrocks. It will delight the Whigs, but will not deceive anybody, not even the Whigs.

EDWIN MAC NEIL.

Don't do it as Comaite Gnótha Féinne
Fáil na nÓgáiní trádhna D. Céadoin
an Báb Lá de'n mí ro agur an Ceann Ceta
Pádraic Mac Piarais ina d'ácaimleas
oísta.

Do pinnéad a lán gnótha do bain le
himeachad na tóimicíní, le hioncup agur
le SOLÁSAÍ, 7c., 7c.

Dánpór na Féinne,
Át Cluic, 8 Már., 1916.

The Central Executive of the Irish Volunteers met at Headquarters on Wednesday evening, 8th inst., Commandant P. H. Pearse in the chair.

A large amount of business was transacted connected with the movements of Organisers and with questions of Transport and Supply.

Headquarters, 2 Dawson St.,
Dublin, 8th Mar., 1916.

AINMNIĞTE.

Siuas Áca Cluic—An Ceapnaas Cat.

An Lear-Capaoon Enpi Msc Noicall
cum beic ina Capaoon Innealtóipí.

An tÓglac Seán Mag Flóinn cum beic
ina Lear-Capaoon Innealtóipí.

Míre,

Pádraic Mac Piarais,

Ceann Ceta,

Riaradóir an Oíruigíste.

Dánpór na Féinne,
Át Cluic, 8 Már., 1916.

NOTES FROM HEADQUARTERS.

THE IRISH FLAG.

An Order issued last year with regard to the National Flag has been obeyed by a good many Companies and Battalions, but not by all. It is considered desirable by Headquarters that every Company should have in its possession an Irish Flag. The Flag, prescribed is the unadorned gold harp on a plain green ground. This Flag should be well in evidence on all occasions of formal parades, such as those arranged for St. Patrick's Day and those contemplated for Easter and Whitenside next. Companies may also carry the official Volunteer Flag, but it is believed that at this stage the recognised National Flag more fully symbolises what the Irish Volunteers stand for and will gain a reader understanding and respect from Irishmen in general. Each Company which has not yet done so will take immediate steps to provide itself with a National Flag.

A RESERVE.

Some weeks ago Headquarters urged in this

A MILITARY CAUSERIE

ARTILLERY FOR VOLUNTEERS, AND SOME NOTES ON HEALTH.

Many and great are the fears felt by Volunteers at our shortage of artillery, and for our comfort we have been assured that artillery is not much use in Ireland. But we all know it is some use, and that if a shell hits a Volunteer it will kill him. For a further reassurance, therefore, I shall proceed to describe a cheap gun which any of us could make. It is not a very mobile gun; in fact, it is not mobile at all. But, we have been told, mobility is hard for the best artillery in Ireland, this being its main drawback. Neither is it a very handsome gun, nor would it look well on parade or in processions, but as a compensation it has no complicated works to be kept clean and in order. It is called a fougass.

To make a fougass you dig a cone-shaped hole in the ground, inclining the axis towards the enemy (as one would elevate a gun in sighting) so as to make an angle of about forty-five degrees with the horizon. The sides should slope upwards at an angle of twelve degrees from the axis. Now place your powder in a box at the bottom of the hole and place a fairly thick platform of wood in front. Pile up stones, bricks, bits of iron, etc., on the platform, and your gun is ready. So as to make sure that the line of least resistance is towards the enemy, heap up the excavated earth towards your own side and ram well. The gun can be fired by common fuse or by electricity.

The amount of powder to be used depends, of course, on the quantity of the missiles. The formula given is

$$P = \frac{S}{150}$$

Where P and S represent respectively the weight in pounds of the powder and stone (or brick, etc.)

This kind of artillery is not to be despised. It was used by such civilised fighters as the Russians in their war with Japan, and I dare say it is in use at present. Their effect, as a matter of fact, is not merely moral, but they can do real material damage, especially if they are used

place the necessity for Company and Battalion Commanders keeping in touch with members or ex-members of their corps who are unable, for private reasons, to turn out with them at present. All who are not paying members of Companies will, of course, be in the Auxiliary, but there is an intermediate class, consisting of actual members of Companies who for the moment are unable to drill and of the able-bodied members of the Auxiliary, which should be looked upon as a reserve, and with which Company and Battalion Commanders should keep in the closest touch. These should all be on the mobilisation list, and commanders should make sure that they are in a position to mobilise them, with their equipment, just as readily as the working members of their units. On special occasions many units might be nearly doubled by the mobilisation of their reserves.

SOME HINTS.

Here are useful and very portable articles which every Volunteer might well add to his marching kit. We regret having to give free advertisements to English manufacturers, but no Irish manufacturers that we know of supply such articles. They are, we had, we imagine, through most chemists or direct from the manufacturers:—

1. Boots' "Tinned Heat" (a pocket store containing solidified methylated spirit); 7½d.
2. Boots' Pocket Case of Compressed Medicines; 2s. 9d.
3. Boots' Iodine Tubes; 3d. Six in box for 1s. 3d.
4. Ayrton's Six Cups of Cocoa, Sugar and Milk in tabloid form; 7d.
5. Ayrton's Six Cups of Coffee, Sugar and Milk in tabloid form; 8d.
6. Ayrton's Six Cups of Tea, Sugar and Milk in tabloid form; 7d.

Messrs. Boots' address is Nottingham, and Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders & Co.'s address is Liverpool.

PULL-THROUGHS.

We hope our recent hint about pull-throughs has been taken to heart. It is quite obvious that every man that has a gun needs a means of cleaning it. A pull-through, some flannel, and a supply of oil are the essentials. The best oil is that known as 3 in 1. Nothing could be more humiliating than to lose a campaign for lack of pull-throughs.

THE AUXILIARY.

Every friend of the Irish Volunteers who is unable to drill with a Company should join the Irish Volunteers' Auxiliary.

Forms of Enrolment, and Special Forms with spaces for ten names (for use by Organisers of the Auxiliary) can be had from the Hon. Secretary, 2 Dawson Street, Dublin.

of a line of fortified hedges would be a valuable adjunct to the defenders. Of course it is a dangerous weapon, and if mismanaged may do harm to its employers. So don't mismanage it.

I have occasionally been asked by Volunteers who are desirous of keeping fit whether smoking is harmful. Yes, it is. But the harm it can do varies. Some people can smoke more than others and suffer less. As a general rule heavy smokers damage their eyesight, hearts, and digestions, as well as their muscular fitness. To be a good sound soldier you should, therefore, smoke in moderation, and with certain rules. Preferably smoke a pipe. It is less harmful than cigarettes. (The eternal cigarette smoking some men go in for is ruinous.) Smoke after meals only, not before. Don't smoke while working or taking exercise. If you smoke indoors have the room well ventilated. Don't smoke a foul pipe. Don't smoke till you are over twenty-one. These are a lot of don'ts, but if you seriously want to be a useful Volunteer you should try to obey them. Too many Volunteers drop out on a route march.

While I am on the subject of health I shall add a word as to the hair. Irishmen seem to have a fondness for long hair. Let them be warned that they will find it a nuisance on active service, or even in camp. Besides, short hair is more becoming to a soldier.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS

Should Interview

Kelly for Bikes

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CYCLES Built in from £6 6s.
DUBLIN. or 8/- monthly.

NOTE ADDRESS—

2 Lower Abbey Street, Dublin.

THE DUBLIN BRIGADE.

ORDERS FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 19TH.

1. Classes as usual.
2. All Officers meet at Brigade Headquarters on Tuesday, 8 p.m.
3. The City Battalions meet at their respective Headquarters on Wednesday at 8.
4. On St. Patrick Day the Brigade will assemble for Church Parade, and Inspection by the President L. V., as follows:—

Bn. I.—Parnell Square, 8.15 a.m.
Bn. II.—Fr. Mathew Park, 8.0 a.m.
Bn. III.—Camden Row, 8.0 a.m.
Bn. IV.—Camden Row, 8.30 a.m.

5. Battalion Adjutants will make arrangements for the men to whom the Church Parade Order does not apply, to join their Battalions at 10 a.m.

E. DE VALERA, Brigade Adjt.

ORGANISATION.

Being Notes of a Lecture delivered by Commandant Eamonn Ceannt to the Officers of the Dublin Brigade.

FOREWORD. Organisation is here used chiefly in the sense of preparation and equipment, mainly personal. I have divided these notes under the heads—Rank and File, Section Commanders, Officers, and General; with a word to Quartermasters.

RANK AND FILE.

As well as arms (of the best available kind) and ammunition, the private Volunteer should have certain essential things—An overcoat or cape for outpost, sentry, and night work; boots (not shoes) with gaiter soles, strongly made, well laced to soften, square-toed and a little on the long side; strong pair of spare laces; a candle; matches; safety-pins for a variety of uses; cleaning outfit—rags, pull-through and oil; a sailor's sheath knife (about 1-/-) or other strong knife for cutting food, wood, wads, etc.; spoon, rifle sling (even three web-straps or a piece of rope is better than no sling); hold-dressing (costing about 8d.), which must not be opened; a mess-tin or billy-can; a water-bottle; ammunition pouch.

All these are necessities and should be ready packed or available in a compact parcel for instant need. Other useful things which may be regarded as comparative luxuries are:—Electric torch and acetylene lamp (both somewhat unreliable); field cooker (price 1/-), being a combined spirit lamp and stand, the spirit being in a solid form and unspillable—an excellent article, but dear at the price; strong thread and needle; a fork; a seissors; thermos flask (keeps liquids hot for 24 hours); a belt.

B.—A stout officers' rucksack is an obvious necessity not sufficiently realised. Headquarters can now supply good ones.

Every Volunteer should know how to use and handle a rifle, shotgun, and revolver. Few in practice know how to safely handle a revolver. He should know how to cook simple meals like Irish stew, stirabout, soup, and make and bake a cake. When food is scarce masticate slowly and tighten the belt. Good waterproof capes are advertised at 3/6 (second-hand). A two or three days' emergency ration (for instance, bread and salt meat) should be thought out and readily obtainable. You will be surprised how much a man can consume in two or three days, so do not leave home short of grub. The water-bottle, which is an essential, should be filled and kept so. Wounded men need water. Make your will if you have any worldly property. Keep the hair short; short hair doesn't look pretty, but it discourages dirt and disease. The rifle can be conveniently carried by putting one arm (but not the head) through the sling; it then hangs perpendicularly at the side. The short strap of the bandolier looped through the trigger guard also takes the place of a sling. If you have neither a stout haversack or ammunition pouch, have your pockets strengthened; this is a wise precaution in any case. All second-hand equipment, belts, bandoliers, bayonet frogs and the like, should be carefully overhauled and retinished where necessary. Leather fittings should be rubbed with paste as a protection against the weather. All men should be encouraged, by frequent inspection, to take a keen interest in their personal equipment.

A bicycle is a military machine of the first importance and deserves special mention. It is no exaggeration to say that the efficiency of a Volunteer corps is doubled by each man having a bicycle. Volunteers without bicycles must be able to ride, and be able to commandeer a machine when needed.

Any call, however sudden, should find men prepared. For that reason arms, ammunition, food, bicycle, and general equipment should be at all times in good order and easily accessible. The inspection of men's kits might be handed over to section commanders. But it is the duty of Company Officers themselves to make occasional inspections of arms and kit.

In addition to the items already enumerated, each man should arrange at a pinch to procure a portable tool or piece of equipment. In this way, on mobilisation "with tools," a Company finds itself instantly provided with axes, picks, spades, ropes, wire, crowbars, wire-cutters, saws,

huckets, pans, slashers, hedge-clippers, etc., etc. A parade "with tools" is not picturesque but looks the business. All men of the Dublin Brigade have promised various articles, and full lists are scheduled in all Companies.

Every man must know accurately where his Section Commander and his Company Officers live, and be able to find his way to them by day or night.

NOTES ON FOOD.

VEGETABLE MATTER MIXED WITH FLOUR.

In a book written by a Professor Church on "Food," the following occurs:—"In times of scarcity all sorts of vegetable matter have been mixed with wheaten flour and meal to eke out a limited supply of these nutritious matters. During the Siege of Paris a coarse bread was made containing but little wheat, the main ingredients being potatoes and beans, with oats, rice and rye, together with a good deal of fibrous vegetable matter in the shape of chaff and straw. In Norway and Sweden the sawdust of non-resinous woods, like beech and birch, is boiled in water, baked, and then mixed with flour to form the material for bread; and in England, during the 17th century, a very tolerable bread was made from a mixture of the pulp of boiled turnips with wheaten flour."

ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT CONCERT.

Following on the Volunteer Parade and the Irish services in the churches in the morning, the great National Concert in the Rotunda Bank at night should prove a fitting climax to a memorable anniversary of the National Apostle. The National spirit in song and recitation will be capably interpreted by favourite Irish-Ireland artists, as well as by some excellent artists who are new to Dublin audiences. During the programme selections will be given by St. James's Band and the O'Toole Pipers. The patriotic address by a well-known priest is being eagerly expected by his numerous admirers in Dublin, who recollect with pleasure his magnificent national address on a recent memorable occasion. Tickets range from 3s. to 6d.; the higher priced tickets can be obtained in advance at Sinn Féin, 6 Haverhill Street. The doors will open at 7 o'clock. Those who will patronise the concert are asked to secure their seats early.

Irish Financial Relations Committee.

The Executive Committee met on Saturday, 11th inst., at the Mansion House, Dublin. Mr. W. L. Cole presided.

A large amount of correspondence was read from supporters of the movement to oppose increased taxation in Ireland.

The Organising Sub-Committee reported substantial progress with the work of holding meetings throughout the country, and further details were decided on so as to reach other districts.

The Publication Sub-Committee were instructed to forward copies of the resolutions adopted by the public meeting in the Mansion House, the Dublin Corporation, the Dublin Trades Council and others, to the Public Bodies in Ireland, with a request for an expression of opinion on the over-taxation question.

TO COMPANY OFFICERS.

Have all your men got Haversacks? If not order without delay from the Quartermaster at Headquarters, 2 Dawson Street, Dublin. The price is 2s. 6d. each; carriage extra. Send cash with order.

For the Institution, the Mansion or the Cottage.

You are invited to inspect our stock of CLOSE FIRE KITCHEN RANGES

before ordering elsewhere. We guarantee them to cook perfectly, and to be economical in fuel. Our prices are right.

GLEESON, O'DEA & Co., Ltd.,

21 & 22 CHRISTCHURCH PLACE.
Estimates free. Telephone: Dublin 261.

DEFENCE

OF THE IN IRELAND
REALM ACT

The aim of this Pamphlet is to show that the REALM ACT is the LATEST and WORST FORM OF ENGLISH COERCION ACTS.

All cases of terrorism, persecution, bullying and deportations in Ireland are fully revealed and explained.

It is a most valuable publication and SOLD FOR ONE PENNY,
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WHOLESALE and Retail from
WHELAN & SON,
17 Upper Ormond Quay, DUBLIN.

IRISH LANGUAGE FUND, 1915.

Subscriptions of £1 and over from Business Firms, acknowledged by the Dublin District Committee of the Gaelic League:—

£5 5s. each:—Munster and Leinster Bank, Dame Street; John Power & Son, Distillers; Hibernian Bank, College Green.
£3 each:—The National Bank, College Green; the Dublin United Tramway Co.
£2 3s. each:—John Jameson & Sons, Distillers.

£2 each:—Hopkins & Hopkins, Jewellers; T. and C. Martin, North Wall.

£2 2s. each:—John D'Arcy & Son, Anchor Brewery; Greenmount Oil Co., the Royal Bank of Ireland, O'Connell Street; W. & H. Jacob, Boland, Ltd., Capel Street; W. & A. Gilbey, Court Laundry, Educational Company of Ireland, Dock Milling Company, Hibernian and General Fire Insurance Co., M. Crowley & Co., Peter Kennedy, Parnell Street; Hugh Moore and Alexander, Paterson & Co., Ltd., Calohos and General Insurance Association, Johnston, Mooney and O'Brien, Wm. Murphy, North City Milling Company, John McDermott & Co., Lower Ormond Quay.

£2 each:—T. J. Laughlin, Parliament Street; Independent Newspapers, City Bakery, Store St. £1 1s. each:—John C. Parkes & Sons, John Egan & Son, Great Strand Street; James Hill and Son, Bachelor's Walk; Darity Dye Works, MacGrath Bros., Bachelor's Walk; A. O'Farrell, Commercial Buildings; Arnott & Co., Ltd., Lalor, Ltd., Lower Ormond Quay; Montjoy Brothers, R. Perry & Son, Stafford Street; The D.B.C., C. Bull, Ltd., Suffolk Street; L. S. Varian & Co., West & Son, Jewellers; Dublin Distillers Co., Dollard, Ltd., The Henry Street Warehouse; Alexander Findlater & Co., The Erie Soap and Candle Works, Eason & Sons, Irish Cutlery Manufacturing Co., Cahill & Co., Printers; Pigott & Co., Kapp & Peterson, P. J. Walsh & Sons, Bachelor's Walk; P. O'Reilly, Poolbeg Street; Patriotic Assurance Co., Wm. Hogg & Co., Ltd., Cape Street; Sir James Mackey, Editor, "The Leader"; Sealy, Bryers, and Walker, Bolton & Co., Westmoreland St.; Alliance and Dublin Consumers' Gas Co., Wilson, Hartnell & Co., Commercial Buildings; W. & P. Thompson, Lower Gardiner Street; Paul and Vincent, Mrs. Julia Fanning, 51 Angler Street; John Harrington & Sons, Thompson Motor Co., J. E. Symington, Watkins, Jameson, Pin & Co., Daniel O'Connell, 13 Heytesbury St.; Johnston & Co., Grafton Street; O'Loughlin, Murphy & Boland, Fountain Head Bell Foundry, Anderson, Stanford & Ridgway, Hayes, Conyngham and Robinson, Millar and Beatty, A. J. Main, Leinster Street.

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Do ehum gloire De agus onora na hEireann.
ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY
A SERMON IN IRISH will be preached
in the Church of St. Columba, Drumcondra,
By the Rev. A. MORIARTY, C.C., William St.,
At Four o'clock.
TAGAIDH A GHEADHAIA!

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Will be held in the
ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS
SUNDAY NIGHT, 9th APRIL, 1916.
Doors open 7.30 p.m. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
ADDRESS BY EGIN MAC NEILL.

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BANBA HALL, 18th MARCH,
Commencing at 8.

TICKETS:—DOUBLE, 4s.; SINGLE, 2s.

IRISH HISTORY LECTURES.
March 19.—"Ireland and the Spanish Armada."
ART O'NEILL.
ADMISSION—THREEPENCE.

Sensational News!! No, but a Grand Concert
and Dramatic Performance will be held in
41 PARNELL SQUARE on SUNDAY, March 19,
at 8 o'clock, by Cumann na mBan Craob
Inghinidhe na hEireann. Come and see Shaun
Connolly as "Michael Dempsey" in P. Keogh's
Great New Irish Play, "IRELAND FIRST."
TICKETS:—(Reserved) 2s., and 1s., and 6d.

2nd DUBLIN BATTALION

COY. "B's" CONCERT will be

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Address on a subject of great importance by
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SUNDAY, 26th MARCH—8 p.m.,
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and

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Will be held in

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On FRIDAY, MARCH 17th, 1916, at 8 o'clock.

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The Committee of the above mean to make this
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For the first true account of this much-
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"IRISH CITIZEN,"

MARCH 15th. ONE PENNY.

Owing to the St. Patrick's Day Parade and
other causes, the Drawing of Prizes in aid of
Ballynahalin L. V. Equipment Fund, announced
for March 17th, has been postponed until
May 21st.

LIVERPOOL "B" COY.—Draw for 45 Re-
volver postponed to 25th March. Winning No. in
"Volunteer," "Nationality," and "Spark,"
8th April. Counterfoils, etc., not yet returned
are wanted by Secretary, M. Gleeson, at 2 Dawson
Street.

COURTBRACK L. V.—Drawing of Prizes.
Result:—492, 602, 210, 627. T. J. Golden, Hon.
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MR. E. O'CONNOR COX (Baritone)
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