

# THE IRISH VOLUNTEER

EDITED BY EOIN MAC NEILL.

Vol. 2. No. 63 (New Series).

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19th, 1916.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

## NOTES

In Great Britain the Defence of the Realm Act is a military precaution. In Ireland it is a political engine used by politicians for the persecution of those who are not their obsequious and humble servants. When I say that it is used for this purpose by politicians, I do not mean that the politicians who so use it are only the traditional enemies of our national rights and liberties. It is, of course, the Government and its subordinates who have the administration of the Act, but in their administration of it they have the full and active support of Mr. Redmond. Every Nationalist who suffers under the Act for his fidelity to Nationalist principle is persecuted by Mr. Redmond just as truly as if Mr. Redmond, having found Ireland "unworthy of Home Rule," was already Unionist Chief Secretary for the British Government in Ireland.

We may be told, we have been told, that the Irish Parliamentary Party, with Mr. Redmond in the chair, passed a resolution many months ago against the Government use of the Realm Act in Ireland. That resolution was never communicated to the Irish public. Was it communicated privately to the Government? If not, then it was communicated to nobody, and the passing of it was a hypocritical sham, with no more serious purpose than perhaps to quiet the uneasy minds of some members of the Party. If it was communicated to the Government, then the Government has treated the Irish Party and their resolution with supreme contempt. Why not? The Government has been taught by Mr. Redmond and are still being taught by him to hold himself in contempt. When he stands on a Government platform and expresses, or pretends to express, his contempt for Irish Nationalists, the Whigs and the Smugs are set chuckling in their dark corners. We can imagine what respect English statesmen must have for an Irish political leader who one day sends them a private resolution of remonstrance against "senseless prosecutions," and next day gives his name to a published statement declaring that there has been

no interference with liberty, and that "only three or four" insignificant persons have been victimised, and that these persons were lucky not to have been shot. Mr. Redmond, in fact, has not been content with giving a general support to the Government's administration of the Realm Act. His published utterances have been so worded as to justify all that the Government has done, and to encourage it to go on doing more of the same, even though many of his supporters in Irish public bodies have condemned the action of the Government. It is clear, then, that Mr. Redmond is personally responsible for every act of political persecution committed by the "authorities" in Ireland under the pretence of the Realm Act. Every man imprisoned by the Government in this way is put in prison and kept in prison by Mr. John Redmond. Never before in Irish history was an Irish political leader intimidated and manoeuvred into such a position. And this, we are expected to believe, is the wisdom and the grit which, when the fitting time arrives, will insist on the fulfilment of a treaty made by a Ministry which no longer exists to fulfil anything. We were solemnly assured in the early days of the war that the Government's policy was only suspended. There was to be a political truce just for a few months until the Allies got time to occupy Berlin. After that the Government would resume where it had left off, and all would be well. This was the great expectation held out to induce Mr. Redmond's followers to submit to the Sharp Curve. Do they still believe in this sort of farseeing statemanship?

We know, on evidence that has not been questioned, that at the beginning of the war British statesmen believed or professed to believe that the war would end in a few months with the rapid and complete triumph of the Allies. This was the last argument that compelled Mr. Redmond to subordinate Ireland's national rights and interests to the international aims of British statesmen, and to throw away the greatest and justest opportunity for the assertion and establishment of Ireland's national position that has come to any Irish leader since the days of Grattan. Mr. Redmond was

deceived. That is the most that can be said for him. But gullibility is not a virtue in a political leader. Having been cornered into one mistake and having shown a facility for surrendering, he has been kept "moving on" ever since, until the other day he was compelled to stand beside the English governor of Ireland and declare that unless Ireland satisfies fresh and indefinite demands she will forfeit her right to national self-government—a declaration which is in itself treason to Ireland in the last degree, a declaration which no Irishman under any circumstances has the right to make.

Let us see what Lord Wimborne and Mr. Birrell are doing with the Realm Act, supported and encouraged by Mr. Redmond. Mr. MacSwiney, of Cork, Irish Volunteer officer and organiser, has been arrested without any charge and kept in gaol for weeks without any charge. (I here correct the statement that he was taken from his bed by the police in the dark hours of early morning. His house was surrounded by police about breakfast time.) While he lies in gaol without any sort of charge proffered against him, Mr. Redmond, in more bitter and pitiful durance, stands before the Viceroy in the presence of an Irish audience, and with a halter round his neck declares that Mr. MacSwiney is "contemptible," and that a nation of men like Mr. MacSwiney is unworthy of self-government. Mr. MacSwiney is a man without fear and without reproach, a man of cultivated talent, honourable and upright, modest and unassuming. As gentle as a child, he has thrown himself into the Volunteer movement at his country's call and has made himself a thoroughly capable and efficient officer. When the Government attempted to banish the Volunteer organisers from Ireland and imprisoned them for standing against the Government's pretension, the Volunteers answered by calling for double the number of organisers, and Mr. MacSwiney was among the first to come forward and offer his services. Now he lies in gaol until Mr. Redmond's masters can fake up some sort of presentable accusation against him and find some worthy tribunal to pronounce the predetermined sentence. At the same time and under similar circumstances, Mr. Thomas Kent, of Castle-



lyons, has been arrested and held a prisoner in the new Bastille.

Mr. Alastair MacCabe, of Tubbercurry, Co. Sligo, National Teacher and member of the Coisde Gnotha of the Gaelic League, was arrested, held for weeks without trial, then tried and acquitted by a Dublin jury, the charge against him being the "crime" of being in possession of warlike material—a "crime" of which no Irishman of any party is ashamed. Having failed to secure a conviction for this "crime," the Government puts Mr. MacCabe back to be tried at some future date for some other "crime," so that without proving anything against him they can keep him in jail for an indefinite period. Quite right, says the leader with the halter round his neck, Mr. MacCabe is only another Contemptible.

Mr. Claud Chevasse, a well-known Gaelic Leaguer, was arrested in Ballingearry. Nothing was alleged against him. He was questioned by a policeman. He answered in Irish. That was all. For this crime against the safety of the Realm, the obedient tribunal in Macroom ordered Mr. Chevasse to pay a fine and, since he refused to admit the right or justice of the proceedings by paying the fine, he was sent to gaol, and is now one of Mr. Redmond's contemptible prisoners.

Mr. John Galey, of Tralee, builders' clerk, an Irish Volunteer, was arrested some months ago on the charge of having used words prejudicial to recruitment. He was convicted and sentenced by the summary tribunal. He appealed, and his appeal was heard the other day by County Court Judge Drumgoole. There was only one witness to the words alleged to have been spoken by Mr. Galey, though the words, according to that witness, were spoken in the midst of a large crowd. This witness, a recruiting officer named Wilkinson, was a complete stranger to the country. When he heard the words to which he swore, he testified, he did not know who spoke them, but he afterwards heard and saw Mr. Galey speaking other words and **was able to identify his voice.** As an Irishman, I am of opinion that this outlander Wilkinson is far too smart to be a recruiting officer. A complete stranger who can hear two sentences uttered at two different times in the Kerry bogie in the middle of a Kerry crowd and can afterwards swear that the two were spoken by one and the same person is a swearer of no mean capacity. It so happened, however, that notwithstanding this solitary witness's powers of identification, the police first arrested the wrong man. But Mr. Birrell was just then busily engaged in collecting Voluminous Evidence for the purpose of showing the truth of what he had already said and instructed Dr. Starkie to say, and the police quite understood that evidence about language prejudicial to recruitment was not entitled to high marks un-

less the person accused was an Irish Volunteer. Accordingly, when Mr. Galey came along, the police let go the other man and arrested Mr. Galey, Irish Volunteer, and Recruiting Officer Wilkinson duly identified Mr. Galey as the man whose voice he knew so well, having never heard it until that day, if then. The entire case for Mr. Birrell and the True Empire Patriotism depended on the unsupported testimony of a stranger, a paid servant of the Government, as to the identification of a voice in a crowd. For the defence it was proved by several witnesses that on Wilkinson's complaint a man named Hanafin was first arrested, but that when Galey came along Hanafin was released and Galey was arrested instead—on the complaint of the same sure-swearing recruiting officer. Another witness for the defence was Sergeant Richard Dowling, of the Munster Fusiliers, at home from the war, where he had served for thirteen months, fighting in the battles of Mons, Ypres, and La Basse and gaining promotion for good conduct and gallantry. Sergeant Wilkinson, the Crown witness, is one of the gap-fillers in the same regiment, but it did not appear from the evidence that his valour had ever been tested except in the witness-box. Wilkinson admitted that there were other soldiers near him at the time of the alleged offence, that he had asked him if they had heard the words, and that they said no. Sergeant Dowling testified that he was along with McGaley at the time the words were alleged to have been spoken, and that the charge was unfounded. Judge Drumgoole and two magistrates confirmed the conviction. A third magistrate dissented. The sentence was three months' imprisonment. I repeat that the man is a fool who will compete with the Government, its haltered supporters, its tribunals, and its recruiting agents, in the business of making Recruitment unpopular in Ireland. The Crown Prosecutor in this case was Mr. D. M. Moriarty, who is also a Commissioner of National Education.

The part taken by Judge Drumgoole and the Commissioner of National Education in the great victory of Sergeant Wilkinson will add effect to the recruiting meeting at which, about the same time, the Judge and the Commissioner were the principal speakers, and Mr. Tom O'Donnell, representing Mr. Redmond, once more held up the banner of faction, and, under Government protection, denounced his fellow-countrymen. Mr. O'Donnell was applauded by some of the people present at this Meeting in Killarney, when he repeated the Galway gospel of his leader, and declared that, unless Irishmen adopted the new and true Empire patriotism, "Ireland would not get Home Rule and would not be worthy of Home Rule." No wonder the small boys in Killarney celebrated the occasion by singing "John Redmond's Party is mouldering to decay." The conditions under which Ireland is now entitled to

Home Rule, according to Mr. Redmond and his lieutenants, are conditions which have been crammed down their throats by the recent Whigs. They are conditions which were never heard of until, after March, 1914, the Whigs discovered Mr. Redmond's capacity for surrender.

Mr. Coltsman, an old and tired Nationalist and Deputy Lieutenant, presided, and announced that "after 114 years of weary waiting (and some other experiences which he did not mention), Ireland has sprung into existence as a nation once more." The spasm of joy which followed this assurance took away the breath of the Killarney audience, and thus rendered them incapable of cheering. The chairman ended with an appeal to "the glorious memory of Fontenoy." Judge Drumgoole said that, "when a dog tasted blood, it could not be kept from killing again." That had no reference to Irish history. The Judge suggested that what the Germans were out for was farms in Kerry, and said that "if the British Empire went down," Lord Lansdowne's Kerry tenants would find "their titles to their lands would not be worth the paper they were written on." Strange to say, this remark was greeted with applause. "He supposed that in the old days, when Cromwell was coming to Ireland, some people said, Cromwell is a nice fellow, he won't touch us." Cromwell was a pioneer and is still a hero of pious English Liberalism. The Judge who sent an Irish Volunteer to gaol for three months on the unsupported and marvellous testimony of a paid recruiting agent, said "let them stick to what had been won and not let any one take it from them."

The Crown Solicitor and Commissioner of National Education said: "After a fight through the long ages, you have got your own Parliament, a free Parliament." No cheers. Mr. O'Donnell, M.P., afterwards contradicted the Commissioner of National Education, and said Ireland would not get Home Rule unless she fulfilled the new conditions. The contradiction is of no importance, for the Commissioner of National Education and the ex-National Teacher were able to draw exactly the same conclusion from the opposite statements. Sergeant-Major O'Rahilly, who was at the meeting, "took suddenly ill" at its close, in the Graham Hotel, Killarney, but recovered sufficiently to be able to reach the Imperial Hotel, Tralee, next day, and to write from that address on that day a long announcement of his illness for publication in the Kerry newspapers, at the same time thanking "the people of Killarney and district" for their hospitality.

Following up the Galway meeting, which was public, the Viceroy and Mr. Redmond attended a conference which, though held in the capital of Ireland, was not public. The representative character of the conference may be judged by reference to the list of names pub-



lished in the "Irish Times." Mr. Redmond, in his address, claimed the support of the people of Ireland and of the great majority of the Irish in America. As the people of Ireland and the Irish in America know how they stand, Mr. Redmond's information must be intended to strengthen his position with the Government by supplementing the notoriously unreliable intelligence which the Government obtains through official sources in Ireland and through the Foreign Office agents in America. Mr. Redmond also alluded, for the first time, to the burden of fresh taxation imposed on Ireland. He did not state, however, that the present taxation of Ireland amounts to more than one half of the entire value of the crops produced by Irish land; nor did he express any intention of demanding relief for Ireland from this intolerable and ruinous burden.

Among other gems of the new factionist oratory, Mr. Tom O'Donnell, M.P., is reported as having asked on more than one occasion at recruiting meetings if the Irish Volunteers were going to keep out the Germans with cabbage stalks. Mr. O'Donnell was elected to represent the demand of Kerry electors for the abolition of the Dublin Castle system of government in Ireland. The Irish Volunteers organised themselves for that purpose, and not for any imaginary campaign with cabbage stalks. Mr. O'Donnell is now a renegade from the cause which he was elected to represent, and he now represents the British Government in Ireland at a salary of £400, and in that capacity he now tells the electors of Kerry that "Ireland will not get Home Rule and will not be worthy of Home Rule" unless Ireland satisfies new and indefinite demands which were not heard of or dreamt of by the Kerry electors when they elected Mr. O'Donnell. The Irish Volunteers, on the other hand, remain true in every particular to the objects that were originally set before them and adopted by them, and it is because they have remained true and because Mr. O'Donnell has shifted his ground, not for the first time, that they are subjected to the continual insults of a person who, under the pretence and protection of Recruitment, goes around preaching faction.

I may, perhaps, have said too much about the conduct of Mr. Redmond and Mr. O'Donnell and the rest of the Wont-be-worthy-of-Home-Rule Party—too much in this sense, that whatever such men may do or say, or whatever Irish Unionists may do or say, we are not to be drawn into a faction fight among Irish people. Our national cause, like its adversary, is a continuity. Some of Mr. Redmond's political allies would not be sorry to see the policy they have forced on him leading to a general faction fight throughout Ireland. To waste indignation on Mr. Redmond would be to play their game. Therefore, without disclaiming the right of every Irish citizen to

hold Irish-elected representatives to account for their stewardship, we must always remember that the main issue is not between us and them, but is between Ireland and those who are engaged in the attempt to withhold from Ireland her national rights and to swamp and drown, with their "watering and watering," the unconquered spirit of Irish nationality. Once more, and as often again as the need arises, let us be warned not to mistake the tools for the burglar.

EÓIN MAC NEILL.

#### MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR A VOLUNTEER.

On Sunday, 6th inst., there was a memorial service for the late Volunteer T. W. Fagan, "E" Coy., 4th Batt., in the Church of the Annunciation, Rathfarnham. Mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Canon O'Keeffe, P.P. The whole of the 4th Batt. was present in the Church, with full equipment, and the singing of hymns by the men during Mass was very impressive. Two members of "E" Coy. served the Mass in Volunteer uniform.

After the Mass the whole Battalion took part in a forced march to Clondalkin via Tallaght, returning via Terenure. The march was done at the rate of over 4½ miles an hour, which was extraordinary going for men with full equipment.

#### AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Dear Sir,—On behalf of my family and self I desire, through the columns of your Journal, to thank the officers and men of the 4th Batt., I. V., and particularly those of "E" Coy., who generously placed a wreath on the last resting-place of my departed son, for the extraordinary tribute of respect as shown on last Sunday by their attendance at the Requiem Mass in Rathfarnham; it is, indeed, consolation in a trying affliction to know that his memory is held in such high esteem by his late comrades. The sight of that vast concourse of armed Volunteers kneeling in prayer and their singing of the many hymns must have sent a thrill of joy through the heart of our kindly and esteemed Soggarth. May God reward the efforts of our boys in the cause of Faith and Fatherland, which to-day, as in the ages past, are inseparable in the humble prayer of a heart-broken but grateful father.—Sincerely yours,

FRANK FAGAN.

Main St., Rathfarnham.

#### DUALLA.

At a specially convened committee meeting of the Dualla Irish Volunteers, held on Monday evening, 8th inst., on the proposition of Mr. P. McCann, seconded by Mr. Owen Kevin and passed unanimously, all members standing—"That we hereby tender to our esteemed fellow-member, Mr. Patrick Mulcahy, our deepest sympathy on the death of his mother." Copies to be sent to bereaved family and Press.

T. WALSH, Hon. Sec.

### Cumann na mBan

A new Branch has been started at Dundalk, and is already organised, to throw itself into all the specified activities.

We have received several reports this week of work in various parts of the country. The Branch which was started in Craughwell, Co. Galway, some short time ago, reports that all the members attend meetings regularly and everything is in very good order. Tullamore, also a very young Branch, is fulfilling the promise it showed in the beginning. There are now about 50 members in the Branch, and they are actively at work at First Aid, Drill, Signalling, etc. The Branch at Castlebar is enthusiastically carrying out the specific objects of the Cumann na mBan, and in addition they are applying themselves assiduously (like many other Branches) to the learning of the Irish language and Irish dancing. A report from Limerick gives us the gratifying intelligence that the membership of the Branch is ever increasing. With regard to the activities the Secretary writes:—"The First Aid Classes have been re-started, and for convenience of practising it has been divided into squads of six. A number of instructive lectures have been given by members of Cumann na mBan and Irish Volunteers, and as a result very many recruits have joined the Irish Volunteers. A successful dance was held on New Year's Day, in which the Irish-Ireland spirit was prominent. Irish songs, Irish dances, and Irish costumes were a leading feature of the night. The proceeds, £7 13s., have been handed over to the Irish Volunteers." Séan O Muirthille and Rev. Fr. Wall have kindly promised to lecture in the near future.

#### THE LATE C. M. TOBIN.

The relatives of the late Christopher M. Tobin (Kit) beg to thank their friends and colleagues for the splendid token of sympathy in their recent sad bereavement, and trust they will accept this acknowledgment as their only possible expression of thanks.

#### THE MURDER MACHINE.

Mr. P. H. Pearse has added a third pamphlet to the Bodinstown Series. It is entitled "The Murder Machine." In a preface Mr. Pearse explains that the pamphlet is not a penny dreadful (at least in the ordinary sense), as the title might seem to import, but merely a study of the English education system in Ireland. The pamphlet is published at a penny by Whelan & Son, 17 Upper Ormond Quay, and can be had post free in quantities of a dozen or upwards.

#### AN CUMANN COSANTA.

At a meeting of collectors held on Friday, 11th inst., it was decided that money will be collected from collectors at headquarters on Fridays, between 8 and 9 p.m. in future. Collectors please note.





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

**THE FOLEY TYPEWRITER TRADING CO.,**  
Reis Chambers, DUBLIN. Telephone 1171.

## DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACT

in IRELAND

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,**

Or Post Free 1jd.

Get a dozen post free for 1/- and hand them round.

**WHOLESALE and Retail from**

**WHELAN & SON,**  
17 Upper Ormond Quay, DUBLIN.

**The Munster Furnishing Co.,**  
11 ST. GEORGE'S STREET, CORK.  
**JOHN JENNINGS, Proprietor.**

All kinds of Household Furniture—  
Irish Manufacture.

1782—1913.

## VOLUNTEERS' BOOTS.

Best ever produced for comfort and ease in marching. Made in my own workshops by skilled Irishmen, under Trade Union conditions.

Price 15/6. Reduction for Companies.

**J. MALONE,**

67 NORTH KING STREET, DUBLIN.

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.

"Everything that is not Irish must be Foreign."

**GLEESON & Co. IRISH GOODS ONLY**

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

A Saedeala, cadpúir le Saedeal!

For real Red-rook Value in Groceries and Confectionery try

**M. O'RIORDAN AND CO.,**

1 and 2 SOUTH MAIN STREET, CORK.

**CITY CLUB CIGARETTES.** 10 for 4d.  
TRY THEM.

**P. Conway & Co.**

TOBACCONISTS,

31 Exchequer Street and 10a Aungler Street.

Established 1894.

## HEADQUARTERS BULLETIN

Tionól do Bí 45 Comhairle Shóca Féinne  
Fáil ina nDúnport trádhóna D. Céadaoin  
an 9ú Lá de'n mí ro agus an Ceann Cafa  
Comár Mac Donnchúda ina ácaompleac  
oíra.

Do haontuisead a lán neirce nac gabad  
a luad anrfo.

Dúnport na Féinne,

Át Cliait, 9 Feab., 1916.

### amhámte.

Sluaš áca Cliait.

An Dapa Caf.

Comlaet F.

An Lear-Capraon Pionnriar Mac Ion-  
raic cum beic ina Capraon.

An Ceann Roinne Orgar Mac Treimfir  
cum beic ina Lear-Capraon Uac.

### an comhairle coiticeann.

Tionótar Comairle Coiticeann Féinne  
Fáil i nDúnport na Féinne D. Domnais an  
20ú Lá de'n mí ro um meadon lae.

The Central Executive of the Irish Volunteers met at Headquarters on Wednesday evening, 9th inst., Commandant Thomas MacDonagh in the chair.

A large amount of routine and other business was transacted.

Headquarters, 2 Dawson Street,  
Dublin, 9th Feb., 1916.

### THE AUXILIARY.

Forms of Enrolment for the Irish Volunteers' Auxiliary and special forms for use by Organisers of the Auxiliary and containing spaces for ten names can be had from the General Secretary.

Every sympathiser with the Irish Volunteers who is unable to drill with a Company is asked to join the Auxiliary.

### THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

The General Council of the Irish Volunteers will meet at Headquarters on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 12 noon.

## Notes from Headquarters

### EQUIPMENT.

Recent inquiries go to show that the personal equipment of numbers of Volunteers, even in well-organised Companies and Battalions, is still far from complete. It is very necessary that every Volunteer should immediately supply himself with the articles laid down by Headquarters as indispensable, or at any rate desirable. These articles were specified in an Order of 3rd February, 1915. They may be summarised as follows:—

#### FOR ALL VOLUNTEERS.

(a.) As to clothes: uniform or other clothes as preferred; if uniform not worn clothes to be of neutral colour; nothing white or shiny; soft broad-brimmed felt hat (in lieu of or in addition to cap).

(b.) As to arms: rifle, with sling and cleaning outfit; 100 rounds of ammunition, with bandolier or ammunition pouches to hold same; bayonet, with scabbard and frog; strong knife.

(c.) As to provision for rations: haversack, water-bottle, mess-tin (or billy can), with knife, fork, spoon, tin cup.

(d.) In the knapsack: spare shirt, pair of socks, towel, soap, clothes-brush, comb, tooth-brush; First-Aid Packet: scissors, needle, thread, safety-pins.

(e.) In the pocket: clasp-knife, note-book and pencil, matches, boot-laces.

#### FOR OFFICERS.

In addition to the foregoing Officers will require:—

Pistol or revolver with a hundred rounds; whistle on cord; despatch book; fountain pen or copying pencil; watch; field-glasses; map of district; pocket

compass; range-finder. Sub-officers and scouts should aim at having as many as possible of the articles specified for officers.

#### FOR COMPANIES.

So much for individuals. An Order of 17th February, 1915, specified the items which each Company should collect by way of Field Equipment. They are, in brief, a suitable number (dependent on the size of the Company) of the following articles: picks, shovels, entrenching tools, hammers, chisels, saws, small axes, crowbars, spanners, wire-cutters; rope and cord; signalling flags and lamps; stretchers, first-aid appliances (including splints, bandages, etc.); provision for sleeping and cooking; provision for transport; bicycles, motor-bicycle or motor-car; with, of course, as large a reserve of arms and ammunition as possible. Companies should, as far as practicable, carry their full equipment with them on field-days; not necessarily on every field-day, but at any rate on certain field-days which would be set apart for testing the organisation and mobilisation powers of the Company. Remember that mobilisation implies making all your equipment available as well as making all your men available.

#### IRISH VOLUNTEERS' RELEASE.

Mr. T. McSwiney, Volunteer Organiser, and Mr. Thomas Kent, of Castlelyons, have been released from Cork Gaol after five weeks' imprisonment. No charge has been brought against them, and the authorities have evidently concluded that discretion is the better part of valour.

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

**O Faolain**

35 LOWER DORSET STREET.



## A MILITARY CAUSERIE

### LA DEBACLE.

This is the sad story of Cornelius Cannon, I. V., a tale of disastrous ambition which many a Volunteer should take to heart as a warning.

Why precisely Cornelius Cannon joined the Volunteers is not very well known. It may have been the martial sound of his own name that put the idea into his head; or, on the other hand, it may not. At any rate he enlisted in "Z" Company of the "Y" Battalion, Dublin Brigade, and worked right willingly and so enthusiastically that the Captain of the Company, who was no easy taskmaster—in fact, our hero's section commander described him as "a nifty hard-chaw"—seriously thought of making him a squad leader at no far distant date. Such a step would have been very welcome to Cornelius, for although he was comforted by the thought that Epaminondas, Massina, Murat, and many other famous generals had risen from the ranks, yet he felt that the position of an Eoin Roe O'Neill would suit him better than that of a mere grain of cannon-fodder. His chance came soon. A casualty occurred owing to an engagement (matrimonial, of course) in the ranks of the lieutenants. The happy man's place had to be filled, and in the general re-shuffling of ranks Cornelius emerged as a section commander.

Vaulting ambition! When will you learn restraint? Scarcely had our hero become used to his new position than he began to look higher. With a view to improving his mind he read many exhaustive and exhausting military treatises. A glance at his library would have convinced anyone of his earnestness. Field-Marshal Von Kanonenfutter's enormous volume, "The Movement of Massed Armies to a Flank," was bound to catch the visitor's eye at once, while side by side with "Revolutionary Enthusiasm as a Military Asset," by General Sansculotte, were Colonel Moujik's "Major Siege Operations," Von Hunn's "Use and Abuse of Massed Machine Guns in the Assault," and such minor works as "The Mechanism of the Howitzer," and "How Armies Eat." Cornelius read these with avidity, and could quote from some of them, which he often did, to the great admiration of his younger brother, who confidently expected to see him on the Headquarter's Staff after the next Convention.

His rise to higher rank was, however, not to be by the easy way of election, but by the thorny path of examination. When he heard this he worked with redoubled intensity. By prodigious labour he learned Kanonenfutter's gigantic volume by heart and acquired a working knowledge of the other books. He became pale and worn. He slept little, and when he

did sleep fragments of military orders dropped confusedly from his fevered lips. It would be, "General X, bring the 131st Army Corps up the valley of the Liffey," or, "General Y, telegraph over to Marshal Z and recall the fourth Army Group from over the Shannon," until his family seriously thought of calling in the doctor. When that functionary was consulted he thought for a moment and then gave his diagnosis. "You never know what to expect from these Sinn Feiners."

The other three section commanders of "Z" Company were hard-chaws. Cornelius, comparing their robust appearance with his own, was in no way perturbed. He had no desire to be a hard-chaw; he was to be a General. He disdained the use of the rifle butt, and could scarcely conceal the scorn he felt for the simple words of command appertaining to his rank.

The great day arrived, the day of the examination. With "Massed Armies" propped up against the sugar-bowl, he ate a meagre breakfast, and with a parting glance at "Siege Operations" he hurried to the field. Things there seemed rather flat. The examiner, although a Commandant, wore a private's uniform. Cornelius, who had been expecting wheeled crosses, was disappointed to see not even a Sam Brown belt. Evidently, he thought, this must be another hard-chaw. Cornelius waited impatiently for his turn, which came early. Conscious of his tremendous knowledge, he came forward smiling. The Commandant, pointing to a hedge, asked him how he would improve it for use by a defensive line. Cornelius quoted extensively from "Siege Operations." The Commandant was astonished. Indicating, from the mound on which they stood, a small area of country, he asked him what would be the best position for a picquet and two groups of sentries. Cornelius replied that he had omitted to study such minor details. The Commandant then asked him some small question about counter-attacks, and Cornelius recited verbatim Chapter 239 of "Massed Armies." Thereupon the Commandant turned on him with a look of wonder and said, "Who the hell has been handing you out that dope?"

There is an excellent and well-preserved copy of Von Kanonenfutter's "Movement of Massed Armies to a Flank," with some other and minor military works, to be seen any day at Webb's on the Quay. And when any ambitious youngster asks Cornelius, who is still a section commander (and developing into a hard-chaw), what he ought to read, Cornelius hands him THE IRISH VOLUNTEER.

E. O'D.

## NIGHT OPERATIONS

### 3.—NIGHT MARCHES (continued).

**THE STARTING POINT**, which the head of the column is to pass at a given time, is fixed, and indicated by lamps or fires. This will be mentioned in Orders. Care must be taken that each unit reaches this point by marching forward in the direction of the march.

**BRANCH ROADS**. To prevent troops in rear from straying these will be blocked by men from the advanced guard. These men will be afterwards withdrawn by the rear guard.

**GUIDING COLUMNS** by night in open country:—

1. A luminous compass is required. Points where change of direction is required should be noted.
2. The general direction can be kept by the Stars. (See "Na Fianna Eireann," p. 8, IRISH VOLUNTEER, Feb. 12.)
3. Distances from front to rear may be kept by means of knotted ropes.

### 4.—NIGHT ADVANCES.

**THE OBJECT**. To gain ground from which further progress can be made by day, not to deliver an assault. An attack may, however, be delivered at or after dawn. Volunteers will find it necessary to employ night advances only on a small scale.

**RECONNAISSANCE**. Must be thorough. Ascertain—

- (i.) Position of enemy outposts and forces.
- (ii.) Nature of entrenchments.
- (iii.) Obstacles in the way.
- (iv.) Landmarks likely to be of assistance.

It may be necessary to fight, by daylight, to get this information. But it must be got. The scouts who reconnoitred the ground should be selected to guide units.

**GROUND GAINED** should be entrenched, or the troops should carry empty sand-bags, which can be quickly filled and placed in position.

**REMARKS**. All that has been said relative to discipline, etc., on the subject of night marches holds true in night advances also.

To Officers: Know where you're going; know what you're going to do; and do it.

(To be continued.)

### "B" COY., LIVERPOOL.

Draw for .45 calibre Revolver.

Persons holding blocks and cash in connection with above are requested to forward same to Mr. M. Gleeson, Coy. Secretary, 2 Dawson Street, Dublin.

THOS. CRAVES, Capt.

Officers of the 2nd Batt. will attend at Battalion Headquarters at 7.45 a.m., on Sunday, 20th.



## NOTES ON FOOD

### MUTTON—BEEF.

**Home-bred oxen** in good condition ought to yield not less than 600 lbs. of meat. Some very fat beasts will yield as much as 1,200 lbs. Cows and heifers should yield from 400 to 600 lbs. Sheep should yield from 50 to 80 lbs.

### BREAD—BISCUIT.

**Rye bread** is very largely used on the Continent and in parts of America. It makes a dark-coloured loaf, slightly heavy and sourish in taste. However, the palate soon accustoms itself to its use. It keeps well and is not much injured by rough handling. Its comparatively small bulk is also a consideration which might recommend its use as a military food. In the English Army it is not used, but forms the staple food of the German.

It is made in an exactly similar way to wheaten bread. If so desired, rye-flour might be mixed with wheaten flour in the proportion of about one-third wheat to two-thirds rye. The wheaten flour makes the bread something lighter and more digestible.

Army biscuits consist of only meal, salt and water kneaded into a thick paste, cut into the proper shape, pricked with holes and baked in the oven. Biscuits will keep for a long time, but bread baked with yeast, etc., soon becomes musty. The reason for making them in the form of flat cakes is to ensure that all moisture has been extracted. They are usually made of the meal of wheat from which only the coarsest bran has been separated.

Biscuits are a convenient and compact form of food. They are compact and keep a long time when properly packed in casks or tins. Should they get damp, however, they become mouldy. They contain more nutriment than the same bulk or weight of bread,  $\frac{3}{4}$ -lb. biscuit being equal to 1 lb. bread. This is the ration in the English Army on peace service, but 1 lb. biscuit is issued in place of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  lb. bread on active service.

Biscuits should be of a light yellow colour, highly dried and crisp, but not burnt. They should float in water, and when struck give out a ringing sound. A piece put in the mouth should be allowed to soften down thoroughly.

The army biscuit must be hard enough to allow of its being carried in a haversack without receiving appreciable damage from the numerous articles carried therein. For field service they are packed in tin-lined cases. The present biscuit weighs 2 ozs.

### UNFERMENTED CAKES.

The chupatty of India is simply made from flour, water and salt. It is agreeable to the taste and nutritious.

The mixture of flour and water with a little salt is made into a stiff dough, which is rolled out to a thickness of

about one inch on any round tin that might be available. It is then cooked over the cinders.

The Australian damper is made by digging a hole in the ground, filling it with a wood fire, and when the fire has thoroughly burnt up, removing it, laying the dough on a large stone, covering it with a tin plate and heaping the hot ashes round and over it.

In a campaign every soldier, if he could get flour, baking powder and wood, would soon learn to bake a cake for himself. The only point which requires manipulation is not to have the heat too great; if it be above  $212^{\circ}$  F. too much of the starch is turned into dextrine and the cake is tough. Exposed to greater heat and well dried the unfermented cake becomes biscuit.

If the chupatty or damper be spoiled in the cooking, soak it in water, or milk if available, and bake it again in any improvised oven. A fairly palatable form of biscuit will thus be obtained.

## Hedge-Fighting for Small Units

### CHAPTER V.

#### COMBAT RECONNAISSANCE.

In intersected country the need for thorough reconnaissance when in the neighbourhood of the enemy is doubly imperative. If it is neglected the mortality among scouts and advance parties will be very great. Sudden and needless casualties will speedily discourage the rank and file of a force not specially trained for such warfare. A system of thorough training in this outpost and patrol fighting is necessary if enclosures are to be tither held or cleared without hopeless loss and confusion. So numerous and so varied would be the opportunities for surprise that in practice it will probably be impossible to escape being surprised all the time. But with proper care and proper methods of instruction it will be possible to greatly reduce the risks.

It will easily be understood that proper training in reconnaissance is essential in the attack. A little thought will convince anyone that it is equally essential for a successful defence. Without it it will be impossible to adequately safeguard the flanks, to carry out any counter-attacks that entail sending a party to a flank, etc. The following extract from the "Eye-Witness" will illustrate the importance of combat reconnaissance by the

#### EXAMPLE OF NEUVE CHAPELLE.

"In advancing over the intricate country, intersected with hedges and ditches, the platoon commanders had to go forward to discover the best way round or across these obstacles. They were forced to risk their own lives in order to save their men from the danger of being crowded together in narrow places, such as bridges or gaps in hedgerows."

But, manifestly, if the rank and file had been properly grounded in combat

reconnaissance the officers would not have been thus obliged to risk their own valuable lives. And not only that, but better tactical results would have been obtained.

#### RECONNAISSANCE AND FIGHTING.

In the closely intersected Irish terrain combat reconnaissance and fighting go hand-in-hand. In fact, the two operations practically become one. The combat patrols on each side will always seek to overthrow and demoralise the combat patrols of the other. If one force's patrols are so well trained and energetically handled that they regularly defeat the opposing parties; then, evidently they succeed in blinding the enemy. The latter can no longer hope for profit from his scouting detachments—if they are always beaten, and is hopelessly in the dark. On the other hand, bold and successful patrolling provides continuous and accurate information and leaves the hands of the commanders entirely free. Hence the outpost troops even of a defending force should be aggressively handled. It is the surest way to secure information and time.

#### SCOUTING BEFORE AN ADVANCE.

The only safe method for advancing the main body is by previously clearing all enclosures in front by small patrols pushed ahead. In this way the commander of a force lining a hedge at one side of a field will satisfy himself that the opposite side is not held in strength, and that no small parties are lying in ambush on the flanks. For this purpose he must send forward a few men along the side hedges parallel to his line of advance. A couple of men—who should use all possible cover—would suffice for each line of hedge.

Scouts moving forward to reconnoitre a hedge should avoid the more obvious gaps and breaks. These are very likely marked down as targets. A less noticeable opening will usually be the best. Frequently chances of enfilade fire on a small scale will present themselves.

#### FLANK PROTECTION.

The officers commanding sections of a line are each of them responsible for the protection of the flanks of their own units. And they are responsible for this all the time. One or two good men will suffice for this service if the unit is a centrally-situated one: there is no need for any complicated action. The only needful precaution is to be sure that small enemy bodies do not penetrate between sections of the line—and to punish them heavily if they do. On an extreme flank a small detachment under a capable N.C.O. will perhaps be the most satisfactory solution. The question cannot be decided off-hand. Circumstances of ground, etc., will alter it indefinitely.

**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.



(Dr. Leammann)

miniște.

5. **NEART TARRAIC.** Siné an neart náduúrta tarraingeann i dtreo meadóin na talmhaí saó don ní ná bíonn don ruo cum é coimeáil in áite áite áite áite áite

cúrsa an píleir an ainn a tugcar  
 ar an gcam-line rin. Mullac line an  
 píleir (nó, an mullac) a tabairimís ar  
 an mball ir aoinne ra line rin. Tapéir  
 nó píleir gunna an ainn fálloa an ceo  
 ríac toisís nó cur ve bíonn pé tuicte ré  
 ólaís pé dun an line óing 7 tapéir ceo  
 ríac eile nó cur ve bíonn pé tuicte ré  
 ólaís pé dun an line óing. Mar rin ve  
 dá fáo a fálann an píleir íread ir mó a  
 tuiceann. Ili móir, dá bús rin, beul an  
 gunna o'áruaís a' tseio go mbeo an  
 line víread coir móir ór cionn an curpóra  
 agur tuictead an píleir pé dun an curpóra  
 dá mbeo an line víread ar aon leibéir  
 leir an curpóir.

“When We Fight We Fight for—”

Speaking at the concert held for the benefit of the Equipment Fund of "G" Coy., 2nd Batt., Dublin Brigade, at 41 Parnell Square, on Sunday evening, 6th inst., Commandant P. H. Pearse said that the Irish Volunteers had stated their objects in their original manifesto. People had professed to find that statement vague and unsatisfactory. If they had mistaken the sense of the statement the mistake was their own, and not that of the Volunteers. The statement itself was perfectly plain, and meant exactly what it said. It had put it that the primary object of the Irish Volunteers was to secure and maintain the rights and liberties common to all the people of Ireland. The first right common to all the people of Ireland was the right to national freedom. When he had said at Glasnevin a few months ago that the Irish Volunteers and those who were associated with them in that day's duty must stand together henceforth for the achievement of Irish freedom, and had added that they knew only one definition of freedom, people, he was told, had thrown up their hands in mock horror and said "Pearse has let the cat out of the bag. He admits that the Irish Volunteers are out for Separation." As far as he was concerned, the cat had never been in a bag. He and the majority of them had been Separatists before they were Volunteers. Was it to be pretended that in becoming Volunteers they had become something less than Separatists? Personally, he had avowed his object of and ever since the very first

meeting. True, he had been willing to co-operate with those who did not go as far as he, hoping that the Separatists and the others might travel the same road as far as the others could go. He now feared that this had been a vain hope, that the roads had been divergent from the beginning. There is nothing in common between those who hold the sovereignty of the Irish nation as the first article of their political creed and those who accept as "a final settlement" an act which expressly denies that sovereignty. If ever the Irish Volunteers went into action they would go into action for Irish freedom. It would be wrong for him to say that they might soon be called into action; it would be still more wrong to say that they would never be called into action. They had contemplated the possibility of action from the first day. One thing that he could and would say was that a Volunteer should always be prepared for action. The need for the completion of their equipment was obvious. The time had come when every Irish Volunteer and every friend of the Irish Volunteers should place everything that they could spare from the needs of those dependent upon them at the disposal of the Irish Volunteers.

**GROUPS! GROUPS! GROUPS!**

Keogh Bros., Ltd.,

Photographic Group Specialists.

Lr. Dorset St , Dublin

\*Phone 1907.

## The Dublin Brigade

1. All Classes as usual.
2. Junior Officers' lecture on Saturday.
3. Lectures on Tuesday.
4. Officers of 2nd Batt. will attend at Battalion Headquarters at 7.45 a.m., Sunday, 20th.
5. The 3rd Batt. will assemble at Darry Road Tram Terminus at 5 a.m., Sunday, 20th, for day in camp.

E. DE VALERA,  
Brigade Adit.

**IRISH HISTORY LECTURES.**  
20th Feb., 1916.—Celtic and Irish Law and  
its Administration.  
Edm Mac Neill, B.A.  
**ADMISSION THREEPENCE.**

CONTRATO NA SAEVILSE

A CONCERT,  
DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT, AND  
CEILIDH

Will be held in **ST. MARGARET'S**

ON  
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 20th.

"IRELAND FIRST," by P. Kehoe, and  
"SPREADING THE NEWS," by Lady Gregory,  
Will be produced by the local players.

CONCERT starts at 7.30—  
ADMISSION - 2s. and 1s.  
CEILIDH immediately afterwards—  
ADMISSION - - - 1s.

**GRAND CONCERT AND DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE**

**"THE PRODIGAL DAUGHTER,"**  
BY F. SHEEHY-SKEFFINGTON.

In Foresters' Hall, 41 Parnell Square,

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, at 8 p.m.**

Artisten include:—Mrs. Fay Sargent, Mrs. Salkeld, Miss Marie Nic Shuibhlaigh, Miss Molly O'Byrne, Miss Cathleen Coughlan, Mr. Gerard Crofts, Mr. Brian O'Higgins, Mr. Sean Connolly, Mr. Thomas O'Shea, Mr. Thomas Malone. Violin—Mr. Thomas Page. Piano—Mr. French Mullan.

Proceeds to the "Irish Citizen" Fund.  
Tickets, 2s. and 1s. Admission 6d.

"DO WE WANT PEACE NOW?"

## A PUBLIC DEBATE

On the above subject, between COUNTESS DE MARKIEVICZ and FRANCIS SHEEHY-SKEFFINGTON, will be held on **FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18th, at 8 o'clock, in the FORESTERS' HALL, 41 PARNELL SQ.**  
**ADMISSION THREEPENCE**

CELTIC AND IRISH LAW

On next Sunday night Eoin Mac Neill will deliver his third Lecture at 8 p.m., in the Hall, 25 Farnham Square, when he will deal with the subject "The Irish in all its phases." In these days when Irishmen are so closely brought into touch with the peculiar administration of foreign laws, this Lecture should have a very great attraction for our readers. Admission as usual, 3d., payable at door.

FIANNA FÓIL—SLUAÍ CORCAIGE  
(Irish Volunteers—Cork Corps).

**GRAND ANNUAL DANCE**

Will be held in CITY HALL, CORK,  
ON FEBRUARY 26th.

Applications for Tickets should be made immediately.

Double tickets 10/- Gent's 6/-; Ladies' 4/-



An t-ion Siopa arian i mbaithe-áca-Ciataí gur éigin na gac tóime ran oifis eolair  
 do beic aise an ceangáin na n-áeablaí.

### SOMETHING FOR NOTHING: logically demonstrated.

You buy books from time to time.  
 You are an Irish-Irelander.  
 We are booksellers.  
 We employ only Irish-speaking assistants who  
 speak Irish as well as English.  
 Surely no greater service can be done for the  
 language than to give it a practical value.  
 The more business we do the more Irish speakers  
 we can employ.

Now it costs no more to buy your books from us  
 than to buy them from a non-Irish firm.  
 Therefore by dealing with us you do as much to  
 promote Gaelic ideals as you would by giving  
 a subscription for some Gaelic purpose; yet  
 you spend no more than you would in the  
 ordinary course of events.  
 The success of this Irish enterprise depends on  
 the support of the Irish public.

Siopa na leabhar n-áeablaí (The Irish Book Shop)

50 LOWER BACCHOT STREET, DUBLIN.

Tel. 4804.

**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.

### COURT LAUNDRY,

58a HARCOURT STREET, DUBLIN.  
 (Proprietor, H. C. Watson).  
 Telephone—1848.

Winners of Silver Medal for Fancy Ironing  
 Work, and Diploma for Shirts and Collars  
 at Manchester Laundry Exhibition, 1913.  
 Post Paid one way on orders of 2/6.  
 For Collars and Shirts only.

### VOLUNTEERS

Get Your New Overcoat from

**L. DOYLE**

2 TALBOT ST., DUBLIN

SPLENDID SELECTION OF  
 RELIABLE IRISH MATERIALS AT  
 REASONABLE PRICES.

### WARPIPE BANDS.

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

Best Uilleann Bagpipes always in stock.  
 Chanter, Bag, and Bellows, 75s. net.  
 Wholesale Agent for all publications  
 by Carl Hardebeck. Write for lists.

**D. McCULLOUGH**

MUSICAL WAREHOUSE,

8 HOWARD STREET, BELFAST.

**JOHN DALY'S**

BAKERIES,

26 WILLIAM STREET

AND

SARSFIELD STREET,

LIMERICK.

All Classes of Feeding Stuffs Stocked.

All communications re Advertisements  
 to be addressed to the

IRISH PRESS BUREAU,  
 30 Lower Abbey Street, DUBLIN.

Cheques and Postals should be crossed and  
 made payable to the Manager, IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

**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 25/- Frams and Gramophones Repaired.

**Rifles. Guns. Repairs.**

All kinds .22 Ammunition.

All Boards, Targets.

Cleaning Rods, Pull Throughs, Oils, and  
 all Rifle Sundries.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

**L. KEEGAN,** Gun and  
 Rifle Maker  
 3 INN'S QUAY, DUBLIN.

Telephone 2574.



"An Scáil a Céile Seán Mairbh na  
 Daoine,"—a Sáeabla:—

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

LADIES' AND GENT'S TAILOR.

pádraig ó boolein.

2 LOWER ORMOND QUAY.

**AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL.**

**VOLUNTEERS,**

We give you a Complete Practical Course in  
 Motor Car Driving, Mechanism, and repairs  
 for 2 GUINEAS.

Up-to-date-Cars. Certificate when competent.

4 Dartmouth Place, Ranelagh Road, DUBLIN.

**CAHILL'S**

**MAGIC BLOOD PURIFIER, 1/- & 2/-.**  
 Removes Pimples, Spots, Skin Eruptions, cools  
 the blood, regulates the system.

**ARTHUR J. CAHILL,**

The National Chemist,

82a LOWER DORSET STREET, DUBLIN.

**VOLUNTEERS! Send your Shirts, Collars, &c.**

TO THE

**NATIONAL LAUNDRY,**

60 South William Street, DUBLIN.

SUITS AND UNIFORMS CLEANED AND  
 PRESSED IN TWO DAYS.

Irish Made Shirts, Caps, Poplin Ties,  
 Collars, Hosiery, etc.

THE BEST VALUE FOR CASH IN  
 LIMERICK.

pádraig ó n-allmúrán,

Draper,

10 WILLIAM STREET, LIMERICK.

Saeablaí na h-áeablaí

Irish Press Bureau

Give us a trial order for FRESH IRISH OAT-  
 MEAL, MACROOM OATMEAL, TEAS, from  
 2/4 to 3/- Sent Post Free.

**MacCARTAIN BROS.,**

52-54 SHANDON ST. and 40 THOMAS DAVIS  
 ST., CORK.

Printed for the Proprietors at Mahon's Printing  
 Works, Dublin, and published at the Volunteer  
 Headquarters, 2 Dawson Street, Dublin.

**GET READY  
 FOR THE  
 CAMPING SEASON.**

Last season's tents, second hand,  
 in perfect condition, 31/6 each.

Apply Headquarters, 2 Dawson St.

DON'T FORGET

**LARKIN'S  
 LITTLE SHOP**

For Big Value in Chandlery,  
 Tobacco, Cigarettes, etc.

IRISH GOODS A SPECIALITY.

Wexford St., Dublin.

**... Rings ...**

EVERY FACILITY for choosing exactly  
 the ring you require is offered at  
**GANTER BROS.** Almost unlimited selection.  
 No hurry, no rush, no pressure.  
 Catalogue free on request.

**GANTER BROS.,**

63 South Great George's Street,  
 DUBLIN.

**BARGAINS.**

Haversacks.	Puttees.
Knapsacks.	Cleaning Outfits.
Waistbelts.	Revolver Holsters.
Waterbottles.	Ammunition Pouches.

SEE OUR PRICE LIST.

**LAWLER'S,**

FOWNES'S STREET, DUBLIN.

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

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

**SUITS, 42s. to 84s.**

The Irish : : CASH TAILORING CO.  
 Tweed House

(John Nelligan, Manager),

4 CAPEL STREET, DUBLIN,

and 50 Upper George's Street, Kingstown.