

# THE IRISH VOLUNTEER

EDITED BY EOIN MAC NEILL.

Vol. 2. No. 28 (New Series.)

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1915.

Price One Penny.

## THE WAR IN KERRY.

## GREAT NAVAL ENCOUNTER.

## THE RIGHT PLACE FOR IRISHMEN.

## "GERMAN GOLD" AGAIN.

## WHERE TO MAKE MONEY IN POLITICS.

## BIRRELL'S IMPERIAL BURGLARS.

### THE DOMINANT PARTNER AGAIN.

Under the Defence of the Realm Act, anything said or done that is likely to cause disaffection towards the sovereign power becomes a crime. Under this provision, prosecutions innumerable have been brought forward in all parts of Ireland, and in nearly every case there have been convictions and severe sentences. It does not appear that there have been many prosecutions in Great Britain, and there have been still fewer convictions. All this is quite according to rule. Nobody in Ireland, on any side, expects that the law will show the same face in Ireland as in England. Ireland is the One Bright Spot, kept bright by continual sandpapering. In the cant of Ascendancy law, all men are equal before the law. It is a notorious lie, but even if it were true, it would still be a delusion. What justice requires is not that men should be equal but—a very different thing—that the operation of the law should be equal. But, as between Ireland and Great Britain, there has never been any equality of law under the Union, and nobody in Ireland expects such equality.

### COERCION AS USUAL.

Questioned by Mr. Ginnell in Parliament, the Chief Secretary against Ireland, Mr. Birrell, said that the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment in Ireland under the Defence of the Realm Act was fifty. In twenty-three cases the evidence was entirely supplied by the official paid servants of the Crown. Mr. Birrell's fifty does not err on the side of exaggeration. There have been many

additional cases since his answer, and his fifty does not include the numbers who have been punished by fines. It does not include the cases of deportation, and the still more numerous cases of dismissal. The number of persons under punishment in Ireland for political offences at present is probably as large as the number under the Coercion Acts in the height of the Land War.

### THE BIRRELLESQUE OF GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Ginnell further asked if the Chief Secretary against Ireland would give any opportunity of comparing the words used by Messrs. Milroy and Skeffington, prosecuted in Dublin, with the words that were allowed to be used in England. Mr. Birrell answered, "he was sure counsel would take full advantage of the suggestion." This is the perfection of Birrellesque. "Are we to understand," asked an English member, Mr. Kellaway, "that whilst it is an offence in Ireland to endeavour to stop recruiting, it is not an offence in this country?" "My obligation," replied the elusive Minister, "begins and ends with Ireland."

### MR. BIRRELL'S ALLIES.

So it does not concern the Liberal Home Rule Minister whether there is any equality in the law as between England and Ireland! It is a comfortable doctrine. Mr. Birrell, as a member of the Cabinet, has a joint responsibility with all his colleagues for their joint administration. If there is inequality, which Mr. Birrell does not attempt to deny, he is more responsible than any of his colleagues, for he has particular charge in Ireland. Yet why should not Mr. Birrell, an Englishman, treat the matter lightly, when his conduct is condoned and even instigated in the weekly felon-setting supplement of the "Paceman's Journal?"

### INNOCENTS ABROAD.

Another English member, Mr. Outhwaite, asked: "Why, if action is taken against individuals in Ireland for the presentation of recruiting, the circulation of the 'Daily Mail' and other Harmsworth journals is permitted?"

Here the Speaker threw his shield over Mr. Birrell, who, he said, was not responsible for that in England. But the "Daily Mail" and the "Times" circulate also in Ireland. The innocence of all these Englishmen is beyond admiration. The answer to all their questions and answers is: "The government of Ireland is a continuity," or, as the English navy man in Cahireveen put it, the place for Irishmen is under the feet of Englishmen.

### EDITOR TURNS INFORMER.

Getting back to where we started—as we are told Mr. Birrell will do with Home Rule after the war—it is a crime under the Defence of the Realm Act to cause disaffection in Ireland, if not in England. There can be no question that disaffection is widespread, almost universal, in Ireland. Why not prosecute those whose words and acts can be proved by thousands of witnesses to have been most effectual causes of disaffection in Ireland? While certain patriots are denouncing Irishmen to vengeance, I propose to myself a new occupation, to become felon-setter and informer against our "Rulers," as Winston Churchill calls them, of the new Absolute Socialist English National Irresponsible Autocracy.

### WILL BIRRELL PROSECUTE ASQUITH?

I ask first of all for the prosecution of the Prime Minister on the charge of causing widespread disaffection in Ireland. I begin with the Prime Minister; there is no one of higher rank who can be incriminated under English law. I will undertake to prove in any court that the Prime Minister's words and acts have contributed more than the words and acts of all Mr. Birrell's fifty prisoners to cause aggravated disaffection in Ireland. I am convinced that no jury that the Attorney General against Ireland could manage to pack could be induced, on the evidence, to find the Prime Minister not guilty.

### WILL BIRRELL PROSECUTE BIRRELL?

I do not know whether the Viceroy against Ireland can in any circumstances be made liable to a criminal prosecution in Ireland. In any case, I do not think His Excellency has said



or done much that has affected the Irish public one way or another. But I undertake to prove that the Chief Secretary against Ireland has been an active cause of aggravated disaffection in Ireland. After him, I propose that the other members of the Ministry, one by one, shall be overhauled and tried on the charge of causing disaffection in Ireland, and I am confident that in most cases the evidence against them will be found conclusive.

#### THE ULSTER POGROM PLOT.

I can bring evidence to show that two at least of the defendants have threatened Ireland with a massacre. When I say massacre, I mean massacre literally, a regular pogrom, not a "civil war" in any sense. I do not now refer to the Attorney General for England, whose threats and preparations have been instigated, fostered and financed by English politicians on one side, and connived at on the other side. I refer to Englishmen, holding high ministerial office.

From the Ministry down, there are a large number of persons whose words and conduct can be shown, by a mass of indisputable evidence, to have caused and to be daily causing aggravated disaffection in Ireland. If the new Attorney General against Ireland were paid by fees, he would make a speedy fortune out of this class of cases. I pass entirely over the case of others who have aided and abetted the chief instigators of increased disaffection, but whose conduct is known to have been carried on under compulsion from the principal delinquents.

#### NOT IN THE CABINET.

While these delinquents go free, men like Seán MacDiarmada of the Irish Volunteer Council are sentenced to long terms of imprisonment with hard labour on charges brought under the Defence of the Realm Act. Seán MacDiarmada is an honest man, a man without fear and without reproach, whose public words and acts are undeniably dictated by one motive, his devotion to Irish nationality. It is judgment enough on what they call the "Realm" in Ireland, based on Lord Lansdowne's dictum, "We have Ireland and we mean to keep her," that the Government of Ireland for its own safety confesses itself forced to keep men like Seán MacDiarmada in its prisons. I congratulate Mr. Birrell, whose pious sympathies with liberty are express in his writings.

#### "MATTY GAG-GAG."

Our Nathaniel daily press, while it fills its pages with long and expensive telegrams about the war, telegrams which Mr. Belloc tells us not to read if we do wish to be misled, omits to give any account of many prosecutions under the Defence of the Realm Act, and omits from the accounts that it gives many of the most important facts. The cause of this Nathaniel silence is now well known throughout Dublin. In a provincial weekly, the "Killarney Echo,"

of last week, we may find an instructive example of the fifty cases for which that lover of liberty and small nationalities, Mr. Birrell, accepts responsibility.

#### DEFENCE OF THE REALM IN CAHIRIVEEN.

From the evidence given in this case, it appears that a petty officer and some men, all English, from His Majesty's ship *Drake II*, were drinking in a public-house in Cahirciveen on the 25th of May. According to their own evidence, they had taken five or six drinks earlier in the day—it was not yet noon when the trouble began. The petty officer was asked in cross-examination: "Had you to be put ashore in Valentia from your ship in consequence of quarrelling with your superior officer?" He replied: "I and the skipper had a slight difference owing to family troubles. We had a difference two or three times. It may be about drink. I was sent ashore by the warrant officer. . . . When I was sent ashore the ship went away from me." Another of the Englishmen, cross-examined, said that the petty officer, Owen, was sent off the ship "for being noisy." The police officer, Hicks, vouched for the "family troubles" of Mr. Owen.

So much is established by the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution. A petty officer on a naval patrol ship had several times quarrelled with his commanding officer. It is to be presumed that the "family troubles," which were his own explanation for his misconduct, could not have occurred on board the ship off the Kerry coast. The man at all events had family troubles, he took more drink than was good for him, he was noisy, he quarrelled with his captain, and he was put ashore in custody, and left behind at Valentia, but was afterwards allowed to rejoin the ship. On a later day, he spent the morning with some comrades drinking in Cahirciveen. Towards noon, he and two comrades had a row in a public-house with an Irishman named John Kinsella, a fisherman from Arklow. Three other Irishmen were present. According to their evidence, the petty officer was noisy and quarrelsome on this occasion also, and insulted the Irishmen calling them "Irish bums"; one of the navy men said the Irish were uncivilised, and that they were or should be always under the feet of the English. In his direct evidence, Owen testified that Kinsella said to him that he was "a damn maniac" and "made an attempt to strike him," but that he struck Kinsella and shoved him away. The altercation seems to have lasted a long time in words before it came to blows. The barmaid, giving evidence, said that the sailors called the Irishmen "bums" and said they were beneath the English, and that Owen, the petty officer, called one of the Irishmen a cur. She then had to go to dinner, her place being taken by another girl. When she came back, the Englishmen were "insulting everybody who came into the shop," and Owen knocked Kinsella down and took off his coat to fight.

Another civilian witness testified that when Kinsella was down, two of the sailors kicked him. Before things reached this stage, the barmaid had sent for the police.

#### HOW VICTORY WAS SECURED.

Now for the sequel. Some time after this row, Percy Owen, the English petty officer in disgrace, laid a formal complaint with the police against John Kinsella, the Irishman who had been insulted, knocked down, and kicked; with the result that Kinsella was arrested and charged at the Cahirciveen petty sessions by District Inspector Hicks, under the Defence of the Realm Act, with having "acted in a manner prejudicial to the safety of the Realm by saying in the presence of His Majesty's sailors, Percy Owen, John Rushby and Frank Morriss: 'Down with England and to hell with England; the sooner we are ruled by Germany the better; we would be far better off with German rule.'" The police brought no charge against the sailors. According to Owen's evidence in court, Kinsella also said, "England is no good, we do not forget that England did years ago worse atrocities than Germany is doing at the present time." Owen also said in evidence, "I have no particular love for the Irish." The two sailors corroborated Owen's evidence as to the words charged against Kinsella.

#### COUNTER-ATTACK REPULSED.

The prosecution was conducted by Police Inspector Hicks. Four civilian witnesses, including the barmaid, were examined for the defence. It does not appear from the press report, which is very ample, that the Inspector, in his cross-examination of these witnesses, sought any corroboration from them of the sailors' evidence as to the words charged against Kinsella. His reported questions comprise only an attempt to discredit, insult, and brow beat each one of the four civil witnesses, and as he does not seem to have been reproved from the Bench, it is to be hoped that his actual conduct was not so disgraceful as it appears in print.

#### THE POSITION CONSOLIDATED.

The report does not show any serious conflict between the evidence for the prosecution and the defence. The magistrates accepted the testimony of both sides. They found that "provocation had been given to the prisoner," John Kinsella. They also convicted him on the charge, and in view of the fact that he had already been imprisoned for a fortnight before trial, they sentenced him to a further fortnight's imprisonment with hard labour.

#### THE FRUITS OF VICTORY.

I now ask Mr. Birrell, who admits responsibility for these prosecutions, to answer to himself, which is the more potent cause and justification of disaffection in Ireland: on the one hand, such words as were charged against John Kinsella of Arklow by three English sea-



men; and on the other hand, the conduct and language of these sailors in an Irish town; the provocation which the four magistrates, including a paid magistrate, unanimously found to have been offered to Kinsella; the fact that, after a quarrel in which the complainant admitted that he was accused of speaking like "a maniac," and that the first actual blow was struck by him, he was allowed to avenge himself with the help of Mr. Birrell and the Defence of the Realm Act; the manner in which Mr. Birrell's subordinate, Inspector Hicks, conducted the case in court; and the sentence of imprisonment with hard labour, inflicted by the magistrates on the Irishman, John Kinsella? Does Mr. Birrell imagine that proceedings of this kind are calculated to diminish disaffection and inspire affection towards the present regime in Ireland? Let Mr. Birrell answer to himself and his fellow countrymen. We in Ireland can form our own judgment, and as to the "responsibility" of Mr. Birrell and other English politicians for things in Ireland, we only want to see them entirely relieved of it.

#### ANOTHER HICKS PASHA.

It is, however, our right to inquire strictly into the conduct of men like Inspector Hicks, an Irish civil officer, and of other men in similar position, and to hold them strictly accountable for their conduct, though the day of accountability may be deferred. An Irish police officer is not supposed to be a politician. He is supposed to stand impartial and indifferent between political parties. He is a public servant, and as such, in the discharge of his duty, he is not entitled to insult any man or woman, or to hector, browbeat, or intimidate any man or woman. I have before me the report of the Cahirciveen case in the "Killarney Echo" of June the 12th. If the words and conduct of Inspector Hicks, as reported in that paper, are not disproved, if the report of his words is found to be substantially correct, it will be a public scandal if Mr. Hicks is not dismissed from the public service. We shall see whether Mr. Birrell's police officers are salaried public servants, or salaried politicians licensed by Mr. Birrell to insult Irishmen and Irishwomen.

#### THE POLITICAL INQUISITION.

The first witness for the defence, Edward Foley, was cross-examined by Inspector Hicks as to his politics. He answered, "I have no politics." He was asked by Inspector Hicks, "How much of the German money did you get to come here to give evidence for the accused?" He answered, "I got none of the German money." The Inspector then said: "It is not to defend a man who spoke against your country you should come. You ought to be ashamed of yourself. Go down out of that. Take him down for fear he would fall." The last remark was presumably addressed to the policemen in court.

The second witness for the defence, John

Murphy, was asked by Inspector Hicks, "What are your politics?" Witness—"I have no politics. I am neutral." Hicks—"Are you a Sinn Féiner?" Witness—"No." Hicks—"How much of German money did you get to come here to give evidence?" Witness—"I got none."

The third witness, asked by Hicks, "Did you get any of the German gold to come here?" replied "No."

The fourth witness, Miss O'Donoghue, the barmaid, was asked by Mr. Shiel, solicitor for the defence: "Now, Miss O'Donoghue, Mr. Hicks will be asking you if you got any German gold, I may as well ask you the question—did you get any German gold?" Witness—"I did not; I did not need it." Inspector Hicks—"Do you know the reason why you did not get any of the German gold? It is because they were afraid you would not keep the secret, as ladies do not keep secrets."

This is the sort of thing that is going on in Ireland under Mr. Birrell's instructions, and the sort of thing for which Mr. Birrell admits responsibility. We are Sir Edward Grey's "one bright spot," and Mr. Asquith's "free people," and we have now a constitution "superior to Grattan's Parliament."

#### QUIS CUSTODIET CUSTODES?

While the officer in command of our excellent police force in the danger zone of Cahirciveen is earning his salary, and no doubt expecting the V.C., on the stricken field of politics, and pelting the enemy with shells from a noted Dublin factory of high explosive language, there is another of Mr. Birrell's officers in Dublin who has devised a still more remarkable plan for carrying the Irish war to a successful issue. The reader will remember that some months ago a police raid was made for arms, not for the German arms imported into Ulster by Mr. Birrell's friends whose "loyalty is unquestioned," but on the house of a lady whose brother is honorary treasurer of the disloyal Irish Volunteers. I have already drawn attention to Mr. Birrell's Birmesque explanation of his continual solicitude, exhibited in raids, seizures, prosecutions, dismissals, espionage, etc., for the welfare and popularity of the Irish Volunteers. It is all on account of "the present crisis." Mr. Birrell's attentions began on the evening of the very first meeting of the Irish Volunteers provisional Committee, when the manager of the hotel in which the Committee met was visited and cautioned by Mr. Birrell's watchful watchmen. Since then, from day to day, the watch has been sustained. I pointed out that "the present crisis," that is the European War, did not begin for nearly a year after Mr. Birrell set his watch upon us. Mr. Birrell, however, may have known what we have since learned from his colleague, Mr. Churchill, that certain preparations specially directed to meet "the present crisis" had been going on for the past four years, so that the crisis, in its preparatory stage, began about the same time as the preparations for "civil war," of which the loyalty is not questioned, were commenced in the Carlton Club. In that case, though Mr. Birrell's explanation is remarkable, it is not irreconcilable with a certain order of facts: If Mr. Churchill, then Ruler of the King's Navy, put his blind eye to the telescope when the

Fanny passed within view carrying her loyal cargo to his cousin at Newtownards, Mr. Birrell had no cousins in the Irish Volunteers, and a Special Commission failed to find the missing link in the history of the Battle of Bachelor's Walk. Before as well as since the war began, Mr. Birrell's watchmen have been kept watching the Irish Volunteers. But "who shall watch the watchmen?"

#### IMPERIALISM IN A NEW ROLE.

One evening last week, Mr. Newman came from Belfast on a visit to our Treasurer. He brought some luggage, which was duly stored in a room at the top of the Treasurer's house. In the small hours of the morning, the house was broken into. "Who shall watch the watchmen?" The Imperial housebreaker, the nights being now very short, forced one of the ground floor windows open with a steel lever, and went straight to business. He did not visit the kitchen for food or the cupboard for drink. He did not look for silver spoons in the dining-room. He did not open any drawer to find money or valuables. He did not blunder by mistake into any bedroom. He went right away to the store-room at the top of the house. He made a thorough search there, even on the top of the window-case and in the folds of the curtains. He went away as he came, entering no other room, but made his exit by the back door, and took the key with him. He found nothing else, at all events nothing that he wanted. Perhaps Mr. Birrell, who is "responsible for Ireland," will be able, with the help of his watchmen, to explain this new and mysterious sort of burglary.

#### WATCHMAN! WHAT OF THE NIGHT?

The Irish public are beginning to wake up. They are beginning to understand this extraordinary comedy or rather Birmesque of Liberal Home Rule Government. Their view of the situation may be understood by those who reflect on the fact that, while the enterprising watchman's not-a-watching, three manifestoes from the three leaders of the Irish Anabasis cannot bring a third of the electorate to the poll for the College Green election in the Irish capital. There is, however, a decided rally to the ranks of the Irish Volunteers.

EOIN MAC NEIL.

#### ALL OFFICERS OF SMART APPEARANCE

HAD

UNIFORMS

MADE AT

Fallon's.

Tailors' Workroom—

53 Mary Street.

Equipment Factory—

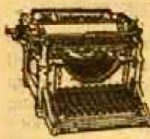
38 Stafford Street.

Head Office and Warehouse—

8 Mary Street, DUBLIN.







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

**THE FOLEY TYPEWRITER TRADING CO.**  
Rice Chambers, DUBLIN. Telephone 117Y.



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.

**The Irish Volunteer**  
SATURDAY, JUNE 19th, 1915

## Headquarters' Bulletin.

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

Reports on Organisation, Recruiting, Training, Arms, and Finance were dealt with.

To meet a large demand in the country, supplies of various forms of recruiting literature were ordered and will shortly be available.

It was reported that an increase in the office staff was necessary in order to cope with the largely increased amount of business imposed upon Headquarters by the continued development of Irish Volunteers activity in the country. The necessary increase in the staff was sanctioned.

A special report showed gratifying progress in the growth of public opinion on the Conscription question.

Deputations were received from the Dublin County Board and the Dublin Brigade Council. Various Battalion appointments were made.

Headquarters, 2 Dawson Street,  
Dublin, 19th June, 1915.

### GENERAL ORDERS.

Battalion Scout Commander.

1. In each Battalion there shall be an officer, to be called the Battalion Scout Commander, who shall be responsible to the Battalion Commandant for the training of the Cycle and other Scouts of the Battalion, and shall ordinarily command them when massed for Battalion purposes.

2. The Battalion Scout Commander shall rank as a First Lieutenant. He shall be regarded as one of the Battalion Officers, shall be appointed in the manner prescribed for the appointment of Battalion Officers, and shall be a member of the Battalion Council.

### DUBLIN BRIGADE.

1. The Fingall Battalion is hereby constituted the Fifth Battalion of the Dublin Brigade.

P. H. PEARSE,

Commandant,

Director of Organisation.

Headquarters, 2 Dawson Street,

Dublin, 19th June, 1915.

### NOTES FROM HEADQUARTERS.

#### THE RISING TIDE.

Two decisions which were necessary at the last meeting of the Executive are indications of the extent to which the Volunteer tide has risen and is rising. One was to make an immediate increase in the Headquarters' Office Staff; the other to increase the output of recruiting literature. A glut of work at Headquarters—a rush recalling the rush of last summer—has necessitated the former; the widespread demand in the country for information about the Irish Volunteers, for advice on forming Companies, for schemes of organisation and training, has necessitated the latter. Everybody at Headquarters is as busy as possible, and if our staff were twice as large it would be just as busy. There could be no healthier sign.

#### WORKERS, NOT TALKERS.

Last year the difficulty was to find speakers. This year speakers are not in demand. The cry is for organisers and instructors. This again is healthy. In point of fact, the less speaking there is at Volunteer gatherings the better. A few words on discipline and training are all that are required, and the fewer these are the better. Then get your training going straight away. Let a short address on Taking Cover or some hint on Rifle Practice be your offering to your audience if they will have a speech.

#### THE CAMPS.

Applications for places in the summer camps should be sent into Headquarters immediately. A week or a fortnight in camp will probably mean more training and better training than a whole year in a drill-hall or on a parade-ground. Our camps are to be moveable: the Volunteers in training will actually spend a large part of their week or fortnight on the march. The conditions will be as like as pos-

sible to the conditions of active service, and the whole will constitute the most valuable piece of training it is possible to imagine, short of a campaign. Volunteers who are anxious to secure places should lose no time in sending in their applications. Detailed information can be had from Headquarters.

### MUSKETRY TRAINING.

The importance of more and more Musketry Training cannot be exaggerated. A Company that does nothing more than make good shots of its men will have justified its existence; a Company that does not do this, whatever other good work it may do, has existed in vain. There should be weekly or bi-weekly practices at the miniature target. The practices should be carried out according to some regular scheme, and records kept of the men's scoring. There should be occasional competitions among the members of the Company, and every opportunity for an inter-Company or inter-Battalion competition should be eagerly seized. Battalion Commandants should satisfy themselves that this most important item of our programme is receiving due attention in every Company of their command.

### TARGETS.

Headquarters is in a position to supply Companies with neat and useful targets of the standard pattern for twenty-five yards range. They have a space for recording the scoring and the name of the firer, with his Company, Battalion, and Regiment. They have been specially printed in Ireland for the Irish Volunteers.

### TENTS.

The Headquarters' Staff has been working at various important details of Volunteer equipment, and will shortly publish a series of Orders supplementary to the Orders recently issued on the subject. Among other things, the Staff has designed and commenced the manufacture of tents especially adapted to the requirements of Irish Volunteers. A very useful shoulder-strap, which will enable the wearer to dispose his whole marching kit with the greatest ease and comfort, has also been designed. Specimens of these articles may be seen at Headquarters. Communications touching all such matters should be addressed to the Director of Supply and Communications.

### A VOLUNTEER TEXT-BOOK.

The Staff has also been engaged in the preparation of a complete Text-Book of Volunteer Training. The first section—covering all the essentials of Infantry and Cyclist Training in close and open order, including Scouting—is practically ready for the Press. The publication of this manual will make our officers independent of British military text-books and will give them a clear and simple programme of work from which everything unnecessary will be eliminated. Pending its issue, the columns of the "Irish Volunteer" should be our manual for everything but the mere formal parts of drill, for which British Infantry Training, 1911, must still be used.



# VICTORIES OF IRREGULAR TROOPS.

## XI.—MAGERSFONTEIN.

The vital necessity to Britain of saving her dominions the inconvenience of seeing a sunset forced her to tear up the scrap of paper guaranteeing the independence of the Boers, which had been signed after the battle of Majuba in 1856. The Boer Republics, with a total fighting-force (including Irish and other allies) of about 80,000 men, were forced into war with the greatest empire the world has ever seen, and held up its enormous armies for three years. Like the good fighters they were, they took the offensive at once, and invaded the enemy's country. One force entered Cape Colony and laid siege to Kimberley. Lord Methuen, advancing to relieve the town, fought three actions with the Boer covering force at Belmont, Graspan, and Modder River. On each of these occasions the Boers, having caused great delay and loss to the enemy, retreated before him to take up another position further back. These tactics were necessitated by the nature of the Boer armies, which consisted of mounted rifle-men, undisciplined, but crack shots.

### PRELIMINARY MANŒUVRES.

By the 10th of December, 1899, the Imperial Army at Modder River had been reinforced to the strength of 15,000 men. When Lord Methuen gave the order to advance he was in receipt of the information that the Boer line of defence stretched from Langeberg Farm to Magersfontein Hill, that they had detachments south of the river, and that they held Moss Drift. Their numbers were estimated at 12,000 to 15,000 men, with 6 or 8 guns.

Meanwhile a Boer Council of War had taken place at Jacobsdal. This was the position Cronje wished to hold, as by so doing he would have compelled the English to diverge from their line of advance to Kimberley in order to attack him. De la Rey, however, preferred to hold the direct road, and his was the plan adopted. At first the heights of Spytfontein were selected, but when De la Rey realised that the heights of Magersfontein could be used as artillery positions by the English he decided to occupy these instead. The defending line was nine miles long.

"In the centre, Magersfontein Hill, a green rock-bound kopje, rises precipitously from the veldt and dominates the plain, six miles in width, which stretches from its foot to the Modder River ridge. From this hill the Boer line extended five miles north-west to Langeberg Farm along the foot of a series of kopjes.

From the south-east of the hill a low scrub-covered spur, three miles in length, runs southward to Moss Drift on the Modder.

The greater part of the plain was comparatively free from scrub, but in the neighbourhood of the ridge the bush was thick enough to retard the movement of troops. Two

wire fences crossed the plain; one, stretching away towards the north-east, marked the frontier of the Orange Free State; while the other ran across the trenches which guarded the centre of the Boer position." (*Maurice*.)

The Boer force amounted to 6,000 men. (Note:—Compare with the English Scouts' estimate.) A. Cronje commanded the right, De la Rey the left. Piet Cronje was in supreme command.

Lord Methuen, having debated and rejected many plans, decided to hold the Boer right, and carry the heights of Magersfontein. He was then to make a turning movement against the left flank of the Spytfontein Range. The Highland Brigade was to march to the foot of the hill during the night, and attack it at dawn on the 11th.

### THE BATTLE.

On the afternoon of the 10th the English artillery opened fire to prepare the way for the infantry attack on the morrow. After two hours the fire ceased, having done little damage.

The night was wet, and a thunderstorm was imminent. The Highlanders bivouacked during the first part of the night behind Headquarters' Hill. Soon after midnight they advanced. Major-General Wauchope, who was in command, marched his men in quarter-column owing to the darkness. Thus 30 companies were arranged one behind the other. The whole brigade was guided by one major's compass, and nearly lost its way owing to its getting clogged by the rain.

At 4 a.m. the deployment commenced. At the same time a terrible storm of rifle fire burst from the Boer trenches, which were only a few hundred yards away. The head of the column immediately crumpled up, the General himself being among the killed. The forward movement, however, continued, owing to the impetus from the rear. But soon it came to an end, and the survivors flung themselves on their faces. In the early dawn the officers managed to restore some order, and the Scandinavian commando, which had been enveloping the Highlanders, was destroyed.

When daylight broke, scattered parties tried to storm the hill. But their own artillery, ignorant of what had happened, shelled them, and the Boer riflemen fell on their flank. Every similar attack failed with heavy loss.

While the infantry lay exhausted and unable to advance or retire the artillery took up the fight, but the Boers were too well entrenched to receive much damage. Later on a Boer attempt to turn the British right on the Modder was repulsed by the British dismounted cavalry, and about the same time the Gordon Highlanders, advancing to assist the Highland Brigade, were brought to a stand-still by the Boer riflemen. Thereupon the shattered

Brigade suddenly fell back in disorder, leaving the guns exposed. The Guards, however, advanced to protect them, and the Highlanders were rallied in time to prevent a Boer attack.

At 5.30 p.m. the Boer guns, which had been silent all day, opened fire, and Lord Methuen, feeling his position hopeless, ordered his army to retire to the camp on Modder River.

### COMMENTS.

The Boers chose their ground well. It was protected from a frontal attack by the open and level ground opposite the centre. The right flank could not be turned owing to the waterless nature of the country west of Langeberg Farm, rendering it impossible for an enemy to march there. Its very position, threatening, as it did, the English camp and its stores and the railway bridge over the Modder, rendered a march of 14 miles to the east, which was necessary if their left was to be turned, absolutely impossible. In fact the hill was the only point to attack, and there they would concentrate their energy. Their one fault was their lack of initiative in failing to attack when the Highlanders finally retreated, and so making their victory complete.

## Field Training.

### CHAPTER IX.

#### EXERCISES IN DEFENCE (Continued).

##### A.—DEFENCE OF VILLAGES.

A Commander will seldom get an opportunity to practise village fighting, and if he ever gets one he should take it. The main thing to notice is that a village under shell fire should not be occupied. The arrangements, therefore, for the defence of a village are somewhat complicated. First reconnoitre the ground, and if it is at all suitable, entrench your firing line well to the front. (In all practices carry out the actual entrenching, if possible. Nothing requires more practice than this form of field work. The fire-trenches already described can easily be obliterated when finished with).

Now detail a section of the supports to search the carpenters' shops, timber yards, etc., for anything that may be useful to you. (This only refers to actual warfare).

Put sentries at the public-houses.

Occupy Telegraph and Post Office and public buildings at once. (In manœuvres this is done by simply ordering the detailed men to take up their position outside the buildings).

All sanitary arrangements must be made. These will be dealt with in a subsequent article.

Fix your headquarters, and make it known to all concerned.

Issue a countersign.

The remainder of the supports will entrench themselves behind the village.

See that your flanks are well protected, and barricade all roads leading to the position, taking care that the barricades can be swept by your fire.

This is all that can be done under peace conditions. The use of houses and villages in actual warfare deserves special study. For practice sake, two companies should come together, and carry out as much of the above as they can manage in a small village.

##### B.—WOODS.

Wood-fighting should be avoided as much as possible, as it takes up a great number of men.



A wood, however, is easier to defend than to attack, and its defence requires practice.

The defence falls under two heads:—

1. When front edge of wood is along front line of position.

Put your firing-line about 200 yards in front of the wood, and let them entrench themselves. Put the supports under cover well within the wood.

If the trees are sparse enough to give a good field of fire, and the undergrowth can be cleared away, you may put the firing-line 25 yards or so within the wood, the supports, of course, being further back.

Clear all roads and tracks of undergrowth.

Indicate the line of retreat by means of *blazed* trees. Trees are blazed by cutting a notch out of the bark a couple of feet above the ground. The trees may be blazed on both sides, so that the track can be read either way.

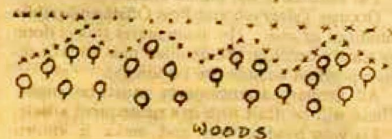


2. When rear edge of wood is in front line of position.

All roads and tracks leading through the wood must be barricaded or entangled.

Put your firing line 500 yards or so from the edge of the wood, and make egress from the wood difficult by entanglements, and by the following method:—

Cut V shaped cleavings at intervals of 20 yards, and pile the wood so cut in an inverted V shape between the cleavings, giving the edge of the wood the appearance of a saw. This makes it hard for the assault to establish firing positions.



## "Nationality."

Irish Volunteers very naturally welcome the new weekly journal, which undoubtedly will become a power in the land. Its policy is no compromise, and it will contain much matter which the military character of the *Volunteer* naturally makes it difficult, in fact impossible, to include.

The first number contains the work of some of the ablest men of letters in Ireland. The newspaper speaks for itself and needs no recommendation.

## Cumann na mBan.

The work of Cumann na mBan for the last three months has pursued its normal course, the organisation having benefited by the reaction in favour of the Irish Volunteers, which is beginning to be widely apparent. A number of new branches have been formed, and are working with energy and enthusiasm to catch up with the old-established centres. Among them are those at Tralee, Dingle, Castlegregory, and New Ross. A pleasant incident, breaking the monotony of office-work, has been the reception of letters from Liverpool and from Melbourne, Australia, requesting directions for the formation of branches there.

In view of the approaching summer months, a circular is being drawn up at headquarters, and will be forwarded very shortly to country branches, suggesting special and useful out-door activities. The Dublin branches have begun to make plans for a summer camp early in July, and it is hoped that something similar will be undertaken by the branches throughout the country.

On May 28th the Ard-Craobh and Craobh Inghini na h-Eireann met in friendly rivalry at the hall in 25 Cearnog Parnell, and a most exciting competition ensued, which was watched by a considerable number of friends of both sides. While the palm was awarded to the Ard-Craobh team, owing to their efficiency in signalling, the adjudicator expressed himself as particularly pleased with the excellent marching and physical drill of the Inghini team, as also with their stretcher drill. Another competition of this kind is expected shortly, and such friendly inter-branch meetings cannot be too highly recommended to branches as a means of quickening enthusiasm and promoting emulation of a kind that would not be disapproved of by St. Paul.

When the competition was over, the adjudicator, Padraig O'Riain, was asked to draw the winning number for the beautiful pendant, presented by Miss O'Flaherty and Mrs. McNeill, and raffled among Dublin friends during the winter and spring months. The lucky winner was declared to be Miss Pauline Smith, 75a Parnell Street, Dublin. She had purchased her ticket from Mrs. Tom Clarke.

The action of the Ard-Craobh in promoting the publication of the "National Series" of Pamphlets as a sort of supplement to the "Tracts for the Times" should not be overlooked, and the Hon. Secretary to whose energy and enterprise the scheme is chiefly due, deserves hearty commendation. The Ard-Craobh has now in hand the making of tents for Coiste Gnotha Oglach na h-Eireann, and is making good progress with the work.

Na Rúnaróice.

## Bodenstown Pilgrimage.

The annual pilgrimage to the grave of Wolfe Tone in Bodenstown will be made on Sunday, June 20th. A special train will leave Kingsbridge for Sallins at 11-15 a.m., returning from Sallins at 6-30. The fare will be 1s. 9d., and for children 1s.

## ORDER TO VOLUNTEERS.

All Volunteers travelling to Bodenstown on Sunday next, the 20th June, will assemble at Blackhall Place at 10-15 a.m. Fall-in at 10-30, march off at 10-45. Usual equipment to be worn. Rations to be carried.

By Order, Brigadier Council.

EAMONN CEARNT.

Commandant.

12th June, 1915.

## To Ulster Men.

Expressly for the convenience of Irish Volunteers in Ulster, Headquarters have arranged for a training camp near Newry, from 10th to the 17th July.

It is the duty of every company in Ulster to send at least one man to this camp. Companies should select men who will be intelligent and energetic, and capable of bringing back what they learn at the camp.

The camp is intended to include all the Ulstermen who care to come. Immediate application should be made to the Hon. Secretary at Headquarters, as provision must be made for the number who give in their names in good time before the camp begins.

Write at once and say you will spend your July holidays in the Irish Volunteer camp.

The following is an extract from the official circular on the subject:—

"We would be glad to hear from you how many men from your corps intend to go to one of the camps, and we would suggest that as far as is practicable where the circumstances warrant it, the funds of the corps should be used to some extent to assist members of your Company in their training. It is particularly requested that this matter should be brought before the Company at their next meeting, and that every effort will be made to get every possible man trained this summer."

The Belfastmen intend to leave on the evening of 10th, and will probably march from Belfast to the camp. Any country company applying to the Secretary at 130 Divis Street, Belfast, might join in this march, if it wishes.

## ÉIRSE NA SEALÁIGE.

"Innir dom, 'Seágain Uí Feargail,  
Páic na tuairne cuimhne leat!"  
"Éir! éir! leat! péal, a buadail!"  
"A' a teaca lapa teit!"  
"I' iad oirise ar d'aoirí,  
Sinn d'ar ngléasóir féin le d'is,  
A' na píobóir deit le céile  
Le glain-éirge na Sealaige!"

Le caomh-éirge na Sealaige:

Le caomh-éirge na Sealaige:

A' na píobóir deit le céile

Le glain-éirge na Sealaige.

"Innir dom, 'Seágain Uí Feargail,  
Cá mbéir d'ailiúar na bpeac óiréan?"

"Innir an tpeac-ait coir an tpeac  
I' tpeac-aitro ndinn apoon.

Seintear ruar lú an tpeac-cata,  
A' pearn-póir máirpéala féin,  
A' na píobóir ap d'ar ngléasóir  
Le caomh-éirge na Sealaige!"

Le caomh-éirge na Sealaige:

Le caomh-éirge na Sealaige:

A' na píobóir ap d'ar ngléasóir

Le caomh-éirge na Sealaige.

Ó gac teaglae, fear na h-óiré,  
O'páir na mílte glar-fáil glé;  
Pheab na mílte eoróir ap pearnam  
Le teacóir toirp locháin 'Dó!

Rit tpeac-monar tpe na gteanntaí  
Mar éonán d'abac mna-píob,  
A' b' coirle péal as deallpáir  
Le glain-éirge na Sealaige!"

Le glain-éirge na Sealaige:

Le glain-éirge na Sealaige:

A' b' coirle péal as deallpáir

Le glain-éirge na Sealaige.

Call, coir an tpeacóir tpeannam  
Seap na fianna d'abac tpeann,  
S' ap noll-bpáic glóirpáir uairne  
S' pollamh ap a gceann!"

"Dáir d'ar ngléasóir na bpeacóir!"



Seinn póir cafa—buail tuar é!  
Dia le h-Éipinn: Dia le Saoirse—  
féad! Oil-éinge seál na Rae!  
Ó! Oil-éinge seál na Rae:  
Ó! Oil-éinge seál na Rae:  
Dia le h-Éipinn: Dia le Saoirse  
féad! Oil-éinge seál na Rae.

Mairé a tsear ar pon na Banba,  
Ar gró tuas a tsear tsear,  
Ar mo lámh! ní nár linn tsear  
ar sean-bhádán a *Ninety-Eight*  
Dúire le Dia! táir póir ar mapáin  
Cnóide láirpe laochá spóide,  
Émálad 'na pian nó'n macáir,  
Le glain-éinge na sealaige.

Le glain-éinge na sealaige:  
Le glain-éinge na sealaige:  
Émálad 'na pian nó'n macáir,  
Le glain-éinge na sealaige!

[Muna raib na píll com plúiréad as  
na fínginib a' r' na bí naib as óghab na  
h-Éipinn, tá "Éinge na Sealaige" ar na  
h-ampáinib ir binne n'a bfuil againn i  
mDeanta nó i nGaeil. Seasán Mac  
Aodagáin Ua Caeapáig ("leó") no céar-  
ceap é. Mac no féiméid na bí ann,  
agur i n-áice leir an Muteann Ceap i  
Lap na Míde i b'ógmair na bliadna 1846  
no púgá é. "Do bí pé i n-a éleipead cam-  
all, agur i n-a díar pin i n-a nuaréad-  
cóm. "Do éar pé real i seapáir i mbliad-  
án na b'fingin, agur no cuipead a dá  
leabap i gcló i mbliadán a 1866 agur i  
mbliadán a 1869. La féite páipáir i  
mbliadán a 1870 fuair pé bap i mbliad a  
óige, agur veipceap go raib 50,000 naime  
ar an cóipáin. "Do cuipead an t-áirpúg-  
ad pin cuap i gcló pan "Iurman" i  
mbliadán a 1878; Uilliam Mac Uilliam  
no punne é.

Dad céarí dom a raib annpéid fupb  
é an Cpsóirín no cuip an Gaeil ar  
"Cúinne na Mapb." C. Ua S.

101-Scot na Múhan  
i 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 to conversation.  
Teachers. Its teaching Beginners have a special tutor  
methods are renowned. always with them.

SPLendid ACCOMMODATION.

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

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION TO

pádraig ó caola.

KING, DUNGARVAN, CO. WATERFORD.

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

**JOHN MALONE, NORTH KING STREET, DUBLIN.**

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

**FALLON'S**  
FOR  
Irish Suits to measure, from 30/-  
**FALLON,**  
MANUFACTURER OF UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT,  
8 Mary Street, DUBLIN.

**DE WET'S**  
Motto was—Never let the grass grow under your  
feet, keep moving.  
**VOLUNTEERS'**  
Motto should be—Never let your whiskers grow, keep  
moving them with a good razor.  
Prices 2/- to 7/6.  
**M'QUILLAN, 35-36 Capel Street, DUBLIN.**

**AN CUMANN  
COSANTA..**

Insures Irish Volunteers  
against Victimization by  
their Employers.

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

**Hopkins & Hopkins'**

Manufacturers of  
BADGES FOR VOLUNTEER UNIFORMS, Etc.  
MEDALS FOR RIFLE SHOOTING  
in Gold and Silver.  
ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

CATALOGUES and QUOTATIONS FREE.

Opposite O'CONNELL MONUMENT, DUBLIN.  
Telegrams: "Meyther, Dublin." Telephone: 3569.

**CITY CLUB CIGARETTES.** 10 for 3d.  
TRY THEM.

**P. CONWAY & CO.,**  
TOBACCONISTS,  
31 Exchequer Street and 10a Aungier Street.  
Established 1894.

DON'T FORGET  
**LARKIN'S  
LITTLE SHOP**  
For Big Value in Chandlery,  
Tobaccos, Cigarettes, &c.  
IRISH GOODS A SPECIALITY.  
WEXFORD STREET, DUBLIN.

"Everything that is not Irish must be  
Foreign."  
**GLEESON & CO.,** IRISH GOODS  
ONLY.  
Irish Volunteer Tailors and Drapers,  
11 UPPER O'CONNELL STREET, DUBLIN.

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

**O Faolain,**  
35 LOWER DORSET STREET.

Telephone 222.  
**JOHN A. O'CONNELL,**  
**Sculptor,**  
**KING STREET, CORK.**

**Monuments, Headstones, etc.**

**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  
vonnall ua busacalla,  
i Muig Nuadav.]

**TREASON!** It is treason for Irishmen to  
buy the Foreign Article and  
neglect Irish Industries.  
**LOUGHLIN'S IRISH OUTFITTING**  
is better than the Foreign Shirts, Hosiery, Gloves,  
Braces, Hats, Caps, Boots, etc., etc. ALL IRISH.  
FAIR PRICES.  
**IRISH OUTFITTING HEADQUARTERS,**  
19 Parliament Street, DUBLIN.

**Don't Buy a Watch by the Case!**  
By all means let the case be as good as you can afford.  
But remember that a good case does not necessarily  
mean a good watch. Be sure you are buying an accurate  
timekeeper. An excellent watch is our £3 3s. Silver  
Keyless Lever, whose average variation is less than  
a minute a month.  
**GANTER BROS.,**  
65 South Great George's Street, DUBLIN.



A Smart Attire Proclaims the Man  
Easy Payments at Cash Prices.

**THOS. J. LITTLE,**  
The Irish Tailor,  
38 DRURY STREET, DUBLIN.



Bera fáisce Speisialta poim na Píanna  
scotáise na mianan  
i mbeast atá n' saorais.

VOLUNTEERS! write for Prospectus of Coláiste na  
Munhan to—Liam de Roiste, 28, Marlboro St., Cork.

Coláiste O ul Compaire, Caisleán an  
Coblaigh, 1915.  
(Kegons O'Curry College, Carrigrohilly).

First Session—July 5th to July 31st.  
Second Session—Aug. 2nd to Aug. 28th.

COURSES: (a) Temporary Certificate—(b) Full Certificate.  
(c) Special Advanced Course in Literature, Composition  
and Collection of Local Traditional matter.  
Hon. Sec.—Maire Bean of Dhomhnaigh,  
2 Quinn Villa, Kells na Gortaie, Lifford.

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.

**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 Doz. assorted post free for 1/-.

**VOLUNTEERS!** Send your COLLARS,  
SHIRTS, etc., to  
**THE NATIONAL LAUNDRY,**  
60 SOUTH WILLIAM STREET, DUBLIN.  
SUITS and UNIFORMS CLEANED and PRESSED  
IN TWO DAYS.

Irish Made Shirts, Caps, Poplin Ties,  
Collars, Hosiery, &c.  
THE BEST VALUE FOR CASH IN LIMERICK.  
— PERSONA O h-athmuraín,  
Draper,  
10 WILLIAM STREET, LIMERICK.

**Daniel 'M'Devitt,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
5 ROSEMARY ST., BELFAST (First Floor).

Irish Tweed and Serge Suits.

Specialities—Irish National Costumes and  
Irish Volunteer Uniforms.

All Garments made under Trade Union  
Conditions.

## Warpipes Bands.

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

Best Uilleann Bagpipes always in stock.  
Chanter, Bag, and Bellows, 75s. nett.

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

**D. McCULLOUGH,**  
MUSICAL WAREHOUSE,  
8 HOWARD STREET, BELFAST.

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.

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

We are Manufacturing Confectioners, Tobacco-  
nists, Newsagents, Fancy Goods, and Toy Vendors.

**W. J. GOGAN, Wholesale and Retail Confectioner, &c.,**  
54 & 55 Madras Place, Phibsboro.

**JOHN DALY'S**  
BAKERIES,  
26 William Street  
AND  
Sarsfield Street,  
LIMERICK.

All Classes of FEEDING STUFFS Stocked.

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.

Leanam go dtí do clár An Samhráin  
**IRISH VOLUNTEERS**

Support your own.

**IRISH FARM PRODUCE CAFE,**  
21 HENRY STREET.

No Foreign Foodstuffs.

For "IRELAND OVER ALL."

Words and Music as sung by Gerald Cross, the Dublin  
tenor, to the air of the great German War Song, "Deutsch-  
land Ueber Alles." Send Three Penny Stamps to  
Eamonn Ceanní, 2 Dolphin Terrace, Dolphin's Barn,  
Dublin. PROFITS TO IRISH VOLUNTEERS

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.

## TARGET RIFLES

Etc.			
Greener Martini Rifles	22 cal.	...	35/-
Steven's Favourite Rifles		...	27/-
" Marksmen Rifles		...	23/-
" Crackshot Rifles		...	18/-
" Little Scout Rifles		...	13/-
Winchester Single Shot Rifles		...	25/-
" Heavy Model		...	27/-
" Repeater Rifles		...	30/-
" Heavy Model		...	30/-
Hamilton Boys' Rifles		...	10/-
Britannia Air Rifles		...	30/-
Adaptors for 308 Rifles		...	3/-
Targets, 22 cal. Cartridges, Cleaning Rods, &c.			

All Sundries.

REPAIRS A SPECIALITY. Catalogue Free

**L. KEEGAN,**  
Gun & Rifle Maker and Ammunition Merchant,  
8 INN'S QUAY, DUBLIN.  
Telephone 2574.

## CAN YOU SHOOT?

American made 22 " Hamilton " Rifle	...	10/-
Steven's 22 " Little Scout " Rifle	...	12/-
Steven's 22 " Crackshot " Rifle	...	16/-
Steven's 22 " Marksmen " Rifle	...	20/-
Steven's 22 " Favourite " Rifle	...	25/-
Savage 22 Repeater	...	30/-

**BANDOLIERS.**  
Five Pocket—Perfectly New—Best Leather—Irish  
Made—Post Free, 6/- each.

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

RAZORS, SCISSORS, POCKET KNIVES, and  
RAZOR STROPS from 1/- to 5/6 each.

**WILLIAM RUSSELL & SONS**  
Hairdressers,  
55 SOUTH KING STREET, DUBLIN.

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