

THE IRISH VOLUNTEER

EDITED BY EOIN MAC NEILL.

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PRICE ONE PENNY.

NOTES

As I anticipated, it has turned out that the "riot" near Carrickmore, Co. Tyrone, was a bit of mischief organised under the auspices of Dublin Castle, which sent a force of forty police, fully armed, to see its programme through. The accounts of the affair published in the daily papers were, like the "riot" itself, an elaborate concoction. The hesitating instruments of the plot made a slight disturbance at the singing of "A Nation once again." A window was broken, there was a trifling scuffle, and some ladies became alarmed. All was over before the part arranged for the small army of police could be brought off. The conduct of the police was publicly condemned by Father Short, C.C., speaking at Mass on the following Sunday. It is part of Mr. Birrell's "delicate and difficult" programme to get Irishmen to murder each other in the interest of "a real Empire patriotism." If that sort of thing succeeded, Mr. Birrell would be the murderer. It is not likely to succeed, for the Irish Volunteers in Tyrone and elsewhere are not a faction. Those of the police who are imitating Crossmaglen methods should remember the fate of Garthland, who was struck down instantaneously by the hand of God in the street in open daylight and went without a moment's warning before a tribunal where perjury and all the other tricks of Dublin Castle are of no avail.

I have just received the first number of "The Irishman," a new monthly, price one penny, edited by A. Newman (Dublin office: 17 Upper Ormond Quay). The editor is well known to readers of the IRISH VOLUNTEER, and the new periodical bears the distinct impress of his vigorous personality. I wish "The Irishman" a successful and useful career.

I have to acknowledge on behalf of the Irish Volunteers the receipt of £40 from an Irishwoman; £318 from the Ancient Order of Hibernians in the United States of America, sent by the principal officers of the Order; and £18 18s., balance of the original fund

collected for the Irish Volunteers by the editor of the "Irish World," New York. The British Government honours the United States by maintaining there a well-organised system of secret intelligence. Any statements that have been made to the effect that the body of Irish-American opinion, or any considerable part of it, not to say "ninety-five per cent.," is in favour of Mr. T. P. O'Connor's Sharp Curve policy, cannot deceive the British Government. We can therefore form our own conclusions as to who these statements are intended to persuade, and the amount of respect they earn for those who make them from the members of the British Government, which, from such and similar performances, will be able to estimate the moral strength of certain forces in exacting the fulfilment of a treaty which has been signed by King George and enrolled in the Statute Book of the Imperial Parliament. The British Government will also be able to judge how much nearer its Irish policy has brought it to the desired consummation of an "Anglo-American Alliance."

There were still quite lately in Ireland a set of people who could believe or pretend to believe that Ireland is a poor country that could not pay her own way without the help of England; and unfortunately there were many people who did not even know enough to laugh at that sort of nonsense. Worse still, men who claim to be followed blindly as political guides and think that patriotism consists in passing votes of confidence, such men, to their own discomfiture, have contented themselves with political machine work and have neglected to fortify their position by instructing the public on vital matters of the national economy. Having neglected this themselves, they have been quick to resent and denounce any effort to bring free discussion to bear on the question of national finance. If in the whole Irish parliamentary representation there is a single man except Mr. Ginnell who has any sense of the effect of present and proposed taxation on Irish prosperity, the knowledge is kept wonderfully dark. It is thought good enough for the common sort of Irishman to feed them up with phrases about a constitution "better than Grattan's"—when we get it!

We are expected to play a game of political blind man's buff, a game in which the whole public is to wear a bag over its head and try to find its way out of the Union poorhouse by listening to the voices of two or three "leaders." Thanks to Mr. Ginnell, the bag is off, and the Irish public now knows that it is subjected to fresh and additional taxes, amounting to nearly forty shillings from every man, woman and child, and that this has been done without a word from the "leaders" about it. Why should the "leaders" trouble themselves telling you and me and the like of us about the taxes we are to pay? You may trust Mr. Redmond, and he will trust the British Democracy, and it will be all right. Your business is to vote at conventions and elections as you are told, and to vote votes of confidence at all times, and to pay up your taxes and look pleasant.

The "leaders" would not venture to take up this attitude of silence, servile and obsequious silence, on the subject of this intolerable and ruinous burden of fresh taxation, if they did not count on the ignorance of the Irish public and the lack of public spirit among those who, in every locality throughout Ireland, ought to be foremost in asserting the rights and defending the interests of the people.

From 1756 to 1763 England was at war with France, fighting, as she is fighting now, for empire. Four years later, in 1767, the English Ministry decided to impose an Imperial taxation on the English colonies in America. The colonists had helped England to fight France in the recent war, and George Washington had fought with distinction on the English side. It was suggested that England, instead of taxing the American colonies, should save expense by withdrawing her army from them. "I will hear nothing on the subject," said the English Chancellor of the Exchequer; "it is absolutely necessary to keep an army there." The colonists, who were recently so loyal, now began to boycott English imports. They had the same sort of governors then in America as we have now. One of these royal governors wrote to the Ministry: "Send over an army and a fleet and reduce the dogs to reason." The colonists stiffened up. The English Government

did likewise. In 1772 the men of Boston threw the tea that was taxed by England into Boston Harbour. In 1774 the colonists appointed a Congress, which claimed for them, as British subjects, a share in the power of legislation and taxation over themselves, and protested against a British army being kept in the country to rule them. The people then formed Volunteer forces and armed themselves. "Every village and district had its company of **minute-men**—men pledged to each other to be ready for action at a minute's warning." Before that year was out the Colonists, who had helped England against France a few years before, were at open war with England. In 1776 the American Congress formed an alliance with France against England, and after five years of war, the United States, with the help of France, achieved final and complete independence of England.

All the world now says that the Americans did well and rightly, but at the time there were plenty of Birrells and, among the Americans themselves, plenty of "Loyalists" to lecture them about loyalty and the Wider Patriotism, and their place in the British Empire, and the dangers from France. There was not one thing against which the Americans protested and revolted that is not now imposed on us in a far greater degree by the English Government. The taxes they were required to pay to support the Empire in its wars were trifling in comparison with the taxes now demanded from us. They were only half-grown colonies with a small and scattered population, not an ancient nation. They had always been subject to English legislation, they had never suffered the loss of legislative and financial independence. The rights which they established by revolts were rights they had never before enjoyed, not rights that had been flished from them by perfidy and violence. If it is right to impoverish and depopulate this nation by Imperial war taxes, surely the English Government had a much better right to impose a moderate taxation on colonists who a few years before had been aided by the English Government to resist the French upon their borders. Every public representative who consents to Ireland's treatment in a way that those English colonies refused to bear is false to his trust.

Last week I attended a meeting in the Dublin Mansion House to protest against the Government for taking from us a sum of money which is just about the thousandth part of the new war taxes that are to be taken from us. On the following day the Committee of the Catholic Bishops also protested. Were it not that a principle of administration was involved, as well as the principle of taxation, these protests would appear to be the height of folly—crying out about the disposal of £8,000 a year and allowing £8,000,000 a year to be taken without

protest. And now I am informed that Mr. Dillon and Mr. Redmond have made "a satisfactory settlement" with the Treasury about the £8,000! What about the £8,000,000? We may expect an early pronouncement in the "Freeman's Journal" about the £8,000. What about the £8,000,000? Is the public entitled to any statement from its elected representatives about this £8,000,000 of additional taxation? Will they condescend to give the miserable commonalty of Ireland their exalted opinion about how this unprecedented taxation is likely to affect our future prosperity?

Their friend the Chief Secretary for England in Ireland has claimed their assent to his delicate and difficult operation of watering and watering Irish Nationality to death without tearing it up by the roots. The Irish police are under Mr. Birrell's control. The week before last he had them at work in Tyrone, in the interests of the Home Rule Act, superintending an abortive attempt to set Irishmen at each other's throats. Last week, the delicate and difficult operation took the form of police raids, under Mr. Birrell's management, for the purpose of disarming Irish Nationalists. Mr. Dillon has publicly pledged himself against the disarmament of Nationalists, and his pledge was recorded by me in this paper at the time. Is Mr. Dillon now an acquiescent party to Mr. Birrell's disarmament campaign? There are, at all events, other pledges against disarmament, and they will be kept. If any attempt is made to force us back again into the house of bondage, those who make the attempt will be responsible for the consequences. That our liberty should be dependent on the good will of others—that, as Grattan said, is the definition of tyranny. Perhaps Mr. Birrell is experimenting. If so, it is a criminal sort of experiment.

Maunsel & Co., Dublin, have published two new books by Darrell Figgis. One is in prose. It is a book on "Æ (George W. Russell)" in the series of "Irishmen of To-day." The other is a collection of poems and a drama under the title of "The Mount of Transfiguration." Darrell Figgis can say what he means to say in verse or prose. Being a confirmed anti-critic, I should not like at any time to pronounce judgment for the public guidance on the value of an artist's work, and at this particular time I dislike that office more than ever.

Now that the days are lengthening, it would be well for Volunteer officers all over the country to pay special attention to their own training in the work of officers. The Companies also should interest themselves in a practical way in facilitating the training of their officers, and the numerous friends of the Volunteers could not show their friendship in any better way than by co-operating in providing whatever facilities are needed to enable officers to become capable and

proficient. If we are to be ready, like the American Minute-men, at a moment's notice, that means that our officers must know their whole business and know it thoroughly. This requires many things to be well learned and well practised. The training of a Volunteer officer is an educative process of the highest value not only to the man himself but to the whole community. It comprises the awakening and perfecting of every faculty, of intelligence, observation, memory, mental alertness and readiness, clear expression and communication of ideas, resourcefulness, decision, precaution—just the sort of development that is not provided for and is often hindered and hampered by official systems of education. A certain proportion of our officers have made admirable progress, but the best of them know that they have still more progress to make, and the rest must be aware that they have a lot to learn and to master. Many are as yet only at the beginning. A man in any occupation will be a far better man in that occupation if he gets the training required for an officer of Volunteers. With the same sense of duty and discipline, he will be something different from and superior to the machine-made militarist. When the standard reached already in a number of centres becomes general, there will be a new life in Ireland.

EOTIN MAC NEILL.

3rd FEBRUARY.

Card players who are complaining that there are so few Whist Drives this winter should not miss the Drive which the Cumann na mBan Executive have arranged for Thursday, February 3rd, in the D.B.C., O'Connell Street, at 7.30.

A number of valuable and charming prizes have been presented. Amongst these are a drawing by Mr. Jack Yeates, presented by the artist; a black and white portrait of prizewinner by Sadhbh Treseach; a pair of old Spanish ear-rings, gold and cornelian, presented by Maire ní Builleir; a silver-backed brush and comb, and a travelling rug and several other prizes. Keen competition is expected for their possession.

Tickets may be had at 2 Dawson St., 2s. 6d. each.

NEW STORIES BY P. H. PEARSE.

Mr. Wm. Tempest, of the Dundalgan Press, Dundalk, has just published a new book of short stories in Irish by P. H. Pearse. They are described as "Studies of Iar-Connacht Interiors," and include all the short stories written by Mr. Pearse since the publication of his "Iosáin" in 1907. The new volume, which takes its title of "An Mháthair" from the opening story, is published at a shilling nett; postage twopence.

na Fianna Éireann—An 3ú SluaS

DUBLIN BATTALION.

Result of Howth Baton Drawing:—Winner number, 5. Prize will be forwarded immediately.

The Victories of Peace

II.

While over a hundred Irish towns were reduced to villages by the English peace within a century after the Union, it is right to say that during the same century eighteen towns grew out of villages. The chief of these is the Pembroke Township, which is a partly urban and partly suburban district of the city of Dublin, and has a population of 30,000. In 1831 the population was about 10,000. The increase represents overflow from Dublin. The same cause accounts for the growth of Terenure, Dalkey and Howth from villages to towns. The only other village in Leinster that has become a town since the Union is Newbridge, whose growth, quadrupled since 1831, is one of the paradoxes of the Peace, being due to the proximity of the Curragh Camp. In all Munster only one village has become a town since 1831. Here again Peace is put to the blush, for what the British Army has done for Newbridge, the British Navy has done for Castletownberehaven. In all Connacht, too, one village has become a town, namely, Ballyhaunis. In Ulster ten villages have become towns. Four of these owe their increase to the industrial and residential expansion of Belfast; they are Ballyclare, Dunmurry, Whiteabbey and Whitehouse. Glenarm rose to a population of 1,300 some thirty years ago, but has once more succumbed to the Peace, which has in that time exterminated 350 of the inhabitants. Portrush has thriven on sand and salt water. Bessbrook, which has also risen to the rank of town, long boasted its exemption from the guardians of the Peace. Ballinahinch, before the Union, was the most rebellious bit of Ireland outside of Co. Wexford, and has increased its population by 600. Moville, in Co. Donegal, owes its growth to its having become a gateway through which myriads of Ulster people have made good their escape from Peace and Prosperity. After thirty years of the Union, the following Irish towns had a declining population:—

	Population in		
	1831.	1841.	1901.
IN ULSTER—			
Antrim	2,065	2,303	1,826
Ardglass	1,162	1,066	501
Aughnacloy	1,742	1,841	974
Bailieborough	1,085	1,203	1,004
Ballybay	1,947	1,768	1,208
Ballycastle	1,083	1,607	1,431
Ballyjamesduff	863	1,071	650
Ballyshannon	3,775	4,307	2,359
Belturbet	2,026	2,070	1,587
Buncrana	1,059	961	1,316
Caledon	1,079	1,046	614
Carriackmacross	2,979	1,907	1,874
Castleblayney	1,828	2,134	1,676
Cavan	2,031	3,749	2,822
Clones	2,381	2,844	2,068
Coochill	2,239	2,425	1,500
Donaghadee	2,266	3,151	2,073
Donegal	890	1,360	1,214
Downpatrick	4,784	4,651	2,063
Dungannon	3,515	3,801	3,694
Dungiven	1,163	1,016	638

	Population in				Population in		
	1831.	1841.	1901.		1831.	1841.	1901.
Enniskillen	6,050	5,680	5,412	Newtownbarry	1,430	1,437	800
Fintona	1,714	1,327	1,107	Oldcastle	1,531	1,608	745
Hamiltonshawn	1,014	217	70	Philipstown	1,454	1,468	778
Hillsborough	1,453	1,338	617	Portlannington	3,091	3,106	1,943
Irvinestown	1,047	1,388	789	Prosperous	1,038	526	84
Killeshandra	1,137	1,085	559	Rathangan	1,166	1,033	619
Killough	1,162	1,443	499	Rathdowney	1,214	1,414	1,048
Kilrea	1,215	1,444	787	Rathdrum	1,034	1,282	647
Kingseourt	1,616	1,614	842	Rathfarnham	1,572	644	437
Maghera	1,154	1,123	879	Ross, New	5,001	7,133	5,847
Magherafelt	1,436	1,560	1,325	Rush	2,144	1,603	1,304
Markethill	1,043	1,424	750	Shirrone	1,287	1,054	358
Monaghan	3,848	4,130	2,382	Skerries	2,556	2,417	1,411
Moneymore	1,025	942	515	Stradbally	1,799	1,683	937
Newry	13,065	11,972	12,884	Swords	2,637	1,788	944
Newtownhamilton	1,020	1,231	687	Taghmon	1,109	1,303	555
Newtownlinavady	2,428	3,101	2,692	Thomastown	2,871	2,348	1,649
Newtownstewart	1,737	1,405	1,062	Trim	3,282	2,269	1,513
Portaferry	2,203	2,107	1,514	Tullamore	6,342	6,342	4,909
Rathfriland	2,001	2,183	1,294	Tullow	1,929	3,007	1,725
Saintfield	1,053	909	554	Uxlingford	1,366	1,442	666
Ranelton	1,783	1,428	1,162	Wexford	10,673	11,252	11,116
Stewartstown	1,049	1,082	689				
Tanderagee	1,559	1,562	1,427				
Warrenpoint	1,856	1,540	1,817				

(To be continued.)

IN LEINSTER—

Ardee	3,975	3,679	1,883
Athboy	1,959	1,890	610
Athlone	10,972	6,303	6,617
Athy	4,494	4,608	3,509
Bagenalstown	1,315	2,225	1,882
Ballaigisgan	3,016	2,959	2,236
Baldyle	1,009	835	586
Ballinskil	1,927	1,540	441
Ballymahon	1,081	1,229	711
Ballymore Eustace	2,085	2,129	511
Ballyraggett	1,629	1,577	499
Ballinglass	1,670	1,928	941
Banagher	2,636	2,827	1,114
Birr	6,594	6,336	4,438
Callan	2	3,111	1,840
Carlingford	1,319	1,110	600
Carlow	9,114	8,734	6,513
Castlecormer	2,436	1,705	968
Castlemot	1,385	1,416	586
Castlepollard	1,618	1,310	707
Celbridge	1,647	1,289	915
Chapelizod	1,632	1,345	75
Clane	1,216	335	182
Clara	1,149	1,165	1,111
Clontarf	3,323	2,664	1
Collon	1,153	936	under 500
Drogheda	17,002	18,980	12,760
	1831.	1841.	1901.
Duleek	1,217	1,158	331
Dunlavin	1,068	990	479
Durrow	1,298	1,318	559
Edwenderry	1,283	1,850	1,611
Edgeworthstown	1,001	864	578
Emmicerthy	5,955	7,016	5,458
Frankford or Kilcormaa	1,112	1,345	574
Freshford	2,175	2,075	551
Galway	17,275	13,426	13,426
Gorey	3,044	3,365	2,178
Gowran	1,009	1,169	463
Graiguenamanagh	2,639	2,248	1,000
Granard	2,069	2,408	1,002
Kells	4,326	4,205	2,428
Kilbeggan	1,805	1,910	901
Kilcock	1,730	1,537	602
Kilcullen	600	1,056	619
Kildare	1,763	1,629	1,576
Kilkenny	23,741	23,625	13,242
Killothegrango	1,305	1,912	213
Leighlinbridge	1,090	918	646
Leixlip	1,159	1,086	691
Longford	4,516	4,966	3,747
Lucan	1,229	563	872
Maryborough	3,223	3,633	2,967
Maynooth	2,063	2,129	948
Moate	1,785	2,005	1,284
Monasterovan	1,444	1,097	702
Mountmellick	4,577	4,755	2,407
Mountrath	2,593	3,000	1,304
Mullingar	4,205	4,569	4,500
Navan	4,416	4,951	3,839

THE QUESTION OF THE CAMPS

In the course of some recent conversations with officers of some of the country corps the question of local training camps for the coming summer was discussed. As a result these officers were directed to make inquiries locally as to suitable sites, equipment facilities, number of men to attend training, etc. There is, of course, no immediate need to make preparations for the camps, because the weather will not be suitable for another couple of months or so. All the same, if proper measures are taken thus far in advance the working of the camps will be smooth-running from the start, and no time will be lost in getting into stride.

This year every Volunteer should spend some time in camp. The proportion of our men who have slept under canvas is very small and this means that the number of them who are capable of looking after themselves is also small. The percentage who could help to straighten out things for the others on service is, of course, only the same.

Now it is not necessary for a man to spend very long in camp in order to feel at home. A few days will suffice to break him in. He can learn in a weekend in camp what will be enough to make things much easier for him. There is, in consequence, no need for a man to stay away from camp because he can't manage to spend a week there. It is in the direction of meeting the requirements of such men as these that important preparations should be considered this coming summer.

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MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, Etc.

HEADQUARTERS BULLETIN

Tionól do bhí ag Comhairle Coiréinn Féinne Fáil ina nOidhpoirt D. Domhnaigh an 16 ad lá de'n mhí ro, agus an tOirce Eóin Mac Néill, Uachtarán, ina chataoirleas opta.

Do bhí teacairí i láthair ó fúmhóir na gConnrae, agus do bhí luic na Comhairle Shóda ina bpoairí.

Do rinneadh a lán shóda.

Do haontuigeadh an rún do do cuireadh i gclo céana i dtuaiséir gan cur fuar le fóiréigin luic Riasgaltair Sapan rian áit a bfuirte ag breic an oisláir agus oisá gconghait i ngeibéann gan truaic nó gan coir do cur ina léic.

Tionól do bhí ag an gComhairle Shóda D. Céadoin an 19 ad lá agus an tUachtarán ina chataoirleas.

Do phloic rgeat go radcar cap éir Coirce Connrae do cur ar bun i gCo. an Cláir.

Do rinneadh beirt tuisceir fa mbreac v'ainmniug'ó.

Dúnpóirt na Féinne,

Áit Cluac, 19 Eanáir, 1916.

Notes from Headquarters

RESISTANCE.

The resolution published last week was adopted by the General Council after mature deliberation and in full cognisance of the consequences which it may entail. It has been unanimously decided by their governing body that Irish Volunteers cannot submit to the denial of their personal rights and freedom involved in the new practice of the British Government of arresting and detaining men without trial and, in some instances, without any charge preferred. The Volunteers have already made it impossible for the Government to continue its deportation campaign. The present campaign will be made just as impossible, though it may require sturdier action than simply refusing to be deported. Let the consequences of such action be on the head of the British Government.

MOBILISATION SCHEMES.

Are the Companies and Battalions perfecting their mobilisation schemes? We ask every officer and sub-officer to put the following questions to himself, to answer them truthfully, and then to say whether he is satisfied with his answer:—(1) In what time can I reach all my men and have them assembled with all their equipment at a given point in their district? (2) Is that the minimum time in which, humanly speaking, it is possible for the thing to be done? (3) Is it quite certain that the scheme is such as to work smoothly in the absence of particular men

The General Council of the Irish Volunteers met at Headquarters on Sunday the 16th inst., Professor Eóin Mac Néill, President, in the chair.

Delegates were present from the majority of the counties, in addition to the members of the Central Executive.

A large amount of business was transacted.

The meeting unanimously adopted the resolution already published declaring the intention of the Irish Volunteers not to submit to the infringement of the elementary rights of Irishmen involved in the present policy of the British Government in arresting and imprisoning Irish Volunteers without trial and, in some cases, without charge preferred.

The Central Executive met on Wednesday the 19th inst., the President in the chair.

The formation of a County Board for Clare was announced.

Two additional organisers were appointed.

Headquarters, 2 Dawson St.,
Dublin, 19th Jan., 1916.

and even in my own absence? (4) Have I provided for all the contingencies that seem—again humanly speaking—possible? If the answers which he can truthfully give to the questions are not absolutely satisfactory, it is obvious that the unit commander must get to work again on his mobilisation scheme.

ARMING.

Many of our Companies are amazingly fastidious in the matter of arms. Weapons which have been found serviceable in the present European war are, in some cases, not good enough for Volunteer Companies. One finds it difficult to have patience with such an outlook. We put it to the men and officers of the Companies concerned that in refusing to arm themselves with the weapons that are available they are possibly neglecting the only chance they will have of arming themselves until the war is over. It is the business and duty of every Volunteer Company to arm itself here and now with such arms as it can get.

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A MILITARY CAUSERIE

More Talk to Section Commanders— Advice from a Prince.

The Dublin Section Commanders are beginning to show the effects of the special training they have been undergoing, and it is to be hoped that in other parts of the country these—the most important of the Volunteer officers—are receiving the attention they deserve. In Dublin about sixty men attend the course, which gives an average of three per company. This is not sufficient, especially when we consider that some Companies send eight or ten men to the class. If the Brigade is to be efficiently officered in this respect the present average should be at least doubled.

A number of the smaller Companies are inclined to content themselves with appointing a couple of section commanders and sending them to the class. This is a very short-sighted policy. It is impossible to say when we may have a large accession of strength, and require all the highly-trained men we can get to lick the recruits speedily into shape. Every Company should therefore appoint a Company Adjutant and four section commanders, no matter how small it may be, and Companies of any size should have squad leaders as well. All these men are obliged to attend the classes at Camden Row. It may be noted in passing that, judging from the attendance at these classes, very few companies have Company Adjutants. This is a very important position, with definite duties which cannot be overlooked.

We have said a good deal at different times about the importance of section commanders, and have gone into their duties in action very fully. But it is in the maintenance of discipline and in training men that the section commander is seen to be indispensable. At the classes, therefore, he should pay special attention to the methods used in teaching himself, and so fit himself to transmit what he has learnt to others, and at all times, on parade and in the field, should enforce rigid discipline among his men. He should remember that three-quarters of the value of drill is its disciplinary effect, and should, therefore, allow no slackness. On this question of discipline Prince Oscar, fifth son of the German Emperor, says:

"What moral is pointed by Hill 196, whose every inch of ground was ploughed by bullets and soaked our dearest blood? What were the underlying causes that contributed to our victory? What was it that made every beardless boy a hero, made the oldest man in the Landwehr forget his age and the privations he was enduring? Let us briefly review the principal factors that made for success.

"The value of Iron discipline was overwhelmingly demonstrated. It is safe to assert that the most highly-disciplined regiment will be the most successful in action. Youthful enthusiasm may be undermined, patriotism may be forced into abeyance by hours of continual shelling; worse than that, the very power to think becomes inhibited in the witches' cauldron of 'drumfire.' It is then that discipline asserts itself. Nothing else gives the same moral stamina, and in difficult positions discipline is bound to be the determining factor. Before the war began the voices of many people were raised who, from false sentimentality, from undue softness, from ill-will, or from sheer stupidity, were eager to have an end put for all time to the unconditional obedience and rigid drill of our army; in brief, to our entire military training, the value of which has been tested and proved through centuries. I think the battle of Champagne must have taught them to amend this view."

Prince Oscar goes on to say that the excellence of the German Army is entirely due to the precision and order learned on parade. "The standing-attention, the manual of arms, the goose step—to all these we owe the efficiency displayed by our troops in withstanding with iron might the French alertness, in circumventing French enthusiasm and gallantry." Later on his Royal Highness tells us that one crack regiment of Guards, when ordered to the rear for a much-needed rest after months of fighting, continued to practise its exercises and drills from the first day of their holiday, lest their discipline should become impaired.

Therefore let our hard-bitten section commanders take up their task. The discipline of the Volunteers is first and foremost in their hands. Let them, therefore, insist on clockwork precision on parade, and they will save themselves the trouble at some distant date of preventing their men running away in action. We said before that the best drilled army would be the best fighting army, and here we have given proof positive. You section commanders who exist are good and getting better. Let us have more of you.

E. O'D.

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1st DUBLIN BATT. AT FINGLAS

On Sunday, January 16th, the 1st Batt. Dublin Brigade had a very useful morning's work at Little Finglas. The battalion was divided into two equal portions, and the scheme was intended to bring about an encounter battle—an interesting variation from former field-days. One half-battalion got a twenty-minute start and followed the Glasnevin tram line: the other marched past the Cemetery. The instructions to each were identical: to seize the cross-roads at Little Finglas. The opposing commanders were allowed the fullest liberty of action.

The second column, by reason of going at the double for part of the time, reached the objective first. Everything turned on this, because it was thus possible to occupy the high ground which commands all the approaches. If this column had been forestalled it could never have attacked at all; it would have had to debouch from a single bridge and scale a very steep height in face of equal numbers. Some thirty men fell out on the way: this should not be, as the road was good and the fall of it favoured the doubling. The men want some more practice in moving at the double with their rifles. A few short bursts every time they are out would soon tune them up.

This second column sent on an advance party to proceed beyond the cross, make the enemy deploy, and delay his advance. This detachment mistook the route and marched away towards Finglas proper. This should not have happened: the order should have been explained with reference to the map or a sketch, and all doubt about it removed. A subordinate should always be made to repeat such an order, to be sure it is properly understood. Later this body was recalled by cyclist and formed into a reserve, which was subsequently used to ward off an attack against the left flank.

The country near Little Finglas is very broken and intersected, and is, in addition, very lumpy and hilly. Special care must be taken in such country, where the fields look into one another—much more than in level country where the hedges form better cover. There are always a number of little sky-lines in hilly country, and the danger of showing up on these is considerable. Thus the defenders' reserves were lying down on a flat-topped hillock and were, in that position, hidden from view from some angles, but from others could be fired into. This might have been remedied by greater care in moving into position.

The attackers advanced once with practically no precaution, and were retired some distance along the road. Their second advance was delivered across country in an attempt to move round the defenders' left. Even then proper advantage was not taken of existing cover.

There were many large drains 7 feet deep or so, which gave perfect lines of approach. These were not used, apparently, because there were a few inches of water in them. This was the fault of the commanders of sections. Any N.C.O. who jumps down first himself in such circumstances will usually find his men behind him. The Volunteers might with great advantage adopt the French and American command, "**Follow me,**" for extended order drill and manoeuvres.

The outflanking movement was met and checked by the advance party—now a reserve—which was strongly posted in some outbuildings, the situation of which commanded practically all the approaches. When the exercise was called off there was no doubt in the minds of any of the umpires that the attack had definitely broken down.

A fair grasp of the tactical possibilities of the ground was shown by the officers; but the rank and file did not seem to realise the ease with which they could be seen on account of the hilly country. Further practice is necessary in this respect. The senior officers who have acted as umpires are getting a good deal of useful instruction by doing so. It is an excellent means of getting a sound idea of a situation.

Judging by the good turn-out, these Sunday-morning manoeuvres are very popular with the men. The exercises are short, and the men's interest is kept up all the time if suitable schemes are arranged. Even the men who dine very early are able to be back in good time for dinner; and they have the remainder of the day to themselves.

We desire to draw the attention of our readers to the newly-established Irish Employment Bureau. As this is a purely Irish organisation, started with a view of checking the evils of emigration, the supplying to employers of men best fitted for any positions they may have vacant, and obtaining for employees positions for which they are suited, we respectfully solicit their mutual support. All communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Irish Employment Bureau, Head Office, 2 Dawson Street, Dublin.

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Cumann na mBan

The meeting of the Executive Council will be at 3.30 p.m. on Tuesdays, at 2 Dawson Street, in future, instead of at 4 o'clock, as there is a steady increase of business to be done with the growth of Branches through the country. Again we call the attention of our readers to the Whist Drive which is being organised by the Executive for February 3rd at the D.B.C., O'Connell Street. Tickets can be had from the Secretary at 2 Dawson Street. The prizes offered are most uncommon and include productions of some of our best artists. Cards will begin at 7.30 p.m. Tickets 2s. 6d. each. We report with pleasure the inception of two more new Branches, one at Carrickmacross and another at Castlegregory. The Secretary of the Belfast Branch has just sent in a good account of the persistent energy of the Cumann na mBan in the northern capital.

NOTES ON TRAINING.

DUTIES OF SENDING STATIONS.

- The caller spelling out the word to the sender so that there will be no delay in his sending it on directly "Answered" has been given by the answer reader.
- The sender hearing the word "Answered" from the answer reader and beginning to send the next word.
- The answer reader seeing the answer given by the distant station and saying "Answered" to the sender.

At the receiving station:

- The reader seeing the flag lowered at the distant station at the completion of word or group, and saying "Group."
- The writer hearing the word "Group" given by the reader and saying "Yes" if it is correct.
- The answerer hearing the order "Yes" given by the writer and complying with it.

The writer who is responsible for the correct receipt of the message should exercise the necessary supervision and orders to ensure this.

The Dublin Brigade

ORDERS FOR WEEK ENDING 30th JANUARY, 1916.

- All Classes as usual.
- Instruction for Sub-Officers at Camden Row on Wednesday and Saturday at 4 p.m.
- Examination for Officers will begin on February 7th.
- On Sunday the 30th, the Officers' Section and Squad Commanders of the 3rd Batt. will assemble at Camden Row at 10.45 a.m. and the Officers' Section and Squad Commanders of the 4th Batt. at First Lock, Grand Canal, at 11.30 a.m.

to visit the scene of recent night operations.

TIME TABLE OF CLASSES.

First Aid, etc.—Monday, 8 p.m.
Stretcher Drill, Camden Row, Friday, 8 p.m.
Engineering—Friday, 9 p.m.
Field Work, Father Mathew Park, Saturday, 4 p.m.
Musketry—Friday, 8 p.m.
Armourers—Wednesday, 8 p.m.
Signalling—Monday, 8.15 p.m.
Lecture for Junior Officers—Tuesday and Saturday at 8 p.m.
Training for Sub-Officers—Wednesday and Saturday at Camden Row, 4 p.m.

E. DE VALERA,
Brigade Adjutant.

TACTICAL PROBLEMS

I.—FOR ALL OFFICERS.

GENERAL IDEA.

The Dublin Brigade—5 infantry battalions and 5 cyclist companies, with staff and transport—is in billets in and around Pinglas. The enemy is known to be in the general direction of north-west. Night fine, without moon.

- Assign troops for outpost duty, giving units, strength, etc.; and give reasons for your decisions.
- Write out orders of officer commanding the outposts for employment of his own command.

(References to Ordnance Survey Sheet 112—1 inch to a mile, coloured.)

All officers of the Dublin Brigade are required to send in solutions. The aid of text-books is not forbidden, but they should be used only sparingly. Forethought in details is to be aimed at.

II.—FOR ALL N.C.O.'s.

You are sent with 6 cyclists and a full section of infantry to reconnoitre for news of the enemy along the main road towards Santry, including the neighbourhood of that village.

- Describe how you would carry out this duty.
- Supposing you find the enemy in the village, describe your action. The points to note in detail are:—
Formation of your command and mode of advance.

What information you would look for. The manner of your report.

It will be advisable to go over the ground. Allowance will be made only in the case of N.C.O.'s of the 3rd and 4th Batts., if at all.

All solutions for both problems should reach Headquarters by February 5th.

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COMARCUAID.

AN AIBHITIR SEMAPÓREAC NÓ AIBHITIR AN DÁ DRAT.

Deantar an comarcuaid le dá drat, beas nó mór. Bíonn na brait beaga dá droig ceapnaca ar méir. Bíonn na cinn móra trí droigce ceapnaca ar méir. Bíonn crann an brait trí droigce go leic ar fáil bíonn pé 3 ceastrach u'órlac treapna as á bun asur leat-órlac treapna as á bárr.

Roinntear an aibhitir ina feacht giorcail i.

- Giorcail a 1—ó á go S.
" a 2—ó h go h (áct J no leigint ar lár).
" a 3—ó ó go S.
" a 4—T, U, V, 7 "Scuor amad"
" a 5—"An Comarca Uimpeac" 7 J (nó an Comarca Aibhitir-eac) asur V.
" a 6—W asur X.
" a 7—Z.

Deantar á, b, c, leir an lár deir áct ir féinir ó do deunam le lár an bít. Deantar é, f, g, leir an lár óle amáin. Deantar na líreaca 5 cruinn beact: 1. gcomnuide asur cuiread an comarcóir cnot air féin vireac mar a éiríar in na píctiúir.

Cum h no deunam, cuir an lár deir as á asur le tinn na láime óle do cup anonn so bíc b captar an corp ar na crománaib.

COM-LICREACA NÓ COMMBRÁITE.

á asur S, b asur F, c asur e, h asur Z, i asur X, k asur V, l asur "rcuor amad," m asur S, n asur u, o asur W, p asur j (nó, an "comarca aibhitreac), q asur y, t asur an "comarca uimpeac."

Nuair a beiríde as comarcuaid teactaireac: nSaebis ir annam báb fádaib an comarca réimíste do deunam. Ir uimpeac, cuir i, scir, an focal "cuir congnam eugam" do tuircint bíob ná fuil don dáradáin in na háicib 'nar gnac dóib beic.

bers I should have at my disposal at any given time, or in any appointed place. The militia came, and the militia went just as it felt inclined. Generally, however, it came when the enemy was far off; when the enemy approached, the militia departed. In a word, it liked to avoid seeing the enemy. When by accident, however, and in spite of every precaution, it had the misfortune to come so near the enemy as to hear his shots, it shouted "Treachery!" and ran away as fast as it could.

The militiamen had a particular predilection for cannons. These they drew after them with enthusiasm, even without orders. Their first question to the person who presented himself as their leader always was, whether he had cannons. If his answer was in the affirmative, they joyfully prepared to march; if not, he could scarcely reckon on any considerable number of adherents. The attachment of the militia to heavy guns (naturally to friendly ones) was severed in the first moment of danger from the enemy. It might be calculated with certainty, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, that from a zealous expedition of militia with artillery, in a very short time all the men would return, somewhat exhausted indeed, yet otherwise unhurt, but without the cannons. The resolute leader of a well-disciplined corps of from 8,000 to 10,000 men could, therefore, hardly be effectually misled, in his operations, as to the hostilities practicable with such a militia.

GÖRGEI & THE HUNGARIAN ARMY

Irish Volunteer officers can obtain much useful insight into the question of disciplining raw troops and making them efficient by studying the work of Görgei, the great general of the Hungarian Insurrection in 1848-9. We intend to publish a series of short articles—mainly in the general's own words—describing his experiences and methods. Görgei met with much interference, abuse and misrepresentation from his colleagues; and these circumstances eventually proved fatal to the Hungarian cause. But our main concern is to observe how he managed to form his raw and poorly-equipped levies into a formidable army with a view towards doing the same. The first selection we publish gives a description of the state of his forces when he first assumed command.

1.—Görgei on the Danube.

In Ezolnok I obtained my first insight into the state of affairs in Hungary, and was, alas, undeceived. I had supposed that all my countrymen were animated, like myself, with a determination to sacrifice everything for the salvation of the fatherland. I confidently expected that the whole Magyar population of Hungary would rise as one man in defence of our native soil and all that ren-

ders it dear to us. But, to leave their own hearths, that they might defend those of their fellow-citizens, which were nearer the danger, seemed to fathers of families and proprietors among the National Guard a matter demanding most mature deliberation.

Ezolnok is situated on this side the Theiss. The estimated number of mobile National Guards to be furnished by this district was about 5,000 men who, as it was said, were already eager for combat, and needed only to be put into ranks, to be a little drilled, and then led against the enemy. But of the 5,000 men thus officially calculated upon, in the course of a month with great difficulty I got together scarcely 700, and of these hardly 100 real volunteers. I was ordered to occupy Csepel, an island on the Danube below Pesth, and to frustrate at any cost attempts to cross the Danube by Field-Marshal Lieutenant Ban Jellachich, or his auxiliaries under Generals Roth and Philippovitch. I had to endeavour, if possible, to increase my numbers there, and also to obtain powers which might enable me successfully to resist far more dangerous enemies—the indolence, cowardice, and treason of the inhabitants of the district. I received command as reinforcements of the local militia of the Lower Danube.

As commander-in-chief of the southern militia, I was never in a condition to know, even approximately, what num-

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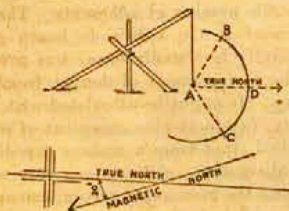
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MAP READING (continued).

The needle of the compass points to the magnetic north. The magnetic north seldom coincides with the true north. The difference between the magnetic north, towards which the needle of the compass points, and the true north is called the magnetic variation. The variation is different in every part of the world. In Ireland the magnetic north lies about 20 degrees (20° W.) west of the true north meridian; in England it is only 15 degrees west (15° W.); and in the north of India the variation is 2 degrees east. Both the true north and magnetic north are shown on a field sketch by a conventional sign thus:



On ordnance survey maps the sheet line margins are rectangular and are drawn parallel to the true north and south line. This is not the case with field sketches, for it often is more convenient to sketch a route as it would appear to those marching along it. Thus a sketch of a route to be traversed by a force would be drawn so that the road took up the length of the sheet of paper, even though the bearing of that road was south-west. The conventional sign pointing in the direction of the north must always be shown on field sketches.

Finding the True North.

At noon the sun is practically due south. An easy way of finding the true north is to place two crossed sticks, lashed together, on level ground, and fix a pole leaning between them pointing towards the north. Attach a plumb-line to the end of the pole so that the weight just touches the ground as at A in Fig. 2. About half-an-hour before 12 o'clock the end of the shadow made by the pole should be marked, point B. With A as centre and B a radius, describe a semi-circle. The circle will gradually become shorter and shorter till noon; after this it will lengthen again and eventually touch the semi-circle; mark this point C, bisect the arc between B and C, as at D. A line drawn from the centre of the circle A through the point of bisection D, gives the direction of the true north.

The variation of your compass may be ascertained by taking the bearing of the line AD.

You can also find the direction of the north by holding a watch, on the palm of

the hand, so that its hour hand points to the sun. In the middle between the time shown by the hour hand and the figure XII. on the dial lies the south. A line drawn between this middle point and the centre of the dial gives the true north and south line, the northern point being at the end running away from the direction of the sun.

To find the direction of the north at night is a very easy matter if the stars are visible. The Pole Star is the nearest star to the North Pole, being at an angular distance of about 1° from that point. The Pole Star can be found by the constellations known as the Plough (Ursa major) and Orion. Its position can best be shown by a diagram which will appear in these columns next week.

CRABO Colmille de Connrad na Saeóilge

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