

# THE IRISH VOLUNTEER

## EDITED BY EOIN MAC NEILL.

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### NOTES

Herbert Pim has challenged Mr. Redmond to admit or deny the accuracy of the statement attributed to Mr. Redmond by the "New York World" with regard to "three or four men imprisoned for open Pro-German declarations." Mr. Redmond has not met the challenge in any way. Mr. Devlin has protested against these "senseless prosecutions." The Irish Party has passed some resolution about them, the terms of which may be known to the Government, but are concealed from the Irish people. Then comes along the "New York World" and publishes an interview in which Mr. Redmond is shown as assuring everybody that the resolution of his Party and the protest of Mr. Devlin were so much gas-blowing to asphyxiate the public mind. According to the interviewer, Mr. Redmond thinks that the senseless prosecutions against which his Party protests by resolution were quite justifiable, and the punishments quite lenient, and that the imprisoned Volunteers are in any case mere ordinary men, of no account excepting at election times.

Mr. Redmond, when challenged, neither admits nor denies the words attributed to him. He goes to the Viceregal Lodge to be feted by the Viceroy who replaced Lord Aberdeen, the Under Secretary who replaced Sir James Dougherty, and the élite of the Curragh Camp. Never before has any man claiming to be an Irish Nationalist leader been found in such surroundings. But this is the New Era, and Mr. Redmond's cause is triumphant.

The natural concomitant of these events is that Mr. Redmond's table companions look at the Party resolution and Mr. Devlin's protest, wink solemnly at each other, and renew the "senseless prosecutions." How much further will they succeed in driving Mr. Redmond into the mud?

The measure of their success is the amount of importance now attached to Mr. Redmond's pronouncements on any other subject. His recent Mansion House speech might as well never have been made for all the effect it has produced. Whatever Mr. Redmond says in the most emphatic oratory, they count on getting him to say the virtual opposite by and bye, as in the case of the Party's resolution. At the Mansion House he denounced the Northcliffe conscription conspiracy. At the very next opportunity, Dublin Castle arrests three men for distributing anti-conscription leaflets at a public gathering in Dublin. Of course the Castle had to release the men. Even the Defence of the Realm Act provides no law to punish men for opposing the Northcliffe conspiracy. It now only remains to assure people in America that the arrests last Sunday were quite proper and that whoever opposes conscription may be thankful to Mr. Redmond and his Government for not being shot.

Mr. William O'Brien has recognised the extraordinary gravity, in a national sense, of the new taxation. Those who denounce "factionism" for the sake of their own faction will not dare to take up the discussion with Mr. O'Brien on this point. They are afraid to open their lips about it. When I think Mr. O'Brien is wrong, I say so. When I think he is right, I say he is right. He is right this time. The plain fact is that Ireland has no surplus wealth that can be taxed. Added taxes can only be exacted so as to rob the country and depopulate it still further. Before the new Budget the Government was able to extract over a million sterling of war taxes from Ireland, and before that increase Ireland was already monstrously overtaxed. Modern taxation is a fine art, devised by statesmanship to deceive the mass of the people. We cannot see the effects in the same vivid way as we can see a body weakening as the red blood is drawn from its veins. The effects are certain nevertheless, and every intelligent man who does not want the truth smothered can tell how this new taxation will operate in

Ireland. Thousands of families that were able to enjoy modest comfort will feel the pinch of poverty and debt. Thousands upon thousands of the youth of Ireland who would have stayed in Ireland and who are sorely needed to rebuild the fabric of our national prosperity, will be driven to emigrate. The poor will be made still poorer, and the springs of charity that have relieved the needs of the very poor will be dried up. The hopeful movement for the development of Irish industries will be strangled. Land Purchase is already killed. Town Tenants' Purchase dies unborn. The work of the Congested Districts Board is brought to a standstill. Enterprise is choked, and the application of Irish savings to Irish improvement is terrorised. We are asked to ruin ourselves so that the Huns may not ruin us. Mr. Dillon is prattling like a baby about Ireland paying "her proper share." And let it be borne in mind that the Home Rule Act contains no remedy against this extortion, though Mr. Dillon says it is a better constitution than Grattan's. On the contrary, the Act increases the power of the British Parliament to impose taxation on Ireland by reducing the Irish representation in proportion as the British Government has reduced the Irish population. The Imperial Parliament would not dare propose to treat Canada, Australia, New Zealand or South Africa in the manner proposed for the treatment of this nation.

That treatment is to be taken lying down, because the "darkest hour" has come upon English Imperialism. Ireland must show her willingness to be ruined, in atonement for the sins of her disloyal past. The guilt of the past, it appears, was our guilt. The dead who died for Ireland were criminals. Mr. Redmond will atone for all their misdeeds. His repentance is complete. To-day he stands before the holy shrine of Imperialism, dressed in the white sheet of the "New York World," denouncing as "shriekers and kickers"—elegant phrase, and worthy of the situation—the Irishmen who think that, if there is any repentance



due and any atonement to be made, it is on the part of the still impertinent statesmanship of London. No wonder there is joy over the one sinner who does penance, joy in the heaven of Dublin Castle, the Viceregal Lodge, and the Curragh Camp.

Again let us be warned not to mistake the tools for the Burglar. We must not waste our indignation on those who have been circumvented and rounded up by the Unionist-Liberal combination which declared itself by forcing the partition of Ireland on the Irish Parliamentary Party, and forced the party leaders to proceed to the disruption of the Irish Volunteers, the only means by which partition could be defeated and rational self-government secured. If we can be induced to regard Irishmen of any section as our enemies, we thereby contribute another triumph to the statesmanship that seeks to weaken, impoverish, and dominate us.

I invite readers to follow closely the details of the Crossmaglen Conspiracy, so that they may understand the methods of Dublin Castle. They will see how carefully the preparations are made by means of sundry paragraphs in the subversive Press, how Irish policemen, sons of decent Irish countryfolk, are made perjurers, and how the Liberal Government under Gladstone could feed the fire of sectarian hatred to divide and degrade us. I would ask my readers also to read and circulate my pamphlet, "Shall Ireland be Divided," written eleven years ago, and to be convinced, as I was then convinced, that this infamous policy is a settled element of the continuity of English domination over Ireland.

I ask my readers to consider how it has come about that, among the earliest and most prominent of Irish Volunteer victims of the Castle campaign, they find Ernest Blythe, a Lishburn Protestant, Denis McCullough, Chairman of the Belfast Irish Volunteer Committee; Herbert Pim, a Belfastman engaged in Volunteer organisation in Tyrone; and why the Castle has endeavoured to intimidate Ulster Nationalists by massing large forces of police, armed with rifles, in the middle of their public meetings.

The answer is to go on with your organisation, your training and your equipment. Look well to your discipline. Do not yield to indignation or impatience. It is part of the game to make you lose your heads with indignation, and to make you lose sight of the objects to which you stand pledged by raising up temporary annoyances. Real courage comes with cool-headed and clear-headed determination.

EOIN MAC NEILL

## A MILITARY CAUSERIE

### ON ACHIEVING THE IMPOSSIBLE—MORE MILITARY THINKING.

"Limerick," said Lauzun, "could be taken with roasted apples," and departed with his French troops leaving it to be defended by the Irish alone. Limerick could not possibly be held, said expert opinion, but Limerick was held, and put up one of the big fights of history.

"Impossible," said William, when an informer told him that Sarsfield and a body of cavalry had left Limerick with probable designs on the siege train that was arriving up to hammer the battered walls of the city.

"Impossible," said Sir John Lamee, whom he nevertheless had ordered to meet the convoy to make assurance doubly sure. So Sir John Lamee started five hours late. Under the circumstances he might as well have stayed in his tent, for, as his cavalcade advanced leisurely towards the encampment of the siege train, a blinding flash turned the morning half-light to day, and the ground beneath them shook. Sarsfield had achieved the impossible, and the siege-train was no more.

Sarsfield, of course, was a brilliant general and knew that under certain circumstances the impossible is the only thing worth doing. It was these circumstances that faced him now. When news of the advancing siege-train reached him he knew that its arrival must inevitably finish Limerick. Obviously, therefore, it mustn't arrive. So on Sunday night he secretly quitted Limerick at the head of five hundred picked horsemen. He reached Killaloe, twelve miles above the city, but found the bridge over the Shannon occupied by the enemy. He slipped away, however, in the darkness and forded the river near Ballyvally. Under the guidance of "Galloping Hogan," the famous Rapparee, he passed through County Tipperary, which was in the enemy's hands, and bivouacked at dawn in a wild ravine in the Keeper Mountains. Here he remained all Monday. He knew that the siege-train had passed Close on Sunday, and must now be close to William's camp.

Still guided by Hogan, he continued his march by mountain roads on Monday night, and at three o'clock next morning learned that he was only a couple of miles from the convoy, which was bivouacked at Ballyneety, and that the password for the night was, of all others, "Sarsfield."

He immediately sent out a few scouts to spy out the ground, and then gave his orders: absolute silence till they were

upon the sentries, then forward. The little bit of melodrama that followed I won't describe. You all know all about it. In fact I'm afraid that for most of us this is the sum total of our knowledge of the cleverest raid in Irish History. At any rate, Sarsfield's horsemen cut the guard to pieces and seized the convoy.

There was no time to lose. They were in rear of William's camp, which was only ten miles away, and morning was at hand. The guns were filled with powder, and their muzzles buried in the earth. The pontoons and stores were piled on top, and a train of powder was laid. The Williamite wounded were removed to a safe distance, and Sarsfield withdrew his men and fired the train.

Thus all that Sir John Lamee saw was the backs of Sarsfield's rear guard in the distance. The Irish leader returned the way he had come, skilfully evading two bodies of English horse sent out to cut him off from the Shannon, and reached Limerick the same evening.

A commander of irregular forces very often finds it necessary to do what his opponents consider impossible. He must be prepared to march impossible roads for impossible distances in impossible times, hold impossible positions with impossible forces, and achieve impossible tasks by impossible means. This was what Sarsfield did. This was what Humbert did a century later. This was how, as I showed on a former occasion, New Granada was freed, and, if you look into it, you will see that this was the way every other oppressed country was freed.

We Volunteers are attempting what we are confidently assured is an impossible task. We are attempting to transform a nation of civilians into soldiers in a day. We have gone some of the way towards doing this already, but we are a long way from our goal yet. If we are eventually to succeed we must get those who are actually with us to think as soldiers. I have already said a good deal on this point. I have shown how we can bring the smartness and discipline which are characteristic of the soldier into our daily life. I have yet to show how everybody can make himself a minor tactician or at least a useful scout or guide while still pursuing the even tenor of his way.

Every Volunteer should for one thing have an intimate knowledge of the part of the country he lives in—its roads and by-ways, its villages and houses, its marshes and impossible places, the strongholds of the enemy, and other



features. If he lives in a city he should know intimately his Company district, every street, lane, and alley in it. He will never know when the knowledge may come in useful.

When you go for a walk keep an eye to the lie of the country, taking special note of its military features. Don't do this on too ambitious a scale. Think of yourself as a Section Commander rather than a Commandant, and pay less attention to Lughnaguilla than to hillock 65. Ask yourself how you would defend this hillock or attack that one. Think what would you do if you were leading your section along the road and suddenly the wood on your right opened fire on you. Even if you come to no decision the wondering will do you good. If you have a companion with you argue your dispositions out with him, and both of you will profit more by it than either of you would alone. It's so easy to see other people's mistakes.

Townsmen should always look at their streets from a street-fighting point of view. Think where you would erect barricades and how. Notice what lanes command the streets. Notice the back ways and cul de sacs. Think out how you would hold your own house against a siege.

But don't think too ambitiously. A good section commander is worth a dozen inefficient field-m Marshals.

E. O'D.

## Cumann na mBan

Great preparations for the Convention are being made among the Branches. The Executive note with satisfaction that several Branches have sent up affiliation fees of 7s. 6d., which shows that their membership list must reach 100 members. This entitles such Branches to a second delegate at the Convention. So look to your roll-books, all ye Branch Secretaries!

The Convention will begin at 11 a.m. on the morning of Sunday, 31st. When will it be over? That is hard to say—but notices of motion are still tumbling in, so delegates are recommended to bring sandwiches as well as ready wits and minds determined on matters of principle. Each notice of motion will be allotted a given time on the agenda, and it behoves all interested to study the various questions beforehand and to have arguments and objections fully prepared.

A new Branch has just been formed in Glasgow. We hope it will be able to send us a delegate on the 31st, as our our Liverpool Branch is doing. Castlebar Branch, too, though only a few weeks in being, intends to be represented and to have a voice in the counsels.

## The Crossmaglen Conspiracy

(Continued.)

This policy could command the services of high-placed partisans. Mr. Justice Lawson, for instance, as judge on the North-east circuit, to which he was chosen with remarkable frequency, never missed an opportunity of holding the "region" of Crossmaglen up to obloquy, even when the reports before him showed ten times more lawlessness in one month in other districts of the county than in the twelve months of the year in the Crossmaglen district, which was conspicuously peaceful during the whole period of Lawson's career as Judge of Assize. The true meaning and value of these judicial pronouncements were well understood by sensible people in Co. Armagh.

But father north, where the people had no direct knowledge of the character of this sustained campaign of calumny, the landlord and capitalist moulders of public feeling contrived to keep up the notion that Crossmaglen was a constant centre of plots of bloodshed and murder. (See Belfast "Newsletter," article on Crossmaglen, 12th March, 1883, and article on Trench, 21st June, 1882.) Protestants in particular were supposed to be living in constant peril of their lives.

Here is a communication from the Armagh correspondent of the Belfast "Newsletter," whose other communications show him to have been the inspired agent of Dublin Castle and its police department in their Crossmaglen Conspiracy: "The Orangemen here are forming defence societies in view of an expected Rising of Rebels." The correspondent continues: "The following circular was issued by the Orangemen last night: 'It having come to the knowledge of certain persons that a rising of rebels is contemplated soon and sudden, all Protestants of all denominations and politics are hereby warned to be prepared for the worst—to be prepared to meet the foe.'"

This production, of course, was intended specially for Belfast. In County Armagh its absurdity was plain to everybody, not excepting "Protestants of all denominations and politics." The same correspondent in the "Newsletter" of 20th December, 1882, gives in advance, before the trials, the whole story, concocted by the Castle agents, and therefore specially communicated by them for publication in Belfast, of the attempted escape of Edward O'Hanlon concealed in a load of straw. This fabrication did not otherwise transpire till more than three months later. Its purpose was, as shall be seen, to cover the breakdown of the grand edifice of perjury and forgery at one important point, and so the suitable

means were found to prepare the Belfast public and Belfast jurymen beforehand.

With their 1882 Coercion Act enabling them to bring their victims secretly, suddenly, and unprepared before any jury they pleased, Dublin Castle and its officials now knew that they could count on packing juries in Belfast to convict Crossmaglen Nationalists of almost anything. The very name of Crossmaglen Nationalists was now sufficient to make such well-prepared jurors accept the wildest stories that the Castle's unscrupulous lawyers, police officers, and hired informers might choose to invent, and to make them return the desired verdict of any kind of crime.

We have proof of this in the "Irish Times" of 14th February, 1883, five weeks before the removal of the Crossmaglen men to Belfast for trial. At this date the Armagh correspondent is already able to announce that the Crown is to remove the Crossmaglen prisoners for trial before a Belfast jury, because of even the possibility of the Castle lawyers being unable to pack an Armagh jury that would agree to a verdict against them; thus implying that there was no such danger with the sort of jury the Castle could, would, and afterwards did pack in Belfast. Evidently the correspondent was himself in the Castle confidence. The same agent is able to announce in advance in the "Irish Times," which also circulated in Belfast, that one of the objects of the Crossmaglen Patriotic Brotherhood is "to murder Government officials"—but a word of this intention is never heard of elsewhere or from anybody save only from the Castle informer himself nearly six weeks later at the tail end of the trials in Belfast. Thus the "Irish Times" is able to establish its close and confidential connection with the Crown preparations for the case. The same correspondent is able to announce the Crown's intention to make several new arrests and "knowledge" of numerous secret ramifications of the Crossmaglen murder society: all showing that it is the Castle itself that speaks through the country correspondent of the Dublin newspaper.

We can now form an idea of the elaborate strategy of the Government, and in particular how it worked the policy of manipulating Protestant feeling in the North-east of Ireland. And this was the Liberal Government of Mr. Gladstone, with Liberal lawyers at Dublin Castle directing every step in the proceedings and presiding over every detail of the evidence and other preparations. So far as this account is incomplete, for it must often be only possible for us to show what was done, not how it was accomplished, the facts can be supplied by the Right Honorable Mr. Justice Boyd, who as Queen's Advocate had principal charge of the preparation of the case.





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## The Irish Volunteer

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1915.

## Headquarters Bulletin

Tionól do bhí ag Comhairle Corcúinn Féinne Fáil ina nDánpórt D. Dornálaigh, an 17ú Lá de'n mí ro agus an tOíche Eoin Mac Neill, Uachtarán, ina cátaoimleac oíche.

Do léigead tuaragsbála ar gac poinn uobair na Féinne.

Do caitead a lán aimpire ag rocuigead neite bainear leir an gComhóid agus go nion-móir ag rocuigead na n-áruigead i gobruigead na Féinne molfar an Comhairle do'n Comhóid.

Tionól do bhí ag Comhairle Snóta na Féinne trácnóna D. Céatsoin an 20ú Lá de'n mí ro, agus an Ceann Cafa Pádraic Mac Piarais i gceannur an cruinnigead.

Do léigead na snót-tuaragsbála ar

dárraib Oíruigead, Dhorcuigead, Oileamha, Ármála, Feara, agus áirigead.

Do phiot rígeat go raib tuét ceannur airm Sapan tar éir Deapmha Mac Seán-sic tuine eile de timchírib na Féinne, do cup i bphlorán map geall ar beit ag bhorcuigead Saedéal cum uil ra bfeinne.

Do hainmigead timchírib cum oibre na uicimchírib atá i bphlorán do gabáil le n-a n-áir.

Do pinnead a lán oirigead u'ainmniugad.

Do phiot cunnair ar gluaireact na noibre ó timchírib agus ó mhúinteoirib atá ag obair i gConntaetib áit Cluait, Lughbair, Cille Dara, Cille Manntáin agus Corcaige.

Do rocuigead Clán Oibre na Comhóid.

Dánpórt na Féinne,  
áit Cluait, 20 D. Fóg., 1915.

[TRANSLATION.]

The General Council of the Irish Volunteers met at Headquarters on Sunday, 17th inst., Professor Eoin Mac Neill, President, in the chair.

Reports were submitted on the various departments of Volunteer activity.

Careful consideration was given to the Agenda of the forthcoming Convention, more particularly to the changes in the constitution which will be recommended by the Council.

The Central Executive met on Wednesday evening, 20th inst., Commandant P. H. Pearse in the chair.

The usual reports on Organisation, Recruiting, Training, Arming, Communications, and Finance were submitted.

It was noted that Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, another of the Headquarters Organisers, had been arrested by order of the competent military authority.

Arrangements were made for continuing the work of the two Organisers now in prison.

A large number of appointments were made.

Reports of the progress of their work were received from organisers and instructors operating in Cos. Dublin, Louth, Kildare, Wicklow, and Cork.

The Agenda of the Convention was drawn up.

Headquarters, 2 Dawson Street,  
Dublin, 20th Oct., 1915.

### ainmniúe.

sluaš áta cluait.

An Céat Cat.

Complaet f.

An Lear-Captaon f. Fionán Ó Loingsig cum beit ina Captaon.

An Ceann Roinne Diarmuid Ó hEigear-naig cum beit ina Lear-Captaon f.

An Dara Cat.

Burdean an Cafa.

An Lear-Ceann Cafa Tomár Ó Fiabharde cum beit ina Ceann Cafa.

An Lear-Captaon f. F. Nenoeppon cum beit ina Ceann Eolac.

An tOglac S. Ó Dubhail cum beit ina Lear-Captaon Leaga.

Do haoncuigead go realanac ainmniúe oirigeat i gComplaet Cluait Doleam, i gCo. áta Cluait, agus i gComplaet Cluait Tuire i gCo. Corcaige, complaet na n-áinglad le cat go fóill.

Mire,

pádraic mac piarais,  
Ceann Cafa,  
Riannair an Oíruigead.

Dánpórt na Féinne,  
áit Cluait, 20 D. Fóg., 1915.

[TRANSLATION.]

### APPOINTMENTS. DUBLIN BRIGADE.

1st BATTALION.

F. COY.

2nd Lieut. Fionán Ó Loingsig to be Captain.

Section Commander Diarmuid Ó hEigearnaigh to be 2nd Lieut.

2ND BATTALION.

BATTALION STAFF.

Vice-Commandant Thos. Hunter to be Commandant.

2nd Lieut. F. Henderson to be Batt. Scout Commander.

Volunteer J. J. Doyle to be Lieut.-Surgeon.

Provincial ratification has been given to elections of officers by the Tallaght-Clondalkin Coy., Co. Dublin, and the Kanturk Coy., Co. Cork, which are not yet attached to Battalions.

P. H. PEARSE,

Commandant,

Director of Organisation.

Headquarters, 2 Dawson Street,  
Dublin, 20th Oct., 1915.

### NOTES FROM HEADQUARTERS.

fáilcuigead.

Fearaimis fion-áoin fáilte naim teac-tairib na Féinne go báile áta Cluait. Suidmís féan agus ronnar oíche agus ar fiannaib fáil le céile agus ar an obair atá roir támaib aca. Ir iad crann feara na héineann iad. Ir iad ir clairdeam agus rígeat do Clannab Saedéal. Búo deail i éine inoim muna mbead an tseam uo. Muna mbead fianna fáil agus a tuét con-ganta do bhí éine díolta agus ceannuigead; díolta i n-airge agus ceannuigead ar naim-nó. Dímlir lán de mhínead agus de dócar ag teac le céile dúinn an Dornála ro cúgaim. Do pinneamar gníomh ríacaf i ocairde uar oir agus do clá ar éine an fad mairfead Saedil. Do cornuigeamar éine ar earonóir. Tá gníomhaíe eile le déanamh againn, gníomhaíe ar a mbéir trídét ag tuét reannúir go lá an bháca. Dímlir 'gar n-ulluigead féin i gcomhair an lae 'na ngluadpar oimain.

an comhóid.

Déir tuillead agus dá céat teaccaire ó Complaetib ar an gComhóid. Déir ina oiceannca rin baill na Comhairle. Ar a haon-véas a élog fúirdear an Comhóid.



agur leanpar de'n shó ar fead an lae. Leigear tuaragbála ar gac nío baineat le cúir na féinne agur cráctar ar an obair atá or ar écomair amac. Stuarfó Stuas áca Cuat ear topar na ndamair-clainne pá meadon lae nó mar rin agur beannócaró do'n Comóat.

#### THE CONVENTION.

Over two hundred Volunteer Companies will send delegates to the second annual Convention of Irish Volunteers which will meet in the Abbey Theatre on Sunday next. In addition to the delegates the members of the General Council will sit in the Convention. The gathering will therefore consist of about two hundred and fifty Volunteers. The significant thing about it will be not so much its size as the fact that it will be in a real sense an assembly of soldiers, the delegates of soldiers. Every man there will be a man who is undergoing military training, and who is the representative and spokesman of a group of comrades who are also undergoing military training. The Volunteers are not professional soldiers, but they are that better and finer thing,—citizens who have accepted military discipline and who have learned the use of arms; citizens who have undertaken the duty of national defence and who are rapidly fitting themselves for the discharge of that duty.

#### ABOUT OURSELVES.

We have no illusions on the subject of the military efficiency of the Irish Volunteers. We know that we are not a large national army; we know that our training is as yet imperfect. We do not suppose that we could fight the troops of the Kaiser. But we believe that, man for man, we are as good as any troops we shall ever be called upon to face; we believe that our training, within certain clearly-defined limits, is as good as the training of any troops we are likely to have opposed to us. After all, we have two years' more or less steady training behind us, which is more than can be said for the majority of non-conscript troops now fighting on the European battle-fields. Our training, at any rate for the past twelve months, has been strictly directed towards fitting us to fight under the special conditions of a campaign in Ireland. We have cut out all the useless things, and confined ourselves to the essentials. We are daily improving. Our ranks remain intact. New districts are rallying to us. Our Volunteer army is a reality. It exists; it is armed; it can march; it can fight. All this is an enormous achievement, an achievement so enormous that one has, so to speak, to step back from it now and then and contemplate it from a little distance in order to realise it. We believe that in the Volunteer army of to-day we have

a more efficient weapon for its purpose than the Volunteer army which won Irish Independence in 1782. We are not so large a force, possibly (allowing for the difference in date) not so well armed a force; but we are more compact, more homogeneous, better disciplined, better led. **And we are not to be bought or intimidated or wheedled into giving up our arms.** Our purpose is as a rock, and we are stronger than any man or Government that may attempt to overthrow us.

#### THE AGENDA.

To the Convention the President, the Secretary, the Treasurers, and the General Staff will unfold a short and unadorned tale of a year's amazing progress in the teeth of great difficulties. Statements will be made showing that on the three or four great questions in which alone they are interested the Irish Volunteers stand to-day where they have stood from the beginning,—on the question of maintaining intact an Irish defence force for service in Ireland only, on the question of resisting any attempted disarmament of Ireland, on the question of resisting any attempt to conscript Irishmen, on the question of resisting the dismemberment of Ireland. Audited financial statements accounting for the expenditure of every penny that has reached Headquarters during the year will be laid before the Convention. The General Staff will report on progress in Organisation, Training, Arming, and the other departments of military activity. Motions from various Companies will be discussed. President, Council, and Executive will be elected for the new year. During an interval an address on a military subject will be delivered. The Dublin Brigade will march past the building and salute the Convention.

#### ANOTHER.

Since last week's notes were written yet another Volunteer organiser has been arrested and imprisoned. Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald had just commenced work as a temporary (and unpaid) organiser in Co. Wicklow. We have now two organisers in jail; for obvious reasons we shall not say how many we have on the road. But we have more than at any previous time. And so stimulating do we find the competent military authority that we contemplate further appointments.

### Seachtain na Samhna.

#### IRISH REVIVAL WEEK.

NOVEMBER 1ST TO 6TH.

**Monday**—Public Meeting in Mansion House.

**Tuesday**—Dramatic performance in Abbey Theatre.

**Wednesday**—Concert in Abbey Theatre.

**Saturday**—Ceilidh in Mansion House.

### Lectures for Section Commanders

#### IV. COMMAND.

Command is the art of getting obeyed. It is an art without which it is impossible to lead a section—even though a section contains only sixteen men. There are a number of points the combination of which help to give you this quality. Of these the first is Drill.

Drill is such an important way of getting your men to obey you that it was thought best to have one lecture of this series specially on the subject. The great merit of Drill is that it gives set things to do, and you have only to supervise these. Insist on them being well done: you are entitled to have them properly done by your men, and if you do insist your men will get a habit of ready obedience.

Then there's another side to this. For yourself do what you in turn are told by your superior. No one is fit to command unless he knows how to obey. You can easily see that this is the case: What sort of example is it for recruits to see their sergeant questioning an order or making suggestions to his superior. As sure as fate if you side-track orders from your captain or one of the lieutenants the time will come when one of your men will tell you to go to blazes.

Don't spare yourself: if you do your men will see through you. On the other hand, they won't complain of any exertion you require of them if only you share it with them. Strive your best to be a better soldier than any of them—present arms with a louder smash, click your heels smarter at right turn, throw out your chest more at attention, if you have the good luck to have the necessary eye and hand be a better shot—all these things you will find helpful.

If you have a very stupid recruit squad be patient with them. Start them slowly and work them up. Answer their questions, however foolish, and help them out every way you can. But if you see that some over-smart chap is coddling you pull him up right off—don't let that go any distance. If he's trying to spoil the section try the rifle-butt on him—but be sure the officers aren't looking. Fortunately we Volunteers haven't any of that—our fellows are only anxious to learn.

Lastly study all you can—keep ahead of your men in military knowledge and prepare yourself for higher rank. Attend any special lectures, classes or drills you are able. You can't do anything too well: some of you can't do them well enough.

MRS. HEGARTY, Costumier, 33 Harcourt Street. Cumann na mBan Costumes a speciality.



## Second Irish Volunteer Convention

### ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DAY.

All delegates attending the Convention are requested to present their cards at the Abbey Theatre at 10.30 a.m. on Sunday, 31st Oct. The business of the day will start punctually at 11 o'clock.

The following is the Agenda:—

1. Minutes of last Convention.
2. Appointment of Committees and adoption of Standing Orders.
3. Correspondence.
4. Address by the President.
5. Secretary's Report.
6. Treasurer's Report, Auditor's Report and Statement of Accounts for the year.
7. Report from Headquarters Staff.
8. Motions.
9. Nominations.
10. Elections.
11. General Business.

At 1.30 p.m. the business of the Convention will be suspended and a statement of a military nature will be made by Captain O'Connell, on behalf of the Headquarters Staff, after which there will be a short adjournment for lunch.

### MOTIONS.

1. Amendments to the Constitution recommended to the Convention by the General Council.
2. Motions dealing with training. Proposed by the representatives of Athlone, "D." Coy. 4th Batt., Dublin, "F." Coy. 2nd Batt., Dublin, and "C." Coy., 2nd Batt., Dublin.
3. Motions dealing with Arms... Proposed by Representatives of "D." Coy., 4th Batt., Dublin, Castlelyons and Glasgow.
4. Motions dealing with Organisation. Proposed by Representatives of Magherafelt, "C." Coy. 2nd Batt., Dublin, Kilkenny, Belfast, Limerick City, Glasgow and "B." Coy. 4th Batt., Dublin.
5. Motions dealing with Communications. Proposed by Representative of Kilkenny City.
6. Motions dealing with Finance. Proposed by Representatives of Derry City and Limerick City.
7. Motions dealing with Conscription. Proposed by Representative of Fermoy.
8. Motions dealing with General Business. Proposed by Representatives of Castlelyons, Limerick City, Glasgow and "D." Coy., 4th Batt., Dublin.

During the proceedings the Dublin Brigade of the Irish Volunteers will

March past the Abbey Theatre. Business will be suspended for a few minutes as the men march past.

## A Review

### A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE INSURRECTION OF 1798. By REV.

P. F. KAVANAGH. Dublin: Gill.

A few days ago I held in my hand the blade which stabbed Lord Edward Fitzgerald. The point—for the steel was poor stuff—had been turned by contact with a bone. The metal was black and unlovely with age. I think I uttered a platitude while I held the relic; but it seemed to me that it was a religious relic: the sword of a persecutor made holy by the blood of a martyr. We have an inclination to ignore the theological significance of patriotism; and this aspect of national assertion cannot too frequently be brought before our people. It should be taught to everyone that a national sin is a breach of the Fourth Commandment. Father Burbridge in a most excellent article in the "Catholic Bulletin" of last August, dealt with this subject as a theologian. His article should be reprinted in pamphlet form under a good title, such as "Can We Commit National Sins with Impunity?" I should like to see it among the "Tracts for the Times."

It is therefore fitting and proper that the story of '98, which is, after all, in a modified sense, an appendix to "Acta Sanctorum Hibernæ," should be written by a priest, and that priest a follower of the most human among its saints.

The men of '98 represented the victims of patriotism, decency, honesty, fidelity, and many others, as opposed to their opposites; and their programme, considered historically, included the wiping out of the penal laws against Catholics.

This excellent history, impartially written, should be read with such ideas as the above in one's mind. The apparent failure of the rising becomes, as a consequence, less a cause for depression. For, in its fundamentals, '98 was a huge spiritual success. It was a forced rebellion, a pushing up, rather than a rising, for it suited Pitt's policy to wipe out Ireland's military power in embryo. From that standpoint it is rich in lessons for the Irish Volunteers. The patience and quiet determination of our Volunteers must and shall defeat any attempt, upon the part of the Garrison, to choose an hour for our destruction. Father Kavanagh is to be congratulated upon his descriptions of the leaders of the Rebellion; and the publishers deserve praise for the excellently selected and reproduced gallery of portraits.

A. N.

## Castle Censorship

The following letter, sent to the "Irish Daily Independent," has not been permitted to appear in that paper:—

[Cory.]

19 Herbert Park,  
Dublin, 22nd Oct., 1915.

The Editor of the "Independent."

MR. REDMOND CHALLENGED.

Sir,—In your issue of the 14th inst., you quote from the "New York World" the wording of an interview granted to that paper by Mr. John Redmond, in which he is stated to have said:—"Ireland is in a state of profound peace. Three or four men have been imprisoned for short terms for open pro-German declarations, for which in similar cases they would have been shot in Germany."

As I am one of the four men ordered to leave Ireland, whose refusal to comply with the preposterous order was followed by three months' imprisonment, Mr. Redmond's declaration refers to me. In fact, owing to the publicity which attached itself to our cases, Mr. Redmond's remark has almost exclusive application to my friends and myself. I have therefore challenged Mr. Redmond to acknowledge that he is the author of the statement that we were arrested for "open pro-German declarations," and he has refused to accept the challenge.

You will appreciate that the charge of being imprisoned for declarations "for which under similar conditions" I "would have been shot in Germany" is a serious libel upon myself, and a matter to me of the highest importance. I therefore rely upon your courtesy to give this repudiation the fullest publicity. There was no charge whatever against myself or my friends upon which to base the banishment orders; and we have suffered and are suffering imprisonment for an unnamed offence. None of us had made "open pro-German declarations." We had merely been legitimately active as Irish Volunteers; and for this "crime" we were sentenced to Banishment; but we chose imprisonment rather than leave Ireland. The tenor of the passage which you have quoted is obviously dictated by the exigencies of the present British Government in Ireland.

HERBERT M. P.M.

P.S.—It is unfortunate that such statements as the one to which I have objected should be made in America at a time when the Government protection of communications permits us to be libelled with impunity outside of Ireland.

Your chance to secure one of my famous Cycles, all prices reduced. Repairs to Cycles, Motors, Small Cars, etc., at D. T. O'Sullivan's Cycle and Motor Cycle Garage, Cook Street, Cork.



### IRISH REVIVAL WEEK.

Irish Revival Week, which is being organised by the Gaelic League, commences on Monday, November 1st, with a big propagandist meeting in the Mansion House. On the same day a shop-window display of Irish manufactured goods will be inaugurated by a large number of the largest firms in town.

Irish plays will be produced in the Abbey Theatre on Tuesday evening by the Aisteoin and the Cluicheoin. An Irish concert and tableaux will be given in the Abbey on Wednesday evening. Anna Ni Oisín, the famous traditional singer, is coming to town for the occasion. Cathal O'Broin, of Belfast, is also engaged, and Miss Maureen Creegan, Feis Ceoil medallist. A great ceiliidhe will be held in the Mansion House on Saturday, November 6th. Tickets are only 2s. each. The purpose of Irish Revival week is purely propagandist. Gaelic League teachings were never more essential than to-day, and the Dublin Coiste Ceannairí relies with confidence on the support of all Gaels for the four events of the week. Tickets can be had from all Gaelic League Branches.

### IRISH CLASSES FOR VOLUNTEERS.

In view of the demand for Irish Classes for Volunteers, the Branch of the Five Provinces has arranged their programme so as to leave their premises free for the Volunteers on Friday night. An hour's Irish class will be followed by an hour's Irish amusement. The ordinary membership fee of five shillings a year entitles Volunteers to this course without further charge.

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Hams, Geese, Cigars, etc., etc.

Tickets for the great annual Irish Volunteer Goose Club are now available and can be had at Headquarters, Larkfield, Kimmage, every night (except Wednesday and Saturday) from 8 p.m., or from the members of the Companies. Those living in Inchicore District can secure tickets at Emmet Hall, Headquarters of Company F.

Object: To provide Arms and Ammunition.

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