



THE IRISH VOLUNTEER

oḡlác na h-eireann



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Should the Recruit be Sworn?

In this question of taking in recruits there is some difference of opinion as to the best method of procedure to be adopted. It has been customary to ask each unit when joining to make a declaration, but in some districts this is not regarded as quite satisfactory. It is said that each member should be made to kiss a rifle or sword, in the presence of the corps, when making his declaration, and that that would tend to impress him more with the sacredness of his obligations towards the movement. It would, no doubt, add solemnity and have a fine spectacular effect, but at the same time very few will join the movement except with a clear conception of what is expected of them, and their declaration is sufficient bond. Of course there are precedents, legendary and actual for the other course; but, after all, it is questionable if the man who is impressed by the mere form of the declaration will be of the type that would be most scrupulous in its observance.

Uniforms.

The question of uniforms has not so far been decided upon, but a sub-committee has been appointed by the Provisional Committee to deal with the matter. And simple as it seems, the question is a little difficult to solve satisfactorily. In some quarters it has been suggested that the various regiments should go back to the '82 movement for the colours at least, if not the actual cut, of the military dress, and while this idea has not met with much favour, neither has the suggestion of a simple coloured blouse with ordinary trousers and leggings. Then there is the question as to whether all Volunteers should wear a similarly coloured uniform, or will the cut alone be decided upon and the colour left to the taste of the regiments in different districts? Not very important questions these, but at the same time they are giving rise to speculation. However, this, too is a question that will be decided at an early date.

Arms.

The recent proclamation prohibiting the importation of arms into Ireland has for the immediate present been a disadvantage, though ultimately it may prove to have been a blessing in disguise. Whether it was aimed at the National Volunteers or not, its operation has handicapped the movement slightly in its initial stage. Every man who has a spark of the Volunteer spirit loves a rifle, and apart from their use as a weapon in war, the possession of a rifle rouses the enthusiasm of most recruits. At the same time anything like the wholesale purchase of rifles would have been folly, and the proclamation, perhaps, prevented that. There is little doubt that before rifles are again used in war that a vastly improved pattern will have ap-

peared on the market, and the difficulty in getting them will be no greater than was the difficulty of getting the Mauser or Lee Enfield up to a couple of months ago. At the same time there must be quite enough rifles for drill purposes, and small batches of Volunteers could be drilled in the various halls with borrowed rifles. But for the present everything should be subordinated to building up the movement itself, getting the men into it, seeing that they are properly disciplined and drilled, and then when they are ready and when the need arises, procuring rifles will not present so much difficulty.

"The Irish Volunteer."

We owe an apology to our readers for our tardy appearance, but the difficulties always associated with the appearance of a first number must be our excuse. We also owe an apology to contributors and correspondents who have been good enough to send us articles and reports, very many of which we have been obliged to hold over or condense unduly. This is particularly true of correspondents who sent us reports of meetings of Fianna branches and kindred matters. However, we hope to do very much better in the future in the way of finding space for all happenings of interest to the movement. The present number is devoted mainly to Volunteer propaganda, and our readers will find different aspects of the movement ably dealt with by the different writers over whose signatures they appear. At the same time it should be clearly understood that however well a signed article may sum up any or all phases of the movement that it does not officially speak for the National Volunteer. On Page 9 of each issue will be found all official communications that the Provisional Committee wish to make to the Volunteer Corps.

A Request to Correspondents.

We would ask the hon. secs in the various districts to send us reports of the doings of their corps at the earliest moment possible. The amount of space which we will be able to devote to any report will depend largely upon the time we receive it. We go to press on Tuesday, and as many reports as possible should be sent so as to reach us as far as possible in advance of that.

Future Issues

In our next and subsequent issues we will deal with the Volunteer movement from a more practical point of view. To this end we will aim at providing every recruit with simple lessons in the various branches of training. Drill, rifles and rifle practice, semaphore signalling, ambulance work will be dealt with by experts, who will treat their various subjects simply and in plain language. "The Irish Volunteer" will be a record of the progress of the movement and an invaluable handbook for every recruit.

IRELAND, 1914.

(To the air of "Silent O'Moyle.")

By Padraic Colum.

The four seas of Eirinn are loud in their challenge,
This moment is lightening lake, river, and flood;
The sods that we tread on are thrilling to bear us,
The winds blow—the winds blow to waken our blood.

O Banba, proud Banba, from Munster and Uladh,
From Loughlan and Connacht and new lands beyond
Thy children are gathered—they stand for thine honour,
The sun is their banner, thy name is their bond!

The sea that is northward it clamours of conquest—
The ships of King Dathi with victories decked;
The sea that is eastward remembers King Brian,
The hopes of the Vikings are vanquished and wrecked.

O Eire, brave Eire, from Munster and Uladh,
From Loughlan and Connacht and new lands beyond,
Thy children are gathered—they stand for thine honour,
The sun is our banner, thy name is their bond!

The sea that is southward is low in its challenge—
We'll fail not, we'll fail not for honour of Tone!

The sea that is westward, its surges strikes Killala—
Now, now, we are ready, now our freedom we'll own!

Fola, loved Fola, from Munster and Uladh,
From Loughlan and Connacht and new lands beyond,
Thy children are gathered—they stand for thine honour,
The sun is their banner, thy name is their bond!

The four seas of Eirinn are loud in their challenge,
This moment is lightening lake, river and flood;
The sods that we tread on are thrilling to bear us,
The winds blow—the winds blow to waken our blood!

Innisfail, Innisfail from green rath and cañon,
From lough-side and mountain thy memories come, fond,
Thy heroes are mingled with us in this hasting,
The sun is their banner, thy name is our bond!

—PADRAIC COLUM.

FROM THE OUTPOST.

The Movement Spreads.

The Volunteer movement is marching. Ranks have been formed, and with steady step and to the music of Ireland's soul the first bivouac has been made on the road to achieve its destiny. The military maps show our troops spreading through the length and breadth of the land. A regiment here, a flanking party there. In the Capital the head of a column whose rear guard invests Achill Island. Advance guards wait in the towns from Wexford to Donegal, and scouts have mapped the way to every village and reported the possibilities of success in every hamlet. In a week or a month, maybe, city, town and hamlet will alike be filled with our troops. Only sedition in the ranks can prevent ultimate success. And that is unthinkable. The old spirit of Nationality that has never died in Ireland has kindled again at the prospect of soldiers' work, and recruits everywhere are waiting impatiently to get the order to join the ranks. The Headquarter's Staff have been very busy so far, and it was difficult to perfect organising details, but in a couple of weeks all that will be different.

A Word With the Recruit.

DISCIPLINE BEFORE ALL.

By L. M'ANUS.

In the army every fault is called a crime. The band's boy who is brought before his lieutenant or captain for smoking is charged with having committed a crime, as well as the private who has "answered" or struck a corporal or sergeant. Every fault, no matter how trivial, is ranked as a crime; but every crime, of course, has its degree of punishment. The worst crime in a regiment is insubordination. Perhaps the hardest thing for the recruit is to learn this; he must not reply, no matter how he is provoked. This is the secret of discipline. It will be absolutely important for our Volunteers to learn it, for each man is to remember that while he is on the parade ground or in the drill hall his will for the time he is there is no longer his own. A Volunteer movement particularly has need to keep discipline before it. The army recruit finds himself at once on his enlistment brought into an atmosphere where

Everything Hangs Upon Discipline.

It surrounds, it absorbs him. Our Volunteers coming voluntarily together have to create that atmosphere. They cease from the moment they have chosen their officers and formed in ranks to be a democracy, a crowd of units with divergent wills, but a body of men bound to obey those officers without question and to remain under control till dismissed. All good soldiering lies in discipline. It makes the difference between a mob and a regiment of soldiers.

We have a tendency, if things go against us, to say, or think, that it has been done in spite, or that the other man's faction has given the point in his favour. A party of footballers returning from a defeat told me the other day that they had lost the game because the referee was a friend of the other team. It may be that some of the Volunteer privates will say that a lance-corporal, or a corporal, or a sergeant was promoted because the officers were his friends and not for merit; they may say this as openly and freely as the football team laid the charge of unfairness to the referee; they may say it in the drill hall or on the ground where they are about to fall in. Such words would create insubordination, arouse resentment, weaken the strength and discipline of the regiment, and

Eventually Destroy Order and Cohesion.

Owen Roe's Volunteers were drilled in seven weeks into "good, hopeful men" after a course of the strictest discipline. The men who held the gate at Cremona, the men who leapt from their beds that January morning, 1702, and followed O'Mahony in their shirts through the streets of the city, beating back the enemy's grenadiers and cuirassiers, these men knew the secret of soldiering—obedience. A sulky man—who thinks he has wrongs—can do harm in a company of Volunteers. To hear cheerfully and bravely everything is the great merit of a soldier, and will be a still greater one in the Volunteer. "Intelligence, activity, temperance, patience to a surprising degree, together with the exactest obedience to discipline," were the qualities of the French soldiers that struck Bishop Stock when a prisoner in their midst. They had served on the Rhine, and with Napoleon in Italy, and he longed to that army of which it was said that its soldiers were content to live on

FROM Clontarf to Berlin.

National Status in Sport.

By Sir Roger Casement.

In the following article Sir Roger Casement, late Consul-General, Rio de Janeiro, who was amongst the first to see the necessity of a National Volunteer movement, refers to the Battle of Clontarf, and pleads for a Volunteer Review on the approaching Centenary. He also points out the necessity of having a National status for Ireland at the Olympic Games.

There are two things the Irish Volunteers might do, one almost at once, the other within the next two years, that should have an uplifting and enlarging influence on our National life.

The first is to organise a Volunteer review at Clontarf in April next, three months from now, to commemorate one of the really great events in our history of depression.

The 23rd April, 1914, will be the nine hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Clontarf, a conflict not less memorable in European affairs than was the battle of Hastings that followed it half a century later.

In the one great shock of arms

The Irish People Hurlled the Invader

from their shores; in the other the Anglo-Saxon people went down before him. In both cases the invading army was drawn from more or less the same stock, but while the English under Harold were hopelessly defeated, and their people accepted that defeat, the Irish under Brian overthrew an equally great invasion, and the civilization of the West proved that heroic valour and great martial achievement were not incompatible with the strictest fidelity to the Christian Faith.

This is one of the lessons Clontarf teaches their descendants of to-day, that to be a good Irishman means also to be a good Christian, and that it is only the strong man armed who keepeth his own house and Church. When one hundred and sixty years later the Irish under Ruari O'Connor laid aside their armed strength and came to greet Henry II. at Dublin, not as Brian did the invader with battle-axe and spear, but with a wondering admiration for the new invaders and the fine garments and tinsel of a Norman "Court,"

They Had Their Beards Pulled by the Courtiers,

and their "uncouth garb and strange speech mocked by the foreigner to whom they offered the allegiance of a peace-seeking people. Brian fought for peace, and he won it; Ruari trafficked for peace and he bought slavery and extinction.

bread or potatoes, to drink water, to make the stones of the street their bed.

"With Bread and Iron They Could Get to China."

The ordinary army recruit enlists either because he "is down in his luck" or because a soldier's life attracts him. Our Volunteers will come together with a noble motive. The mainspring of the movement is patriotism. Wherever Volunteers spring up the love of country is

Clontarf, Christian Clontarf, calls Ireland back to manhood; let Irish manhood and boyhood respond to that call. If 20,000, if 10,000 Irish Volunteers assemble in April next on that greatest field of Irish martial achievement, this year of 1914 may take its place beside 1782 and 1914 itself in the annals of European endeavour.

This done—and let it be done—another task, a subsidiary task if you will, but still a task that needs great effort, remains to be attempted.

In 1916 the Olympic Games of the

White Races Will be Held in Berlin.

Ireland should then be ranked among the free countries of the world. She will be, at least, as free as Finland, or Alsace-Lorraine. While within the Empire, she will enjoy complete internal autonomy—just as Basutoland, for instance, does in South Africa—and she should enjoy the same right of participating in those games as an individual entity as Finland did in Stockholm in 1912.

Much of the muscle and brawn that to-day are exploited in international athletics as British products come from Ireland, or from Irishmen in America.

Why Should Our Own Old Land be Robbed of the Fame

that is rightly theirs? Why should her vigorous sons, hardy to-day in body if not in heart as in the days of Brian, bring pride and comfort to every shore but their own?

Let the Irish Volunteers prepare not only for Clontarf in 1914, but for Berlin in 1916.

From the ranks of these young men, if they will but bend their bodies to the task, might be drawn the finest athletic team in Christendom.

Clontarf should unite all Irishmen in an effort to worthily commemorate an event that bound all Ireland together on our own shores. The Olympic Games of 1916 should unite a restored Irish chivalry to carry our banner to the shores of a friendly Europe, assembled in peaceful rivalry to celebrate the earliest gathering of unarmed white men in a contest where strength and skill took the place of cupidity and hate.

ROGER CASEMENT.

the cause. For over one hundred years the martial spirit of the young men of Ireland and their patriotism were kept rigidly apart. In this year, 1914, they meet. Obedience, patience and self-control must be the watch-words if the newly enrolled companies, the regiments that shall be, are to be efficient, and the value of these words recognised by every recruit as well as by the commanding officers.

L. M'ANUS.

The Irish Volunteers.

Hear it on the mountain,
Hear it in the glen,
Hear it in the cities—
The tramp of marching men.

Chorus.

God light the way they're faring!
God give them strength and daring
To strike a blow for Eirinn,
The Irish Volunteers!

A hundred years of waiting,
Of sorrow and of pain,
And now the heart of Eirinn
Beats high with hope again.

Chorus.

God light the way they're faring,
God give them strength and daring
To strike a blow for Eirinn,
The Irish Volunteers!

Lift up the flag of Freedom,
And be your marching song,
The music of the rifle—
'Tis clear and sweet and strong!

Chorus.

God light the way you're faring!
God give you strength and daring
To strike a blow for Eirinn,
Oh Irish Volunteers!

Close ranks! too long they're broken,
Wipe out the wasted years,
March on, march on to Freedom
With Ireland's Volunteers!

Chorus.

God light the way they're faring,
God give them strength and daring,
To strike a blow for Eirinn,
The Irish Volunteers!

BRIAN NA BANBAN.

Alc. (The Mountain)

The voice of Freedom wakes the land
And thrills in every heart,
And gallant bands are joining hands
That ne'er again shall part.
The South and North come nobly forth
And sink the feuds of years,
Prepared to fight for Ireland's right
In the Irish Volunteers.

Chorus.

Then Hurrah! Hurrah!! for Freedom's
ray
Dispels the gloom of years,
And brightly shines, o'er gleaming lines
Of Irish Volunteers.

II.

Oh Mother Erin, lift your heart
And wear a smile to-day,
For see your sons, 'neath Freedom's
guns
Are marshalled for the fray!
No more shall creed, disunion breed,
Or faction foul bring fears,
To-day all stand, in one true band—
The Irish Volunteers.

Chorus.

III.

From field and fen, from town and glen
In joyous bands they come,
Erect each head, they proudly tread
To the rolling of the drum.
And old and young to meet them throng,
And greet with rousing cheers,
Our hope and stay—our pride to-day,
The Irish Volunteers.

Chorus.

IV.

A noble purpose fills each soul,
'Tis the cause of motherland,
To raise her throne, win back her own,
For this alone they stand.
Then to the sky, our green flag fly,
Tho' furled now for years,
It floats again o'er martial men,
The Irish Volunteers.

P. M. O'NEILL, Kinsale.

The Alternative.

Coercion, Corruption, Or—?

On the question of Government Professor Eoin MacNeill, B.A., M.R.I.A., contributes the following in which he discusses the problem of National self-government for Ireland with its alternative. The subject of Mr MacNeill's trenchant treatment becomes very simple, and when he says we will never again submit to be governed by force or corruption, the full weight of the statement is emphasised by the fact that it comes from the originator of the Gaelic League.

Three ways of government are possible in Ireland—national self-government, government by force, and government by corruption. Twist it and turn it whatever way you please, you will never discover any other possibility. As a matter of fact, the government of Ireland, since it was taken over by the British Parliament, has always been a mixture of force and corruption. The principal mistake that Irishmen have made has been when they, or any of them, have allowed British government to disguise these things from the world.

Now, after more than a century of coercion and corruption, we have reached a point when the prospect of National self-government is again before us. In the meantime, besides coercing and corrupting, the "Union" has realised a great Englishman's prophecy: "We shall never unite with you except to rob you." One of the two principal parties in Great Britain is making desperate efforts to prevent Ireland from obtaining self-government. And by what means? By the vilest of means. By means worthy of the Turkish Sultans at their worst. By stirring up, fomenting and encouraging, so far as it is possible, the bitterest hatred among an Irish minority against their fellow-countrymen. At the same time a steady campaign of

Defamation is Financed and Carried on

against the Irish people from one end of Great Britain to the other, and the argument of violence, naked and undisguised, is the thing most relied on to influence the British electorate against Ireland's claim. That is not all. We are told that, under the patronage of men who have held high rank in the British State, and through the lavish expenditure of British money, a force of some thousands of violent partisans is to be armed and sent over to Ireland to fight against National self-government. In these things we see revealed the real meaning of the "Union" and of "Unionism."

It is the clear duty of every Irish Nationalist, of every lover of liberty in Ireland, now at this time to make it plain to ourselves, to Great Britain, and to the civilized world, that

We Will Never Again Submit to be Governed by Force or Corruption.

If these things are to be the alternative to self-government, and certainly no other alternative is possible, we must "be prepared" to meet them. Irishmen will make a mistake, perhaps an irretrievable mistake, if they neglect at this moment

to make up their minds about the alternative to self-government. Should our enemies, our now avowed enemies in Great Britain, by any chance succeed in their immediate aims, we must "be prepared" to turn that success into a calamity for them. We must not play their game of corruption by accepting their doles, favours, or blandishments of any kind. On the contrary, we must be ready to unmask all their methods of corruption, past as well as present, and when this is done it will be an interesting story for Europe and America, for South Africa, Egypt and India. We must not stop at that. If we are to be ruled by force, it must not be by latent force. The onlooking world

Must See Right into the Performance. Force and corruption have succeeded against us over and over again in the past, but never quite succeeded. "Freedom's battle, though baffled oft, is ever won." We are still here; we are still a nation; we are still determined to be a free nation. For what we may call the Old Turk party at this end of the world, the world is in a rather critical state just now. Pharaoh rejected the last warning. Englishmen have a proverb which their Old Turks would do well to bear in mind—"Once too often the pitcher goes to the well."

EIOIN MAC NEILL.

RIFLEMEN !

Your eyesight is most important. If you do not see the target cards clearly call on me. I will test your eyes free. Volunteer Field Glasses and Telescopes.

E. J. KEARNEY, Sight Testing Optician
26-27 Essex Quay, Dublin.

(Late Manager at Cahill's.)

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10,000 VOLUNTEERS TO BUY LOUGHLIN'S IRISH TRADE MARK OUTFITTING.

IRISH OUTFITTING HEADQUARTERS
19 Parliament Street, DUBLIN.

VOLUNTEER COMPANIES throughout the country requiring Enrollment Forms and Membership Cards can obtain quantities at a cheap rate from the Provisional Committee. Membership Cards, 2s. per 100; Enrollment Forms, 2s. 6d. per five hundred. Enquiries can be addressed to the office of this paper: 65 MIDDLE ABBEY ST., DUBLIN.

The Volunteer Giant

WHAT WILL HE BE LIKE.

By Eamonn Ceannt.

Born in the back room of a house in a big street in Dublin, the Volunteer Baby first made the acquaintance of the public in the Rotunda on Tuesday, November the 25th, 1913. From that hour it was clear he was no ordinary baby. His sponsors were people of all parties and of none. Some whispered doubts as to the respectability of his parents. Others thought they should like to adopt him as their own. But soon parents and sponsors and whisperers grew so proud of him, and he grew so amazingly, that now, at the age of nine weeks, the little giant in linking parties and people together as children do. To be sure he has childish ways, this Volunteer baby of ours. Sometimes he puts his little foot in his little eye as he did in Cork. Sometimes he puts his little foot in somebody else's eye—as he did in Monaghan. These are baby's ways all the world over, and baby will grow out of them by-and-by.

What an immense child he has grown in so brief a space! A few weeks ago Dublin's biggest hall was too small for him. Then Dublin City became too tight a fit, and he must needs stretch himself out all over the country. To-day he sleeps. To-morrow he wakes up, a limb in Cork, a limb in Galway, one in Enniscorthy and another in Gorey. Now that he has begun to notice, what do you think but he's setting his eyes on Athlone and Sligo and Limerick and Strabane, and I declare he'll soon toddle from end to end of Ireland.

Innocent Childhood.

Sometimes he has such a cute look in his eyes. They seem to say: "Wait till I grow up and I'll pay off somebody!" At times again he looks so innocent that you'd say he wouldn't harm a living creature.

Now and again while helping to nurse him—he requires very little nursing, God bless him—I fall asleep and dream. On the National Service—TWO—I see my baby giant grow, grow, grow. His voice resounds from hill to hill. He stretches his great limbs, supple and shapely. He buckles on his sword, that glitters in the sunlight. The tramp of his feet shakes the land, and he looks the Hope and the Hero of Ireland.

Will He Fight?

I do hope my hero won't have to fight. When there's a fight somebody always gets hurt. That's the great drawback of fighting. But maybe the very look of him, with his feet planted in the soil of Ireland, and his sword and his gun, will fill the enemies of our land with a wholesome respect for him.

God bless you, my Giant Baby. May long years be yours to work and strive. May you ever resist the blandishments

NEED TO ARM

Some Opinions

"REALITIES OF THE SITUATION."

"Suppose the British Government decided to do nothing what will be Mr Balfour's attitude if four-fifths of the Irish people declare their intention to take up arms in order to claim that settlement which the representative House has offered to them and has only withheld under threats of violence. These are the realities of the situation, and I observe that they are not touched upon in Mr. Balfour's interesting dialectic."—John E. Redmond, M.P., in his reply to Mrs. Balfour's Anti-Home Rule pamphlet.

"A SAFEGUARD TO THE COUNTRY."

"He would be proud to see the young men of Ireland drilled properly, not for any violent or any disorderly intent, but for the purpose of being, as they will be under Home Rule, a safeguard to the country (hear, hear). When the word is given to drill, every young Nationalist should drill."—Mr. J. P. Farrell, M.P.

"AN AWAKENED NATION."

The Volunteer Movement is a sign of the times, a sign of an awakened nation. A virile organisation such as the Volunteers is bound to prove a most valuable asset in the building up of an Irish Ireland. It will make for discipline self-respect physical culture, military training and a right feeling of self-reliance, and must lead to far-reaching results in the making of Ireland a Nation.—Dr. W. H. Grattan Flood.

of false friends and the threatenings of puny enemies. Likely enough, on your back will fall the burthen of the fight for Ireland a Nation. Stoop your back to the burthen. Keep your eye clear and your nerves steady. Be skilled in the art of war that so there may be no war. Live plainly that you may be strong and hardy. Be not given to vain boasting. Do not tarry long in taverns, nor take council with those who wish you ill. Keep your own council. Be simple, be efficient, be noble, and the world of Ireland is yours. Long may you live is the sincere wish of one of your earliest nurses.

EAMONN CEANNT.

Civilized Nationhood.

REACHED THROUGH THE VOLUNTEERS.

By JOSEPH PLUNKETT.

With the launching of the Volunteer Movement we the Irish people not only reassume our manhood, but once again voice our claim to stand among the nations of the world in the full tradition of the Christian civilisation. For a hundred and fourteen years we have suffered the degradation consequent on our close dependence on the most degraded nation of Europe. Perhaps, indeed, "Nation" is too proud a name to apply to a people who had lost the traditions that have raised all Christian communities to the dignity of civilised nationhood,—the tradition of arms, the tradition of honour, and the tradition of Faith. Most significant in this regard is their abandonment of the term Nation for the term Empire, a word heavy with that arrogance which is the cause of the essential impotence of power based on the subjugation and subjection of peoples; a word charged with echoes of the toppling walls of Rome and of Byzantium. We have suffered from such dependence, but we have not fallen so low as to acquiesce in the destruction of our traditions, or even in their suppression. From the earliest times down to the present generation we had kept to the happy custom of bearing arms in the defence of our lives and liberties, and though we have thus preserved our honour and our Faith, we must not be blind to the extent of our separation from the common heritage of Christendom, due to our relations with England. With the exception of England there is no nation in Europe that cannot in case of need call to arms not merely a small section of professional fighting men (England's army forms about 1 in 200 of its population), but the majority of the able-bodied men of the nation. This is

The Logical Consequence of the Christian Civilisation,

and is founded on the eternal principle that a man having in himself the power to found a family must also have in himself the power to defend a family and assure its continued existence; an individual responsible or liable to be responsible for an essential portion of the State must also be held responsible for its preservation. Thus it is at once the duty and the dignity of Christian manhood to bear arms, even if only for their symbolism, and if there were to be no likelihood of the necessity for their use. A man is not fully a man until he holds the power of life and death. A man is not fully a man, nor is a nation a nation without the power to direct a policy and to ensure civil and religious liberty to those who demand these blessings. For this reason conscription is the prevailing military policy among the Powers of Europe. The whole nation must bear arms. If its men's training is to be of such a kind that they would be prevented from following their ordinary trades and professions, and if at the same time the number of the army is to be so great as to preclude a compensating rate of payment to the professional classes, then volunteers must give place to conscripts. If, as with ourselves, the conditions are not so stringent, the majority of men forming the nation must volunteer and

Submit Themselves to Training and Discipline.

For it is necessary to realise now and forever what our long and bitter experience should surely have taught us, that a man no matter how great his capability and courage is of no importance in fighting except in his place in an army; that an army is not an aggregation of individuals but a co-ordinated and centralised instrument of policy; that actual

fighting is frequently the least of the duties of an army, and that the two things that condition all use of armies in any country are that country's history and geography. These truths so often unrealised in Ireland are, of course, mere commonplaces on the Continent. In England an exaggerated importance attached to them may help in some measure to account for the abuse of professionalism in military matters which has followed the complete loss of ideals and the decay of public spirit among the English people. Yet with all their hatred of vital action and of the freedom that co-operation in just government alone can give, and in spite of their outcry for the liberty to do nothing whenever conscription or anything approaching universal training is mentioned, the English people will have to swallow a hastily-rushed Act of Parliament

Providing for Instant Compulsory Military Service

if and when any invasion of England by a Foreign Power becomes imminent. Needless to say it will then be too late. An army is not made in a moment. Owing also to the mystery that enwraps modern diplomacy, negotiations are kept so secret that no warning could be given officially until all was practically over. Only those who have come to close quarters with some modern campaign, and a few who read history with understanding, can picture anything of the hopelessness and horror of the inhabitants of a country who are forced to stand by helpless and impotent while the destinies of their homes and country are bartered away by outside negotiators on points of policy or military success. This that might have been our fate at any time during the past century, when it would have been a questionable evil, will certainly be our fate in the years to come when its evilness will be beyond question, unless we take this opportunity of creating such a force in support of our own government as will infallibly

Make the Voice of the Irish People Audible

in the Councils of Europe, and our decision the supreme factor in all questions regarding this race and nation.

To-day, thank God, our task is begun. Owing to happy coincidence of causes we have been able to inaugurate a movement that has put new heart into the builders of the Irish Nation at the very moment when they most need encouragement, the moment when the debris has been cleared away from the foundations, laid so long ago and their colossal work of reconstruction is about to begin. The conditions which made this movement possible are chiefly two. First, the absurd blunder perpetrated by the leaders of the Unionist Party in England in permitting themselves to be led by the nose by a little ring of fanatics and "interested" persons, under the impression that they had found a sufficiently sentimental and alarming catchword to rouse the English voters to prevent the passing of the Home Rule Bill; and for the sake of such a party-cry committing themselves to the principle of military agitation as politically legitimate. The second condition is a nobler one. It is that the revivifying power of liberty is so great and its flood of light so overwhelming that its mere approach is sufficient to dispel the darknesses of lassitude consequent on complete or partial slavery, and to brace a people sinking into servitude and decadence to undertake its own regeneration.

JOSEPH PLUNKETT.

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Our Generation.

Nationality and Mutual Respect.

BY O'BRIEN BUTLER.

The 9th centenary of the Battle of Clontarf, which falls on the 23rd of April next, should be celebrated throughout the length and breadth of Ireland by National festivities of all kinds. The Irish Volunteers should make a bold stand on that day by holding a grand review in the very battlefield of Clontarf, so close to the city, and so commemorate the victory of our ancestors over the Danes, and it would show our successors of 2014 that through the vicissitude of centuries we have preserved our Nationality and the history of our country, and that we remembered Brian the Conqueror and his armies.

By a curious coincidence this happens to be the Home Rule year. May God grant that a greater conquest may be effected by the uniting of the Irish people from North to South in our generation, and that the enemy of concern may be laid forever.

I favour disarmament of nations, with an International Court to settle international disputes, though I believe in self-defence with a Volunteer corps in readiness. I would prefer that nations and peoples were governed more by love and trustfulness rather than a display of power. Does it not strike one how closely connected the peoples of each generation are? How few ever know or meet their great grand-parents or their great-grandchildren? And yet are not the people of our generation our only companions in this world, with whom we have to live our lives, and are, consequently, more closely related to us than those of our remote kindred; why, therefore, all this warfare, strife and bitterness when we have so soon to step aside to make way for our successors? Social regeneration is nearer to us nowadays by the many societies in existence, which inculcate doctrines of a serener judgment than that of the vindictive. What of the up-to-date Labour upheaval, which is like a volcano belching forth its fury and terrors and then becoming dormant,

Leaps Into Flame

again, till, after repeated outbursts, it finally becomes subdued? So with the Labour unrest until peace is secured.

If mankind of every distinction is our neighbour, how much more closely related are the people of the same race and nationality?

In New Zealand some years back, in a very Irish town, I met a North of Ireland man who told me he was 27 years away from Ireland, living in the midst of people who represented all kinds of nationalities, and the best of good-fellowship prevailed amongst them, yet he remarked, "When I left Belfast a young man I hated my Catholic countrymen as much as it was possible, and now looking back over these 27 years I cannot explain why it was so that I should hate any human being, much more my countrymen, to such an extent; it seems incredible."

During the King Edward Coronation festivities one evening a young man rushed by shouting excitedly "To hell with the King; every man for his own country." I wonder if he meant hell or England. However, King Edward has passed from his generation, and who knows by this the young man has too gone the way of all flesh.

I have met a policeman who kicked a young man who was so drunk he wasn't

able to take care of himself—the police are supposed to be the custodians of the people—yet I heard that man as the policeman closed with him, shout, "Sure you're not going to choke me." This happened one early morning in the north side of the city. I helped the policeman, as far as I was able, to carry the poor, young man along, but I shall never forget the conduct of that policeman. If I could I would have kicked that policeman back in return for his wonderful cowardice. Thank God, all policemen are not like this fine fellow; he has missed his chance of being kind in his generation.

I fear, in this country, manners are not cultivated, now, to any extent as in former years. Is it that the freedom engendered by the Gaelic League, Land League, and other kindred Associations have given a certain independence of character to us which goes to ignore common courtesy and a certain amount of politeness which we all expect in our daily intercourse with people. One would think they were

So Many Signs of Serfdom and Slavery.

It is not necessary to bow down and touch your hats for those, under former conditions, you were more or less obliged to salute. By God's will they are of our generation and we have to live our time with them. Be cheerful and always say a kind word. With the coming of Home Rule things will, no doubt, be more in conformity with the parable of "Love one another."

The Volunteer movement in more ways than one is the best thing for the country besides the training of our young men in the use of arms; it is the most opportune means of bringing the manhood of Ireland together to teach them brotherly love, common-sense, politeness, respect for the opinions of others, the give-and-take lesson between those of our generation.

Sometimes one hears, "Oh, that man has too much money; things are badly divided in this world." If that applies, then, one could too remark, "Oh that man never suffers pain or disease, while others are sorely afflicted." It is not alone the wealth that seems badly divided. What of those who

Enjoy Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

long lives, talents, beauty, even climates and various other conditions that we cannot control. The rich have their duties; they are oftentimes generous; they contribute to all kinds of charities, to orphanages, hospitals, etc., while sometimes the poor are not too grateful for kindnesses received; they are apt to indulge in unkind remarks.

Let us try to better understand one another and remember that each day brings us nearer to the end of our tenancy here and the passing of our generation.

In music I am always more or less endeavouring to resolve discords into concords, and what a pleasure when the resolution is effected!

No doubt, eventually, all the unrest of to-day will resolve itself into a perfect concord—if we love and trust one another—giving forth the sweetest of harmonies, peace and happiness to all.

O'BRIEN BUTLER.

Kilmashogue,
January, 20th, 1914.

THE MEN OF '82.

BY CAITLIN DE BRUN.

The history of the world presents no sadder chapter than that of Ireland in the 18th century. As we wander in spirit through this dreary time, with what sorrow and dismay we hear the last echoes of the tramp of Sarsfield's men as they march to the southern shores to take their long, last look at "Banba of the Streams." With what horror we turn then to find our hapless land prostrate under the iron heel of the cruel tyrant. The almost superhuman efforts of the down-trodden Catholic to keep the light of Faith alive in the midst of his cruel persecutions, fill us with pride and a kind of holy joy; and we must pause here and there to view with admiration the Protestant, who, "facing fearful odds," extends the hand of friendship to his Catholic brother. He is the son of some savage planter, and we must love our dear country all the more for this power she had to "change men's natures."

Then, through the gloom, the glorious names of Molyneux, Swift, Lucas, Flood, Burke, and Grattan shine out like stars in a winter sky. We listen, with beating hearts, to the thunder of their voices as they "sow the seed" of freedom "in slavish men"; and then our eyes are dazzled as the shining arms of the Volunteers flash forth to "reap the harvest" of Irish Liberty.

What would we not give to have stood in College Green on that memorable 16th of April, 1782, and, as the great voice of Grattan died away, to have heard the shouts of the auditors in the House proclaiming the fact that

Ireland Was Free

to the Volunteers without. What a cheer rent the air then as they applied the match to their guns "and fired their artillery into the heavens to give the gods and the nations the assurance that they were free."

If every young man in Ireland could only realise the spirit of '82 his heart would burn to emulate the Volunteers and he would not be content till he could shoulder his rifle and take his place in the ranks of their namesakes of to-day. And, I am sure, the ladies of to-day would like to imitate their predecessors of '82 who thronged to the reviews "inspiring the patriots with the chivalry of their nature." Those patriotic ladies "who made and ornamented flags and colours, embroidered uniforms with their own hands, contributed their trinkets and jewels to purchase ornaments, and infused their own enthusiasm into the hearts of all."

Perhaps a few notes on some of the men who commanded the Volunteers in Wexford, with the names and colours of their corps, may help my countrymen to enter into the spirit of the time.

As early as 1773 or 1774 Sir Vesey Colclough raised a corps of Volunteers in Enniscorthy, and this was the first corps raised in Ireland. His example was soon followed by Isaac Cornock. The reason given for raising them then was to check the lawlessness of the Whiteboys, but, as mentioned by M'Nevin, all the corps raised previous to 1778 afterwards

Adopted the Principles of the National Army,

and became part of its strength. Before 1783 many corps were raised in the county, and George Ogle was chosen General. In that year a grand review,

lasting for three days, took place at Johnstown, the seat of Cornelius Grogan, where corps from all parts of the county attended, and some from the counties of Waterford and Kilkenny. Dr. Sweetman, Bishop of Feras, supported the Volunteer movement by a subscription, for which he was afterwards censured by some parties. In 1793 when the first regiment of Militia was formed, the Colonelcy was offered by the Government to George Ogle, but he declined to accept the appointment.

Three great names have been mentioned which cannot be allowed to pass without further notice. The Colcloughs were a truly noble family. From the time, in the reign of Henry VIII., when they settled in the Earl Marshall's "Abbey of the Vow" to this day I know of no unworthy deed with which their name can be associated. They gave at least one martyr in the cause of their adopted country, John Henry Colclough, executed at Wexford 1798. Several members of the Duffry branch of the family were famous hurlers. In the list of "registered Popish priests" of the diocese of Ferns in 1704 the name of Colclough appears as surety many times. Sir Vesey Colclough gave up his patronage of boroughs for the public benefit.

Very little is known of the Ogle family, and I have not been able to find out when they settled in Wexford. In 1737 a George Ogle was High Sheriff of Co. Wexford. He was also one of the representatives in Parliament of the Borough of Bannow. He was probably the father of the Right Hon. George Ogle, General of the Volunteers, the incorruptible patriot, the staunch opposer of the Union, the author of some sweet songs, "Molly Ashore," "The Banks of Banna" and "Ban'sh Sorrow." The Ogle family lived at Bellevue, at present in possession of Captain Cliffe, whose father purchased it from the heir of George Ogle, Mr. George Ogle Moore, formerly M.P. for Dublin. By the way, the Cliffe family is descended from John Cliffe, secretary of General Ireton, who, by the Act of Settlement, got a large portion of the property of the Browne family of Mulrankin, of which Colonel Wm. Browne of the Confederate Army was the head. The name of Ogle passed into a proverb with which all Wexford people are familiar: "As grand as Ogle."

In 1777 Wexford county was represented in Parliament by George Ogle and Vesey Colclough. A tomb with the following inscription may be seen in St. Iberius Church, Wexford: "Mrs Elizabeth Ogle, wife of the Right Hon. George Ogle, died August 18th, 1807. Erected by her sister, Jane Moore." (Ogle arms alongside). George Ogle died just a century ago in 1814.

The name of Cornelius Grogan is, or should be, familiar to all Wexfordmen. The gallant old gentleman suffered a cruel death for his country in 1798, when at 80 years of age, suffering severely from gout and unable to walk, he was dragged to the place of execution, and through the whole dreadful ordeal never once broke down, but faced his cruel persecutors with steady eyes. By the courtesy of Lady Maurice Fitzgerald I was permitted to examine the Grogan papers at Johnstown Castle recently. I found amongst them the will of Cornelius Grogan, made on a slip of paper on the day of his execution. The first name on the magnificently wrought pedigree is Geoghegan or 'Grogan, from Westmeath or Antrim. Westmeath, of course, was the headquarters of the Geoghegan Clan. The Grogans purchased Johnstown from

the Cromwellian to whom this portion of the Esmonde property was given. It is interesting to note that two fields in Johnstown demesne are called the "drill field" and the "hospital field," but whether from the manoeuvres of the Volunteers or of the Johnstown Rangers, the Yeomanry, which came afterwards, I cannot say.

The following is a list of the Wexford Volunteer corps, with their commanders and colours, as far as I have been able to find them. Most of them are taken from the appendix to M'Nevin's "History of the Volunteers."

Barony of Forth Corps—January 1st, 1779—Scarlet faced blue; Major Hughes; Colonel Jonathan Nunn.

Enniscorthy Light Dragoons—Colonel Phaire; Captain Charles Dawson.

"Martin Doyle" has an interesting note in reference to the Phaire family in his "Notes and Gleanings." "The village of Forge, on the Urrin (a beautiful little river which runs into the Slaney, near Enniscorthy) derives its name from an ancient forge established there some centuries ago by Colonel Phaire (whose family until recently had a large estate in the barony) for the manufacture of sword blades. Sixty years ago Mr. Jameson established there a distillery, which has long since been discontinued. A forge for ploughshares and sickles, etc., is the degenerate but useful and innoxious descendant of that which wrought sword blades."

Enniscorthy Artillery—Colonel Joshua Pounden; Major Wm. Bennett. First Volunteers of Ireland (Enniscorthy), July 1st, 1774; scarlet, faced blue; Colonel Sir Vesey Colclough, Bart.

Fethard Independents—Major Matthew Jacob. First Irish Volunteers (Co. Wexford); Lieutenant-Col. Derenzy.

Mountnorris Volunteers.

Ross Union Rangers: August 1st, 1779. Scarlet, faced green.—Colonel Drake.

Ross Volunteer Guards: September 20th, 1779—Captain Lieutenant H. T. Houghton.

Wexford Independent Light Dragoons: Autumn of 1775—Scarlet, faced royal blue; Colonel John Beauman.

Wexford Independents.

Wexford Independent Volunteers: October 4th, 1779—Scarlet, faced black; Captain and Adjutant, Miller Clifford.

New Ross Independents: November 7th, 1777—Scarlet, faced black; Colonel B. Elliot.

Wexford delegates who attended the Grand National Convention—General George Ogle, Sir Vesey Colclough, Lord Viscount Valentia, Richard Neville, Esq; Colonel Hatton.

The badges of the Volunteers form a recent and most interesting item in the National Museum, Kildare street, Dublin.

CAITLIN DE BRUN.

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Shoulder Arms!

And Defend Your Country.

Possibilities of Invasion and Aggression.

BY COLONEL MOORE.

Colonel Maurice George Moore, Moore-hall, contributes the following. A distinguished soldier, with over a quarter of a century's service and with experience of actual fighting in South Africa, where he was frequently mentioned for particular ability, he has full belief in the possibility of building up a successful Volunteer army. The Moore family have been prominent in Irish history for many generations as Nationalists.

"To defend the soil of Ireland from foreign invasion, and to maintain the rights and liberties common to all Irishmen."

Let these words be the motto of the Irish National Volunteers, and let us see that we put ourselves in a position to carry out these objects.

I believe it is part of the scheme of defence drawn by the War Office to send over to Ireland in case of war some twenty-thousand English Territorials or Volunteers for its protection. But it seems to me that Irishmen should make an effort to defend themselves if necessary and if it is a praiseworthy and patriotic work for an Englishman to join the Territorials it is no less incumbent on an Irishman to join the Irish National Volunteers for the defence of the soil of Ireland.

Let us suppose for a moment that a German Expedition was despatched for the invasion of Ireland, and that, avoiding the English fleet manned in the Channel, a few large and fast German liners passed round the north coast of Scotland and landed a force of twenty-thousand men in Connaught, there would be, in my opinion,

Little to Prevent its March to Dublin. Every town on the road would be subject to forced contributions in money, and supplies would be seized without payment to feed the German troops. These are the common incidents of war, and these are what a country suffers from foreign invasion.

But supposing we had a hundred-thousand Irish Volunteers to oppose the invading force and that we were successful does anyone imagine that a Unionist Government would be in a position to repeal the Home Rule Bill and put a Coercion Act in force to prevent the Irish people from governing themselves. Even if we were not successful against the Germans does anyone think that the state of affairs that would then ensue would be favourable for the suppression of Irish Nationality by an English party.

It was about the year 1778 that the Irish Volunteers were first inaugurated at Dungannon to defend the soil of Ireland from foreign invasion; and we find that it was only a short time after this event that the most glaring evils, of which the

Irish People Had Unavailingly
Complained

for so many years, were duly reformed by the English Parliament. The Irish trade which had been restricted to benefit English towns was given freedom, and four years later Grattan's Parliament was declared by the English Parliament to be the only body capable of making laws for Ireland. Commenting on these events Burke says that these reforms were extorted by forty-thousand armed Volunteers and continues: "A sudden light burst in upon the English people; it broke in, not through well constructed windows but through flaws and breaches, through yawning chasms of ruin. We were taught wisdom by humiliation; no town in England

Presumed to Have a Prejudice or
Dare to Mutter a Petition."

But the Irish Volunteers do not desire to imitate the boastings of Sir Edward Carson; they wish only to insure that the rights and liberties, gained through years of labour and self-denial by their Parliamentary representatives, shall not be bartered away by English party managers to satisfy the threats of a small and bigoted minority. For the first time since the Jacobite Wars Irish Nationalists are on the side of constitutional right and Parliamentary government, and they intend to use their opportunity with courage and moderation. They will endeavour to link together all parties in Ireland without imposing any party watchwords or crushing out personal opinions. They hope that the excellence of their conduct will be an example to all Irishmen, and that before long those who are now Unionists will see that they have nothing to fear from men who make no distinction between Protestants and Catholics, Orangemen and Hibernians, Lords and Commons, workmen and employers, but that all are invited to join their ranks for the defence of the soil of Ireland and the rights and liberties common to all Irishmen.

MAURICE MOORE.

The Volunteers.

And what is this I hear?

Says the Shan Van Vocht.

And what is this I hear?

Says the Shan Van Vocht.

That my bonny boys are drilling
In the green and gold and frilling,
Faith it sets my heart a-thrilling.

Says the Shan Van Vocht.

And my sons across the water,

Says the Shan Van Vocht.

And my sons across the water,

Says the Shan Van Vocht.

Will hearken to my call,

From New York to Montreal,

With their guns and cannon ball,

Says the Shan Van Vocht.

Sure their ships are on the sea,

Says the Shan Van Vocht.

Sure their ships are on the sea,

Says the Shan Van Vocht.

Their ships are ploughing brine,

With a cargo to the line;

A freight for me and mine,

Says the Shan Van Vocht.

Then oh! John Bull, beware!

Says the Shan Van Vocht.

Then oh! John Bull, beware!

Says the Shan Van Vocht.

For a reckoning we will make,

That will make your livers shake,

And your friends and allies quake,

Says the Shan Van Vocht.

And God bless my Volunteers,

Says the Shan Van Vocht.

And God bless my Volunteers,

Says the Shan Van Vocht.

They're hot blood in their veins,

And they'll burst your galling chains,

As they'd the robber Danes,

Says the Shan Van Vocht.

NUMBER ONE.

Why Volunteer?

NEED OF SOLIDARITY AND DISCIPLINE.

By E. Bloxham.

In connection with the Volunteer movement, which has set the whole of Ireland drilling, a philosopher whose words are entitled to the deepest respect, has accused us of a passionate desire to think with our arms and legs instead of with our brains and spirits. I am out to defend the position of the Volunteers of Ireland in this matter (Ulster is a part of Ireland. I put this fact on record for the benefit of Macaulay's New Zealander). The poorest sort of thinking is that conducted solely in the brain without reference to the remainder of the body. It produces a desiccated wisdom which cannot be assimilated by people of robust constitution. The inclusion of arms and legs in the thinking process is at least likely to prevent the stagnation which devitalizes thought. If needs must, let there be a division of labour. Let our scholars and philosophers think in terms of the intellect, but let the remainder of our men exercise and discipline their bodies until the active blood coursing through their brains produces living thought instead of shadows and spectres. So much by way of preface.

The Question of Origin.

That the Irish Volunteer movement is the spontaneous and instinctive expression of an attitude of mind is the most hopeful thing about it, is, indeed, its one great justification. Our country has been argued about and legislation for it has been discussed on very much the same terms as if it were a Mental Deficiency Bill instead of a Self-Government Bill that was in question. Is it expedient from the point of view of certain Cabinet Ministers that we should be entrusted with the partial control of an Irish Department, the working of which is to us a matter of first hand importance? How much of our own money may we be permitted to spend without outraging the susceptibilities of a section of the English public? To what degree can our rights as Irishmen be attenuated without spoiling our illusion that we are a sane, responsible people? These questions have been bandied in the political arena until we well-nigh came to believe that we ought to be thankful for even the semblance of freedom which wise keepers allow the mentally infirm. We were admonished to be of good behaviour, to give no evidence of passion, to wipe out memories inherited in our blood, not because these things are bad in themselves—for it is the prerogative of a man to feel strongly and think deeply—but because the qualities which are desirable in men are regarded as dangerous in slaves and irresponsibles. As I have said, we very nearly accepted the standard that was set for us; very nearly, but not quite.

Let the Rank and File Help.

The rank and file of the men of this country make no claim to statesmanship. They cannot in the nature of things be financial experts. They have been lookers-on in the big party game that is being played, the stake for which is the government of their country. They have been awed into the belief that their National rights can only be obtained by diplomatic subtleties, whose delicate balance might be upset by any display of strong feeling on their part. But the facts of

the present situation have awakened them to the knowledge that the manhood of a country is of more account than political finesse. Their National rights are being whittled away in deference to threats and menace spite of the action of their politicians. Political leaders have received loyal support. They have no reason to feel surprise or alarm at the new movement. It is not inimical to them; in the event it will very likely prove their mainstay. For the freedom of a country cannot be won vicariously. The individuals of a nation cannot deputize their responsibilities to representatives.

Ireland Not Apathetic or Afraid.

We are determined no longer to remain passive spectators in a matter which concerns us so closely. Our quietness has been dubbed apathy. Our inaction has been regarded as supineness. Articles by the thousand have been devoted to the consideration of what Liberal and Unionist England thinks good for us. What we the people of Ireland demand is treated as a matter of entirely subsidiary importance. One of the most regrettable results of our inaction has been the misunderstanding of our position by our countrymen in the North of Ireland. The sense of strength produced by their Volunteer movement led them to attribute craven motives to our offers of reconciliation. They failed to understand that in the natural sequence of events a people who for generations had sacrificed life and liberty for the sake of their National aspirations might think the time had come when they could afford to await quietly the result of their warfare. We were taunted because of our quietness. It was a strange taunt to a people who we are accustomed to being called agitators. It was a dangerous taunt to a people whose fighting qualities have never been questioned. The political situation is dominated by those who threaten civil war if we be granted even a modicum of our rights. The appeal has been made unto Caesar—the primitive Caesar of physical force—and unto Caesar if and when the need arises we will go.

Solidarity and Discipline Needed.

The results of the Ulster Volunteer movement are in many respects encouraging. The discipline of the Volunteers has prevented outbursts of passion in the form of rioting. The men have been given a sense of solidarity. We of the rest of Ireland stand in need of discipline. We lack the sense of solidarity which produces concerted action and knits individual efforts into one irresistible force. The reason of this is mainly temperamental. Our imaginations are easily fixed. We reach out to the stars and find it insufferably tedious to climb a ladder. We have the faults of the intellectual man who scorns the dull but plodding rival who succeeds where he fails. We swing between the extremes of patriotic idealism and a hot-headed individualism which forgets everything but the personal and immediate end in view. The Volunteer movement will aid us in disciplining ourselves. It will teach us to subordinate personal issues for the sake of a National end. We can afford to look our faults squarely in the face. They are the defects of our qualities and our qualities remain. Danger has always been a stimulant to us. We can afford to take our physical courage for granted. When discipline and organisation have welded together our National forces, when our physical courage is braced by moral determination we shall no longer behave like beggars asking for a dole. We shall be in a position to demand our rights—rights which spell no injustice to any section of the Irish people!—and if needs be we shall fight for them.

E. BLOXHAM.

Vision and Courage...

The Gaelic League's Place in Irish History.

Mr. P. H. Pearse, B.A., B.L., a well-known scholar and keen student of affairs, in the following discusses the origin of the present Volunteer movement, which, he holds, sprang out of the Language movement, and that Ireland has become rejuvenated; that vision to see and courage to do are the essentials of statesmanship, and he is not convinced that Ireland is lacking in either.

I think I am right in holding that the Volunteer movement has sprung out of the language movement. It is one of a large and thriving family of youngsters of whom, whether it own them or not (and it is chary enough about owning some of them), the Gaelic League is undoubtedly the parent. The League has become a highly respectable member of society: it sits in high places and has cultured leisure. But it will be recognised a manner as of spacious and nised in history as the most revolution-ary influence that has ever come into Ireland. The Irish Revolution really began when the seven proto-Gaelic Leaguers met in O'Connell street. Their deed in 1893 made our deed of 1913 possible. The germ of all future Irish history was in that back room.

There has been a wondrous design at work in Ireland these twenty years. If it be the Almighty God that has been shaping it, then the Almighty God is very good to Ireland. Our seeming failures have not been failures, but each only the end of one phase and the beginning of a new phase, all the phases being part of one orderly progression and every one of them a necessary and inevitable part. When Parnell fell, men thought that

The Irish Cause had Come to Final
Ruin.

But Parnell's fall (it seems a strange thing to write, but I hold it to be profoundly true) was necessary that the Gaelic League might rise. The clamour of warring factions that went up about the bier of Parnell had not died away when the clear, calm voice of the Gaelic League was heard proclaiming again the ancient truths, and reminding men that Irish nationality is an indestructible spiritual essence not dependent for its existence upon the political or other movements in which it may temporarily embody itself. After five years in the wilderness the Gaelic League for ten years had Ireland for its audience: and never did public movement rise more finely to the height of an opportunity. The fruit of that ten years' teaching and working will last as long as Ireland lasts. Whatever happens to the Gaelic League it has left its mark upon Irish history; and the things that will be dreamt of and attempted in the new Ireland by the men and the sons of the men that went to school to the Gaelic League will be dreamt of and attempted—yea, and accomplished—just because the Gaelic League has made them possible.

For what has happened is that this aged people has renewed its youth, has drunk again at the ancient fountains, has heard again the ancient voices, has seen again the ancient visions. We are young to-day as men were young when

to be a young man was to be a hero—and the one word *og* or *oglach* covered both. We are young to-day as men were young when the boy Cuchulainn and the boy Fionn were their chosen champions; as men were young when they followed the sword of the young Red Hugh; as men were young when they thrilled to the eloquence of the young Grattan; as men were young when young Tone and young Lord Edward and young Emmet taught and led them; as men were young when young Davis and young Mitchel sang and spoke to them. We are young, and we have

The Wild Folly and the Deep
Wisdom of Youth.

And we are about to attempt impossible things, for we know that it is only impossible things that are worth doing.

For four or five years past some of us have been expecting a birth from the Gaelic League (let no cynic say that some of us have been expecting not a birth, but berths,—and got them): a birth greater and more portentous than any it had yet been delivered of. And lo, the birth is with us: the Irish Volunteers. Irish Volunteers, arms, colours and drums, they were all there in germ at the first meeting of the Gaelic League; and here they troop now clothed in flesh and blood and saluting the dawn of this year of grace 1914. Is 1914 to be the Home Rule year? I do not know, but I know, or think I know, that it is to be the Volunteer year.

It needs only that, like the Volunteers of 1778, like the Gaelic Leaguers of 1893, we rise to the height of our opportunity. Within two years the Volunteers of 1778 had won Free Trade; within four years they had won a Constitution. What might they not have won if they had not flung away their swords? The praise of the young men who led the Volunteers of 1778 is adequately spoken when it is said that they saw what could be accomplished and then moved straight to its accomplishment. Vision to see and courage to do are the essentials of statesmanship. I think there are those among us who have the vision to see. I pray God that we may all have the courage to do.

P. H. PEARSE.

Our Heritage

This heritage to the race of Kings:
Their children and their children's
seed
Have wrought their prophecies in
deed,
Of terrible and splendid things.

The hands that fought, the hearts that
broke
In old immortal tragedies,
These have not failed beneath the
skies,
Their children's heads refuse the yoke.

And still their hands shall guard the sod
That holds their father's funeral urn,
Still shall their hearts volcanic burn,
With anger of the Sons of God.

No alien sword shall earn as wage
The entail of their blood and tears,
No shameful price for peaceful years
Shall ever part this heritage.

JOSEPH PLUNKETT.

MEETING OF VOLUNTEERS!

Members of Various Companies
meet accidentally when buying
their RAZORS & POCKET CUT-
LERY at

M'QUILLAN'S,

35 & 36 CAPEL STREET, DUBLIN.

To ensure a good shave before going
to drill or march buy a good Razor. I
give you a month's trial.

ON THE Nation's Service.

THE PLACE OF THE BOYS.

The average boy in the street is a gregarious animal. His companions may influence him for good or for evil, or he may influence others. These influences, good or bad, may be merely transient; they may be counteracted by home or school influences. In some cases this herding means straying, and the boy in the street develops habits that later in life make him a "won't work," a dissipated loafer, a menace to social order and a drag on the nation's progress. The boy in the street to-day will be the citizen of to-morrow. The intelligence, the high, ardent spirits, the vivid imagination of our average Irish boy, and besides, that gregarious tendency natural to all boys, why might we not use all these characteristics so as to put him on the right

Path That Leads to True
Patriotism

and good citizenship.

Suppose you set out with such an idea, it will be easy to gather together a number of boys. The difficulty is to hold them. For one thing, they will not submit to be lectured at. They're of continual theorising. They cannot understand being an audience for some theorist. To treat them thus is to deserve failure, because such a method ignores their view-point and their tastes as boys. They will dispose of the mis-guided lecturer in one of those perfectly apt and caustic phrases that only boys can say without premeditation, and then they return to their happy hunting grounds.

But perhaps you may see beforehand the folly of such a method. You may begin by adopting one of the programmes that have been successfully tried in many places, such as the Boys' Brigade or Boy Scout systems. But this experiment will also result in failure if you work not from the view-point of the boys but from your own.

It is necessary then to have an attractive programme, but the boys themselves must be allowed to work it as far as is consistent with good order and discipline. All their abounding energies, fresh imagination, love of adventure, can have free scope, yet are wisely directed and controlled, without any oppressive appearance of being managed. They have all that appeals to the average healthy boy, and at the same time learn the lessons of self-restraint, discipline, the sense of duty.

In working out the programme the great difficulty is to

Attain Discipline While Avoiding
Monotony.

Drill is a fine thing, as it teaches discipline and self-control. But if it is

mostly dull with very little else; then the ranks will thin very rapidly. A uniform is a fascinating line. But even the charm of that eventually begins to fade. Plenty of variety in the programme is absolutely necessary. It is its varied programme together with its common-sense recognition of all that appeals to a boy's love of adventure and the open-air life, that has made the Boy Scout movement a world-wide success. Working on the lines of this programme, boys of many nations are being educated in the high ideals of true patriotism and good citizenship.

The spontaneous uprising and the wonderfully rapid spread of the Volunteer movement through the country have demonstrated the triumphant survival of the nation, one and individual. In connection with this great movement, some place may be found for an organisation for the boys of the nation, or, perhaps, for an amalgamation and extension of existing bodies. Such constructive, nation-building

Work Has Far-reaching Results.

Whether it be the language revival, or the spread of our Gaelic pastimes, or any other phase of the Irish Ireland movement, the best results will be obtained in work among boys. It may reasonably be hoped, therefore, that if the boys of the nation be organised on the right lines it will do much to ensure a constant supply of recruits already to a great extent trained and disciplined for the ranks of the National Volunteers.

P.F.F.

(The writer is a well-known Dublin priest.—Ed.)

THE VOICE OF FREEDOM

A selection of the best articles that
have appeared in "Irish Freedom"
in the past three years.

The following are the title of a few of the
articles:

MEN AND ARMS: The Fenian Movement.
OPEN LETTER TO KING GEORGE.
WHAT FREES THE BRAVE,
THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS,
ETC., ETC.

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THE MANAGER,

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LOOK OUT

For the Second

Number of the

IRISH VOLUNTEER

The Irish Volunteers.

A Necessary Movement

PROFESSOR T. M. KETTLE'S
VIEWS.

Professor T. M. Kettle, ex-M.P., in the following gives his views on the Volunteer movement. A deep student of affairs, a brilliant writer, a sane politician, he is in the first rank of leaders of National opinion. In this masterly survey of the Volunteer movement will be found much food for thought.

I regret that, so far, circumstances have made it impossible for me to take any active part in the Volunteer organisation, and I am greatly honoured by being asked to say something as to its rationale, its aims and its future. It would be, in the literal sense of the term, a pure impertinence to lead out in argument on behalf of the Volunteers. Their programme is not in essence and spirit a conclusion of logic; it is rather one of those sudden illuminations which are at the back of all great action. Either it fails once and for all, or else it takes the imagination by storm and cannot be dislodged. The Volunteer idea has taken the country by storm, not failed. The movement is already national in scope; strength, earnestness and warm vitality are its own sufficient argument. The secret of its inspiration will be found to be that

It is a Necessary Movement.

To say that is to say everything. Nothing is commoner in political life than the idealism which is either so faintly and high-born, or else so austere and aloof, that it will not condescend to an alliance with the dusty facts of everyday life. Lose hold of the facts and you are lost in one way; blot out the vision and you perish in another. It is only when the fact closes with imagination in a living union that you have one of those unstayable forces that fashion the world.

I know of no instance in which this condition has of late been so amply fulfilled as in the case of the Volunteers. By far the most characteristic fact of recent times is the strange reversion to the gospel of force. Between nations it expresses itself in armaments which have grown so huge as to threaten the money market with a crisis of ruinous severity. Between classes its weapons are batons, bottles, starvation, arson, riots, police charges and every prologue to passionately desired rebellion. That is the general aspect of our contemporary world but in Ireland there are

Special Features Which it Would be Childish to Ignore.

One-fourth of the nation has planned to secede from the other three-fourths, and to make its secession good by duress of arms. In the face of such a situation there is only one course open to a self-respecting man: that is to discipline and practise himself in the art of communal self-defence—in the art of

This is a duty which modern societies have come more and more to delegate to a small professional class. But such a delegation was never very manly, and it is no longer even safe. To be content to shelter behind the Castle-controlled policeman and the London-controlled soldier, is an attitude of mind more paradoxical than respectable in an Irish Nationalist. Further it is something too much of a gamble whether the baton of the former will crack the right skull or the wrong one. As for the military organisation in Ireland it was created not to defend the nation against invaders, but to defend the Government against the nation. Formal admissions of that guiding principle by Lord Wolseley and others are on record: it is of course the ground of the non-extension to Ireland of the Territorial system, or any of its predecessors. It comes to this then, that such liberty and welfare as has been after long travail established in Ireland is, to all practical intents

Naked of Defence Against any Serious Attack

whether from without or from within. It is a position intolerable to any true citizen. It calls urgently for action, and the Volunteer movement is the adequate and the only adequate answer.

To me the most convincing proof that the new organisation comes in its time is the success with which it has already fitted itself into the fabric of our public life. Disciplined unity is so indispensable and so exacting in the case of a small nation struggling for self-realisation that new departures are naturally regarded at first with anxiety, and even with some suspicion. Misunderstandings envelope all pioneer work. It was therefore, no surprise to find such an experience, on a very small scale, accompanying the foundation of the Volunteers. But I think one can now say positively that their mission has been understood, and accepted. It has come to be perceived that they have been created, not by an intrigue or a manoeuvre, but by a splendid impulse of patriotism and citizenship. They are a citizen army, and an army has nationality, but no politics. In establishing an army a nation forges a weapon for the defence of its liberties: the time and mode of use of that weapon can be settled only by the nation in council. The Volunteers can, therefore,

Introduce no Disturbing Influence into Political Life.

It would be a contradiction of their whole function to stir up controversy, or to develop the spirit of faction. The platform, the booth, and the newspaper are, under our conventions, the proper sphere of political activity. To the drill-hall a Volunteer comes for a different, and a very definite purpose, namely, to learn the art of arms. Everything beside is, for the time being, irrelevant.

The Volunteer movement will assuredly be no flash in the pan; it is equally certain that it will not be a mere ad hoc and temporary organ. It will remain as a permanent and substantial fact. Whoever is responsible for the government of the country will be forced to regularise and adopt it. Ireland may very well turn out to be a pioneer in this regard, as in many others. The present proclamation forbidding the importation of arms

Would Not Survive for Twelve Hours in a State of War.

I am personally grateful to the founders of a scheme which restores to me my self-respect as a citizen and enables me to perform one of my highest duties in person and efficiently and not, as now, through inadequate proxies. There must be no veneer and no trimmings. We come together for serious business, and not for a cinema parade. The man who counts in our ranks, and for our special object is not the master of many words but the master of one rifle. That at any rate I take to be the temper and aim of the Volunteers. I look forward with eager pride to the prospect of taking an humble part in their activities, and, so far as my words are worth anything, I appeal to all Irishmen who believe in Ireland to rally round their flag.

T. M. KETTLE



The Irish Volunteer

The Official Organ
of the
Volunteer Movement.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1914.

On the next page the Provisional Committee sets forth the aims and constitution of the Volunteer movement, which in a few weeks has unified and vitalised Ireland. The movement is still in embryo, but it has gone far to substitute the common term Irishman for the political sub-divisions that were heretofore

terms of mutual reproach. Like other nations, Ireland can today, thanks to the Volunteers, boast of a National consciousness broad thinking enough to realise that there must always be differences of policy amongst men who aim at the same goal, and strong enough to breed mutual respect amongst these differing sections. Politics and sociology had overlapped and the growing complexity of National life had led to new lines of cleavage where it should have led to new bonds of union. The Volunteer movement has changed all that. It has provided the common platform of Nationality where its members are respected first as Irishmen, no matter what their political beliefs and sub-divisions may be.

These political sub-divisions are a healthy thing for the nation, and no normal nation will ever be without them. Upon their balance and inter-play must depend largely the shaping and development of National legislation. The Volunteer movement will help to balance them. Heretofore the leaders of the various political parties whose aims were a free Ireland have had to complain not of the obstruction of the parties whose policies were in seeming opposition, but of the apathy of the rank and file of their own. No political movement provided ample scope for all the units that professed adherence to it, and, as a consequence, that adherence itself became moribund in the mass. Belief must always translate itself into action or that belief will die. For years there had been no National action capable of expressing the beliefs of the people, and hence the apathy that clogged the operations of the parties and retarded the approach of Freedom. The Volunteer movement provides the expression of faith and the stimulus to action.

Once the movement has got well under way its membership roll will be an exact index to the extent of National belief that exists in Ireland. To volunteer is a duty and a right—a duty that the most materialistic conception of the nation's position should force upon the most selfish. A right that for generations has been denied us and that the merest instinct of manhood should have forced us to claim, that now that it is within our reach should compel us to grasp.

Every man who is physically fit, if he professes any National belief, will, therefore, hasten to join the ranks. No matter to what political party working for the salvation of Ireland he professes adherence, his first duty is to be a Nationalist, and his presence and his work in the Volunteer movement will prove the sincerity of his professions.

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OFFICIAL PAGE



Local secretaries and organisers are requested to keep in constant touch with the Secretaries of the Provisional Committee, and to keep them fully supplied with information as to the progress of the movement in their respective districts.

Provisional Constitution

Objects of the Irish Volunteers

1. To secure and maintain the rights and liberties common to all the people of Ireland.

2. To train, discipline, arm and equip a body of Irish Volunteers for the above purpose.

3. To unite for this purpose Irishmen of every creed and of every party and class.

Provisional Rules.

1. Until a representative body is constituted the general direction of the Irish Volunteers shall be carried on by the Provisional Committee.

2. As soon as Volunteer Companies have been fully formed in a large number of places, steps shall be taken to create a representative system of local and general government of the Volunteer Force.

3. The Provisional Committee, where circumstances warrant, will authorise the formation of Provisional District and County Committees, which shall direct the movement in their respective localities, subject to the direction of the Central Committee.

4. The Central Committee shall define the powers of the County and District Committees, and has power to enforce discipline, uniform methods of working, and possesses all other powers necessary to this end.

5. The unit for purposes of administration shall be the Company of 79 officers and men, and each Company shall affiliate direct with the Central Committee.

INSTRUCTIONS For Forming Companies

1. Study the Constitution, and see that nothing is done that infringes it.

2. Secure the services of a competent instructor. Utilise all ex-military men possible.

3. Invite all organisations of a national tendency to take part, and see that no one is excluded from becoming a Volunteer on the broad basis laid down in the Constitution.

4. Secure a committee that is as far as possible representative of all sections of Irishmen, and combat any idea that the Volunteers are to enable any one section of Irishmen to secure a political advantage over any other section.

5. Let everyone clearly understand that the aim of the Volunteers is to secure and maintain the rights common to the whole people of Ireland.

6. After the foregoing points have been made clear to everybody, then enroll the men who are willing to serve.

7. Follow the system of military organisation laid down by the Central Committee.

8. The members must pay a small weekly contribution sufficient to defray such expenses as rent, payment of instructors, where necessary, etc.

9. Each member must purchase his uniform and his rifle, and may be aided in this either by public subscription or by any surplus of the Company funds after other expenses have been met.

10. Each military company should affiliate direct with the Central Committee until such time as local authorities can be organised; and the Central Committee will give the companies all the assistance in their power.

11. No Volunteer Company can be allowed to take any action that is not in accordance with the Constitution.

12. Keep in frequent and regular communication with the General Secretaries, who will be ready to advise and assist in every way possible.

The Volunteers shall be divided for military purposes into squads, sections, half companies, companies, battalions and regiments. The various units enumerated above to be composed as follows—

A Squad—To be composed of eight men, one of whom will act as Corporal.

A Section—To be composed of two such Squads, under the control of a Sergeant.

A Company—To be composed of four such sections, divided permanently into two half-companies of two Sections each, to be called Right and Left Half Companies, respectively, each under the command of a Lieutenant, the whole to be commanded by a Captain. Attached to the Company two buglers or drummers, one pioneer, one colour sergeant, four signallers—79 of all ranks.

Details of a Company—Captain, 1; Lieutenants, 2; Colour-Sergeant, 1; Sergeants, 4; Corporals, 8; Privates, 56; Buglers or Drummers, 2; signallers, 4; Pioneer, 1—Total, 79.

A Battalion—To be composed of eight such companies, under the command of a Colonel, assisted by such Staff Officers as may be considered necessary.

THE IRISH VOLUNTEER FUND.

Oglaigh na hEireann (The Irish Volunteers) have been established with the object of training the people of Ireland in one of the most important duties of citizenship: the use of arms. The movement is not aggressive, but defensive; it

It is calculated that the small weekly any section of Irishmen, but towards uniting Irishmen of all sections in brotherly co-operation in the cause of Irish Nationality. In the spirit of the movement of 1779-82, it seeks to bring Irish people of every class, of every religion, and of every shade of political belief into a national movement for the defence against outside aggression of the common rights and liberties of all Irishmen and Irishwomen.

The Volunteers are being organised on a basis purely territorial, no other lines of demarcation being recognised. The Provisional Committee is representative of every section of national opinion, and the movement, while drawing recruits from all sections and seeking the co-operation of all, will be identified with none.

Forty Volunteer Companies have already been enrolled in Dublin, and the movement is rapidly extending throughout the provinces. is directed, not towards the coercing of contributions of the members will suffice to cover all secretarial and organising expenses, as well as to provide instruction, drill halls, parade grounds, and rifle ranges.

For aid in the other and more onerous part of our programme—the equipment of the force—appeal must be made to the public spirit of the Irish people at large.

The Provisional Committee appeals, therefore, to all Irish people, at home and in exile, to contribute to an IRISH VOLUNTEER FUND.

Every Irishman and Irishwoman is asked to make a contribution to this Fund. Those who can afford to do so are asked to give largely; those who cannot give much are asked to give as much as they can. Societies and clubs whose rules so permit are invited to open collections in aid.

It is an occasion on which every individual and every group in the nation ought to come forward and help.

Subscriptions will be received by any of the undersigned, who will acknowledge them through the post.

Signed on behalf of the Provisional Committee,

JOHN GORE, Cavendish Row, Dublin, UA RATHGHAILLE, 40 Herbert Park, Dublin, Hon. Treasurers.

EOIN MACNEILL, 19 Herbert Park, Dublin, LAURENCE J. KETTLE, 2 St. Mary's Road, Dublin, Hon. Secretaries.

Dublin, 16th December, 1913.

Subscription Form

I beg to enclose....., value, being my subscription to the Irish Volunteer Fund.

Signature

Address in full

Date

WHEN AND WHERE TO DRILL DUBLIN

Monday night No. 1 Co., 41 York st. 8 o'clock
Monday night No. 2 Co., Sandymount Castle

Monday night No. 3 Co., Colmcille Hall, 5 Blackhall street

Monday night No. 4 Co., Foresters' Hall, 41 Parnell square.

Monday night No. 16 Co., Larkfield Kimmage.

Tuesday night No. 5 Co., Fianna Hall, 34 Lower Camden street

Tuesday night No. 6 Co., Tara street Baths.

Tuesday night No. 7 Co., Clan-na-h-Eireann, Richmond road.

Wednesday night No. 8 Co., Sandymount Castle.

Wednesday night No. 9 Co., Gaelic League Hall, 25 Parnell square.

Wednesday night No. 17 Co., Larkfield Kimmage.

Thursday night No. 10 Co., Fianna Hall, 34 Lower Camden street

Thursday night No. 11 Co., 41 York st.

Thursday night No. 12 Co., Foresters' Hall, 41 Parnell square.

Friday night No. 13 Co., Larkfield Kimmage.

Friday night No. 14 Co., Gaelic League Hall, 25 Parnell square.

Saturday night No. 15 Co., Colmcille Hall, 5 Blackhall street.

At 8 o'clock each night.

Saturday Larkfield Kimmage.

Special drill for picked men. Future N.C.O.'s., etc. at 3.30.

Sunday morning No. 18 Co., Gaelic League Hall, 25 Parnell square. Drill instruction for those unable to attend during week, at 11 a.m.

Secretaries of the various corps are requested to send in their drill fixtures for this column.

MODERN WEAPONS OF WARFARE.

1—Historical Retrospect.

By L. J. KETTLE, M.J. Mech., E.

Until the invention of firearms, and in fact, for many centuries after their invention, individual physical prowess played a leading part in deciding the fortunes of war. As we pass down the Ages the civil government of civilised countries has changed in cycles from democracy to autocracy and back again to democracy. These changes in the civil government have been reflected in their modes of warfare. In the Stone Age, when weapons were of the rudest, one man was as good as another in a hand-to-hand tussle. In the Middle Ages the plutocrat who could afford expensive armour and good horses was the principal factor in the military drama. The knights in mail practically decided the fortunes of a battle, the commoners being more or less in the nature of spectators. The invention and development of the firearm had the effect of levelling things up, and in modern times military weapons of precision have put men once again on an equal footing in the conflict. Physical fitness, training and endurance still play a most prominent part. The man behind the gun is still the main factor of success or failure when the conflict closes, but the gun is an all-important point. The scientist and the engineer are the men who decide modern battles; success in warfare is largely the product of the laboratory and the workshop. The men whose brains and hands have evolved most of the comforts and luxuries of modern civilisation are also the men responsible for the horror and devastation wrought when the God of Battles is invoked.

It is proposed in this series of articles to deal with the evolution of modern weapons of destruction, and to describe, generally, the mode of manufacture and use of modern rifles, machine guns, artillery, explosives, and the varied array of offensive and defensive engines employed when man sets out to slay his brother. Descriptive articles will be given by some of the best-known manufacturers and will be illustrated by diagrams and photographs.

A brief historical retrospect, if not exactly relevant, cannot fail to be interesting. The majority of the weapons used by the individual in warfare were initially designed, not for the destruction of man, but for the slaying of the lower animals either for food or in self-defence. As the brute creation generally had the odds in their favour when fighting at close quarters man naturally endeavoured to keep as far off as possible, and devoted his superior intellect to devising weapons which would be effective at a distance.

The Stones.

The simplest and most primitive method of producing destructive effect at a distance was the throwing of stones and other missiles by hand. The street urchin with

a grievance generally searches round for a brick, especially if his opponent happens to be a few sizes bigger than himself. Stones were amongst the first weapons of primitive man, and it is interesting to recall that such weapons were used in battle by regular troops as recently as the battle of Alexandria in 1801.

The Slings.

Slings for throwing stones and javelins a greater distance and with greater effect were an easy development from the hand-projected missile. The catapultae and ballistae of the Ancients, which threw huge stones and spears, wrought considerable destruction, whilst the opponents were still at a respectful distance.

The Long Bow.

Bows and arrows were the next step in removing the combatants to a distance. The long bow was the first effective weapon of its tribe, and survived its rival, the cross-bow. These longbows were by no means contemptible as weapons, and held their own with the musket for quite a long time. At the normal range of 220 yards a good bow-man could put an arrow through an oaken plank an inch thick. The extreme range of the weapon was about 400 yards. As arrow wounds, especially at a distance, usually only disabled an opponent without killing him, longbow-men were generally provided with a mallet or club to complete the operation.

The Cross-bow.

The crossbow was a species of cross between the bow and the gun. The bow was usually made of steel, with a kind of hand windlass for drawing back the string which was released by a trigger. The bolts were iron javelins which were projected through a tube or barrel. This weapon was used in warfare until about the middle of the seventeenth century.

The transition from the bow to the firearm was not a sudden or revolutionary one, for the early firearm was not exactly a weapon of precision. Hand firearms date back to the fourteenth century, and, nevertheless, the bow held its own with the musket even at the end of the eighteenth century. As military weapons the bow and the musket eras overlapped for quite a considerable period. It was not until the invention of the percussion cap that the musket asserted any really outstanding claims.

Gunpowder.

The explosive mixture of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, commonly called gunpowder, was known in China and India, back to the period when myth and history become inseparably blended. Alexander the Great is traditionally supposed to have encountered firearms in India, and it is said this accelerated his departure from these regions. However that may be, there are authenticated records of the use of firearms as early as 900 A.D. The average Englishman is under the delusion instilled in his schooldays, that Roger Bacon, an Englishman, invented gunpowder about the middle of the thirteenth century. Apparently what Bacon really did was simply to translate from some foreign treatise a recipe for the manufacture of gunpowder.

Cannon.

The first firearms were of the simplest possible design, being a kind of crude toy cannon. Some of them were built of pieces of wood, bound together; others were of wrought iron, and later on came cast iron, brass and gun-metal.

The First Cannon Fired Arrows and stones weighing about half a

pound and the range was very short. A noteworthy feature is the fact that many of the earliest cannon were on the breech-loading principle, which one is accustomed to associate exclusively with modern guns.

In 1346 the English used firearms at Crecy, and won, the French being too civilised to use against man weapons which they regarded as barbarous, although they had themselves used them a century earlier against fortresses. Monster cannon became quite a feature of armaments in the fifteenth century. Mahomet II. had a cannon 4 feet in diameter at the Siege of Constantinople, and many of the large Continental towns indulged in similar extravagances. It is fairly certain, from their design, that these weapons, if they were ever used, would be at least as dangerous to their proprietors as to the enemy. They were obviously built with a view rather to intimidating than to

Damaging Possible Enemies.

The Continental Nations were, of course, well ahead of England in the manufacture of firearms, no cannon even was made in England until near the middle of the sixteenth century. Henry VIII., of England, who is, perhaps, better known for his collection of other dangerous things, apparently conceived a lively desire to collect cannon. He, therefore, by purchase and spoliation, got together from Continental countries "enough cannon to conquer hell," as a contemporary European chronicler graphically puts it. Having collected sufficient models, he started in the manufacturing business himself.

Hand Firearms.

The first firearms for individual use were simply small hand cannon. One or more soldiers carried the weapon around on their shoulders and when they wished to fire it rested its fore end on a stand they carried for the purpose. The firing was done by applying a light to a touch-hole. Arms of this kind were used as early as the fourteenth century.

The Matchlock.

The first improvement was the invention of the Matchlock, which came into use in the fifteenth century. The improvement was in the method of firing; a slow match was kept burning in a holder fixed at the butt of the barrel and a second match was fastened to a device resembling the hammer of a muzzle-loading gun. This hammer was moved by a lever or trigger, first to the slow match, which ignited it, and thence to the touch-hole.

The Flintlock.

Early in the sixteenth century came the Wheellock, which had a primitive flint and steel ignition, and in the seventeenth century came the Flintlock. Numerous specimens of the flintlock are still to be seen. The flint was fastened in the jaws of a spring-operated hammer, when the trigger was pulled the flint hammer fell on the steel and ignited the priming, which fired the piece. The flint lock was used in the British Army until 1840, when it was a quarter of a century out of date—a mere nothing in matters military.

It is easy to understand why the guns used down to a century ago found it difficult to hold their own even with such weapons as the longbow. They were cumbersome to carry; slow and difficult to load; hard to fire, and very uncertain in their action. A shower of rain easily put them out of commission on account of the priming being exposed. The powder was bad and irregular; the range of the gun was very limited, and its inaccuracy almost phenomenal. A couple of hundred yards was the nominal range, but in order to render the fire at all effective it was necessary to wait until the enemy was about fifty yards off. It took a couple of hundred weight of lead to account for a corpse. In point of fact the principal use of the musket was as a handle for a bayonet; the effect of the gun portion of the equipment being of a moral and intimidatory rather than of a lethal nature.

The Percussion Cap.

The old flintlock held its own for a couple of centuries—until the invention of the percussion cap in the first decade of the nineteenth century. The new principle was to ignite the charge by means of a cap containing fulminate or detonating material. First came paper caps, something like those used on toy pistols. These were succeeded by copper caps,

and the gun was made with a nipple on which to place the cap. These old muzzle-loading guns were very useful weapons, especially for sporting purposes, but they were very troublesome, as doubtless many of you have experienced. There was trouble with bad caps and bad workmanship. Nipples snapped off, flattened out, or choked up; the loading was tedious and not free from danger, and the cleaning of the barrels was difficult. For military purposes the smooth bore muzzle-loading musket was not a very efficient weapon.

The Rifle.

The transition from the smooth bore to the rifle took place about the middle of the last century. The principle of the rifle is to cause the bullet to spin on its own axis by means of spiral grooves bored in the barrel. This rotation of the projectile gives it gyrostatic stability, which keeps it straight in its flight and gives both accuracy and range. The principle of the rifle was known in a rough way centuries ago, but the difficulties attending the manufacture and use of the rifled muzzle-loading gun caused it to be looked on with disfavour. The muzzle-loading smooth bore, if not very accurate, was, at any rate, comparatively easy to handle. The improvements in manufacturing methods, the advent of breech-loading and the fuller elucidation of the various knotty problems encountered carried the rifle to the front as a military weapon during the latter half of the nineteenth century. As far back as the American War of Independence the value of the rifle as an accurate weapon was appreciated, or at least recognised, by the English when they met the backwoodsmen. The experience of the American Civil War and of the Franco-Prussian War finally established the position of the breech-loading rifle. The first rifles were issued to British troops in 1852, and in 1867 some of the old Enfields were converted to the breech-loading pattern. As late as 1890 the magazine rifle came into general use and has since then been developed and improved. The modern magazine rifle has a range of some three thousand yards, and an effective striking distance of the greater part of a mile. In the hands of a capable operator it is by far the most efficient and deadly weapon of modern warfare.

LAURENCE J. KETTLE.

The Volunteers.

The new year whispers of hope returning,

The old lights blazing in Eire's eyes,
She has climbed the heights, left her place of mourning,

To wait the hour when her banners rise.

O'er hosts of men with pulses leaping,
To the magic chant of eight hundred years,

For the glorious task of a nation's keeping.

God nerve the hearts of the Volunteers.

Oh! ne'er before in the nation's story
Did hope shine brighter thro' slavery's pall,

Strong, fearless manhood will crown with glory

The dear old mother—best love of all.
Then comrades forward, old feuds unheeding,

To the weak and soulless leave doubts and fears,

By hill and valley see our manhood speeding

To the serried ranks of the Volunteers.

The storied past will nerve and guide us,

How best to strive for our country's weal,

No more let faction or creed divide us,
No hate for Ulster should Leinster feel.

Unroll the standard that tells creation
The fighting race has no craven fears,

Whatever the future may bring the nation,
Her soul is safe with the Volunteers.

AN BEARNA BAOGHAIL.

THE STORY OF KING BRIAN

Told to the Young People.

It was at the end of the eighth century that the people whom we call the Danes began to make descents upon Ireland. Not all of them came from Denmark, but they were from Scandinavia, of which Denmark is a part. The people who write histories call them Norsemen. They were very hardy men and very good fighters and they began their attacks by bringing their boats up our rivers and into our lakes and then making a dash into the country, slaying, and carrying off what they could plunder. One Norse chief made a settlement in the West and such numbers of his own people joined him there that he had the thought of subduing the whole of Ireland. But an Irish King named Malachi came along into his castle one night, seized the Norse chief, bound him and drowned him in the lake. Afterwards other parties of Norsemen came to Ireland; they took possession of places along the coast, Dublin, Waterford, Cork and Limerick and they tilled the land and built up important trading towns. As soon as the Norse settled in Ireland they and the Irish people drew closer to each other. From the Norse the Irish learnt many things in trade and commerce and from the Irish the Norse learnt many things in literature and art. They married amongst each other and Irish princes had Norse mothers and Norse earls Irish mothers. Irish bards made poems in praise of Norse nobles and Norse poets sang the praise of Ireland in their own language.

In the South West of Ireland around Limerick, a very important Irish clan called the Dalcassians had their territory. It was the privilege of this clan to form the van of the army when entering an enemy's territory and the rear when leaving it. Two young princes were heads of this clan, Mahon and Brian, a younger and an elder brother, when the Norse entered their territory these two young men fought resolutely against them. But after a while Mahon, the elder brother, made peace with the invaders on condition that they left his territory to his own rule. Brian would not submit. He gathered his followers around him and asked them whether they would make peace with the invaders or enter upon a new war. They all declared for war. Then Brian led his followers into a forest where he formed his camp. From this forest he carried on the war; he ate little and he slept on the ground; he fought night and day and he made himself a great soldier. He won for himself a name that all the Norse dreaded and all the Irish loved. Mahon became ashamed of the peace he had made and he joined Brian with the rest of the Dalcassian clan. Then they were able to make open war on the invaders; they captured the royal town of Cashel and established themselves there. But a great battle was still to be fought before the brothers reconquered the whole of their territory. There were Irish chiefs who hated the Dalcassians and these made alliance with the Norse and a great host marched against Brian and Mahon. But the brothers were victorious; they defeated the Norse and their allies, followed their retreat and captured the Norse stronghold at Limerick.

Now when Mahon was killed Brian became sole prince of the Dalcassians. His fame, through all Ireland was great. But there was another man who was regarded as Brian's equal and he was Malachi who had defeated the Norse in the middle and the east of Ireland and had taken Dublin from them. Malachi was an able soldier and statesman and a very noble man. He was made High King of Ireland. But he fully recognised the great abilities of the Dalcassian Prince and he made it his first act to divide Ireland into two spheres, giving the Southern to Brian, and keeping the Northern under his own rule. The High King of Ireland had never the authority of a modern King; inside their own territories the princes and the lesser kings were almost independent of him, and could offer resistance to his edicts. The King of Leinster was not pleased with the decision that placed his territory under the rule of Brian and he rebelled. Brian and Malachi joined forces

and marched against the King of Leinster and defeated him in Wicklow. The Norse were again in possession of Dublin; Brian marched against the city and captured it. He had now drawn his conquests from the South up to the middle and the East of Ireland.

Should he now make himself High King of Ireland and depose Malachi, his ally and his friend? No doubt his ambition urged him to do it and no doubt it was whispered to him that the time had come when the whole of Ireland should be under the rule of one strong King. Brian was not young and he could not hope to live long enough to break the power of the minor kings and princes and make Ireland a kingdom with a single ruler. But he had sons and grandsons and these, he must have hoped would form a dynasty that would attract the loyalty of every part of Ireland. With the whole country united under a single king no foreigners would be able to obtain a foothold. We do not know how much his ambition urged him, how much a dream of his youth came back to him or how much his counsellors pleaded with him. But we know that the other countries in Western Europe were on the point of finding their masters in single kings and it was time that one king should endeavour to place the whole of Ireland under a single government. Brian determined to take the high-kingship from Malachi. He formed an alliance with his late enemies the Norse and marched into Malachi's territory. He came to Tara, to the ancient seat of the High Kings of Ireland and demanded that Malachi should submit to him. This Malachi did. Each king retained his own territories but now Brian had the authority of High King. Under his government Ireland became settled and prosperous. Schools and universities flourished and important works were written. It was Brian's design to make a Gaelic Empire that would include Ireland and part of Scotland. The Norse were still in Ireland, but they no longer troubled the life of the country, while their trade and commerce added to its wealth. One part of Ireland Brian treated with severity—the Kingdom of Leinster. He had imposed a heavy tax upon this part of the country, but he was now striving to make a treaty by which this tax would be abolished. The King of Leinster came to Brian's court at Kincora in the Co. Clare and he was treated with great honour. But one day, at a game of chess a foolish quarrel was begun between him and Brian's son, Murrough. The young Prince taunted the King of Leinster with his defeat in Wicklow and repeated the story that he had been found in a yew tree during the battle. The King of Leinster left Kincora declaring for war. Straightway he made an alliance with the Norse in the East of Ireland. The foreigners saw in the quarrel between Brian and the King of Leinster a chance of destroying Brian's power. They summoned their friends and allies from the Western Islands, from Scotland and from the coasts of the North Sea. A year was spent in preparing for the war. Malachi joined with Brian and the Gaelic clans in Scotland sent their best fighting men to help him. The war was decided in one decisive battle that took place in 1014. Sitric, the Norse King, had his armies within and around the walls of Dublin. The battle was begun by Brian and Malachi attacking their positions. Towards evening the Norse and their allies gave way and retreated across the strand towards their ships. The Irish forces swept after them and before Sitric's men could gain their ships whole companies of them were destroyed. This was the battle of Clontarf, the last great battle between the Irish and the Norse—indeed the last battle fought in Europe between Christian and Pagan armies—for the Norse who were raiding outside their own country had not yet adopted Christianity.

But King Brian, did not survive the victory that would have enabled him to establish his dynasty in Ireland. His grandson Turlough pursued an enemy far into the sea and was drowned, his son, Murrough was slain in combat and the King himself was slain in his tent by a Norseman.

Had Brian survived his victory, or had his surviving sons been able to carry out his policy Ireland would have become a kingdom strong enough to resist all invaders. Malachi became High King again, but after Malachi's death there was no king strong enough to rule the whole country. Brian's example prompted one king after another to seize the High-Kingship. For over a hundred years after Brian's death there was discord in Ireland. The absence of

A Portable Wireless Installation.

For Use With a Battalion or Company.

By a Marconi Operator.

Note on Terms Used:

The "Antenna" or "Aerial" is the wire which is suspended from the mast of a ship or of a shore station. Its use is to radiate the electrical energy generated in the "Primary Oscillator." The "earth" in the case of a movable shore station would be the lower wires on the mast directly under the upper ones and near the ground. These two sets of wires form the two plates of a condenser, and the air directly between these wires is the dielectric under strain. In the case of a ship the hull of the ship would form the "earth." In the case of a stationary shore station an "earth" is formed by burying a number of steel plates in the ground and making a suitable connection to them.

As it would not be convenient to do this for a station that was constantly shifting about, the method of upper and lower "Aerial" wires is used. This has been found to answer the purpose very well.

The Fittings.

In fitting out a portable wireless installation one of the most important items is to have all parts as light and easily moveable as possible. The mast for the Antenna or Aerial is the most difficult and must be carried about in sections. We had 9 sections of 6ft. lengths of steel tubing connected together by means of steel sleeves and 4 sections used as a canting lever for getting the mast up. The height of the mast would be 54 feet when the sections were joined together. Before getting the mast up in position stays of thin, flexible wire with insulated ends are fixed in position and when the mast is up these are made fast to pegs driven into the ground. There are ebonite sleeves at certain positions on the mast so as to insulate the stays from the Antenna and "earth." The next consideration would be "the Aerial."

The Aerial consists of 4 copper wires of about 65 or 70 feet long (the twine used for securing the Aerial wires should be of insulated material) which are taken from an insulated cap on top of the mast, these should be put on before the mast is got up and taken out from the mast when up about 90 degrees apart. Next comes the "earth." The "earth" used plays a very important part and a good "earth" is essential. It is always very difficult to find a good "earth" when moving from one position to another. Therefore a balanced or inductive earth is used; it consists of 4 copper wires of about 50 feet in length and taken from an insulated sleeve a little more than half way down the mast with insulated cord for securing them to the pegs. Now a wire is taken from the upper Aerial and one from the lower Aerial. These are called the feeders and they are taken to a change-over switch which can be put to either send or receive. Care should be taken that all the stays are set up properly and bear an equal strain. There are eight stays, 4 upper and 4 lower.

Electrical Power.

The next thing to be considered is the electrical power to be used for sending. Secondary cells would be too cumbersome and heavy for carrying around, and they would very often require charging, so we may dismiss them as impracticable.

A strong government in Ireland enabled the Normans who had just conquered England to make some conquests in Ireland in 1169. Dublin was made the capital of a Norman-English government whose policy it was to keep Ireland in an unsettled condition, and prevent any one of the Irish princes from obtaining the Kingship. After four hundred years of intermittent warfare Ireland was left broken and seemingly conquered.

able. The most efficient means of obtaining the electrical power would be a specially designed power generator consisting of an armature driven round by means of a petrol engine. The kind of one used for an ordinary motor bicycle would do. It could be made to drive the armature by means of a leather band. The engine should give a speed of about 2,000 revolutions per minute and the power generator about 70 volts 7 amperes. The 70 volts would be taken to a small transformer giving a step up of about 50 to 1; our power therefore would be about 3,500 volts. Next would be the primary oscillator consisting of a small condenser, an inductance of 3 or 4 turns of copper tubing and a spark gap; next a coil of 4 turns of copper wire for conveying the energy from the primary oscillator to secondary oscillator magnetically and next an adjustable inductance for altering the value of the wave length sent out. We could now send out a wave length of from 800 to 1,000 feet and get a range of from 20 to 30 miles or perhaps more.

Receiving Up Apparatus.

Receiving.—For receiving we could use a variable inductance at the bottom of the Antenna, a variable capacity. An oscillation transformer consisting of a primary and secondary winding and another adjustable capacity could be used in conjunction with the detecting device. The detecting device could be of the crystalite type consisting of a contact made between two different crystals, Bornite and Zincite for preference. All the instruments would be carried from one place to another on a light cart, 8 men being sufficient to draw it by means of draw ropes. If working on level ground a motor car would be most suitable and the motor engine could be used for driving the alternator, but for hilly or uneven ground a light cart would be the best. When the set is in position two men is sufficient to work it, or three if constant watch is to be kept day and night. All the instruments except the engine would be inside a small tent when working. The engine should be a short distance away owing to the noise it makes causing a slight interference to the reception of signals.

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P. C.

THE PRESS AND THE VOLUNTEERS

Comments on the Movement.

We give below a few extracts from the editorials of various journals on the Volunteer movement.

"A GREAT CHANCE FOR YOUNG IRELAND."

"The Leader," one of the first of the Nationalist papers to see the possibilities of the Volunteer movement, says: "It is a great chance for Young Ireland. . . . The Irish Volunteers gave the British Government such a spasm that the Arms Proclamation came hot foot after them. . . . We could conceive the young men of Ireland in their hundreds of thousands flocking to the colours of the Irish Volunteers, drilling, marching, rifle practising, camping out, manoeuvring and falling out in due course into mature citizenship without ever having fought an enemy. Volunteering for young Irishmen of martial spirit is good in itself, and it is because it is so, and because Young Ireland so largely possesses the martial spirit that Young Ireland is flocking in its thousands into the ranks of the Irish Volunteers."

And again: "Nationalist Ireland might do worse than take the opportunity to raise Volunteer forces throughout the country. It would be good amusement, and it would tend to intensify the national spirit. Why should not every Gaelic Athletic Club, for instance, turn out as Volunteers with camans upon their members' shoulders?"

"THE GERM OF NATIONAL UNITY."

"Sinn Fein"—There is no party in Ireland equal to making a National Volunteer Movement. It is going forward rapidly and enthusiastically, and while it remains what it is it need fear nothing. He is a poor thinker who does not realise that public opinion which lacks the confidence, the calmness, the steadiness, the judgment, the resolution and the understanding which training in arms gives a people is a poor weapon to rely upon in times of crisis. Our history for a century past is a history of political failure, because our public opinion had no steel in its backbone and crumpled up at any menace of armed bluff—because it had little ballast in its judgment and could often be tumbled away by some audacious person with a string and a fat red herring. In the Volunteer Movement there is clear to our eyes the germ of a national unity and a disciplined and courageous public opinion."

"A COMMON COUNTRY TO DEFEND."

The Gaelic American says—"All Irishmen, irrespective of political opinion, race, class, or religious belief, are not alone free to join the Volunteers, but are invited to do so. They are doing so in large numbers, and that fact is the most hopeful thing seen in Ireland for many years. In the drill rooms and the parades and other exercises of the Irish Volunteers Irishmen who have been separated during their whole life-time by political, religious and social differences will march shoulder to shoulder, touch elbows, forget past differences and remember only that they have a common country to uplift and defend."

"GLORIOUS WORK FOR IRELAND."

"The Kerry Weekly Reporter" says:—"It is for the young men to go straight on; their path is well defined, and they are in a position to do glorious work for their country. It will help to foster a spirit of comradeship and unity and instil a more independent and self-reliant feeling. There will be no party or sectional objects or control. It is an all-Ireland movement in the interests of all the people without distinction. It is for the betterment of our common country, which the presence of the Volunteers will make more respected."

"GUNS MAKE TERMS."

"Longford Leader."—Colonel Maurice Moore, who used to command the Connaught Rangers, has written a public letter in which he points out

that ten thousand invaders landing in a few ships at Galway, could reach Athlone in forty-eight hours, and thus be in possession of Connaught. With some further help they could capture Dublin very easily, and in his opinion in the present state of things an invading force of 20,000 could take over possession of Ireland. This is a serious outlook. It would mean that instead of the landlords the people have bought out, they would have a new set of German officers in all the old castles and mansions levying a new rent and a new tribute off the tillers of the soil. Unless this is to happen, in our day, some steps such as the Volunteer Movement must be taken to counteract it.

Men with guns can always insist on their own terms the world over.

THE FIGHTING RACE.

"The Irish World" says—"The spirit of the fighting race is all on fire to shoulder arms once more for the old land, though it may be unnecessary to do any fighting at all in the long run. If Home Rule is granted (and of course there is no other possible ending to the story), then an armed nation will see that no impediment blocks the pathway of freedom. If, by some terrible misfortune, the cup should be dashed from our lips at the eleventh hour, the spirit of Wexford and Limerick and the Yellow Ford is not dead. The Irish National Volunteer movement is one of the most significant phases in the whole struggle for Home Rule. An armed race will ensure liberty for Ireland. Let us then be up and doing for our beloved motherland, no matter on which side of the Channel or on which side of the Atlantic we dwell."

"THE GOOD INSPIRATION OF '82."

"The Echo" says—"It is formed on the lines of the Volunteer movement that was Grattan's right arm. It gathers a large part of its inspiration from that famous national force. Like the men of '82 it heeds no creed nor race nor clan; it is open to all. It stands for the people of Ireland. It is antagonistic to no section of Irishmen. Its aim will be defensive rather than aggressive."

"STANDS FOR THE NATION."

"Dublin Saturday Post."—The Irish Volunteers must stand for the nation, and the nation is above any section or any entity of the general community. If any party interests were to dominate the movement it would cease to be a National protection. In the words of the manifesto, the Irish Volunteers are established "to secure and maintain the rights and liberties common to all the people of Ireland. Their duties will be defensive and protective, and they will not contemplate aggression or domination. Their ranks are open to all able-bodied Irishmen without distinction of creed, politics or social grade." The doctrine must be lived up to, and, we believe, will be lived up to in this new and perhaps most significant of all modern National movements.

MUST EXTEND THROUGH THE LAND.

The Kilkenny People says—"There is much need for an organisation of the kind, and there is now an opportunity for establishing it which did not exist before. We certainly know of no better means of employing the physical activities of the young manhood of Ireland—activities that are now rusting for lack of use, except where they are exercised in the arena of the Gaelic Athletic Association. There are thousands of young men unfitted for the labour of severe athletic exercise who would readily yield to the temptation of practising themselves in the use of arms under competent instructors and acquiring the habits of discipline and self-restraint. Subject to the condition that the movement is conducted on honourable and straightforward lines, that it is kept clear from the petty jealousies of cliques and log-rollers, that honest differences of opinion on public questions are freely tolerated, and that its governing body is composed of men of sound judgment and ripe experience, we should say that the new organisation ought to receive every possible encouragement and that its ramifications ought to be widespread throughout the length and breadth of the land."

GAELIC VOLUNTEER.

"Gaelic Athlete."—Although composed of units representing the most widely divergent political views, an harmonious welding together has taken place, and the call of nationhood has risen superior to the call of

party. Truly, this is a remarkable achievement, particularly in a land whose National bane has been dissension and division of effort. The movement is a broadly National one, and no member is asked or expected to abjure rival tenets, there being none such. Therefore we would once more exhort all Gaels, "Volunteer, to the line of National Unity!"

"BETTER AND TRUER" CITIZENS.

The Longford Leader says—"The fact of the young manhood being trained and disciplined Volunteers will make Irishmen better and truer citizens of an emancipated Ireland."

VOLUNTEER MEETING IN SLIGO.

A very successful meeting to inaugurate the Volunteer movement was held in Sligo on Sunday. The Mayor, Ald. Jinks, presided. Also present—The Aldermen and councillors of the Corporation of Sligo, Rev. Fathers Crehan and Butler, and Messrs McGovern and Alf. Cotton, hon. secs., were on the platform. Col. Moore and Ald. Macken attended on behalf of the Provisional Committee and addressed the meeting and exhorted the men of Sligo to become enthusiastic Volunteers. Messrs Padraic O'Donnahill and O'Ruadhairbhogh, Councilor O'Reilly, and Fathers Crehan and Butler also addressed the meeting. Five hundred members were enrolled, and arrangements made for drilling, which will take place in the Town Hall.

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WHAT IS NATIONALITY?

The Need For Self-Reliance.

Not very long ago, in the course of a speech in the British House of Commons, Lord Edward Cecil denied that Ireland was a nation. His statement was met with loud cries of dissent. Somebody shouted, "Isn't Scotland a nation?" "No," he replied, "Scotland certainly is not a nation; neither is Wales a nation, and, for that matter, England is not a nation either." In making this statement, he was evidently confusing two things by no means always identical—a nation and a state. What is a state? A state may be defined as a nation equipped with a proper means of external defence and internal government. A nation thus organised and unified becomes a definite entity, a force to be reckoned with amongst the nations that surround it; until it is so organised, it doesn't count. Italy was no doubt in all essential respects a nation at the beginning of the nineteenth century; she was not a state until she became unified in 1870. England cannot be described as a state, for she is only a part of the state which is technically known as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Ireland is quite clearly not a state, and it may even be doubted whether there is any period of her history when she could be strictly so described. And it is to this that must be ascribed the fact that there is in Ireland less public spirit, and less enlightened conception of the duties, responsibilities, and the dignity of citizenship than in any country with which the writer of this article is familiar.

In defining the State,

External Defence Has Been Put Before Internal Government.

and for this reason, that the country which neglects the matter of defence will assuredly, sooner or later,

Be Attacked and Conquered

by some other nation whose passion for naval and military development has for the time being exceeded its interest in the arts of peace. Whether nations ought to conquer each other or not is an interesting ethical question which does not arise for the moment; the point is, they do; and the price of freedom is efficiency. For it will not do for any State to pay soldiers and sailors to fight for it and then take its ease. Soldiers and sailors will come out of the nation, and if the standard of manhood in the nation is low, the manhood of its fighters will be low, and when they go to fight they will be beaten. And the stability of the State depends on more things than fighting; it depends, for example, on the intelligence of the people, on the standards of honour and courage and diligence that prevail amongst them,—all of which are elements of strength; for, an industrious nation will fortify itself by the honest acquisition of wealth, a nation that uses its brains will make more rapid progress in the arts both of peace and war than a sluggish nation, and a nation that

Cherishes High Standards of Honour

will be free from the danger of its sons being corrupted by an enemy. This last is most essential; for it is quite evident

that no State can last long unless it can rely on its citizens to put their public duty before their private interests, since one individual will often have it in his power to ruin the whole nation. There is, therefore, no common virtue—punctuality, truthfulness, temperance—on the possession of which by one individual citizen the whole fortunes of the State may not turn. The safety of a State can only be insured

By Each Citizen Making Himself Morally, Intellectually, and Physically Fit.

The State, it will be seen, is not something that gives us things; it is something to which we give, to which we must be ready to give all that we have, for whose preservation we must be ready to sacrifice life itself.

Since this is the nature of the State, since it demands such enormous sacrifices from the individual,—and it is quite certain that no State was ever either fashioned or furthered on any other terms than those that have been just stated,—the question may reasonably be asked—What is the use of the State, and on what grounds are we asked to scorn delights and live laborious days in order to project it, or protect it? When it is created it will only make demands on our personal liberty. Why should we be called away from our sowing and reaping, our buying and selling, our dancing and love-making in order to serve it? Can we not paint pictures and write verses without the State? And, for the rest, is not the brotherhood of man the most fundamental fact in all human affairs, and intercourse the most important factor in progress? Should we not, therefore, strive to break down barriers between nations rather than to build them up, and, if we aim at anything at all, should we not aim at the creation of a World-State, in which diversity of languages, laws and institutions would disappear, and all men be united in a common brotherhood?

The force that drives men to form themselves into a State is called

National Sentiment or Patriotism.

It is one of the oldest and strongest feelings of the human heart. We commonly expect everybody to possess it, very much as we expect everybody to have an appetite for food or a love of the beautiful. When there are a sufficient number of people with such characteristics, ideals and aspirations in common as to justify their being called a nation, it is natural for these people to seek to realise their ideals and aspirations, and give expression to them in national institutions and laws. In order to do this they must organise themselves into a State. If they fail to do so, some other State will conquer them and impose on them its laws and institutions, which, as a rule, will be quite unsuited to them. The people of the conquered nation may then think and dream, but their thinking and dreaming will find no logical outlet in action. A nation in this condition is said to be in slavery. Soon they will cease even to think and dream. When people have lived long enough in slavery they become a brooding people; their wills become paralysed and all their faculties stunted. They go about in a state of despondency, wondering fatalistically what is going to happen next. They cease to apprehend any direct connection between cause and effect. They no longer live in knowledge of the fact that no human effort is in vain—that no human effort is, or was,

or can be, in vain. Ignorant of the efficiency of human action, they will tend conversely to ignore its responsibility. They become blind

To the Illimitable Possibilities That Lie Before All Men.

On the other hand, the nation that makes the sacrifices necessary to form itself into a State has the satisfaction of making its own laws, building up its own institutions and creating the kind of civilisation that is pleasing to its imagination. All these things it will accomplish with the sweat of its brow and the sweat of its brain; for it is much harder work being a freeman than being a slave. In working out its destiny through despair and triumph it will inevitably evolve noble traditions which will become woven in the national life, will be taught by the mother to her children, and handed on from age to age, an undying inspiration. The form of civilisation thus built up, being the outcome of the ideals and aspirations of the people, will be the reflection of the national genius, the nation's contribution to humanity; and this is why it becomes to the citizen something so vitally precious that he is ready to die to preserve it. The citizen comes to look on the State as representing and embodying principles that are the essential guiding forces of his own life; he looks up to it as something greater than he, an entity that existed before he existed, and will continue to exist when he is no more, to which he in his brief generation can only make his slight but earnest contribution.

The Outbreak of Foreign War

braces the citizens up to their finest efforts; the continual danger of it keeps them alert. Education and public health come to be regarded as matters that touch the safety of the State; the State dares not neglect them, even if it would. A demand for efficiency arises, which makes for righteousness; for vice and self-indulgence lead to inefficiency. The mere exercise of the rights of citizenship does men good by teaching them self-reliance and giving them a sense of responsibility. When the present Home Rule Bill becomes law—although it will not turn Ireland into a State in the sense in which the term is used in this article—it will give us the great advantage of enabling us to purify public life and to insist on a proper standard of honesty and efficiency in public departments, changes that in turn will inevitably be reflected in the Press of the country. It is clear, therefore, that it is only as the citizen of a self-governing State that the individual can hope to attain to his highest and most natural development. There is, in fact, no choice; once we admit that some kind of government is necessary, it only remains to decide

Whether we are to Govern Our- selves or be Governed by Others.

The brotherhood of man is one of those fundamental human principles that no nation should ever forget, for the nation that forgets them is putting itself in opposition to the eternal laws of the universe. Now, a nation that conquers another and attempts to hold it in subjection is quite evidently acting in opposition to that principle—except in very exceptional cases that need not here be dealt with; but no nation can be accused of sinning against the brotherhood of man because it attempts to gain for itself the rights that belong to men. Friendly intercourse between nations, also, is a most desirable thing, and the more of it there is the better; but the idea of a world-State, even if it were practicable, leaves out of account a very important principle of human progress—the principle of diversity. It is in the value of diversity that nationality finds its justification. Even if we could make all nations alike, it would be most undesirable to do so. Consider for a moment European civilisation: it is made up of contributions from various different countries, each contribution different and strikingly characteristic of the national genius of the country that brings it. France develops in one direction, Germany in another, England in another. If all Europe were turned into one great State all this diversity, which is so valuable (and incidentally so delightful) would disappear. To abolish nationalities would be to impoverish the world; any nationality that has the virility to organise itself into a State, will, also, surely have the genius to create something that the world will not be willing to forget, and for which

Humanity will be richer.

The difficulty of dealing with fundamental matters in a short essay is that so many other questions present themselves. The question arises, for example, What is nationality? and the further question, What is race? These questions cannot adequately be dealt with here; it may, however, be briefly pointed out that nationality owes its origin chiefly to environment; environment, in its widest sense, including, of course, heredity. It is not identical with race; for no man can change his race, but one can change one's nationality with considerable facility. All European States admit aliens to their nationality on very reasonable conditions; and it is a wholesome reflection for those of us who may be inclined to be too exclusive, that Ireland if she were an absolutely independent State to-morrow would find it necessary to do the same. Difference of race within the nation is a source of strength for it enriches the nation. On the other hand, if there is strong antipathy, it may be a source of weakness; in this case the State will be disrupted and cease to exist. In a State where strong differences of this kind exist, opposing parties have to learn to give way even on matters about which they feel very strongly. It is a hard lesson to learn, and most nations only learn it through the bitter experience of civil war, or even foreign conquest. It is useless for a party to say: "We cannot give way on this point or that, for we consider it essential." Nothing is essential but the safety of the State. As far as our own country is concerned, we know that it is populated at present by the descendants of a number of different races, all of which came to its shores in turn as conquering invaders. Nothing more absurd could be imagined than for one of these sets of invaders to try to arrogate to themselves the title of Irishmen and deny it to the others. The science that deals with races is called ethnology; one could not enter upon any study that is more misty or more vague, and it is the writer's private opinion that no honest man ever professed a knowledge of it. The best "ethnology" is that of Thomas Davis:

Here came the brown Phœnician,
The man of trade and toil—
Here came the proud Milesian,
A-hungering for spoil;
And the Firbolg and the Cymry,
And the hard, enduring Dane,
And the iron Lords of Normandy
With the Saxons in their train.

And, oh, it were a gallant deed
To show before mankind,
How every race and every creed
Might be by love combined—
Might be combined, yet not forget,
The fountains whence they rose,
As filled by many a rivulet,
The stately Shannon flows.

What matter that at different shrines
We pray unto one God?
What matter that at different times
Our fathers won this sod?
In fortune and in name we're bound
By stronger links than steel,
And neither can be safe or sound
But in the other's weal.
E. CREAGH KITTSON.

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Boy Scouts.

Organising Notes

In the following Lieutenant Mellows

deals with the progress of the Irish National Boy Scouts.

Little by little the Fianna movement is spreading and taking root throughout the country. Already all the large towns have Sluagh of the Fianna, but we will not be satisfied with that progress, good though it may be, until every town, large and small, in Ireland has its branch of Na Fianna Eireann. And when that comes to pass we need have no fear for Ireland's future, for the Fianna will be turning out men fit in every way, mentally and physically, to carry on the work for Ireland's freedom—and carry it to a successful conclusion.

We are out to train the youth of Ireland to work for the establishment of Ireland's independence, and short though the time is since the movement was started, it is beginning in many ways to make itself felt. In Dublin the Fianna proved a great asset to the Volunteer movement by providing capable instructors and energetic workers for the new movement. In Athlone the boys showed the stuff they were made of by heading a great anti-recruiting demonstration protesting against the insidious methods adopted by the British War Office to try and seduce Irish youths from their allegiance to Ireland. The result of this demonstration was that the troops engaged in that recruiting campaign were removed from the town at the first opportunity.

Belfast is going already with its accustomed thoroughness.

In Kerry the movement is spreading rapidly. The latest addition to the Sluagh of the Kingdom was Ballybunnion. A meeting was held there recently by the Empirites (Empirates would be more appropriate) to establish a branch of the Baden Powell Scouts, who, by the way, exist in Ireland only for the purpose of teaching the boys that England, not Ireland, is their country, and that the Union Jack is the flag of the Irish as well as the free (?). Well, the Lis-towel Fianna, with their president, Mr. Eamonn Leahy, attended the meeting in force, and when the enthusiastic Pro-Britishers, Britons, Shoneens, and Union Jack Wavers had waxed hoarse over the glories of the Empire, Mr. Leahy rose up and explained the difference between the two movements—the Baden Powell and the Fianna, and concluded by asking the boys present who were not ashamed of their Irish birth and heritage and their nationality to step outside. And lo! the entire assemblage rose en masse and left the hall, and the sequel was announced in the next week's papers, when it was stated that a Sluagh of Na Fianna Eireann had been established in Ballybunnion.

In Wexford the Sluagh organised by Mr. Sean Sinnott over twelve months ago is still going strong. All the members now possess uniforms, and marches out are a regular feature. The Sluagh are very proud of their hurling team, which has given a great lead to the games of the Gael in the town, under the captainship of Leader Paddy White.

Gorey can now boast of possessing a Sluagh, which was established on Sunday, 11th January, and called after the County Wexford boy hero of '98 Myles Byrne. The Fianna Organiser attended and explained the aims and objects of the Fianna movement, his remarks being punctuated by frequent bursts of applause. Mr. Sean O'Brien was elected

president of the branch and Mr. Sean Breen commander. Just 90 boys enrolled and a committee was appointed to manage the branch.

Sluagh "Thomas Francis Meagher," Waterford, has been doing exceptionally well of late. All the members are now provided with uniforms, and good progress has been made in drill, Irish language, and Irish history. History lectures are a great feature in the Sluagh, and the instruction thereby imparted to the members is very gratifying.

Sluagh "John Mitchell," Newry, which was reorganised last August, has been forging ahead. Large and suitable premises as headquarters have been secured and nothing left undone to make the work instructing and elevating to the boys.

The Tuam Fianna, called after John M'Hale, are also making good progress. A big sports, comprising 16 events, including the 100 yards championship of Connacht, were brought off last October and proved a great success. The sports for this year are now being organised, it being intended to hold them earlier in the year, probably during May. A dramatic class is a great feature of this Sluagh, "The Eloquent Dempsey" being the last piece to be staged.

In Tullamore the Sluagh is making fair progress, but the brunt of the battle has yet to be fought, as it is only three months in existence, and, of course, all the heavy work in connection with a branch occurs at its commencement. The boys in Tullamore, however, have got their teeth set, and do not intend to forget the great object for which they enrolled.

As will be seen underneath, new Sluagh's have been formed in Cashel and Tipperary, and others are being organised in Carrick-on-Suir, Mullingar and Armagh.

The Ard Co'sde (Executive) of the Fianna are issuing a handbook for the instruction and guidance of the members of the Fianna. It will contain instructions and articles on swimming, knot-tying, first aid and ambulance work, signalling, camping branch management, organisation, drill and matters pertaining to Fianna work. The price will be 6d.

A great recruiting campaign for 1914 is under way, and a new appeal to the boys of Ireland (in Irish and English) and manifesto are being issued.

An Examination Board, consisting of Capt. Padraig O'Rain, Lieut. Sean MacAodha, Lieut. A. de Faote, and the Organiser has been appointed to examine the boys throughout Ireland in the Fianna tests in order to secure uniformity.

LIAM O MAOIL IOSA.

WATERFORD.

The membership roll is up to forty, and more than half the boys have the official uniform. Padraig de Burca is very attentive and puts the members through their drill on two nights a week as well as taking them out for a march on Tuesday nights.

LIVERPOOL.

The Movement is spreading slowly but surely in this district as recruits continue to pour in at each meeting. Steady progress is being made with the Language lessons. The boys are becoming experts in semaphore signalling, knot tying, splicing, etc., under the able tuition of Captain Murphy. The singing and marching exercises appeal greatly to the boys, who are already a credit to the Instructor Lieutenant Simcox. Meetings are held on Sundays at 12 noon and Tuesdays and Fridays at 7. Those interested in the movement can have full particulars from the Secretary, Lieutenant J. T. Simcox, 5 Silvester street, Liverpool.

Dublin Battalion Orders

The following regulations drafted in connection with the new organisation system have been approved by the Dublin District Council of the Fianna:—

The troops under the control of the Dublin District Council shall be organised in one battalion consisting of companies. The battalion shall be under the command of an officer who shall hold the rank of major. The company will be under the supervision of a captain, and shall consist of

- 40 Scouts
- 8 Corporals
- 4 Section's Leaders.
- 3 Officers
- 2 Lieutenants and
- 1 Captain.

The Corporal shall have charge of a squad of five boys. He shall be in possession of the names and addresses of every member of his squad, and shall be held responsible for their attendance at all parades and manoeuvres; he shall report to his Section Leader the illness, change of address, or any laxity on the part of any number of his squad. He shall assist the Section Leader generally, and may be required to instruct recruits in drill, etc. Distinction: Brown shoulder straps.

Section Leaders shall be responsible for the training of their Sections in squad drill, semaphore signalling, and general discipline. He must have a good knowledge of company drill, skirmishing, etc. At camp he shall be charged to see that his section have proper company accommodation as well as food and other necessities. At headquarters they shall carry out the training of their section on the lines laid down by the Lieutenant. Distinction: Red shoulder straps.

The Lieutenant shall take charge of the half company, and shall be responsible for the instruction of subalterns. He shall see that a regular programme of work is gone through every week. Inasmuch as the half company shall form the unit for civil administration, the Lieutenant shall act as chairman of the half company committee, and shall see that the finances, etc., are properly looked after. Distinction: Blue shoulder straps.

The Captain, or Company Commander, shall outline a weekly programme of work to be got through at half company headquarters. He shall communicate his orders to the lieutenant's in writing, and shall take charge of the company at all parades and manoeuvres. He shall be held responsible for the condition and training of the company. Distinction: Green shoulder straps.

The Major commanding shall issue all orders in writing. He shall supervise the training of the battalion and shall make regular and systematic inspections of the units. All battalion and District Council orders are to be issued through him. He shall take command of the battalion whenever assembled, and has full authority to suspend from the Fianna any officer or member guilty of misdemeanour or offence.

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Progress OF THE Movement

Ireland Organising from Shore to Shore

The Volunteer Movement has spread throughout Ireland with wonderful rapidity since its inception in Dublin a couple of months ago. In the Capital itself great progress has been made as will be seen from the drill fixtures in another column. In addition to the following corps have been established in many other districts, reports of which have not reached us.

MAGNIFICENT MEETING IN MONAGHAN.

A magnificent meeting was held in Monaghan, the attendance including Rev. Lorcan O'Ciara'n, P.P.; Rev. J. M. Phillips, Adm.; Rev. D. M. Grath, E.I.; Rev. Philip Mulligan, C.C.; Rev. J. J. M'Namee, C.C.; Rev. P. M'Enaney, C.C.; Clontibret; Rev. B. M'Garvey, C.C.; Aghabog; Rev. T. Connolly, Threemilehouse; Rev. P. Murphy, C.C.; Currin. Professor M'Neill on behalf of the Central Executive of the Volunteer movement; Messrs T. Toal, J. P., Chairman Monaghan County Council; P. Whelan, J. P., Chairman Ulster Provincial Council G.A.A.; M. Marley, Treasurer Irish National Foresters; D.C. Rushe, B.A., Secretary Monaghan Co. Council; P. Mulligan, J. P., M.C.C.; Jas. M'Quaid, J. P., Chairman Rural District Council; Patk. K'cran, Chairman Poor Law Guardians; F. Tierney, J. P., Chairman P.D.C.; Owen Hughes, J. P., M.C.C.; J. M'Mahon, U.D.C.; M.G.R. Lardner, solicitor; T. Gallagher, clerk of the Asylum; Owen O'Duffy, Secretary Ulster Provincial Council, G.A.A.; P. M'Gorman, Rockcorry; A. Brian and J. Donnelly, Newbliss; Owen Conlon, Clones; J. M'Mahon and J. Beggan, Rosslea; B. M'Gaffrey and Owen M'Kenna, Tydavent; P. M'Carville, Owen Coyle, and B. M'Kenna, Threemilehouse; J. M'Ginn, Corcaghan; B. Toal, P. Treanor, Rosslea; J. Mulligan, Aghabog; J. Whelan and T. Glenn, Greenan's Cross; E. M'Phillips.

On the motion of Mr. P. Kieran, seconded by Mr. J. M'Mahon, U.D.C., the chair was taken by Mr. T. Toal, J. P., Chairman Monaghan County Council and Vice-President North Monaghan U.I.L. The Chairman, in the course of a fine speech, said there seemed to be a misunderstanding about the matter, and he wished at once to dispel it, so far as he was concerned and the people that were going with him, that that movement was not in sympathy and in support of the Irish Party under the chairmanship of Mr. John Redmond (applause). If there was anything of the sort in the movement he would not be there that day, and if at any time an attempt was made in that direction he would not be twenty-four hours in the movement. If at any time the movement is detrimental to the interests of the Irish Party and the country they would drop it. The movement was not run by any section of Nationalists, but was broad enough for every patriotic Irishman to serve his country. He hoped to see the movement started all over Monaghan, and all seemed favourable to the lines on which it was started. Should the Government show any weakness or inclination to drop the Home Rule Bill or even to shelve that question for a time, then would be the time that the Volunteers would be able to show to the people of England that the Irish people were not going to allow it to be done. In four counties in Ire-

land and a small minority in other countries could intimidate the Government to drop the Bill or whittle it down or make it unacceptable to the Irish people, the 28 other counties in Ireland would compel the Government to do justice to Ireland. Another way in which the Volunteers could assist Ireland was when the Bill became law they could assist in upholding that law.

Professor John McNeill, of the Dublin Executive of the Volunteer movement, who was accorded a very enthusiastic ovation, explained the constitution and working of the movement.

Mr. Patk. Whelan, J. P., Chairman of the Ulster Provincial Council G. A. A., moved a resolution approving of the establishment of the Irish National Volunteers in Monaghan, and pledging practical support, and, in a rousing address, said so far as he could ascertain the young men of the country, so far as he knew them as Gaels, no matter to what section or class they belonged, were all willing to be in the fighting line side by side in the interests of Ireland (cheers). If they stood united in this movement they would be an irresistible force (cheers). In his judgment the National Volunteers would stand for the preservation of National self-government in Ireland, and, as Mr. McNeill had pointed out to them, if the Home Rule Bill was not as perfect as they would like it to be, then the Volunteers would see that it was everything that the aspirations of the Irish race wished it to be (cheers). If there was any weakening now after the long struggle for freedom, if the Government altered the Bill materially, then the Volunteers would step into the breach and say, "We will not allow you to do it." (Cheers.)

Mr. J. M. Quaid, J. P., Chairman R. D. C., seconded the resolution, and endorsed everything that had been said.

The resolution was passed unanimously and with acclamation and the following organisers appointed:—Provisional Committee—Messrs T. Toal, J. P., Chairman; P. Whelan, J. P.; J. M. Quaid, J. P.; P. Mullan, J. P.; J. M. Mahon, U. D. C.; Patk. Kieran, C. P. L. G.; F. McCarville, Peter McGeough, J. F. Hughes, T. M. Phillips, H. J. Ardle, M. Marley, P. McGuire, secretary.

District Organisers Messrs O. Conlan, T. McGovern, H. M. Elroy, J. P. Small, J. P.; J. Donnelly, J. P.; J. Bryan, J. P.; F. Sherry, J. P.; J. Munnigan, E. M. Phillips, E. Smyth, P. McGovern, F. McCabe, O. Duffy, P. Hand, Wm. McDonnell, H. Kelly, J. Boylan, J. McGinn, J. M. Mahon, H. Cosgrove, J. Beggan, P. Treanor, P. Martin, P. Toal, C. Kierans, J. Martin, James McNally, O. McKenna, H. Connor, A. Hall, P. McKenna, J. Coulter, P. M. Quaid, J. M. Quaid, J. P.; O. Hughes, J. P.; J. Gray, P. Boylan, E. Smyth, O. Sherry, O. Connolly, J. Johnston, J. Whelan, P. Connolly, J. Greenan, P. Greenan.

Mr. Patk. Maguire was appointed secretary.

GRANARD.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Town Hall, Granard, and was attended by all the young men of the town and some from outside districts. It was most enthusiastic. A corps of the Volunteers was formed and names enrolled after the meeting. On the motion of Mr. J. Cawley, seconded by Mr. E. O'Connor, Mr. John Ledwith, U. D. C., was moved to the chair amidst applause. The Chairman returned thanks for the honour conferred on him by being asked to preside and said Mr. Cawley would explain the business that brought them together that day. Mr. John Cawley delivered an interesting address and submitted a resolution declaring that a corps of the National Volunteers be established in Granard and promising to support the movement in every way possible. Mr. Bernard Ousack a young Granard man of the University College, Galway, who was enthusiastically received, formally proposed the resolution and in an able address referred to the '82 Movement and said why should they not be in a position to defend themselves? What crime was it to learn the use of arms and to bear arms? Every country on the Continent of Europe had military training for the citizens; the Governments in other countries had recognised the national necessity of military training. There was no doubt the great resistance to Home Rule lay in Ulster whether the Ulster Volunteers were armed with wooden guns or guns of modern up-to-date warfare. There was nothing to prevent the Nationalists of Ireland training. It was not necessary that they should fight. The very fact of the Irish Volunteers being trained and armed was a cer-

tainty that Carson's Volunteers would never fight (cheers). Even when Home Rule was passed, without maintaining a volunteer force what hope had they of retaining their independence. When the Home Rule Bill was passed their greatest security would be a volunteer force to protect their liberties; without that volunteer force their country would be still open to another invasion. If the English Empire went down, and greater empires had gone down, was Ireland to go down along with it? If Ireland did not depend upon herself that would happen. The great object of Irishmen was the winning of Home Rule this year. The immediate object of the Volunteers was to make Home Rule certain, and to make defeat impossible. They should arm to secure Home Rule and remain armed as the protection of their Home Rule—(cheers)—for the safeguard of their liberties and the protection of their industries. When the Irish Parliament was opened was it not fitting that the opening of their House of Commons should be heralded by the guns of the Irish Volunteers rather than by the guns of the British soldiers. That opportunity alone should be sufficient reason why the young men of Ireland should join the Volunteers.

Mr. Cawley's Address.

Mr. John Cawley, who was warmly received, in seconding, said as an Irishman he was proud of the privilege of speaking to such a motion. He considered the inauguration of the Irish National Volunteers the most important work the Irish people had undertaken since 1792. In all the ages of the civilised world it was recognised that the noblest action of men was to voluntarily arm in defence of their country (applause). The right to arm and use arms was the heritage of all free-men.

CAHERCIVEEN.

A public meeting was held on Sunday, 11th January, in the Carnegie Library, Caherciveen. Mr. G. O'Connell, N. T., presided, and in an able address pointed out the necessity for forming a branch in the parish. A large number joined, and the hours and place for drilling was settled. Drill take place on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 8.30 p.m. Place of drill: The Market-house, which has been placed at the disposal of the corps on those nights by the kindness of Mr. Daniel Golden. Mr. T. O'Donoghue acted as hon. sec. to the meeting. Already drilling has taken place frequently and route marching has become a special feature of instruction. A signalling instruction class has been formed under the instructor, assisted by Mr. M. Fitzgerald, Principal of the Caherciveen Wireless College, who has offered to help in all lectures. The corps also hope to have the services of a trained medical student to assist in the formation of an Ambulance Section. Messrs. T. Curtin and T. Moore have placed their services at the disposal of the corps as buglers.

CORK.

Between six and seven hundred men have been enrolled in the Cork Corps of the National Volunteers. Drilling takes place in the large hall of Dun na nGaed, Queen's Street, on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday nights. A special drill class is held on Wednesday afternoon for prospective officers. Two excellent instructors—ex-army men have been secured. The greatest enthusiasm and earnestness is being displayed, and many new recruits are joining. The practices have been hampered a little for want of a suitable hall—the Dun na nGaed not being quite the thing for drill purposes. There is every hope that good premises will be procured shortly. Mentally and morally the type of recruit joining the Cork corps is excellent. Consequently progress is rapid. A goodly number in Blarney district are desirous of forming a corps there. The Cork Provisional Committee have offered to help, and it is expected that a beginning will be made soon. Other districts, such as Kinsale and Skibbereen, are expected to fall into line before very long.

LUGH MACEIREAN.

CASHEL.

The Cashel Committee have been doing good work under difficulties. A fairly large contingent of the able-bodied men of the town are drilling two nights weekly under an able and experienced instructor. The Committee are

hopeful that a strong corps will soon be formed and well equipped, and that Cashel will uphold the traditions of its brave and noble predecessors.

TRALEE.

The movement is going ahead in Tralee. A meeting of delegates from the various societies and clubs was held in the spacious Co. Council Chamber and much enthusiasm was evinced. A working committee was formed and arrangements for enrolment and drill completed. Since then the corps has met twice weekly for drill at the Kerry Picture Hall, kindly lent by the management. The services of two competent instructors have been procured and the Volunteers are very enthusiastic. The Committee are hopeful of securing at an early date the sole use of the local skating rink. When the arrangements in this connection are complete a public meeting will be held to put the movement on a permanent footing. The G. A. A., A. O. H., Gaelic League and Foresters are giving every practical assistance.

STRABANE.

At a meeting held in the Hall, Strabane, on Monday, 12th Jan., for the purpose of starting a corps, Mr. Eugene Conroy, J. P., Chairman of the Strabane Urban Council, presided. Some forty delegates were present who represented all the surrounding districts of Donegal and Tyrone. The Chairman explained the purpose for which the meeting had been convened, and it was unanimously decided that a corps of the Irish Volunteers should be started immediately. The delegates present were entrusted with the work of organising their respective districts, and arrangements were made for a special enrolment meeting. The Chairman thanked the delegates for their attendance and congratulated them upon the fact that they were the first to form a corps of Volunteers in Ulster, and he felt confident it would be one of the largest and most powerful branches of the organisation, seeing that the clansmen of O'Neill and O'Donnell had joined hands with a common object.

DERRY.

Derry City has two companies of Volunteers busy, one in the Waterside district, the other in the City proper. Regular meetings are being held for drill, etc. A very competent staff of instructors have been secured, and so far everything looks well. In a short time Derry City will have a band of Volunteers as well drilled and equipped as any city in the country. A good start has been made and as soon as the present companies get well under way and become affiliated with headquarters others will be organised. Derry has a reputation to maintain. In the old days of the '82 volunteers Derry boasted of three volunteer regiments, one of artillery, one of infantry, and one of cavalry. Although the artillery and cavalry would be difficult to organise now, yet a good company of infantry should be within a reasonable time possible.

ATHLONE.

Excellent progress is being made in Athlone and instructors P. O'roghan and M. Curly express themselves highly pleased with the way the men under their command are conducting themselves and the wonderful progress made in drill, and feel confident of turning out their men fully proficient in drilling at the first review. The Committee are also making arrangements for the starting of cavalry regiments in Drumrany, Tubberclare and Ballinahown as soon as possible.

ENNISCORTHY.

A fine inaugural meeting was held in Enniscorthy, presided over by Mr. Thos. Hayes, C. P. L. G., U. D. C. Addresses were delivered by The O'Rahilly and Mr. M. J. Judge on behalf of the Provisional Committee, who explained the working of the movement amid enthusiasm. Since then competent drill instructors have been procured; the Foresters' Hall, Irish Brigade Rooms have been utilised as drill halls and the fine ball-alley, kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee by Mr. John Bennett, J. P., U. C. Drilling takes place three nights a week. About 400 have already been enrolled, and the movement is progressing steadily.

NEW ROSS.

New Ross has fallen into line with the other towns in Wexford. On Monday, January 20th, there was an enthusiastic meeting to start the movement. When the manifesto was read every man handed in his name and new members are enrolling every day. The services of a number of experienced military men have been procured and drilling goes on weekly.

ACHILL.

A company has been started in Achill and is well advanced in drill. They recently held a ceillidh to help to defray the cost of uniform, (Darrell Figgis is responsible).

LIMERICK.

The Mayor of Limerick (Ald P. O'Donovan), presiding at a crowded and enthusiastic meeting in the Athenaeum, when speeches were delivered in support of the movement, and over 1,000 men were enrolled, said that if the movement were hostile to the cause advocated by the Irish Parliamentary Party he could not lend it his official support, but that was not the case, and he wished it every success. Mr. P. H. Pearse, B. L., reviewed the objects of the movement, which, he said, would make Home Rule a certainty. Speaking of the proposals to eliminate certain services from the scope of the Home Rule Bill, he said these things were being discussed because Ulster had armed and was threatening civil war. Nationalist Ireland should be prepared not only to threaten, but prepared to assert their rights if Home Rule did not come. Sir Roger Casement said that he had served through the Boer War and came out of it on the side of the Boers. The Irish leader, he went on, should be in a position to say that if Home Rule was not given to the whole of Ireland, Nationalist Ireland would be more formidable than North-East Ulster. Mr. O'Callaghan, T. C. Limerick, supported the movement, while deprecating militarism in general. Letters were read from Mr. L. J. Kettle, Dublin, and Mr. John Daly, Limerick, the latter enclosing a subscription of 20 guineas towards the movement.

GALWAY.

Mr. George Nicholls, B. A., presided over a very large and enthusiastic meeting held in Galway at which stirring addresses were delivered. It was unanimously decided to form a corps and already many hundreds of recruits have been enrolled. Drill, route marching, etc., are features of the training, which is being carried out with remarkable thoroughness. In the various towns and villages corps have been formed also, and are doing satisfactorily.

COUNTY MAYO.

County Mayo has taken up the Movement wholeheartedly, and Castlebar and Mayo have each a corps. It is expected that in a few weeks the number of Volunteers in the county will be well over 1,000.

DONEGAL.

Reports from Donegal show that the Movement there has been warmly taken up, and the promoters are confident of thoroughly organising the county in a short period.

Accidents are Unavoidable

WHAT THEN?

Be Prepared! First-Aid Classes (Male and Female) held throughout the year. For particulars apply to

SECRETARY,

ST. PATRICK'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION,

121 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.

FIRST AID



BY "FIRST-AIDER," ST. PATRICK'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

INTRODUCTORY.

Through the courtesy of the Editor, a column of the journal will be devoted each week to "Notes on First Aid," when the subject will be treated in a purely non-technical manner as far as may be and according to the lines laid down by the official text book.

AMBULANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Volunteer movement without the equipment of an Ambulance Department would indeed be very inadequate, but it is not my intention to enter into the various details which are necessary to the formation of an efficient Field Ambulance to meet the requirements of troops on the march or in action, covering as it does a wide area of special training and organisation, embracing not only the duties of stretcher bearers, but also those of tent pitching, assisting in carrying out sterilisation, generally attending upon the surgeons, and an acquaintance with the methods of improvising means for the transport of the wounded, and much more.

My aim will be to endeavour to enlist sympathy in first-aid amongst the Volunteers, by jotting down each week a few of the salient features of this most useful and truly humanitarian work.

As a good deal of misapprehension exists regarding what "first-aid" really is, perhaps it would be as well to begin by defining it.

DEFINITION OF FIRST-AID.

"Rendering first-aid" simply means rendering immediate aid or help intelligently and according to the methods recognised by the Medical Profession for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings of the victim of an accident or sudden illness, and for the prevention of further mischief before the doctor has arrived on the scene.

Essentially palliative in its nature, it is sometimes, no doubt, also of a curative kind when there is imminent danger to life or limb, as in the cases of the apparently drowned, choking, extensive burns, when some powerful poison has been taken, or when a bone is fractured, and every moment is of the utmost value.

It has been described by a recognised authority as "a special branch of practical medicine and surgery, by a knowledge of which trained persons are enabled to afford skilled assistance in cases of accident and sudden illness."

SCOPE OF FIRST-AID.

Its scope is, however, limited. It is not intended in any way to overlap or interfere with the functions of the medical man, nor is the first-aid to assume professional responsibility under any circumstances; his duty ceases in the presence of the doctor, from whom he must take all subsequent directions.

The rule laid in the official text book is very clear upon the point: "Send at once for professional assistance."

The Board of Trade (Marine Department), recognising the importance of a knowledge of first-aid, requires that each candidate for a master's or mate's certificate shall already hold a certificate for "first-aid to the injured."

THE NECESSITY OF A KNOWLEDGE OF FIRST-AID.

In this age of motor-driven vehicles of all kinds, motor cars, motor bicycles and electric trams, etc., upon the public thoroughfares, together with the high rate of speed attained upon the various railway systems in the effort to annihilate space in the shortest possible time, the outstanding feature is the number of accidents, which are almost inevitable under the circumstances. The introduction of machinery in every branch of industry wherever possible to increase the output and to reduce cost, and the adoption of electricity for lighting, heating and traction, are also responsible for very many accidents. In the bathing season, on the field of sport, in our own homes, accidents of a more or less serious character are constantly occurring, thereby demonstrating the necessity for the knowledge of first-aid, and yet it is surprising how few there are who are even able to render assistance to a person taken from the water apparently drowned. I venture to say that out of every hundred men interrogated on the subject there would not be more than three or four who could respond to the call. The bursting of a varicose vein has often been the cause of death, because those near at hand were too panic-stricken to do anything, being ignorant of the most elementary principles of arresting haemorrhage, and the unfortunate person has passed away before a doctor could be procured.

AMHÁN NA NÓGLÁC.

ponn: "Séarlus Óg."

'Sé vo beata, a bean ba léanmair:
Dob' é ar gceas do bheir i ngéibean,
Do bútaí bpeas i reit méirleas,
'S tú violta leip na Gallab.
Óró, 'ré vo beata a baile,
Óró, 'ré vo beata a baile,
Óró, 'ré vo beata a baile,
Anoir ag teact an tSamhain!
A búrle le Dia na bpeas go bpeicam,
Muna mbíro beo 'na tíaró aet peactmair
Spáinne maol ir míle garzúeas
Ag rógairt páin ar Gallab!
Óró, 'ré vo beata a baile,
Óró, 'ré vo beata a baile,
Óró, 'ré vo beata a baile,
Anoir ag teact an tSamhain!
Tá Spáinne maol ag teact tap páile,
Ógláig améa léi mar gáir,
Saeóit péin 'r ní parrncais ná Spáinnig,
Agur puagairt ar Gallab!
Óró, 'ré vo beata a baile,
Óró, 'ré vo beata a baile,
Óró, 'ré vo beata a baile,
Anoir ag teact an tSamhain!
—PÁDRAIC MAC PIERAIS.

(After the Galway meeting Sir Roger Casement suggested that "Séarlus Óg" would make a splendid march tune for the Volunteers. The foregoing is an adaptation of the old Jacobite words to the modern situation by P. H. Pearse.)

A Nation's Destiny.

Arms Are The Arbiters.

BY M. J. JUDGE.

For over a century, save for a few spasmodic efforts, ill-conceived and badly organised, Irish manhood has forsaken the sword and taken up the pen as the mightier weapon.

The writer and the orator have flourished and men have said, "By those means shall our rights be recovered," referring to constitutional methods. Time and again the writers and the orators announced the approach of the victory with grand flourish of trumpets, but on each occasion the anticipated victory became an unexpected defeat. At the present moment we are nearer victory than we have ever been, nearer than we were in the time of Parnell, when, to our supreme astonishment, the enemies of Irish Nationality, with a sudden and complete change of tactics, forsake the beaten paths of constitutional methods and revert to the time-honoured doctrine of "Might is right."

They proclaim, "Oratory has never won battles; arms are the arbiters of a nation's destiny; let us arm," and in a moment all our efforts, all our struggles, all our sacrifices are rendered vain and the cup of liberty which we fondly imagined we were about to taste, is rudely arrested ere it reaches our lips. Many affect to treat

Th's Threat of Armed Resistance

with contempt and regard it as a skilful bluff in the diplomatic game; but is it really bluff? Is it not rather the inevitable resort to the final tribunal of all things mundane—the ordeal of combat—and as such does it not make a stronger appeal to the martial spirit of our Irish people, which, thank God, is still a living fire, awaiting but a breath to fan it into a raging flame. Our opponents, those who would deny Ireland the right of nationhood, who would rivet the gyves more firmly upon our limbs, are undoubtedly in the right in saying that arms, and arms alone, are the arbiters of a nation's destiny. They would be equally right in saying that a nation cannot exist as such when its children have given up the right to bear arms. When a nation has ceded or been deprived of that God-given right it has ceased to exist, has lost its individuality. History proves this

beyond even a shadow of doubt. In some instances the result is sudden annihilation, in others gradual decay. Take the most recent examples—Turkey, yesterday; Spain, the day before.

In each case long years of ease, years during which the sword rusted in the scabbard, sapped the vitality of these nations, so that when the inevitable moment of conflict arrived it found them unready and unprepared. Take our own case to-day. After long years of striving and much constitutional travail Ireland has at length been promised a partial restoration of its legislative independence, owing to the indefatigable exertions of its elected leaders and the great sacrifices made by its citizens. At the moment when that promise is nearing fulfilment, a small section of the community, always bitterly hostile to the great majority of the Irish people, suddenly

Resolves to Take up Arms to Frustrate That Promise.

In other words, that section of the Irish nation, if it may be described as such, threatens to maintain our condition of slavery and subjection by force of arms. Are we not then more than justified in backing up our demands, our constitutional demands, for legislative independence by an armed force? Most undoubtedly we are. And not only are we justified in doing so, but the trend of events has rendered it absolutely imperative that we should place an armed and disciplined force behind our demands.

In the Volunteer movement we have the means of forming such a force which will become a potential argument in favour of Ireland's claim to nationhood. It will also imbue the National spirit with the virility that is essential to longevity, so that when the time comes Ireland may be able not alone to take, but to maintain, her place among the nations of the earth.

Let there be no hesitation; let every able-bodied Irishman throw his whole soul into the movement; let the work of drilling proceed apace, and in a very short time our dear land will be restored to its rightful position.

M. J. JUDGE.



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