Holland and North Sea.

The "Algemeen Handelsblad" contains an article dealing with the measures adopted by the British Admiralty and Germany with regard to the North Sea. The article asserts that the Dutch Government should declare to Great Britain and Germany that the North Sea is a free sea for all nations of the world. The article, therefore, advocates that the Government should join in the suggested action of the Neutrality States with a view to open the North Sea and clearing it of mines placed there by the British Admiralty and Germany with regard to the North Sea as a "mare liberum."

Mystery of the Olympic.

A cable from Paris to the New York "American" says:—"It is reported the real reason for the detention of the White Star liner "Olympic" at Lough Swilly for four days was that she had taken on board survivors of the crew of a British battleship which had been sunk off the British coast."

The desire for keeping secret the sinking of the battleship was the motive for preventing communication between the "Olympic" and the shore."

The sinking of the battleship has been previously reported, without confirmation and without giving her name."

Martial Law for the National Press.

Reports reached Dublin yesterday that the carpenters employed at Kilworth Camp went on strike on Monday last, that on Tuesday the Military Commandant informed the strikers that they were liable to penal servitude, and that they were sentenced by a company of soldiers with fixed bayonets. Two of the workmen were then, it is reported, placed under arrest, one being a Dublin man named John Rickery. It was also stated that they were released on the condition that pending the settlement of the dispute in which the strike originated they would return work.

German Invasion Plans.

The London "Daily Mail" publishes what appears to be a narrative of an American's visit to Breman and Hamburg. The following passage will be read with interest:

"I was also taken to see the airship sheds outside Hamburg. There were eleven sheds there, each, I was told, containing a Zeppelin. The Germans claim that they now have eighty Zeppelins, and that fifty are being built. There was great activity at the air camp, and I saw any number of aeroplanes of all types. A lieutenant in the Flying Corps said, 'Don't think we Germans are such fools as to waste Zeppelins by single raids over London. We are keeping all our dirigibles for the time when our Fleet, accompanied by Zeppelins, will attack the British coast simultaneously. We mean to send out a dozen Zeppelins at a time. We count on possibly losing six of them, but the remainder should give a good account of themselves. But this is not a plan for the bad weather such as we are now having in the North Sea. Wait till the spring comes.'"

The correspondent adds that he saw three huge Hamburg-American liners which, he was told, were the transports destined for the invasion of England when the time comes.

Trust the Egyptians.

Egyptians in Britain are not allowed to return to Egypt or to go abroad. Their names are registered, as is required of the Germans, Austrians, and Turks.
IRELAND. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1914.

WHICH IS THE LIAR?

"The King had a most enthusiastic greeting on his way to the Home of Lords yesterday for the opening of Parliament, and again upon the return journey. It was the first public cemerical in which he has taken part since the war, and the London public seemed determined to seize the occasion to manifest in a special way their national unity by which all classes are inspired at this moment of trial for the Empire. The crowds were far larger than usual, but the cheering along the route was marked by a fervour unprecedented in similar circumstances. . . ."—Freeman's Journal, London Letter.

"The crowds in the streets yesterday during the progress of the King and Queen to West-minister for the opening of the new session of Parliament were of less dimensions than on the occasion of the inauguration of the last session in February. The public were very indifferent."—"Independent," London letter.

"A SCRAP OF PAPER."

This is from the current issue of "The Irish World." It is only a scrap of paper.

But it pleases a country's pride,...

"A Tale of Tales."

I met a man in Belfast
That met a man in Larne,
That knew a man in Derry,
That heard an awful yarn
Of how the Germans, one day in holy France,
Cut off the tails of twenty cats
And fixed them on the Irishmen:
Then with the gruffy stuck on them
The poor and hungry dogs again.
Now, shouldn't tales like that recruit
All Ireland's able men?

FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

The London correspondent of the "New York Globe" writes:—

"Man for man the French soldier is better fitted than the English soldiers in the field in France. The French officer is better than the English officer. The troubles of the English troops in this war are due to the fact that they have been bravely but badly led."

"This is the statement of one who regards it as an expert upon war. In its essentials it is supported by the statement of an English war correspondent of widespread influence. Both contend that the English professional soldier, of which the expeditionary force is principally composed, is unequal to his French brother-at-arms.

"The dash of the French soldier is everywhere admitted. His critics have held that he will not stand fire like the English. This is an error."

"Will the Frenchman lie and take it? I asked. "He has," was the reply. "He lay there those two days in the trenches for days at a time. His percentage of loss by death and wounds is far higher than that of the English army, and closely approaches that of the Germans in relation to the number engaged."

"The Frenchman is a man full of better feeling growing between the French and English soldiers in the field. The French thing is, the English have not "played the game." With 150,000 men in the field they have assumed to direct a campaign in which their warriors of the pre-Laholme days, impressed."

"Thanks to a rigid censorship, and to the fact that England is quite naturally chivalrous, in what happens to English soldiers, London has been bullied to believe that the English expedionary force is the backbone of the allied armies."

"There are 150,000 Englishmen and 3,000,000 Frenchmen in the field. The English forces bear the same relation to the allied armies that 150,000 men do to 3,000,000."

Mrs. Finny takes the field.

As we go to press, we learn that Mr. John Redmond has been before the courts and has charged his wife with having failed to convince the people of the country that emigration to Flanders is their duty. Mrs. Finny, of Mervyn Square, has been charged with having destroyed the field and put down "sedition." When the lady has had the Irish Press for a while she will instruct the public through the "Truth about Germany." The broom-stick of Mrs. Partington has fallen upon her.

Dawn of Humour.

The following resolution has been passed by Longsmead (Co. Tipperary) Redmondite Volunteers:—

"That we, the descendants of the Longsmead born in the hour of adversity, have been inspired with the spirit in the camp and on the battlefield, will be Horrific Irish Volunteers under the chieftainship of Mr. Redmond, and that we ask Mr. Hackett, M.P., to favour us always with his able experience, and reputation in our military work for Ireland."

Great Britain is the protector of small nations. Military complicity and soldierly wisdom are two totally different things.—"Right Hon. Walter Long, M.P.

Exports and Imports.

The total value of the exports from Ireland last year, according to the Return issued yesterday, was £15,000,000—i.e., round figures, £74,000,000—the total value of the imports being only £20,000,000 less. We produce in abundance, but for our daily bread the English middleman's profits. The English middleman's profits. The English middleman's profits. The English middleman's profits.

France. The French officer is better than the English army, and two Redmondites—the latter two boys.

No more let them blood-stained be;
Let us end English humbug history,
And record an Irish victory,
It's a long way through Irish history,
It's a sad way through a bloody sea,
It's a sad way through Irish history.
A Tipperary warrior at the front has written home that his regiment was at a cool under fire that though shells and bullets were flying and doing great execution," the men were too busy giving themselves time to think it was time to charge. The letter, which has received much publicity, is the subject of much criticism on the part of returned wounded soldiers, whose lurid accounts of terrible scenes in a war of machine guns and shell-shock and black-pickery-picknicking. Who is the schoolmaster at the front who has taught so many soldiers to write able letters in such a short time?

Reuniting in Fermanagh.

Iverstown was on fire on Saturday, when the Fermanagh Detachment of the 15th F.F. under command with a bloody sea, Wading through a sea of woe.

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THE WAR DAY BY DAY.

THE FIGHTING IN BELGIUM.

The fighting going on at the present moment in Belgium and France is manifestly of a momentous nature. The German troops are fighting desperately and a decisive result on one side or the other would have incalculable results.

The Allies have it impossible for any man not at the seat of war, or in receipt of special information, to form an estimate of the result. First and foremost the considerations that will bring about a general advance or a general retreat will depend upon the morale of the opposing forces, the strength of their reserves and distinct points, and in the genius of the military leaders in seizing hold of the decisive turning point. They will not know these things, therefore our best plan is to avoid giving in to panic and patience.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

One thing, unhappily, is too certain. The losses on both sides are beyond all doubt enormous. The struggle will continue until a general retreat takes place. It is in a big retreat that prisoners and guns and transport and all heavy impedimenta of an army are captured and that the morale of an army suffers most severely. If the allies are compelled to again retreat, this second retreat will have a still more depressing effect. If the Germans are forced to retreat from Antwerp and the Rhine it would have an equally depressing effect. The other will have to do so before very long, because a dead face-to-face daily battle cannot last indefinitely. The enemy is already so far to the rear that the struggle extends from the sea to the neutral state of Switzerland.

THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

The Russians are concentrating against Austria in lower Galicia and Bessarabia, and against Turkey in the Caucasus. These places may be regarded as the points where the war would be fought and carried on with a view to the ultimate object, which Roumania and Bulgaria block at present. The Balkan States has any particular cause to like against Turkey in the Caucasus. These places between Bulgaria and Russia have not been over friendly lately. Then there is always the path to East Prussia, Poland, Galicia and the Caucasus further depressing effect. If the Germans are captured and that the morale of an army suffers so severely. If the allies are compelled to again retreat, this second retreat will have a still more depressing effect. If the Germans are forced to retreat from Antwerp and the Rhine it would have an equally depressing effect. The other will have to do so before very long, because a dead face-to-face daily battle cannot last indefinitely. The enemy is already so far to the rear that the struggle extends from the sea to the neutral state of Switzerland.

A remarkable engineering feat was performed by a section of the invading forces, which, succeeding in repairing, in an incredibly short period, the localised damage done to the Broadwood stream demolished by the retreating army.

The manner in which this section advanced over this face of a morose fire from the defenders, who were entrenched 200 yards to the front. This was worthy of the best traditions of the war correspondents attached to the Continental armies, whose tales of unfeigned gallantry in connection with the battles of the Marne and the Aisne were completely eclipsed by this great victory in the battles of the Broadwood. Another section of the invaders, while executing a flanking movement suddenly came upon a strongly-entrenched position occupied in force by the enemy, and were completely repulsed by a well-directed attack in the centre resulted in the capture of a large section of the defending force advancing to recover possession of the bridge. Flanking movements on the right and left, skillfully executed, while the attacking force, exposed the defenders to an enfilading fire from both flanks, which forced them in their rear and compelled them to fall still further back and signal for reinforcements.

Commander Begley, hurrying forward with support when the bugle sounded "cease fire," and the desperate and sanguinary conflict came to an end with the laurels pretty evenly divided. The work of attending to the wounded and unhurrying the entire population was accomplished with amazing dispatch, and the wounded marched to Dublin, which was reached about 8.30 p.m.

The stamina, pluck, and endurance of the men was wonderful, and their cheeriness on the return march after an arduous day's work, during which they must have covered 30 miles, was something to marvel at and proves that the Irish Volunteers are a body of men of which soldiers are made.

An interesting lecture on last Sunday's field operations at Swords will be given by Captain Monteth on Saturday next at the Offices, 206 Great Brunswick Street. The lecture will begin at 7 o'clock sharp, and all the Dublin officers are requested to be punctually in attendance at that hour. Some interesting criticisms of the performances of the various companies may be expected, and any officer absenting himself will be considered as having been "put out of the picture." Limerick City Regiment.

A firing party of the above regiment has just returned from the war line. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather in the morning the party arrived about 200. The assembly took place at 10 a.m., and the troops returned to the city at 6.45 p.m. The day turned out fine and bright, the party had a long march and a hard day's work on the hills, the men, as a result, were very tired, returning fresh.

On the previous Sunday the regiment used the Mark 3 service rifle for firing, and on last Sunday a trial was given to the Martini- enfield, taking the same ammunition. It is a very accurate and serviceable weapon in the hands of men who have studied the care and use of a rifle, such as the Limerick Corps.
acquainted with the proper quarters through which he should send his criticisms and advice as to how the force should be offered.

This, in my opinion, should not be through the public Press.—Do Chas., J. M.

Dublin, 12th Nov.

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