EMDEN AUXILIARIES AT LARGE.

The schooner "Ayesha" and the collier "Exford," manned by portion of the crew of the "Emden," who are armed with rifles and maxims guns, are announced to be at large in the Irish Sea. When the "Sydney" arrived and overcame the "Emden" the German officers and sailors who were aboard seized the "Ayesha" and sailed off in her.

"LAW" IN IRELAND.

WAR UPON WOMEN.

Miss Pollie O'Leary, of Kilgarvan, Kerry, was arrested last week on the information of a man named Robert Campbell, of Ashgrove Mills, Kenmare, for handing him a copy of a handbill on which was reprinted the advice of the "Liverpool Weekly Post" to Englishmen to stay at home and capture German trade, while Irishmen went to the war.

Miss O'Leary, who is a member of a well-known family, was arrested at the local police barracks, where she was searched three times. She was then placed in a cell where she was kept for five hours awaiting the arrival of the Castle Removable, Mr. Wynne, who heard the case in the lock-up.

Robert Campbell deposed that he saw Miss O'Leary hand a leaflet to Mr. "J. H. Sylvie" who read it to Mr. "P. Sullivan," the Chairman of the Kenmare Board of Guardians, and that he observed the heading was "England expects every Irishman to do his duty." Mr. Campbell thought it meant that every Irishman should fight for England as Mr. Redmond had got Home Rule. To this Miss O'Leary replied that she asked why should Irishmen shed their blood for England, which was "England expects every Irishman to do his duty." Mr. Campbell thought it meant that every Irishman should fight for England at first, and he offered to shake hands with Miss O'Leary. She refused till they read further. When Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Campbell finished reading, Mr. Sullivan said he did not agree with it as he believed Irishmen should now fight for England as Mr. Redmond had got Home Rule.

GERMAN NAVY AND STRATEGY.

The New York "American" reports from a correspondent in Germany that the German naval plan is to deal a sudden and decisive blow at England, which it believes will end England's part in the war. The German naval staff are stated to know from day to day the location of practically every British warship, and the state of the English coast defences.

GERMAN NAVY AUXILIARIES AT LARGE.

It is reported officially in Lisbon that German troops have entered Portuguese West Africa, and that Portuguese reinforcements have been sent thither.

The Portuguese Parliament reassembles on Monday. Arrests of the Royalists and other opponents of Portuguese participation in the war against Germany continue to be made. The Bishop of Guarda, who was arrested on a charge of conspiracy, has been found not guilty, but ordered to be banished from his diocese.

PORTUGAL AND GERMANY.

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REPORTED EXTENSION OF BOER RISING.

According to the German official news, the Boer rising has considerably extended through Cape Colony. It is further officially reported in Berlin that 4,000 Belgians were taken prisoners last week, and that only 35,000 Belgians are now in the field.

DIAMOND MINES CLOSING DOWN.

It is feared in Johannesburg that the German mines, which control the Kimberley and Premier Diamond Mines, will close them down, thus causing heavy loss to South Africa.

BRITISH NAVAL LOBSTER.

In the British House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Churchill stated that, exclusive of the "Good Hope" and the officers and men of the naval division interned in Holland, the naval losses of England up to date in killed, wounded and missing were 364 officers and 3,884 men.

THE KAISER AT THE FRONT.

Many fantastic stories are told in the pro-British Press concerning the Emperor of Germany. The war correspondent of the New York "Times" thus describes the German ruler's visit to his troops in the trenches: "I saw him come from a motor run late in the afternoon with four touring-car, full of staff officers and personal entourage, and was struck by the complete absence of pomp and ceremony. In the second car sat the Kaiser, wearing the dirty green-grey uniform of his soldiers in the field. At a distance of fifteen feet the Over War-Lord looked physically fit, but with quite a sober, intense earnestness of expression that seemed to mirror the sternness of the times. The Kaiser goes for daily drives or rides about the countryside, usually in the afternoon, but occasionally he is allowed to have a real outing with his solicitous entourage for a day, and more rarely for a night, with his troops in the field." The impression left upon the correspondent is: "The Germans in their war-making have learned a lesson from the hustling Americans. They have managed to graft American speed to their native thoroughness, making a combination hard to beat."

MOBILLESE OBELISC.

All the great and historic names of the Hungarian nobility appear in the list of Hungarian officers killed and wounded—Szenczy, Karolyi, Royandy, Winkelschmidt, Forpach, Odoschekli, and Esterhazy.

CORK AND THE MANCHESTER MARTYRS.

The Cork Committee have decided to ask Major McBride to deliver the oration on the Manchester Martyrs' Demonstration. A delegation will wait upon the Christian Brothers requesting the attendance of their pupils.
IRELAND. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1914.

CURRENCY.
Current Pain and Cowardice—"I wonder if there is anyone in the British Isles or in France far from it, provided that they hear the cry. "Imagery" and not weep. I just can't stand it any more. It simply does for me. I just ran away—Winston Churchill in the "Clarion."—Dr. Mahaffy.

LOYALTY.
A Play in One Act, by X.Y.Z. Scene—Front Square, T.C.D. Time—12th July, 1915. Dramatis Personae: 
Bv. Dr. Mahaffy. The Emperor of Germany. Mr. Provost. An old friend of several members of your Majesty's family, it gives me very great pleasure, Sir, to welcome you here at the conclusion of your victorious campaign.
Kaiser: I am convinced your views have the support of the majority of the English. Trinity always stands for Toleration, Freedom, Liberty!—as under Wilhelm II. It is a people's Kaiser; and Wilhelm II. has a jubilee; and people are cheering. That is, by men who want no Kaiser, and by those who does not. The man who likes the Kaiser is neither dull nor knowing; he is bright and knowing. The Kaiser is the people's Kaiser; and be- sides knowledge of fifty things. The experts tell me that there shall be only 3 officers, i.e., 1 captain and 2 lieutenants. The Hague Convention specifically forbids the use of dum-dum bullets in warfare against human beings. The employment of dum-dum bullets is a degradation of the "cultural nation" of the English stands.

THE KAISER.
Since the Kaiser has now been transformed by the British Press into a demon incarnate, what that Press used to say about him in the days of peace has become interesting. This is how one of its leading organ—"The By- stander"—describes the Kaiser at the close of the meeting: "Wilhelm II. has a jubilee; and people are cheering. That is, by men who want no Kaiser, and by those who does not. The man who likes the Kaiser is neither dull nor knowing; he is bright and knowing. The Kaiser is the people's Kaiser; and besides knowledge of fifty things. The experts
described by the people of Westport towards the Rifle Fund, and it was proposed by Mr. Joseph M. McBride in order to purchase rifles."

THE "TELEGRAPH" SERGEANT-MAJOR.
The gentleman who writes these lines is the local correspondent of the Irish Volunteers. His name is not known to the subscribers. He is a young man and eager for action. The man who likes the Kaiser is neither dull nor knowing; he is bright and knowing. The Kaiser is the people's Kaiser; and besides knowledge of fifty things. The experts
described by the people of Westport towards the Rifle Fund, and it was proposed by Mr. Joseph M. McBride in order to purchase rifles."

WHO SAID DUM-DUM BULLETS?
Lieut.-Gen. von Hohenthall, who commands the troops of the Irish Volunteers in the sector of the new communication at Combait, on October 30 caused the walls of Camrai to be barricaded with the following message.

EnGlish MethoDS oF WarFAre.
Everybody—soldiers and inhabitants—is permitted to inspect, under military supervision, the 2 officers, i.e., 1 captain and 2 lieutenants. The Hague Convention specifically forbids the use of dum-dum bullets in warfare against human beings. The employment of dum-dum bullets is a degradation of the "cultural nation" of the English stands.
The War by Day.

The Naval Battle Mystery.

The mystery still is, of the coast of Chile in South America, in which two large English cruisers were sent to the bottom of the Pacific Ocean. The warship is no longer, and far from being solved yet, as it is worth while referring to it in this connection. Fourteen days ago the British Admiralty issued a statement in which they said that the German cruiser "Glocester" had taken a naval victory, as a result of a battle fought off the coast of Chile. The statement was that the "Glocester" claimed the loss of two British warships, the "Good Hope" and the "Monmouth," and that a large number of prisoners, the "Glocester," had broke action and escaped slightly damaged. As it was founded on German reports the British Admiralty cast doubt on its accuracy and advised the British public to wait for a confirmation of it before accepting it at its face value. A silence of some days followed, and so this morning the "Glocester" battle, another brief and very unsatisfactory report was issued by the British Admiralty. In this report it was stated that it was feared the "Monmouth" was uncertain. It was also announced that neither the battleship "Canopus" nor the auxiliary cruiser "Otranto" were engaged.

The Naval Exports at Work.

Immediately the naval experts in the English press got to work. It was proved beyond a doubt that the "Glocester," the "Good Hope" and the "Monmouth" were not available to the Germans, aside from the fact that one of the British warships had nine-inch guns aboard, while the Germans had none of that calibre. The statement that the Germans had secret wireless information concerning the movements of the British cruisers to force and destroy the British cruisers; all sorts of excuses were, in fact, made to show that it was the British that had the war. One of the main reasons the Germans had to depend upon wireless to force and destroy the British cruisers. And on last Thursday asked the Admiralty to set minds at rest by announcing whether the "Canopus" was safe. Last evening it was announced that newspapers were censored when wired back to England. The German Censorship, which enabled them to concentrate in these countries. The reports in the American papers were censored when wired back to England. This report it was stated that it was feared the "Good Hope" was sunk but the fate of the "Monmouth" was uncertain. It was also announced that neither the battleship "Canopus" nor the auxiliary cruiser "Otranto" were engaged.

Dublin Trades Council and Belgian Refugees.

At the meeting of the Dublin Club this week, a discussion took place on the "refugees and the fate of the "Canopus." Mr. Summons remarked that if anyone anything about the Belgian refugees, now he was liable to martyrdom (laughter). He said, however, that he had been among them and that they ought to be out fighting beside their fellow-countrymen. It was not looking for charity. A lot of corduroy tears had been shed about the sufferings of the Belgians, but had not the people of this country suffered in the past? If, as Sir John French said, there were reports of British soldiers fighting, surely these Belgians were needed at the front. They in Ireland had not fought to destroy Belgium, they had fought to destroy the Germans. He had heard that a number of these refugees had really taken part in the civil war as the Belgians, and that a number of servant girls had been dismissed to make room for Belgians. He protested against these Belgians coming over to supplant the workers of this country.

The Modern Torpedo.

The next occasion on which we find the torpedo in use was during the Russo-Turkish War in 1877. It was introduced into the Whitehead torpedo, which was a production of a patent also known by the name of "torpedo." It was a device which we have in use to-day, except that it had not the same dangerous effect as the modern torpedoes. The Principles of the Holland submarine in this direction were applied later on. The Whitehead torpedo was developed by the inventor by the name of Whitehead, who, in turn, originally designed an apparatus which projected from the bow of the boat. The first used in war was not till the last war, but it was a development of the old type. It was given to the steering gear. The rudders are connected with the secret mechanism in the third compartment is stored secret mechanism in what number was dumped down they accepted it or in the Allies. He believed the Belgian people had been dragged along by the machinations of their Government, and the Government having brought it about, they should look after them. The British had called on them to preserve their neutrality—which was not threatened for a moment—but they said they would stand behind them. They did stand behind them—so much so that a large number of Belgians did not know they were there (laughter). The Belgian people, he believed, had been sold by their Government. He thought they could only guess at. While carefully avoiding saying anything against the Belgians, they ought to do anything that would give the employees in this country a chance of "sack" Irish workers and British employees. They ought not to give any loophole to the employ­ers. If it was not the same weapon which we have in use to-day, except that it had not the same dangerous effect as the modern torpedoes. The Principles of the Holland submarine in this direction were applied later on. It was a very dangerous one, as it involved that the British Government was not at war. It was a very dangerous one, as it involved that if the torpedo were to be used against them, they would be able to sink the vessel. The words of the British censor, "it might un­der no circumstances be worse than the incident in the case of the "Canopus," which was quite safe. Last evening it was announced that newspapers were censored when wired back to England. This report it was stated that it was feared the "Good Hope" was sunk but the fate of the "Monmouth" was uncertain. It was also announced that neither the battleship "Canopus" nor the auxiliary cruiser "Otranto" were engaged.

Mr. W. Murphy said the manly attitude of the Belgians should be to take his stand with his rifle and protect his country. It was a rather serious thing if these refugees were to be planted here and there amongst the people. Mr. Connolly thought Mr. Falken's resolution was a very dangerous one, as it involved that the refugees complied with what was laid down in the resolution. Mr. Connolly had nothing more to complaim of. Provided the position was one of a man of war, he had taken one of a whole army being dumped down here. He was opposed to the resolution because it implied that no matter what number was dumped down they accepted it or in the Allies. He believed the Belgian people had been dragged along by the machinations of their Government, and the Government having brought it about, they should look after them. The British had called on them to preserve their neutrality—which was not threatened for a moment—but they said they would stand behind them. They did stand behind them—so much so that a large number of Belgians did not know they were there (laughter). The Belgian people, he believed, had been sold by their Government. He thought they could only guess at. While carefully avoiding saying anything against the Belgians, they ought to do anything that would give the employees in this country a chance of "sack" Irish workers and British employees. They ought not to give any loophole to the employ­ers. If it was not the same weapon which we have in use to-day, except that it had not the same dangerous effect as the modern torpedoes. The Principles of the Holland submarine in this direction were applied later on. It was a very dangerous one, as it involved that if the torpedo were to be used against them, they would be able to sink the vessel. The words of the British censor, "it might un­der no circumstances be worse than the incident in the case of the "Canopus," which was quite safe. Last evening it was announced that newspapers were censored when wired back to England. This report it was stated that it was feared the "Good Hope" was sunk but the fate of the "Monmouth" was uncertain. It was also announced that neither the battleship "Canopus" nor the auxiliary cruiser "Otranto" were engaged.

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The gyroscope is a very acute addition to the torpedo. Its principle is that a heavy wheel, revolving within an encircling ring, rotates at any speed and tends to change the plane of its revolution. An Irishman named Brennan, in 1848, invented a gyroscope, principal of which depended on the monorail or one-track railway—a unique achievement. The application of the gyroscope to the torpedo is so extended its range that it is possible to hit your mark now at a distance of over two miles. Previously the range, that is, to fire with accuracy, was at most about three-quarters of a mile. Of course the torpedo could not be expected to change its course, but no certainity what direction it would take once it was started. The gyroscopes changed all that by virtue of its principle, which determines that wherever the object is directed, the gyroscope is directed. Strange as it may appear, very few vital injury to the victim without betraying its presence. This is a very important thing to do, as scores of men are constantly on duty near the surface, and no matter how the German officers are to be able to find your mark now at a distance of two miles. Considering the speed of the German submarine, it will take nearly as long to do the next hundred yards, and so on.

The Battleship Attacked.

Now let us go down in a submarine and see how we strike a battleship is carried out. To ensure a hit it is the work of the submarine to get as close as possible to its victim without betraying its presence. This is a very important thing to do, as scores of men are constantly on watch near the surface, and no matter how the German officers are to be able to find your mark now at a distance of two miles. Considering the speed of the German submarine, it will take nearly as long to do the next hundred yards, and so on.

The Defence

The defence which the egg-head employs against the sledging-effect is so effective as far as it goes, but it is very limited. I refer to the torpedo net. You are bored out by bullets, but you always, when at anchor and sometimes when travelling. The net, which consists of steel wire rings interlaced to form a very strong and close mesh, is, for dumbbells, about 360 feet long and about 200 yards wide, with proportionate sizes for smaller ships. Strong booms 30 feet long and 30 feet apart are rigged out at right angles to the sides of the dumbbells, and the nets, one on each side, are hung at the end of these booms. When a few feet of the net shows above the water; the rest hang in a straight line beneath. A dumbbell with its nets out could not travel more than a knot an hour, as the water resistance would, with the great leverage given by the length of the boom, tear those booms away. Torpedoes have been constructed with powerful cutters attached to their tip in order to cut their way through the nets, but I have not heard if the results were so successful. If the torpedoes can be further improved unless in the matter of speed. In this connection I think compressed air at its best and that some other means of locomotion could be more profitably substituted and at the same time lessen the ever-present danger of the bursting of the compressed-air chamber, which brought such tragic results to the French some years ago. With this exception I think the improvement which would most nearly approach periscope work would be the discovery of some means to see under water, even though it were only a score of yards. The most vital part of a ship could then be approached without detection: the torpedo need not have any speed at all, since it has its special gravity lighter than water and it will bound up to the bottom of the ship you would destroy. The prize for the nation which finds the first— if it can be found—is indeed great. Let us hope that the conscripts are again produced the man who gave to the world the submarine and does so much for the torpedo will finish the great work he began.

Wireless control has also added the attention of the submarine, but seemingly so far success has not crowned their efforts.

DE WET

Will tell you in his History of the Boer War how farmers with rifles can never be conquered.

The Irish Volunteers.

Dublin City and County Companies will parade at their respective drill halls on Sunday, 22nd inst., and march to St. Stephen's Green South (timing their march so as to arrive at 12.30 p.m.) to take part in the Manchester Martyrs' celebration. The companies are expected to muster in full strength, wearing equipment. Procession will start from site of Wolfe Tone Monument at 1 p.m. sharp.

Musketry Practice.

Company officers will make all necessary arrangements to have relays of men at range every night during this and coming weeks for firing practice. It is the most essential portion of a soldier's training that it is expected that the facilities offered will be availed of to the fullest extent.

Returns of Attendance.

Company officers are requested to see that complete returns of attendances at drill, etc., are forwarded weekly, to the County Board offices. (Orders could be in attendance on office at each Friday night between 7 and 9 p.m.)

By Order, City and County Boards

M. F. JUDGE, Hon. Sec.

Dundrum Company.

At a meeting held on Thursday night, 16th inst., the following resolution, proposed by Seán O'Connell, was seconded by Seán O'Brien, was passed unanimously:—“That the Dundrum Company of the I. V. protest against the tyrannous action of the cowardly English Government—in Ireland—in dismissing Capt. Montefiore from his employment and banishing him from Dublin, where his splendid services to the Volunteers were evidently 'embarrassing the Government,' and impeding the 'free play of a free people.' We hereby pledge to Capt. Montefiore our whole-hearted support in his demand for a pension moral and material. We fear, however, that this capable officer will not be the only Irish victim to the cause of ' small nationalities,' and we respectfully draw the attention of the Central Executive of the I. V. to the necessity of immediately establishing a fund, which should be entitled the Irish Refugee Fund.”

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ONE PENNY—WEEKLY.

DE WET

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17 UPPER ORMOND QUAY.

BEIRIC.

O húirt-cinn—Sabháil 7 nó 8, á thionóil,_ctse, Co. Dublin, to Brian and Anna O'Higgins, a son.

Ailse, Roisin and Feorcan O'Cionnaithe.

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