

SCISSORS AND PASTE

Vol. I. No. 22.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1915.

ONE HALFPENNY.

THE RIGHT TO STRIKE.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT "MUST CALL FOR A RESUMPTION OF WORK."

The Clyde engineers' strike continues. Fully five hundred additional engineers at Glasgow have to-day joined the strikers, and unless negotiations are opened during the week-end the men in Greenock, Dumbarton, and Mid-Lanark districts threaten to down tools on Monday. The District Committee have appointed a deputation to hold themselves in readiness to go to London to-night if the Executive Council deem their attendance at headquarters essential. Locally the officials regard the situation as critical.

The Press Association telegraphs:—Sir G. Askwith has addressed a letter to the various Unions concerned with the Clyde Engineering strike, stating that he is instructed by the Government that important munitions of war urgently required by the Navy and Army are being held up by the present cessation of work, and that they must call for a resumption of work on Monday morning.—Dublin "Evening Herald," Feb. 26.

On behalf of about one hundred thousand men employed in the federated shipbuilding yards notices were given in yesterday to cease work in seven days unless a settlement of the wages question is arrived at.

A serious situation has undoubtedly been created by this action. There is strong hope, however, that before the week is out the abortive conference held at Newcastle on Tuesday will be followed by one which will be productive of a removal of the present deadlock.

The men ask for a general advance of 6s. per week, basing their claim largely on the increased cost of living. This amount the employers have declared their inability to concede.

Difficulties have arisen at the shipyard of Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., at Barrow, owing to the demand of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers for an advance of 5s. on their present wages.

The Steam Engine Makers' Society have usually joined the Amalgamated Society in any demand for increased wages, but on this occasion they refuse to do so because they have made up their minds not to strike during the continuance of the war. They look upon the work they are doing as of great importance to the Government.

About 10,000 engineers are employed by Vickers at Barrow.—London "Daily News."

The military authorities took drastic measures with the two hundred workers at the Government food base, Northampton, who went on strike last Monday. They were called together by the officer in charge and informed that they were all dismissed. They were then paid off. The men, who were thrown out of work at the outbreak of war, have been employed at the food base as labourers at 26s. a week since August. They recently demanded an increase to 30s., and as no reply was received from the War Office they struck work. The officer in charge urged them to continue work pending a reply from the War Office, but they refused. Since the strike began the work at the depot has been done by soldiers, and armed guards have been placed at the entrance to the stores to prevent the strikers attempting anything in the nature of intimidation.—London "Morning Post."

60,000 RUSSIAN OFFICERS LOST.

The "Russky Invalid" declares Russia to have lost 60,000 commissioned officers, killed, wounded, and missing.—"Benziger's Magazine" (New York), February, 1915.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE DARDANELLES.

Amsterdam, Friday.

The following official communique was issued in Constantinople yesterday:—

Ten large armoured ships began a bombardment of the forts at the entrance of the Dardanelles yesterday at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The firing lasted until half-past 5 in the afternoon, when the ships retired in the direction of Tenedos.

According to observations made, a hostile ship of the "Agamemnon" type, and two other armoured ships were damaged by the fire of the forts on the Anatolian coast.—Dublin "Evening Herald."

SUBMARINE REPORTED OFF IRISH COAST.

Particulars were obtained on Wednesday relative to the cruiser "Helga," of the Irish Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, having sighted a submarine off the Cork coast on Monday last. The submarine was visible for about a quarter of an hour, the conning tower being observed from the "Helga." At the time—between 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon—it was taking a course inwards towards shore, and was practically within easy distance of land. After an interval it suddenly dived and disappeared from view.—"Irish Times."

CHARGE OF PREJUDICING RECRUITING.

At Hull a fruiterer named Joseph Smith, 108 Francis street West, was charged under the Defence of the Realm regulations with having, in January, made statements prejudicial to recruiting.

Robert John Hall said he was near the defendant's stall in the market when he heard a soldier say to a man "Why don't you join instead of knocking about here? It will be better for you." The defendant turned round and said, "It's only fools that go out to fight. What do you want to go for? You are all right here."

Mr. Payne (for the defendant): You are trying to turn what was really a stupid remark against this man out of trade spite?—Nothing of the kind.

While another witness was in the box Mr. Payne was beginning to question him as to his political faith when the justices interposed, Mr. Sharp remarking that loyalty was not peculiar to one party, and that there must be no politics in court.

The case was adjourned.—London "Daily Mail."

A gross expenditure of £50,819,150 on Navy services for the year ended March 31, 1914, is shown by the Appropriation Account for 1913-14, issued yesterday with the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General.—London "Times."

RUSSIA AND CONSTANTINOPLE.

Copenhagen, Feb. 22.

Messages from Berlin received here state that according to telegrams from South Russia energetic preparations are being made by Russia to attack Constantinople with considerable forces.—London "Morning Post."

In the House of Commons yesterday (Thursday), Mr. Jowett (Lab., Bradford, W.) asked if the recent statement of M. Sazanoff in the Duma to the effect that Russia intended permanently to occupy Constantinople was made with the approval and knowledge of his Majesty's Government?

Sir E. Grey: I have not seen and cannot find in any report of the speech of M. Sazanoff the statement attributed to him by the hon. member. The statement which I have seen is that the events on the Russo-Turkish frontier would bring Russia nearer to the realisation of the political and economic problems bound up with Russia's access to the open sea. That was an aspiration with which we are in entire sympathy. The precise form in which it will be realised will no doubt be settled in the terms of peace.—London "Daily News."

Secondly, a painful impression has been caused in Bucharest by the declarations of M. Sazanoff and Goremykin with regard to a revival of the traditional Russian policy of obtaining command of Constantinople and the Straits. Rumania stands for the internationalisation of the Bosphorus, Constantinople, and the Dardanelles. Rumanian statesmen regard this question as vital for the very existence of Rumania. Without a free passage of the Dardanelles Rumania could not compete with Russia in the exportation of corn, petrol, and textiles, and her main industries would consequently be throttled.—London "Daily News."

RUMANIA AND BULGARIA.

Paris Regards Agreement with Distrust.

Paris, Thursday.

The Parisian Press looks with distrust on the Bulgarian-Rumanian agreement. The "Gaulois" says:

"The Government at Bucharest was obliged to submit to the Bulgarian conditions in order to obtain commodities of which Rumania stood in need. Would it not have been better that these commodities should have passed through Serbian territory in order that a dangerous reciprocal arrangement might be avoided? It would certainly be dangerous if Bulgaria diverted a part of the armaments received from Germany towards Turkey.—London "Daily News."

SPOTTED FEVER AND BILLETING.

Mr. Tennant (Berwickshire, Min.), replying to Mr. Alden (Middlesex, Tottenham, Min.), said:—I regret to say that spotted fever has broken out in some parts of Essex. Special orders have been issued with regard to billeting and due precautions are being taken against overcrowding. The local sanitary authorities are consulted in all cases.—London "Times."

Scissors and Paste.

(Issued every Wednesday and Saturday.)

Send your Subscription at once to the Manager,
67 Middle Abbey Street, Dublin.

NOTICE.—All literary communications should be addressed to the Editor, "SCISSORS AND PASTE," 67 Middle Abbey Street, Dublin. Business communications to the Manager.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1915.

THE QUESTION.

It is not a question whether Ireland has a right to be free, but whether Great Britain has a right to enslave her. When the latter country asks, what right have the Irish to make laws for themselves, Ireland will not answer, but demand, What right has England to make laws for Ireland.—**Henry Crattan** (Speeches).

PATRIOTISM.

Patriotism, an internal principle of order and of unity, an organic bond of the members of a nation, was placed by the finest thinkers of Greece and Rome at the head of the natural virtues. Aristotle, the prince of the philosophers of Antiquity, held disinterested service of the City—that is, the State—to be the very ideal of human duty. And the religion of Christ makes of patriotism a positive law; there is no perfect Christian who is not also a perfect patriot.—Pastoral Letter of **Cardinal Mercier**.

HOW TO ROAST AN IRISH PATRIOT.

Pick out a young one; speakers or editors are very good. Tie the arms behind the back or close to the sides, but not too tight or the patriot will be prevented from moving and the ribs will not be done. Skewer down to the pile. You will want a good steady fire. Dry pine makes a very good blaze. When the fire gets low throw in a little oil or fat. When nicely done a little gunpowder thrown in will make the patriot skip. Some cooks consider this important.—London "Spectator," 1848.

GERMAN CATHOLIC SOLDIERS.

We are told on reliable testimony that the Bavarians look upon the war they are waging as a fight for the security of religion, and have entered on it with the fervent enthusiasm of Crusaders. Their fears may perhaps be groundless, but they believe that if the French Freemasons succeed in their efforts, their country will be plunged into the same religious persecution that has been suffered in France up to the outbreak of the war. The special correspondent of one of the foremost Catholic periodicals of Europe writes that Bavarian soldiers on the march frequently presented rather the appearance of a religious procession than a warlike movement. In many instances was witnessed the extraordinary spectacle of priests solemnly carrying the Blessed Sacrament at the head of the troops, while the soldiers recited the Rosary aloud. Even British soldiers writing from the front have borne testimony to the fact that the Bavarians were reciting their rosaries during a fierce engagement that they fought in defence of their trenches. The devotion and steadfast confidence in prayer that is such a marked characteristic of those Bavarian troops has been beautifully exemplified in an incident recorded from Freiburg during the early days of the war. While an officer was complimenting a party of wounded soldiers on their fearless courage, one of these men drew out his rosary beads and holding it up before the crowd said: "This is the weapon by which we have won our victories.—**Rev. Fr. Burbage** in "The Catholic Bulletin."

EFFECT OF THE WAR IN GERMANY.

"Numerous parishioners," we read in an account from a Catholic portion of Germany, "daily receive Holy Communion. In the evenings the churches are thronged for the recitation of the Rosary. When darkness settles down crowds of people form about the crosses in the way, which are decked with flowers, while the candle-lights rival the stars in heaven." "After a time of moral and religious disturbance which threatened danger," writes the "Allgemeine Rundschau," "the nation has once again bethought itself of God. If ever, it is praying now!" Indicative likewise of the Government's attitude towards

the Catholic Church is the order issued by the German Emperor, at the request of Cardinal von Hartman of Cologne, that Catholic priests who chance to become German prisoners are to be treated as officers, although in the French army they ranked only as common soldiers. This should be a lesson for official France.—"Irish Messenger of the Sacred Heart," Feb., 1915.

THE REAL "DEUTSCHLAND UBER ALLES."

Fault is found with the Germans on so many different scores that it must be difficult, even for them, to know in what respect they have sinned most against the world's liberties. A good many people seem to believe that the words of their National Anthem, "Deutschland Uber Alles" ("Germany Above All"), shows what an arrogant lot the Germans are. The "Weekly Scotsman" last week printed the English words of the song to meet the wishes of many people who were curious to know them. We print these words below. Just compare them with the words of "Rule Britannia" and judge between the two anthems:—

"German land, above all others,
Dear above all other lands,
That, a faithful host of brothers,
Evermore united stands.
That from Maas to farthest Memel,
And from Etsch to Belt expands—
German land, above all others,
Dear above all other lands.

"German faith and German women,
German wine and German song,
In the world shall keep the beauties
That of old to them belong.
Still to noble deeds inspiring,
They shall always make us strong—
German faith and German women,
German wine and German song.

"Union, right, and freedom ever,
For the German Fatherland!
So, with brotherly endeavour,
Let us strive with heart and hand
For a bliss that wavers never,
Union, right, and freedom stand—
In this glory bloom forever,
Bloom, my German Fatherland."

The song is to the tune of the Austrian National Hymn, composed by Haydn, to which tune is also sung the well-known Easter Hymn, "Christ the Lord is Risen."—**J. F.** in "Forward," Glasgow.

HOW A BRITISH WARSHIP WAS SAVED

How seagulls saved a battleship has been told by the Rev. M. W. L. Evans, rector of Saxby, Lincolnshire, who in a communication to "The Times" quotes the following extract from a letter sent him by an A.B. on board a battleship:—

"I will just give you an incident that occurred with us in the North Sea. We have always a lot of seagulls following us about, and after meals they 'pipe down,' i.e., go to sleep. I was at a 12-pounder gun after dinner, all our poultry having forty winks as usual, when I was startled to see them all circling round an object which proved to be the periscope of a German submarine, and I can assure you if it had not been for the seagulls we should have been in Davy Jones's locker."—London "Daily Mail."

GERMANY TO HOLD ANTWERP.

A number of important politicians and representatives of German industry have recently been proclaiming their wishes with regard to the future terms of peace. Herr Stressemann, the well-known National Liberal member of the Reichstag, the head of the Saxon Industrialists' Association and Director of the Hansa Bund, made the following pronouncement at a party meeting:—

"Our flag is now waving over Antwerp, which was once called by Napoleon 'a pistol directed against England's breast.' Our flag, as we all desire and hope, will ere long also fly over Calais. Once this has been achieved, once we have found the way over the seas, which has long been demanded by the position of our country—a way which leads out of the 'wet triangle' on to the road of the world's intercourse; on to the sea which, in the words of Frederick List, our economic Bismarck, has at all times been the highway of mankind, the source of the greatness of nations—then no statesman will ever dare to attempt to induce the German people to haul down this flag of its own free will.—London "Daily News."

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD ON "THE WHOLE ART OF WAR."

On February 11, Lord Charles Beresford asked the Prime Minister "whether the Government would for the future treat German raiders from the air and sea, when captured, as pirates, and publicly hang them for the murder of women and children in undefended places, when proved guilty of that crime after trial by Court-Martial, instead of treating them as honourable foes?" If such a Court-Martial were held, the accused would be able to call Lord Charles himself as a witness for the defence. In 1888, during the mimic warfare of our own naval manœuvres, a squadron bombarded several undefended watering-places in Scotland and the North of England. Protest was made in the "Times" by Prof. T. E. Holland, who denounced this action as a breach of international law. Several distinguished naval officers replied to him. Among them was Lord Charles Beresford, who wrote: "The whole art of war is to strike at the enemy's weakest points wherever they are or whatever they be; there is no sentiment after once the action commences; and I say boldly and openly that if an officer could damage his enemy and procure panic or demoralisation in the enemy's country he would be wrong to demur a moment in exacting a ransom or bombarding a seaboard town if the opportunity occurs.—("Times," August 18, 1888.)—"Labour Leader."

MAJOR MORAHT'S VIEW.

The news of the retreat of the Russians from East Prussia and the sinking of some neutral merchant ships has sent the mercury of German self-confidence up to fever-heat. It is evident from the German papers of Sunday and Monday that they consider the period of the defence of Germany over, and may now set about a war of conquest. Major Moraht says, for example:—

"Until the contrary is proved one may take it that the Russian offensive, so far at least as it was directed against East Prussia, is for ever at an end. . . . It must now be only a question of a short time before Galicia, too, is freed of the enemy. The hopes of our enemies in the west have been dissipated. They may twist and turn as they will, but if they wish to achieve anything they must put a hand to it themselves. The only difficulty is that every day brings fresh proof of the incapacity of the French and British troops to break through the iron German ring."

Similarly, with regard to the submarine campaign, the German papers publish statements of the "vital suspension of commerce in British waters," of sudden rises in the price of foodstuffs, and so forth. The "Frankfurter" declares that "the storm has broken. The day of our reckoning with England is come.—London "Daily Mail."

STRENGTH OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

Mr. Tennant (Berwickshire, Min.) informed Sir W. Bull (Hammersmith, Opp.) that the estimate in the last edition of the handbook of the German Army, published in 1912, of the available trained and untrained men of the German Army, excluding officers and officials, showed a total of 9,898,000

It was made up as follows:—

Trained rank and file, including reserve and Landwehr	3,302,000
Trained Landsturm	623,000
One-year volunteers	85,000
Non-commissioned officers of peace establishment	92,000
Total trained	4,102,000
Partially trained Ersatz Reserve	113,000
Untrained Ersatz Reserve and Landsturm	5,683,000
Grand total	9,898,000

—London "Times."

GERMANY'S NEW RECRUIT.

Anton Lang, the peasant who took the part of Christus in the last Oberammergau play, has joined the new corps of soldiers on skis which the Germans have formed to fight the French in the Vosges.—London "Daily Express."

WHY ENGLAND IS IN THE WAR.

England is in this present war for excellent reasons; but they are not merely spiritual and disinterested reasons; they are reasons both of interest and race. With Belgium and Northern France under German rule there would soon be an end to the independence of the British Empire.—London "Morning Post."

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NEWS FROM BERLIN.

(German Wireless, per the London "Times," "Morning Post," and "Daily Mail.")

SUPPOSED WRECKAGE FROM ENGLISH TROOPSHIP.

The Norwegian steamer "Orla" sighted floating wreckage in the Channel consisting of military uniform caps and clothing supposedly from the English troopship which has been sunk. This is confirmed by the English steamer "Jervaux" (sic) "Abbey." Great excitement and concern prevail in Hull, as many ships are overdue.

ENGLISH FLAG DISAPPEARED FROM NORTH SEA.

German papers state that reports from various North Sea ports indicate that the English flag has disappeared from the North Sea, and that English sailors are refusing to sail. Sailors of other countries are also refusing to sail to England, as a result of the German submarine blockade. These reports, with the further details of the Masurian victory, combine to strengthen German confidence in the present status of the war. Another factor is the continued success of the Austrians, who are reported to have occupied Stanislaw.

NO MOSLEM SURRENDERS.

Constantinople denies the report that either Turkish or Arabian soldiers, operating against the English in Egypt, have surrendered. On the contrary, they have carried through the scouting work for which they were sent there, and voluntarily discontinued operations.

GREECE AND GERMANY.

It is reported from Athens that Professor Gerulanos, in a letter to a German friend, says that the Germans are fighting for the victory of truth. The German Army and Navy's contempt of death has made an enormous impression on the Greek masses. German victory promises a new development of ideas with regard to Hellenic culture, on the basis of German civilisation.

THE NEUTRAL FLAG.

The "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant" points out that Dutch criminal law provides for the punishment, by imprisonment, of any captain illegally flying the Dutch flag. Sir Edward Grey's pretension to the United States that no country prohibits the use of neutral flags is therefore untrue.

BULGARIA AND RUSSIA.

The Bulgarian Government has protested to Russia about the placing of Russian mines in the Danube. Djavid Pasha, formerly Turkish Minister for Finance, has started for Berlin.

TURKS DRIVE RUSSIANS.

Constantinople.—The Russian attack in the territory east of Artwin was beaten off by the Turks with heavy loss to the enemy. The Russians have been driven from the region of Elmali, and a quantity of war material fell into the hands of the Turks.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

In consequence of the allegation of the London "Morning Post" regarding the German cruelties against British war prisoners in the Munden prisoner camp, the minutest official inquiry was made by a German judge. Declarations made by physicians and by cross-examining the prisoners proved the absolute untruth of the "Morning Post's" allegation. The evidence expressly states that when some of the allegations in the "Morning Post" were read to the prisoners all the Englishmen broke out into laughter.

HOW AN AMERICAN SHIP WAS LOST.

Captain Smith, of the steamer "Evelyn," informed the German authorities that his ship came to grief through the advice of the British Naval Board officer, who instructed him to follow his course instead of the more northerly course laid down by the German instructions, whereupon the ship struck a mine. The disaster occurred at four o'clock on Friday, and the ship sank seven hours later. The and the ship sank seven hours later.

BULGARIA AND THE ALLIES.

The Paris "Temps" publishes a statement made by the Russian Minister in Bukarest to the effect that Rumania would not side with the Triple Entente with a hostile Bulgaria at her back. Attempts to win over Bulgaria to the Triple Entente have failed.

CHANNEL SERVICE DISCONTINUED.

The Channel service between Boulogne and Folkestone has been temporarily discontinued.

FRENCH FABRICATIONS.

It is officially stated from Vienna that the reports in French and Russian papers of an encounter between Rumanian and Austrian frontier troops, near Verciorova, are pure fabrications.

JAPAN AND RECRUITING FOR THE BRITISH FORCES.

The establishment of an English recruiting office in Tokyo has been forbidden by the Japanese Government. The Japanese "Daily Mail" states that Japanese soldiers are not free to volunteer for other countries, since they are only at the disposal of their Emperor. The Japanese writer, Dr. Okita, states that there is no reason for a permanent hostility on the part of Japan against Germany. Tsingtau has been taken because it is dangerous to Japan, but the points occupied by other European Powers in China are equally dangerous to Japan.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Main Headquarters reports:—

In the Western theatre of war in the Champagne district the enemy continues his desperate attacks, but in spite of strong forces engaged they remain as heretofore without the slightest success. Otherwise nothing of interest to report.

In the Eastern theatre of war fighting continues on the Niemen, the Bohr, and the Narew. The town of Przasnysz, which has been made into a sort of fort, was yesterday taken by storm by the East Prussian Reserve troops, after stubborn fighting. Over 10,000 prisoners, over 20 cannon, a large quantity of machine-guns, and a lot of war material fell into our hands.

In other battles north of the Vistula we have taken 5,000 prisoners during the last few days.

In Poland, south of the Vistula, the Russians attacked us in a proportional superiority of five to one, and they occupied the outwork of Mozely, south-west of Bolinmow. There is nothing further of importance to report in this region.

THE AUSTRIAN REPORT.

On the West Galician front an attack by one of our detachments resulted in the capture of several "points d'appui" from the Russians, from whom we also captured 560 prisoners and six machine guns.

In the Carpathians there was again a heavy snowfall, which hampered operations. The general situation is unchanged.

Attacks by our troops in battles south of the Dneister are progressing successfully.

In the battles of the 21st and 22nd inst. ten officers and 3,338 soldiers were captured.

In the Bukowina calm prevails.

THE TURKS & THE SUBZ CANAL.

The commandant of a Turkish detachment who claims to have crossed the Suez Canal with his force and engaged the British troops for 16 hours on the west side of the canal, has sent a highly-coloured account of the fight to the Turkish Headquarters at Constantinople.

Coming from that home of Turco-German legend it is a very interesting document, especially the part describing how the Turks made a bayonet charge at a moving armoured train. The dispatch is wired from Constantinople by the special correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt" under date February 14th. The Turkish commandant writes:

"It was a dark night when we got on board our barges as noiselessly as possible and crossed the canal. My troops were so overjoyed at the idea of being the first to attack the British in Egypt that I could hardly keep them from swimming over.

"We reached the opposite bank south of Serapium without being threatened. No one was to be seen on the canal. We began our march under the guidance of two non-commissioned officers who knew the Canal perfectly at this spot.

"After covering a few hundred yards our guides pointed to an enemy outpost consisting of 15 British soldiers, who started to fire at us, retiring meanwhile. Then they opened a violent attack with machine guns from all sides. We chased them and presently saw trains full of soldiers coming up along the canal bank. These trains received a flank fire from our artillery on the east side of the canal.

"Terrible confusion followed. The British started to run away. Many of them could not

find a seat in the trains, so they climbed underneath near the wheels. Fresh troop trains were coming up all the time, and it was not long before we had six battalions against us. They advanced slowly towards us. At the same time seven or eight cruisers which were stationed on Timsah Lake started firing at us. Some of the shells dropped among the British troops, as they were unable to get our position exactly.

"Although the strength of the British was 3,000 men, they retired towards Tusum. Our reconnoitring operations had succeeded, and we decided to recross the canal on our barges. As we crossed we could see the British cruisers on Timsah Lake firing uninterruptedly at our batteries. The cruisers overlooked us on the canal.

"The commandant of another Turkish troop detachment which also crossed the canal told me that he had much heavier losses than we had. They came into action with British armoured trains. The Turks attacked the trains with the bayonet, but they had to retire to the barges with heavy losses."

A correspondent of the "Agence Milli" who accompanied the Turkish troops through the Sinai Peninsula says, according to the same writer, that the offensive of the advance guard sent out to reconnoitre the hostile position made the British so nervous that not one of them dare show himself on the other side of the canal.

"From the opposite bank you often hear the machine gun and the rifle, especially at night time when the British, in their excitement, shoot at any shadow, which amuses our soldiers very much. The spirit of the Turkish soldiers is excellent, due to the splendid organisation of the army through the waterless territory. None suffered any want. Everywhere the Arabian villagers sang warm praises and wished success to the German arms. It was wonderful to see the praying multitudes kneeling in the desert."—London "Daily Mail."

IRISH LAND PURCHASE AND BRITISH PLEDGES.

Mr. Ginnell asked the Prime Minister, having regard to the unconditional pledge given by the Government on the 16th October, 1912, to deal with the completion of Land Purchase in Ireland at the earliest possible date, the failure to redeem that pledge, and the growing urgency of the need for its redemption, if he would say when and at whose instance the Government subjected that pledge to a condition precedent known to be impossible, and whether the Government held that this condition subsequently created by themselves cancels their pledge to deal with the completion of land purchase.

Mr. Asquith: I would refer the hon. member to the answers which I gave on this subject on the 8th inst. and July 22nd last. I must not be taken as admitting the accuracy of the statements in the question, and in the present circumstances legislation in this matter is admittedly impossible.

Mr. Ginnell: Does the right hon. gentleman question the accuracy of the pledge given on his behalf in October, 1912, an unconditional pledge?

No answer was given.—"Freeman's Journal."

AMERICA AND THE BLOCKADE.

Washington, Friday. An order by the Secretary of the Treasury makes all ports in the British Isles special ports, which require special rate of war risk insurance from the Government Bureau.

The order extends the special port zone on the Continent to include Bordeaux, and the Bureau reserves the right to refuse insurance on vessels proceeding to these ports.—Dublin "Evening Herald."

ENGLAND AND BELGIUM.

Owing to the German levy of £1,600,000 a month from the Belgians and of other exactions from the population, Sir Edward Grey has been obliged to refuse a request by the Commission for the Relief of Belgium for a monthly subvention from the British Government.—London "Times."

The "Clan McNaughton," 4,985 tons, was one of the large fleet of steamers belonging to Messrs. Cayzer, Irvine and Co. (Limited), of Glasgow. Built in 1911 by Messrs. A. Stephen and Sons, of Glasgow, she had a speed of 14 knots, and was commissioned in December last as an armed merchant cruiser.—London "Times."

Keep this before your mind: "Everything that is not Irish must be Foreign"

You who refuse to buy foreign goods. We who sell Irish Goods only.

GLEESON & CO.,

TAILORS & DRAPERS,

11 UP. O'CONNELL STREET, DUBLIN.

IRELAND—1915.

Arrests in County Wexford.

Enniscorthy, Wednesday.

John Hegarty, formerly a clerk in the Cork Post Office, who was recently ordered to leave that city on a twenty-four hours' notice under the Defence of the Realm Act, was arrested early this morning at a house in New Street, Enniscorthy, where he had been staying for some time past. The charge preferred against him was in connection with the posting up in the district of seditious literature. He was removed to Dublin by motor shortly afterwards, and will be detained, it is understood, at the Arbour Hill Detention Barracks until the charge against him is investigated by courtmartial.

Enniscorthy, Thursday.

A second arrest under the Defence of the Realm Act was made by District Inspector Heggart at 11 o'clock to-day in Enniscorthy. Mr. James Bolger, a journalist, employed on the "Echo" newspaper staff, who lodged at the house where the police made the sensational seizure of literature, ammunition, and explosives, and also the arrest of John Hegarty, at an early hour yesterday morning.

At the time of his arrest this morning Mr. Bolger was engaged at his work in the "Echo" office. The charge against him is that, while staying in a place where ammunition and explosives were stored, contrary to the provisions of the Defence of the Realm Act, he did not give information concerning them to the military authorities. He was conveyed to the police barracks, and under police escort was removed by motor to Dublin in the afternoon. —Irish Times.

BULGARIAN NATIONALISTS ASSASSINATED BY PRO-RUSSIANS.

The Vienna newspapers publish lengthy details of the crime committed at the masked ball at the Casino in Sofia last week.

The gathering was a political one, the company being exclusively composed of members of the Nationalist or anti-Russian party. The Russophiles, whose influence has been increasing of recent years and who, the Vienna newspapers recall, even attempted to storm King Ferdinand's palace two years ago, are alleged to have formed a plot to assassinate a certain number of Nationalists at this ball. Very careful plans were made, for it is certain that the plotters knew how the guests would sit at the ball supper.

One table had been reserved for Mme. Rutscho Petroff, wife of General Petroff, whose drawing-room in Sofia is a favourite meeting-place for politicians.

The assassins sawed away the framework of a door close to this table, and just when the merriment was at its height they flung the bomb into the midst of the company seated around Mme. Petroff.

There was at first a terrific panic. One person was killed outright—M. Bajadscheff, a lieutenant of the Guard and son of the ex-War Minister, M. Majadscheff, who was to atoms.

Mme. Provadliev, wife of a secretary at the Sobranje, the daughter of M. Radoslavoff, the ex-Premier, and sister of the present War Minister, M. Fitschev, died of her injuries. Several other people were injured by the splinters more or less seriously. None of the perpetrators have been discovered.—London "Daily Mail."

IRISHMEN AND THE BRITISH ARMY.

The "Deutsche Zeitung" touches the fringe of the same subject (the new British Army) with the aid of another special correspondent: "Meagre as was the Irish response to the bitter cry of the English criminal military brotherhood, few as were the Irishmen who, in the early days of the war, enlisted under the Union Jack, their numbers have been dwindling away since then, until at this moment not a son of Erin can be found willing

to take up arms in the defence of the hated Englishman.

On the other hand, Irish emigration to America is proceeding on a scale never before seen, and each fresh arrival of these people on the other side of the Atlantic will swell the already powerful wave of Germanism which is bound before long to submerge every other sentiment in America.—London "Daily Express."

ITALY AND THE GARIBALDIANS.

Demonstrations in favour of or against intervention were held yesterday here and in various other Italian towns. The rival parties occasionally came into collision, and in some cases the interference of the police or troops was necessary.

It would be a pity to exaggerate the importance of these demonstrations on either side, or to take them as an indication of future Italian action. Public opinion, probably, is ready to acquiesce in the decisions of the Government, whether these are for intervention or neutrality.

Accounts from England show that far too much weight is being given in many quarters to the "mission" of General Ricciotti Garibaldi. Though the General's name always commands respect, his attitude in no wise represents Italy. The "Stampa" yesterday published a report of a speech he made in Paris, in which he said he had come to adjust certain differences between France and Italy. These were now settled, and "if new difficulties arise between the two Latin sisters I should only have to climb to the top of the Alps and wave my flag for all my compatriots to join me."

It is hard to believe that this report is true. If it is simply a good story that is sufficient comment upon the exaggerated claims put forward on behalf of General Garibaldi and his followers.—London "Times."

COAL SHORTAGE IN ITALY.

A message from the Italian frontier says that to economise coal the Italian State railways have just taken off about forty trains on the Piedmont, Lombardy, and Genoa and Rome to Naples lines. Italy is at present negotiating for obtaining supplies of coal from Germany, which would have to come via St. Gothard and also via the Lötschberg-Simplon line, as it would entail too heavy a traffic for one line alone.

At Chrasso the Italian and Swiss frontier authorities have discovered a truckload of half a ton of copper for Germany, concealed beneath cauliflowers.—London "Morning Post."

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The weekly Committee Meeting will be held at 7.30 p.m. on Tuesday.

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Printed for the Proprietor by Patrick Mahon, Yarnhall Street, Dublin, and published at the Office, 67 Middle Abbey Street, Dublin.