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No. 6. Vol. 1.

Óia naoine, Samain 6, 1914.
Friday, November 6, 1914.

Leat-piçinn.
One Halfpenny.

FOUR TO FOUR.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN NAVAL BATTLE IN THE PACIFIC.

Details of the naval battle in the Pacific on Sunday between the German cruisers "Scharnhorst," "Gneisau," "Dresden," and "Leipzig," and the English cruisers "Good Hope," "Monmouth," "Glasgow," and "Otranto," in which the Germans were victorious, are still meagre.

According to the "New York World" Valparaiso correspondent, the British warships left the port of Coronel on Sunday evening to look for the German raiders. The German warships were in the vicinity and immediately attacked the British. The "Monmouth" was speedily sunk by the fire of the "Scharnhorst" and "Gneisau," and the "Good Hope" was set on fire, her superstructure carried away and her guns put out of commission. She ran ashore with water pouring into her hull and was seen settling down. The "Glasgow" was badly damaged and ran back to Coronel. Nothing is stated of the "Otranto," which, however, a "Times" telegram says, is supposed to have suffered small damage. The "Times" telegram further says that the "Monmouth," when sinking, attempted to ram one of the German vessels. The same telegram mentions another German cruiser, the "Nuremburg," and gives the loss of the Germans as two men wounded on the "Gneisau" and small signs of damage to it and the "Scharnhorst" and "Nuremburg" ("Nurnberg").

Of the vessels engaged the English armoured cruiser "Good Hope" was the largest and best armed. She had a tonnage of 14,100, a speed of 24 knots, carried a crew of 900, and was armed with 2 9-inch and 16 6-inch guns. The German armoured cruisers "Scharnhorst" and "Gneisau" were both 11,500 tons, carried 764 men each, had a speed of 22½ knots, and were armed with 8 8-inch and 6 6.59-inch guns. The English armoured cruiser "Monmouth" was 9,800 tons, had a speed of 23 knots, a crew of 537 men, and was armed with 14 6-inch guns. The "Glasgow" was a protected cruiser of 4,800 tons, with a speed of 25 knots, a crew of 367, and an armament of 2 6-inch and 10 4-inch guns. The German protected cruiser "Dresden" has a tonnage of 3,620, a crew of 361, a speed of 24½ knots, and 10 4-inch guns. She is a sister ship of the famous "Emden." The "Leipzig" is a protected cruiser of 3,200 tons, with a speed of 22 knots, and a crew of 303. She carries 10 4-inch guns. The "Nurnberg," whose participation in the fight is not certain, has a tonnage of 3,350, a speed of 24½ knots, a crew of 322, and armament of 10 4.1 inch guns. The "Otranto" is an auxiliary cruiser, commissioned in August last. She is a vessel of the Orient Line, 12,100 tons register, launched at Belfast in 1909.

The fate of the British Admiral, Craddock, has not been ascertained. The crew of the "Monmouth" appear to have been all lost.

New York, Thursday.

The United States Minister to Chili, in his official report, states that the "Monmouth" was sunk, the "Good Hope" took fire, and the "Glasgow" damaged and interned.

The Germany Embassy announces that none of the German warships were damaged.

The total tonnage of the vessels engaged was—on the English side, 40,800, and on the German side (reckoning the fifth vessel, the "Nurnberg"), 33,000. The number of men engaged on the English side was 1,804, exclusive of the Otranto, whose complement is not known. It was probably about 700. On the German side (including the "Nurnberg"), the number of men was 2,516. The armament is given above.

CAPTAIN OF THE "EMDEN."

"Can See 500 Miles."

So profound an impression have the exploits of the "Emden" made upon the Burmese, that many, according to a British Government official at Rangoon, who writes to the "Morning Post," believe the Captain of the "Emden" has super-telescopic eyes, with which he can see 500 miles. The official adds:—"For nearly three weeks Rangoon has received no mail; but two days ago trade routes were declared 'reasonably safe,' and commerce and communication has been resumed. Where the "Emden" is, and what degree of safety may reasonably be classed as 'reasonable,' we do not know.

"We are told that the British cruisers are after her, but she will take a bit of catching, as she doubles like a hare and does not stick to the sea-lanes. All her prisoners speak in the highest terms of the courtesy of the officers and crew. Even our Lascars have been well treated. The captain is evidently a character. He was a skipper (or mate) in the Hansa Line in the Eastern trade. He must know English well and our Indian ports, trade-routes, and shipping time-tables like the back of his hand. "The captain of the 'Emden' himself makes great use of wireless—of ours. It was in this manner that he got 'khabar' (news) of the movements of the merchantmen. He is said to have offered, by wireless, to carry the Rangoon mails to Calcutta! He rang up one of his earliest victims (still out of sight, of course) and asked: 'Have you seen a German cruiser in the Bay?' 'No such thing,' bleated the poor innocent. 'Oh, yes there is,' replied the captain of the 'Emden,' as, making twenty knots to the tramp's ten, he dawned upon the horizon, 'I am It!' It is an ill-wind that blows nobody good, and the 'Emden's' exploits may give us railway communications between Rangoon and Calcutta. The 'Emden' is not built for fighting. She is a commerce destroyer, and ably is she fulfilling her role."

The "Emden," which was built in 1907-8, is a protected cruiser, with a speed of 24½ knots. Her armament consists of ten 4.1-inch quick-firing guns and two torpedo tubes. She has a crew of 360, commanded by Captain Muller.

THE LOST "YORCK."

The German armoured cruiser "Yorck," which was sunk by a mine at Jahda Bay on Wednesday, was built in 1905, had a tonnage of 9,350, and a speed of 21 knots. She carried four 8.2-inch guns, and ten 5.9-inch, and had a crew of 633, of whom 382 were saved.

It will be noted that the loss of this vessel was publicly announced by the German Government without a day's delay.

LORD MAYOR & GERMAN GOLD.

All the Dublin newspapers on Tuesday last reported that the Lord Mayor of Dublin had, on the previous day, alleged that he was aware that persons in Ireland had been bribed by Germany. No repudiation of the accuracy of the report appeared from the Lord Mayor on the following day in any of the seven Dublin newspapers which attributed the charge to him. On Wednesday we challenged him to prove his allegation or submit to be branded as infamous. For a man occupying the position he occupies to make such a charge, in the present circumstances, if he knew that charge to be false, is an infamy. On Wednesday night his lordship replied by as grave a charge—we, as journalists, say it—as can be made against Dublin journalists. He said—we quote from his own organ, the "Freeman's Journal":—"He desired to point out that he had not made any statement to the effect that German gold was being used in Ireland. Whatever differences he had with Mr. John MacNeill and those acting with him, he had never made any accusation against their honesty." Neither Mr. MacNeill nor any other Nationalist in Ireland cares a straw what accusations Mr. Lorcán Sherlock cares to bring against them. The character of the accuser is the rebuttal of all slander. It is not with the man but with the office which he fills, we are concerned. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, in the Council Chamber of Dublin, is alleged to have made a charge against some of his fellow-citizens, which, if untrue, it was an act of villainy to have made. He now alleges that he never made the charge. If so, the journalists connected with the "Irish Times," the "Freeman's Journal," the "Daily Independent," and the "Daily Express" have falsified the Lord Mayor's speech either maliciously or with a criminal incompetence. It is now a matter for the Irish Journalists' Association, and for the moment we shall leave it there.

THE RECORDER AND THE CASTLE.

Yesterday at the City Sessions, the Recorder, in the course of a reference to an article in the "Irish Times," said the Dublin publicans had asked the military authorities to place the public-houses out of bounds. The military authorities declined, as it seemed a reflection on the troops.

His Honour did not explain why the Dublin publicans should be treated differently to the English publicans. In Birmingham public-houses have been placed out of bounds after 7.30. In Dublin, when the military authorities demur to the obvious course of checking military drunkenness, the Recorder penalises the ordinary public.

DE WET GOING TO PRETORIA.

General de Wet, addressing the people of Vrede last week, said they were going to Pretoria "to pull down the British Flag and proclaim a Free South African Republic."

ENGLISH M.P. CAPTURED.

Viscount Dalrymple, M.P. for Wigton (Unionist), who served in the British forces as a Major, has been taken prisoner by the Germans.

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In sending matter for publication the writer must enclose real name and address; otherwise it will receive no attention.

IRELAND.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1914.

MR. DILLON YEAR BY YEAR.

On the 17th of August last the Ballaghaderren Volunteers forwarded, per Mr. John Dillon, £228 to the funds of the Irish Volunteers. A month later they wrote to the Provisional Committee to inquire why arms were not provided. The Provisional Committee replied they knew nothing of the matter—that they had no money from Mr. Dillon. Mr. Dillon had not only not handed over the money but he had not informed the Provisional Committee that he had received it. Yesterday morning Mr. Dillon—nearly three months after his receipt of trust-money—published his explanation in the "Freeman's Journal," after the matter had been publicly referred to in two weekly journals. Mr. Dillon's explanation of why he withheld the money from the purpose for which it was sent him is that he kept it back because he believed members of the body for which it was intended were opposed to Mr. Redmond's leadership! And he now forwards it to an organisation which did not exist on the 17th of August, when it was forwarded to him. Comment is beggared by this transaction. Since the notorious case of the Tottenham Evicted Tenants and the £300 there has been nothing to equal it in Mr. Dillon's political history. None but himself can be his parallel.

"ALL HONEST MEN"—NOW.

At a meeting held in the Town Hall, Clontarf, on Wednesday night, in connection with the newly-formed Company of Redmondite Volunteers, Colonel Moore is reported by the "Independent" as follows:—"Referring to the Original Committee, they were all honest men (applause)." Yet Colonel Moore has associated himself with a Committee whose official organ each week prints cowardly innuendoes against the personal honour of these men. He has uttered no protest while libels were being disseminated, which he knew to be untrue, concerning men with whom he has been in closest association for many months.

All the speakers at the Clontarf meeting seem to have made a point of paying tribute to the honesty of the founders of the Irish Volunteers. Mr. Joseph Maguire, B.L., said "No doubt the people associated with the movement in its earlier as well as its later stages were honest," and the Lord Mayor protested that "whatever differences he had with Mr. John MacNeill and those acting with him, he had never made any accusation against their honour." The calumniators are beginning to recognise that their campaign of calumny has been overdone. The advent of IRELAND on the scene has changed the tone of the place-hunters and recruiting agents.

OBJECTS OF VOLUNTEERS.**Muddle-headed Utterances.**

There seems to be some doubt as to the object for which the Redmondite Volunteers were founded. The Lord Mayor of Dublin states that their object is to say to the Government at some future date: "If you dream of allowing a minority of the people to interfere with the establishment of Irish liberties, you will have to listen to the voice of the representatives of the whole people." We thought the Lord Mayor claimed that the battle for Home Rule had been won! And that consequently it was the duty of Irishmen to go out and fight "for the Empire." Mr. Joseph Maguire, Director of the Castle Journal, speaking at the same meeting, believed that the Volunteer movement would make for peace, "because to-day to be prepared for war was the best way to obtain peace." We have tried half-a-dozen interpretations of this,

but none of them fit. At a meeting of the North Louth Executive of the United Irish League, held the other day, one Mr. W. A. Doran, having expended his eloquence on a denunciation of "gentlemen from a garret in Dublin asking them to dethrone Mr. Redmond in their favour," proceeded to declare that "What Ireland wanted was a spell of peace and quietness to develop her home resources (applause)." Which is precisely the opposite of which Mr. Redmond preaches since he declares that Ireland's duty is to send away her vigorous young men to the Continental shambles.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS.**Dublin Mounted Corps.**

The Dublin Mounted Corps of the Irish Volunteers paraded on Wednesday night for Rifle Drill, in the Fianna Hall, Camden Street. Two recruits were accepted. A Concert and Ceilidh is being arranged in aid of the Rifle Funds of the Corps. A subscription list will also be opened shortly, and it is hoped that it will be possible to arm the Corps with modern carbines before Christmas. The Corps invites assistance in its organisation. One patriotic Irishman in Dublin has placed a young horse at the services of the members, for riding drill. The programme adopted for the Corps for the next few months—Rifle Drill and Riding Drill—will not be departed from until each man can use a rifle and control a horse. Recruits may join on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Riding Drill on Saturday evening at Larkfield, Kimmage, at 3.30.

Officers' Lectures.

The next lecture of the series, announced for Saturday evening at 41 Kildare Street, will be held instead at 206 Great Brunswick Street, at 7 o'clock. All company and half-company commanders are requested to attend those lectures, which are most interesting and instructive.

The subject of Saturday's lecture will be "Field Entrenchments" in modern warfare.

Musketry Practice.

Lectures will be continued as hitherto, and range practice will be given to tested men every night. Those detailed by company commanders for special work should be in attendance at Hardwicke Street on Wednesday evenings not later than 8 p.m.

Bayonet and Pike Drill.

Instruction in the use of the bayonet and pike as weapons of warfare will be given nightly in the various drill halls until further notice. No Volunteers should be absent from any portion of those instructions.

Dublin City and County Board.

Company "B" of the 5th Battalion has secured a new drill ground at 17 Thorncastle Street, Sandymount. Drills will be held in future on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at 7.30 p.m.; and musketry practice every Sunday at 12 o'clock.

Army Service Corps.

Drills at Fianna Hall, Camden Street, every Wednesday at 8 p.m.

Mounted drill every Saturday afternoon at Kimmage.

Rathfarnham Corps.

In addition to Thursday drill this Corps will parade every Sunday in future at Larkfield, Kimmage, for practical field work. Recruits will be enrolled at each parade.

Mobilization on Sunday.

The 3rd and 4th Battalions will parade at Camden Row at 9.45 a.m. sharp, and march to Parnell Square, arriving not later than 10.20.

The 1st and 2nd Battalions will parade at Parnell Square at 10 o'clock sharp.

The combined battalions, commanded by Captain Monteith, Chief Instructor, will march off at 10.30 sharp and proceed to Swords for field manoeuvres. Full equipment will be worn and full rations carried.

All Volunteers are requested to attend Divine Service before parade.

Signalling.

Four to six men are to be selected from each Company to receive special instruction in Signalling. The Instructors will attend at Fr. Mathew Park, Fairview, and at Larkfield, Kimmage, on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 p.m. All selected men are urgently requested to attend those drills.

A CASTLE INQUISITION IN BELFAST.

Acting upon instructions from Dublin Castle the R.I.C. in Ulster are engaged in compiling returns of the reservists and recruits who have joined the British Army since the beginning of the war. The Belfast "Irish News" states that the sergeants in charge of this census are required to report the numbers of Catholic and Protestant recruits who have joined Kitchener's Army; numbers and religious denominations of the reservists who have been called to the British colours; numbers of the Volunteers who are in favour of Redmond and MacNeill respectively; numbers of Irish and Ulster Volunteers who have joined Kitchener's Army; and the numbers of reservists in both forces who have answered the call to the colours.

NORWEGIAN VESSEL ARRESTED AT BELFAST.

A Norwegian vessel, with a cargo of timber, is under military arrest in Belfast harbour on suspicion of mine-laying.

DAVIS CENTENARY.

The Gaelic Society of Trinity College will hold a public meeting in T.C.D. on Tuesday, Nov. 17th, to honour Davis's memory. The oration will be given by Mr. W. B. Yeats, and the speakers will include Mr. P. H. Pearse and Mr. F. J. Biggar.

ANOTHER BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

The British merchant steamer "Vine Branch," of Sunderland, has been sunk by the German cruiser "Leipzig," off the coast of Chili. The "Vine Branch" was bound from the Clyde and Mersey to Guayaquil. She was a turret-deck steamer of 3,442 tons gross, and 2,117 tons register, the property of the Nautilus Steam Shipping Company.

This is the second ship of this Line sunk by German cruisers. She was valued at £28,000. The other British merchant vessels sunk by the "Leipzig" were the "Bankfields," which was carrying sugar to England, and the oil-tank steamer, "Elsinore."

TURKS AND RUSSIANS.

The "Neue Frieie Presse" of Vienna states that in the recent engagement in the Black Sea the Turkish Fleet sank five Russian warships and nineteen transports.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" announces that the Anglo-French bombardment of the forts at the Dardanelles did no damage.

It is reported from Amsterdam that two British cruisers bombarded Jaffa. "Their fire was answered by the Turkish artillery and the cruisers then retired."

The Turkish fleet consists of four battleships, the "Goeben" battle-cruiser, and the "Breslau" light cruiser, two other cruisers, two torpedo gunboats, ten destroyers, ten torpedo-boats, and 28 gunboats.

The Russian Black Sea Fleet is superior numerically—seven battleships, two cruisers, and three destroyer flotillas. The "Goeben," however, is a far more powerful ship than any of the Russian vessels.

GERMAN WOUNDED AND THE FRONT.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" says that there is the utmost keenness among the wounded to get back to the front. There are special offices at which those who have been slightly wounded are examined as to their fitness to return, and these offices are visited by many hundreds of men every day. The Berlin office, which was opened on August 30, passed out during September and October more than 5,000 men. Of this number 37.5 per cent. returned immediately to the Colours, 56 per cent. were sent in the first instance to "Ersatz" units, and only 6.5 per cent. were declared unfit for service. These figures apply to Berlin alone.

RECRUITING AT THE ORDNANCE SURVEY.

The civilian employees at the Ordnance Survey, Phoenix Park, between the ages of 30 and 38, were yesterday invited to join the British Army, their salaries being guaranteed during the period of their service. Six, it is stated, responded.

THE WAR DAY BY DAY.

THE BATTLE OF THE PACIFIC.

Since the Battle of Trafalgar it has become a tradition in the English Navy that no foreign warship is a match for an English one. In fact, one English cruiser was supposed to be the equal of two foreign ones. This comfortable doctrine has been rudely shattered by the naval battle in the Pacific. If ever there was a fair fight this appears to have been one. There were four German cruisers matched against four English ones. One of the English cruisers was three thousand tons heavier than any of the German vessels. It carried nine-inch guns, whereas the heaviest guns that the Germans had were eight-inch weapons. Yet what is the result? A ten-thousand ton English cruiser, the "Monmouth," very heavily armed with fourteen six-inch guns, is riddled with shot and sent to the bottom of the Pacific Ocean. The "Good Hope," a large cruiser of over 14,000 tons, with two nine-inch guns, sixteen six-inch guns, and fourteen three-inch weapons, is likewise riddled and put out of action. The remaining two English cruisers—the "Glasgow," a very modern vessel of nearly 5,000 tons, also well armed, and the "Otranto," an auxiliary English cruiser, fly for refuge to a Chilean port in a damaged condition. The English fleet has been crying out since the war began for a fair fight on sea and no favour. Here it has had the wish gratified.

Turkey and the War.

England is at last at war with Turkey. She wished to avoid it as long as possible, but it was inevitable. There will be some nice complications now. Even if the Allies won the trouble would be only starting. Russia will have to do most of the fighting by land and sea against the Turks, and she may be relied upon to take her reward—if she can. In all the fighting in which she will indulge she will keep her weather eye focussed on Constantinople, the key of the Baltic and the key of the East. Very probably this will exert a grave influence on the fighting in Russia-Poland and in Galicia. Failing Constantinople, Russia has her eye on taking some Baltic ports from Germany. As long as the Turks kept neutral she could not very well offend her allies by trying to snatch Constantinople, but with the Turks at war with her she must regard decisive successes in both the Baltic and the Black Sea as improbable, and be inclined to devote the most of her attention to the capital of Turkey, towards which she has been casting longing eyes for centuries. Most people seem to regard the intervention of Turkey from the purely military standpoint as to the number of men she can put in the field. As a matter of fact the consequences are bound in any event to be much more momentous. The complications that will ensue will be most thorny and difficult for England, and that is the reason why, up to the last moment, she was feverishly anxious to keep Turkey out of the war at any cost.

In Belgium and France.

The fighting here goes on interminably. It is difficult to form any kind of opinion as to its probable result, for the simple reason that we are utterly and completely in the dark as to the number of men engaged on both sides, the positions they occupy, their strategic value, and the morale of both armies. We get biased reports from irresponsible correspondents in the rear as to huge German losses, etc. Very little is allowed to transpire as to the losses of the Allies, which must be as great. In fact, both sides must be pretty well exhausted with the long-drawn-out struggle, now raging for nearly three months. It is possible the Germans may be forced to retire further in Belgium and in France, but, like provident men, they have long been preparing for this course, and it would not, by any means, portend the end of the war. I noticed that General Joffre, supposed to be the silent man, has again come out with a prophesy of victory soon. Well, he may know more than the Germans as to that, and he may be right, but we must recollect that he announced the River Marne affair as an uncontested victory, though we know now that it was nothing of the kind, but a carefully-planned strategic retreat to positions specially and deliberately chosen long in advance by the Germans. As I said, it is quite possible the Allies may compel the Germans to retreat in France and Belgium, and certainly every paper has quite prepared us for the news if it does come, but on the whole I think perhaps the best plan would be to patiently wait and see.

C.

WHO IS THE MILITARIST?

ENGLAND OR GERMANY?

In the current issue of "Sinn Fein" an interesting article cites the annual yearly expenditure on Militarism by the eight Great Powers. They are given as follows:—

RUSSIA.

Population—171,000,000.
 Annual expenditure on army—£77,780,000.
 Annual expenditure on navy—£11,500,000.
 Total annual militarist expenditure:
£89,280,000.

"UNITED KINGDOM."

Population—45,400,000.
 Annual expenditure on army—£28,845,000.
 Annual expenditure on navy—£51,550,000.
 Total annual militarist expenditure:
£80,395,000.

FRANCE.

Population—39,600,000.
 Annual expenditure on army—£57,460,000.
 Annual expenditure on navy—£19,557,000.
 Total annual militarist expenditure:
£77,017,000.

UNITED STATES.

Population—91,990,000.
 Annual expenditure on army—£33,000,000.
 Annual expenditure on navy—£26,750,000.
 Total annual militarist expenditure:
£59,750,000.

GERMANY.

Population—64,925,000.
 Annual expenditure on army—£34,637,000.
 Annual expenditure on navy—£24,397,000.
 Total annual militarist expenditure:
£59,034,000.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Population—49,210,000.
 Annual expenditure on army—£24,992,000.
 Annual expenditure on navy—£2,718,000.
 Total annual militarist expenditure:
£27,773,000.

ITALY.

Population—35,239,000.
 Annual expenditure on army—£17,000,000.
 Annual expenditure on navy—£10,300,000.
 Total annual militarist expenditure:
£27,300,000.

JAPAN.

Population—52,985,000.
 Annual expenditure on army—£9,997,000.
 Annual expenditure on navy—£6,000,000.
 Total annual militarist expenditure:
£15,997,000.

No account is taken in these returns of the expenditure on England's Indian military establishment. In annual gross expenditure on militarism it is thus shown that Russia is first, England second, France third, United States fourth, Germany fifth, Austria-Hungary sixth, Italy seventh, and Japan eighth. Per head of the population the military tax imposed by each of the Powers is:—

1. France	...	...	...	£1 18 0
2. England	...	...	...	1 16 0
3. Germany	...	...	...	0 18 0
4. Italy	...	...	...	0 16 0
5. United States	...	...	...	0 13 0
6. Austro-Hungary	...	...	...	0 11 0
7. Russia	...	...	...	0 10 6
8. Japan	...	...	...	0 6 0

"Sinn Fein" points out that if the people of Europe are being crushed by militarism, obviously it is France and England who are the crushers. The expenditure on militarism, however, in France, England, and the other six countries is not an economic loss, since it provides employment and sustenance for hundreds of thousands of workers of all classes. "There is, however, one country in Europe," our contemporary adds, "which suffers in full the worst economic evils of militarism which the peace-loving English pourtray. It is Ireland. In Ireland every man, woman, and child is assessed at £1 16s. per annum for the upkeep of English militarism. The Irish have no control over the expenditure of the money, and receive no return for it. The militarism they are compelled to pay for only manifests its power to them when it shoots down civilians in their streets or successfully mutinies against any proposal to permit Ireland even a simulcrum of political control of its own affairs. Brigadier-General Gough and Captain Cobden, K.O.S.B., represent the army Ireland pays for—the British fleet which helped the Ulster gun-runners, the navy. Out of the £1 16s. per head levied in these countries for militarism

the British war vessels are builded and equipped, the British army armed—all the British armed forces victualled and clothed. But England sees to it that the vast sum expended on arms and equipment are spent in **England**, not in Ireland. No battleships are built in Ireland, no small arms manufactured. Little of the clothing and as little as possible of the victualling is procured from Ireland. The militarist millions are used to employ tens of thousands of English in England for these purposes. The expenditure on the British army and navy employs or sustains more people in England than there are in the whole of Ireland together. The Englishman's £1 16s. goes back again into his pocket. The Irishman's £1 16s., with the exception of a shilling or two, goes into John Bull's pocket also. No flag-wagging Irish Imperialist—Citizen of the Empire—dares to claim that Ireland, being an 'integral portion of the United Kingdom,' should have an equal share in the expenditure on the building of battleships and provision of guns and munitions of war with the people of England. Our 'share of the Empire' is to pay. Theirs to run it and pocket all the profits, even as to-day 'our share' of the war is to depopulate our country of its young men to fight under the flag of the Act of Union, while their share is to keep the good workers at home 'to capture German trade.'

"DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACT."

COURTMARTIAL AT COVE.

At Fort Westmoreland, Spike Island, near Cove (sometimes called Queenstown) on Wednesday, a shoemaker named Michael Murphy, of Strawhill, Monkstown, Co. Cork, was tried by courtmartial on charges brought against him under the Defence of the Realm Act, 1914. The prisoner, a young man of about 22 years of age, was brought into court under military escort. The Court was constituted as follows: Major Alexander, Indian Army (presiding); Captain and Adjutant Haslam, 4th Royal Irish Regiment; and Lieutenant Campbell, Royal Garrison Artillery.

The prisoner was charged with spreading reports, likely to cause disaffection and alarm amongst the troops and civil population, to the following effect:—

"That any Irishman who joined the British Army was a traitor, and that if any Germans should happen to come into Ireland every Irishman should fight with them, and that he had been looking after trenches, and that if he could give the enemy any information he would do so."

The second charge was that he, at Monkstown, on the 5th October, 1914, gave to Lance-Corporal Scully, of the 4th Battalion Leinster Regiment, a copy of "Irish Freedom," and requested him to circulate the said paper amongst the young soldiers in His Majesty's Forces; and told him at the same time that 5,000 Volunteers marched through Dublin the night before singing for the Kaiser, and that 500 Volunteers in Cork had signed an agreement in Cork to do the same thing, and it was a pity the Germans were ill-treated.

Before evidence was taken, the President said the Court was of opinion that a grave contempt of Court had been committed in the November, 1914, copy of the newspaper "Irish Freedom," and the matter would be subsequently brought by the President under the notice of the High Court of Justice in Ireland.

Mr. W. F. O'Connor, Solicitor, Cork, who defended, contended, before the Court formally proceeded to take evidence, that they had no jurisdiction in the case, as the Defence of the Realm regulations did not do away with the right of a citizen, not subject to military law, to be tried by a jury in a charge such as this.

The President said that what Mr. O'Connor appeared to be going on was that every civilian was entitled to trial by a jury. The whole order was now changed, and they came under the Defence of the Realm Act. The next step, of course, was martial law, and they hoped that that would not come.

Richard Cassidy, a shoemaker, then gave evidence that the accused, in conversation with himself and David O'Connor, expressed himself as in sympathy with Germany.

Lance-Corporal Scully, 4th Leinster Regiment, deposed to getting copies of "Irish Freedom" from the accused, when he called with an officer's boots to be repaired. In cross-examination witness admitted having been sent back by his officer to get as much information and papers as he could.

The accused, on oath, denied the several charges made against him, and corroborative evidence was given by David O'Connor, after which the courtmartial adjourned.

O'CONNELL AND THE GERMAN.

Herr Venedy, the German traveller, from whose now forgotten—in Ireland—work on this country, we have quoted his interview with the then Orange leader, describes a day spent socially with O'Connell in the fourth chapter of his book, "Ireland and the Irish," published at Leipzig in 1843. He writes:—

"John O'Connell gave his father a fête yesterday, to which I had the honour of an invitation. I rejoice to have had an opportunity of observing Daniel O'Connell in another point of view. The Irish have an admirable custom in summer of entertaining their company, as much as possible, in the open air. They are a poetical people, and feel that nature is required to set off the most splendid feast. John O'Connell had chosen Dalkey Island for that purpose. This island is situated at the southernmost extremity of Dublin Bay; its position is very beautiful; the island itself is a steep rock, upon which only a scanty herbage grows. A Martello Tower, a signal house, and the ruins of an old chapel—where in Ireland is there a place without ruins?—are the only signs to show that the island is not inhabited. The tower and signal house are English, but the rock and ruins are Irish.

"The weather was not very inviting, and I preferred going by land to the shore opposite Dalkey Island, whilst part of the company, with Mr. O'Connell, were to go in a boat from Kingstown; but the sea-sickness taught them better, and they came to a resolution to give up the island which required so unfriendly a passage. Therefore, when I came to the railway station in Kingstown, I learn from a servant of O'Connell's that the guests who had chosen the road by terra firma had changed the plan of campaign, and that we were to assemble at the cottage of Dr. M'Donald.

Sorrento Rocks.

"We lost nothing by this change. I knew this cottage well! it was one of my favourite resorts. There is a splendid sea view there. In order to reach this cottage one must pass over the cape which separates Dublin Bay from the sea. At the extremity of this point there is a wall which has stone steps leading up to its top. On one side of these steps is a beautiful view of Dalkey Island, Kingstown, and Dublin Bay; and on the other one sees Killiney Bay. Dr. M'Donald's cottage is situated in a position which commands the most beautiful view.

"In front is the sea, stretching in a semi-circle, and beginning at our feet; to the right wild and steep rocks, against which the waves dash. Above these are Killiney mountains, which seem to give the hand to the county Wicklow. Three or four chains of mountains, one over the other, and a tongue of land, stretching forth into the sea, like a confused mass of rocks heaped together, surround a quiet, luxuriant, and blooming valley of several miles extent. I never saw such contrasts of colour so beautifully blended, and if one was transported there on a summer's evening one would imagine oneself in the genial clime of the south.

O'Connell's Social Circle.

"When I arrived at the rendezvous the company had already assembled. There seemed to be a great dread of sea-sickness. The gentlemen read the papers, and the ladies reposed. This cottage was not such a musty, roomless country house as there is generally in Ireland. The table was laid with cold viands, and in a corner there was another table, upon which coats, shawls, hats, umbrellas, and parasols were placed.

"The company consisted of O'Connell's whole family, sons, daughters, brothers-in-law, and grandchildren—Mr. Thomas Steele, Mr. and Mrs. F., Mrs. and Miss A., and myself. Mr. F. proposed a walk before dining, and I voted for the proposition. It was adopted by a majority, and they immediately set forth, to my regret. My sense of duty did not permit me to remain, although the minority was more interesting to me than the majority; but at dinner-time we all assembled together again.

"Next to a bad conscience, there is surely no greater misfortune in this world than to have a bad stomach. All our guests—and I think the Irish in general—have no reason to complain in this respect. All O'Connell's friends and kinsmen attacked the bottle with great assiduity, but I was obliged to act teetotaler. Had I dared to place my inclination against my duty I should have fallen; for without any other merit, it is very hard to be a martyr to abstinence.

"After dinner Tom Steele stood up, and spoke, with comic pathos, a speech which filled me with some anxiety. He said neither more nor less than that we were under a great de-

lusion—that we might think we were in a cottage on the mainland, but that in reality and truth, we were, that blessed minute, in the island of Dalkey! Every one laughed, but I was in some perplexity to know what the worthy Tom meant, till a neighbour explained the riddle to me.

The King of Dalkey Island.

"Before the revolution of '98, Dalkey Island was renowned for its king. Once every year all Dublin issued forth to this island to choose a king thereof. The monarch was of the same kind as the jolly king of Ivetot, in France. The deepest drinkers were his first dignitaries. Unhappy Ireland! there came a time when even this innocent joke became a terror to the rulers of Ireland, because it was the means of fun for her sons. It was a national fête, and it was quite enough, in order to make it joyous for the patriot, that it should be suspicious to the oppressor. The Irish who, on Dalkey shore, cried 'Long live the King of Dalkey!' made the representatives in Dublin Castle of the King in England fear that this cry might do him some harm. Poor Ireland! The festival was forbidden under a severe penalty, and declared to be treasonable.

"Tom Steele's speech had no other aim than to resuscitate this anniversary, and for this reason he informed us that our terra firma cottage was positively on Dalkey Island! All agreed with him; and while the circumstance was explained to me the election took place. Mr. Morgan O'Connell, if I mistake not, proposed Mr. Fitzpatrick as king, who, on the spot, and without much ceremony, was saluted as 'His Majesty.' All his subjects drank to his health, in answer to which he spoke a long and beautiful address—so long! and so beautiful!—just as if he had been born king of Prussia or of France. It was easy to see that kingship was not so awful a burthen, though the bearer strove to make it appear of a certain weight. He said—'As it is the custom, I mean to appoint a prime minister, and he will, of course, have to do all the business and transact all affairs in my name.' He therefore named 'Daniel O'Connell' as his prime minister. All his subjects approved of his choice, and drank to the prosperity of the new government.

"O'Connell rose, and delivered a 'short' speech of thanks, full of jollity and humour, and concluded by nominating on the spot Tom Steele as lord chancellor, and this because he, of all present and beyond dispute, knew not the smallest particle of law! Tom Steele then returned thanks in another speech, and declared his intention to administer law and equity as badly as he possibly could, as was the duty of a real and genuine lord chancellor. Then O'Connell appointed a court fool, a lord of the bed-chamber, naming for the latter place a young man who spent 18 hours out of the 24 in bed, and who devoted the remaining six to his pipe. I had the honour of being appointed Home Secretary, by right of my being a foreigner; and I declared in gratitude my fitness to fill the place, being in about eight days to quit the shore of Ireland. The War Minister was a lady, who certainly had a whole park of artillery in her eyes, and another dame was appointed commander-in-chief of the army. The wildest young roysterer among O'Connell's grandchildren was named master of the ceremonies; and the most taciturn and quiet young man of the company, who had not a word to say, was appointed Speaker of the House of Commons. But, still water runs deep, and the new speaker made a most appropriate speech, being in the following form, 'Mum is the word,' a single sentence that obtained for him the loudest applause.

Irish and English.

"There reigned the most indescribable fun and jollity that it is possible to conceive. Man and wife, old and young, grandfather and grandchild, all mingled and played together. It is easy to conceive that the English, who amuse themselves, as Froissart says, 'inult tristement,' could not comprehend this, or render it compatible with the seriousness of life. For an Englishman to see O'Connell at such a moment would have led him instantly to the conclusion that there was no earnestness in the patriot. A Frenchman might understand this gaiety, or even a German; but an Englishman could only comprehend it in a comedian; and such is the character which the English often bestow upon O'Connell. He has, perhaps, there as well as here, been thus seen to disport himself, and in both, had an Englishman watching him and conning every action of his, afterwards to revile him with harsh epithets, that were not deserved, but that may be regarded as the result of that hereditary contempt of England for Ireland, that is sharpened and aggravated by the knowledge of the hereditary hatred of Ireland against England.

The End of the Day.

"Never shall I forget that joyful, bright, sunny day on the rocks of Dalkey. The small cottage; the merry company; and that magnificent Jupiter in the midst of all, unbending his brows, and diffusing universal happiness around him. These alone were circumstances sufficient to inspire the most dull with poetic feeling; but there was still something more. There was before me two deep, deep dark eyes, whose bright flashes kindled up in my soul thoughts, from time to time, of the beautiful and the past. Those sweet, bright eyes glanced from a Connaught beauty, who sat in such a position that her back was turned to the open door, and that door looked out upon the bright waters, and between her bended arm, as it rested on the table, and her rounded bust, which formed the exquisite frame to a sea picture, could be observed the distant fisher boat, with its white sails dancing over the azure billows.

At last the moment arrived when the ladies should retire; for even here dull etiquette must intrude his cheerless, stupid visage. Nought but the unsocial notion of that which is called 'comfort' could have invented and enforced this convenient barbarism.

"The gentlemen then drew nearer to each other, and I soon found that whim and humour had, as they were bound to do, taken their leave of us with the ladies. All became instantly serious, and five minutes afterwards the company was engaged in an earnest political conversation, which one would have thought to be an impossibility to have encountered amongst those that had been so merry and so joyous but a short time before. Of the conversation itself I brought away with me but the recollection of two facts. One of these was O'Connell's opinion as to Father Mathew's powers as a speaker. The Liberator declared Father Mathew to be one of the very best speakers he knew; for in his discourse were to be found such simplicity, brevity, distinctness, poetic language, and striking imagery, conveyed in a manner so plain and comprehensible, that they were calculated to produce the happiest results upon the humble as well as the great."

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