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Uir. 9. Leabhar 1. Dia Máirt, Samain 10, 1914. Leat-piúgnn.
No. 9. Vol. 1. Tuesday, November 10, 1914. One Halfpenny.

SVEN HEDIN ON ENGLAND.

Dr. Sven Hedin, the Swedish traveller, who has returned from a visit to Germany, says:—
“Never, hitherto, has the world allowed itself to be overwhelmed by such a flood of lying reports. Germany is the object of the slander and of the systematic lying. One can hardly believe one’s own eyes when one reads the news in the English newspapers. All Germanic States must now hold firmly together, for the issue of the war will decide the fate of the Germans for all time. Should Germany be crushed, Sweden and Norway will be swept away and swallowed up by Russia.
“One would never have believed,” he concludes, “that a highly-civilised people like the English would have allowed themselves to be systematically deceived for weeks and months by a lying Press. No Press ever sank so low as the English has done during these last few months. What will the English people think when they learn the truth? Has not the English Press described the Germans as barbarians! The people of Goethe, of Schiller, and of Wagner barbarians? When, however, the English make a compact with Servian regicides and Slav hordes, and summon the Japs to make war on a European country; when they trample under their feet the work of the Christian Mission in Africa by carrying the European war on to African soil; when they import Hindus into Europe, and incite coloured men against the white race, are they themselves not barbarians? The world’s history has nothing to show that can compare with English policy to-day. The culture that mankind has been accumulating for centuries is now being demolished. France must bleed to death in order that England shall sustain no loss.”

ENGLAND “FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERTIES OF EGYPT.”

Egyptian People Not to Aid.

General Maxwell has issued a proclamation to the Egyptians stating that England and Scotland (“Great Britain”) are fighting to protect the rights and liberties of Egypt, and to secure Egypt the peace and prosperity it has enjoyed under British occupation. Great Britain will bear the burden of the present war without calling on the Egyptian people for aid. Seventy-five Egyptian Nationalist leaders have been arrested in Cairo and confined in the citadel. Numerous other arrests are being made.

GERMAN WINTER CAMPAIGN.

A message from Copenhagen states that Germany is making enormous preparation for a winter campaign with tents, sleighs, and fur outfits for an entire army.

ENGLAND’S STRAIT FOR OFFICERS.

It is reported that Mr. T. M. Kettle has been converted into a lieutenant in the Dublin Fusiliers.

A RAILROAD TO THE MOON.

By Devlin-Nugent, Ltd.

The United Irish League of America has gone to pieces since Mr. Redmond’s recruiting speech, even Mr. Michael J. Ryan, the President, bound by public and private ties of friendship to Mr. Redmond, now repudiating his policy. In this emergency, Mr. Joseph Devlin and Mr. J. D. Nugent, according to the “Gaelic American,” have decided to try and organise a Committee of 500 in America to support Redmond. The Committee of Five Hundred, our contemporary says, will form the finest joke that Irish-Americans have ever had if it attempts to appear. “Devlin and Nugent have no more chance of building up an organisation to support the present policy of the Party than they have of constructing a railroad to the moon.”

DERRY FOR IRELAND.

The whole Derry Regiment of the I.N.V. stands definitely and unequivocally for Ireland alone. Early in Mr. Redmond’s campaign, it will be remembered, the 1st Battalion declared against enlistment in the British Army. The other battalions have now followed suit. On Tuesday night the 2nd Battalion repudiated Redmond and decided upon “no recruits.” Some 20 B.O. dissentients left the meeting. The 3rd Battalion has also dissociated itself from a vote of confidence in Mr. Redmond. This leaves only the 4th Battalion, which is unfortunately somewhat disorganised but determined to remain in Ireland for Ireland.

RECRUITING IN ENGLAND.

The return of recruiting in England for last week shows that the number enrolled in London daily is further diminishing. Bristol supplied only 62, Leicester 77, Bradford and Sheffield about 300 each, Newark 6, Northampton 84, Preston 58. In Liverpool and Manchester renewed efforts have increased the number of recruits to about 600 each. From other cities it is reported that recruiting is steady. In Newcastle-on-Tyne the Irish and Scots are appealed to.

RUSSIA AND HER ALLY.

The London correspondent of the “Novoe Vremya” expresses surprise at the much smaller proportion of recruits from the English Industrial classes than from the English upper and middle classes. In Russia, it is said, all the people are anxious to serve.

YARMOUTH WON’T ENLIST.

Despite the fact that Yarmouth last week was shelled by German war vessels no increase has been obtained in the numbers enlisting.

ENGLISH TRADE LOSS FOR OCTOBER.

The decrease in the foreign trade of Great Britain for the month of October was over £38,000,000.

GERMAN INVASION PLANS.

According to a Copenhagen message, two shipyards at Kiel, the Germania and the Howard, are building thirty armoured lighters, capable of carrying 500 men each, and travelling nine miles an hour, to proceed to the River Scheldt should eventualities permit the landing of German troops on the coast of England.

The New York “American” publishes a despatch from Rotterdam, stating that the carrying power of the German 42-centimetre (16-in.) howitzers is one-third more than the distance of the nearest approaches of the English and French coasts.

It is added, however, that accuracy cannot be relied upon at so great a distance. Twenty thousand yards is given as the extreme range at which the giant guns may be regarded as weapons of precision.

These howitzers, it appears, each travel in three parts. The railway lines are used to the utmost extent for the transportation. The enormous weight of one gun is distributed during such journeys on twelve axles. When the railway can do no more the howitzers are unloaded and placed on road carriages, which, when put in motion, make an ear-rending noise. On arrival at emplacement they are assembled by expert workmen.

The barrel of the monster itself is twenty-four yards long. Each shot costs £2,500. When the forty-two-incher is loaded and ready to fire those who work it retire four hundred yards and press an electric button. The explosion would deafen anyone in its immediate vicinity.

The Flushing correspondent of the “Daily Telegraph” states that a lady who left Germany on Thursday states that nothing is spoken of in Hamburg except the German invasion of England. Calais, the Hamburgers are confident, will fall within a week, and a scheme has been prepared which would ensure the safe crossing of German transports.

Zeebrugge is the new German submarine base for use against England.

ROUMANIA ACITATED.

A strong agitation, supposed to be favoured by the Queen, is on foot at Bucharest to induce Roumania to join the Allies. The mass of the people, however, are in favour of neutrality. Should Roumania join the Allies, it is reported that an Austro-German army will advance upon Russia through Roumania. Bulgaria, despite every influence, continues to lean to the German side.

THE MURDER OF THE ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND.

The Vienna correspondent of the “Frankfurter Zeitung” states that amongst those concerned in the conspiracy for the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, were the Servian Crown Prince and the Russian Minister at Belgrade—M. Hartwig.

THE DAWN OF HUMOUR.

Once again Russia seems to have utterly disposed of the Austrians.—“Irish Times” yesterday.

"IRELAND"

Will be sent post free to any address for Three Months for 6/6.

Send your Subscription at once to the Manager, 12 D'Olier Street, Dublin.

NOTICE.—All literary communications should be addressed to the Editor, "IRELAND," 12 D'Olier Street, Dublin. Business communications to the Manager.

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

IRELAND.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1914.

CURRENCY.

CURRENT CANT.—The war in which we are engaged is purely chivalrous. We have nothing to gain by it.—Rt. Hon. G. W. E. Russell.

CURRENT BLASPHEMY.—This war is the crucifying of Christianity, and, like the Cross, may be a great revelation of God.—Sir W. Robertson Nicoll.

CURRENT ATROCITIES.—"As I have been a Press man in my time, and did something at the beginning of the war in this line, I can assure your readers that several of the popular correspondents of big dailies had orders up to 3,000 words a day on "German Atrocities" during the fortnight in which these were really popular, the order stipulating that they should include "Good dramatic details."—A. E. M. Turner, in "T. P.'s Weekly."

CURRENT NATIONALIST.—"I am an Irish Nationalist first and above all things."—T. P. O'Connor, M.P.

CURRENT FREEDOM.—"It can only be a question whether we will do with a will what we will have to do when England pleases. In a few hours at need she can have an Act giving her five million conscripts, including every Irish 'neutral' capable of bearing arms.—Wm. O'Brien, M.P."

MR. DILLON'S EMIGRATION AGENCY.

Ethel Doyle sends this reply to John Dillon's speech at Co. Limerick, in which he accused the men who preferred to emigrate to the United States than to follow his advice and emigrate to Flanders, "Cowards." The most humorous side of the business is that Mr. John Dillon, who runs an emigration agency in Ballaghaderreen in connection with his public-house and general store, sold several of the emigrants their tickets.

So you say that they are "cowards," Honest John,
Your memory can't be so very long,
Did you ever take the notion
Of sailing 'cross the ocean
When Coercion was in motion, Honest John?

Hush! let me whisper in your ear, Honest John,
The story will not take so very long,
There's a Store down in the West
Where those "cowards" did invest
In a "passage"—Guess the rest, Honest John.

You will find they are not "cowards," Honest John,
When fighting for the right, they're mighty strong.
They would guard the Emerald Isle
Till their blood flowed like the Nile,
So drop your "melancholy" style, Honest John.

SHAM SQUIRE SYMPOSIUM.

What the Castle Journal describes as a "pleasing and very interesting function," took place on Saturday evening, when a "presentation" was made to Mr. J. P. Gaynor, Editor of "The National Volunteer," the subsidised organ which points out by name members of the Irish Volunteer force to their employers for dismissal, and to the Government for stalking.

Mr. W. H. Brayden, Lady Aberdeen's confidante, "paid an eloquent tribute to Mr. Gaynor's abilities and high personal character."

The presentation was intended as a consolation for Mr. Gaynor missing the appointment of Local Government Board Inspector, which Mr. E. A. Aston, Secretary of Redmond's recruiting meeting, received a fortnight ago. Better luck next time.

VANISHING VOLUNTEERS.

The Devlinite Volunteers in Belfast are rapidly breaking up. On Sunday's parade the 1st and 2nd Battalions combined mustered 185 strong, all told. These included a large number of Boy Volunteers, an auxiliary body. The Saturday parades have been abandoned in the interests of 'Soccer.

Efforts are being made by private canvassing to prevail upon Devlinites to enlist. Last week's efforts in the Falls district produced 12 recruits.

MARTIN BURKE.

The official announcement of the appointment of Mr. Martin Burke as Clerk of the Crown and Peace has renewed the outburst of trenchant criticism in the Belfast National Club. Men who have given many years of service to the U.I.L. are complaining bitterly that Burke's two years' work in the Corporation should be rewarded thus early, whilst they get all the kicks and no jobs. The critics are neither factionists nor Sinn Feiners.

"ENGLAND."

Since the famous German "Song of Hatred," which originally appeared in the Munich "Jugend," has been published in translation in the United States, people of other nationalities have been parodying it to assert their point of view. In the original "England" was the accused. An English lady wrote a parody in which she substituted "Belgium" as the accused. Now an Irish lady, following the parody, retorts thus in the New York "Times" on the Englishwoman:—

French and Russian, they matter not,
Some wrong remembered, some good forgot;
England stands at the Bar alone,
Nemesis rises to claim her own.
Ireland or Belgium—dare you say
Whose wrongs cry loudest this Judgment Day,
ENGLAND!

For not in a sudden, swift campaign,
The World as Mourner, was Ireland slain;
No soldier's steel plunged straight to her heart—
The sword **you** wield has a finer art.
Deep in the darkness of your hold
You forged it with hate, you weighed it with gold;
You drew it with lust,
You swung it with sin,
Sure and stealthy you thrust it in.
And never have plucked it out again,
ENGLAND!

You cry aloud through the printed page
"For Liberty, Honour, the fight I wage!"
Australia, Canada, governed well?
Aye! **They** are distant, might rebel.
Ireland, helpless, under your heel,
Proof of the value those words conceal!
You have wrenched their Celtic tongue away,
But their hate cries out in **your** tongue to-day,
And casts your treacherous past in the way,
ENGLAND!

Yet why the past do we judge you by?
Stricken Belgium must deny,
But we aloud to the world can cry;
"You pledged your Power to be her shield,
You pledged her the millions your conquests yield;
What help can now the wrong atone?
You pledged your honour—**She** fought alone,
ENGLAND!"

They have stood at the Judgment-Place,
The Saints, the Heroes of our race.
Through the long Night of the Tyrant's sin
Ireland has trusted her Cause to Him.
"Vengeance is Mine, I will repay,"
And God fulfils His word to-day
Through GERMANY!

CONVERSION OF THE "IRISH TIMES."

The "Irish Times," which up to Saturday last held the faith that Ireland was at war, has recanted. In its Sunday edition it printed war news, under a large headline—"The war against England."

IRELAND AND THE WAR.

Anne de Paor, who has but recently returned from Germany, will lecture at the Sinn Fein Rooms, 6 Harcourt Street, next Wednesday night, on "Ireland and the War." Songs will be given by Gerard Ua Croift. Chair at 8.30.

"THE EYE-WITNESS."

This is from an American paper:—

I vouch for all, and who would doubt my truth?
I was witness of the slaughterous deed.
We travelled half a day thro' Belgium.
The sight I saw would make a hard heart bleed.
(We had to travel in a third-class train,
But war is hell, so I must not complain.)

I saw a Kettle, hanging on three sticks,
Left by the dastard Germans in their flight.
What hideous usage was it hanging for?
O shades of Erebus and darkest night!
('Twas second-class we had to cross the sea,
And that was brutal treatment, you'll agree.)

'Twas little Belgian babies that they boiled
In that loathed Kettle. Who would dare dispute?
What else, now tell me, was that Kettle for?
I saw it. And the German is a brute.
(We went unfed for almost one whole day,
That was an outrage, I shall always say.)

Of course, I could not let you use my name,
Publicity, you know, I could not bear.
Just sign my story simply "Veritas,"
"Impartial," or "A Woman Who Was There."
(I think the President must interfere,
When this atrocity shall reach his ear.)

IRISHMEN IN FRANCE.

Mr. A. Newman, of Belfast, forwards us the following letter he has received from Paris:—
Thanks for your letter in "Leader" of October 17th. Irishmen on the Continent, who were beginning to fear that a "scrap of paper" (genre Limerick) had converted their country into an Island of Slaves and Sycophants, are filled with renewed hope on seeing that there are **men** left in our unhappy land of salaried political "arrivistes." "More power to your elbow." You have with you the unknown and unobtrusive sons of Ireland, whose influence in moulding opinion is more potent than any muzzled press gang. Bail o dia ar d'obair.

THE SUPPRESS BUREAU.

The London correspondent of the Associated Press, the greatest of the American news-agencies, writes to America:—"Englishmen are becoming impatient over the refusal of the Press Bureau to release definite news of the fighting in France. Every day the papers are filled with complaints from readers, who are beginning to ridicule the censors and demand frank statements of the actual happenings at the front. This letter from the 'Globe' is typical of protest appearing in practically all the daily papers:—

"Of all the misdeeds of our Press Bureau surely the climax was reached when to a people on the tenterhooks of anxiety for intelligence from the seats of war they offer the contemptible drivel of the stories about a chauffeur's toilet and a restaurateur's lunch. At this tremendous crisis, when men are massed in millions against each other, and an indecisive engagement protracted beyond precedent is raging, when the future of England is hanging in the balance, this act of the Bureau is nothing less than an insult to the whole British nation. Due reticence from aught that may convey information to the enemy is commendable, though the Bureau has been singularly unfortunate in their discrimination between what to publish and what to suppress."

EARL ANNESLEY.

It is rumoured that Earl Annesley, who obtained a commission in the Royal Flying Corps at the beginning of the war, is missing. His Lordship, who took part in the defence of Antwerp, arrived home on Tuesday and left on Wednesday evening to fly from the South of England to France. He left England on Friday. It is reported the aeroplane has not arrived, and it is feared its occupants have perished when crossing.

SWITZERLAND AND THE ALLIES.

The Swiss Government emphatically denies the story circulated by the Allies that Germany had requested a free passage through Swiss territory into France. It announces that persons circulating this falsehood will be liable to legal punishment.

THE WAR DAY BY DAY.

Turkish Invasion of Egypt.

The Turks have invaded Egypt. The frontier was crossed on Sunday. The exact point where it was crossed has not yet been divulged, but it must have been in the vicinity of the Suez Canal. It is impossible to speculate on the immediate effects. Much will depend on the feeling of the Egyptians themselves, and on how they will regard the near approach of the Turks. What the strength of the invading force is and what forces the English will be able to bring against it are things we do not know. How the Egyptian troops under English command will behave is another matter for speculation. We are evidently on the eve of developments in Egypt, and the next couple of weeks will tell much. A good deal, from the English standpoint, will depend on the arrangements made by Lord Kitchener's successor in Egypt to prevent the Turks reaching the interior of the country in anything like large numbers. An initial success on anything like a big scale would mean much to one side or the other.

Russian Invasion of Germany.

The Russians have invaded Germany. The placards of the papers read as if this had occurred for the first time. As a matter of fact the Russians, whose frontier adjoins that of Germany, invaded Germany by East Prussia two months ago. They advanced almost as far as Gaudenz but were driven out again. Then Germany invaded Russia. In turn the Germans retreated and the Russians entered Germany again. It has been a case of armies constantly moving backwards and forwards to suit requirements of strategy. The forces arrayed against each other are so vast that the utmost care has to be taken to keep them in line, otherwise disaster might take place. In retreating, armies suffer often very large losses, principally ineffectives and camp followers. The main thing to be watched for in a retreat is to see that no considerable number of effectives is put out of action. A retreat at any time is no very enlivening spectacle, but unless it means the complete rolling up of the wing of an army it cannot justly be called a disaster.

Some Considerations.

The Russians say they have won a victory and that they have inflicted a disaster upon the Austrians. The Austrian communique is silent. This does not look well for the Austrians, but it is well to bear in mind certain facts. When the Germans advanced as far as Warsaw, the Russians facing the Austrians in Galicia had to retreat or their right wing was in danger. When the Germans retreated from Warsaw the Austrians in turn had to retreat lower down. As it is inconceivable that the Germans meant to capture Warsaw in the winter, their incursion into Russian-Poland could only have one effect, and that was to overrun it and in retreating to destroy all bridges and railways so that the Russians, when they came to advance in the winter, would find their lines of communication in a bad way.

The Russian Rere.

At present the Russians in Poland must have a severe task to keep up their lines of communication to Warsaw and the east of the Vistula. Accordingly they are moving down south in strong force, and their movement thither compelled the Austrians to retire further into their own territory. Both Germans and Austrians are now fighting with their own country behind them and they are served by excellent systems of railways. The Russians, on the contrary, have a bleak country on their rere, and the railways at their back are either destroyed or very few and ineffective for supplying huge armies with food and ammunition. Whether the Russians will attempt to continue their march into Germany and Hungary during the winter remains to be seen. If they do the Germans and Austrians may regard it as the best thing that could have happened.

Another Aspect.

There is another side to the war, and it is political. Russia is striving hard to get Rumania and Bulgaria to range themselves on her side. She may, therefore, find the need for an offensive movement on her part as essential as is the reported need of the Kaiser to reach Calais. Undoubtedly it is a mistake in war to allow political considerations to interfere with strategy, and if it is attempted either on the Russian or the German side it may very well lead to unsatisfactory and possible disastrous results.

C.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The "news" supplied from South Africa is evidently based on the Russian communiques, which used to announce the annihilation of the Austro-Hungarian Army every week. Every few days the Boers are represented to be demoralised and in flight. So far as can be gleaned, four large Boer forces are operating in the Free State and the Transvaal—the chief leaders being General Beyers, General De Wet, General Kemp, and Mr. Conroy, Member of the Legislature, a well-known Free Stater of Irish parentage. Lindley, one of the most important military points in the Free State, is in possession of De Wet, and a strong Boer force appears to be operating to the north of Pretoria. In the admitted casualties on the Botha side nearly all the names are English—an indication that the "Loyal Dutch" are not serving in any appreciable numbers against their fellow-countrymen.

According to the "Nieuwe Courant" of Rotterdam, the Germans, in the first engagement in South Africa, captured two complete squadrons and a mounted artillery division.

GALWAY AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

At the last meeting of the Galway Rural District Council, Mr. T. Ruane moved that a share of the Council's advertisements be inserted in the "Irish Volunteer." Mr. Murray seconded.

The Chairman proposed that there be no money given to either paper, as it was a waste.

Mr. Murray: One wants you to go to the front, and the other wants you to keep at home; that is the question.

Chairman: No man can be compelled to go.

Mr. Ruane: Would you send your son to the front to be killed or maimed for England? (Cries of "Order, order.")

Mr. Murray: Idlers who are bringing this up will not go to the front. Will Redmond or Devlin or the rest of them go? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Coen: If they are earning money on that paper we are not. I will not go for it, nor will I go to the front for any man—no, no (laughter).

Mr. Murray told Mr. Coen not to run away from the vote, but to stick to his colours and convictions.

Mr. Coen replied that he never ran away yet (laughter), but he would not go to the front.

After a further prolonged discussion a poll was taken, despite the Chairman's appeal to adjourn the motion.

For the "Volunteer":—Messrs. Concar, Ruane, Fahy, Connell, Murray, J. McDonagh, Costello, Rooney, Madden (9).

Against:—Messrs. D. Moloney, Chairman, and Lawless (3).

Declined to vote:—Messrs. Lardner, Melia.

GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

The German Government officially announces that the number of prisoners of war in Germany on November 1st—exclusive of the prisoners then on their way, was as follows:—

	Officers.	Men.
French	... 3,138	188,618
Russian	... 3,121	186,779
Belgian	... 537	34,207
British	... 417	15,730

A total of 433,247.

AUSTRIA DRIVES THE SERVIANS.

The military correspondent of the "Morning Post" accepts as accurate the Austrian reports as to the defeat of the Servians. The Servians have been driven out of Bosnia and across the Drina, and the Austrians are pressing the attack vigorously.

IRISH ARCHITECTS AND THEIR CLIENTS.

The Royal Institute of British Architects has forwarded to its members in Ireland and elsewhere a letter requesting them to supply information "of any works of the nature of concrete foundations or concrete tennis-courts of exceptional thickness which have been laid down for clients of alien nationality in the last ten years." The information is for the British War Office.

The cailini of the Ard Sgoil Ultach on Saturday decided to re-establish Cumann Liteardha Na Gaedhile.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEW ALLY—"L'ASINO."

TO THE EDITOR OF "ÉIRE."

Sir,—The attitude of the so-called Irish press since the beginning of the present crisis has been so entirely ridiculous that to one who is not of a hasty disposition it might be an infinite source of amusement. It has been frequently said, and perhaps with some truth, that the Press is the great destroyer of independent opinion and thought, but so far the Irish Press has acted so stupidly in the fabrication of falsehood that it has had very little effect on the majority of Irish people.

Yet it might be well for Irish people to be prepared for the reception of a more subtle and dangerous method of teaching than has unto now appeared in the Irish Nationalist Press. Looking over the pages of the "Evening Telegraph," November 7th, we find there some very peculiar caricatures of the Kaiser, for which every Irishman should feel very grateful to the Castle Journal. But—halt a while; where were those cartoons taken from? "L'Asino," an Italian newspaper. Alas! poor ignorant Irish people! How many of you know what the "Asino" proposes to the world? It is the principal Freemason (Grand Orient) organ of Italy, set up for the express purpose of tampering with the affairs of the Vatican and offering insult to the Pope. It produced, every week, the most insulting and degrading caricatures of the Vicar of Christ; it even stepped from earth to heaven (bringing itself and its supporters nearer to hell), and occasionally dared to mock and sneer at the Crucified One. The whole paper is intrinsically corrupt. Irish people—beware! This paper is condemned by the very law of nature itself; the Pope has publicly condemned it, and by the mere reading of it, which is not as dangerous as its suggestive pictures, excommunication "ipso facto" is incurred. Yet the "Castle Journal"—the never-failing advocate of Catholic writings and its influence upon our Catholic people, reproduces from this infamous journal. Honest Irishmen, again I say, beware, and leave to those of another clique the support of an organ, which tries to amuse its readers with reproductions from a paper which is condemned by the Vicar of Christ, by every Catholic writer of repute, and by all decent men, no matter to what sect they belong.—Yours truly,

A CATHOLIC STUDENT.

Name and address enclosed.

THE CRIME OF THE IRISH PRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ÉIRE."

Sir,—If by their made-in-England "German Atrocities" the Press thought to instil into our breasts a hatred for the Germans, it has failed magnificently. If the object of these "German Atrocities" was to strike terror into the hearts of our people they have succeeded to a certain extent. The majority of our women and children, whose ideas of the barbarities which foreign soldiery are capable of committing are based on the K.O.S.B. butchery, are liable to be influenced by the Press when it consistently tells them that the Germans play the game of war in a way similar to that which the Irish have been used to connect in their minds with the course of the English occupation of Ireland. Now that the German guns, despite the paper forts of the "Dreadnought" breed, and the army of journalists sent out to silence them, are beginning to be heard, it is our duty to try and avert the panic which would follow a German invasion of these shores if the Press-schemes have borne fruit.

Tell your mothers, tell your daughters, tell your children, tell everybody, that they have nothing to fear from the Germans, **unless they** take the advice of the English novelist Wells, and attempt to do what the English Government was afraid to entrust the Irish Volunteers to do, i.e., safeguard their own country.

God knows the "Irish" Press have enough to answer for without the people of Ireland adding more guilt to it by believing the garbage, which, under the title of "German Atrocities," it is serving up for our consumption, and acting thereon.—Yours, etc.,

J. J. B.

To night Miss Ryan will read a paper on the "Duties of Irishwomen" before the Belfast Cumann Na mBann.

MARIE—Nov. 8, at Our Lady's Hospice, Harold's Cross, Marguerite Marie Horteuse, the eldest and dearly beloved child of Charles and Bridget Marie, and niece of Mrs. Hegarty, 33 Grafton Street; aged 17. R.I.P.

THE SUBMARINE.

An Irish Nationalist's Invention.

An Irish workingman named Holland has earned immortality by the invention of that terribly silent and deadly instrument of war—the submarine. Previous attempts by many inventors to conquer the depths of the sea proved failures till Holland's vessel appeared. An Irishman residing in America, he had the most fervent love for the old land. I have seen it stated recently that his life-long desire was to see his invention used for the cause of Ireland's freedom.

The submarines in use in this war are in principle the same as the Holland; it is only in minor details that improvement has taken place, and most of these details are kept secret by the various Powers. As interest has been so much excited about the submarine, I will venture to give a brief account of its principles and construction.

It is not true cigar-shape, as some persons imagine, as its depth very much exceeds its width; only a small portion appears above water when it is floating on the surface. While travelling in this position it is propelled by a gasoline engine, but when beneath the surface electricity, carried in storage batteries, is used. The submarine can be submerged by either of two methods. One by filling the submerging tanks, which are situated at the bottom of the vessel; this causes her to descend very rapidly in an horizontal position. The second method is by means of diving planes, which force her under at an oblique angle to the surface of the water. The first method is employed when a rapid descent is necessary, as, for instance, the danger of being rammed by a hostile vessel. The water, admitted to the tanks, overcomes the small reserve buoyancy which every submarine has, that is, her weight is made to exceed her displacement, and gravitation does the rest. In the second method the Holland, travelling along the surface and about to descend, deflects her diving planes, which are situated on the outside of the vessel. The speed of the vessel causes pressure of the water against the planes, which forces her nose under, and she glides into the deep at an angle of anything less than thirty degrees. Now in this case we must remember that her tanks are empty and that her reserve buoyancy tends to make her rise to the surface again. In order to counteract this when she has descended to the desired depth, manipulation of her planes brings her to the horizontal position; they are then set at a certain angle by means of springs. It is here at the required depth the pressure of the water is most ingeniously utilised to counteract those springs and thus compel the vessel to run at an even depth. In a nutshell, the idea is to create a downward pressure against the planes exactly sufficient to counterbalance the rising tendency of the vessel.

When the submarine uses the water tanks to go under, obviously she is in a sure way of going to the bottom, her specific gravity being greater than the water. In the case just explained the planes were utilised to keep her from rising to the top; likewise in this case are they utilised with contrary effect to keep her from going to the bottom. When the desired depth is arrived at the planes are set to cause an upward pressure against them exactly equal to the downward tendency of the vessel. The idea is a beautiful application of the most elementary principle in mechanics, viz., the composition and resolution of forces. This was exclusively Holland's idea; no submarine hitherto had attempted to descend or rise at any position but horizontal. I intend at some other time to show how the application of this idea of Holland's has made the modern airship—Zeppelin or any other—possible. When the submarine, which has descended by means of her tanks, desires to rise, the water is expelled by means of compressed air, which is carried in cylinders at a tremendous pressure, and the vessel regaining buoyancy, rises to the surface. For fear that anything should go wrong and through one cause or another the water could not be driven from the tanks, heavy detachable weights are attached to the bottom of the vessel which can be released in a moment by a lever, and she bounds to the surface like a cork. Monsieur Goubet, a Frenchman, was responsible for this very useful idea.

Within, the submarine is a maze of machinery, wheels, levers, piping, etc., being everywhere in evidence. Here are a half dozen tanks or more, containing compressed air at a pressure of 2,000 lbs. to the square inch, with several other smaller tanks at a pressure of only 10 or 12 lbs. per square inch. These latter are used to supply air to the crew as well as for other purposes. Away behind the turret, where the operator stands controlling the vessel, is

the diving machinery—electric for use under water, gasoline when running on the surface. A large and weighty pendulum hangs from the ceiling, which swings fore and aft only; this serves to prevent the vessel diving or rising at too sharp an angle. Pumps, ventilating apparatus, pressure gauges, speaking tubes, and a dozen other essentials meet the eye. There is also what is called a sounding apparatus, which consists of a heavy weight at the end of a strong wire, which passes through a stuffing box at the bottom of the boat. This picks out the channel when running under water and adds very considerably to the use of the submarine as a weapon to strike terror into the enemy. None of his bays or rivers are safe and it laughs at his forts. The mine is its only dread, as the men in a submarine cannot see when under water, contrary to the belief of many people who have sailed the twenty thousand leagues in Verne's "Nautilus" and have seen the wonders of the deep. The periscope, an arrangement of prisms and reflectors encased at the top of a long steel tube, is the eye of the vessel when under water. The method is to allow the periscope to barely project above the surface, and the sea from horizon to horizon is reflected on a screen directly in front of the operator below. Once the periscope is submerged nothing whatever can be seen. Where the thick plate-glass narrow windows are in the conning-tower only the deep green hue of the sea is visible. I lay stress on this fact that nothing can be seen under water because the use of a periscope is the greatest drawback. If at any time this can be dispensed with and a means found of seeing under water without betraying the submarine's presence, then, indeed, dreadnoughts may be scrapped; neither torpedo-nets nor anything else could save them, as they could be attacked directly in their most vital part, the bottom of the ship. At present the only information the operator gets when a ship is passing overhead is deduced from a dark shadow visible through the glass. A submarine cannot remain stationary under water unless it uses an anchor and keeps its water tanks empty.

I have said nothing about the deadly torpedo in this article. It will require one all to itself.

O' LORCAIN.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN IN GERMANY

We are repeatedly told by the English Press and its servile and subsidised imitators in this country that (inter alia) the Germans are against the war; that they are bullied into fighting by the Kaiser—"The Bully of Europe"; that Englishmen and women detained in Germany are subjected to all kinds of ill-treatment and abuse; that acute panic and high war prices prevail in Berlin and throughout Germany; that Germany is practically starved out. These "news" items are a fair illustration of some of the "stuff" scattered broadcast in order to show the "fruits" of that desperate monster—German militarism, and to create, as far as Ireland is concerned, a purely artificial anti-German feeling.

We give below an extract from the "Irish Daily Telegraph"—a journal issued by the proprietors of the "Belfast Evening Telegraph"—the well-known organ of Ulster Unionism. The "Daily Telegraph," unlike Mr. Devlin's mouthpiece—the "Irish News"—occasionally tells the truth. The extract speaks for itself. What a rude commentary it is on the efforts of those who would have us believe that the Germans are, as one pro-British scribe puts it, "devils from hell let loose."

Among English subjects who have been allowed to leave Berlin is Miss S. Olga Parry, daughter of Dr. Robert Parry, an ex-Mayor of Carnarvon. Miss Parry, on the completion of her course at the Conservatorium in Berlin, resided with the family of a Prussian doctor and a member of the German Reichstag. Among the visitors to the house were officers in the German Army and their wives, and from conversation with them Miss Parry came fully acquainted with the trend of opinion in the Army and in political circles.

Miss Parry was in Berlin when Germany declared war against Russia, and was in the crowd addressed by the Kaiser. Up till that time the Kaiser, she says, had not been very popular. He was credited generally with having been personally opposed to the war policy. On the other hand, the Crown Prince was immensely popular because the people believed he favoured war. When, however, the Kaiser appeared on the balcony and made a speech on the declaration of war he regained public favour at once.

There was a great difference in the temper

of the crowd on the occasion when war was declared on Russia and on England respectively. In the case of Russia, the crowd was enthusiastic, but not angry; in the case of England the public anger was unrestrained.

Since then England has been hated more deeply and more intensely than were France and Russia and even Belgium put together. This feeling, however, was manifested against the English nation rather than against English individuals.

For nearly two months after the war began Miss Parry remained in Berlin, and she relates that other British subjects were not molested in any fashion. They traversed the streets, frequented the places of public amusement, and spoke English openly everywhere, with nothing worse than a passing remark from some coarse bystander.

So far as her personal experience went, she found but little difference in Berlin in social or in business life. The streets and public places bore a plentiful display of bunting whenever German victories were announced. There was complete absence of news emanating from other countries. Miss Parry saw no signs of distress or want or a shortage of the necessities of life. In Berlin there was abundance of food procurable everywhere, and prices, as a rule, were quite normal, or, if not so, very little higher than they were before the war.

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