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Saturday, November 21, 1914.

Լեւո-իւրիւն.
One Halfpenny.

LONDON PAPER & IRISH M.P.'s.

Charge of Felon-Setting.

The special correspondent of the London "Daily Mail" charges Mr. Redmond's M.P.'s with having given the British Government the name of an Irishman whom they wished to prosecute in connection with the Irish National Press. He states in yesterday's issue of the "Daily Mail" that when in Ireland recently, "Several leading Nationalist M.P.'s expressed the utmost regret at the appearance of seditious literature in Ireland, which they did not hesitate to declare to me, in their opinion, was being financed by German-American gold through an agent, whose name I was given. They added that they had directed the attention of the authorities to the matter."

During the stay of the special correspondent of the "Daily Mail" in Dublin last September there were several "Nationalist M.P.'s" in the city, but there was only one "leading Nationalist M.P."—Mr. John Dillon. Both Mr. Redmond and Mr. Devlin were elsewhere.

A NEW WEAPON OF WAR.

According to a private message from Berlin to Copenhagen the Austrians, in their attack on the Serbian positions outside Belgrade, used a remarkable engine of war for the first time. It is constructed on the principle of the ancient Roman catapult and throws bombs filled with stones and explosives at a high trajectory into the enemy's positions with terrible effect, the stones being split up into thousands of pieces and hurled over a wide area.

The range of these weapons is necessarily small, but for the warfare on the Danube they have proved peculiarly effective.

The message adds that numerous transports are coming up the Danube towards Belgrade loaded with empty beer barrels for the new engine.

GERMAN CHARGE AGAINST BRITISH TROOPS.

It is officially announced from Berlin that on the body of a dead British officer a book of orders of the 2nd Battalion Scots Fusiliers has been found containing an Order of the Day blaming troops for damage done to French houses and for looting. The Order calls upon officers to prevent devastation by British soldiers.

THE INTELLIGENT SUBMARINES.

A British naval officer in the North Sea writes to the London "Times":—

Sunset is about 10 minutes to 4, when it gets dark and I knock off and have a long evening. It is all right as long as it goes, but we never know and are always ready to move. Their submarines are outside even now, and it seems funny where they get the information of our movements, but at any rate they are well served, as they knew where the Fleet was when we were in Devonport, and we did not know ourselves.

GERMANS HOLD FRENCH COAL MINES.

More than half of the coalfields of the Pas de Calais are now in the hands of the Germans. The coalmines of the district supplied France with 60 million tons annually.

THE INVENT AND SUPPRESS BUREAU.

On Thursday the London "Times" published a letter from a British General in the field, denouncing the "news" in the English papers which represented the Germans as inferior soldiers, who could not shoot, who ran away, whose armies are composed of old men and boys, etc. Yesterday the "Times," in a leading article, attacked the Press Bureau and the Government, pointing out that the Press Bureau has officially sent out all the statements the British General denounced as lies. It adds that those who blame the Press should blame the Government.

THE "CANOPUS."

The British cruiser "Glasgow," which has arrived at Rio Janeiro with five holes in her hull, states that it was owing to her inferior speed of 16 knots that the "Canopus" was unable to come up to take part in the fight. In "The Fleets at War" the speed of the "Canopus" is given as 19 knots.

PROFESSOR STRACK DEAD.

Professor Strack, of Kiel, the well-known Professor of Ancient History, has died at the front, where he had won the iron cross for valour.

ENGLAND AND BELGIUM.

The "Hamburger Nachrichten" says:— It can be stated on the best authority that very grave differences exist between Belgium and England. It is said that all personal communication between King Albert and the English military authorities has ceased. The King desires a direct settlement with Germany, and England is trying to prevent this in all circumstances.

The London "Times" says this is an invention.

THE "OLYMPIC."

At the Belfast police court Albert Lear, steward of the "Olympic" charged with communicating documents, and James Kane, a labourer, charged with being in a prohibited area, were remanded for a week.

SHIPPING HELD UP AT BELFAST.

The military authorities again detained the cross-channel steamers in Belfast on Wednesday night. No explanation is given. This practice is becoming common.

TURKEY AND THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

The Government of Turkey has decided to make the German language a compulsory study in all the State schools of the Turkish Empire.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Sung-Yu-Ten, the Chinese scholar, is alleged to have been executed in Peking for advocacy of the restoration of the Monarchy in China.

The news comes through English sources, which hint that Japan is interested in "preserving China," by restoring the Monarchy.

HOW GERMAN SOLDIERS REGARD THE ENGLISH.

The Lubeck Union of Veterans' Associations has unanimously decided that military honours shall be accorded to French, Belgian, or Russian, but not to English military prisoners who die in hospital at Lubeck.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN BULGARIA.

The recuperation of Bulgaria since the war has been wonderful, and her economic situation to-day is excellent, owing to the good harvest and the energy of all classes of the community. On the conclusion of the war last year the soldiers immediately returned to their ordinary work, with the result that Bulgaria has to-day to a great extent recovered from the war. Proof of the satisfactory position is to be found in the fact that the Banque Agricole, which fully expected great demands on its £800,000 deposits, found not only that these were not withdrawn, but that, on the contrary, they were increased. The war has, of course, paralysed Bulgaria's export trade, and the Government has stopped all export of grain, but on the whole the people are not greatly affected.

The view of the Government and of the Bulgarian people is that they have had enough of war, and that they are determined to maintain strict neutrality. It is added that the various rumours of an understanding with Turkey are entirely baseless.

THE NON-POLITICAL BRITISH ARMY.

An advertisement appears in the "Evening Mail" announcing that a new Dublin company of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers is being formed, none but Unionists admissible. Intending recruits are to apply at the Orange Hall or Messrs. Dixon and Hemenstall, Suffolk Street.

53 LEFT OUT OF 1,400.

Sergeant Donaghey, who has returned from the front, says that out of the 2nd Batt. Royal Irish Regiment, 1,400 strong, only 53 returned. Many of the others may be prisoners.

" IRELAND "

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

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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.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1914.

CURRENCY.

Current Bargains.—"I have given my soul and my pen to the Empire."—Mr. T. P. O'Connor in "Great Deeds."

Current Holiness.—The war in which we are engaged is a holy one.—Lady Aberdeen.

Current Allies.—Certain scurrilous rags in Ireland divide their space between attacking John Redmond and preaching sedition.—The "Globe," a London Tory paper.

Current Astonishment.—On Tuesday the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor paid a surprise visit to the North Strand Volunteer Company.—Castle Journal.

Current Germans.—Their (Germans) courage, efficiency, organisation, equipment, and leading are all of the best, and never were surpassed by any troops ever raised.—A British Brigadier-General in the London "Times."

Current Tolerance.—Unionists will not much object to Nationalists playing their Party tunes if they are thereby induced to enlist.—Belfast "News-Letter."

Current Englishism.—The weak are the prey of the strong.—"Morning Post."

TRUTH FROM ORANGIA.

If the Nationalists will not enlist because the war is just they should not do so because they have got Home Rule, for they have not got it. The Unionist Party has declared that when it comes into power it will not allow the Act to stand.—Belfast "News-Letter."

THE RETURN OF REASON.

The "Church of Ireland Gazette" this week trembles on the verge of returning sanity. Although it still has "reason to believe" that Irish fishing boats are dropping mines around the Irish coast and that "German money" is circulating, it nevertheless advises its readers to purchase the National Press and attend Nationalist meetings.

By the way, does the "Church of Ireland Gazette" still hold by its offer to cede Ireland to the Kaiser if Home Rule ever becomes a fact?

NEWRY JESTERS.

The National Foresters in Newry, who call their branch by John Mitchel's name, have extended "congratulations to a number of members of the Branch who have signified their intention of joining the Irish Brigade under the leadership of Mr. John E. Redmond." This joke against John Redmond is now hoary. The man who publicly professes to have confidence in John Redmond and when asked why he does not join the British Army as John Redmond bade him, replies that he will join the Irish Brigade when John Redmond leads it, but not till then, is just as mean as his leader. The would-be humorists of the John Mitchel Branch of the I.N.F., Newry, forget that they insult the memory of the man by whose name they call their branch when even in jest they speak about joining the British Army.

THE ADAPTABLE SAXON.

"Join for the Empire and Ulster" is the recruiting bill in Derry. In Nationalist districts it is "Join for the Empire and Irish Freedom!"

THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

General John Bull (to Irish Recruits):

"Men, my honour as a soldier is at stake, but fear not! I shall defend it with the last drop of your blood."

THE TWO IMPERIALISTS.

The following dialogue between two gentlemen residents of Whitechapel, London, was overheard by an Irish exile, who immediately communicated it to us:

First:

"Wot do yer think of the 'Hoirish now, Cherry, my bloke, what ho.
'Ow did yer like Johnny Redmond's speech, Didn't it make Mother England screech— Wasn't she glad to know.

Wot did yer think of 'is loyal speech, Didn't it make Mother England screech— Ah, but that's long ago."

Second:

"Wot do yer think of the Hoirish now, 'Arry—I read it twice.
Wot do yer think of the 'Ome Rule Bill— Johnny says 'For it our blood we'll spill'— Carson must get 'is slice.

Wot did yer think of old Asquith's pill, Johnny says 'For it our blood we'll spill'— Crickey, its worth the price."

First:

"Wot do yer think of the Hoirish now, Cherry, they're green as grass.
While Redmond's manning 'is bold Brigade, We'll stop at 'ome an' we'll mind the trade, Paddy's a cheerful hass.

While Redmond's manning 'is bold Brigade, We'll be a guardin' hold Hengland's trade, No bullets there—but brass."

Second:

"'Arry, I'm told there's a fearful slump Over the Hemerald Hisle,
Redmond all over the country went, But 'ardly any recruits were sent— None that would be worth while.

Wot with Sin Feeners an' Volunteers, Settin' the green island by the ears, Redmond can none beguile."

Both:

"Send over Lancers and Grenadiers.
All we can spare from war,
Get all these 'ere lazy Paddies pressed—
Let all their wretched old rags be suppressed.
Cowards! ho yus, they are.

If the old Hempire must be saved,
W'y then the bloomin' Huns must be braved—
Oh, I would see them far—"

Here words failed the Imperialists, and they choked with righteous indignation.
RORY OF THE HILL.

LORD ASHBOURNE FOUND OUT.

Scratch a Gaelic Leaguer and you will find a Fenian no matter what he may call himself.—"Ulster Echo."

INCREDIBLE.**No More Patriots at Blackpool.**

"We cannot possibly get through all the recruits in one day, so we have set aside two days for the work," said Lord Derby, addressing a crowded recruiting meeting at the Grand Theatre, Blackpool, on Wednesday evening. The two days ended last night, and news had to be sent to his lordship that not one man had presented himself for enlistment. This extraordinary fiasco has dumbfounded local military officers. Lord Derby, who had asked for the numbers to be sent him, had confidently anticipated at least 500.

This paragraph appeared in the Liverpool "Daily Post" on the morning of Nov. 14. Since then not a single recruit has been registered in this leading Lancashire town.

MR. SEAMUS O'CONCUBHAIR.

Gaels and Irish Irelanders all over the country will be pleased to learn of the brilliant success achieved by Mr. Seamus O Concubhair at the final examination for solicitors' apprentices held recently in Dublin. Mr. O'Connor is a member of the Executive Council of the Irish Volunteers, and was one of the first members of the old Provisional Committee, and it is much to his credit that notwithstanding his strenuous work for the Volunteer Organisation during the last year he was still able to pull off first place at the recent final examination, together with a gold medal for all-round excellence in his answering.

In the nine examinations which he stood for

during his years of apprenticeship, Mr. O'Connor has had a brilliant record of successes. Besides securing three gold medals he has four first places, three second, and two third places to his credit—an almost unique record. He served his apprenticeship with Mr. John Gore, Solicitor, Dublin. We extend our heartiest congratulations and wish him long life and prosperity in his profession.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS.**Manchester Martyrs' Celebration, Sunday, November 22nd, 1914.**

The Dublin Companies will parade on Sunday next to participate in the Manchester Martyrs' Celebration. The concentration point will be Stephen's Green South, at which all units must arrive not later than 12.30 p.m. The procession will start at 1 o'clock sharp.

The Battalions will parade as follows:—
1st and 2nd Bns. at Parnell Square West, at 11.45 a.m. sharp.

3rd Bn. at Camden Row at 11.30 a.m. sharp.

4th Bn. at Larkfield, at 11.30 a.m. sharp.

5th Bn. at Camden Row at 12 o'clock sharp.

Company B, 5th Bn. at Ringsend at 11.30 a.m. sharp.

6th Bn. at Inchicore at 11.30 a.m. sharp.

Rathfarnham Company at Larkfield at 11.30 a.m. sharp.

The Senior Officers of each battalion will assume command on parade and during the march. Each battalion commander will despatch an orderly to Stephen's Green to receive instructions from the parade commander. The battalion orderlies will meet their battalions on the march and conduct them to their allotted positions. Each battalion commander will time his march from the parade ground so as to arrive at Stephen's Green punctually at 12.30 p.m.

All Volunteers will wear equipment but will not carry rations.

All company scouts will parade with their bicycles at Parnell Square West, at 12.15 p.m. sharp and will report to Mr. Delaine, who will take command of the combined scouts. Each scout should be provided with a note book and pencil.

Every company is expected to turn out in full strength.

By Order, Dublin City and County Board,
(Signed) M. J. JUDGE (Capt.),
Hon. Sec.

A special meeting of County Board will be held to-day (Saturday) at 7 p.m. sharp.

"B" Company, 3rd Battalion.

The above Company will parade in Camden Row Drill Ground on to-morrow (Sunday) at 11.45 a.m. and take part in the Manchester Martyrs' Demonstration.

"C" Company, 1st Battalion.

Members of the above Company will parade on Sunday morning at 12 o'clock sharp, at 41 Parnell Square, and march to Stephen's Green to take part in the Manchester Martyrs' procession. A full and punctual attendance is requested. Members to wear full equipment and bring their rifles.

"C" Company, 4th Battalion.

This Company will parade with full equipment (no rations) at 11.30 a.m. on Sunday at Larkfield, Kimmage, and will take part in the Manchester Martyrs' Celebration. Absentees from Thursday's drill please note, as a full attendance is particularly desired.

The Smoking Concert already announced for December 5th. at Larkfield, promises to create a record. In addition to artistes already mentioned, Prof. Milford, the magical entertainer, will present some new sensations.

It is desirable that those attending wear uniform.

"A" Company, 3rd Battalion.

All men of the above Company are to assemble at the Headquarters Parade Ground, Camden Row, on Sunday next the 22nd inst., at 12 o'clock sharp, with full equipment. Now is the time to prove your manhood.

"A" Company, 4th Battalion.

The funds of above Company for the purpose of purchasing arms and ammunition having been retained by the seceding Hon. Treasurer, Mr. O'Neill, N.T., Great Brunswick Street, a prize drawing in the form of a Goose Club has been arranged and tickets (price 3d.) are now available. Volunteers wishing to obtain books of tickets can have same on application to H. S. Murray, Hon. Treas., 31 Effra Road, Rathmines.

"A, D, G, and H" Companies, 1st Battalion.

All Members of the above Companies are requested to parade to-morrow (Sunday) at 12 o'clock at Parnell Square, to take part in the Manchester Martyrs' Procession.

THE WAR DAY BY DAY.

The War in Southern Europe.

Little interest seems to be taken in the fighting in Serbia though it was in Serbia that the war began. As the fighting in this quarter appears likely ere long to be decisive, some reference to it may prove interesting. It will be recalled that it was Russia's intervention on behalf of Serbia that precipitated the great war. Why Russia should interfere is another question. It is a question that is concerned with long-desired Russian ambitions. Serbia is separated from Russia by two other countries. There is supposed to be some bond of blood between the Russians and the Servians, but Russia did not care if Serbia were wiped off the map were it not that it suits her purpose to act the part of her protector. Serbia has been for years a thorn in the side of Austria. The Servians are a turbulent, savage, and uncultured race. They are brutal and ignorant. They killed their King and Queen under atrocious circumstances a few years ago. They undoubtedly plotted and carried out the assassination of the Archduke heir to the Austrian throne. Their object was to precipitate a general war so as to obtain Bosnia and Herzegovina from Austria and also a strip of Albania. They are restlessly and unscrupulously ambitious and have been and will always be a menace to Southern Europe.

Why Russia Went to War.

It was to champion this savage race Russia for her own purposes went to war. She wanted Serbia to be strong so as to be a menace in the rear of Austria. Russia hated Austria for two reasons. One was because Russia, already bloated by the greater part of Poland, wanted for herself as well the fertile Austrian province of Galicia. Secondly, and more important, Russia wanted and still wants Constantinople, and felt Austria to be the principal bar in the way. With Austria once defeated by a victorious Russia, Roumania and Bulgaria would stand little chance of holding their outlets on the Black Sea. Russia wants a clear strip of land on the western shores of the Black Sea so as to have a short and convenient land route to Constantinople. Both Austria, Roumania, and Bulgaria bar this way at present, and that is why Russia hopes to smash Austria first and to force Roumania and Bulgaria afterwards to yield their Black Sea provinces.

The Position in Serbia.

How the fortunes of war may go in these areas cannot yet be estimated, but as regards Serbia the position appears to be clear. At the beginning of the war the Servians thought the Austrians would have their hands full fighting the Russians and would not be able to attend to them. Accordingly the Servians invaded Bosnia and Herzegovina. They marched up hills and down hills. The joy of the Jingo Press in England and in Ireland was unbounded. Austria, it was asserted, could do little against the Russians after being roundly beaten by the little Servians. The flamboyant messages from Nish, the second capital of Serbia, became every day more hysterical. An Austrian army corps or two were regularly destroyed each day. But the Austrians, like the Germans, appear to be tough individuals, and to have a strange knack of renewing themselves. In any event the Servians are now back in their own country fighting for their very existence. They are a ferocious race, and even the most enthusiastic supporters of the cause of the Allies find it difficult to be sorry for them.

The "Canopus" and the "Goeben."

In addition to the "Canopus" there is now a "Goeben" mystery. The former is as far from being solved as ever. As regards the latter, if the Russian claim that the "Goeben" was damaged is correct, it may be relied upon that the Germans will frankly admit it as they at once admitted the sinking of the "Yorck." Considering this is the third time the "Goeben" has been reported out of action and the second time that she has been seriously damaged it may be pardonable on the part of reasonable people to be just a little sceptical and to wait and see the real facts.

C.

CUMANN NA mBAN.

Croabh Inghinidhe no hEireann.

The members of the above Branch are requested to meet at 12 o'clock on Sunday morning at 6 Harcourt Street, to take part in the Manchester Martyrs' procession, starting from Stephen's Green at 12.30 o'clock.

JAPANESE TROOPS IN EUROPE.

The "Kölnische Zeitung" publishes a telegram from Berlin quoting a statement published in the "National Zeitung," that Japanese soldiers were among the prisoners taken by the Germans in the fights during the previous weeks in the neighbourhood of Edytkuhnen and Stallupönen. The correspondent of the Berlin journal, who telegraphed from Insterburg, said he saw three Japanese captives himself; they wore Japanese uniform, so that there could be no question of their being Mongolian troops. German officers informed him that the Japanese prisoners were artillerymen, who had been serving the Russian guns. The "Vossische Zeitung" learns from Marseilles that 17 transport ships, containing Japanese gunners, are on the way to that port, and will land there very shortly. The fact that both these despatches are telegraphed from Berlin to the "Kölnische Zeitung" indicates that the news they contain is believed by the Foreign Office to be correct.

ENGLAND AND THE NORTH SEA

SWEDEN GETS "PERMISSION."

Following Sweden's protest against the closing of the North Sea to neutral shipping, the British Admiralty has given permission for the Swedish Atlantic liners to make the passage by the North of Scotland.

DEVLIN'S DUPES.

Devlin's recruits left on Thursday for Fermoy. They belonged in the main to one class—that class that should be the strength and support of a healthy Ireland, viz., the labouring class. There was something almost tragic in the sight of these poor fellows marching through Royal Avenue and Donegall Place on their way to the Great Northern Railway, for they were of those who accepted what their political misleaders said and who cheered for their member on every possible occasion. They were accompanied by women, young and old, and were surveyed superciliously by the Unionist element, who tolerated their singing "God Save Ireland" and "Let Erin Remember" in the principal streets for once. Mixed indiscriminately with those who were seeing them off they had not even the questionable glory of a parade, and it was impossible to know who were the "heroic recruits" and who were the others. One thing was apparent, and that was a conspicuous absence of all those who have been responsible for the inner workings of the Redmondite policy in Belfast. Where were they? The "nice young men" who wanted to be officers, the trimmers who hang around like vultures to support the political leaders until a vacancy occurs in anything from the Hibernian Insurance branch to the clerkship of the Crown and Peace. Surely it was up to them who led these men, to fall into the ranks themselves—but no, they had not even the pluck to be seen with the "democracy" in the main streets of the city. One could feel no contempt for these duped recruits. It was a case for pity. There is Nationalism in the Belfast men, and particularly in the Belfast labouring classes, and it will soon re-act. But for the gombeen politicians, who will carry on as usual, the feeling is scorn.

THE ORANGE YEOMEN.

The Orange Yeomanry, whose notorious record of savagery in 1798 is unequalled even in the history of British Imperialism, have been re-established by the liberationist government. In many parts of County Down the Orange lodges have been embodied and armed. Their purpose is "to keep order and prevent disturbance." They are thus to combine the rôle of Yeos. of pre-Union days with the police duties of the Orangemen of 1848.

THE BACHELORS' WALK ATROCITY.

Concert in the Mansion House.

A Concert in aid of the family of the late Mr. Sylvester Pidgeon, who was shot down in Bachelors' Walk by the British soldiery on July 26th last, will be given in the Mansion House, Dublin, on Monday night, under the auspices of the Dublin Typographical Society, of which Mr. Pidgeon was a member. We trust the Round Room will be crowded to the doors.

VERNON LEE.

AN ENGLISH AUTHORESS ON THE WAR

"Vernon Lee," the English authoress (Violet Paget), in a letter addressed to Mme. Schwimmer and published in the New York "Evening Post," says:—

"Madame, I am perhaps known to you and to some of the American readers, to whom I pray you hand on this open letter, as that now alas! very futile thing, an essayist dealing with the various character and varied goodness and greatness of different nations ('Genius Loci,' 'The Sentimental Traveller,' and similar volumes); and a student of contemporary philosophical and ethical problems ('Gospels of Anarchy,' 'Vital Lies')."

Her Earlier Writings.

"I therefore require to prove my right of speaking at the present juncture and about the sole subject of present interest, by telling you that so far back as 1907 I answered in the 'Westminster Gazette' an article by the French academician, Paul Bourget, calling upon England (on the occasion of King Edward's death) to help France to keep Germany in the place befitting her as a civilisation without Latin (or, he was civil enough to add) even Anglo-Saxon order, a civilisation still unwashed of its muddy dross ('encore mal lavé de ses scories'), a civilisation expressed by the 'Bourgeoisisme' (I am quoting) of Goethe, the 'vulgarité' of Heine, and altogether little better than a 'semi-barbarism' destined to a 'rôle subalterne' in Europe.

"The same summer in which I answered this significant manifestation of what the Entente Cordiale was beginning to mean to French nationalists (and it gradually turned all except socialistic Frenchmen into avowed or unavowed nationalists) I published two separate translations, one in the 'Saturday Westminster Gazette,' and one in the (London) 'Nation,' of an article in which the Bavarian, extremely anti-Prussian, free-trading economist, Lujo Brentano, pointed out that what enabled the 'Flottenverein' to squeeze money out of unwilling German voters was England's long-standing (since the sixties!) refusal to listen to the wishes of all other Governments (and to the voice of Richard Cobden in his day) and abolish the antiquated rights of capture of private and peaceful property by sea, rights which put the commerce, the industry, and even the victualling of every adversary of Great Britain at the mercy of Great Britain's enormously superior sea-power.

"Upon this subject of extending to private property on sea the same inviolability which private property has long enjoyed on land, I have continued to write, translate, and answer articles and letters during two years in the 'London Nation,' the 'New Statesman,' and other English papers; I have similarly written upon the nationalisation of armament factories as a defence against the panics artificially brought about by the (internationalised!) armament Trusts of all countries. In September, 1913, I wrote two articles in the 'Westminster Gazette' showing that conscription, far from being a form of national education, was an interruption and impediment to it.

"Finally, in 1911, being in France immediately after the Agadir incident, and noticing that my French friends were willing for a war against Germany and counting upon England's help (after Mr. Lloyd George's Mansion House speech) in such a war, I wrote a letter in the London 'Nation,' asking what was the precise meaning of the 'Entente Cordiale'; which letter coincided with a number of Parliamentary interrogations leading to the Government's denial of the very 'commitments' which, although not existing in legal form, we have now been told put England under an obligation of honour and gratitude to fight for the defence of the north-western coasts of France (see Sir E. Gray's speech on beginning of the war). At the same time I have used the advantage of French being second language and of French friends being the most numerous I possess after English ones, to seek a hearing in favour of a Franco-German rapprochement among the French intellectuals and ex-Dreyfusards ('Correspondence,' organ of the 'Union pour La Verité,' winter of 1911.

Defence of the "Liberties."

"This long enumeration of what gives me a right to speak upon the origin of the present war will show you, and through you, I hope, some of our American friends, the reasons for which, unlike my colleagues of the English 'Liberal' Press, and, alas, a large number of English men of letters, I find myself unable to seek self-justificatory consolation in the colossal and still daily growing myth of a de-

