

SCISSORS AND PASTE

Vol. I. No. 1.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1914.

ONE HALFPENNY.

GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS.

Berlin, Thursday.

Yesterday three of the enemy's aviators dropped about ten bombs on the town of Freiburg. No damage was done. The incident is merely mentioned here in order to show that once again an open town not situated within the range of operations has been attacked with bombs by the enemy.

The commander of the troops in the Dublin district has forbidden the sale of arms and explosives in the capital of Ireland.

News is to hand from London that the naturalised German Adolf Ahlers, who up to the declaration of war was German Consul at Sunderland, has been charged with high treason and found guilty. The death sentence has been passed on him.

While the public are awaiting with the keenest interest the numerical result of the Lodz victory, the General Staff's laconic description of the event as a "thorough success" raises expectations of more important subsequent results owing to the proximity of Lodz to the railway connecting Czestochova and Warsaw. It is expected that Field Marshal von Hindenburg will completely seize the roads, thus compelling the Russians operating to the east of Czestochova to retreat in the direction of Ivangorod, which might lead to irreparable disaster for the Russian army.

The Austrian official bulletin, issued yesterday, reporting that the Austro-German troops operating to the south of Petrokov, repulsed the attacks of the Russians trying to force a way northward from Novoradomsk also tends to show the precarious situation in which the enemy is placed.

The Austrian bulletin further reports considerable progress in West Galicia, where the Germans and Austrians took 1,500 prisoners. There is no news regarding the Austrian campaign in Serbia, and at present the Austrian forces operating there are being rearranged.

At the special invitation of the German General Staff two representatives of the "Nacion" of Buenos Aires, have left for Lodz to visit the Russian theatre of war.—London "Daily Mail."

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS

Prohibited in Ireland.

The Government has decided not to permit the circulation in Ireland of "The Irish World," the well-known organ of the Irish in America.

The "Gaelic American," the Clan-na-Gael newspaper in New York, has also been prohibited.

The "Irish World" has for many years been the chief supporter of Mr. Redmond in the American Press, but after the recruiting campaign opened it began to attack Mr. Redmond's policy.

It was edited by the late Mr. Patrick Forde, of dynamite fame, until his death, and is now edited by his son.

The "Gaelic American" is edited by Mr. John Devoy, who was prominent in the Fenian movement, and is still an active force in Irish circles in America.—Dublin "Daily Express."

FRENCH OFFICIAL NEWS.

Paris, Friday.

The following communique was issued at 3 o'clock this afternoon:—The enemy displayed some activity yesterday in the region of Ypres, and delivered several attacks against our lines, three of which were completely repulsed. The Germans succeeded in reaching one of the trenches in our first line. On our side we have continued progress in the direction of the enemy's lines. In the region of Arras and of Juvencourt there have been artillery duels.

In the Argonne we have pushed several of our trenches forward, and have repelled two German attacks in the region of Varennes. We have consolidated our gains of the preceding days. The German artillery has shown great activity, but has not caused us any casualties. It has been the same on the Meuse heights. In the Bois de Pretre our progress has been maintained and accentuated. South of Thann we have captured the railway station south of Aspach. On the rest of the front there have been artillery exchanges.—Dublin "Evening Herald."

SEDITION IN EGYPT.

Higher Schools Club Suppressed.

The Higher Schools Club has been suppressed. The Club was founded some years ago for the social use of students of the higher Government schools, and has ever been a cause of complaint owing to the political uses to which it was put during the Nationalist agitation preceding and following the murder of Boutr Pasha. It was the centre of seditious intrigue, and was notorious for the pernicious influences it had on the discipline of the Higher Schools, especially the Law School, which in the time of agitation has frequently been prominent in insubordinate acts and demonstrations. Its name has been mentioned in connection with most of the inquiries into seditious practices in recent years, especially the 1912 conspiracy. Several of those incriminated or suspected have been members or ex-members. The Heir-Apparent, Prince Abdul Moreim, is a member of the Club, though too young to participate. The father, on the son's election, subscribed £500 to the club's funds.—London "Times" Telegram.

PANAMA CANAL NEUTRALITY.

New York, Dec. 8.

A Panama message says that Colonel Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, has ordered the immediate departure of the British steamers "Kirnwood" and "Roddam" to avoid any question of the good faith of the United States respecting the neutrality of the waters of the Canal zone. The colliers immediately put to sea. A third British collier, the "Mallina," is now before the District Court for not having a health certificate. She will not leave until the case has been settled. The "Kirnwood" and "Roddam" were found guilty of the same infraction, and fined 25 dollars each.—London "Morning Post."

THE ULSTER DIVISION.

1,697 Short of Establishment.

There has been a lull in recruiting in Belfast this week, says the "Northern Whig," but the returns reached their lowest ebb on Thursday when only twelve men enlisted at the City Hall. Eight of these went to the Ulster Division, which is gradually but surely progressing towards its establishment. The number of men still required is 1,697, and an effort is being made to recruit this number of men by the end of the year.

The official strength of the Division to date, exclusive of officers, is as follows:—

Establishment 16,326; Strength, 14,543; Men still wanted, 1,697.

GERMAN-AMERICANS AND THE LOSS OF THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.

We must avoid the foolishness of others and not bury our head in the sand. All attempts to belittle the gravity and significance of the catastrophe which has overtaken the German squadron can only have the effect of depriving of its tragic heroism the death of the Germans suffered and diminishing the fame they have acquired by previous deeds.

We must measure the significance of the battle according to the standard the enemy applies to it. England regarded the destruction of these German ships as so important that she not only dispatched a strong squadron of her own to deal with them, but also incited her ally, Japan, to take similar action. The annihilation of the ships which carried the war flag of the German Empire to fame and victory in the far seas was as inevitable as the fate which overtook the "Emden." But the order must once more be "Full steam ahead."—*"New Yorker Staatszeitung."*

BERLIN CLERGY PLEAD RIGHT TO FIGHT.

Berlin (via London), Nov. 27.—The evangelical clergymen of Berlin have signed a protest against the military decree which says student clergymen, clergymen ordained or clergymen who have been pensioned may not be called to arms.

The clergymen declare this decree is an insult to them. All other professions are able to fight for their country and they would do likewise. They will petition the Reichstag to abolish the decree.—New York "American."

COPPER AS CONTRABAND.

The London "Daily Mail" says:—The Norwegian steamer "Canton" is at present discharging a cargo of copper and rubber at Newcastle quay, having been brought into the Tyne by a naval crew.

She had been intercepted on her voyage to the Continent from Boston, Mass.

GERMAN PRISONERS' PLEDGE.

The German prisoners at Templemore have refused to pay the extra penny a pint on porter, and have pledged themselves not to pay any "war tax."—*"Daily Independent."*

Scissors and Paste.

(Issued every Wednesday and Saturday.)

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

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

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

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1914.

OURSELVES.

It is high treason for an Irishman to argue with the sword the right of his small nationality to equal political freedom with Belgium, or Servia, or Hungary. It is destruction to the property of his printer now when he argues it with the pen. Hence while England is fighting the battle of the Small Nationalities Ireland is reduced to **Scissors and Paste**. Up to the present the sale and use of these instruments have not been prohibited by the British Government in Ireland.

TO PROSTRATE ITALY.

(FILICATA.)

Hast thou not been the nations' queen, fair Italy! though now
Chance gives to them the diadem that once adorned thy brow?
Too beautiful for tyrant's rule, too proud for
handmaid's duty—
Would thou hadst less of loveliness, or strength
as well as beauty!

The fatal light of beauty bright with fell
attraction shone,
Fatal to thee, for tyrants be the lovers thou
hast won!
That forehead fair is doom'd to wear its
shame's degrading proof,
And slavery's print in damning tint stamp'd
by a despot's hoof!

Were strength and power, maiden! thy dower,
soon should that robber-band,
That prowls unbid thy vines amid, fly scourg'd
from off that land;
Nor wouldst thou fear yon foreigner, nor be
condemned to see
Drink in the flow of classic Po barbarian
cavalry.

Climate of art! thy sons depart to gild a
Vandal's throne;
To battle led, their blood is shed in contests
not their own;—
Mix'd with yon horde, go draw thy sword, nor
ask what cause 'tis for:
Thy lot is cast—slave to the last! conquer'd or
conqueror!

—Translated by the Rev. Francis O'Mahony
in the Reliques of Father Prout.

WHERE MEN ARE FREE.

There shall be liberty of the Press. No person can be punished for any writing, whatever its contents may be, which he has caused to be printed or published, unless he, wilfully and publicly, has either himself shown or incited others to disobedience to the laws, contempt of religion or morality or the constitutional authorities, or resistance to their orders, or has advanced false and defamatory accusations against some one. Everyone shall be at liberty to speak his mind frankly on the administration of the State and on any other subject whatsoever.—**Constitution of the Kingdom of Norway—Section 100.**

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

The Press is your advocate; bear with its excess—bear with everything but its bad intention. If it come as a villainous slander, treat it as such; but if it endeavour to raise the honour and glory of your country, remember that you reduce its power to a nonentity, if you stop its animadversions upon public measures. You should not check the efforts of genius, nor damp the ardour of patriotism. In

vain will you desire the bird to soar, if you meanly or madly steal from it its plumage. Beware lest, under the pretence of bearing down the licentiousness of the Press, you extinguish it altogether. Beware how you rival the venal ferocity of those miscreants, who rob a printer of the means of bread, and claim from deluded royalty the reward of integrity and allegiance. Let me, therefore, remind you, that though the day may soon come when our ashes shall be scattered before the winds of heaven, the memory of what you do cannot die; it will carry down to your posterity your honour or your shame.—In the presence and in the name of that ever living God, I do therefore conjure you to reflect, that you have your characters, your consciences, that you have also the character, perhaps the ultimate destiny of your country, in your hands. In that awful name, I do conjure you to have mercy upon your country and yourselves, and so judge now, as you will hereafter be judged; and I do now submit the fate of my client, and of that country which we have yet in common, to your disposal.—**Curran's Speech in defence of the Printer of "The Press," 1797.**

AN EXCELLENT NEW SONG ON A SEDITIONOUS PAMPHLET.*

Tune—"Packington's Pound."

(Written in 1720.)

Brocades and damasks and tabbies and gauzes
Are by Robert Ballantine lately brought over,
With forty things more: now hear what the
law says,

"Whoe'er will not wear them is not the
king's lover."

Though a printer and Dean
Seditiously mean

Our true Irish hearts from old England to
wean,

We'll buy English silks for our wives and
our daughters,

In spite of his Deanship and journeyman
Waters.

In England the dead in woollen are clad,†
The Dean and his printer then let us cry
"fie on";

To be clothed like a carcase would make a
Teague mad,

Since a living dog better is than a dead lion.
Our wives they grow sullen

At wearing of woollen,

And all we poor shopkeepers must our horns
pull in.

Then we'll buy English silks for our wives
and our daughters,

In spite of his Deanship and journeyman
Waters.

Whoever our trading with England would
hinder

To inflame both the nations does plainly con-
spire;

Because Irish linen will soon turn to tinder,
And wool, it is greasy, and quickly takes
fire.

Therefore, I assure ye,

Our noble grand jury,

When they saw the Dean's book they were in
a great fury;

They would buy English silks for their wives
and their daughters,

In spite of his Deanship and journeyman
Waters.

That wicked rogue Waters, who always is
sinning,

And before Coram Nobis‡ so oft has been
called,

Henceforward, shall print neither pamphlets
nor linen,

And, if swearing can do't, shall be swing-
ingly mauled;

And as for the Dean,

You know whom I mean,

If the printer will 'peach him he'll scarce come
off clean.

Then we'll buy English silks for our wives
and our daughters,

In spite of his Deanship and journeyman
Waters.

*Dean Swift having written a pamphlet, advising the people of Ireland to wear their own manufactures only, and not to use those of England, a prosecution for sedition was instituted against Waters (the printer of the work), which was carried on with so much virulence, that Lord Chief Justice Whitshed kept the jury in over twelve hours, and sent them eleven times out of court, till he had wearied them into a verdict of guilty. The song given above cannot, with certainty, be attributed to the Dean, but it is universally published among his works, and was most probably written by him.

†A statute for the encouragement of the woollen manufacture made this compulsory.

‡Coram Nobis, i.e., before the Queen's Bench.

—Barry's "Songs of Ireland."

ENGLISH POLICY IN IRELAND.

"From Queen Elizabeth's reign until the Union, the various commercial confraternities of Great Britain never for a moment relaxed their relentless grip of the trades of Ireland. One by one each of our nascent industries was either strangled in its birth, or handed over, gagged and bound, to the jealous custody of the rival interest in England, until at last every fountain of wealth was hermetically sealed, and even the traditions of commercial enterprise have perished through desuetude.

"The owners of England's pastures had the honour of opening the campaign. As early as the commencement of the sixteenth century, the beeves of Roscommon, Tipperary, and Queen's County, undersold the produce of the English grass counties in their own market. By an Act of the 20th Elizabeth Irish cattle was declared a 'nuisance,' and their importation prohibited. Forbidden to send our beasts alive across the Channel, we killed them at home, and began to supply the sister country with cured provisions. A second Act of Parliament imposed prohibitory duties on salted meats. The hides of the animals still remained; but the same influence put a stop to the importation of leather. Our cattle trade abolished, we tried sheep farming. The sheep-breeders of England immediately took alarm, and the Irish wool was declared contraband by Charles II. Headed in this direction, we tried to work up the raw material at home; but this created the greatest outcry of all. Every maker of fustian, flannel, and broadcloth in the country rose up in arms, and by an Act of William III. the woollen industry of Ireland was extinguished, and 20,000 manufacturers left the island. The easiness of the Irish labour market and the cheapness of provisions still giving us an advantage, even though we had to import our materials, we next made a dash at the silk business; but the silk manufacturer, the sugar refiner, the soap and candle maker (who especially dreaded the abundance of our kelp), and every other trade or interest that thought it worth its while to petition was received by Parliament with the same partial cordiality, until the most searching scrutiny failed to detect a single vent through which it was possible for the hated industry to respire. But although excluded from the markets of Great Britain, a hundred harbours gave her access to the universal sea. Alas! a rival commerce on her own element was still less welcome to England, and as early as the reign of Charles II., the Levant, the ports of Europe, and the oceans beyond the Cape of Good Hope were forbidden to the flag of Ireland. The Colonial trade alone was in any manner open, if that can be called an open trade which for a long time precluded all exports whatever, and excluded from direct importation to Ireland such important articles as sugar, cotton, and tobacco. What has been the consequence of such a system, pursued with relentless pertinacity for two hundred and fifty years? This—that debarred from every other trade and industry, the entire nation flung itself back upon **the land**, with as fatal an impulse as when a river whose current is suddenly impeded, rolls back and drowns the valley it once fertilised."

—The Marquis of Dufferin.

"IRISH LOYALTY TO ENGLAND."

Gentlemen, in seeking a repeal of the Act of Union in whole or in part, no subject of the Queen is guilty of any offence in the eye of the law. . . . The popular belief that repeal means rebellion is a vulgar error, and a man may be a loyal subject of the Queen and entitled to a verdict of acquittal on a charge of treason, even though he does deny the right of England to legislate for Ireland. For, gentlemen, the law and constitution under which we really live—a law and constitution outraged more systematically and audaciously by the Press of England than even by what is called the felon Press of this country—is that in this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland each part is governed by the whole, and neither by the other. Under that constitution no free-born Englishman recognises the existence of an Irish Crown or Irish Government; and if you spoke to him of Irish supremacy or dominion within the United Kingdom, if you spoke to him of an Irish garrison holding England for this country, would stand astonished at the audacity of such a pretension; or if you attempted to enforce such a supremacy upon him by force, would fly to arms to repel your insolent aggressions. Gentlemen, just so, no free-born Irishman can recognise any British crown or sovereignty in our United Kingdom, and knows no allegiance whatever to England or to the English people; and if the English

or any section of them sought to enforce an English supremacy over the rest of the United Kingdom by arms, by arms would and ought to resist that invasion of the public liberties.

The people of this island, the loyal Irish-born subjects of the Queen, and members of the United Kingdom, have a perfect right to resent, to resist, and to overthrow such a power, if attempted to be exercised over them by any people on earth except the Queen, Lords, and Commons of the United Kingdom itself. And I repeat it again and again, and I shout it into the ears of the servile traitors who are not ashamed to call themselves an English garrison in their own country, that to assert any authority in any part or section of the United Kingdom less than the whole, to make laws to bind any other section of the realm, is unconstitutional, unlawful, and not to be whispered in a court of justice. We are part and parcel with them of one Imperial body, their friends and fellow-labourers for the general good; assuming no jurisdiction over them, suffering no assumption of jurisdiction by them over us, their equals in the eye of the law, members with them while the Union lasts of one United Kingdom; but their slaves never!—**Sir Samuel Ferguson's Speech in Defence of Dalton Williams.**

ENGLAND'S PRESS POLICY.

England is a pedagogue as well as a jailer to us. Her prison discipline requires the helotism of mind. She shuts us up, like another Caspar Hauser, in a dark dungeon and tells us what she likes of herself and of the rest of the world. . . . She has defamed all other countries in order to make us and her other slaves content in our fetters.—**Thomas Davis (Essays).**

THE BATTLE OF LODZ.

The "Handelsblad" Berlin correspondent, writing on 8th December, says:—It is hoped and expected in Berlin that the victory at Lodz is the beginning of the debacle of the Russian Army. People are saying that the Eastern operations are momentarily more important than the Western, where small gains are being bought at a terrific cost. It is widely asserted in Berlin that the German military authorities are determined to conduct a powerful offensive in the East, with the object of freeing their hands. As soon as the operations in Poland are favourably finished, they will concentrate the whole of their strength in the West. This is the reverse of the original project, which had necessarily to be renounced in consequence of the resistance of the Belgians and the powerful help of the English.

The correspondent gives reasons for asserting that the German resources in fresh troops are far from exhausted. The 1914 levy, he says, are still on the drill ground, and the 1915 levy has not yet been summoned to arms. Indeed it is only necessary to walk round the great Berlin barracks to be convinced how full they are.—London "Times" War Telegram.

LODZ AND THE WEST.

The capture of Lodz is the chief theme of the latest German papers to hand (December 7 and 8). The "Cologne Gazette," in a long review of the significance of the evacuation of the "Russian Manchester," says:—

"In this world-war of colossal distances it is necessary to view operations and decisive actions which take place many hundreds of miles apart as features of one vast scheme. If, therefore, one visualises the battles in the west in their entirety as a **siege of France by the German armies**, then the Russians have the task of bringing relief to the besieged Allies. Thus viewed, the enormous importance of this new victory of General von Hindenburg's troops assumes a magnitude far greater than its local ramifications. We must now await information as to how events around Lodz are developing and what effect they will have on the broad general position above referred to."

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" thinks that "when the victory of Lodz has been amplified into complete triumph over the main Russian army the Russian positions in Galicia will collapse—positions with which the Russians desire to continue to hearten their money-lenders in London and Paris, but which will fall together of their own insecurity. The decision will take place in North Poland. That it will result in a new victory for General von Hindenburg is our firm belief."—London "Daily Mail."

GERMAN WAR PLANS.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the London "Daily Mail" writes:—

It is reported from Berlin that in military circles the "victories" in Poland are regarded as so important that the German east frontier will be quite safe until the spring, when probably the Russians will try a raid again.

The Germans believe that about Christmas they will be able to transfer again ten army corps from east to west.

Then a new and most energetic attempt will be made to reach the Channel, and they believe that this time they will succeed.

Krupps in the meantime will have finished the new artillery that is required. It is possible that the Navy will try to assist the Army.

The military officials are said to be convinced that even with the assistance of the new English "million army," which will embark for France "probably in February," the Allies will not be able to reconquer the territory in Belgium and France held by the Germans, who will for many reasons, defend every metre of the land it now possesses to the last extremity.

GERMANY AND THE ALLIES.

An indication of the way Germany is doing her utmost to stir up feeling against the Allies, says the London "Daily News," is provided in a notice that is now posted on all post boxes in Brussels.

"This notice," says an "Express" correspondence, "is headed 'Who are the Belgians' Allies?' and reads:

- "1. Russia: An Orthodox nation which persecutes Catholics. (Poland; Siberia; knout.)
- "2. France: An Atheistic nation occupied in expelling religious bodies until within a week of the outbreak of war; a nation devoid of principles or morals.
- "3. England: Sectarian heretics, occupied in persecuting the Catholic Irish right up to the declaration of war. Birds of Prey: Transvaal. Ideal: Time is money. Punic faith.
- "4. Hindus: Religion of Brahma.
- "5. Dravidians: Negro race worshipping Buddha.
- "6. Savages of Assam: People of idolaters.
- "7. Japanese: Shintoists and Buddhists.
- "8. Turcos: Wild gunmen of Africa.
- "9. Senegalese: Pagan negro tribe.
- "10. Moors: Mahometans.
- "11. Servians: Anarchists, makers of trouble and revolution.

Who are the Nations Belgium is Fighting?

"Austria-Hungary: Roman Catholics and Catholics of the Greek Rite. Eucharistic Congress of Vienna.

"Germany: Roman Catholics, about 40 per cent. of the population. Respect for discipline, order, and authority. Nation of savants and learned investigators; worthy of esteem in all respects. Soldiers showing in Antwerp churches an example of devotion and piety such as may serve as a model to the Belgian army.

"N.B.—The Mahometan Turks are fighting against Russians only, their immediate neighbours, and furnish no direct aid whatever to the German army. Compare and judge.

"Poor Belgium, who expected aid and support. How have they abused your good sense to make you sacrifice yourself so pitilessly for such Allies?"

"GERMANY'S WORLD-HISTORICAL RIGHT IN THE WAR."

Dr. Franz Oppenheimer addressed a crowded meeting of Berlin bankers and bank clerks on Saturday last on "Germany's World-Historical right in the War." The world-historical right is on Germany's side, he told his audience, because she is fighting in this war for the rights of peace, while her opponents are fighting for the wrongs of force. France, the lecturer stated, has been pursuing for 44 years a false policy of revenge, and leans on Russia, which he declared to be a truly barbarous country with a purely aggressive character. The intermediary between these two Powers has, he asserted, been England, who, he said, has continually poured the poison of incitement against Germany into the ears of the French people. He declared further that Germany regards England as the real originator of this war, and that it was because England would not forgo the right to capture prizes that Germany was forced to build a powerful fighting fleet in genuine and just self-defence.—London "Morning Post."

BERNHARDI'S PROPHECY.

"Decadent England a Vassal of Germany."

New York, Thursday. Under the illuminating title, "Britain as German's Vassal," the "New York Herald" announces that the latest work by General von Bernhardt, written in 1913, has reached the United States, and will be given to the general public by his publisher there on December 15.

The book is remarkable for the author's spirit of prophecy as far as the intentions of his own country are concerned, or else he must have known the German military programme. In any case, it is a most remarkable political indiscretion.

He says Germany must acquire supremacy in Europe and the Mediterranean, and follow this by the mastery of the world.

"Decadent England must be made subservient to Germany, either by war or by alliance, and in either of these events must relinquish her naval supremacy and leave the Triple Entente."—London "Daily Citizen."

"A LONG PEACE IN THE FUTURE."

Kaiser's Speech before He Left the Front.

The special correspondent of the London "Daily News" at Copenhagen wires:—

Before leaving the east front and returning to Berlin, the Kaiser addressed deputations of officers from the sections of the German Army not personally visited and from the Austrian troops. He said:

"I have ordered deputations from the troops fighting in the East to attend here because it is impossible for me to salute all the troops in the trenches.

"Give all your comrades at the front my heartiest regards, Imperial thanks, and the thanks of the Fatherland for your heroic stand and perseverance shown in the last three months against the Russian forces. We have every right to say that every fighting man in the East is a hero.

"You have the honour to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Army of His Majesty Francis Joseph, my friend and beloved cousin, for a just cause; for liberty, the right of existence of the nation, and a long peace in the future.

"If the war should last long we will not allow the enemy to rest. We will fight with the same result as hitherto, because Heaven is on our side. With God we will win a lasting peace, because our nerves are stronger than the enemy's.

"My Imperial friend has already several times spoken of the bravery of the troops fighting with our Austrian brethren. He has, by graciously conferring marks of distinction on them, expressed his gratitude.

"When you return to your positions convey to your comrades my heartiest regards, and say that even if I now have to go West again my thoughts are constantly with them; my eyes constantly rest on them.

"Then let us all give voice to our fraternal feelings, exclaiming: 'His Majesty Emperor Francis Joseph and his army. Hoch! Hoch! Hoch!'"

"THE ONLY SURE WAY."

At a meeting at Friern Barnet the following message was read from Mr. Winston Churchill, says the London "Daily News":—

"We must win this war, but the only sure way is to send Sir John French an army of at least a million men and to maintain it at full strength in spite of losses. That army will be invincible, for every soldier in it will have gone of his own free will, because he knows what is at stake not only for Britain, but for civilisation. With that army, and only with that army, we can make certain that the splendid achievements of our men at the front will not be thrown away."

HARD LABOUR FOR CATTLE-DRIVING.

At the Assizes on Friday the following sentences were passed by Mr. Justice Kenny in connection with cattle-driving cases in King's Co. and Westmeath:—

King's County.—T. Hynes, 12 months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

King's County.—Messrs. P. F. Adams, P. Bracken, J. Buckley, T. Dunne, W. Fitzgerald and J. Gallagher—six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Westmeath.—A. Galligan, J. Dunne, P. Boland, J. Farrell, C. Carey, P. Galvin, L. McCormack, T. Cole, J. Morgan, J. Egan, W. Kelly, W. Neill, and J. Martin—one month's imprisonment with hard labour from to-day.—Dublin "Evening Herald."

AT THE AONACH.

The "cosy Abbey" is the home all this week of Aonach na Nodlag, the annual Irish Christmas Fair. There are in all close on 40 exhibitors, and the theatre presents the appearance of a big universal providers' emporium. Quite an astonishing variety of articles of Irish manufacture can be had at the Aonach, and the public seeking Christmas presents or articles of general utility could do worse than visit the big Irish shop in Lower Abbey Street this week. Amongst prominent stalls may be mentioned that of Messrs. Gleeson, the "Irish goods only" specialists, of O'Connell Street. Messrs. Gleeson, besides an attractive range of ladies' and gents' outfitting goods, are showing Irish-made toys, household goods, and artistic souvenirs. Messrs. Holohan have a big display of wickerwork furniture. Messrs. John O'Neill have a range of famous Lucania cycles, including the famous duplex carrier cycle, which is in much demand amongst Dublin traders since its introduction at last year's Aonach. Furniture occupied the stage of the Abbey, the two exhibits being made by the Dublin Workmen's Industrial Association and the Dublin Woodworkers. The Catholic Truth Society, Educational Company of Ireland, and Messrs. Whelan and Sons make a fine display of books, mainly of a religious and general Irish interest.

Messrs. Clarke, of South Richmond Street, have an appetising display of goods to regale the inner man, including a big range of Irish preserves, hams, cheese, cakes, and puddings, etc. Messrs. M'Guinness and O'Loughlin, with their respective stalls, tempt the prospective purchaser of wearing apparel by the variety and merit of their goods, and by the exceedingly moderate charges. Christmas cards, many of them hand-painted, and artistic souvenirs, all the work of Irish hands, figure prominently at the Aonach on the stalls of Miss M'Dermot, Miss Walker, Irish Decorative Art Association, Mrs. O'Reilly, the Gaelic Press, Cuala Industries, and Dun Emer Guild. Irish lace and crochet work is shown by Mrs. Gordon. It would be tedious to mention all the articles which may be purchased at the Aonach, and we advise readers to pay the Abbey a visit during the next few days. Though primarily a business proposition, the Aonach is not all work, as we are entertained each night to a charming selection of Irish and operatic airs, rendered in exquisite style by Miss Kathleen O'Dwyer, Miss Norah M'Grane, Miss Edith Coplin, and Mr. M. J. Lynch. The Aonach for this treat alone would be well worthy a visit. In the Amusements Hall, Mr. D. Cuffe, assisted by the indefatigable P. Fagan, and Messrs. Duffy and M'Carthy, provide an attractive programme of dance, song, and story each night.—Dublin "Evening Telegraph."

EX-PREMIER CAILLAUX IN BRAZIL.

A despatch from Rio de Janeiro announces that M. and Madame Caillaux have arrived in that city.

M. Lauromuller, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was officially represented.—"L'Eclair."

SUPER UBIQUITY.

We thought the German Crown Prince had disseminated himself around the war zone pretty thoroughly, but he will have to give it to the Prussian Guard, which was totally annihilated in four different places yesterday.—New York "American."

DARTMOOR, NOT TIPPERARY.

"It's a long way to Tipperary, it's a long way to go," sang John Morris (28) at the Central Criminal Court yesterday when he left the dock to start eight years' penal servitude.

Morris, whom Mr. Justice Avory described as one of the most dangerous criminals who had appeared at that court, sent a letter to a Miss Clinton, John Street, Mayfair, demanding money with menaces.—London "Daily Citizen."

The total number of emigrants (natives of Ireland) who left Ireland during the past eleven months of the year was 20,058, as compared with 30,536 in the corresponding period of 1913, a decrease of 10,478. Of these 6,483 were from Ulster, 5,181 from Connaught, 5,621 from Munster, and 2,773 from Leinster. Of 13,558 steerage passengers to the United States, 3,749 had their passages paid for in America.—"Daily Independent."

The place to defend Ireland
is at the

AONACH TO-NIGHT.

Abbey Theatre, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. Admission 3d.

"To Capture English Trade"

BUY IRISH GOODS THIS XMAS.

Here are a few lines.

Our Illustrated Lists sent free.

IRISH JEWELLERY.

- 7/6 Gold Cavan Brooch.
- 5/6 Gold Scarf-pin. Harp design.
- 3/6 '98 Pattern Pike in form of Silver Brooch, 3½ inches long.
- 1/-, 2/6, 3/6, 7/6 Silver Tara Brooches.

IRISH CUTLERY.

- Carvers (3 pieces), in case, 7/6, 11/6, 15/-.
- Case of 6 Sterling Silver-plated Tea Spoons and Sugar Tongs, 6/9.

CUTLERY SERVICE of 48 pieces, complete in compartment case, 30/- post free.

- Bread Knife, best steel, handle of Irish Bog Oak, with word "Aran" on handle, 2/6 and 3/6 each.

"RAPPAREE" CIGARS, mild, cool, and fragrant,

- 8/6 box of 50, or 4/3 box of 25.
- "La Perola" Cigars, post free 10/- per box.

PETERSON'S PIPES from 2/6 to 30/-.

BOOKS.

- "SLÓR NA h-ÓISE" By Brian na Banban. Post free 1/2.
- "Fun o' the Forge." Humorous short stories. Post free 1/2.
- "Signal Fires." Songs and Recitations, by Brian na Banban, 1/2.
- All books supplied at publishers' prices.

IRISH PLAYING CARDS, 1/6, by post 1/8.

CHESSMEN, carved in boxwood, complete in case, post free 2/-.

Foreign manufacture, but not English.

WHELAN & SON,

17 UPPER ORMOND QUAY, DUBLIN.

ABOUT CAHILL'S COD LIVER OIL and Malt Extract; now is the time to start taking it; nourishing and strengthening; 1/- and 1/9 bottles.—Cahill, Chemist, Lower Dorset Street.

"LUCANIA" BICYCLES are made in Ireland
Best Terms (Cash) from

Domnall ua Buscatta,
1 muis nuadad.

PUTTIES.

Blue or Khaki Putties, 1/6. Good quality ditto, 2/6.
Fox's Spiral Putties, 6/6.

Volunteer Whistles, Ground Sheets, Blankets, Haversacks, Belts, etc.

JOHN LAWLER & SON

2 FOWNES'S ST., DAME ST., DUBLIN.

Δ ζαεόεαλα, Cunninuziró.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded by
Qualified Chemists at the

DOLPHIN PHARMACY,

33 DOLPHIN'S BARN STREET, DUBLIN.

XMAS CARDS (Gaelic),
Hand Printed & Hand Coloured
(Printed on Irish Paper).

Designed by SEAGHAN UA PEATAIN.
Price 3d. each. Per Doz., 2s. 9d.

Do'n t-e a r'spobair cu'saim i n'zaoibiz cu'p'p' cuise ar
2/6 stan.

muintear na lamhe veirge.

9 Maguinness Buildings, 34 Berry Street, Belfast.

TELEPHONE No. 515.

CORRIGAN & SONS

UNDERTAKERS AND JOB
CARRIAGE PROPRIETORS,

5 LOWER CAMDEN STREET, DUBLIN.

"An Inspiration for Young Ireland."

THE MARCHING SONGS OF THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

Words and Music. Old and New Notations.
Of all Booksellers, 6d., or by post 7d.

FELIX McCLENNON, Ltd. (Dept. 22);
9 City Garden Row, City Road, London, N.

PHILIP MEAGHER

TEA AND WINE MERCHANT,

4 NTH. EARL STREET, DUBLIN.

J. J. and Sons Ten Years' Old. J. J. and Sons
Seven Years' Old.

THE IRISH BOOK COMPANY.

	Net.	Post
Slua na mBan b'pionn. Canon O'Leary	3d.	4d.
Also in Simplified Spelling	...	3d. 4d.
Luagar mac Con. Canon O'Leary	1/6	1/7½
Aireiriar C'piorc. Canon O'Leary	...	4/6 4/10
Shiana. Complete. In Simplified Spelling	6d.	8½d.
Séana. Pages 1-53. With a Vocabulary (13 pages)	...	6d. 7d.

6 D'OLIER STREET, DUBLIN.

Full list of Books on application.

ARTISTIC CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Designed, printed and hand-painted in Ireland on
Irish paper.

Sample Set (3) post free 1/-.

Sinéad Nic Annpaol

80 George's Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.

Practical Patriotism

IRISH CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AT

LOUGHLIN'S

IRISH SHIRTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
SCARVES, LADIES' AND GENTS'
UMBRELLAS, LADIES' AND GENTS'
LINEN & LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS,
Etc., etc.,

ALL IRISH.

T. J. LOUGHLIN

Irish Outfitting Headquarters,

PARLIAMENT STREET, DUBLIN.

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