

SCISSORS AND PASTE

Vol. I. No. 5.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1914.

ONE HALFPENNY.

AMERICA WARNS ENGLAND.

UNWARRANTABLE INTERFERENCE WITH THE LEGITIMATE TRADE OF THE U.S.

Washington, Tuesday.

The United States Government has sent a long Note to Great Britain insisting upon an early improvement of the treatment of American commerce by the British Fleet.

"Unwarranted Interference."

The Note warns Great Britain that much feeling has been aroused and public criticism is general with regard to what is characterised as the unwarrantable interference with the legitimate trade of the United States.

Revised by Pres. Wilson.

The Note has been in the course of preparation during the last month by Mr. Johnson, the solicitor to the State Department.

President Wilson revised the phraseology with the minutest care.

Numerous specific cases of detention and seizure of cargoes are cited.

"In Terms of Frankness."

The Note declares these representations are made in a friendly spirit, but that the United States considers it best to speak in terms of frankness lest silence should be considered as acquiescence in a policy on the part of Great Britain which has infringed upon the rights of American citizens under the laws of nations.

The Triple Entente.

As France has adopted virtually the same decrees regarding contraband as Great Britain the statement is intended for all members of the Triple Entente.

The document says that complaints on every side hold the British policy directly responsible for the depression existing in many American industries, a condition which must be apparent in Great Britain.

Reimbursement alone on cargoes unlawfully detained or seized would not remedy the evil, as the chief difficulty is the moral effect of the British practice on American exporters, who are restrained by it from taking risks and hazards which in no case should surround legitimate trade between the United States and other neutral countries.

The note adds: Feeling has been aroused to such an extent that the Government feels compelled to ask for definite information in order to take such measures as will protect American citizens in their rights.—Dublin Evening Herald.

A WARNING TO LONDON.

The Press Bureau issues the following:—

The naval and military authorities call the attention of persons using the streets to the danger from fragments of shell, and from bullets from the guns used against hostile aircraft attempting a raid on London. The civil population are warned to keep cover, preferably in basements, upon hearing the sound of firing by guns or of explosives.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

"Objects of the British War Claims Committee."

This Committee, consisting of business men exclusively, looks on the war from an entirely business point of view.

The whole of the leading nations of the world, the United States alone excepted, are engaged more or less directly in this iniquitous war. The Americans are good business people, and we cannot feel surprise, nor even resentment that Americans are quite agreeable to the prospect that, like the Kilkenny cats, the European combatants may fight themselves to a finish, and leave, as a natural logical sequence, the world-fields of trade to them alone. America has suffered by this war in no way; she has had not even to mobilise, as have Holland, Italy, Switzerland, etc.

It behoves us, therefore, to take due precaution against the measures which are even now being taken by the Americans, principally to date in South America, to secure the domination of the world's trade.—British War Claims Committee, 24 Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

THE GOVERNOR OF TEXAS AND ENGLAND.

Washington, Dec. 27.

Various newspapers including the Anglophobe "Washington Post," publish a bitter attack on the Administration by Mr. Colquitt, the Democratic Governor of Texas. After dealing with the President's economic policy and the management of Mexican affairs, Mr. Colquitt takes up the relations of the Administration with Great Britain. Weak submission, he says, has been their keynote. The President allowed Britain to let the status of cotton shipment to Germany remain in doubt until British spinners had got what they wanted at a price ruinous to the South. American cotton-growers were there sacrificed just as if "this country were a vassal State." Had Mr. Colquitt been President there would have been plain speaking and a parading of ironclads before that could have happened. In the Panama tolls business there had been a similar "weak surrender to Great Britain."—London "Times."

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN NAVY.

Discussing the "Gloriously Heroic Deeds" of the Austro-Hungarian Navy, "Pester Lloyd," of Budapest, says:—

"Joyfully will the peoples of the Dual Monarchy observe that, just as in the case of their armies, the overwhelming numerical superiority of the enemy's fleets accomplishes nothing except to permit the heroic courage of our fleet to shine forth in still greater grandeur. On the one side an armada of 110 great warships, which remain undiscoverable; on the other the flagship of Austria-Hungary, which draws into action the enemy's squadron of sixteen units, and the fleet of Germany, which shells Scarborough and Hartlepool. How can anyone now any longer doubt that history and fate have already uttered their verdicts?"—London "Daily Mail."

GERMANY AND IRELAND.

The condition of affairs in Ireland attracts the widest attention in the German Press. Columns are devoted to it. A picture is drawn with not the slightest resemblance to truth and with colouring so gross that we fail even to admire the imagination of the writers. A more than usually egregious article now going the rounds of the newspapers tells us that the Irish leader, Redmont (sic), with his 25 followers, has been ousted from all control of the Volunteer movement, a movement which, under the leadership of Sir Roger Casement, has now assumed an anti-British character, and is working for an armed and independent Ireland.

The British Government, we are further told, is treating the Irish not as white men but as negro slaves. Martial law reigns throughout Ireland, the coasts of Ireland are thickly strewn with mines, and every harbour is closed. There is no longer either imports or exports, and no foreigners are permitted to land in the country.—London "Daily Chronicle."

"GERMAN ATROCITIES."

In the High Court at Edinburgh, before Lord Strathclyde, the hearing was resumed (on Tuesday) of the charges against Kate Hume, of Dumfries, of having concocted letters alleging that German soldiers mortally mutilated her sister Grace, whilst acting as a nurse in Belgium. . . . The jury returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy, and the prisoner was immediately released.—Dublin "Evening Mail."

CATTLE SHIPMENTS CURTAILED.

The shipment of cattle from Dublin to Birkenhead has been further curtailed by an extension of the strike of seamen and firemen.

Owing to their employees having gone on strike, the Tedcastle Line has followed the example of the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company and the Dublin and Liverpool Screw Steam Packet Company, and suspended their sailings between Dublin and the Mersey. As the shipments of cattle between the two ports are ordinarily on a vast scale, the strike is almost certain soon to lead to an increase in the price of meat.—London "Daily Mail."

SCOTTISH I.L.P. AND THE WAR.

The final agenda was issued yesterday for the annual conference of the Scottish Division of the Independent Labour Party at Glasgow on Saturday, when Mr. Keir Hardie is to address the delegates. The majority of the resolutions relate to the war. One asks that all members of the Independent Labour Party assisting the Government in the present recruiting campaign be expelled, and another asks for expressions of regret that the National Labour Party did not call a conference at the outbreak of the war to determine the policy of the Party.—"Freeman's Journal."

Scissors and Paste.

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1914.

TOLERATION AND FREEDOM.

Toleration is odious to the intolerant; Freedom to the oppressors.

To deliver an opinion is the right of all men. A nation is not governed which is perpetually to be conquered.

It is an advantage to all narrow wisdom and narrow morals that their maxims have a plausible air and on a cursory view appear equal to first principles.—Edmund Burke.

DUBLIN CASTLE.

Ye that visit or are citizens of Dublin city fair,
Of a Castle foul and dangerous, I'd have you to beware;

'Tis the plague-spot of our country and the smell that from it flows,
Is so vile that when you're near it you had better hold your nose.

This pestilential Castle has its place upon Cork Hill;

Grim monsters throng its chambers and its vaults and cellars fill;

They lap our country's life-blood, and they fatten on our woes—

But you need not fear the creatures if you only hold your nose.

A hateful breed of stable rats that came from England's shores

Have taken up their lodgings on the Castle's slimy floors;

A nation's curse lies over it, dishonour in it grows—

If you'd shun its foul miasma when you're near it hold your nose.

It has been the grand promoter of our country's woe and strife;

Its bribe of gold oft whetted the assassin's ready knife;

Long has it been the rendezvous of Erin's crafty foes,

And no one e'er should pass it without holding fast his nose.

Oh! never, dear old Ireland, can your sons know peace or rest,

Till this plague-producing Castle has been swept from off your breast;

If the rats and all would leave it when their foxy keeper goes,

Then need Dublin ring no longer with the cry of "Hold your nose."

—T. D. Sullivan in "The Weekly News," (1884)t

GERMAN MOBILISATION.

The following is from "Lorraine," a novel by M. W. Chambers, the American writer. "Archibald Grahame" represents a famous British war-correspondent. He narrates to a younger man some of his experiences in the Franco-German War of 1870:—

"Shall I tell you what I saw across the Rhine? I saw the machinery at work—the little wheels and cogs turning and grinding and setting in motion that stupendous machine—that Gneisenau-patented and Von Moltke-improved—the great mobilisation machine! How this machine does its work it is not easy to realise unless one has actually watched its operation. I saw it, and what I saw left me divided between admiration and—well, damn it all! sadness.

"You know, Marche, that there are three strata of fighting men in Germany—the regular army, the 'reserve,' and the Landwehr. It is a mistake into which many fall to believe that the reserve is the rear of the regular army. The war strength of a regiment is just double its peace strength, and the increment is the reserve. The blending of the two in time of war is complete; the medalled men of 1866 and of the Holstein campaign, called up from the reserve, are welded into the same ranks with the young soldiers who are serving their first period of three years. It is

an utter mistake to think of the Prussian army or the Prussian reserves as a militia like yours or ours. The Prussian reserve man has three years' active service with his Colours to point back to. Have ours? The mobilisation machine grinds its grinding in this wise. The whole country is divided into districts, in the central city of each of which are the headquarters of the army corps recruited from that district. Thence is sent forth the edict for mobilisation to the towns, the villages, and the quiet country parishes. From the forge, from the harvest, from the store, from the school-rooms, blacksmiths, farmers, clerks, school-masters, drop everything at an hour's notice.

"The contingent of a village is sent to headquarters. On the route it meets other contingents until the rendezvous is reached. And then—the transformation! A yokel enters—a soldier leaves. The slouch has gone from his shoulders, his chest is thrown forward, his legs straightened, his chin 'well of the stock,' his step brisk, his carriage military. They are tough as whip-cord, sober, docile, and terribly in earnest. They are orderly, decent, and reputable. They need no sentries, and none are placed; they never get drunk, they are not rioters, and the barrack gates are never infested by those hordes of soldiers' 'women.'

"They are such soldiers as the world has not yet seen. Marching! I saw them striding steadily forward with the thermometer at eighty-five in the shade, with needle-gun, heavy knapsack, eighty rounds of ammunition, huge great-coat, camp-kettle, sword, spade, water-bottle, haversack, and lots of odds and ends dangling about them, with perhaps a loaf or two under one arm. Sun-stroke? No. Why? Sobriety. No absinthe there, Mr. Marche."

A WORD WITH THE CHANCELLOR.

Can this be true? It comes to us from a major, late R.F.A.: "Why doesn't Lloyd George go to his own constituency recruiting? I don't believe he dare. The quarrymen say, 'It is nothing to do with us; let the English fight.' We don't believe it.—"John Bull."

THE RULE OF BOMBARDMENT.

Article I.—Hague Convention.

"The bombardment by naval forces of ports, towns, villages, dwellings, or buildings which are not defended is forbidden. A place cannot be bombarded solely because automatic submarine contact mines are anchored off the harbour."

Here comes the crux of the question. Great Britain and Germany both refused to agree to the heavy type portion of the above: contending that mines constituted a greater danger than guns to an approaching naval force.—"Land and Water" (London).

Now we can lay down as the first rule, established at The Hague, 1907, that it is forbidden to bombard or attack, by any manner whatsoever, such towns, villages, dwellings, and other buildings as are undefended. It is to be especially observed here that the provision says "undefended"; it does not speak of "unfortified" places. Therefore, a place which is unfortified, but in regard to which any measures of defence, efficient or deficient, have been adopted, may be legitimately bombarded. Furthermore, it would appear that a place, though not actually defended, but merely occupied by the enemy, is also liable to be shelled. Accordingly, it is permissible to destroy military stores, factories, and establishments wherever found. But to threaten bombardment for the purpose of extorting a ransom is prohibited.

Next, before the officer in command proceeds to bombard a place, he is legally bound to do everything in his power to warn the authorities, except in the case of a surprise assault. We must again note the laxity of rules qualified by such expressions as "shall do everything possible," "so long as military necessity allows," and the like. Consequently, no absolute duty of giving notice in all cases is imposed.—"Evening Standard" (London).

GERMANY'S GREAT WOOL PRIZE.

News comes from Aix-la-Chapelle that in the district of Roubaix raw wool to the value of £15,000,000 has been found by the Germans, and is being conveyed by them to Germany. There is much rejoicing over this in Germany.—"Morning Post."

GERMANY'S HOLY WAR.

The semi-official "Cologne Gazette" of December 24 replies to M. Viviani's recent speech in the French Chamber. After declaring that the speech, apart from its "flamboyant rhetoric," repeats only what Germany's enemies "have said a hundred times and has been a hundred times refuted by us," the Berlin Foreign Office's Rhenish mouth-piece says:—

"If Viviani pleases to regard as French victories that our troops occupy nearly all of Belgium, and have penetrated far into France and Russia, we do not mind. We are concerned with cold facts, not terminology. The same thing applies to Viviani's strictures on the economic consequences of the war. Germany has not found a moratorium necessary, and has just reduced its bank discount from 6 to 5 per cent. The heart of its economic life is beating regularly. Unemployment is less than in peace times.

"Viviani let slip from his lips one confession which we should like to nail down. He called the present war an unholy war. It certainly is that for France, which wages it out of revenge, and for England, which would destroy our peaceful competition, and for Russia, which is carrying on Pan-Slavic highwaymanship against our and Austria's frontiers. But for us, M. Viviani, this is a holy war! For we are waging it for our most sacred possessions, for hearth and home, for the freedom and the peaceful development of our Fatherland! Therefore we are fighting it with holy enthusiasm, which inspires us all, from the Kaiser down to the last man in the trenches. And this enthusiasm triumphs over hunger and pain, distress and death, and it will lead inevitably to the final victory."—London "Daily Mail."

"KEEP IT DARK."

O! shush! and whist! and whisper low
The parson's little lark;
Baptised a nigger kid, and oh!
They're going to keep it dark.

The Dutch have taken Holland, and
The fair Queen Anne is dead
But news is censored by command,
So not a word is said.

The battleship "How-Dare-You's" gone—
Or very nearly so.
It's known all round, but don't let on,
For fear the Germans know.

The airship "Blota's" struck a drain,
Antwerp's about to fall—
Print not a word—'twould haste the reign
Of Deutschland over all.
—"The Clarion."

BEFORE THE WAR.

It is too usual to regard Germany as the common enemy. We in Great Britain are now intensely jealous of Germany. We are intensely jealous of Germany not only because the Germans outnumber us, and have a much larger and more diversified country than ours, and lie in the very heart and body of Europe, but because in the last hundred years, while we have fed on platitudes and vanity they have had the energy and humility to develop a splendid system of national education, to toil at science and art and literature, to develop social organisation, to master and better our methods of business and industry, and to clamber above us in the scale of civilisation. This has humiliated and irritated rather than chastened us and our irritation has been greatly exacerbated by the swaggering bad manners, the talk of "Blood and Iron" and "Mailed Fists," the Welt-Politik rubbish that inaugurated the new German phase.—H. C. Wells, in "An Englishman Looks at the World."

A RUSSIAN ON ENGLISH POLICY.

"Jealous of keeping her supremacy of the sea, jealous above all of keeping her colonies for exploitation by her own monopolists, England is redoubling her efforts in order to have a fleet capable of infallibly crushing her German rival. England looks everywhere for allies to weaken the military power of Germany on land."

"When the English Press sow alarm and terror, pretending to fear a German invasion, they well know that danger does not lie in that quarter. . . . The English bourgeoisie of to-day wants to act towards Germany as she twice acted towards Russia in order to arrest for fifty years or more that country's sea-power. . . . That is why for the last two years we have been living on the alert, expecting a colossal European war to break out from one day to another."—Prince Kropotkin, "Wars and Capitalism" (1913).

NEWS FROM BERLIN.

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

TURKISH MARCH TO THE SUEZ CANAL.

According to a Constantinople dispatch received by the "Frankfurter Zeitung," Djemal Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Marine, has begun his march through Damascus in the direction of the Suez Canal.

"NONSENSE AND LIES."

The Franco-Russian reports of trouble in Berlin are pure nonsense and hypocritical lies. The Berlin population is as calm and patriotic as ever it has been since the beginning of the war.

CHRISTMAS FIGHTING.

In the western theatre of war near Nieuport during the night from 24th to the 25th inst. the attacks of the English and French were beaten off.

THE BATTLE OF FESTUBERT.

The success of the battle against the English and the Indians near Festubert can better be judged to-day (Dec. 26). Nineteen officers and 819 men were taken, as were also 14 machine guns, 12 mine-throwers, and other war material. The enemy left over 3,000 dead on the field. An Englishman asked for a cessation of hostilities in which to bury the dead. Our losses are comparatively small.

NEW BELGIAN BANKNOTES.

The German Governor-General of Belgium has withdrawn the privilege of issuing banknotes from the Belgian National Bank and has granted it to the oldest Belgian institution of its kind, namely, the Societe Generale de Belgique—because the National Bank had transferred its gold and its stock of notes to the Bank of England and so endangered the Belgian currency.

Furthermore, the Belgian Minister of Finance has forced the National Bank to loan large sums to the Belgian Government without covering security. This is a direct violation of the constitution of the bank, and possibly puts its resources at the disposal of military operations hostile to Germany.

The new notes of the Societe Generale will henceforth be currency. The Societe is also entrusted with the task of abolishing the Belgian moratorium, and will collaborate with the civil Government to secure for the proper owners the deposits made to the Caisse Generale d'Epargne, which are now being withheld by the Bank of England in direct contravention of international law.

TURKS CLAIM A DECISIVE VICTORY.

Constantinople claims a decisive victory in Caucasia between Oti and Id. From the same quarter comes news that an English cruiser endeavoured to enter Akaba, but was forced to withdraw.

BOMBS ON OPEN VILLAGES.

On the evening of December 20 a French airman threw nine bombs on a small village, although no troops were stationed there and there was only a hospital, and it was plainly marked so that he could very well make out what it was. No damage, however, was done. As a reply to this and the throwing of bombs on the open town of Freiburg, which is undefended and outside the zone of operations, our airmen threw medium-sized bombs on places on the outskirts of Nancy.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR GERMAN SOLDIERS.

The German Secretaries of State have together contributed a fund of 30,000 marks towards Christmas presents for soldiers who are without relatives.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S EXCELLENT HEALTH.

The Austrian Emperor, who uninterruptedly enjoys excellent health, spent Christmas with the most intimate members of his family circle at Schoenbrunn Castle.

POLES AND RUSSIANS.

It is reported that at Lemberg the Poles are becoming very excited over the Russian legislative measures in Poland, and riots are feared.

GERMANY'S ANSWER TO VIVIANI.

The speech of M. Viviani in the French Chamber has been officially answered here. It is pointed out that on July 31 it was impossible for Germany to avoid war by accepting the proposal for the cessation of her mili-

tary preparations and for a conference in London. The conference proposal was made by Sir Edward Grey on July 26, but was rejected, Russia being a party to the rejection. On the same day Germany proposed that direct negotiations should be opened between Vienna and Petrograd, and these negotiations would have been successful if the entente Powers were really prepared to assist; but France was distrustful, and fearing that the negotiations might compromise her good relations with Russia she took no steps towards the maintenance of peace. England formally agreed to the German proposal of July 26, but at the same time she manifested her intention to participate in a European war.

The German Chancellor states that on July 24th the British Navy was already concentrated. The conference proposal of July 31 was made after the concentration of the British Navy, the mobilisation of the Russian Army, and the advanced stage of preparedness of the French Army. Such a conference would have been held under the pressure of mobilised arms, and the entente Powers would really be forcing Austria to do what Russia herself declined in the case of Serbia.

The Imperial Chancellor adds that the French Yellow Book proves that France at no time took the slightest step for the preservation of peace, and that Germany was accordingly obliged to mobilise on August 1.

TURKISH NAVAL VICTORY.

It is officially reported from Constantinople that the Turkish Fleet, including the "Hemidie," sailed through the Black Sea and returned undamaged. One of our men-of-war met the Russian fleet, consisting of seventeen units, five line ships, two cruisers, ten torpedo-boats, and three mine-layers, on December 24. This meant one Turkish ship against seventeen of the enemy. This Turkish ship attacked this fleet, nevertheless, and bombarded the line ship "Rostislaw," successfully sank the two mine-layers "Oleg" and "Atthe," saving and taking as prisoners two officers and thirty Russian marines. At the same time other parts of our fleet successfully bombarded Batum on December 25. Two of our ships tried to force the above-mentioned Russian fleet into battle, but they preferred to flee towards Sebastopol.

Our army continues its victorious advance on the Caucasian front.

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRIA.

The "Neue Freie Presse" publishes an article from Mr. Penfield, United States Ambassador in Vienna, who states that the American Christmas gifts which were distributed throughout every town and village of the monarchy provide the best proof that there are true friends across the ocean and that misfortune is the most efficacious means of uniting nations.

BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE.

According to Board of Trade reports during the period covering August to November, British foreign trade has dwindled enormously, and this fact is the best answer to the British plans for carrying on commercial warfare.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

December 28.

In the western theatre of the war the enemy unsuccessfully renewed his attacks at Nieuport. He was supported by the firing from ships at sea, which did no damage to us, however, but killed and wounded a few of the inhabitants of Westende. An attack on the hamlet St. George, to which reference is made in the French official reports, has also failed. South of Ypres we captured one of the enemy's trenches. Some dozens of prisoners fell into our hands on this occasion. Several violent attacks by the enemy in the region north-west of Arras were repelled. South-east of Verdun the enemy repeated his attacks, but also without any success. The same happened when he attempted to recapture the height west of Sennheim for which we fought yesterday.

No news is to hand from East Prussia or from Poland north of the Vistula. On the left bank of the Vistula our attacks are developing, notwithstanding the very unfavourable weather.

CUMANN NA mBAN.

Central Branch.

The Drawing for "Lee-Enfield" has been postponed until Tuesday, January 5th, 1915. The result will be published in "Scissors and Paste" on Saturday, January 8.

THE GERMAN PRESS AND THE BRITISH FLEET.

The reply of the German Press to the drastic comment of the leading English newspapers on the recent raid on the East Coast reveals the state of mind at which the Germans have arrived. The "Kolnische Zeitung" may be cited as being characteristic. This journal is one of the organs of the German Foreign Office, but it is impossible to know if the articles in question are inspired or not. In any case, they are the models in accordance with which the articles on the subject in the whole of the German Press will be written. The "Kolnische Zeitung" says that the English newspapers lie, as usual, when they declare that Scarborough, Whitby, and Hartlepool are not fortified places. The whole world knows, it states, that Whitby has a coast-guard station and a signal station, and that Scarborough has a coastguard station. According to the German hand-books all coastguardsmen are liable to be called up to serve in the Navy, and, the German journal adds, the enemy has consequently an indisputable right to bombard such military stations. That women and children should lose their lives in consequence of such a bombardment is, it says, regrettable, but unavoidable if they remain in such coast towns and are not placed in security by the responsible officials. "Besides," continues the German Foreign Office organ, "what heed do the English usually pay to the loss of innocent lives? How many innocent human beings have been butchered in East Prussia by the famous 'Russian steam-roller,' which will presumably shortly be placed with the old locomotives in the museum? How many innocent lives have been sacrificed in Belgium to the English policy, but for which the war between Germany and France would have been prevented at the last moment? War is war, and it strides over dead bodies. When war has been declared there can be only two questions: 'Where is the enemy?' and 'How can I hit him?'"

Neutral Powers Hoodwinked.

The English appeal to international law and to the Hague Convention is, the "Kolnische Zeitung" declares, merely a pharisaical attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the neutral Powers. When, it asks, have the English ever stayed their hands in deference to international law? "The English," it says, "are obviously of opinion that an enemy who has been attacked has no right to carry the war-torch to the British Islands, and that it is permissible to 'sink, burn, and destroy' only in other parts of the earth, and only when England's enemies are the sufferers. England will have to be taught differently, and must be made to realise that there are other people on the earth besides the English."

In another article the "Kolnische Zeitung" overwhelms England and the English with vituperation because English newspapers have described as "barbaric" some of the methods of German warfare. Can anything be more barbaric, it asks, than the action of England in conjuring up the present awful war, or her action in blockading the North Sea, "an open sea," which is contrary to international law, or her attitude towards German civilians on neutral vessels, or her general treatment of neutrals, or her constant disregard of the rights of others? The English people can make their minds easy concerning the impression made on the neutral Powers by the German bombardment of their East Coast, writes the German official organ, which then continues:

"If we leave the English part of the world out of the question, we think we may say that the news of this repeated chastisement of the great pirate, the oppressor of the whole world, has been received everywhere with satisfaction and with justified Schadenfreude."

It is pure hypocrisy, the journal adds, when a nation that has persistently trampled international laws under foot appeals to these laws just because such an appeals suits its immediate purpose.

German Naval Prowess.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung," another leading and very influential German newspaper, publishes a telegram on the same subject from its Berlin Correspondent. This Correspondent is in close touch with the highest official circles, and what he says may be regarded as a reflection of the opinions held in those circles. He writes:

"The statement issued by the English Admiralty contains the remark that it seems impossible to induce the German ships to offer

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

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

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fight in the North Sea. This is the acme of mendacity. The German Fleet steams to the English coast, travels twice the long way across the whole of the North Sea, and in English waters vainly challenges the enemy to fight, and now the English Admiralty wishes to make the world believe that it is the German, and not the English, Fleet that is cowardly and will not fight. If the English Admiralty had not, through fear of mines and of German submarines, concealed its Fleet in the harbours of the west coast it could have had the fight for which it allegedly yearns. It is, therefore, the English, and not the German, Fleet that has shirked the fight. This is the impression gained by all the neutral nations, and also by the disappointed Allies of the English, and this impression will not be removed by any lies, however perfidious they may be."—London "Morning Post."

GERMANY'S "DREADNOUGHT" ZEPPELINS.

In a recent issue the "Chicago Tribune" published an article from its special correspondent at Geneva which gave particulars of German activity in the building of Zeppelins. According to the "Tribune" correspondent the type of airship which is now being built is 400 yards long, 14 yards broad, with a crew of 30 officers and men. These "Dreadnought" Zeppelins are said to be meant for the invasion of London, which is, we are informed, to take place "early next year." Eighteen to 20 Zeppelins of the latest type are believed to be required for this invasion, and when the "Tribune" correspondent wrote on November 20, seven of these were understood to be ready.

The following is the article referred to:—

Germany is slowly but steadily preparing to make its threatened aerial attack on London and on the eastern coast of England, even without the aid of the German Navy, in the judgment of observers of the continued activity at the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen.

At this factory on Lake Constance over 1,000 workmen since the beginning of the war have been employed in the construction of dirigible balloons, instead of a normal working force of 400 men. In place of the usual working period of eight hours a day, the men, who are all experts, have been divided into day and night shifts of 12 hours each, so that over 500 are always engaged. All the finished materials and fittings, as well as sections of the airship envelopes arrive from other parts of Germany ready made, and the workmen at Friedrichshafen have only to put them together. This makes it possible to build a Zeppelin in three weeks.

The latest and strongest Zeppelin ever built sailed to the north on November 5, direct from the Friedrichshafen works without any previous trial trips. It is 400 yards long, considerably longer than its predecessors, about 14 yards broad, and its motive power consists of three motors of 800-horse power. It carries a crew of 30 officers and men.

In a special basket this Zeppelin carried 50 torpedo bombs, each said to be capable of as much damage as the shells of the famous 16in. guns. One of these bombs, during a trial near Friedrichshafen, penetrated the earth five yards. All the Zeppelins built since the beginning of the war have been similarly armed.

"Dreadnought" Zeppelins were launched August 15, September 3 and 24, October 15, and November 5, and two others of the same type at the beginning of August, making a total of seven. These formidable aerial vessels are said to be able to resist successfully any aeroplane attack. They can "sail" with a weight of two or three tons; they have 17 to 18 independent gas compartments, and waterplanes that will allow them to land on water, if necessary, and continue their flight later. At

Friedrichshafen they are called "marine airships," and in small letters on their hulls are painted the significant words "meant for London." Officially in Germany there have been built up to the present 31 Zeppelins, but only the most recent dozen count with the military authorities.

The German staff and Count Zeppelin are understood to hold the opinion that 18 to 20 Zeppelins of the latest type are necessary for a successful attack on London, and this number is expected to be ready early next year.

All the latest airships carry several machine guns on special platforms, and one large gun each.—London "Times."

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