

# SCISSORS AND PASTE

Vol. I. No 6.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1915.

ONE HALFPENNY.

## BRITISH BATTLESHIP SUNK.

The Press Bureau on Friday issued the following:—

The battleship "Formidable" was sunk in the Channel this morning, whether by a mine or submarine is not yet certain.

Seventy-one survivors have been picked up by a British light cruiser, but it is possible that others may have been picked up by other vessels.

The "Formidable" was one of eight ships completed between 1901 and 1904. It was of 15,000 tons displacement, 15,000 horse-power, and 2,000 tons coal capacity. The speed of the "Formidable" was 18 knots, and her armament consisted of four 12-inch, twelve 6-inch rapid fire, sixteen 3-inch rapid fire, two light rapid fire, and two machine guns.

The "Formidable" had an armour belt of 6 to 9 inches, and had four torpedo tubes.

The Press Association says:—The "Formidable" was of 15,000 tons displacement, completed in 1901, and carried a complement of 780 officers and men.

The "Formidable" was built at Portsmouth at a cost of £1,022,745.

Captain Arthur N. Loxley was captain of the vessel, while her commander was Commander Charles F. Ballard.—Dublin "Evening Mail."

## ENGLAND AND PEACE.

After five months of the most sanguinary fighting that has ever taken place in the history of the world, have the results been such as to lead to the hope that peace may be expected during the year on which we enter to-morrow? Are not we all tired of fighting? Has not enough blood flowed to satisfy the most ardent apostle of militarism? Is it not time to discuss conditions of peace? This is the first thought which must come into all our minds on this New Year's Eve, and if the German sense of right and wrong had not been debauched by the 40 years' teaching of false prophets, it might be possible to bring about a rapprochement on the lines indicated. In the present temper of Germany, however, it is for the moment only beating the air to indulge in thoughts of this kind, and the best thing we can do is to keep them in mind until altered conditions favour their materialisation.—London "Daily News" (Military Correspondent).

## GERMANS BUILD CITY OF 10,000 UNDERGROUND.

Germans north of Rheims have built an underground town, according to the war correspondent of the "Vossische Zeitung." Two thousand men live there and have constructed long corridors, huge halls, bedrooms, fully equipped offices, with typewriters and telephones and a concert hall, where Wagnerian music is played daily for officers.

The magnificent Chateau de Brilont is in ruins, but the private chapel is still standing and a superb silver chalice remains on the altar. On the entrance door is written, "We Germans fear God, but nothing else in the world. Whoever touches the altar silver is a dirty dog."—New York "American."

## GERMANY'S 600,000 MILITARY PRISONERS.

A Berlin telegram says the following official statement has been issued from the German Chief Headquarters:—

The total number of prisoners of war interned in Germany, not including civilian prisoners, is 8,138 officers and 577,475.

The figures do not include a number of those taken prisoners in the course of the pursuit in Russian Poland, nor those at present on their way to concentration camps. The number of interned prisoners is made up as follows:—

	Officers.	Men.
French ...	3,459	215,505
Russians ...	3,575	306,294
Belgian ...	612	36,852
British ...	492	18,824
Totals ...	8,138	577,475

Amongst the captured officers are stated to be seven French Generals, eighteen Russian Generals, and three Belgian Generals.

The official statement continues:—The Russian statement, alleged to have been issued by the Russian War Minister, that 1,140 German officers and 130,700 men have been captured by the Russians is incorrect, as the Russian figures include all civilians arrested on and since the outbreak of the war. The number of actual prisoners is not more than 15 per cent. of these figures.—Press Association War Special.

## THE SMALL NATIONALITIES.

### The Three Scandinavian Kingdoms and England.

A sensational report reached London on Thursday to the effect that the Kings of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark at their recent conference decided that Scandinavian merchant ships should be convoyed by Scandinavian warships, "to prevent the detention of neutrals by ships of belligerent Powers."

The news is unofficial, and comes from Helsingfors by way of Petrograd, but if it is true, the very difficult question concerning cargoes consigned to a neutral port will be further complicated.

It is held by some countries that the mere presence of an armed convoy makes a neutral ship immune from search by a belligerent, but Great Britain has always opposed this view.

It is hardly to be supposed that the three Kings propose to prevent search by force if necessary, as they possess only small coast defence navies.—London "Star."

## SUPPRESSED PAPER'S REAPPEARANCE.

The "Irish Worker," the organ of the Irish Transport Workers' Union, which was suppressed three weeks ago, has reappeared, having been printed by the press of the Socialist Labour Party at Glasgow.

Mr. James Connolly is acting as editor in the absence of Mr. J. Larkin in America.—London "Daily Citizen."

## GERMANY AND IRELAND.

The German papers are never tired of predicting that there will be an Irish rebellion either to-morrow or the day after. The "Lakalanzeiger" affects to believe that the explosion has already occurred, and writes:—

"Long before this war is terminated, the necessity for an Irish Nationalist Party in the British House of Commons will have passed away, for the Irish people themselves will have secured the Home Rule which England has so long denied them, by their own individual exertions.

"That the English thoroughly understand what the present situation in the adjacent island portends is shown by the reign of terror to which they are now subjecting the Irish people.

"All Nationalist newspapers have been suppressed, and their editors, together with more than a thousand other Irishmen, have been thrown into prison, while no public gatherings of any kind are permitted.

"In many urban districts where the police force is insufficient, even the schools have been closed.

"As to any further enlistments of Irishmen in the British Army, that is entirely out of the question. On the other hand, the British have been compelled to strengthen the garrisons throughout the country in view of the threatened revolution which may break out any day.

"The English naturally lay the blame for all this on the broad back of Germany, who, they say, furnishes the Irish with the financial means to engineer the rising.

"We will not waste time in the discussion of this question. For us it suffices that another, and an extremely hard, rod is being prepared for John Bull's back."—Dublin "Evening Herald."

## BLOCKADE RUNNER TO JOIN "KARLSRUHE."

Newport News, Dec. 7.—Confirmation of the report from London that the German battleship "Von der Tann" had broken through the blockading fleet of French and British warships and was headed to the South Atlantic was brought here by the British steamer "Anglo-Bolivian" to-day.

Wireless messages indicate the "Von der Tann" is to meet the "Karlsruhe," reported as having passed Fort Antonio, Jamaica, two days ago, headed toward the United States.—New York "American."

## THE POPE AND THE SULTAN.

The Sultan of Turkey received in Constantinople the new Apostolic Delegate, who presented an autograph letter from the Pope. This is the first time that the Apostolic Delegate has been presented without the French Ambassador's mediation.

## FRANCE'S LOST SUBMARINE.

The French submarine "Curie," sunk at Pola, has been brought to the surface. Six bodies were found inside.—London "Morning Post."

## 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.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1915.

### A GOOD EXAMPLE.

The example of a large body of men steadily sacrificing ambition to principle can never be without use. It will certainly be prolific and draws others to an imitation.—**Edmund Burke.**

### PRESIDENT WILSON, PONTIUS PILATE, AND SHYLOCK.

President Wilson is a very strong believer in peace. He is as between Germany and the nations she has attacked, between Germany and Belgium, Germany and France, Germany and Russia, Germany and England, absolutely impartial. He has not the shade of a preference. One set may ruin the other or both sets may be ruined, but he will not put a word on paper to suggest that there is a shade to choose between them. His attitude towards both sides and both causes is that of the notable personage in history who washed his hands. It is no affair of his. But he holds sacred the rights of American citizens to take the risks and hazards of legitimate trade with neutrals. He is the Daniel come to judgment, and he has sent forth his decree. England may try to save her life by fighting Germany. She may try to restore Belgium by fighting Germany. She may let her young men shed their blood like water in order that there may be in Europe some law other than that of organised force. But if in fighting for dear life England or France shall occasion a depression in American trades, and if acting on his plain hint that the copper is hidden beneath the cotton they should search American ships and thereby cause delay, he will give a plain, friendly warning to the British Government against impeding the rights of American citizens. The letter of the law must be respected. We would almost venture a word in favour of human nature, which has in America other representatives than the exporters of copper under the cotton. There was once in America a law, an undoubted law, known as the Fugitive Slave Act, by which it was a criminal offence for any citizen in a free State to harbour an escaped slave from a slave State. But in spite of the law hundreds of slaves made their way from the slave States to British territory where the law did not recognise slavery. They went by what was known as the underground railway, a contrivance of human nature. The Quakers knew something of that interesting piece of subterranean engineering.

We feel to-day a good deal of sympathy with the American Quakers of the days before 1861. We are absolutely in favour of the rights of American citizens to run the risks and hazards of legitimate trade with the neutrals. We trust that the British Government will fulfill the whole letter of the law and give President Wilson his full pound of flesh. But we hope that there is enough of human nature, of Quaker human nature, in the Admiralty and in the Navy to arrange that the copper import of the neutrals and all their imports analogous to that of copper shall sink to and remain at the normal peace level. England herself could no doubt take a good deal of copper and the other commodities at a price offering all the profits of legitimate trade.—**London "Morning Post."**

### THE ANGLO-AMERICAN WAR OF 1814.

"It is with great regret that we are obliged in this war as we did in that of the Revolution, to recount so many instances of violation of faith and such frequent resorts to atrocities and massacres. The English employed and paid the Indian savages for perpetrating the shocking barbarities. During an engagement of a detachment of the American Army, under Gen. Winchester, with the main body of the British Army, under Col. Proctor, the American commander was taken; but his soldiers were doing their duty on the field and had a

fair chance of winning the battle. Partly terrified by a threat of Col. Proctor, of letting loose the savages for another general massacre of our helpless frontier population, and influenced partly by the promise that Proctor had made, that if the Americans would surrender the frontier population should be protected, they laid down their arms as soon as they received this assurance with the order of their captive commander to surrender. The dastard liar, who professed to represent the chivalry and honour of England, turned them out for butchery unarmed. The war whoop rang on the night air, and 500 Americans were brained by the tomahawk. Most of them were young men from the best families of Kentucky. That foul treachery has never been forgotten or forgiven, and it never will be by western men."—**Lester's "History of the United States."**

### THE GERMANS IN BELGIUM.

They are civil and friendly and polite. They open doors for women, they make way for women to pass. The soldiers quartered here actually go on tiptoe in the corridors because we have invalids who have just had operations. To-night I came up on a tram with twelve German soldiers. They all remarked I was English and they all stared at me, but in a friendly fashion. At the German Headquarters yesterday there was one jolly old General with twinkling eyes who seemed to hugely enjoy the whole situation, and I am certain he would have let me go back to England if he could. I suppose really it was rather unique, a Scotch girl in khaki uniform walking calmly into the enemy's stronghold and demanding a pass to England.

There are hundreds of Germans here. They seem to come out of the earth—cavalry, infantry, transport columns—well-fed, sturdy little men (they are nearly all small) but with round faces, brown stubby beards, and twinkling eyes. We hear reports of Allies successes at Mons—we hear of retreat from here—news comes through curious channels. We do not know what is true and what is not. The Germans are up to now very civil—and not arrogant or brutal, which is very much.

The Belgian women, especially those who consider themselves ladies, are very tactless. They try to be hasty and rude to the German soldiers—yet surely if the conquerors are civil and conciliatory there is a "noblesse oblige" to think of. . . . I fear the inhabitants will be responsible if trouble starts here. I have seen women push German soldiers roughly on one side in the streets, and I have seen the German soldiers stand aside and say "Pardon." I hold no brief for the Germans. I have seen such sorrow and suffering as I never dreamt of, and for which I hold them responsible. But one must give the devil his due.—**Miss Asley Smith** in "T.P.'s Weekly."

### A ROYAL TESTAMENT.

Archbishop Ferdinand of Austro-Hungary and Duchess Sophie, his wife, who were assassinated in Serajevo last June, have left a most edifying bequest. The Archduke and his wife had succeeded in renovating the church at Hall, in the Tyrol, where Archduchess Margaret of Austria lies buried, and had introduced perpetual adoration of the Blessed Sacrament. The letter of foundation obliges the Nuns to pray for all the personal and political enemies of the Heir Apparent and his wife. The Sisters are to implore the Lord to bless all those who wish to do evil or have done so to the Archduke and Archdukes. This includes the Servian assassins. A grander monument of their truly Catholic spirit Archduke Ferdinand and his wife could not have left as an inspiration to future generations.—**"Interocean Catholic,"** Salt Lake City, U.S.A.

### THE FINEST HYMN.

The finest Christian hymn in the world is "Silent Night," which a couple of weeks ago was being sung wherever civilised people dwell, says **Walt Mason** in the "Emporia (Kan.) Gazette." The English version is pretty enough, but it is said that it does not entirely catch the spirit of the original German hymn, which is majestic in its simplicity. The hymn was written in 1818 by a German priest who had undertaken to conduct some sort of a children's Christmas festival. He wanted something original for the occasion, so he wrote "Stille Nacht, Heilige Nacht." Then he took his verses to the organist who officiated at his church, and asked him to compose a

tune that would fit. The organist, a dreamy old man, composed the immortal tune offhand, and then played it on the organ. The preacher pronounced it grand—little realising how grand it was. The children were drilled for days together, and when the Christmas festival opened an enormous crowd was present. The hymn was sung, and after the last notes died away the great audience sat perfectly silent for a time. The Germans are born music lovers, and the new hymn touched every heart to its profoundest depths. At last there was such a tumult of applause that the building trembled. Then the "kinderchor" had to sing the hymn again, and yet again, and over and over, and the rest of the programme was forgotten. The hymn travelled all over the world with a speed never yet attained by a rag-time song, and now it is the supreme Christmas classic in a dozen countries. Meanwhile the writer and composer went on doing their work in their humble way, and both died in obscurity and comparative poverty. The hymn has been wrongly credited to different people, and only recently was its true history traced back and definitely established.—**"Interocean Catholic,"** Salt Lake City, U.S.A.

### CONSCRIPTION.

I do not want to see the iron heel of the drill sergeant on our necks. If conscription is carried I would feel that all we have done is gone for nothing. We should then be a thousand times worse off than at the beginning. If we are not careful it will come surely. Not the military men, but those behind the military men, who wish to have England and the Empire are responsible for the attempt to introduce conscription. They are trying their best night and day. They have captured the Press and may soon capture the Commons. In these times if we are to remain free, if there is to be no Prussianism among us, it is necessary that there should be war within the gates.—**Rev. A. C. Hill** in "Great Thoughts."

### SEARCHING THE TRAVELLERS.

Some weeks ago a system of examining passengers and luggage by the Continental trains was instituted by the authorities, including the Home Office and the military and police departments. The work is of an arduous character, entailing the presence at every station for two hours before a train leaves for the Continent of inspectors from the Special Service Branch of Scotland Yard and other police officers, who are assisted by a staff of women, and the close search of luggage and owners. The object is to prevent letters or other documents being carried abroad which might be of service to the enemy. Luggage has to be at Victoria Station, for instance, for the eight o'clock boat train by half-past six and be accompanied by the passenger with the keys in case of locked cases. It is gone through thoroughly by those on duty, and the owner submitted to questioning in case anything suspicious is found. The passengers themselves do not pass direct on to the platform, but through rooms set apart for the purpose, and here passports, tickets, and other papers are examined, and they have to hand over for inspection all the documents they have in their possession. Everything is done in a considerate manner, and no one is put to any unnecessary inconvenience unless something compromising is found on him or her. Though there have been no sensational arrests since the system was instituted, some important information has been gleaned, and the fact that an inspection of so strict a character exists has acted as a deterrent on German spies and others who would otherwise have been able to render valuable assistance to the enemy.—**London "Morning Post."**

### GERMAN SPOIL OF WAR.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" publishes the following statement from its Berlin Correspondent: "The quantity of goods of various kinds seized in the enemy's country has become so great that it is becoming increasingly difficult to know where to store them. At the request of the Prussian Ministry for War all the Chambers of Commerce have been asked to supply information concerning warehouses, etc., which can be placed at the disposal of the authorities for the temporary storage of this spoil. It is proposed that the goods shall be distributed throughout the Empire, except in the Provinces of East and West Prussia and of Posen, in the districts of which Breslau, Oppeln, Düsseldorf, Cologne, Trèves, and Aix-la-Chapelle are the central towns, and in Alsace and Lorraine."—**London "Morning Post."**

**NEWS FROM BERLIN.**

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

**JAPAN AND EUROPE.**

The "Temps" urges that Japan should co-operate with the Allies in Europe. The Japanese Ambassador in Rome is reported to have stated that the rumours of the Japanese intervention in the European theatre of the war are unfounded.

**BELGIAN RAILWAYS OPEN.**

The Germans have decided to extend private traffic on the Belgian railways in January.

**THE FLOODING OF FLANDERS.**

The English admit having suffered heavy losses in the Yser district, and avow that it was a mistake to inundate the district, the floods now hampering the Allies' operations.

**FRANCE AND GERMANY.**

The Luxemburg Minister Eyschen states in the Press that the talk of peace negotiations between Germany and France is premature. The question, he says, has not yet been broached, but neutrals are entitled by the Hague Convention to make peace suggestions, and such action cannot be considered unfriendly by belligerents.

**TURKISH SUCCESSES.**

Turkish official reports indicate pursuit of the Russian army in the Caucasus is progressing, and that numerous prisoners and much war material have been captured.

The British attempted to land troops at Akaba but failed. The Turks have secured another success on the River Murand, north of Lake Van, where they captured several guns and much war material and made many prisoners.

**AN ITALIAN ON RUSSIA.**

The military expert, Calviati, writing in the "Perseveranza," of Milan, states that in spite of Russia's enormous supply of men she is only just able to fill the gaps in her existing formations, while Germany is able regularly to draw up new corps. Russia's shortcoming in this respect is due to her lack of officers and guns.

**POLISH TOWNS IN GERMAN HANDS.**

Reports from outside sources give the impression that Lovicz and Skierniewice are not in our possession. We captured these places more than six days ago. Skierniewice is situated far behind our front.

**KAISER AND PRESIDENT.**

The German Emperor has sent from Main Headquarters a message to the President of the United States wishing Mr. Wilson a very happy New Year and conveying his best wishes for the welfare of the United States.

**GERMAN AND FRENCH AMMUNITION.**

The French Press has often remarked lately that the ammunition of the German artillery has but little effect, and that many shells do no harm. This is to some extent true, but the ammunition in question is not German, but French and Belgian ammunition, which has been seized. Its poor quality is known to us also, but, as there are enormous supplies of it, and it had to be made harmless in one way or another, it seemed best to send it back to its former owners.

**THE WAR IN POLAND.**

It is reported from the Eastern theatre of the war that the situation in East Prussia and in Poland, north of the Vistula, remains unchanged. East of the Bzura the battles continue. In the Rawka district our offensive made progress.

Our troops fighting in Poland have made over 56,000 prisoners in the regions of Lodz-Lowicz, besides having taken many guns and machine guns. The total number of prisoners and booty taken since November 11 amounts to 136,000 prisoners and over 100 guns, and over 300 machine guns.

**ART TREASURES.**

Dr. Wilhelm von Bode, the Director-General of the Royal Museums in Berlin, indignantly denies the statement made in a foreign newspaper that he has removed from Brussels and taken to Berlin the two wings, showing Adam and Eve, of the Van Eycks' famous altar piece, the "Adoration of the Lamb." He has informed a representative of the Berlin "Tageblatt" that "it is not intended to remove a single picture from the Belgian collections," though he added that "merely those few works of art which were stolen from German churches and collections under Napoleon in the year 1814 will, as far as possible, be taken away from Belgium."—London "Morning Post."

**AMERICA AND ENGLAND.****ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS.**

The United States, being dependent for its rubber upon British-controlled sources, American manufacturers have naturally been put to the point of inconvenience. The stock in this country is rapidly approaching vanishing-point, and the price has greatly advanced, but not proportionately to the advance in the price of cotton to the Liverpool spinner during the American Civil War, which was the result of the Northern blockade of the Southern ports and the embargo laid on the exportation of cotton so as to conquer the South by financial starvation.

The question of the removal of the embargo has been under discussion for some weeks between representatives of manufacturers in this country and the British Embassy, but no agreement has been reached. The British Government naturally would be glad to make it possible for American manufacturers to obtain their raw material, but it cannot risk the enemy being supplied through American channels.

Manufacturers have represented that unless the embargo is speedily raised 250,000 men will be thrown out of work, millions of invested capital will be idle, and the price of all rubber goods in this country will be enormously increased. The rubber manufacturers say Great Britain's course is not dictated solely by military considerations, but is influenced by selfish reasons, and that by forcing up the price of crude rubber, which today in America is almost double what it brings in England, her manufacturers can capture the American export trade and even undersell the American manufacturer in the home market.—Washington Correspondent of "Morning Post."

**PAN-AMERICAN TRADE CONFERENCE.****New York as Rival of London.**

All the Central and South American nations have been invited to send representatives to Washington early in the spring to discuss with the Treasury Department and American financiers the various financial and commercial problems arising out of the war and also means of bringing these nations into closer commercial relations with the United States.

Officials of the State, Treasury, and Commerce Departments express the view that in the Pan-American movement lies the chief hope of the South American States to secure financial independence of Europe, and they suggest the possibility of New York becoming a serious competitor of London for supremacy as the world's financial centre. Officials who have heard the plans for the conference discussed expect it to result in the establishment of many connections between business houses in North and South America and also the formation of additional banks. They argue that there are millions of American money lying idle which might well be invested south of the Equator, replacing English capital, now so much in demand at home, and dwell on the great opportunity now opened to Americans to take part in the financial projects of the growing nations of the South.—London "Morning Post."

**THE UNITED STATES NAVY.**

The United States ranks third in naval powers of the world. On July 1, 1914, the office of naval intelligence chartered from the latest available information the relative standing of the naval powers of the world.

**Britain is Strongest.**

Counting vessels of 1,500 or more tons and of torpedo craft of more than 50 tons and eliminating ships more than 20 years old (unless reconstructed and re-armed within five years) and eliminating torpedo craft over 15 years old, as also auxiliary ships, like transports, colliers, repair ships, and so on—in other words, estimating the fighting strength of the various navies—our navy department found that Great Britain showed a tonnage of 2,157,850; that Germany came second, with 951,713 tons; the United States third, with 765,133 tons; France fourth, with 688,840; Japan fifth, with 519,640; followed by Italy, Russia, and Austria-Hungary, in order.

**Our 15 Battleships.**

Of battleships of the dreadnought type (having a main battery of all big guns) Uncle Sam has 8 built and 7 building, compared with Great Britain 20 built and 16 building; Germany 13 built and 7 building; France, 4 built and 8 building; Japan, 2 built and 4 building. Of battleships of the pre-dreadnought type, the United States has 22; Great Britain, 40; Germany, 20; France 18; and Japan, 13.

Great Britain has 10 battle cruisers built and building; Germany 8; the United States, none. Of armoured cruisers, capable of taking their place in the battle line with battleships, Great Britain has 34; Germany, 9; and the United States, 11. Of small cruisers, Great Britain has 91 built and building; Germany, 9, and the United States, 14. In destroyers, Great Britain leads with 188 built and building; Germany has 154, and the United States, 68. Of torpedo boats, Great Britain has 49; Germany, none, and the United States, 13. In submarines, Great Britain has 97 built and building; Germany, 45; and the United States, 59.

**Three U. S. Fleets.**

Our navy is divided into three fleets. The bulk of the ships are, of course, assigned to the Atlantic fleet under the command of Rear-Admiral Frank F. Fletcher. Admiral Fletcher has under his command three battleship divisions, with five ships each, in addition to his own flagship, the "New York."

The Atlantic reserve fleet, commanded by Rear-Admiral Wm. B. Caperton, which is on a war basis, except that the vessels have only small complements of officers and men, consists of 7 second-line battleships.

**Pacific Fleet Strong.**

The Pacific fleet is commanded by Rear-Admiral Thos. B. Howard. It consists of 3 armoured cruisers, 6 third-class cruisers, 2 gunboats, 5 destroyers and 4 in reserve, and 7 submarines. The Pacific reserve fleet, in command of Rear-Admiral Robt. M. Doyle, consists of 4 cruisers and the old second-line battleship "Oregon," with 2 submarines.

The Asiatic fleet, commanded by Rear-Admiral Walter C. Cowles, consists of four divisions of cruisers and gunboats and a flotilla, each of destroyers and submarines. The "Saratoga," a cruiser of the first class, is the flagship, and there are 2 third-class cruisers, 10 gunboats, 2 monitors, 5 destroyers and 6 submarines, with the necessary fleet auxiliaries.

**Seven Battleships Building.**

There are 7 battleships of the first line now under construction or authorised—the "Arizona," "California," "Idaho," "Mississippi," "Nevada," "Oklahoma" and "Pennsylvania." There are 18 destroyers and 23 submarines also under construction or authorised, bids for the last six destroyers having just been received at the navy department.

The general board of the navy, headed by Admiral Dewey, has estimated what it considers as an adequate navy for the United States. Such a navy should consist of 48 battleships, 192 destroyers, 96 submarines, and the necessary auxiliaries.—San Francisco "Daily News."

**HOW ENGLAND MAKES AND UNMAKES NATIONAL REPUTATIONS.**

By Arthur Moore.

[The following article by that acute observer of international affairs, Mr. Arthur Moore, sets forth very clearly one of the reasons for England's domination of world opinion. It is quite true, as he points out and as every American traveller abroad notices, that the American news selected for publication by London papers is largely that of matters discreditable to us as a social organisation—lynchings, murders, large defalcations, Congressional futilities, etc. And any man of cosmopolitan habit knows that the news we get of Continental Europe, through London, is equally misleading.]

It is for this reason that even in peace times "The American" maintains in Paris and Berlin its own news bureaus, and has its special correspondents scattered all over Europe. While, during the existing struggle, it is fortunate in being able to present to its readers the war news gathered by the London "Times" and the London "Telegraph," it supplements and corrects the news thus obtained by the reports of the Berlin "Lokal Anzeiger," the Paris "Matin," and its army of special correspondents in the theatre of war. Withal a large staff of editors is kept busy correcting the tendency of British correspondents to exalt their nation's virtues at the expense of the rest of the world.—Editor of "The American."]

England has controlled the news of the world for more than a century. It has been her greatest diplomatic weapon. It has probably gained more for her than her huge navy and her fine army. More than once it has saved her from serious loss.

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.

**GLEESON & CO.,**

TAILORS & DRAPERS,

11 UP. O'CONNELL STREET, DUBLIN.

Not one great event but has been seen for the rest of the world through English eyes or told to the rest of the world as England wished to tell it. The traditional racial characteristics of each of us were fitted upon us by England for all the world to learn by heart. And the myth of "British fair play" stands above all the characterisations we suffer under as the greatest masterpiece of them all.

#### Sort of "News" London Transmits.

Europe knows America and we misunderstand Europe through news bearing the London date. Negro burning, the Camorra, bull fights, the Dreyfus case, Russian Jew slaughters pass to and fro as "news" through London.

Since the establishment of the Triple Entente London remade the French character for the world. On the date of the Entente's beginning, the myth of French decadence became the miracle of French renaissance. From the same moment the "Bear that walks like a man" was transformed by Dr. Dillon and a host of lesser English into a simple Christian hero.

Everyone remembers the English-told story of the Japanese-Russian War, that story that drove us mad with admiration for the Japanese, England's allies; that made us forget the great unselfish friendship of Russia in the time of our own great war. From London the news poured into our newspapers always for Japan, till we served as England's tool to help humiliate Russia by a disastrous peace and hated the Japanese since the next day after the treaty was signed.

#### Our Panama Arguments Suppressed.

Our own Panama Canal controversy with England is fresh in the minds of all. Our side, just if ever anything was just, never was heard by the rest of the world, scarcely was heard by us. In every German, French, and Italian journal we were spoken of as a nation without honour, as cheats and thieves by birth and traditions, always in dispatches from London. The facts were twisted and misrepresented in these London "news items," and interviews with every prominent man who took the English side were sent broadcast until even we ourselves were shaken in our faith in our cause. It is all over now, the English control of the distribution of international news beat us, that and nothing else. And it is something not to be good-naturedly forgotten.

The menace of German militarism became known to the world, curiously enough, about the time that the French became regenerate and the Russians finally "tucked in their shirts," that is, about the time of the formation of the Entente. From that date onward till the beginning of the war we heard more and more of this new menace that had taken the place of the Slav hordes as the world-wide bugaboo. And it was not from France but from England that the tales of this new terror came.

When the Great War broke upon the world we were prepared to believe everything against the Germans, as we were ready to believe everything against the Russians when they were fighting the Japanese, allies of England.

#### A Monopoly of News Valuable.

Newspapers do not manufacture news. They can only collect it from the best available sources and present it to their readers in the most acceptable form. That the best available source of all international news is now, as it always has been, England, is the fault of no one. But it is a serious fact that ought to be realised fully and constantly by every man and woman who reads the newspapers in these times. To-day almost all the important news is foreign news, and it is news about events that are changing the whole world. Never before has England's monopoly of international news been of so tremendous a value to England or so dangerous to the rest of the world.

One need not be pro-German to fear and to distrust the use to which England may put this tremendous power that she possesses; one

need only be a little thoughtful. We may well be called upon as a nation to play a very important part in the final adjustments following this conflict. And if we open-eyed fall a victim once more to this most powerful weapon of British diplomacy we may fail in playing our part in a manner that we may lastingly regret. Day by day our judgment is being undermined by this force in the hands of England. But knowing it we ought to guard against it, pro-German and anti-German alike, till the war is over.—The "New York American."

cumann na mban

(Central Branch) Dublin.

## DANCE & CARD PARTY

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1915,

COMMENCING AT 8.30,

AT 25 PARNELL SQUARE

(Aid of Rifle Fund).

Single Tickets 2/6. Double Tickets, 4/-.

## Practical Patriotism

### 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.

"LUCANIA" BICYCLES are made in Ireland

Best Terms (Cash) from

Domnall ua Buacalla,  
1 muiḡ nuadad.

Δ Σαεθεαλ, Cuiḡnuigḡ.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded by  
Qualified Chemists at the

### DOLPHIN PHARMACY,

33 DOLPHIN'S BARN STREET, DUBLIN.

TELEPHONE No. 515.

## CORRIGAN & SONS

UNDERTAKERS AND JOB  
CARRIAGE PROPRIETORS,

5 LOWER CAMDEN STREET, DUBLIN.

### 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.

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.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, modern conveniences; terms moderate for two gentlemen boarders; partial board; Drumcondra district. Replies, "S," this office.

WANTED a Male Teacher of Irish. Mile from tram. Terms. "Grania," this office.

## GOLD— German or English?

### IRISH JEWELLERY.

- 1s. 3d.; 2s. 6d.; 3s. 6d.—SILVER TARA BROOCHES. Larger size, with three Silver-mounted Marble Shamrocks, 7s. 6d.
- 2s. 6d.—SILVER IRISH TRADE-MARK BROOCH. Same Silver-gilt, 3s. Larger size in Silver, 5s.
- 3s.—SOLID SILVER WATCH CHAIN PENDANT, in shape of Irish Trade-mark.
- 3s.—SILVER DOUBLE-HEART BROOCH, with Marble inset Shamrock.
- 2s.—SAFETY TIE PIN OR BROOCH, Wolf Dog Design, very pretty.
- 7s. 6d.—GOLD CAVAN BROOCH, very beautiful Celtic tracery. Larger size, 15s. 6d., in silk and plush-lined jewel case.
- 4s. 6d.—Very Pretty SILVER BROOCH of ROUND TOWER, HARP, and WOLF DOG, with word "Erin" embossed and Shamrocks.
- 5s. 6d.—GOLD SCARF PIN, Brian Boru Harp design.
- 1s. 6d.—SILVER SCARF PIN, Brian Boru Harp design.
- 10s. 6d.—GOLD HARP, with two marble Gold-mounted Shamrocks on bar of gold, dainty Brooch complete in jewel case.
- 3s. 6d.—SWORD BROOCH IN SILVER, very perfect model, 3½ inches long; suits Kilt admirably.
- 5s.—SILVER MATCH BOX, beautifully chased, with inset marble Harp and Shamrock.
- 8s. 6d.—Very pretty long-pattern GOLD BROOCH, with AMETHYST, in silk-lined jewel case.
- 8s. 6d.—Very pretty long-pattern GOLD BROOCH, with EMERALD, in silk-lined jewel case.
- 10s. 6d.—Very pretty long-pattern GOLD BROOCH, with THREE EMERALDS, in silk-lined jewel case.
- 3s. 6d.—ROUND TOWER, HARP, and WOLF DOG BROOCH, in Silver.
- 8s. 6d.—Very dainty cluster of Five GOLD-MOUNTED SHAMROCKS on gold sprays.
- 8s. 6d.—Word "ERIN" in GOLD LETTERS between two GOLD BARS in Brooch form, in silk and plush-lined jewel case.
- 8s. 6d.—GOLD PENDANT, Heart and Shamrock Design; very pretty; in jewel case.
- 3s. 6d.—SOLID SILVER HEART BROOCH, with beautiful Celtic tracery.
- 5s. 6d.—GOLD HEART, mounted on chased gold bar; safety pin.

### IRISH CUTLERY.

We have a splendid selection of Irish Cutlery in stock—the Finest in Ireland—at Prices to suit every pocket—

PRESENTATION CASES from 3s. 6d. each to case, containing 48 PIECES, for 30s.

### BOOKS.

- "A ROSARY OF SONG."—Religious Poems By Brian O'Higgins. Preface by His Eminence Cardinal Logue. A Full-page Picture illustrates each poem. It is finely printed on Best Art Paper, handsomely bound in cloth and title in gold. Two bindings, 2s. 6d. and 5s. Postage 4d.
- GLOR NA h-OIGE.—By Brian na Banban. A beautiful Rhyme Book for Children. Verses in the simplest of Irish, and delightful pictures by Micheal O Riada. The most unique book published for many years. Owing to the expense of production, only a limited number of copies can be issued. Beautifully printed; strongly and artistically bound. Pictorial cover. Price, 1s.; by post, 1s. 2d.
- FUN O' THE FORGE.—A volume of Humorous Short Stories (in English) in Brian O'Higgins' best style. Laughter on every page. Stiff cover. Artistic cover design by Michael Reidy. An ideal Xmas gift for old or young. Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 2d.
- SIGNAL FIRES.—Containing over 100 pages of "Brian na Banban's" Songs and Recitations—humorous, patriotic, and sentimental—including all his best old pieces as well as many never published before. Post free, 1s. 2d.
- JAIL JOURNAL (Mitchel's).—Edited by Arthur Griffith. 6s.
- "THOMAS DAVIS."—Selected and Edited by A. Griffith. 3s. 6d.
- "FELON'S TRACK."—Specially prepared and Edited by A. Griffith. 3s. 6d.

ALL BOOKS AT PUBLISHERS' PRICES.

## WHELAN & SON,

17 UPPER ORMOND QUAY, DUBLIN.

### 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.

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