

# SCISSORS AND PASTE

Vol. I. No. 9.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1915.

ONE HALFPENNY.

## RUSSIA AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The "Reichspost," of Vienna, states that Mgr. Szeptycki, Ruthenian Catholic Archbishop of Lemberg, who was arrested by the Russians, is now in prison at Kursk in Russia.—"Catholic Times."

### RUSSIANISING AUSTRIAN-POLAND.

"At present Count Bobrinsky, a deadly enemy of the Catholic Church, who has been appointed Governor-General of Galicia, is, according to his own confession to a Polish deputation, determined to introduce there Russian principles, Russian law, the Russian tongue, and Russian institutions. What this means for the Catholics can be readily understood, seeing that already the Uniate Archbishop of Lemberg, Count Szeptycki, has been arrested and deported to Russia, and that the Catholic priests have to hide themselves in order to avoid being sent to Siberia. Great Britain will, we trust, help to prevent the continuance of this tyranny. Archbishop Szeptycki is the head of the whole Ruthenian Church, and there are no less than two hundred and fifty thousand Ruthenians in Canada who are appealing to the Government on behalf of their brethren in Galicia."—"Catholic Times."

### KAISER'S MESSAGE TO CARDINAL HARTMANN.

The Kaiser has sent a message to Cardinal Hartmann in which he says:—"I thank you heartily for the wishes and blessing on the occasion of the New Year, just brought to me in the name of the Catholics of the Cologne Archbishopric. May God the Lord bestow on our arms, raised for the protection of the attacked Fatherland, further victory still."

### MAJOR REDWAY ON THE WAR.

It is no longer a question of what the Generals are doing, but of what the people are doing to end this war. It is often said that "time is on our side." But is it? Another passage from Lord Kitchener's speech in the House of Lords has a significance which may fail to perceive. After saying that in December the Germans were still withdrawing troops from France to aid the operations in Poland, he adds: "But the enemy in the western theatre was left in sufficient strength to hold the elaborate system of parallel lines of entrenchments, and with the support of an effective though reduced artillery to contain the Allied troops."

How these words strike the casual reader it is hard to say; perhaps they do not impress him at all. But to those who reflect on what they read there can be only one parallel, and for that we must turn to our childhood's favourite, "The Pilgrims' Progress," and read of the colloquy between Giant Grim and Greatheart. In truth, we are come to the place of the lions, and unless we can soon find our Greatheart, who will take us by the hand and truly enlighten us as to the pitfalls on our pilgrimage, so as to strengthen our resolve, depend upon it we shall go the way of Slow-pace and Short-wind, of Linger-after-lust and Sleepy-head, and come off losers.—"Sunday Chronicle" (Manchester).

## GERMAN JESUITS

### PROTEST AGAINST INSULTS TO THE KAISER.

Under the above heading the London "Globe" publishes an extract from the "Cologne Volkszeitung," a Catholic organ which has received the following letter from the German Provincial Board of the Society of Jesus.

"We did not wish to comment on the Press reports regarding the war utterances of Father Vaughan, of London, before seeing the original text. We now have them before us in book form and express our satisfaction that the highly insulting and most deplorable words with which Father Vaughan abused the Kaiser do not appear in this book.

"It contains, however, other expressions which must be considered as most offensive to Germany, to the head of the German Empire and the whole German people. In the name of the German Province of the Order of the Society of Jesus I protest energetically against it. Our whole Province has taken note of this attack with sorrow, and most decisively dissociates itself from it.—Signed, Hans Gross."—Dublin "Evening Herald."

### THE GERMAN PRISONERS AT OLDCASTLE.

Within the past fortnight two further additions have been made to the number of Germans in the Oldcastle Military Prison. Some hundreds of them are there now.

On New Year's Eve the Germans were allowed to hold a celebration. As midnight tolled they saluted the New Year with the singing of patriotic choruses. The music-loving folk in Oldcastle speak enthusiastically of the harmonised singing of the Germans, and especially of one who possesses a tenor voice of extraordinary power and sweetness.

The authorities are puzzled as to how the news of the sinking of the "Formidable" reached the Germans. On New Year's morning, while the prisoners were taking a stroll on the barrack grounds, one of them informed the soldiers on guard of the loss of the British warship. The soldiers ridiculed the story, but great was their amazement when the evening papers came to hand with a sensational account of the disaster."—"Meath Chronicle."

### THE TURKISH ADVANCE ON THE SUEZ CANAL.

Advices from Beirut state that all French and Greek residents there have been sent to Damascus and placed under police supervision. Two Englishmen who wished to escape have been placed in chains and removed to Damascus.

The 8th Army Corps, of Damascus, has left for the Egyptian frontier.

The Syrian troops are said to be well armed and provisioned. They are officered by 120 Germans.

The Turks have purchased 6,000 camels to cross the desert.—London "Daily Mail."

## SWITZERLAND AND ENGLAND.

From the German point of view the most satisfactory results would seem to be obtained in Switzerland. Several leading Swiss papers in the German-speaking cantons are hotly pro-German and anti-English, a fact which it might be well to remember in this country. The Zurich "Neue Zeitung," for example, bitterly complains that the entire Swiss Press is not on its side in protesting against the laming effect on the Swiss Transport trade of British action at sea. Switzerland's stores of bread stuffs, it is stated, have dwindled to a dangerous point. Petroleum is so scarce that even on the Federal railways it has been found necessary to limit the number of lamps at signalling stations. The imports of cotton are quite insufficient, and copper and other metals are no longer obtainable. It is all England's fault, we are told, but what can Switzerland do against so powerful a despot! Even America suffers this dictation; so does Italy; so do Holland and the nations of the North.

The Swiss are conjured to do something, and the leading Zurich newspaper thinks that the time has come for a public protest, in order that Swiss democracy may take steps to defend their national honour threatened by this mode of exercising British sea power.—London "Daily Chronicle."

### ENGLAND AND THE VATICAN.

"Wayfarer," in the "Nation" to-day, commenting upon the mission to the Vatican, says that "one is not surprised at the Protestant outcry, and yet the case for a temporary mission is of considerable strength. It would have been much weaker if the French Government protested, but, though they could hardly have been consulted beforehand, they did not, I think, object. The situation at the Vatican is not without peril, Cardinal Gasquet being practically the only member of the Sacred College now in Rome who is not pro-German. The ground, no doubt, is largely antipathy to the Republican France, and the feeling that a victory for the Allies would mean a triumph for 'ethical and religious lawlessness,' as against the well-regimented Catholicism of Austria. Apart from this, the Pope would probably like to be represented at the Peace Congress. This would be impossible should Italy join the Allies in the spring. Hence a good deal of Papal fervour for strict Italian neutrality."—"Irish Times."

### GERMANY AND JAPAN.

Much satisfaction has been created in German financial circles by the action of "enemy Japan" in providing funds for the prompt payment on January 1 of interest coupons on the Four per Cent. Japanese Loan.

Negotiations have also been in progress which, it was expected in Berlin, will also result in the liquidation of coupons payable January 10 on the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Japanese Loan. The Press remarks that "Japan's conduct is in agreeable contrast to the financial measures of her European Allies, and follows on her action in treating German prisoners according to the laws of civilisation."—London "Daily Mail."

## 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.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1915.

### THE RECREANT.

When a man is made out of night, how is he to forgive so many beams of light?

Barkilphedro was an Irishman who had denied Ireland—a bad species.—Victor Hugo in "L'Homme qui Rit."

### PIRATE SMITH.

Smith he was a Bristol man; a grand old sort was he  
(With his cutlass and his pistols—heave—yoho!)

With a noble crew of cut-throats he loved to scour the sea,

A-capturin' and a-plunderin' high and low;  
For he said 'twas no consarn  
And he didn't give a darn

For right or wrong, or any holy show;  
And he swore that grabbing booty  
Was a Briton's pleasing duty,

Wherever he could get it—heave—yoho!

Smith he was a noble soul, and lofty was his pride  
(With his cutlass and his pistols—heave—yoho!)

When he saw his beaten foemen jump into the tide—  
For the beggars they had nowhere else to go—

When hanging from his lanyards  
He had Portuguese and Spaniards,  
And lots of Frenchmen swinging to and fro—  
Oh long the blazing glory  
Shall illumine England's glory  
Of Pirate Smith of Bristol—heave—yoho!

But accidents will happen, e'en to heroes such as he  
(With his cutlass and his pistols—heave—yoho!)

He was standing near the capstan as happy as could be,  
Thinking soon to have another prize in tow.

When a whizzing Spanish bullet  
Came and caught him in the gullet,  
And very sad to say, it laid him low—

He was only thirty-seven,  
But of course he went to heaven,  
To rest in Nelson's bosom—heave—yoho!

T. D. Sullivan (in "Evergreen").

### IN CATHOLIC GERMANY.

With the mobilisation of armies on every hand a religious mobilisation has likewise taken place. "Numerous parishioners," we read in an account from a very Catholic section of the country, "daily receive Holy Communion. In the evenings the churches are thronged for the recitation of the Rosary. When darkness settles down crowds of people form about the crosses in the way, which are decked with flowers, while the candle lights rival the stars in heaven." Catholic mothers in particular are exhorted during these strenuous days to keep a firm hand over the children, in the absence of the father and the elder sons, in order that religion and morality may not suffer. "After a time of moral and religious disturbance which threatened danger," writes the "Allgemeine Rundschau," "the nation has again bethought itself of God. If ever, it is praying now!"

"The war," says the Rev. Henry Trappert, of Covington, Ky., who returned from Europe a few days ago, "has brought from the German people—always deeply religious, whatever their creed—a wonderful display of faith and piety. Every Catholic soldier when ordered to the front insisted upon confession and Communion before starting for battle. The priests in the territory visited by me laboured in the confessional almost continuously from 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning until after nightfall. In many cases, when the troops would leave in the morning, the parish priest would say Mass as early as 1 and 2 o'clock. Hundreds of the clergy volunteered to accompany the army as chaplains, but the

military authorities placed this matter entirely in the hands of the Ordinaries of the dioceses."—"Seraphic Home Journal," Pittsburg, U.S.A. (organ of the Capuchin Fathers).

### CATHOLICS IN SERVIA.

There are about 6,000 Catholics in Serbia, mostly foreigners residing at Belgrade and Nisch. Though there are 3,000 Catholics at Belgrade they have not yet obtained permission to build a church. The sole Catholic church is at Nisch, and it dates from the period when the Turks were still ruling the country. Though the Catholics wish to enlarge it, the Servian Government has opposed the project. The Holy See, in 1890, at the request of the Servian Government, constituted the country a diocese, but it has never been founded as the authorities refused to keep the promises made on this subject.

After Russia, Serbia is the most intolerant of the States concerning Catholicity, and Servians—the educated classes as well as the ignorant masses of the lower orders—are full of hatred and prejudices where Catholics are in question. This is the reason of the deadly hatred between Servians and the Albanians. The Servians are systematically pursuing the extermination of Catholic Albanians. During the war, out of 30,000 Albanians who perished, only 8,000 died on the battle-fields. The rest were simply massacred by their ferocious enemies. Every Albanian Catholic in New Serbia who openly associates with a Catholic priest does so at the risk of his life. The missionaries themselves are constantly threatened, and the authorities pretend that they wish them to preach in the Servian, instead of the Albanian dialect, in future. In Bulgaria, on the contrary, there is a strong movement on foot in favour of re-union with the Catholic Church, especially among the Macedonian Bulgars who cannot endure the idea of being under the despotic yoke of the Greek patriarch, or under that of the no less tyrannical Servian National Church.—From "St. Joseph's Sheaf," 1914.

### "NO IRISH NEED APPLY."

We give free publicity to the following, which we find in last Tuesday's edition of the "Buenos Aires Herald":—

"ENGLISH GOVERNESS WANTED TO go to the camp, Irish or Porteño need not apply. Libertad 1325, from 11 to 3."

The word "Porteño" no doubt should have been in the feminine gender. The stereotyped phrase was superfluous, and in view of its hoary associations must be regarded in the light of an intentional insult. It would be interesting to know what sort of a menagerie in the camp the writer of such an advertisement would take any lady to, Irish, English, or Argentine. The phrase has not general application. Let it be emphatically understood that "No Irish need apply" does not apply to Lord Kitchener's army. No, señores; the Irish are as welcome as the flowers in spring to apply in that quarter.—"Southern Cross" (Buenos Aires).

### KINGSLEY v. BERNHARDI.

Sir.—Allow me to express my surprise at the furore in our public Press against certain calbus doctrines attributed to German professors and publicists. General Bernhardi seems to be placed at the head of this band of so-called criminals, and copious extracts are furnished from his writings in the hope of exhibiting him as a fiend incarnate.

Now, in our present chastened mood, some of Bernhardi's pronouncements may seem too awful for words, but, compared with corresponding assertions which might be produced from the writings of Froude, Macaulay and other British literary protagonists, the general's venom is

"As moonlight unto sunlight,  
Or, as water unto wine."

In defending the slaughter of the natives of Sarawak by James Brooke, the Rev. Chas. Kingsley wrote:—

"Physical death is no evil. It may be a blessing for the survivors. Else, why pestilence, famine, Cromwell, and Perrot in Ireland, Charlemagne hanging four thousand Saxons over the Wesser Bridge? Did not God bless those terrible righteous judgments? Do you believe in the Old Testament? Say, then, what does the destruction of the Canaanites mean? If it was right, Rajah Brooke was right. If it was wrong, Moses, David and Joshua were wrong."

I doubt very much if the most bloodthirsty of the German professors would write of the harsh measures adopted towards the Belgians with the same calm indifference towards the sufferings of the conquered as the complacent Macaulay showed when penning the following:—

"In no part of the Empire was the superiority of Cromwell's abilities and force of character so signally displayed as in Ireland. He regarded the Irish as a band of malefactors and idolators, who were mercifully treated if they were not smitten with the edge of the sword. On those who resisted he made war as the Hebrews made war on the Canaanites. Drogheda was as Jericho and Wexford as Ai. To the remains of the old population the conqueror granted peace, such as that which Israel granted to the Gibeonites. He made them hewers of wood and drawers of water."

D. BOYLE.

—"T.P.'s Weekly."

### AMERICAN HUMOUR.

Jeff: This war's gonna be a long tough war, believe me.

Mutt: I think the Allies will win.

Jeff: Nope; the Germans will win. They are fighting for their very country's existence.

Mutt: You interest me not.

Jeff: Germany is prepared to fight to the last German.

Mutt: Yes; and England is prepared to fight to the last Frenchman.—"San Francisco Examiner."

### RUGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

An interesting article, published in every German journal, gives instructions how to manufacture warm bed rugs from old newspapers. Wool and other substances from which rugs in ordinary times are made would appear to be growing scarce. The instructions for making the paper rugs are very minute, and are apparently of official origin. We are told how the paper is to be made soft and pliable and cleared to a large extent of its earthy components. As soon as a sufficient quantity has been prepared an overall of light cotton cloth is to be made, 6ft. long and 4½ ft. wide. We have careful directions how the bag is to be filled and packed and how the paper is to be stitched to the cover.

These rugs, we are assured, are easily emptied and refilled, and that they adapt themselves readily to the use and transport of wounded. They are excellent also in hospitals for infectious diseases, where the frequent changing of bedclothes is so necessary, and where ordinary woollen rugs are inadvisable owing to the difficulty of keeping them in a good hygienic condition.—"Daily Chronicle."

### THE "SECRET SIGNS."

The famous story of the "secret signs" on the advertising plates has been fully explained to the representative of a French paper by Staff Captain A. Savy, of Neuilly, the managing director of Messrs. Kub. He pointed out that such of their advertising plates as are not fixed at agents' premises are subject to a registration fee of 1 franc per square metre, and the "mysterious signs" are nothing else but the marks (date, number of registration, etc.) put down by the officer effecting the registration. A very small number of these plates are fixed by the companies' own employees; it is mostly done by firms of contractors, or, in small villages, by the "garde-champêtres," who thus would be the accomplices of the German General Staff.—London "Morning Post" (Letter from Mr. Bernard Mertz).

### THE RUSSIAN CHRISTMAS.

The "Berliner Tageblatt's" war correspondent at Austro-Hungarian Headquarters spins a yarn designed to emphasise the unquenchable humanity of the German allies even under provocation. He reports that the Russians were able to celebrate their Christmas Eve last week "in comparative repose," although festivities of the Austro-Hungarians on December 24 were rudely disturbed by heavy enemy fire. After saying that a thick fog made it appear useless to assume the offensive on the night in question, this delightfully consistent German adds:—

"The knightliness of our allied soldiers made them scorn such a thing as disturbing the enemy without any tactical purpose simply in order to interfere with his festive spirit."—London "Daily Mail."

## NEWS FROM BERLIN.

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

### FRENCH FLEET IN THE ADRIATIC.

An article in the "Journal de Genève" tries to explain the lack of success marking the operations of the French Fleet, which undertook the task of protecting the Montenegrin coast without possessing a proper naval base in the Adriatic. They hoped to be able to use the harbour of Cattaro for this purpose, but the capture of Cattaro did not eventuate. The glorious resistance of this port continues one of the surprises of this war. It was generally believed that it was impossible to defend Cattaro because it is dominated by Lovtzen. It seems, however, that the bombardment by Lovtzen did not have the desired result, and the artillery positions erected there have been evacuated for the rest of the winter. On account of their lack of a naval base the French Fleet has been exposed to the attacks of the Austrian torpedo-boats and submarines. Submarine No. 12, as is known, torpedoed a French ship. The number of this submarine tends to show that the entire series of submarines, including the numbers 7 to 12, which was only expected to be delivered for service in 1915 and 1916, are already in commission. It was probably the combination of these circumstances which forced the French Admiral to change his plans.

### THE STRUGGLE AT BURNHAUPT.

In the evening of January 8 the French again tried to take the village of Upper Burnhaupt by a night attack. The attack failed completely. Our troops took a further 230 French prisoners and captured one machine-gun, so that the war booty taken at Upper Burnhaupt is increased to two officers, 420 men, and one machine-gun. The French, apparently, suffered heavy losses also on this occasion, as great numbers of killed and injured are lying before our front and in the neighbouring woods.

### HUBERTSHOHE OFFICIALS.

According to reports received from Sydney, the Governor and civil officials of Hubertshohe have been released on parole and are leaving for San Francisco on January 16, together with other Germans.

### THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Berlin, Jan. 11.

Main Headquarters reports this afternoon as follows:—

In the Western theatre of the war at Nieuport and Ypres and south thereof artillery combats only took place.

A French attack at La Boisselle, north-east of Albert, failed completely.

North of Soissons the French, who had established themselves in a small part only of our outer trenches, attacked us afresh, but have so far gained no success. The battles continue.

In the neighbourhood of Soupir no fighting took place during the last few days.

East of Perthes our troops recaptured that portion of our trenches which the enemy had taken away from us, inflicting heavy losses upon them.

In the Argonne our attacks made further progress.

In Upper Alsace the position remains tranquil.

In the Eastern theatre of the war the situation in East Prussia and Northern Poland remains the same. On account of the unfavourable weather our attacks in Poland west of the Vistula are making slow progress.

### GERMAN REPLY TO ATROCITY CHARGES.

An official Berlin telegram repudiates the accusations which are made in general terms and contained in the statement of the Committee of Inquiry concerning the violation of the rights of man which was announced by M. Viviani on January 9th at a Cabinet Council.

The telegram says that the statement, so far as is known through French publications, is an unbroken series of slanders with no other intention than to create hatred amongst the German people.

All the general points are, it is declared, without any particulars as to time, or place, or the guilty persons or proofs.—Dublin "Evening Herald."

Miss Fernie Rogers, the ex-Sleeping Beauty at Drury Lane, is acclaimed in the German Press as a martyr to British intolerance. She is headlined as "A gallant American" who, by her courage and independence, "has become the sensation of all London."—London "Daily Mail."

## THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

New York, Jan. 10.

Herr Dernburg yesterday in a speech at a Republican club propounded a new theory for preventing war. After a speech by Dr. Henry MacCracken, a former Chancellor of New York University, who advocated that the present war should be declared a "drawn game," Herr Dernburg drew a harrowing picture of the havoc wrought to American commerce by the exercise by the British of their right of search of neutral ships, and after "diplomatically" warning the United States of the growing feeling of resentment in Germany against America for her condemnation of the Kaiser's policy, proceeded as follows:—

The whole fight, and all the fight, is on one side for the absolute dominion of the seven seas; on the other side for a free sea—the "mare liberum." A free sea will mean the cessation of the danger of war and the stopping of world wars. The sea should be free to all. It belongs to no nation in particular—neither to the British, nor to the Germans, nor to the Americans. The rights of nations cease with the territorial line of three miles from low tide. Any domination exercised beyond that line is a breach and an infringement of the rights of others.

To prevent wars in the future we must establish that the free seas shall be plied exclusively by the merchant marine of all nations. Within their territory people have the right to take such measures as they deem necessary for their defence, but the sending of troops and war machines into the territory of others or into neutralised parts of the world must be declared a "casus belli." The other alternative would be to forbid the high seas to the men-of-war of any nation whatsoever, to relegate them to territorial waters, and to permit only such small cruisers as are necessary to avoid privateering. If that be done, the world as it is divided now would come to permanent peace.

The rest of Herr Dernburg's speech consisted of an elaborate denial that Great Britain would succeed in starving out Germany. Science, he said, would prevent the consummation of this object. Germany had replaced American petrol with benzol, and, instead of copper, it was "trying" with a great many alloys of other metals. These admissions by Herr Dernburg are considered to be most significant.—London "Times."

### THE ARCHBISHOP OF MUNICH AND THE WAR.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Munich has made an interesting statement to a German interviewer concerning the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church towards war. His Eminence said: "The Catholic Church condemns only every offensive war and every war undertaken for the sake of conquest. It considers a defensive war to be a necessity to preserve the national existence, and Germany is to-day defending her existence as a nation."—London "Morning Post."

### THE "BREMEN" RETURNS TO GERMANY.

Information has reached Petrograd that the German cruiser "Bremen" arrived at Wilhelmshaven badly damaged by a mine.—London "Star."

If the Petrograd statement is true, there is some considerable mystery concerning the warship. To reach Wilhelmshaven from the South Atlantic without meeting fast British cruisers seems an impossible feat.—Dublin "Evening Mail."

### GERMAN "NEWS."

A correspondent sends us the following extract from a letter he had just received from an English lady married to a German, now living in a large town in South-Central Germany:

"I am so depressed about your losses. I see to-day that the dreadnoughts 'Audacious,' 'Benbow,' 'Collingwood,' 'Warrior,' 'Gloucester,' etc., have all gone down during the last few weeks."

The letter is dated November 28 and was given by the lady on that date to an American who was returning to the United States of America. The letter bears the Chicago postmark of December 28.—London "Morning Post."

## COAL AND CORN.

### WHY THE PRICES ARE RAISED.

Since the war started the quartern loaf has been increased by 1½d., and there is talk of a further advance. The price of coal, also, has been correspondingly raised. The two commodities that are of most particular importance to the poorer classes in winter are thus rushed up to a ridiculous figure. And so far as it is possible to judge there is no reason for it. There is no real shortage of coal. The higher prices are simply put on because the owners and merchants are in a position to enforce them. Indeed, in London, there is, we gather, a weekly meeting of interested people who determine what the weekly price shall be, and they base their opinion, not upon the cost of the commodity to them, but upon the needs of the people.—"Reynold's Newspaper."

Keen resentment has been aroused throughout Scotland by the extortionate prices now charged for house coal.

From 22s. to 24s. per ton is charged in Glasgow and other towns for house coal, while the estimated average realised price of coal at the pit-bank is 8s. 6d. per ton. It is clear, therefore, that someone is making big profits at the expense of the miner and the consumer.—"Derry People."

Some members of the Government are rather alarmed at the strong upward tendency in the price of foodstuffs. They have no desire to step in and fix prices for certain articles of food, but fear that it may be necessary to do so if the prices continue to go up. They could, however, do something to lower prices if they really felt inclined, for the Government has control of the railways, and much of the trouble is due to railway transport. Carriage of goods by water is now much more costly than it was owing to the German mines in the North Sea and the shortage of labour at the docks. These points are now being considered by the Board of Trade, and possibly something will be done to ease the railway congestion and help to restore prices to a more normal level.—The London "Times."

### GERMANY AND FRANCE.

The "Tagliche Rundschau" (a military and naval organ) makes the following "authoritative" announcement regarding France:—

"A few weeks ago a neutral Power, at the instigation of France, considered the idea of ascertaining on what basis a special peace could be arranged between France and Germany. The attempt, however, did not get beyond the initial stage, as in view of sentiments prevailing in Germany it was doomed to failure."—London "Daily Mail."

### HAMBURG-COPENHAGEN STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Copenhagen, Monday.

I am able to state that the Hamburg-American Steamship Company are organising a regular service from Hamburg and Bremen, via the Kiel Canal, to Copenhagen.—London "Daily Mail."

### THE WEXFORD COAST.

On Sunday night there was a noise which resembled heavy cannonading heard in various portions of the Wexford district at about nine o'clock. In Kyle three distinct heavy reports were heard, and as far away as Mayglass the reports were so heavy that the ground vibrated and houses were shaken.—"Enniscorthy Echo."

### HIGH PRICES FOR "OLD NAGS."

Mr. Meleady, Dublin, and his agent, Mr. Martin Vahy, have been very busy in the Claremorris district during the last week buying horses for the War Office. It seems that any old nag now fetches from £30 to £40.—"Mayo News."

### SENATORS OF ITALY UNANIMOUS FOR PEACE.

Rome, December 19th, 11.15 p.m.—The Senate has adjourned after a unanimous manifestation in favour of peace. In the course of the session Premier Salandra expressed the hope that as 1815 had marked the conclusion of peace after the Napoleonic wars, so 1915 would be marked by a lasting peace in which Italy would acquire yet more glory and greatness. Salandra also declared absolutely false any announcement of Italy's mobilisation.—"San Francisco Examiner."

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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### THE LANDWEHR.

I happened to be in Pirna, a Saxon royal borough not far from Dresden, one day in early December, when a battalion of local Landwehr men were leaving to join the army in the field. It was a typically bleak, drizzly midwinter afternoon. The air reeked depression. From two directions there came marching toward the barracks companies of Landwehr infantry, cumbered with mud and rain to make still heavier the 40lb. or 50lb. complete field kit they carried. The men had been out for the last route march before entraining for the front. A trim lot they were—fathers of families in six cases out of seven, I should have thought; a living tribute to the soundness of the German theory—every man a soldier of the Kaiser.

All of them had served their time with the colours ten, twelve, even fifteen years ago. A bare four or five weeks of gruelling drill now and they were fighting men again. They looked almost every inch as "fit" and workmanlike as the boys of nineteen and twenty and twenty-one who bore the brunt of the early fighting—the boys who are killed or wounded or captured now, a million of them. I was struck by the completeness of the Landwehrmann's outfit. Besides the usual accoutrement of rifle and knapsack and bayonet each man had his khaki-coloured drinking-flask dangling from his belt, and as they were starting for the great trench war each was provided with an entrenching spade. I have heard, by the way, that German soldiers are making effective use of their spades for bullet shields when themselves taking a pot at the foe from the trenches. Many a bullet, I was told, had been turned from its course because the man for whom it was destined was using his trench-spade for "cover."

The battalion was now drawn up, in detachments of two companies each, in the barrack-yard square. The regimental band and fife-and-drum corps took up their stations alongside. Into the open space between the detachments, which stood facing each other, strode the colonel, a grizzly veteran, himself withdrawn by the war from retirement and civil life. He began his farewell address.—

"Men of the Landwehr! You have now at last completed your period of preliminary training. You are now ready for the front. I bid you farewell and God-speed. Remember that your supreme duty is to serve the Fatherland at whatever post your superiors place you. Whether you are on sentry duty or picketing far from your comrades, whether you are in the firing-line in the trenches, or whether less picturesque service, far from the front, with the ammunition stores or work of that sort, is assigned you, bear in mind that all of you are serving our dear Fatherland! With that thought constantly in mind, no matter what the task, you will be doing your duty. And now three cheers for his Majesty, our all-highest War Lord, the Kaiser!"

The Colonel, raising his sword, shouted "Hurrah!" in the inimitable German barrack accents three times in succession, while the troops repeated it in unison after him. The band and fifes and drums struck up "Deutschland ueber Alles," the battalion formed up in marching order, and the procession to the station, a fifteen-minute parade through the town, got under way. A cluster of perhaps thirty civilians, men and women, had gathered in the barrack-yard for the good-bye ceremony, but the relatives and friends of the departing battalion, as it presently appeared, were assembled at the station. As the battalion swung through the principal streets of Pirna windows and doorways filled with kerchief-waving people, and children streamed out of the house on to the pavements and crooned cheers and shook tiny flags. The marching soldiers themselves, otherwise in field-grey from head to foot, lent a touch of

colour to the scene, for from the rifle-barrels of one detachment protruded yellow and white chrysanthemums and the guns of the other were decorated with German flags—the last offerings of the town.

The battalion had a great throng in its wake by the time it reached the station, and the people stampeded through the narrow doors to buy the penny platform tickets, without which even in war time no German may gain access to the railway's sacred precincts. The train in which the troops were to leave was not due for half an hour—the authorities had arranged for that period of grace for platform farewells. Almost every Landwehrmann had a group of five or six of his own near and dear ones surrounding him. Between intermittent caresses and embraces and handshakings he would be loaded down with "Liebesgaben" (love-tokens—the German war idiom for gifts to soldiers) of tobacco, sweets, and sausage, and when the time came for him to pile into his compartment his kit had become considerably more burdensome. In rushed the "Militarzug" (troop train). A red-capped station-master—elevated in war time to the rank of an Army officer—blew a shrill whistle, the first signal for last good-byes.

Then it was that tears began to flow at almost every carriage door along the platform. Another whistle—"Einsteigen!" (Get in). Doors were slammed, men leaned out to take one last lingering handshake from wife or child, the band struck up "In der Heimat" (German equivalent for "Home, Sweet Home"), and the train was gone. It had been a striking scene. I, too, left the platform with eyes bowed down, not looking where I was going till I found myself bumping into a bigish man, a burgher of Pirna too old to fight. He had been saying "auf Wiedersehen" to a Landwehr son. And he was sobbing audibly.—London "Daily Mail" (Special Commissioner).

### DISTRESS IN DONEGAL.

Although the rest of Ireland is experiencing a wave of prosperity, serious distress exists in Western Donegal as the result of the postponement of operations in connection with marine works along the seaboard.

Some £40,000 was to be expended on these works, but the Treasury has intimated that the works must be postponed until the end of the war. The fishing industry in the districts concerned is at a standstill consequent on the discovery of mines in the fishing waters, and distress is keen along the western seaboard of the county.

Large numbers of peasants from the area affected annually migrate to Scotland for harvesting operations, and their savings usually help the families over the winter months. About 500 of these migratory labourers joined the Army after the outbreak of the war, and their earnings are not now available as in former years.—"Sunday Chronicle" (Manchester).

### THE AMERICAN NOTE.

The German newspapers accepted eagerly predictions of an unfavourable British answer to the American Note. The Berlin "Lokalanzeiger" published on Friday the following comment on the "news" that America's demands had been refused:—

Herr Wilson now knows how things stand, and can continue to debate with Secretary of State Bryan as to what can be made of provisions of international law which do not suit English interests. One ought to be able to think that he, to some extent, bound himself in consequence of the whole tone of his Note, and that he cannot again relapse into inactivity. He will have no lack of encouragement from the other neutral States, which are in the same plight, or perhaps even a worse plight.

Nevertheless, it is hardly to be supposed

that people in Washington will proceed from words to deeds, and, for instance, forbid the export of certain munitions of war to England and France. These supplies involve American business interests which are too important for one to allow them to be injured for reasons of international law. International law or no international law, Germany must be starved out, and so all other nations must accommodate themselves to England's declaration of force. How will the proud and independent Americans like this stroke of the whip?—London "Times."

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**POSTPONEMENT OF RAFFLE.**—The Christmas holidays having interrupted the sale of tickets for the Raffle of Revolver as announced by Company E, Batt. II., I.V., for January 11th, it has been decided to postpone the Raffle till Monday, 25th January. Result will be announced in "Irish Volunteer" of 28th inst.

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### "IRELAND IN THE NEW YEAR."

The weekly meetings of the Central Branch, Sinn Fein, will be resumed to-night (Wednesday) at 8.30 o'clock p.m., when Mr. A. Griffith will give an address on "Ireland in the New Year."

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