

# SCISSORS AND PASTERS

Vol. I. No. 17.

WEDNESDAY, February 10, 1915.

ONE HALFPENNY.

## THE FINANCES OF THE ALLIES.

The German newspapers are at present busily engaged in making great efforts to convince their readers that the Allies are nearing the end of their financial resources. These efforts are, of course, part of the campaign which is being conducted by the German Government with the object of encouraging the Fatherland to continue its self-sacrificing endurance, but they also show one of the aims that Germany has in view. The "Frankfurter Zeitung," Germany's most influential financial organ, refers in a leading article to the news that the Finance Ministers of England, France, and Russia will shortly meet in Paris to discuss the money troubles of the Entente. It declares that the only subject of discussion will be the amount of the advances that England is ready to make to her two Allies. Longing eyes, it says, has been cast on America, but it is convinced that the United States will keep its pockets closely buttoned up, if only to preserve its neutrality.

France and Russia, the "Frankfurter Zeitung" asserts, have exhausted their financial resources, so that both countries must depend absolutely on England. England herself, it adds, had great difficulty in raising her gigantic War Loan in December last, and this is quoted under the issue price, whereas the quotation for the German War Loan steadily rises. Another effect of the gigantic War is, the journal states, that the English Money Market is satiated. This was shown, it contends, by the fact that the English public took up but a small portion of the 5 per Cent. Treasury Bills recently sanctioned by France.

All this does not necessarily imply, the "Frankfurter Zeitung" is careful to add, that England's financial forces are already exhausted. It is not wise, the journal remarks, to underestimate the strength of one's opponent, and "England is an opponent with great means at her disposal and great tenacity." Nevertheless, it continues, the fact is incontrovertible that England is far harder hit by the war, financially and economically, than her statesmen imagined that she would be. "This is proved," it asserts, "by the terrible decrease of the English foreign trade, and by the rise of freights, in itself a huge success achieved by our fleet, which strikes at the heart of English economic life. It is proved further by the tremendous rise in the price of provisions, which has led to a strike movement in the English coal district that may have very serious consequences. In short, England is suffering herself all that she hoped to make us suffer."

It is not surprising, the "Frankfurter Zeitung" states, that in these circumstances the English Chancellor of the Exchequer hesitates to recognise as his own the financial needs of his Allies. Such hesitation, however, it announces, will avail nothing, for "the longer the war lasts the more will England be compelled to identify herself, her finances, and her capital not only with France but also with Russia, with Serbia, and with Japan, thus weakening herself for all time to come." "Formerly," this influential journal concludes, "England always acted on the prin-

ciple that politics are the art of fighting with the swords of other people and of paying one's soldiers out of other people's purses. She must now learn by her own personal experience what war is!"—London "Morning Post."

## GERMAN GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED IN RUSSIAN POLAND.

A Berlin telegram to the "Telegraaf" says: The German Commander-in-Chief in the East established German administration in fifteen districts of Russian Poland, with Herr von Brandestein, member of the Reichstag, as Governor. The provinces include Lodz, Kalish, and Czenstochow.—Dublin "Evening Mail."

## ENGLAND AND BELGIUM.

Berlin, Jan. 29 (by Wireless to Sayville).—The following was given out to-day by the official Press Bureau:—

"It is semi-officially stated that the reply made by Sir Edward Grey to the recent interview with the German Chancellor admits for the first time negotiations were held between England and Belgium against Germany, which proves that Belgian neutrality had been abandoned.

"The reply is incorrect if it pretends that English troops were to enter Belgium only with Belgian consent. Documents published by the German Government prove that Lieut.-Col. Bridges announced their landing in any case, with or without Belgian consent.

"Further proof is provided by Lord Roberts' declaration in the "British Review" of August, 1913, that in August, 1911, one home corps was ready for the invasion of Flanders.—"New York American."

## ITALY "WILL KEEP OUT."

During the last few days I have had occasion to hear the opinions of various Italian politicians who, being in favour of Italy's intervention on the side of the Triple Entente, might naturally be expected to regard that intervention as probable. On the contrary, they express the opinion, which has been growing as time has gone on, that, barring some unforeseen incident, Italy will keep out of the war. Her neutral attitude would be still further confirmed were Signor Giolitti to return to office, as seems not improbable.—London "Morning Post."

## USE FOR TRAMWAY TICKETS.

Tramway tickets in Vienna are now being used for popularising war recipes which save flour and other necessaries. The recipes are printed on the back of the tickets.—London "Daily Mail."

## SURVIVORS OF THE "EMDEN."

German papers of Thursday declare that the remnant of the crew of the "Emden" who got away in a sailing ship and subsequently appear to have seized a small schooner, which they christened "Ayesha," have managed to reach Arabian territory near Hodeiah on the south-west coast.—London "Daily Mail."

## CARDINAL VON HARTMANN.

### PASTORAL ON THE WAR.

The Cologne "Church Gazette," says an Amsterdam Press Association War Special, publishes a Pastoral Letter by Cardinal Archbishop von Hartmann, who says:—"God has been with our heroic warriors in the west, in the east, on the sea, and in the air. He has been with our German people, in whom the determination to hold out and confidence in a victorious issue are growing. This war is an extremely severe trial for all. Everyone is courageously making the requisite sacrifices.

"Powerful confidence in God is being shown by all Germans. With God, our warriors went into this war, which has been forced upon us, to fight for the existence and liberty of our beloved Fatherland, and to fight for the holy treasures of Christianity and its blessed culture. What heroic deeds have already been accomplished. Under God's protection, at the head of our glorious leader the Kaiser and the Crown Princes, we must look upon war in the light of our faith.—Dublin "Daily Independent."

## BRITISH SEEK RECRUITS IN U.S.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Reports have reached here that the British Government is engaged in a systematic effort to enlist recruits for the British Army within the territory of the United States.

An advertisement appearing in newspapers along the Canadian border was printed in the "Minneapolis Journal" of January 14, and reads as follows:—

"British subjects wishing to enlist for active service overseas can obtain full information by writing recruiting officer, Fort Francis, Ontario."

The notice appears among the classified advertisements under the heading "Help Wanted—Male."

It is held by State Department officials that it is a serious matter for a foreign Power to advertise for recruits to its army within the territory of a neutral country such as the United States.

Section 5282 of the Revised Statutes of the United States reads as follows:—

"Every person who, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlists or enters himself or hires or retains another person to enlist or enter himself or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign prince, State, colony, district or people, as a soldier or as a marine or seaman, on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque or privateer, shall be deemed guilty of high misdemeanour and shall be fined not more than £1,000, and imprisoned not more than three years."—"New York American."

## DUBLIN THEATRE ROYAL BARS CLOSED.

The Brigadier-General Commanding the Forces in Dublin has closed until further notice all the bars in the Theatre Royal for the sale of intoxicating drinks.—Dublin "Daily Independent."

## Scissors and Paste.

(Issued every Wednesday and Saturday.)

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

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

WEDNESDAY, February 10, 1915.

### RUSSIA AND THE WAR.

"The anti-German and Anti-Austrian newspaper editorials . . . may mislead many into believing that the two Teutonic Empires are the aggressors in this war of giants, in which German and Austria-Hungarian armies of 11,000,000 soldiers are pitted against 17,000,000 fighting men in the service of the countries forming the "entente cordiale." The real aggressor is Russia, which, by intrigues extending over many years, created a situation in which the two great Teutonic nations found themselves forced to draw the sword in self-defence. If the Slavic conspiracy within the borders of Austria-Hungary had succeeded, the Dual Monarchy would have ceased to exist, and Germany would have found herself exposed to be crushed by the combined armies of France and Russia. To forestall that calamity the Fatherland had to go to the aid of Austria-Hungary when Russia began hurling her armies against the Dual Monarchy. That was the beginning of the greatest of modern wars, which undoubtedly will have much to do with moulding the future of Europe."—The New York "Freeman's Journal."

### MAJOR MORAHT ON THE WAR.

Major Moraht, the military correspondent of the Berlin "Tageblatt," declares that at the end of the first six months of the gigantic struggle the German and Austro-Hungarian armies and people are the gainers and the conquerors. For the Allies, he says, armies are fighting, but in the case of the two Empires it is also the people behind the armies that are determined to win the final victory. Major Moraht informs the readers of the "Tageblatt" that the further progress of the war will certainly prove the correctness of his statement that "no united, enthusiastic, self-sacrificing people stand behind the armies of the Triple Entente." He considers that the Fatherland has every reason to be satisfied with the situation at both theatres of war. The battles near Soissons, he says, have proved that the Franco-English offensive has been crushed, and that the offensive is now in the hands of the German armies. In respect of the Eastern theatre, he writes: "We have often enough referred in this column to the process of crumbling and of gradual ruin from which no strategy and no general can rescue our Eastern enemy. The blows fell more heavily on the head of the Eastern colossus than in the West, and they seem to have stunned the Russian people as well as their army." In conclusion Major Moraht says: "Let us allow the confederates of the Triple Entente to console themselves mutually with the secret new war-plan of the Grand-Ducal Commander-in-Chief. The Russian Army leaders are reluctantly retreating beyond Warsaw, and will endeavour slowly to reach the San; that is all. It is men, however, who are making history in the Eastern area, and these men are in the German-Austro-Hungarian camp."—London "Morning Post."

### THE COLLAPSE OF ENGLAND.

Herr Lohmann, President of the Bremen Chamber of Commerce, one of the best known mercantile authorities in Germany, has supplied the Press with an article headed "The Collapse of England." According to Herr Lohmann we are in a parlous condition, and nothing can save us from the coming catastrophe.

Tracing the history of British decadence, he points out that the corruption of our national fibre began in the time of Warren Hastings. The Napoleonic war gave for a time some reviving power to England, but this was because Hessians, Hanoverians, and Brunswickers fought our battles, and enabled us to conquer under Wellington.

England's recent acts in India, in her Crown Colonies, and in the recently occupied German territory in Africa, can only be described as

highway robbery, and are certainly not the acts of a civilised Power. They are, says Herr Lohmann, the actions of a horde of robbers who are digging the grave of their own country.

England is condemned, according to this authority, and will remain condemned, no matter what way the war ends. The spirit which emanates from her policy breathes of decay. The lies which she has circulated in the world by means of her cables show England's weakness. It is only the strong who can do without lies, the weak catch at any straw. Yes, England's power is broken, because it has ceased to be a State, and because its arbitrary acts show that it has ceased to exist among the civilised communities of the world.—London "Daily Chronicle."

### HOW TO IMPRESS CHILE.

The newspapers express huge delight at a trick alleged to have been practised on the Chilean journal "El Mercurio" by a number of German residents in Santiago de Chile.

It is alleged that this journal has shown a strong anti-German bias, and has published news which the Germans in Chile regarded as reflecting on the Fatherland. A deputation of Germans was appointed to proceed to the advertising offices of "El Mercurio," and shortly before the offices closed they gave in a German advertisement which was to be spread over two columns: "German compatriots! This newspaper drags our nationality daily in the dirt. Act accordingly!"

It appears that the Spanish-speaking clerks, ignorant of German, accepted the notice in good faith, and next day it appeared in the most prominent columns of the paper.

The Santiago Germans, delighted with this prank, had the entire page with the German notice photographed and arranged as a postcard. A roaring business in these postcards sprang up, and the proceeds of their sale was handed to the German Red Cross.—London "Daily Chronicle."

### THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACT.

The Defence of the Realm Act, which is now to be emasculated, mainly concerned the liberties of the Press, and we conceive it, therefore, to be inappropriate for the Press to discuss it, since we cannot be disinterested in our own cause. Of course all journalists have felt in these recent months that it is perhaps a little disagreeable to write under the fear of being lined up against a wall. But whether it has been good or bad for the country as a whole is quite another matter. What chiefly astonishes us is that the Government, having passed such an Act, should not have used it, for there was never a better chance of getting rid of, say, Mr. Maxse or Mr. Gibson Bowles. As for the Act itself, we cannot see that it is more outrageous to have the law administered by soldiers in time of war than to have the Army administered by lawyers in time of peace. And the Army will not forget the subtle compliment implied in the measure. A little while ago officers were being called brainless aristocrats and other hard names, and the Army represented as the enemy of the People and a conspirator against the Constitution. Then came the war, and a Government of lawyers so far repented of this view as to place the liberties of the subject, and not only his liberties but his life, entirely at the mercy of a military tribunal. If Lord Haldane had, for example, been suspected of treason, he might have been haled off to the Tower, tried by Court-martial, and shot. And not a word would even have got into the papers about it! Therefore we must all breathe more freely now that this terrible danger is past. Whether the German spy will also breathe more freely is a question which, one may suppose, only the German spy could answer. For our part, we have been willing to recognise that there are two ways in which our liberties may be lost: the one at the hands of the Germans and the other at the hands of the Government. And, reflecting upon the fate of Belgium, we were inclined upon the whole, weighing one thing against another, to submit even to such an outrage against Liberalism and Liberty as the Defence of the Realm Act.—London "Morning Post."

### SUPPRESSION OF AN IRISH PAPER.

On the arrival at the North Wall, Dublin, on Saturday afternoon, of a steamer from Glasgow, a police inspector and a number of constables went on board and seized some bundles of a weekly paper named the "Worker." The "Worker," which is printed in Glasgow, is

believed to be a successor to the "Irish Worker," one whole issue of which was seized some time ago by the military authorities, under the Defence of the Realm Act.—London "Times."

### ENGLISH "CULTURE."

In a long feuilleton in the "Vossische Zeitung" of Sunday last week Herr Karl Scheffler, the popular writer on art and kindred subjects, delivered a fierce attack on English "culture." We use advisedly the word "English" because the writer draws a fundamental distinction between the four parts of the United Kingdom, and declares that just as Rome drew its artistic life from Greece, so has England, on a smaller scale, lived for centuries, in point of art, on the genius of the Celts, on the spiritual tribute of Scotland and Ireland.—London "Daily News."

### THE MISSING STATUE.

When you arrive in England, the first thing you look for is Shakespeare's statue. You find Wellington's.—Victor Hugo. Quoted in "T.P.'s Weekly."

### GERMAN WAR JOKES

(Published in the London "Weekly Despatch.")

Soldier in camp (turning in surprise to comrade): Ach, Fritz, you are gargling! I thought you were learning English!—"Lustige Blätter," Berlin.

English soldiers embarking (in kilts, of course) to girls on the quay: Good-bye, good-bye! We'll write as soon as we've won a battle.

Girls (in chorus): Oh, please write before that!—"Meggendorfer Blätter," Munich.

It was a bitterly cold night, when the sentry reported rifle-firing on the left. Sergeant Schmidt has his suspicions, however. Crawling forward, he disappeared in the darkness. Ten minutes later he came back. "Rifle-firing!" he snorted. "It's the Indians, man; it's their teeth chattering!"—"Simplicissimus," Munich.

Miss Britannia (eyeing her bath dubiously): One can't trust these water-taps any more. Who knows where a little German submarine won't come from!—"Ulk."

### BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND A NEW WAR LOAN.

The Treasury has been much to the fore this week, and the matter just referred to has not received the attention it deserved. Interest has centred more particularly upon the relations of that body and the Stock Exchange Committee, which are probably as genial as they have been at any time since the outbreak of war, but are difficult to maintain amicably in the case of the Committee, because the members of the "House" hold views of their own, and must make some slight effort to bring them before the Treasury, however much they know they are distasteful to the Government. It has been known for some days past that the Committee of the Stock Exchange have furnished the Treasury with a revised list of minimum prices based on the views of representatives in every leading market, and that those prices are not acceptable to the Treasury.

The Treasury is all for the maintenance of prices, whereas the Stock Exchange wants to bring them down to a level which will tempt the public into buying. It is not a question of principle with the members of the Stock Exchange: they want to bring about such a general change in values that business is sure to result. A chance of making a "turn" or a commission—that is what they hunger for. The Treasury, on the other hand, does not want to encourage Stock Exchange business. It wishes the public to conserve all their resources and keep them for the time when a new War Loan will be required. To reduce minimum prices so as to encourage a rush of buying is, therefore, not the policy of that body, and so it is raising objections to this and that quotation, and postponing the day of settlement as long as possible.—Manchester "Sunday Chronicle."

ΑΝ ΔΡΟ ΚΡΑΘ, 25 Parnell Square.

ΤΙΟΝΟΛΡΑΡ . .

CEILIO

ΟΙΟΘΕ ΔΙΑΡΘΔΟΙΝΕ, 11/2/15, ΔΡ Δ 8 Δ ΔΟΣ.

ΤΙΣΕΙΟΙ—1/- ΔΝ CEANN.

### NEWS FROM BERLIN.

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

Both from the English and the French side, chiefly the former, opinions are continuously being expressed regarding the German measures on the sea, and they also state that on the occasion of the Kaiser's birthday the Germans were beaten all along the line. These opinions are merely given with ulterior motives and are pure invention, as is proved by our official news as to the course of events during the said period. Such manner of waging war cannot inconvenience the War Lord. The German General Staff will not always allow them, in their pitiable state, to thus show off before the whole world.

#### FALSE REPORT.

The Bukarest newspaper "Adeverul" reports that Germany asked Bulgaria to pledge herself to attack Rumania in case the latter took the field against Austria-Hungary, and that Bulgaria refused to comply with Germany's request. This report in the "Adeverul" is quite false.

#### BOULOGNE AN HOSPITAL.

Boulogne is quite under English administration. The town is nothing more than an immense hospital. Since mid-January English transports have been coming in.

#### THE PRESTIGE OF THE WHITE RACE.

The Colonial Secretary of State, Solt, pointed out to a correspondent of the Turin paper "Stampa" the gallant defence of the German colonies by the troops formed by the colonists, and severely criticised the destruction of the prestige of the white race by the British attack on the German colonies.

#### GERMANY SETS THE FASHION.

The "Humanite," of Paris, demands that France should follow the German example and ascertain the amount of provisions of grain. Germany sets the fashion in matters of organisation.

#### ALLIES' VESSELS SUPPOSED LOST.

The "Temps" reports that twelve English and French merchant vessels, totalling 68,000 tons, are now missing and have probably been sunk by a German cruiser.

It is feared in London that the overdue steamers "Sorato," "Orcoma," and "Borrowdale" have been sunk by German submarines.

#### THE SECOND WAR LOAN.

The second German War Loan will probably be issued in the beginning of March on favourable terms, as the condition of the Money Market is exceptionally good.

#### MR. GINNELL AND THE WAR.

The Irish member of Parliament, Laurence Ginnell, at a public meeting in Mullingar, pronounced himself against the war, and recalled the English cruelties in former wars, especially in the Transvaal.

#### DIVIDENDS.

The Automobile Company of Berlin pays 6 per cent. dividend for 1914, as last year. The Vereinsbank, of Nurnberg, pays 11 per cent., against 13 per cent. The Bavarian Mortgage Company pays 6 per cent., as last year. The Saxon Mortgage Company pays 6 per cent., against 7 per cent. The leather works, Frits Wehl and Co., Celle, pays 10 per cent., against 6 per cent.

#### RELIEF FOR THE POLES.

Under the presidency of Prince Hatzfeldt the International Central Committee for the support on a large scale of the population in those parts of Russian Poland which have been occupied by the Germans constituted extensive collections of money in favour of the purchasing of grains for bread. The costs of administration are borne by Rockefeller. The Spanish and American Ambassadors in Berlin and Vienna also belong to the active committee.

#### AMERICAN VESSEL LOST.

It is reported from New York that the tank steamer "Chester," of the Standard Oil Company, bound from New York to Rotterdam, sank in mid-ocean. The crew were saved.

#### "TRYING TO STARVE 70,000,000 PEOPLE."

The Imperial Chancellor, in the presence of representatives of Scandinavian papers, criticised England's hypocrisy by alleging to fight for civilisation and the right of humanity, while at the same time trying to starve 70

million people. The Chancellor regrets the inactivity of the neutrals in face of the British brutality in the naval trade war.

#### THE WHITE STAR LINE.

The "Rotterdamsche Courant" reports that the White Star Line and 27 other English shipping companies have discontinued their services in consequence of the German proclamation.

#### SWEDISH VIEWS.

A Stockholm paper, the "Nya Dagligt Allehanda," says that the North Sea decree is justified by England's North Sea decree of November 3, and by the attempt to starve the German population. Germany, exposed to the strangling attempt, is justified in ridding herself of the murderous assailant. England is trampling on the interests of neutrals.

The "Aftonbladet" writes similarly, pointing out England's failure, because Germany is economically better off than France and Russia.

#### THE NORTH SEA ENGAGEMENT.

The credit for the destruction of the British battle-cruiser on January 24 is due to Destroyer V 5, Lieutenant-Commander von Uchorn, who launched torpedoes from a range of five miles, thus showing the exceptional qualities of the German torpedoes in range and good explosive powers.

The Admiralty officers regard the destruction of the cruiser as an established fact beyond all possible doubt, because of the corroborative testimony of a large number of officers and men, who identify the cruiser with considerable certainty as the "Tiger."

#### AT THE FRONT.

In the western theatre of war there is nothing significant to report.

On the East Prussian frontier, we gained some minor local successes. Otherwise the situation remains unchanged.

### ENGLAND & THE NEUTRAL FLAG

A memorandum of the German Government concerning the declaration of a blockade in British and Irish waters states:—

"The British war measures are a continuous violation of international law. Great Britain did not place objects which are not of any use in war on the list of contraband, and dismissed the difference of neutral contraband by seizing all objects destined for Germany, taking away German property from neutral ships and imprisoning Germans of military age on neutral ships. All these measures have for their object the maintenance of the vital interests of the British and the destruction of German economic life, and the starvation of the German people. Neutral Powers are contenting themselves with vain protests against Great Britain's illegal, injurious measures, and even under pressure from England issuing orders prohibiting export and transit of goods to Germany. Germany is therefore obliged energetically to protect her life interests by declaring the blockade of English and Irish waters. The fortnight's delay up to February 18 will give merchant ships the necessary time to make arrangements."

The "Deutsche Tageszeitung" writes:—The German declaration proves that German warfare is far from encroaching on international liberty of the high sea, but is confined to the enemy coast waters, while Great Britain some months ago declared the whole of the North Sea to be war zone, thereby recklessly injuring neutral shipping.

Other German papers, commenting on the blockade, refer England to the London Naval Conference against the flying of neutral flags, and point out that the British Admiralty is thus contradicting its own view. The measures taken by Germany are not only serving her own defence, but also the liberation of neutral Powers from the tyranny of England, which is threatening international law with sovereign contempt.—London "Times."

The Foreign Office last night issued a statement that the use of a neutral flag is, with certain limitations, well established as a "ruse de guerre." The British Government, it is stated, has always considered the use of British colours by a foreign vessel legitimate for the purpose of escaping capture. Such a practice not only involves no breach of international law, but is specifically recognised by the law of this country.—London "Times."

#### "FALSE FLAGS."

The German newspapers of Thursday and Friday dealt with little else than the supposed

secret order to English ships to hoist neutral flags, which was made the basis of the German "blockade" proclamation. The articles bear headlines such as "England Hides her Flag," "How England hauls down her Flag," "How England disowns her Flag," "False Flags," and "England's Terror of the Submarine War." Column after column is written to show that England, always contemptible, has now sunk beneath all respect, and deprived herself of the right to any "consideration." "This ruthless State," cries the "Hamburger Nachrichten," "must be pulled down now that in its own terror it has hauled down its flag from its trading ships." With amusing unanimity the newspapers talk as if Germany had not already been making every effort at sea, and as if the safe passage of British transports had been due thus far to German kindness. They also make fresh and eloquent appeals to neutrals. The Berlin "Lokalanzeiger" says:—

"Germany encircles the whole English coasts in order effectively to counter Great Britain's intrigues. Germany would probably not have come to this if England had not shown her the way. Our cousins will now be beaten with their own weapons. Germany merely makes use of the right of reprisal, and so assures not only her own future, but also the future of neutral States against England's policy of violence. For centuries the peoples have groaned under the English yoke, and all attempts to shake it off remained vain. If Germany—as she feels strong enough to do—now smashes the yoke, she is fulfilling an exalted historical mission. She is freeing the world from one of its most dangerous enemies."

The "Berliner Tageblatt" says:— "The German Empire is acting under the compulsion of necessity. As a State and a people wrestling for its existence in a war with four Great Powers that has been forced upon her, Germany has the sacred duty of taking the most extreme risks against her mightiest enemy. The prize of the battle is the freedom of the seas."

It is, at any rate, evident that Germany's paper proclamation is immensely popular. Since the outbreak of war there has hardly been such an outpouring of venomous abuse as has been let loose by the announcement of the "blockade." It is universally declared that England's object is to annihilate Germany. The "Manchner Neuste Nachrichten" says that all measures of destruction are permissible against England, because, if Germany were not victorious, England "would stamp her out without pity." The Centre Party Deputy, Herr Erzberger, declares that England would burn Cologne or Hanover or Berlin if she could reach them.—London "Times."

According to a telegram from Berlin to the "Nieuwe Rotterdamsch Courant," the German newspapers say that if the United States acquiesce in the misuse of the American flag by the "Lusitania," it will be impossible for German submarines and other German warships to ascertain whether vessels flying a neutral flag are really neutral or not. It would, they say, be sheer suicide for German submarines to have to make the long investigation which would be necessarily entailed.

After the 18th inst., they add, there will be no longer any question of contraband or non-contraband in British waters, because all those waters will then be a war zone.—Dublin "Evening Mail."

#### THE AMERICAN FLAG HOISTED BY BRITISH SHIP.

The Cunard liner "Lusitania" arrived at Liverpool on Saturday morning from New York under the American flag. Amongst the passengers was Mr. Joseph Sturge, of Edgbaston, Birmingham, who informed our correspondent that when off the coast of Ireland a wireless message was received from the Admiralty advising the captain to hoist the American flag and sail under it to Liverpool. This was done, and the great liner arrived in safety. The hoisting of the flag caused a great deal of excitement on board and brought all the passengers on to the deck. There was no other incident throughout the voyage and nothing was seen of any German war vessels. The "Lusitania" left New York on the previous Saturday, the length of the journey being due to the fact that the weather, for the greater part of the trip being very rough and the engineers economising fuel, the speed was below the normal.—London "Times."

The "Lusitania's" action has been followed by ss. "Kenmare," of the Cork Steam Packet Company, which steamed into Cork Harbour flying the stars and stripes, proceeding to the

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.

City under that flag.—Irish "Daily Independent."

#### AMERICAN FEELING.

The report that the "Lusitania" has used the American flag under instructions of the Admiralty, and that a British official statement has been issued explaining the legality of such action, is felt to make the incident far more important than it was at first believed to be. While it is generally recognised that Great Britain is within her rights, it is feared that public opinion may be inclined to become disturbed about the sanctity of the American flag, and the safety of American shipping.

According to the Washington correspondent of the "Sun," some members of the Congress are considerably excited, and vigorous expressions of opinion are anticipated in the House and the Senate. Certainly, to judge by the comment of their organs, the German-American members may be expected to say something. The "Staatszeitung" reports that the State Department will not allow the British talk about the piracy of sinking ships laden with non-combatants to work upon its sentimentality, or to let the fact that Great Britain may have allowed a similar misuse of her flag prevent a sharp protest against this fresh act of British hypocrisy.

The Anglophobe Washington "Post," after saying that Americans have now had a warning to avoid British vessels, writes:—

"If the United States should permit the use of its flag by Great Britain the German warships would soon come to regard the American flag as covering a British ship in all cases. There would be no protection whatever, for bona fide American vessels would be destroyed, and the United States would have no just grievance against Germany. Obviously such a state of affairs would mean the death of American commerce."

That the German propagandists would take that line was to be expected. That resolutions and Bills will be introduced into Congress is also to be expected.—London "Times."

#### GERMANY AND IRELAND.

Not content with their plans for the destruction of England, the Germans are now urged to free Ireland from the British yoke and to "destroy" Canada, creating in its place a German-American-Irish State. These proposals are published in the Leipzig review "Der Hammer," and are from the pen of Herr Kurd von Strantz. He says:—

"We can now openly state that the Irishmen of North America are contemplating an attack on Canada. This threat has created terrible alarm in the Canadian Government, the more especially as the Government of the United States have no power to deter their Irish population from embarking on this venture. It is the solemn duty of our 30,000,000 of Germans in North America to support the Irishmen there. Men and arms are there, and money can be found. In Canada England can be as severely hurt as in Ireland itself, but, of course, in the event of our landing troops in Ireland our duty will be to bring freedom to the Irish people. We want to witness the creation of an Irish independent State. Our motto, therefore, is, 'Ireland for Irishmen,' and another motto will be 'Western Canada for Irishmen and Germans.' We do not want to create a colony there, but a German State, which will grant to Irishmen the right to speak in their own Celtic tongue, whereas at present they only speak English, because they are forced to. This object Germany must not forget.

"To attain it we need Ireland's help, which will readily be granted. What we do for the Irish in Ireland the Irish must do for the Germanisation of North America."

This extraordinary article, which has evidently been published with the approval of the

military censors, is another sign that the German Press Bureau is starting a war not only against England, but against the United States. Mr. Bryan's recent letter to Senator Stone has finally shown the Germans that it is not in their power either to steal American sympathy or check the sympathy extended by the United States to the Allies.—"Irish Times."

The Krupp journal, the "Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung," finds much in common between the Irish and Germans in America, and expresses much gratification at the news of their alleged united action against the British attempt to influence the people of the United States in favour of the Allies.

Till now, we are told, Germans and Irish marched separately, but the world-war has brought them together, and will result in making their union perfect. United they will be a party of 40,000,000, more than the entire population of France. This party will soon be so strong that not only will it be assured of the greatest respect, but will in time direct the course of things in the United States.

The United party of Germans and Irish will, in the opinion of the Krupp journal, lead back the American people to their ideals of liberty and independence, to those ideals for which the Republic fought in 1776 and 1812. The writer of the article pays a tribute to the intelligence of the Irish, which far surpasses that of the English. He finds evidence of this in the fact that whereas an English farmer's vocabulary extends to only 800 words, an Irish farmer has no trouble with 5,000.—London Daily Chronicle."

#### SIR ROGER CASEMENT.

"A Warm Place in German Hearts."

We have received copies of the Spanish edition of the "Hamburger Nachrichten," which is being exported in large quantities from Rotterdam for circulation in Spanish-speaking countries, and among firms having business relations with them. This curious publication is filled with boasts of German prowess by land and sea, and with denunciation of the British and their Allies, whose cowardice and general turpitude is mercilessly exposed on every page. Considerable space is devoted to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and to Sir Roger Casement, whose recent activity has secured him a warm place in German hearts. On the other hand, Mr. H. G. Wells is insulted in a long letter professedly written by an Englishman, but bearing strong evidence of Teutonic composition. There are no less than three separate articles devoted to abuse of "The Times." A special supplement is devoted to the dum-dum bullet, containing photographs of the apparatus said to be attached to the British rifle for the purpose of making this bullet, together with disgusting pictures of the wounds inflicted by it. The articles maintain throughout a high level of impudence and mendacity.—London "Times."

#### THE "DACIA'S" VOYAGE.

Norfolk (Virginia), Sunday.

The "Dacia" arrived here to-day.

**1/2d. THE SPARK 1/2d.**

Sunday, February 14th, 1915.

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McQUAID  
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DEAD?

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"Running the Guns" and other Original, National, and Humorous Songs, at the Concert of "C" Company, 3rd Battalion, Irish Volunteers, at Workmen's Club, 41 York Street, 10th February, 8 p.m. The Amusing Comedy, "The Matchmakers," by the Davis Dramatic Society. Tickets, 1s., and 6d.

CUMANN NA mBAN.

Central Branch,

Wish to announce that M. O'hAmraichain's Lecture, "Heroines and Everyday People," has been postponed to a date to be announced later on.

Friday, 12th Feb.—No meeting will be held.

Tuesday, Feb. 16th.—Meetings will be resumed.



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