

SCISSORS AND PASTE

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1915.

ONE HALFPENNY.

ENGLAND AND THE PANAMA CANAL.

Colonel Goethals Asks for Torpedo-Boat Destroyers.

Panama, Jan. 13.—The Republic of Panama has filed a protest with Sir C. Mallet, the British Minister, against the violation of her neutrality. A similar note was sent to the Japanese Embassy at Washington.

The notes are based on the action of British warships which, accompanied by Japanese cruisers, entered Panaman waters last month to take coal and supplies. The action of these ships was among the incidents which led Col. Goethals to ask Washington for torpedo-boat destroyers to protect the neutrality of the Canal.—“New York American.”

“GOD SAVE THE KING” AT THE DUBLIN THEATRE ROYAL.

In the Southern Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Drury, Michael Martin Mackey, 25 North William Street, and Edward Murphy, 14 Aldboro’ Place, were charged by Police Constable 137 B with disorderly and offensive behaviour in the gallery of the Theatre on the previous evening.

Constable 137 B deposed that he was in the gallery of the theatre, and heard the defendants persistently hissing during the playing of the National Anthem, thereby disturbing the audience. He cautioned them. They stopped for the time. He turned round again and saw them distinctly hissing.

Thomas Mason, an attendant in the Theatre Royal, corroborated the evidence of the constable. During the playing of the National Anthem there was boozing and hissing. He saw a constable caution defendants. They again started boozing and hissing.

Mr. Hamilton, manager of the theatre, stated that for the past few months they had been subjected to a lot of annoyance on Monday nights. A number of young men congregated in the gallery, and when anything patriotic was thrown on the screen, or when the orchestra played the National Anthem, they hissed and booed. He had received numerous complaints about the conduct of the crowd from people in other parts of the house.

Mr. Drury said the conduct of the men was most disgraceful, and he imposed fines of 40s. or a month’s imprisonment.—Dublin “Evening Mail.”

THE INDIAN TROOPS IN EUROPE.

It will surprise nobody who has been in touch with the Expeditionary Force to hear that the Indian troops are to be relieved from their present duties. They have done well—better perhaps than was expected—but undoubtedly the native regiments have been tried too high, and the men have not the staying power of the Anglo-Saxon race. Long service in the East even has a deleterious effect upon Europeans, and the recent changes in the divisional and brigade commands indicate a belief on the part of the military authorities that younger men, or at least more vigorous men, are needed if the Indian Expeditionary Force is to continue in a career of usefulness.—Major Redway in the Manchester “Sunday Chronicle.”

HINDENBERG TO COMMAND IN THE WEST.

Amsterdam, Jan. 13.—Travellers from Germany state that Marshal von Hindenbusch will probably be sent to the Western front next spring.

It is the strong popular wish that Von Hindenbusch, after he has beaten the Russians and taken Warsaw, should be sent to France to bring the war to a rapid end. General Mackensen, now second in command to Von Hindenbusch, will then be given supreme command in the East.—“New York American.”

RUSSIA AND THE JEWS.

Geneva, Jan. 14.—A widespread persecution has begun against Jews in various parts of Russia, according to reports in the “Nouveliste” issued here. The town governor of Skiernewice forced Jewish inhabitants, numbering four thousand, to leave. Their houses were plundered. The “Lodz Daily News” announces that the pogroms were taken up again, but were soon suppressed by the town militia.

In Petrograd the nightly house search for Jews is on the increase, and even those who fled from the theatre of war were not spared.

Jews were refused admission to grammar schools above the fixed percentage. A bill has been submitted by Maklakon, Home Secretary, proposing that Jews shall not be elected as managers or directors in corporations.—“New York American.”

THE GERMANS IN LILLE.

According to persons who left Lille a few days ago, the Germans are busy completing the building of a new and beautiful theatre which was in the course of construction when the war broke out, and which is to be called Le Nouveau Theatre of Lille.

The Germans intend to inaugurate the theatre themselves on January 27 to celebrate the Kaiser’s birthday.

It is said the Kaiser is expected to be present at the ceremony.

The “Frankfurter Zeitung” learns from Brussels that from the 1st prox. an express train doing 70 kilometres per hour will run from Lille to Brussels and Berlin, with sleeping and dining cars.

The “Bulletin de Lille,” published under German control at Lille, says the German authorities complain of the way the streets are kept. The inhabitants are ordered to replace wooden dustbins by metal dustbins, which, it is stated, are cleaner and last longer.

The “Bulletin” undertakes to show the population that it is now able to purchase meat 15 centimes per pound cheaper than before the war.—London “Daily Chronicle.”

GERMAN ORDERS FOR 1916.

The German Government have placed orders with Swiss firms for quantities of military accoutrements, especially leather goods, which, however, are to be delivered only at the beginning of 1916. From this it is concluded that Germany believes the war will last into next year.—London “Daily Mail.”

GERMAN 25-MILE GUNS.

The German military newspaper, the “Artilleristische Monatshefte,” admits the correctness of the report concerning the new German naval guns, which have a range of three miles further than the best English guns.

Their calibre is stated to be 15.8 inches, with a range of 25 miles.—London “Daily Citizen.”

BRITISH WAR VESSEL LOST.

The Secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce that the armed merchant vessel, H.M.S. “Viknor,” which has been missing for some days, must now be accepted as lost, with all officers and men.

The cause of her loss is uncertain; but as some bodies and wreckage have been washed ashore on the North Coast of Ireland it is presumed that during the recent bad weather she either foundered, or being carried out of her course, struck a mine in the seas where the Germans are known to have laid them.

(The “Viknor” was commissioned at Portsmouth on December 12.)

Recently the “Viknor” underwent a change of name. Before her transfer she was known as “The Viking,” and was used as a tourist cruising yacht in the summer months, usually visiting the Norwegian Fjords. She was a well-fitted steam yacht of considerable size, her registered tonnage being 5,386. She was electrically fitted throughout, and carried submarine signalling apparatus as well as wireless, and had triple expansion engines of 647 nominal horse-power.)—London “Daily Chronicle.”

GIANT ZEPPELINS.

According to telegrams from Zurich two giant Zeppelins left Friedrichshafen for Belgium secretly at night between January 12 and January 15. These giant Zeppelins are 96 feet longer than the former ones, have more powerful motors, and carry sixty bombs.

They are further reported to carry, on a special platform, one aeroplane and one water-plane, which will act as scouts. These giant Zeppelins can travel 280 miles from the base, and remain in the air thirty-six hours if flying against wind, and if with the wind for two days. It is asserted that these giant Zeppelins will try an exploit next Wednesday, the Kaiser’s birthday.—London “Daily Mail.”

GERMANY’S LOSSES.

The Berlin “Tageblatt” says that the enemy’s statistics of Germany’s losses in the war are false and misleading.

Whereas Russia claims that she has made prisoners of 1,140 German officers and 134,700 men, the German military authorities state that the German losses in the eastern theatre of war are scarcely 15 per cent. of this number.

Considering the German troops’ contempt of death, it is added, it cannot be astonishing that their losses are great, but it is claimed that the number of killed, wounded, sick, and missing cannot be much larger than that of French, Russian, Belgian, and British prisoners of war in Germany.—London “Daily News.”

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1915.

"BABYLON."

The "Continental Times" is a journal printed in Berlin intended for the use of Americans residing on the Continent. The latest issue contains a poem by James Jeffry Roche, which, according to the "Frankfurter Zeitung," is worthy of a place beside Lissner's "Hymn of Hate."

The poem is entitled "Babylon," which is Mr. Roche's symbolic name for England, and is as follows:—

Her robes are of purple and scarlet
And the kings have bent their knees
To the gemmed and jewelled harlot
Who sitteth on many seas.

They have drunk the abominations
Of her golden cup of shame,
She has drugged and debauched the
nations
With the mystery of her name.

Her merchants have gathered riches
By the power of her wantonness,
And her usurers are as leeches
On the world's supreme distress.

She has scoured the seas as a spoiler,
Her mart is the robber's den
With the sweated toil of the toiler
And the mortgaged souls of men.

Her crimson flag is flying
Where the East and West are one.
Her drums while the day is dying
Salute the rising sun.

She scourged the weak and the lowly
And the just with an iron rod,
She is drunk with the blood of the
holy.
She shall drink of the wrath of God!

Added to these verses is the note: "The English with their world-famous piety will appreciate the Biblical style of this poem, and perhaps give this anti-Babylonian song a place in their hymn-books."—London "Daily Chronicle."

ENGLAND AND NEUTRAL STATES.

"No nation has followed more persistently than the English this principle of making war without prior declaration. They have done so, as have others, because the initiation of a conflict constitutes the most essential principle of warfare. . . . During the former century there are recorded 47 wars begun without any prior declaration, while in the Nineteenth Century 80 wars were begun without any prior declaration.

"The occupation of the Persian and Afghanistan frontiers prior to war with Russia, or the European frontiers in a conflict with Germany, arouses in the British nation the appearance of great opposition to the violation of neutral territory. This is false, for the Empire is not moved by the sanctity of neutrality.

"Neutrality of States under the conditions just mentioned has never heretofore—nor will in future—have any place in international association in time of war. Such neutrality is a modern delusion. It is an excrescence.

"In the year 1801 the Island of Madeira was taken possession of by the British, without any previous communication to the Court of Lisbon, in order that it should not fall into the hands of the French, observing in this action the true principle governing such activities in war.

"In 1807 the British fleet, without any notification, with no intimation given of hostile intentions, no complaint of misconduct on the part of Denmark, entered the Baltic, seized the Danish fleet, and blockaded the Island of Zealand, on which is situated the city of Copenhagen. At that time both nations had their Ambassadors residing in their respective capitals, and were in perfect harmony. The purpose of this attack was to anticipate the occupation of Denmark and the use of her fleets by France. So correct is the principle

of this initiation that it stands out with remarkable brilliancy in the darkness of innumerable military errors made by the Saxon race."—**Homer Lee** ("The Day of the Saxon").

WHEN ENGLAND FOUGHT THE BOERS.

"The proper strategy consists in the first place in inflicting as terrible blows as possible upon the enemy's army, and then in causing the inhabitants so much suffering that they must long for peace, and force their Government to demand it. The people must be left with nothing but their eyes to weep with over the war. It will require the daily and hourly exertions of those who have been burnt out to procure a scanty subsistence to sustain life. When the soldier learns that his family—his wife and little children—are sure to suffer, he will become uneasy in his place, and will weigh the duty he owes his family; and what the promptings of Nature will be it is not difficult to determine."—**Dr. Miller Maguire** in the London "Times," July 2, 1900.—"Forward," Glasgow.

PERSIA AND ENGLAND.

Some of the papers are denouncing the Persians for assisting the Turks against the Russians. The Persians remember Shuster, Sir Edward Grey, and the Russian Government. If you scatter broadcast your attacks upon the liberties of small nationalities they will return to you after many days.—"Forward," Glasgow.

GERMANY'S FRIENDS.

We take the following from the issue for December 30th, 1914, of "The Fatherland," the weekly newspaper which is conducted by Germany's agents in New York:—

"And which are the races and nations praying for the success of Germany and Austria-Hungary? Let the "New York Times" and its satraps note the answer: Ireland, Poland, Sweden, the Boers, the Jews, the Persians, the Afghanistans, the Egyptians, the Moroccans, the Slavs fighting against Russia, the people of the Caucasus, the Ruthenians, and the Coreans, besides the great mass of the American people."—Dublin "Irish Times."

FRENCH OFFICER DECORATED BY GERMAN.

Berlin, Germany.—The "Berliner Tageblatt" recently related, under the heading "Chivalry," an episode which occurred a short time ago in the western theatre of war, when a French captain fearlessly left cover to pick up a wounded German soldier lying between the hostile trenches, and carried him over to the German lines. A German officer hastened out to meet the Frenchman, and moved by admiration, fastened his own iron cross to his breast, whereupon the latter returned to his trench.

According to the "Strassburg Post," the French captain who received the iron cross in so strange a manner was called Detweiler, and was the son of a merchant who formerly had a business in Strassburg, but emigrated to France after the Franco-German war.—"Christian Science Monitor," Boston.

GERMAN KNOWLEDGE.

"The Germans have found that nothing pays so well as knowledge, and that new knowledge always pays in the long run. They act upon this principle by maintaining a steady demand for men competent to extend the domain of theoretical knowledge, paying them well for doing it, and taking their chance of one valuable discovery turning up among a score that for the present lead to nothing. How good that chance is may be judged from the enormous success attending German chemical industries of all kinds. Germany controls the fine chemical markets of the world, and that means that she takes tax and toll of almost every industry in every country. How easily we might have forestalled her can be fully understood only by those who know what a splendid start we had in capital, in machinery, in control of markets, and in root ideas. Some of her most lucrative industries have been developed out of English discoveries, due to the genius of individual Englishmen, but never properly grasped and worked out by English manufacturers. Her commercial domain will go on extending and ours proportionately shrinking, unless Eng-

lishmen become practical enough to look beyond their noses, and wise enough to believe in knowledge."—The "Times," August 25th, 1896.

GERMANY'S COPPER SUPPLY.

The "Lokalanzeiger" published on Wednesday an interesting contribution by Dr. Ernst Noah (of the Metal Exchange) on Germany's copper supply. He explains that the maximum annual consumption of copper in Germany for war purposes is 100,000 tons, whereof only 25,000 tons are produced annually in Germany. It follows that if supplies from abroad can be completely cut off, some 75,000 tons per annum must be made up from existing stores. But during the last five years there has been imported annually into Germany at least 200,000 tons more than was exported. It follows that some 1,150,000 tons of copper are in the country in one form or another, and available for use. It is only necessary to find them. Considerable quantities could, he thinks, be found in the stores of the various railway and other authorities concerned with public works; then expert dealers in metals could probably do good work in collecting old used cartridges, and also there are the overhead electric wires of railways thrown out of service by the war. The Halle-Bitterfeld experimental line is one example, and there are others. In the provinces overrun there are supplies to be obtained from destroyed or disused railway wires, and especially in Poland from the large number of copper cooking utensils, which are very often no longer used except as ornaments. Large quantities of copper vessels now hidden by their owners for fear of simple confiscation would be produced if the military authorities would abandon their policy of simply commanding, or, what amounts to the same thing, of playing with orders which can only be converted into currency after the war.—London "Daily News."

GERMANY'S IRON.

It is stated that the raw iron production of the German Customs Union in the month of December was 853,881 tons, as compared with 788,956 tons in November and 1,611,250 tons in December, 1913. The daily production was 27,545 tons, as compared with 18,925 tons in August, 19,336 tons in September, 23,543 tons in October, and 26,299 tons in November.—London "Times."

THE DUMMY WARSHIPS.

I notice that the German newspapers published in New York have discovered that the British Admiralty are converting old ships into dummy warships.

I happened to find out this delightful device for myself some weeks ago, but I hesitated to mention it in print. Now that the German-American Press has bruited it about and our own Press has printed it, there is no harm in saying that these dummy warships have been faked so cleverly that they would deceive Tirpitz himself in broad daylight.

I know where they have been faked, and who has faked them. The men who man them are dare-devils, and I need hardly say that they carry skeleton crews. But the pay is good and the pensions are good, and I feel sure that the dummy warship will be the most romantic side-show in the whole war.

The humour of the dummy warship lies in her power of tantalising Tirpitz to the verge of madness. She can lead his submarines a merry dance. She can bluff him out of his sea boots. And then there is always the chance that he may mistake a squadron of real warships for a squadron of dummy warships, with consequences awful to conceive. There are many dashing young British seamen who are joyously eager to plunge into adventures of this kind, and when the German High Seas Fleet creeps cautiously out of Kiel Harbour there will be sport that will beat Banagher.—James Douglas in the "Sunday Chronicle."

RUSSIAN NAVIGATION.

Lloyd's Archangel message says the ice-breaker "Canada's" machinery is damaged, and will have to be repaired, probably dry docked. Ice-breaker "Mjølner," now at Vardoe, and two tug boats, from Alexandrovsk, are bound for Archangel, but will probably not be able to keep navigation open.—"Irish Times."

NEWS FROM BERLIN.

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

IRISHMEN AND THE ENGLISH ARMY.

In contradiction of the semi-official English report that 115,000 Irishmen enlisted, it is reported from Amsterdam that the real number is 30,000 only.

SPAIN MAINTAINS NEUTRALITY.

It is stated from Madrid that the declaration of the Spanish Prime Minister affirming the neutrality of Spain was enthusiastically received and acclaimed by the whole Chamber, including the Opposition Party.

TURKS PURSUING THE RUSSIANS.

Constantinople.—The main Russian fighting forces, which failed to turn our left wing, withdrew in face of our counter-offensive, and our troops are pursuing the enemy. On the 21st an English force, under cover of three gunboats, took the offensive against our troops near Korna, but they were driven back with heavy loss. Our losses are without importance.

KIRLIBABA PASS RECAPTURED.

Main Headquarters reports this afternoon (January 24) as follows:—

In the Western theatre of war the 23rd passed generally without any special incidents. Two French attacks were repulsed in the Forest of Argonne without difficulty. We made progress in the Vosges on the summit of the Hartmannsweiler and north-east of Steinbach, taking 50 French mountain chasseurs as prisoners.

In the Eastern theatre of the war no changes took place in East Prussia and in Northern Poland. Our attacks on the branch of the Sucha at Borzymow were successful. The enemy's attacks were repulsed with heavy losses to the Russians. Russian attacks in the region of north-west of Opoczno failed. Nothing of importance has happened in the Carpathians. In Poland and Galicia artillery battles are taking place in certain places; otherwise quiet reigns. Repeated attacks of the Russians on our positions in Southern Bukowina ended yesterday in the recapturing of Kirlibaba and the hills dominating the town by our troops. The Russians withdrew with heavy losses. The attempts of the opponents to gain ground via Jacobeny and Kirlid have completely failed.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF DUNKIRK.

According to Parisian reports, about 10 German flying machines undertook a new successful attack on Dunkirk. A large military warehouse, containing great quantities of supplies for English troops, was struck by the bombs and caught fire, being completely destroyed. In other respects, also, considerable damage was done, and about 20 persons were struck by the bombs, seven of whom were killed. After the German airmen had fulfilled their mission they were pursued by a large number of English and French airmen; the latter succeeded in forcing one German machine to descend. Two German airmen, the occupants of the machine, were taken prisoners.

AMERICA AND WAR SUPPLIES.

The "North German Gazette" states that there is a misunderstanding amongst American politicians regarding Germany's attitude re delivery of American war supplies. Germany does not intervene in any way with the deliveries of war supplies of neutral private parties, and makes no objection to them, but the supposition to the effect that America's omission of the prohibition operates in favour of the Western Powers prolonging the war is wrong, in spite of England's assurances that it will help to bring the war to a speedy termination.

LEIPZIG FAIR.

The Fair will take place here from March 1 to 5. There are indications of its being a success. Numerous visitors to Germany from neutral countries are expected.

THE "KARLSRUHE."

It is reported from Leipzig that the "Karlsruhe" has sunk eleven commercial ships during the last fortnight.

HARTLEPOOL AND SCARBOROUGH.

A London economist publishes a letter stating that Hartlepool is set down in the English Army List as a place defended by artillery, and Scarborough as one of six English cavalry depots.

MILITARY REVOLT IN PORTUGAL

As the Government prevent cabling from Lisbon I have come to Badajoz in order to send you an account of recent events in connection with the revolt of army officers.

On the night of January 19, Major-General Martino Carvalho, with some superior officers delegated by the regiments of the Lisbon garrison, went to the Ministry of War and demanded the annulment of the transference of an officer. The Minister for War ignored their protest and upheld the transfer of the officer.

On the following morning, dissatisfied with the Minister's answer, officers of the 2nd and 5th Infantry and the 2nd and 4th Cavalry wished to go to the President of the Republic to demand the dismissal of the Government, but the Government had taken full measures, and the palace of the President was guarded by infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and some barracks were surrounded. Sixty-four officers were arrested and sent on board a man-of-war.

The Government state that the movement is monarchial, but the fact is that the majority of the imprisoned officers are well-known Republicans, and some of them even took part in the revolution that established the Republic.

On the third day, that is, January 21, as proof of their sympathy with their imprisoned comrades, the officers of the Engineers—with three exceptions—almost all the officers of the 1st Artillery Regiment, and all officers of the Lisbon fortifications and of the coast batteries, including the General in command and the Colonels, gave themselves in charge.—London "Daily Chronicle."

DISORDER IN LISBON.

A Reuter's Madrid telegram says that telegrams from Lisbon state that the Democrats there won over several sergeants, who joined groups of people, and ran through the Lisbon streets uttering seditious cries.

The Republican gendarmerie captured several motor cars containing dynamite bombs. The new Premier, General Castro, who was summoned, called out the military, and speedily crushed the Democrats' attempt. Many arrests were made.—Dublin "Evening Herald."

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Dr. Max Maurenbrecher, until recently a prominent Socialist leader, has been lecturing, under the auspices of the Monists, on "The New Europe and the New Culture." Some of his statements are remarkable for a man belonging to his political school. "The policy of our Kaiser," said the lecturer, "has always reckoned with the possibility of a war with England. Witness his action with regard to Heligoland, his creation of the fleet, and his persistent efforts to win the friendship of Turkey."

Maurenbrecher declared, in the future Germany's best interests would always be found in the pursuit of an anti-British policy; but it was against the British State, and not against the British people and their culture that Germany was to be opposed. A British shadow must never again fall on German commerce, and if the German Commonwealth is to flourish the British Empire must be shattered. It is hard luck on the British Empire, Herr Maurenbrecher admits, but Germans must learn this political doctrine, and hold fast to it. England's enemies, he said, must be Germany's friends. But at the same time Germany must utilise the culture of England for what it is worth.

Herr Maurenbrecher is a type of the advanced German politician who has broken with the hard and fast doctrinaires of the Radical wing of the Socialist party. It begins to be quite clear that a large body of the party has assimilated a very advanced form of Nationalism, and in patriotic sentiment go far beyond the point of view represented by "Vorwärts" and the stalwarts. The party as a body has recently given full expression to patriotic sentiments most agreeable to the military authorities, but they lag far behind an advanced wing of Socialist patriots led by men like Scheidemann and Heine.—London "Daily Chronicle."

FERRER'S STATUE REMOVED.

At Brussels the statue of Ferrer has been disgracefully defiled. This has caused great excitement and some rioting.

The Governor-General, fearing that rioting might be renewed, required the City Council to remove the statue, which was not regarded with favour by Catholics in Belgium.—London "Daily News."

THE GERMANS.

"NOW IN THE POSITION OF WELLINGTON."

The Allies have now to recover the lost ground on both fronts, and this necessity will compel them sooner or later to make a move forward. The enemy, on the other hand, can resort to our discarded role and remain behind his defences while consolidating his possessions in Poland, France, and Belgium. Over a million hectares of French soil "enjoys the benefit of German civil administration." The enemy nevertheless will retain the power to concentrate a force with the object of taking the offensive when and where it may seem expedient, and this is not an unfavourable situation for him, if Napoleon was any judge, who said that even in offensive warfare in the open field the great secret consists in defensive combats and in obliging the enemy to attack. As the Allies in the west would not venture on a Waterloo in August, it may be that they will have a Ligny or a Sedan in the spring, according to whether their line of operation be the valley of the Sambre or the Argonne region.

The Germans are now in the position of Wellington, when in May, 1815, he was obliged to hold Ostend, Antwerp, Nieuport, Ypres, Tournai, and Mons. But the Germans are better placed than was Wellington, inasmuch as by advancing into France they have secured the high ground in which the Oise, the Aisne, and the Somme take their rise.—(Long deletion by Censor).—Major Redway in the Manchester "Sunday Chronicle."

THE NORTH SEA ENGAGEMENT.

British Official Report.

Early this morning a British patrolling squadron of battle cruisers and light cruisers, under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, with a destroyer flotilla, under Commodore Tyrwhitt, sighted four German battle cruisers, several light cruisers, and a number of destroyers steering westwards, and apparently making for the English coast.

The enemy made for home at a high speed. They were at once pursued, and at about 9.30 a.m. action was joined between the battle cruisers "Lion," "Tiger," "Princess Royal," "New Zealand," and "Indomitable" on the one hand, and the "Derfflinger," "Seydlitz," "Moltke," and "Blücher" on the other.

A well-contested running fight ensued. Shortly after one o'clock the "Blücher," which had previously fallen out of line, capsized.

Admiral Beatty reports that two other German battle cruisers were seriously damaged.

They were, however, able to continue their flight, and reached an area where dangers from German submarines and mines prevented further pursuit.

No British ships have been lost, and our casualties in personnel as at present reported are slight, the "Lion," which led the line, having only eleven wounded and no killed.—Dublin "Irish Times."

German Official Report.

An official telegram from Berlin gives a version of the naval battle in the North Sea. It says:—

During an advance in the North Sea by the armoured cruisers "Seydlitz," "Derfflinger," "Moltke," and "Blücher," which were accompanied by four small cruisers and two flotillas of torpedo boats, the squadron became engaged with British forces, comprised of five battle cruisers, several small cruisers, and 26 destroyers. The enemy broke off the engagement after a fight of three hours' duration 70 miles west-north-west of Heligoland, and retreated.

According to information available, one British battle cruiser and on our side the armoured cruiser "Blücher" was sunk.

All the other German vessels have returned to port.

Amsterdam, Tuesday.

An inspired telegram from Berlin again asserts that one of the British battle cruisers was sunk in the North Sea.

One of our torpedo boats, states the telegram, sent two torpedoes into the battle cruiser after the vessel had already suffered heavily from the gunfire of a German warship.

The sinking of the British ship was observed by an airship which followed the battle closely.

According to available reports the engagement progressed in two lines and was developed in an eastern direction.

This course, adds the telegram, was chosen by the German commander with a view to tactical and artillery considerations.—Dublin "Evening Herald."

**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.

THE "Dacia."

The "Cologne Gazette" explains that Germany is merely selling ships at prices which do not pay. It is America alone which is interested in the business.

"The desire to sell Southern cotton to Germany, and to exploit the favourable conjuncture in freight rates, and finally to increase the small American mercantile marine, those are the grounds which drive America to purchase German ships. It is the last of these grounds, perhaps, wherein we should seek the root of English opposition. For it is naturally the purest rubbish to suggest that Germany would gain any special advantage from the sale. Germany sells ships which it cannot employ for the moment, and does so at a price that does not pay.

"From that moment the ships have lost all interest for Germany, except that they help to increase the cubic area and thus assist international trade. The good they bring have nothing to do with the ownerships of the vessels. What do we care whether the "Dacia" or some other neutral ship brings the goods, or whether the "Dacia" plies to Rotterdam or Buenos Ayres?

"What the English do not want is that there should arise a stately German mercantile marine. Therefore it is purely an Anglo-American incident that lies here, and we can await the outcome with equanimity."—London "Daily News."

SWISS VOLUNTEER WITH GERMANS.

"We shall Win or Die."

The following letter has been received in London from a young Swiss who joined the German Army as a volunteer after the outbreak of the war:

Since I left you at New York things have changed a lot. I arrived in Berlin in time to go through all the excitement before the declaration of war and to hear the Kaiser address his people from the balcony of his castle after the declaration. These were hours I shall never forget. I have no time to write you a long letter, otherwise I would give you details; but one thing I must tell you, that Germany never intended this war, and that the whole of the people is absolutely convinced of it, and therefore stood by its Kaiser like a solid rock. If the Kaiser or the Government had in the slightest degree not acted absolutely sincerely they would never have had the unanimous support of the Social Democrats.

There is not a soul in Germany who does not believe that Germany has been forced into this war, and I as one of them have therefore become a German, and have enlisted as volunteer into the German Army. My regiment is on the left wing of the West Army against the Frenchmen, and has already gone through five engagements. However, we have had a fair number of casualties; I have been spared yet, and I sincerely hope that this will be the case with my English friends, whose country unfortunately has gone against us, an act which is greatly resented in Germany; but even this might have been forgotten by and by, but the fact that England has mobilised yellow, red, and black men against us will never be forgiven. I cannot tell you how sorry I feel about this estrangement between you and my country, and my only consolation is the fact that whatever might happen in this wretched war, our friendship and the one with my Manchester friends must and will not suffer. If you do write to England, please tell this to _____ and all, and say that I sincerely hope that the gallant "Death or Glory" Manchester boys who responded to the call of their country may be spared, and that one of these days I may shake hands with them again as in old times.

And now a few remarks about our troops. The spirit is excellent, and every one of us is convinced that we shall eventually win. We are one soul, one body; we shall win or die.

You may be sure that the wounded enemies are treated exactly the same as our soldiers, and the prisoners are also treated properly. Anything else you may read about us is a lie. After the history of this war will be written the whole world will learn to know that the Germans have never been, and are not, the barbarians some of these papers have made and would like their readers make believe.—London "Times."

**ENGLISH PRISONERS OF WAR IN
GERMANY.**

Apparently the French prisoners of war are distinctly better treated than the English, being not only better housed, but also better fed. French and Russian officers get from 60 to 100 marks a month pay, their food costing m.1.50 a day; and this food is in general good. For instance, for luncheon roast veal and mashed potatoes, followed by stewed fruit. In this particular camp I know that there are baths, for I saw one or two men in their dressing gowns entering what were evidently bathing rooms to take a hot bath. They are allowed to have such things as shoes and clothes brought to them to select from, for while I was there I saw a shoemaker unpacking a large parcel of boots, and a Russian officer trying on some smart patent leather shoes. It is not easy to talk to French or Russian prisoners of war, and still more difficult to talk to English. Moreover, obviously conversations carried on with an officer or sentry at hand all the time are not of very much value. I am assured that great preparations were made in the various camps for the visit of the representative of the American Embassy in Berlin. One thing is absolutely certain, and that is that the treatment of prisoners of war everywhere depends very much upon the personality of the Commandant—if he is a reasonable and humane man, or if he is the reverse.

I believe that the cause of English prisoners of war being worse off and less well fed than French or Russians is only partly the hatred of Germany for England. Much, very much, is explainable because the American Consular service in Germany is so largely staffed by men who are not genuine Americans at all, but German in origin, or occasionally Roman Catholic Irish-Americans. These men have every interest in finding perfect everything done by the Germans, and no interest in helping the British prisoners of war, over whose interests they are supposed to be watching. In the circumstances it would possibly have been far better to have entrusted the interests of British subjects in Germany to the representatives of a small neutral Power, preferably Switzerland. —London "Morning Post" (Special Correspondent).

THE BRITISH BEER TAX.

In commenting upon the effects of the war Budget upon the consumption of beer, the "Allied Brewery Trades Circular" says:

"It is no exaggeration to say that the last six weeks have constituted the worst period of depression suffered by any trade. All industries have their particular difficulties, either of supplies of raw materials, of labour, of transport, or of competition. But the worst that can befall any trade is for the bottom to fall out of its market, while its machinery for production must be kept working. No purpose would be served by recording at any length the immediate effects of the increased prices in different districts. It is sufficient to say that the falling off has varied from 30 at best to 80 per cent. in some districts. The ultimate effects cannot yet be estimated, but it is not unduly optimistic to suppose that the public will accustom itself to the increased price, and not abstain to the extent it has done from the consumption of beer."—London "Daily News."

Ógláis na hÉireann (BELFAST REGIMENT).

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ON Friday, 29th inst, at 8 o'clock, p.m.

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will present new Standard to Belfast Regt.

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Owing to Structural Alterations at 6 Harcourt Street, the meetings of above must be discontinued until further notice.

S. P. MAC CATHMHAOIL,
Hon. Sec.

**MOBILISATION OF SOUTH DUBLIN
IRISH VOLUNTEERS.**

Third Battalion Officers are instructed to parade their respective Companies at Dodder Bridge, Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin, on Sunday next, January 31st, at 12 o'clock sharp. Full equipment and rations to be carried. By Order,

BATTALION COMMANDANT.

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.

WANTED.—Unfurnished house, or cottage; low rent; 5 rooms. Larger house considered if rent moderate. Address "F," this office.

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