

# SCISSORS AND PASTE

Vol. I. No. 14.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1915.

ONE HALFPENNY.

## RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE BROKEN.

The War Correspondent of the Berlin "Tageblatt" with the Eastern Armies, writing from Lodz ten days ago, states that the view prevails here that the Russian offensive westwards of Warsaw is completely broken. Major Moraht, the "Tageblatt's" military critic, wrote on Friday last that the belief is gaining ground that the Russians are preparing to retreat along the whole long Polish and Galician battle-front. He contends that the mighty force brought to bear by Russia has accomplished nothing useful, and has simply wasted much of its strength and material. Germany can, he adds, be quite satisfied with the progress made by her armies, for Russia is failing, and the "destruction of the Western adversaries in Belgium and in France" is only a question of time.—London "Morning Post."

## SPAIN AND GERMANY.

In recognition of the Germans having removed the Brussels statue of the Anarchist Ferrar about 10,000 persons belonging to the Conservative and Traditionalist forces, including several members of Parliament, yesterday left cards at the German Embassy. This Germanophil demonstration was replied to by Francophiles and Radicals leaving cards at the British and French Embassies. In order to avert possible collisions between the rival parties some newspapers counsel prudence, reminding their readers of the strict neutrality of Spain and adding that such demonstrations may prove dangerous.—London "Morning Post."

## THE REVOLT IN PORTUGAL.

According to a Badajoz telegram, fresh revolts took place on Tuesday in the Portuguese garrisons of Elvas and Extremoz. The movements, however, were quelled by the Republican Guard and loyal troops. Madrid newspapers, including warm defenders of the Portuguese Republic, recognise that the situation is very serious. The Government is without official information as to events in Portugal.—London "Morning Post."

## PRO-GERMANS IN ITALY.

As an example of the pro-German bias of the Italian Roman Catholic Press may be cited the headlines and an article of the "Corriere d'Italia," which, despite Cardinal Gasparri's recent assertion of its neutrality, endeavours to give credence to the German version of the naval battle, a version rejected by all independent newspapers.—London "Morning Post."

## R.I.C. DRAW REVOLVERS.

Divergent war opinions lead to an altercation between some parties at Turloughmore, Co. Galway, and the police had to draw revolvers and threaten to use them before peace could be restored. Subsequently, however, the quarrel was renewed, and two men named Egan and Holland were wounded by gunshots. On Monday night three houses in the locality were fired into.—"Daily Independent."

## "THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACT."

The London "National Review," which is a strong Tory organ, gives in very brief compass the exact state of the Martial Law conditions under which these countries are governed now. This is its pithy summary:—

"Under the Defence of the Realm Act, the Government have power to arrest any person who is disagreeable to them; to try that person by courtmartial in secret, condemn him in secret, shoot him in secret, and bury him in secret. The only concession wrung from the Government by the House of Lords, is that the death penalty shall not be inflicted until the matter has been further considered; and for that concession we have only the word of Ministers. People cannot bring themselves to believe that the liberty of the subject has been abolished at a stroke, and that his Majesty's Government are armed with powers which the Tsar of Russia does not possess."

As this was put in force by the consent and votes of the Irish Parliamentary Party, it is useless for anyone in Ireland to offer protests at this stage.—"Midland Reporter."

## COURTMARTIAL ON IRISH CIVILIAN.

To-day, in the Victoria Barracks, Cork, a district Courtmartial was held, in which David Guiney, residing at Clogher, near Bruree, County Limerick, was charged with a contravention of Section 27 of the Defence of the Realm Act, that on the 4th of January, by word of mouth, the accused made a statement likely to prejudice recruiting for his Majesty's Forces, viz., that he used words to the effect that D. P. O'Donnell was to stop recruiting, and that he would "cut the neck off anyone who joined Larry or his kidnapping gang."—Dublin "Evening Mail," January 29th.

## "SLAUGHTER OF UNARMED AND SLEEPING GERMANS."

What should we have said if this incident, reported in a Sunday paper, had been reported of the German troops instead of the British?

"We went to a large windmill which was on our left, and, to our joy, saw a large party of Uhlans sleeping with their equipment off. There was only one thing for them, and that was eighteen inches of cold steel. We got our own back all right. After we had finished our little job we went back to the regiment and reported to the young officer that we came across a large party of Uhlans at the windmill. 'The young officer stood quite thunderstruck, thinking that we had let the Germans escape. He said, 'Where are they?' I replied, 'They are still sleeping, and will be for ever.' Then he understood, and afterwards praised us for our work."

If the slaughter of unarmed and sleeping Germans is work to be praised, is there any limit to the immorality of war?—"Labour Leader," Manchester.

## THE "HYMN OF HATE."

In the Roman Catholic Schools of Germany the children are being made to learn by heart Ernst Lissauer's "Hymn of Hate." Nearly all the German Roman Catholic children can now repeat this diatribe against England.—London "Morning Post."

## THE BRITISH MISSION TO THE VATICAN.

### ATTITUDE OF THE IRISH IN ROME.

The coming of Sir Henry Howard, the new British Minister-Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Holy See, sent a thrill of emotion, amounting almost to hysteria, through the breasts of all good Britishers resident in Rome. For some weeks previous to his arrival newspaper paragraphs daily advertised his embassy, sounded its praises, and even described in glowing language how a suite of rooms was being decorated on a lavish scale by a band of artisans in one of the Roman palaces which the new ambassador intended to make his home. Hardly had he arrived when invitations were issued broadcast to two grand English receptions in his honour—the first being confined to officials of the Papal court and heads of institutions; the second to Britishers generally resident in Rome. A friend well versed in historical lore observed that the whole affair of the reception, which by the way was quite an unusual performance in circumstances of the kind, recalled in no faint way the efforts at posing made by England's last ambassador, Roger Palmer, Earl of Castlemaine, depicted in the piquant pages of Lord Macaulay's History of England. But, "ridiculus mus," the very morning after the last reception, the newspapers here published the text of the Foreign Office instructions to the Envoy, from which the Italian public learned that there was no question of his having here a lasting city, and that his mission was merely of a temporary nature, definitely limited to conveying King George's congratulations to the new Pope, and telling His Holiness all he did not know about the war and the rumours thereof. It was noteworthy that of all the Irish institutions in Rome, viz., the Irish College, the Irish Franciscans of St. Isidore's, the Irish Augustinians of St. Patrick's, the Irish Dominicans of St. Clement's, the Palottine Fathers of St. Sylvester's who are all Irish at present, and the Irish Christian Brothers, the only Irish house mentioned on the list of those present communicated to the Italian papers was that of the Irish Dominicans. The reasons why the Irish as a body did not accept the invitation are understood to be these: that as long as the new Envoy minds his own business he has nothing to do with them; that as missions of a somewhat similar nature within living memory have been utilised for anti-Irish purposes, they desire by their absence to convey that they are alive to the possibility of similar regrettable eventualities in the future; and that no excuse be furnished for misinterpreting their attitude, as was done in recent times by a prominent personage who, abusing the courtesy and hospitality extended to him, based a claim to represent Irish views and aspirations on the fact that he had been made at home in several Irish houses in Rome.—"Catholic Bulletin."

## THE KAISER'S BIRTHDAY.

### A Celebration in Tipperary.

The German prisoners in Templemore provided 16 candles each, or 32,000 lights, with which they lit up the barracks till "lights-out."—"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.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1915.

### "GOD PUNISH ENGLAND!"

The amazing outburst of hatred against England in Germany is responsible for a new form of greeting which has displaced the conventional formulas of salutation and farewell. "God punish England!" (Gott strafe England!) is the form of address, to which the reply is "May God punish her!" (Gott mög' es strafen!) This extraordinary formula, which is now being used all over Germany, is celebrated in a set of verses by Herr Hochstetter in a recent number of the well-known German weekly "Lustige Blätter." In its way this poem is as remarkable as Herr Ernst Lissauer's famous "Hymn of Hate."

This is the German greeting  
When men their fellows meet,  
The merchants in the market-place,  
The beggars in the street;  
A pledge of bitter enmity,  
Thus runs the winged word—  
"God punish England, brother!  
Yea! punish her, O Lord!"

With rancous voice, brass-throated,  
Our German shells shall bear  
This curse that is our greeting  
To the "cousin" in his lair;  
This be our German battle-cry,  
The motto on our sword—  
"God punish England, brother!  
Yea! punish her, O Lord!"

By shell from sea, by bomb from air  
Our greeting shall be sped,  
Making each English homestead  
A mansion of the dead.  
And even Grey will tremble  
As falls each iron word—  
"God punish England, brother!  
Yea! punish her, O Lord!"

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When men their fellows meet,  
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—Translated by G. Valentine Williams.—  
London "Daily Mail."

### "THE RIGHT OF SEARCH."

With the United States note to Great Britain has again been re-opened a further chapter in the controversy, as old as the United States, as to what should be the limitation of Great Britain's right of search in regard to American ships on the high seas. After the recognition of American Independence, Great Britain claimed the right, even in time of peace, to search American ships for the purpose of taking from them her subjects, either claimed as deserters from her navy or needed for that service, with a view to impressment. Later on, the right was claimed in connection with the suppression of the slave trade. The position became acute when in 1807 a British man-of-war fired on the American frigate, "Chesapeake," just after leaving port, forced her to haul down her flag, and carried off several passengers as deserters. The United States retaliated by first placing an embargo on trade with Great Britain, then substituting a non-intercourse law and excluding British armed vessels from her ports. On the other hand, British ships patrolled the American coasts, searched vessels and made several captures. The war of 1812 ensued. The terms of the treaty of Ghent, which ended the war, strangely enough did not specifically settle the question at issue, but in effect produced that result. Now we have the old question raised in a new form.—"Catholic Bulletin."

### THE "BELGIAN CHILD WITH HER HANDS CUT OFF."

In the "Hibbert Journal" the Rev. the Hon. E. Lyttelton, Headmaster of Eton, commences an article thus: "A friend writes from Devonshire that in his village there is a Bel-

gian child with her two hands cut off." On having our attention drawn to this statement, we wrote the Rev. the Hon. E. Lyttelton as follows:—

Dear Sir,—My attention has been called to the article you have written in the "Hibbert Journal," in which you say that "a friend writes from Devonshire that in his village there is a Belgian child with her two hands cut off." I am sure you would not have given publicity to a statement of this kind unless you had authenticated it, and since I am anxious to discover the facts about reports of mutilation, I should be grateful to you if you could inform me of the address of your friend. I enclose an envelope for a reply.—Yours faithfully, A. Fenner Brockway.

January 19, 1915.

The reply we received was in these terms:—

Dear Sir,—I made a statement, as you see, on the authority of a friend, but since the article was written I find that the report cannot be substantiated.

Another one from quite a different quarter has also broken down. I am writing to the "Hibbert Journal" to contradict the statement. I should be glad if you would do so in your journal.—Yours faithfully, p.p. E. Lyttelton.

January 20, 1915.

We make no comment.—"Labour Leader," Manchester.

### GERMANY'S GOLD RESERVE.

A message from Berlin states that the gold reserve at the Reichsbank was last week increased by 15 million marks, and now amounts to 2,145 million marks.—London "Daily News."

### GERMANY'S COPPER MINES.

General von Falkenhayn's statement in an interview granted to a representative of the American Associated Press, that Germany has no copper mines is incorrect. Germany has large argentiferous copper mines, principally near Mansfield, Saxony. Twenty-five thousand German workmen are employed in refining copper alone.—London "Morning Post."

### AN ENGLISHWOMAN IN SILESIA.

The daughter of an English clergyman, the widow of a German manufacturer, living in a large town in Silesia, wrote to her brother in Vancouver, whence the missive has reached us. The letter is dated the last week in November, but in spite of this fact some portions of it are interesting. She says:

I can hardly write openly to you what I think of all that is going on, as letters must be left open, and I fancy all are read. Of course, I don't think as everyone here thinks, and have caused much surprise in consequence, and only now hearing this side of the question it is difficult to form an opinion at all. Still nothing will ever make me believe that England is the hypocrite that she is here said to be. You can have no idea what is said of her in the papers. I am told it is the same in England, more the pity. According to the papers here England set the war going; England is never in the front, always just Frenchmen and Belgians in the front; England puts up the Red Cross Ambulance, then fights behind it, after having asked her enemy not to shoot in that direction; England uses dum-dum bullets; England treats her prisoners badly; they are placed in dirty, unhealthy houses, and must clean their own lavatories, though the road to this accommodation is so filthy that one can hardly go there at all.

The discipline is enormous: everything is military. No one has a word to say now except the Military Commander. Trains are stopped for days if he orders it so, also post and other conveyances. No one murmurs. It is certainly very wonderful. Factories or businesses that have military orders may not send away one, otherwise they lose their order. All this is right, as only people with war orders have real good occupation at all.

The hate against England is enormous. The Germans all pray to be allowed to fight against England. They don't care about the Russians, Belgians, and French, and this hate is fanned by burning heat by the newspapers. The Germans fully mean to land in England or so to surround her with mines that she can get no provisions and so be starved out. I can't fancy the thing myself, but they are very clever, very determined, and full of hate. There is no idea of the war machine being at an end: Germany can put a good 3,000,000 more men in the field. There are also plenty of provisions in the country. No one needs to starve and there is work for all, with the exception of artists, private teachers, and theatre people. As is

always the case, the middle class suffers the most. Food is somewhat more expensive, but not much more, and really we realise very little that war is going on. Our factory is working night and day, it has so many military orders: if only we had enough cotton and wool to last. But there are hundreds of other factories closed, naturally; either they have no orders or they do not make articles that are now saleable.

How long this war will last is a daily question, but the end seems further off than ever. How long each country can hold out is another big question. Here they are prepared for three years; England, I am told, says twenty. I certainly admire the Germans, they deserve any amount of respect; but I shall never love them.—London "Morning Post."

### "EDINBURGH REVIEW" AND THE ENGLISH CENSORSHIP.

In Mr. Cox's opinion (Editor of the "Edinburgh Review") the wide powers given to the Government by the exceptional war legislation have "already produced changes of very grave importance in our system of government." The operations of our Press Censorship are largely quoted in proof of this proposition. Mr. Cox admits that the authorities ought to be able to prevent things being published, or cabled, or repeated by word of mouth which may help the enemy; and this was the only function claimed at the outset of the war.

But the moment any organisation obtains uncontrolled power the desire for domination grows. The first Press Censor was principally distinguished for his complete inability to understand the work entrusted to him and for his lack of courage and candour in allowing others to take blame for his faults; the second Censor has set himself to establish a Prussian bureaucracy in Whitehall which has been used to suppress news and comments of which he and his Ministerial colleagues disapprove. Incidentally the Press Censorship has conducted its more or less routine work with a sustained stupidity which almost passes belief.

Several examples of this "sustained stupidity" are quoted, and then others are given "which are at least equally stupid but hardly merit the epithet honest," while as to some they afford "clear evidence that the Press Bureau has been used to keep the British public in ignorance of facts with which our enemies have long been familiar."

The most striking illustration is the case of the sinking of his Majesty's ship "Audacious" off the coast of Ireland in October. This incident was witnessed by such a large number of people on board the liner "Olympic" that permanent secrecy was impossible. After a very brief delay the news appeared in Swedish, German, and Italian papers. Full accounts, with numerous photographs, appeared in due course in the American Press. . . . Nobody can now feel sure that the Admiralty is not concealing other disasters. For the failure to announce the loss of the "Audacious" was aggravated by a subsequent publication of a list of naval losses which purported to be a complete statement of all losses up to date, so that positive mis-statement was added to negative concealment.

Next Mr. Cox gives examples of the use of the Censorship to "suppress news that has no connection with the war but that might prove politically embarrassing to members of the Government." The first was the refusal to allow reference to the Mission of Sir Henry Howard to the Vatican, to which "the Government was afraid that their extreme Protestant supporters might possibly object." Another instance has to do with Mr. Lloyd George, who in September last, speaking of the German Emperor's boast that the Spirit of God had descended on him, said "there has been nothing like it since the days of Mahomet." This was published in the newspapers and in a pamphlet revised by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In October His Highness the Aga Khan addressed a meeting of Indian Moslems in London and uttered a mild protest against a phrase which "I am sure was not meant to be offensive and was unpremeditated," but "had deeply wounded Moslem feeling." The Press Bureau issued an order that all references to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech were to be omitted from the reports of the Aga Khan's address. Yet it was fully reported in an Indian paper.—London "Times."

### DEATH OF THE LORD MAYOR-ELECT.

Deep regret was felt in Dublin yesterday when the news of the death of Alderman John Clancy, the newly-elected Lord Mayor, became known. The late Alderman Clancy had been confined to bed since Saturday last—the day of his election—but his demise came as a shock to the Public.—Dublin "Evening Mail."



## NEWS FROM BERLIN.

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

### THE SINKING OF THE "CURIE."

The "Nieuwe Freie Presse" learns with regard to the sinking of the French submarine, the "Curie," as follows: "On the same day the U 12 accomplished its heroic deed one of the most modern French submarines, the "Curie," was discovered at the very moment she was going to attack us. The "Curie," under a very clever commander, approached one of our ships. She was sighted, and the command, 'All boats with cannon and torpedo boats ready,' rang out. The shooting was excellent and the forward tower was riddled. In the last moment the second officer appeared on deck and tried to destroy the submarine with a hand bomb. At the same instant one of our sailors shot him down and he fell back in the ship and sank with it, while all the others were saved. The French commander was respected by our officers as a brave sailor, and was properly treated. Letters were found on him from his children and wife, wherein they tell him that they are always praying that he may return in safety."

### THE BOMBARDMENT OF KIELCE.

According to reports received in Copenhagen from Russia, thirty persons were killed and fifty injured during the bombardment of Kielce by Austro-Hungarian flying machines.

### A RUSSIAN ADMISSION.

A Press correspondent with the Russian army writes in a general survey of the war situation, that in his opinion there are two million Russians fighting in Poland and Galicia. The Austrians and Hungarians, he says, are fighting with extraordinary courage.

### GERMAN GOVERNMENT AND THE FOOD SUPPLY.

Berlin.—The Federal Council decided upon the seizure of all the stocks of corn and flour by February 1. All business transactions in flour are forbidden from the morning of January 26. With regard to meat provisions, all town and country municipalities are being charged with the duty of procuring provisions of preserves. Owners of corn are bound to report their stocks, whereupon confiscation at fixed prices will follow. For the regulation of the consumption, a Government distributing office will be established. Distribution will take place in proportion to the number of inhabitants.

### THE CAPTURE OF GERMAN TRADE.

"The Times" continues to make propaganda for the arrangement of a "Leipziger Messe"—Leipzig Fair—to be held in Birmingham. The Chamber of Commerce in London, as well, had arranged for an exhibition of German and Austro-Hungarian patterns. "The Times" now announces exultantly that, in a large number of English workshops, a great quantity of articles are now being manufactured exactly on the lines of the samples of the enemy's industry, and, forsooth, not only for England's own need, but also for export to foreign markets. With regard to this it is remarked in industrial circles that, by this avowal, England is belittling herself, because she admits she cannot herself produce sufficient ability and inventive faculty to hold her own in competition with Germany and Austria.

### BULGARIA AND AUSTRIA.

The Queen of Bulgaria gave instructions for the despatch to Count Traun, the manager of the Austrian relief organisation, of a gift of 50,000 cigarettes for the Austrian Red Cross Hospital, where the wounded are cared for. The following letter was sent with this valuable present: "Dear Count,—I take the liberty of sending you herewith fifty thousand Bulgarian cigarettes, asking you to be so good as to use them in one of your military hospitals, as a small token of the grateful remembrance which I shall always retain of the generous assistance which the Austrian Red Cross rendered us in our hour of need.—Eleonore."

The German Socialist leader, Parvus, at a large meeting in Sofia, stated that Germany is fighting against Russian autocracy, for European democracy, and for the freedom of thirty-two million of Poles, Ruthenians, and the inhabitants of the Caucasus. A resolution was agreed to, which concluded the meeting.

### "NEW YORK AMERICAN" AND GERMANY.

An interesting communication between the "New York American," one of Mr. Hearst's journals, and Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, was intercepted by wireless to-day. The purport of the mes-

sage was that the "New York American" would greatly appreciate a wireless message at the journal's expense from the German Government stating whether the progress for the first six months of the war has fulfilled their expectations and whether Germany regards her future prospects with undaunted confidence. The answer of the German Government to the above query should prove interesting reading.

### SCIENCE AND HEALTH IN GERMANY.

In East Prussia special consideration is to be given to hygiene, the safety and practical utility of new buildings, and the beauty of town sites.

The Imperial Scientific Association, in a meeting under the presidency of Professor Harnack, decided upon the foundation of a new institution for physiological and brain research. A Committee charged with elaborate plans for new buildings and a fund for a new institute has already been formed.

### INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY CONGRESS

The Bavarian Government invites the representatives of neutral States to an international railway time-table conference to be held in Munich at the beginning of February.

### THE KAISER'S BIRTHDAY.

On the occasion of the Emperor's birthday the German Press unanimously emphasises the Emperor's peaceful attitude during the whole of his reign, also in the crisis of last summer, endeavouring until the last moment to maintain peace. The allegation of the Triple Entente Press that the Emperor provoked the war merits supreme contempt.

### TO ASSIST THE POLES.

A big German and Austro-Hungarian international committee for the assistance of all inhabitants of Poland, without distinction of religion or race, is in preparation. The Committee of the Rockefeller Foundation is co-operating.

## CARSON AND GERMANY.

### DR. KUNO MEYER'S REPLY TO THE ANTI-HOME RULERS.

(From the London "Times," April 10, 1914.)

Sir,—In his recent speech at the House, Mr. Goldstone cited several utterances of Ulster covenanters expressing the hope and belief that in the case of Home Rule becoming law Germany might be induced to interfere in the cause of Protestantism and Ulster. One of the strongest expositions of this idea is found in the following sentence from a leaflet distributed under the eyes of Sir Edward Carson: "If the Home Rule Bill is passed we shall consider ourselves absolutely justified in asking and rendering every assistance at the first opportunity to the greatest Protestant nation on earth, Germany, to come over and help us."

The amazing delusion that such an appeal would find sympathy and perhaps response is another proof of the fact that the Covenanters live wholly in the ideas and sentiments of a bygone age. We fear Ulster will wait in vain for another William to come to her defence. At the end of the 17th century Germany, like the rest of the Protestant world, was deeply concerned in the battle waged in Ulster: the cause of Protestantism was then at stake. But to-day it is no longer a question of Protestantism versus Catholicism, or vice versa. The great modern principle of religious equality has in every civilised nation superseded those antiquated and bigoted ideas of hostility and exclusion. No civilised country, least of all Germany, could look favourably upon any policy which would run counter to the spirit of religious comprehension.

KUNO MEYER.

THEODOR SCHIEMANN.

The futility of the dreams, as of the measures, concerted by the only real opponents of Home Rule, the minority in Ulster, is exposed in a letter which we publish to-day from two great German thinkers. Dr. Kuno Meyer and Theodor Schiemann deal with the delusion supposed to exist in the minds of some of the Unionist minority in Ulster that Germany, "the greatest Protestant nation on earth," will come to assist them in depriving Ireland of the rights enjoyed by the several German States—rights on which the strength and union of the great German Empire are firmly based. These distinguished scholars remind the Ulstermen that the great modern principle of religious equality has in every civilised nation superseded those antiquated and bigoted ideas of hostility and exclusion that are found to-day only in Ulster, and they tell them that "no civilised country, least of all Germany, can look favourably on any policy which runs counter to the spirit of religious comprehension."—"Freeman's Journal," April 11, 1914.

## WHY THE BOERS REVOLTED.

### THE SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION.

Sir,—I enclose herewith a copy of a Manifesto issued by the rebel leaders in the field and circulated pretty freely among the Dutch. The Government have naturally taken pains to suppress it, but there is no reason why the Imperial democracy should not have all the facts before them.

SOUTH AFRICAN.

### Manifesto to the People of South Africa.

FELLOW CITIZENS!

We find ourselves to-day in the difficult and dangerous position of appearing in open rebellion against the Empire and the Government of the Union of South Africa, but we appeal with confidence to our countrymen, not only for confirmation of the justice of our cause, but for support in bringing that cause to a successful conclusion.

When we subscribed to the treaty of Vereeniging and laid down our arms, we were a crushed and beaten people, driven to the verge of starvation and despair by the dishonourable tactics of a vigorous and powerful enemy—our resources exhausted and our homes destroyed—but we accepted the inevitable, and were content to forego our nationhood and our liberties for the sake of the future of our people. We were prepared to keep our allegiance to Great Britain as long as we could do so with honour to ourselves and without ingratitude to our friends.

Now, however, we are called upon to choose between this doubtful claim upon our loyalty to a relentless conqueror, and our gratitude to a friendly nation, which extended its sympathy and help in the time of danger. We are being betrayed into this act of base ingratitude either by the folly or the treachery of our own Government. Were it not enough to ask us to forget the terrible scenes we witnessed a few years ago, either as men in the field of battle, fighting for our hard-won freedom, or as youths flying with our despairing womenfolk from our burning homesteads, or in the concentration camps seeing them dying in thousands around us, but must we now be compelled to take up arms against a nation that gave us a helping hand in our troubles, and plunge our people into the horrors of an extremely doubtful European war?

For our part, we are prepared to shed our last drop of blood rather than be guilty of such cowardly baseness, and we call upon all those who love honour, and friendship and gratitude to assist us in resisting it. We have no wish to shed the blood of the people of South Africa, English or Dutch—far from it—but we most emphatically declare that the members of the present Government have betrayed their trust and no longer represent the real feelings of the people of South Africa.

Only a few short months ago we were reluctantly compelled to leave our homes, out of loyalty to this Government, in order to quell what we were told was an attempt on the part of another section of the people to subvert its lawful authority. This we now know to have been a base lie instigated by a few greedy capitalists, to whom the Botha Government have sold the people, both English and Dutch.

We most emphatically declare it to have been a gross libel on the honour of his countrymen for General Botha to lead the Imperial Government to believe that the\* Afrikaner people were willing to enter into active and unprovoked hostilities against the German nation, with which they had no possible quarrel, and to which, indeed, they are closely united by ties of blood, of friendship and of gratitude. It was clearly his duty to inform the Imperial Government that while it could rely upon their passive loyalty and obedience, it was too much to expect that they would willingly and openly invade German territory. The consequence, therefore, of the present civil strife must rest, morally, at any rate, on his shoulders and those of his Government.

For ourselves, we shall not lay down our arms until the Government is removed from office, and all idea of invading German territory is frankly abandoned. We are fully aware of the gravity of our position, but no other course, consistent with honour, was open to us, and we leave our motives to be finally judged by the honourable instincts of all men. Expediency may demand that we be regarded and treated as rebels, but justice and truth will always proclaim our conduct as inspired by the truest patriotism.

We do not desire to set up a republic or any other form of Government, against the wishes



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of the majority of our fellow citizens. All we ask is that the people, as a whole, be allowed to say whether or not they wish to declare war against Germany or any other nation. We wish to govern ourselves in our own way without fraud or coercion from anyone, and we call upon the people to assist us in attaining that ideal.

We would point out, in conclusion, to the attempts that are being made by the Government to insult and discredit us by every form of calumny and misrepresentation—repetitions of the lies circulated during the late war—and to the fact that not content with encouraging the natives to act as spies and informers, it is now arming them against us.

(Signed) F. C. BEYERS, C. R. DE WET, H. MARITZ, J. KEMP, WESSEL WESSELS, J. FOURIE, J. J. PIENAAR, and all other leaders of protesting Burghers in the Field.—"The New Age" (London).

#### THE NORTH SEA ENGAGEMENT.

##### German Claim.

The following comment of the "Deutsche Tageszeitung" is curiously contradictory:

"The supposition of the British Admiralty that the German squadron tried to get away from the fighting but was hindered by the British cruisers is at the same time an advertisement of the fact that the latter were not really in a position to cut them off. From very reliable sources we understand that for tactical reasons and owing to the large superiority of the artillery of the opposing forces it was impossible for our squadron to keep to its original plan. But if our ships had wished to withdraw from the fight that would not have been difficult right from the beginning."

Referring to the sinking of the "Blücher," it says it was finished off by the British light cruisers, and adds: "As the British ships had nothing else to do they fished up some of the survivors. The "Blücher," with its low speed, could not withdraw from the fight. It was within the power of the British Admiral, by the superior speed of his ships, at any moment technically and tactically to draw as near as he wished to the German cruisers either to destroy or follow them, but instead he carried on a running fight at great distance for three full hours. To call this a great success would be both childish and ridiculous, if the political reason for the claim were not obvious. It is to rejoice the British public, and to set them at rest with the news of victory for which they have yearned for a long time.

"It is for the same reason that their Admiralty claims that the German squadron was prevented by the British Fleet from making an attack on the East Coast. We think in any case it is very probable that the real object of our squadron was to show that our ships are on the high seas.

"The British squadron lost a Dreadnought. This result is all the more worthy of attention because the entire British squadron did not possess one ship of less than 20,000 tons, or with a lighter armament than eighty 30.5 guns."

In big type the newspaper adds: "From many messages from absolutely reliable sources we can state once more that one of the British Dreadnought was actually sunk. A German torpedo-boat delivered two torpedoes at the ship, which had already suffered severely from our gun-fire and was lying on her side, and sank her. This was seen distinctly not only by the German torpedo-boats but also by an airship from above. Having regard to all these witnesses, the lying of the British Admiralty will help very little. The loss of men and material to the British squadron was very severe. The British Admiral, after the loss of one of his battle cruisers and after having suffered tremendous havoc on board his other ships, decided to seek again the high seas and put himself out of range of the guns of the 'hunted' German squadron."—London "Daily News."

#### ORANGEMEN AND THE WAR.

##### Home Rule Never to Pass Ulster.

A strong appeal for more recruits for Kitchener's Army was made in the Lisbellaw Orange Hall on Tuesday night, on the occasion of the annual Orange reunion of the district.

Bro. E. M. Archdale, D.L., who was introduced, amidst cheering, as "the future member for North Fermanagh," paid a tribute to what the Lisbellaw district had already done for King and country, and said that it was the first place in the county to make a lead. They could not at present talk of their own politics, as they were fighting for their very existence, and, as Mr. Churchill had said, politics would never again be the same, and also that, as the Orangemen of Belfast had given their rifles to the Belgians, no one would allow them to be any the worse after that (applause). He did not believe that any decent Liberal, though a Home Ruler, would allow their Ulster Unionists to be any the worse because they had been the first to come to the front without condition, and not like the Nationalists, who did not budge till Home Rule was placed on the Statute Book—an act of breach of faith by the Government. Ulstermen had gone for their King without condition, and all honour to them for it. (applause).

Bro. J. Porter Porter, D.L., said that they had spent the last two years in fighting Home Rule, and, even if passed by rogues and trickery, it would not make the slightest difference, and would never pass Ulster (loud applause).

Bro. Rev. E. W. McFarland, Rev. T. Walmsley, and others addressed the meeting, which concluded with cheers for the District Master, Bro. Major C. F. Falls, and his men in the 11th Inniskillings.—"Irish Times."

#### THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT AND FOOD AND WAGES.

The action of the German Government in seizing all the available stocks of corn and flour in the Empire is an eloquent indication of the growing economic pressure to which the masses of the German people are exposed. It also illustrates its methods of procedure in all such cases where private interests attempt to exploit public needs. The other day the "Koelnische Zeitung" made the interesting announcement that by order of the Prussian Minister of Commerce all those firms which by an abuse of the present situation are reducing the wages of their workmen below the level obtaining in the neighbourhood will not be given any army contracts, and that the Chambers of Commerce are to watch over the actions of the employers. In an article describing the condition of the civilian workmen engaged upon trench and other work in the eastern theatre of war, published in the "Leipziger Volkszeitung," we also read how the contractors for the canteens were trying to exalt prices, which were not justified by the prices on the cattle market. The writer proceeds:

For this reason the inspector of the canteen decided to buy cattle himself, and kill them without the intervention of the contractor. A pound of beef costs him now 8d., although he has to pay for the cattle a higher price than the butchers paid formerly. Here is a concrete case: At a certain sale the butchers offered for a cow weighing 6 to 7 cwt. £3, and ultimately raised their offer to £3 15s. The inspector came, and offered immediately double that sum and even more. A great excitement arose among the butchers: they swore at the interloper, who was to them an enemy spoiling the trade. But now every workman receives daily about 1lb. of meat, and in the evening cheese or sausage, by way of extras, whereas previously the portions were considerably smaller and there were no extras.—London "Daily News."

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#### CUMANN NA mBAN.

Central Branch—25 Parnell Square.

The following will be the weekly programme:

**Tuesday, 2nd Feb.**—First Aid Classes at 8 o'clock sharp.

**Friday, 5th.**—Drill and Semaphore Signaling, 8 to 8.30, followed by a Lecture by Micheal O hAnnrachain, entitled "Heroines and Everyday People."

**VOLUNTEERS HEARTILY WELCOMED.**

#### THE INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY OF IRELAND.

Mr. R. S. T. SAYE, the well-known Indian Nationalist, will deliver a Lecture in the Council Chamber, Trades' Hall, Capel Street, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, at 8 p.m., entitled "INDIA. ANCIENT AND MODERN." If you wish to know what British misgovernment has done for India, come. Questions and Discussion. Admission Free.



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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 CATHMAHAIL,

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.

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