TINORI
IS A
Permanent and Painless
CORN CURE
BOTTLES, 1/-. SOLD EVERYWHERE.
BY POST 1/2 from the DISCOVERER,
E. MAC SWEENY, Ph. Chemist,
91 PATRICK STREET, CORK.

WAR SPECIAL

# SUNDAY INDEPENDENT

CASH ADVANCED
PERSONAL SECURITY, WITHOUT SURETIES or PUBLICITY, at reasonable rates, repayable by agreed instalments.
THE NORTHERN COUNTIES LOAN & DISCOUNT CO., LTD
(Established 1878).
CATHEDRAL BUILDINGS,
15b Donegall Street, BELFAST.
E. H. TURNER, Managing Director.

VOL. 12, NO. 44. DUBLIN, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1917. [REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.] PRICE ONE PENNY.

# FRENCH ADVANCE

## Troops Reach South Bank of Ailette

## MANY AIR VICTORIES

## Germans Now Claim Over 200,000 Italian Prisoners

## THE TAGLIAMENTO STAND

## German Auxiliary Cruiser Sunk in the Kattegat

## A SUCCESS NEAR GAZA

**Yesterday the French gained fresh ground near the Oise Canal, troops reaching the southern bank of the Ailette along the whole front. Further progress was recorded in the evening, and last night's report stated that no less than 66 enemy aeroplanes had been accounted for during the *battle of Malmaison*. The latest victory gives the French command of the crest of the Chemin des Dames, round which the battle has raged for six months.**

**The British repulsed several hostile attacks, also re-taking an advanced post which had been captured by the enemy near the Ypres-Roulers railway.**

**The Germans state that their withdrawal from the Chemin des Dames was "intended for some *considerable time*," *and was carried out* without interruption.**

**While, the Germans report, no actions of importance have occurred on the southern front, they claim to have increased their captures from the *Italians to over 200,000 men*, with 1,800 guns and large quantities of other booty.**

**A *German* auxiliary cruiser has been sunk in the Kattegat by a British submarine, which subsequently sank 10 German trawlers.**

***The British have captured the first Turkish line in the neighbourhood of* Gaza.**

### GIVE AND TAKE.

#### Short-lived Enemy Occupation of Advanced Post.

British General Headquarters, France, Saturday, 10.17 a.m.

We captured a few prisoners last night in a patrol encounter west of La Bassee.

Hostile artillery has shown great activity during the night east of Ypres.

Last night's British official said:—

Early this morning hostile attacks against our positions south and west of Passchendaele were repulsed by our troops after sharp fighting.

In the course of these attacks the enemy succeeded in capturing one of our advanced posts in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Roulers Railway. This afternoon this post was re-taken by our troops, together with a few prisoners. A hostile bombing attack made during the night against one of our posts east of Gouzeaucourt was also repulsed.

The enemy's artillery has shown considerable activity during the day north of Ypres.

On the 2nd inst. unfavourable weather conditions greatly interfered with flying.

#### From General Petain.

(Press Association War Special.)

Paris, Saturday.

During the night our troops continued to advance between the Oise Canal and the region of *Corvany*, and along the entire front reached the southern bank of the Ailette.

The enemy fell back on the northern front, the *bridges* and *passages* to which have been cut.

The artillery struggle continued lively in the sector of Chavignon and at some points in the region of the Plateaus.

Among the material captured since October 23 we have already counted 200 heavy and field guns, 222 trench guns, and 720 machine-guns.

On the right bank of the Meuse there were violent artillery actions on the Chaume front.

An enemy raid north of St. Mihiel achieved no result.

The night was calm everywhere else.

**Aviation**—In the period between October 21 and October 31, 23 German aeroplanes were brought down, 21 were brought down by our pilots, and 2 by the fire of our anti-aircraft guns.

In addition 28 enemy machines were seriously damaged and brought down in their own lines.

### 611 AIR FIGHTS.

#### French Account for 66 Enemy Machines.

Last night's French report says:—

On the Ailette front our troops are organising the new ground won from the Oise Canal to Corbeny.

During the day there were fairly lively artillery sections in various sectors of the Chemin des Dames. Two enemy raids against our small posts south of Anizy were unsuccessful.

During the battle of Malmaison our airmen with the greatest daring attacked the enemy's troops with machine gun fire, bombarded the railway stations and points of assembly, and fought 611 aerial combats.

**Sixteen German aeroplanes were brought down, and *three captive balloons* set on fire. In addition, 50 enemy aeroplanes fell in their own lines, the majority of them being completely destroyed.**

In Champagne we successfully raided small enemy fort west of the Butte du Mesnil, and brought back prisoners.

On the right bank of the Meuse an artillery duel developed a fairly great intensity after 4 p.m. on the Bois la Chaume-Bezonvant front. There was an intermittent cannonade on the rest of the front.

### THE CHEMIN DES DAMES.

#### Germans Admit Withdrawal from Important Position.

(Admiralty, per *Wireless Press*.)

Yesterday's German Report says:—

**Western Theatre of War.**—Rain and fog have restricted the fighting activity of all the armies. In Flanders the enemy maintained an intense fire on the town of Dixmude and the adjoining lines.

During the night of November 1-2 we completed without interruption from the enemy the removal of our *lines from* the Chemin des Dames, which had been intended for some considerable time past.

All our movements remained unobserved by the enemy, who up to mid-day yesterday still maintained a lively fire on the positions which had been given up by us. On the Rhine-Marne Canal, as the result of a reconnoitring thrust, North American *soldiers* were in fight in an prisoners.

During the night of Nov. 1—2 our aviators dropped bombs on London, Chatham, Gravesend, Ramsgate, Margate, and Dunkirk. Big fires showed the satisfactory results of our attack.

*During the last few days our battle* aviators have increased the number of their aerial victories, Lieut. Aneller putting out of action his 32nd opponent; Vice-Sergt.-Major Buckler his 23rd; Lieut. Boehme his 21st, and Lieut. Bongartz his 20th.

#### German Towns Bombed.

Amsterdam, Saturday.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" reports that at 3.30 p.m. on November 1 six enemy airmen coming from the west appeared over Kaiserslautern, and dropped several bombs without, however, causing any loss of life or material damage.

The same day enemy airmen bombed Offenburg to the south-east of Strassburg, and its environs. There were no casualties at Offenburg, and only unimportant material damage is reported. Two persons were killed and *several* injured at Schutterwald, south-west of Offenburg.—Reuter.

### OVER 200,000.

#### Enemy Claim Big Increase of Italian Captures.

Yesterday's German Report says:—

*Italian Front.*—There have been no *in*present over 200,000 prisoners, and over 1,800 guns have been enumerated.

800 guns have been enumerated.

The booty in machine guns, mine-throwers, motor vehicles, baggage, and other war material cannot yet be even approximately estimated.

### BRITISH RED CROSS.

#### Women Nurses in Safety.—Ambulances Missing.

The Press Association's special correspondent at Italian Headquarters, wiring on Friday night, says:—

Although the retreat of the whole Italian Army to the right bank of the Tagliamento is now practically accomplished, it is still *difficult to strike the balance of the situation* and to establish the whole extent of the losses.

Regarding the British Red Cross contingent, all the women nurses are now in safety. Dr. George Sandison Brock, the head of the hospital at Villa Trento, which has been given up, has gone to Rome to see what arrangements can be made with the Central Italian authorities, and also to express gratitude for all the courtesies extended to the British doctors and nurses by the Italians. It is much regretted that the British hospital has been obliged to discontinue its work just when it was rendering splendid services.

THE AMBULANCES.

Three ambulances *sent back to Pordenone* to make efforts to recover other ambulances have not yet turned up. The missing second unit had now mostly got through, and probably all the staff are safe. Most of the third unit is still missing. The first section of this unit, which was at St. Valentino, on the right bank of the Isonzo, north of Gorizia and west of St. Gabriele, crossed the Tagliamento at Latisana, ten miles inland, with only three ambulances, with drivers and three members.

No news has yet been received regarding the second and third section of this unit, respectively stationed at Gradisca and Ruda.

### A HEAVY TASK.

#### Press of Rome Puts Check on *Optimism*.

Rome, Friday.

(Press Association War Special.)

The necessity for speaking out plainly, almost brutally, to Italy and her Allies begins to gain ground in the more enlightened section of the Press here.

*The plan of the enemy, it is remarked*, will certainly fail eventually, but it would be a dangerous illusion to think it has already failed, when as a matter of fact, the present is simply the initial phase of the development of the war. Formidable battles will have to be fought on Italian plains with the increasing collaboration of the Allies there. The conquest of the lost territory will, without *doubt*, take place, but it will be very slow work, and will be

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.)

## ALL IN THE WEEK'S NEWS.

WILL THEY BE IN TIME?

Three for One. The Old Story.

### CRUISER SUNK

#### British Success in the North Sea

KATTEGAT BATTLE.

(Press Association War Special.)

**The Admiralty announces:—Our naval forces in the Kattegat have apparently been *engaged with enemy forces*, probably patrol craft.**

**For obvious reasons reports by wireless telegraphy from vessels operating in enemy waters are not permitted.**

**All the official information that the Admiralty have is that *certain* of our vessels have been detached to bring in prisoners, and are nearing their bases.**

***In these circumstances* they have released all Press messages.**

The Admiralty announces later:—

Further reports of our forces operating in the Kattegat have been received.

**We have destroyed a German auxiliary cruiser, *armed with 6-inch guns, and also* ten armed patrol craft.**

**Sixty-four prisoners have been rescued by our forces.**

**No British losses are reported.**

Further details will be published on return o four forces to their base.

As soon as the further information comes to hand it will be made public.

The affair is not believed to be of any magnitude.

Copenhagen, Saturday.

At 7 o'clock in the morning the German auxiliary cruiser, Marie of Flensborg, 3,000 tons, met *British destroyers 12 miles north* of Kullen.

The Marie opened fire, which was immediately answered by the destroyers, and in the course of ten minutes the Marie was *on fire*.

Of her crew of 81 men 30 were killed; the rest took to their boats. Seven wounded sailors were subsequently rescued by the Danish steamer Dalgas, and one by the Danish steamer Trondhjem.

They arrived last night at Copenhagen. The rest of the crew are supposed to have been rescued by the destroyers.

The cannonade began at 7 a.m., and at times was so violent that the houses at Halmstad shook.

#### German Survivor's Story—The Work of a Submarine.

An Exchange Telegraph message from Copenhagen states—A German sailor brought to Helsingborg from a sunk German trawler said to a representative of the Helsingborg "Dagblad" that four German trawlers accompanied the auxiliary cruiser, which was disguised as a merchant steamer. When off Kullen they were hailed by a British submarine, which told the crew to take to their boats.

The cruiser fired on the submarine which, firing in return, sank the German boat, and signalled to the trawlers' crews to leave their ships. While the crews were obeying the order the submarine rescued part of the crew of the sunk cruiser, and then sank the trawlers by gunfire. The submarine then disappeared in a north-westerly direction with many German prisoners on board. The rest of the Germans, comprising two boats, are still drifting in the Southern Kattegat.

#### Men Landed From German Trawlers.

Copenhagen, Saturday.

Twelve men from a *German trawler*, which was sunk in the battle in the Kattegat, were landed at Falkenberg yesterday by the British submarine which sank the auxiliary, *and ordered the crews to leave* the trawlers, which were then sunk by gunfire. The submarine subsequently sailed in a north-westerly direction with some Germans as prisoners.

#### Aged Air Raid Victim.

Death from heart failure, *accelerated by* excitement caused by the air raid, was the verdict returned at an inquest held in England yesterday upon an old lady who had attained her 89th year.

### FROM BRICKS TO BOMBS

#### English Contractor in Dock on Serious Charge

EXPLOSIVE MORE DANGEROUS TO TROOPS THAN TO THE ENEMY.

At Bow street, London, yesterday, Arthur Edward Brown was charged with contravening Regulation 45H of the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Mr. Roome, prosecuting, said that the proceedings were taken at the instance of the Ministry of Munitions, where defendant was given into custody on Wednesday. The case against him was that *he had* manufactured defective bombs contrary to the official specifications, the inevitable result of which, if they had been fired, would have been to cause death not to the enemy, but to their own soldiers.

FROM BRICKS TO BOMBS.

Brown, he said, was managing director of James Brown, Ltd., Brentford, who, before the war, made bricks. Between October, 1915, and June, 1916, they executed three contracts for the supply of bombs to the French Warfare Supply Department, Ministry of Munitions. Mr. Roome produced a Stokes bomb gun and minutely explained the mechanism. In June, 1916, he said the French Warfare Department placed an order with the firm for the manufacture of 13,000 Stokes bombs at 8s. 9d. each. In July last 11,000 old bombs were *delivered* at Wandsworth Bomb Inspection Department.

DISCOVERIES.

It was found that a number of heads had been used instead of bases, and that holes had been drilled in these heads, and they had been plugged. This was the case with 176 bombs. The inspector also found that these plugs had been varnished over in an effort to conceal them. In addition to the 176 plugged bombs some bases had been partially drilled and some uncompleted heads used as bases. *In still further in*stances the holes had been covered with cement or paint.

AND EXPLANATIONS.

Asked for an explanation at the Ministry of Munitions, defendant said *that he had* plugged the bases after consultation with the resident examiner. As to the samples filled up with paint or cement he understood that these had been seen by the travelling representative of the Ministry of Munitions. Defendant's explanations were found to be absolutely untrue.

Further inquiry showed that defendant himself caused the bombs to be plugged.

"EXTREMELY SERIOUS CASE."

The Ministry of Munitions, *said* Mr. Roome, regarded it as an extremely serious case, and they had actually considered whether defendant ought not to be tried by court martial or at the Central Criminal Court. The authorities had satisfied themselves, however, that there was no treacherous motive nor any design to assist *the enemy*, but that the defective work was done either from mistake or a reckless disregard of consequences.

Evidence having been given, the case was adjourned, accused being allowed bail.

#### The Despoiling of Belgium.

Reuter's Agency has received *information* from a competent Belgian source that the Germans are feverishly finishing the destruction of the workshops in the Liege district.

Gangs of men have been put on to destroy the Cockerill blast furnaces. Nos. 1 and 2 have been taken down. Nos. 3 and 4 are in course of demolition, while 6, 7, and 8 are disorganised. Besides this, all the machinery has been taken away, as well as raw materials.

### CHEERFUL VIEW

#### Russian War Minister on New Conditions

"TO SUFFER AND RESIST."

Paris, Saturday.

The Petrograd correspondent of the "Matin" has interviewed General Verkhovsky, the War Minister, who declared that there were still 130 Austro-German divisions on the Russian front, but that they were faced by a solid line of Russian troops, some of them excellent, others not good, but now in process of regrouping.

In spite of the inadequacy of the Russian lines of communication, the enemy, General Verkhovsky said, will never have a feeling of security on our sectors. The Minister proceeded to point out that the victories of the Germans on the Eastern front had less importance now than if they had occurred on the Western front.

TIMES ARE CHANGED.

The Germans of 1914, he went on to say, would have turned such successes to account. The Germans of 1917 are incapable of doing so. Our resistance will never be broken. The evacuation of Petrograd is simply the realisation of a plan of industrial decentralisation foreseen in 1910. The capture of the capital is impossible. Have confidence that Russia, though injured, has been rejuvenated, and more closely united than ever with her Allies, and she will continue to suffer and to resist as long as need be, even though she cannot contemplate attempting any big achievement.—Reuter.

#### BASIS OF UTOPIANISM.

Pacifists Attacked in Russian Parliament.

Petrograd, Friday.

The Preliminary Parliament to-day continued the debate on foreign policy.

M. Dan, Social Democrat, endeavoured to show that the revolutionary democracy is not to be blamed for the disorganisation of the army, which was entirely due to the unsatisfied aspirations of the troops for peace.

M. Struve, representing political circles in Moscow, pointed out that so far the specific aspirations of Russia had produced no result, for since the beginning of the revolution they had rested on the basis of Utopianism. He expressed his opinion that the formula of peace without honour, annexations or indemnities had disorganised the army, and awakened the covetousness of German Imperialism regarding the Baltic districts, and caused a prolongation of the war.

M. Tsereteli, ex-Minister of Agriculture, emphasised the necessity of restoring discipline and the combative spirit in the army as the sole means of making the voice of Russia be listened to effectively at the Paris Conference. He ridiculed the absurd demand of the Maximalists for the immediate proclamation of an armistice, and said the question of peace must be discussed publicly at several conferences, or, in other words, preliminary Peace Congresses, as this would be much *the most effective way of realising peace.*

#### Miss Adela Pankhurst and Her Bond.

A Reuter's message from Melbourne says—Judge Higgins has ordered the release of *Miss Adela Pankhurst on her bond to ap*pear before the High Court in Sydney on November 16. Reuter adds that Miss Adela Pankhurst was sentenced in Melbourne on September 11 to nine months' imprisonment for taking part in an illegal demonstration. The court, however, *consented* to suspend the sentence on her signing a bond for £100 to be of good behaviour. This Miss Pankhurst *declined to do*, declaring that she preferred to undergo imprisonment.

## LATEST NEWS

AS OTHERS SEE IT.

LONDON VERSIONS OF IRISH SITUATION.

YESTERDAY'S RUMOURS.

"The news from Ireland is serious, however much o fthe present demonstrativeness may be discounted as braggadocio and theatricalism," writes the Political Correspondent of the "Weekly dispatch."

"The Sinn Feiners," he continues, "are adopting a very provocative attitude, trailing their coats with the object of getting the police to tread upon them. They are making all sorts of wild speeches, apparently with the express object of exhausting the patience of the authorities, who have proclaimed De Valera's Sinn Fein meetings fixed for to-day at Newbridge and Kildare, adjacent to the military centre of the Curragh. The Sinn Fein tactics aim at manoeuvring the authorities into the necessity of ordering De Valera's arrest, which may account for the circumstantial rumour that has prevailed since Friday evening that he had actually been arrested.

"PATIENT WATCHFULNESS."

"Information to hand shows that the authorities are handling the situation with admirable coolness, and are determined not to be hustled into measures likely to provide the Sinn Fein movement with more martyrs. They are not afraid to arrest any or all of the Sinn Fein leaders, but the policy of patient watchfulness does not promise the drastic step for which the Sinn Feiners are trusting. Every arrest, they claim, advertises their movement, and brings in fresh adherents. At the same time, Dublin Castle is prepared for all emergencies. For the last few days, however, the signs have been that the Sinn Feiners have been bluffing. Whether the bluffing will pass into activities of a more sinister character may depend on the week-end's events. It is to be hoped that common prudence will prevent the Sinn eFiners from giving way to the advice of the rabid extremists."

"A FATEFUL DAY."

"To-day may," says the "Sunday Times," "be fateful in the history of Ireland if the worst element in the Sinn Fein Part gets the upper hand, though, happily, the many wild rumours that were in circulation yesterday on both sides the Channel have every appearance of being without foundation."

The Dublin correspondent of the paper, declaring that an atmosphere of intense excitement existed in Dublin yesterday, owing to a large number of wild rumours circulated by irresponsible people in various parts of the country, says:—"The incidents one sees in various parts of the country are quite ordinary every-day incidents, but there are some people who of late have interpreted them as likely to lead to trouble. All that can be said is *that the police and military* have taken all precautions necessary to avoid breaches of the peace, but not one of these precautions has been unusual during the past eighteen months. As far as can be gathered at the Sinn Fein headquarters, that body is in total ignorance of any arrangements save those which have been announced by posters and in the Press."

A WARNING NOTE.

"There are," says an Irish correspondent of the "National News," "symptoms that the recent organisation of the Sinn Fein movement on a political basis measured the high-water level of its popularity in Ireland, and that the flowing tide is *turning*. A popular reversion to sane politics is within appreciable distance if the current of the country's thoughts is not again diverted by some repetition of the blundering tragedy of Irish administration. It understood that the Irish Convention has reached a vital stage in its deliberations, and if the situation is to be saved for the Constitutional policy there will have to be not only prudence on the part of the Government authorities, but even some indulgence of popular feeling in its outward expressions. While it is conceded that there are many aspects of the latter calculated to cause anxiety and alarm necessitating precautionary, if not punitive, action by *the authorities*, it is also *popularly* held that such action has too often the appearance of provocativeness in a country where all official policy is popularly suspect.

"The series of arrests in the country at present are regarded as part of such a policy, and not the most determined stickler for the properties of law and order will argue that they make for a better atmosphere in Ireland. The rule of unyielding and repressive discipline in Ireland has ever failed, and the circumstances were *never less favourable to its success* than at present."

THIS MORNING'S ITEMS.

"Hornet's Beauty," the brilliant gelding whose wonderful sprinting created something of a furore on the Turf a few seasons back, was recently shot, says the "News of the World."

There is every probability of a system of ticket-rationing of food being brought into force almost immediately, says the "Weekly Dispatch."

Important changes in the Ministry are possible in the near future, says "Reynolds's Newspaper."

The Prime Minister is not likely to be present in the House of Commons during the coming week. He is, says "Reynolds's Newspaper," engaged at the moment on one of the most important missions of his life.

# DAY OF RUMOURS

## Authorities and Sinn Fein Movement

## POSITION OF GREAT TENSION

## Newbridge and Athy Meetings Abandoned

## TO-DAY'S PARADES—AN URGENT APPEAL

***Ireland is a land of rumours just now*—and wild rumours they certainly are. The proclaiming of the Newbridge meeting and unfounded reports of the arrest of Mr. De Valera set afoot rumours that soon girdled the whole island.**

**Mr. De Valera arrived in Dublin yesterday evening at 5.20 from Limerick. He proceeded to his Co. Wicklow home. It is stated that he proceeds to the country this morning to address a meeting.**

**The meetings at Newbridge and Athy, which were announced for to-day, and which were proclaimed by the authorities, have been abandoned by the local committees. A message from our Newbridge *correspondent* states that the most complete arrangements have been made by the military and police authorities, working in co-operation, to ensure that the terms of the proclamation shall be enforced.**

**Telephone inquiries from many parts of the country, *including* Cork, Athlone, Wexford, and Carlow, reached these offices asking for news of *strange happenings, and the answer* was that there was no news to be given. From Cork came reports that there was a state of great excitement in that city, but that nothing untoward had occurred.**

***Meanwhile appeals are addressed to the public to engage in no demonstrations that might lead to a collision with the authorities.***

**A correspondent, who writes with the highest authority, begs that NO MEETINGS, PARADES, OR MARCHES BE HELD IN IRELAND TO-DAY.**

Mr. De Valera's arrival in Dublin yesterday afternoon from Limerick, where he had addressed a meeting, set at rest the stories that had been in circulation as to his arrest. The Sinn Fein leader travelled later on to Greystones, where he resides. It is understood that he proceeds to the country this morning for the purpose of holding a meeting. The Newbridge meeting has been definitely abandoned.

### A CRITICAL SITUATION.

#### An Appeal to Abandon all Parades and Marches To-day.

**We have received the following letter from a very esteemed citizen, whose words should carry the greatest weight and who writes with the highest authority:**

**To the Editor "Sunday Independent."**

Sir—Kindly allow me to suggest to you the advisability of going further than the "solemn appeal to the public" in this morning's "Independent." Very timely and very wisely the "Independent" has warned the people of Newbridge and Kildare to abstain from any demonstration tomorrow.

I would like to point out also the necessity *for abandoning all parades and* marches in all parts of Ireland to-morrow.

More than that I cannot say. The authority of the Sinn Fein leaders should be asserted in order to prevent their followers from playing into the hands of Dublin Castle. The situation is extremely critical.

ANXIOUS.

3rd November, 1917.

### TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

#### Inquiries at Sinn Fein Headquarters—A Police Warning.

Inquiring earlier at the Sinn Fein headquarters in Dublin yesterday, a "Sunday Independent" representative was *informed* they had no official notification so far that the local Sinn Fein Committee in Newbridge had abandoned the meeting proposed to be held to-day, and proclaimed.

Prominent Sinn Feiners assumed that the proposed meeting had been abandoned, and that, as it was arranged and organised by the local Sinn Fein Committee in the Newbridge district, it would naturally be a matter for the committee to decide if the meeting was to be abandoned.

It is stated that an R.I.C. officer warned Newbridge Sinn Feiners regarding the action the authorities would take against any contingents the police find marching into the town to-day.

On later inquiries it was understood that the authorities responsible for the carrying out of the D.O.R.A. order have stated that the proclamation refers to the Athy meeting, and that this will also be prohibited. The local Sinn Fein Committee have abandoned the meeting.

Amongst the other meetings arranged to be held to-day by the Sinn Fein organisation are the following:—

Ferbane (King's Co.)—Speakers include Messrs. Darrel Figgis and L. Ginnell, M.P.

Kiltimagh (Mayo)—Speakers, Messrs. Milroy and Sears.

Swanlinbar (Cavan)—Mr. William Cosgrave, M.P.

#### The Newbridge Meeting.

The chairman of the Newbridge Sinn Fein Committee has written as follows:—

Sir—As the proposed meeting under Sinn Fein auspices, which was to have been addressed here on Sunday next by Commandant De Valera, M.I.P., has been proclaimed, the local Sinn Fein Committee held a meeting this evening, and in view of the fact that they were warned that no *contingents would be allowed into the town*, and, as they are unwilling to expose unarmed men to the inevitable bloodshed which would occur from a collision with the troops stationed in the vicinity, they decided to abandon the meeting for the present.—Yours faithfully,

J. J. FITZGERALD,
Chairman, Local S.F. Committee.

### THE LATE THOMAS ASHE.

#### Touching Tribute from the County Tipperary Teachers.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Co. Tipperary National Teachers' Association, held in Thurles yesterday,

Mr. Mansfield proposed a resolution placing on record an expression of sincere regret at the death of Mr. Thomas Ashe, a distinguished member of the I.N.T.O., and that copies of the resolution be sent to Miss Nerah Ashe, sister, and Mr. Hannafin, brother-in-law of *the deceased*, both members of the Tipperary Organisation. A mere slave, he said, like a national teacher, could not give expression to what he felt on a subject of the kind, especially in these times. When last he spoke to him, Mr. Ashe discussed at length the sufferings of the prisoners at the other side of the Channel, referring particularly to the late Mr. Partridge.

A VISION.

Perhaps at the time—a month before his death—he foresaw the fate of Mr. Partridge. The resolution would be stronger if he were not a teacher; *it would be still* more strong if there was not an amiable lady called "D.O.R.A."

Mr. Kearney seconded, and Mr. M. O'Donnell, in supporting the resolution, which was passed, said it only required a short acquaintance with Mr. Ashe to recognise the nobility of his character. The name would be inscribed in history as one of the noblest men who ever died for Ireland.

The President (Mr. O'Gorman, B.A.) also supported the resolution.

### A Marriage Problem Left Unsolved

At Tottenham, London, yesterday, a man told the magistrate that his wife avoided him. They were only married last Saturday.

The Magistrate (surprised)—Only last Saturday?—Yes. Have you lived together?—No. Where were you married?—At the registry office. The Magistrate—Oh, these abominable registry offices! The man went on to say that on the way from the registry office the woman chided him. He had searched high and low for her, but without success. He could not understand why she had run away from him. She was anxious to be married, and she told him when they left the registry office that she was happy to be his wife. Almost immediately afterwards she disappeared, and he had not seen her since. Was he married? The Magistrate told him that his remedy was at another court.

### NEWS FROM KRUPP'S.

#### How German Airmen Helped the War Loan.

A Dutchman, named Kolne, who returned from Krupp's three days ago, told me, says the Amsterdam correspondent of the "Evening News," that the conditions prevailing at the Hun munition centre are indescribably bad. The Germans, he declared, are putting forth every effort, and expect to win the war in six months' time. If the war does not end in that time they realise, though unwillingly, that Germany's efforts must finish. They had now reached the maximum.

UNWASHED AND IN DARKNESS.

At Essen the Dutchman was obliged to sleep with 300 other men in a filthy and insanitary barracks, in which no cleaning was ever done. When the employes left work, he said they were *unable to wash, as* Essen is in total darkness as a precaution against air-raids. While the seventh War Loan was floated German airmen were constantly over the town, and the people were told that this was also a precaution against air-raids, which would be one more numerous and more fatal if the Government did not obtain large subscriptions for its loan for purposes of defence. The employes, he added, suffer greatly from dysentery due to bad food, and typhus. He *estimated* that about 4,000 Dutchmen were employed at Krupp's alone. Their condition was like slavery, he said.

#### A Deserter Discovered After Nine Months' Hiding.

"Does the Army want this creature?" asked Mr. Biron, at Lambeth, London, yesterday of Walter Parsons, who was charged with being a deserter from the London Regiment since Dec. 3 last. Detectives, it was stated, went to a house in Cottage grove, Stockwell, but failed to find the accused. On Friday the officers paid a second visit, noticed that some of the floor boards were loose, and found the accused lying in the space beneath.

The Clerk—I believe you saw his breath coming out through a grating?—Yes. Probably he was getting anxious, and was breathing hard. Apparently he had been there about nine months. Mr. Biron—It is extraordinary what people seem to prefer to do rather than to do their duty. The accused was remanded to await an escort.

It is reported that Messrs. J. C. Gould and Co., shipowners, of Cardiff, have purchased the London Line—60,000 tons capacity—for a million pounds.