

"The principle I state and mean to stand upon is :-- that the entire ownership of Ireland, moral and material, up to the sun and down to the centre is vested of right in the people of ireland." James Finten Later.

No. 28 -Vol. IV.]

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, NOV. 21st 1914.

[ONE PENNY.

WE SERVE NEITHER KING NOR KAISER.

THE GLORIES OF WAR.

By JAMES CONNOLLY.

Through the claptrap of passing orators the bombast of our Kiplings, despite the battoonery of our Bottomleys, the elephantine patriotism of our Daily Sketches, the lesson will be plain to our eyes—for it is written in blood. We shall see war as it is -as cruel, vindictive, searing at its very least; at its greatest as waged in the twentieth century with all the deadly efficiency that the concentration upon it of ambitious scientists can effect, we shall see it as the most awful moral blot that centuries can show, as something greater than the Plagues,

as something too terrible and blighting to be described by any wealth of superlatives.

Even England, self-confident, ridiculously stubborn, unspeakably stupid, will learn the lesson down to the last man in the mellowest of her rustic hamlets. No village so small that cannot produce a few maimed and battered cripples, where at least one house has not some memento of an inmate flung roughly to a house has not some house has not some memento of an inmate. flung roughly to decompose under a few feet of French soil. No church without its few windows or creped mothers; no city without its superfluity of men only good without its superfluty of men only good enough to fight, many a poorhouse where the visitor may light upon the wreck of a brave soldier who did his part at Mons and pressed on at the Marne, now left in penny to ponder the mainly, the reality and theribic toolery of war. So it will be in England,

so m Cermany, so in France." The above quotation from this month's Catholic Bulletin will serve as a text this week for an article upon the "glories" of war. As every reader not blinded by race prejudice and jingo atavism knows, this paper has consistently opposed this war, has consistently set itself to counteract the attempt to betray Irish workers into the army for the purposes of this war, and to accomplish its end has done what it can to vindicate the honour of our German brothers from the lies and slanders heaped upon them so atrociously by the supporters of this war. We have also, and we state this fiet openly and defiantly, told the Irish worker that if he must fight, he had better fight at home in his own country for greater treedom for his class and his nation, rather than fight abroad for the enemies of his class and his nation. To all that we adhere. This week we propose to give a few extracts from various writers in order to show our readers into what an awful shambles of butchery the rulers of the world have brought the vorld, and what a hell of murder the politicians of Ireland are seeking to betray the young men of Ireland to enter. Let us emphasise the point here and now, that no rebellion in Ireland could conceivably lead to such a slaughter of Irish manhood as would a general obedience to John E. Redmond and Joe Deylin's appeal to join the British army at this crisis. We who are fighting against this war, aye, even those who are advising insurrection at home rather than war abroad, are giving the only counsel that can avail to save enough manhood for Ireland to perpetrate a virile Irish race. If our counsel is not taken, if the young and the vigorous and the manly go abroad to fight the battles of the British Empire, to find their graves on foreign soil, or come back crippled wrecks, then the Irish race will only survive in this nation as a diseased remnant of a once great people, and Irish nationality will be in Ireland what the Jacobite feeling is in Scotland—a matter of song and story, of tradition and sentiment, but definitely abandoned as a political force. Ireland simply cannot afford to take part in this war on the continent. She has not young men enough now to propagate the race; thinned out by constant emigration the small towns, villages and rural districts of Ireland are over-peopled with the old, the infirm, and the foolish. Soldiering for England on the continent would make of these the most numerous

survivors of the Irish race. The next

generation would be the children of a

of national honour to ennoble their

minds, or fire them to great achieve-

The death of Lord Roberts makes timely this cutting from Cotton's Weekly, a Canadian Labour paper, and gives point to what we have said above about the fate of the wounded soldiers, and their position in this country:-

'A short time ago Lord Roberts journeyed to Manchester to undrape a monument to "the brave Manchesters" who did something or other in South Africa. The monument depicted a dying somer handing up his last cartridge to his mate, who was guarding his body. At the very hour of the undraping of that recovered the undraping of that monument the survivor of these two men was begging his daily crust in the streets of Manchester—a physical wreck. This man, Harry Ogden, had received an allowance of 6d. a day for two years, after being discharged from the hospital as disabled. Now, Lord Roberts received £100,000 in cold cash for his errand to South Africa, with an additional £5,000 a year as military adviser to the British government. government. And here he is, filled with maudlin sentiment, pretending to do honour to a man who is turned out to starved. The Innocent."

The following from an Australian paper, the Melbourne Socialist, should appeal to every woman:--

'Mother, your boy is a recruit; he is nineteen years of age. Nineteen years ago you carried him in your arms. For nineteen years you have worked your fingers to the bone to make him the straight, tail, handsome lad he is; for nineteen years his father has slaved in the factory for him. You have, neither of you, ever had a week's holiday because of that boy's needs. He is a nice, clean, intelligent boy, with a useful life before him. When they call for volunteers in the drill hall, your boy gives in his name. He would look like a coward if he did not.

"So he is going. On the battlefield of Europe they will blow his head off and scatter his brains on the ground; they will disembowel him and tear his arms and legs off. After miles upon miles of the ground are strewn with young men's bodies, bashed into rags of flesh and blood and bones, the lawyers will sit round a table and discuss whether there was any cause to go to war or not, and who was right and who was

wrong.
"Mothers, fathers and young men, before you let Death into your family circle as an honoured guest, let THE LAWYERS SETTLE THE QUARREL FIRST; and if they can't agree, let them fight it out between them, each with Gatling gun for himself. After that, take your turn. But there wouldn't be a turn.'

The Press Bureau at work in these countries systematically tries to suppress every kind of news that would convey to the minds of the general public any conception of the truth about the scenes at the real front of battle. It regales us instead with fanciful descriptions of battle scenes which the correspondents draw up in inns and public houses fifty miles behind the battle line. From an American source we get ghastly pictures which the press in this country will not dare to

Here is one that sickens, and yet fascinates in its awful belief-compelling

"The most awful carnage in the world's history has strewn the battle region East and north-east of Paris with countless thousands of rotting French, English and German corpses, and disembowelled carcases of horses," says C. F. Bertilli, according to the Irish World. "During an automobile tour I have made of the vast battlefield between the Marne and the Aisne I have seen evidences of the pitiless character of modern warfare far more appalling than the most morbid imagination could picture."

'So unspeakably horrible is the scene that it is probably principally with the object of preventing descriptions becoming public and making the whole world shudder that the French military chiefs so rigorously exclude war correspondents from the region. Only by tn unexpected offer from a Red Cross surgeon of a seat in his automobile was I able to visit the theatre of hostilities. At an amazingly short distance from Paris, nation of old people, or of diseased and six days after the fighting, dead bodies are broken wrecks of manhood, and such piled on the roadside in heaps, at the side of children would not even have a heritage which a some stands with payoner manner of Further out bodies lie in all conceivable. positions in ditches and fields."

THE COMING OF THE HUN.



Oh, the Empire is in danger thro' the cruel, savage Hun, But our gallant Fusiliers will make him hop; Let the blasted Hirish rabble do the fighting to be done While the gentleman of England minds his shop.

"The air of these fields is overpowering. The dead is being buried as hastily tas possible but the battle camage is so terrific it is impossible to keep time with the continuous

"Near Compeigne I saw pickets feverishly packing their comrades' bodies beneath the ground. Packing is the only word for Trenches one hundred and fifty yards long are dug in meadows. The bodies, each resting on its side, are then tightly packed like sardines throughout the length. Above them are placed another row of corpses laid on their backs. The trenches are then covered in. All passers-by see in the fields are streaks of fresh earth, each one meaning three hundred bodies, more or less. How appalling has been the toll of the guns last week is vividly shown by the immense number of these ghastly slashes in the soil to be seen within two or three hours' automobile run of Paris."

"The grave diggers make a long ditch in the middle of the meadow, then collect all ther dead soldiers lying within two or free hundred yards, then move four or five hundred yards away making a new ditch. Each long ditch, therefore, contains those killed within a circle radiating from three to four hundred yards from the common grave. The only preparations of the bodies for the grave was to remove the little tag containing a number worn around the neck of each soldier. These are collected together and sent to the headquarters of each brigade every day."

"The dead soldier is only a number but his name is thus ascertained, and in the official reports of casualties the distinction made between the dead and "missing." Only those are put in the dead column whose metal checks have been turned in. Other names not answering to roll-call after. each day's battle are accounted for as missing, unless the name and number has turned up in some of the field hospitals. Familiarity with these acres and acres of common graves along the beautiful valleys of the Marie, the Oise and the Aisne soon breeds indifference."

Then we have another American press correspondent, Raymond Swing, describes some of the conditions of this War :--

The second second second second second

"The soldiers in the trenches for days and nights have had a terrible experience. Recently they were lying in water under the exploding shrapnel and receiving food at night, when black bread, wine, and sometimes soup was passed to them under cover of the darkness. On the German side for many days the wounded lay in the trenches

until night before they could be removed." "Now the weather has improved and conditions are better. About three miles behind the trenches artillery is stationed, dropping shells and shrapnel upon the trenches and the gun positions of the opponents."

Such fighting can continue unremittingly, and here at least the Germans will perhaps only attempt to hold the lines while some other portions of the German army break through either on the far right wing, or at Verdun."
"The British troops made several attempts

at night charges two nights ago. They left their trenches and advanced on the German positions, but the movement was suddenly revealed by a German flashlight, machine guns were quickly brought into position, and an entire regiment of Englishmen was mowed down by the deadly fire."

But this is a war to free us from German militarism. We have already had in Ireland some evidence of how militarism dominates our lives under the Union Jack; in the annexed cutting from an Australian paper we see how British militarism is being established under pretext of dis-establishing the German

There is a military censor in Melbourne, and there is in this same city a journal known as the Woman Voter, conducted by Miss Vida Goldstein and associated friends. That journal has said that war is horrible; that it hopes this will be the last war; that perhaps its awfulness will stir the masses to make "civilisation" a fact as well as a name; that the processes of international courts of arbitration are less brutal, more Menta. There has not appeared in the of anti-British article. Yet the military asthorities go through the acreaming farce of sending down a squad of soldiers with fixed bayonets to blockade a printing office and intimidate women citizens of high

Thus we learn that our fulers are in the last stages of panic and funk, and that military domination is the only thing that is sure to emerge from this war. Or, as an American writer says:-

"Not a wage slave will be free from his slavery by the shattering of German militarism. The cotton mills of Lancashure, the coal pits of Wales and the Department

du Nord will still be operated by slaves. The cry of freedom and liberation raised in this war is the old, old cry that the capitalists have ever raised when they wanted the proletarians to fight. The wars of liberation fought by slaves left the masters liberated from the trammels of feudalism and the slaves in slavery to the lords of rent, interest and profit.

This war will bring no freedom to the working classes save such as they may wrest by organizing themselves against their capitanst taskmasters who are now shouting so loudly and hypocritically about freedom.'

It is fitting now to close this article with one other evidence of "our united stand against the common enemy." It is from the London Times of November

" PATRIOTISM FOR PAUPER CHILDREN.-The Lambeth Guardians yesterday decided that in order that the Poor-law school children may have an opportunity of appreciating the position of national affairs the usual practice of allowing each child an egg tor breakfast on Christmas morning be suspended this year. The chiarman or the board (Mr. Frank Briant) remarked that it was better to let the children go without eggs than to give them cheap shop eggs."

We will now sing "Rule Brittannia."

Readers will assist us materially by mentioning the "Irish Worker" to our Advertisers.

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THE MURDERED THREE! Their Story and a Curse.

[By John J. Scollan, A.O.H., I.A.A.]

"Mighty" England is in a panic to-day through the covetous greed of her ruling powers for fresh land and more treasure. Three months ago she light heartedly entered into a war with one of the greenest nations the world has ever seen. Great in science, great in trade, great in arms Germany has put more of the fear of the omnipotent into the hearts of the English Oligarchy, who in the name of Democracy misrule these islands, than any nation, or combination of nations, since France under Napoleon Bounsparte threatened her invasion. Notwithstanding what we are taught by a degenerate Press, and from "other" English sources, as to the Briton being a man of phlegmatic tenperament, he is really a creature of impulses, and generally, effeminate and hysterical. This is proved by the panic into which the whole nation was thrown when they were beaten by the Boers at Majuba in the first Boer war; by the defeat and capture of Dr. Jameson's bandits; by the defeats and surrenders at Dundee, Colenso, Spion Kop; Tweetfontein, Stormberg and Magersfontein during the second Boer war, and of the hysterical outbursts in England that followed the relief of Ladysmith, Kimberly and Mafeking; in fact, so outrageous was the Briton's "phlegmatic" temper shown to be on the latter occasion, that "to Maffic" is now a well-known phrase incorportated in the English language for the wildest excesses of "hooliganism." all the foregoing happenings are well

within the memory of most of the present day readers of the "Irish Worker," and they can imagine for themselves what must have been the consternation, panic, and rank cowardice, which drove the phlegmatic "Briton to convene a Special Commission of Assize at Manchester to formally and judically murder three Irishmen who had temerity to rescue from their custody two of their countrymen whom they had safely, as the Britons thought, under lock and key-and that, too, in the heart of England itself. The Fenian men had struck such terror into the English people, as never was known since the days of the ill-fated Spanish

Coming shortly after the Feniaus failure in reland, and when the Government were beginning to feel somewhat secure in the fact that they had completely squashed the Irish Republican Brotherhood it was somewhat of a shock to them to find the organisation operating successfully right in the heart of the Empin.

The story is briefly told. A number of Irish officers who had served in the American Civil War, and had taken a part in the Fenian Invasion of Canada, seeing the helpessness of doing anything further to organise the Brotherhood there for a fresh attempt at freeing their native land from the & xon bondage. Amongst them were Council Kelly, who was head of the I.R.B.; Capt. James Murphy, 20th Massachuseets Regt. who was in charge of the Scottish Circles; Col R O'S. Burke, commanding South of England; Capt Edward O'Meagher Condon, Capt. Dessey, 9th Marsichuseets Regt., who was living in Manohester, and Capt. O'Rourke, of the Corcoran Legion, who had the North of England men under

his control; altegether a formidable combination of brave and trained men, who were willing to take great risks to achieve their objects had their plans been allowed to mature. Kelly and Deasey were especially wanted by the hirelings of Queen Victoria, and were known to be in Manchesier by them so they were compelled to keep in concealment as much as possible. Unfertunately, a dispute courred between two subordinate members of the Brotherhood, and a special ne etiog of the Threvery was called, and the chieves were brought from their see using to st sud it. After the meeting, whi h was held in a neuro at Shudehill Market, on 10th Navember, Kelly and Development arrested on leaving shortly at er midnight. The famous Chartist leader, E nest Jones, was engaged to represent them at the preliminary hearing before the magnitude, but he failed to sppear; and ano her Counsel had to be procured to represent the prisoners. They were committed to the Bridewell to await t isl. The l'enians determined that they would "lild up" the prison van to rescue the prisoners, and plans were laid accostingly. Ten men were selected to do the work, and they assembled at a house on the Oldham road, only one man being absent. Condon appears to have been in command. They determined to effect the rescue at the Railway Bridge, which spans the Hyde Road, when the prisoners were being conveyed to Bellevue.

The attempt was successfully made, as planned, and Kelly and Deasy were released and got safely away, but in the melee Sergeant Brett, a policeman, who was irbi e the van, was accidentally killed by the shot that shatterred the lock. Reinforcements of police then came up, and the cawardly populace, who previously stood by watching what was taking place, gave chase to the leacurs, mailing them badly whon caught. Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien we sar ested almost immediately; Condon a little later; and Maguire, a marin, who was on his ship at Liverpool, when the rescue was effected. But all five were secreted to be hanged by a panic-stricken judge after the mummery of a trial had taken place, the only direct evidence against the men being that of a "lady of the pavement" who was being ser to Bellevue Bridewell in the van, and could not possibly identify anyone.

Then came the weary days of waiting for a reprieve, as no one thought it possible that the men would be executed on such flimsy evidence as that adduced against them. There was good grounds for hope, insamuch as it was proved to an obtuse and frightened Home Secretary that a blunder had been committed in the case of Maguire, who was relessed. Condon was also released on the intervention of United States Government, it is said, so therefore it was hoped that when their leader was released that the subordinates would also be set free.

Forty-seven years ago to-day there was still hope that the hand of justice and the heart samercy would be allowed to put aside the horrible paraphenalia prepared for the slaughter, according to law, of three Irish patriots. Scarcely could the most hardened believe that this cruel deed would be consummated. They thought the drum-head haste that marked, the spreading of the Commission, the judgment of the Court, the passing of the sentence were intended to strike terwere thousands and tens of thousands who lifted up their voices against it in protest, in expostulation, in warning, and in menace. There were thousands more who spoke no word, but stored away in the innermost recesses of their hearts the lesson that should be taught them, and to act it out to the bitter end. Neither the indignation of the Irish people, nor the remonstrant tones of the English Democracy, nor the voice of Conscience itself forbidding the slaughter were headed by the English authorities They wan'ed a blooody sacrifice, idnocent or guilty, the blood of Allan, Larkin and O'Brien must be shed.

Then came the 23rd November, fortyseven years ago, and was seen their torches flaring madly in the murky gloom of night, and Manchester, the Chief town of peaceful trade, takes on the aspect of a city in throes of a revolution; barricades were flung up on all sides, but not by the people. Huge beams of wood were flung across the thoroughfares at frequent intervals, and at every corner and coign of vantage was posted the soldiers of the Government, to watch the aspect of the surging crowd and to suppress, by force of arms the first symptoms of discontent. Even from the blood stained walls of Salford prison itself, which loomed darkly and grimly ab ve the scaff ld, the barrells o' rifles printing downwards towards the masses of people glinted omni usly. All these preparations to shoot the people down were ordered lest some desperate attempt at a rescue would be made at the last moment.

Flare of torches, boom of mallet and aledge, the the tramp of infantry, the clank of cavalry, these were the sights and sounds that were seen and heard on that dark and cold morning of the Holocaust; these were the sights and sounds that over the heads of fainting women, and dear relatives, standing by the barred gates, entered the prison like destroying angels-entered that prison, where a youth, a man in the flower of life, and a man with grey hairs, prepared to meet their God, from whom they knew they would have the justice dealt to them which was denied them on earth.

Three men-not five-were to pay the extreme penalty. The jury had declared five men guilty, the judge had condemned five men to death. Yet three men only were to die-not five. It was difficult for millions to understand this. If the jury

they argued were wrong with regard to two if they were notoriously wrong even in respect of one; it was possible, nay probable, they were wrong with respect to all. The Government heeded not these arguments, it merely said in effectrelease two, hang three, and three were hanged! They tok them out of their cells, and amid the bayonets of their armed minions, they excented Aller, Larkin, and O'Brien, who had secrificed themselves for Christ's greatest lovegiving their lives for their country and their brethren. Dying on the scalfo'd, these three Irish Martyrs live for ever in the hearts of their countrymen in all lands Dying on the gibbet they gave way to no mean or servile thoughts; no selfish hope or fear sullied their noble sacrifice from their first word in the dock to their last upon the scaffold of "God Save

They are now beyond the reach of the Tyrant, but the people for whom they suffered are still in servitude. That iniquitous power which sacrificed them still holds despotic sway in the land. We cherish in our hearts no ill-feeling for any Englishman.

"With charity in our hearts for all and malice towards none" we take them as we would take all the children of Adam, within the embrace of our fraternity. But upon the English system of Government itself—upon that colossal iniquity, which, under the cloak of religion, and behind the mask of civilisation, and of benignity, is the most plausible as it is also the most damnable of all the organised hypocrites that ever existed on this earth -upon that may the great, heavy, withering curse of the living God fall, as it is now falling heavily, and blast it out of existence for ever.

NOTICE.

Until the return of Jim I arkin the editorial control of the "Irish Worker" is in the hands of James Connolly. All literary matter should be addressed to Editor, "Irish Worker," and reach our office not later than Tuesday of each week.

"An injury to One is the concern of All."

The Irish Worker.

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

THE IRISH WORKER will be published weeklyprice one penny-and may be had of any newsagent. Ask for it and see that you get it.

All communications, whether relating to literary or business matters, to be addressed to the Editor, 18 Bircaford Place, Dubin. Talephene 3421. Subscription 6s. 6d. per year; 3s. 3d. for six months, payable in advance.

Dublin, Sat., Nov. 21st, 1914.

Labour Mans the Breach.

As we announced in our Stop Fress issue last week the British Government through its military commandant in Dublin has ror. In England as in Ireland, there gone one step further in the direction branches. of the suppression of the liberties of the Irish people. Captain Monteith, of the Irish Volunteers, was summarily ordered to leave the Dublin Metropolitan District within twenty four hours, and also to report to the military authorities wherever he took up his future residence. Mr Walsh, of Cork, and Messrs. Hegarty, of the same city, have also had the same sample of British zeal for civilised government meted out to them. Numbers of Civil Servants in the Post Office as well as in the Custom House have been interviewed by their superiors and told plainly to cease their activities in the Irish Volunteers or take the consequences in dismissal from their position, and all over the country this inquisition into the political opinions of every educated man is manifesting itself as a part of the settled policy of the Government. A cowardly Press is calling out for the suppression of all newspapers and journals refusing to take their orders from the Government, employers are commenting adversely upon the refusal of workers to wear loyalist badges, and gradually a White Terror is spreading itself over the lives of the people.

One of the victims. Jack Hegarty. of Cork, writes to us protesting that he does not complain of the action of the Government in striking him down, scorns to whine We quite well believe you, Jack! But we complain when any man or woman who stands for Freedom is struck down, and our complaint is not based so much upon a sense of injury to the man, as upon the fact that through him Freedom is struck at. To remain dumb in front of the assassin's blow is to encourage the assassin. We will not be dumb, we will not be silent, "we will speak though all earth's systems crack." And we do not hesitate to offer our lives or our personal liberties as the earnest of our speech.

For this reason and in this spirit the Irish Citizen Army, and the members of this Union gathered together on last Sunday in a drenching downpour of rain, and in face of the threat of military suppression, to voice our protest against the outrage upon Captain Monteith He is not of our counsel, he is not of our Union, he is not of our Army, but as he was struck at by our enemy because he had the same high ideal of National Rights as we had,

we sprang to offer our all for his aid That was the true spirit of militant Irish Labour -- the fearless spirit which teaches the working class to guard what rights it has whilst reaching out

to win greater rights for the future. There are certain elements in Ireland to-day, and notably in important offices in Dublin, which, under the guise of caution, are disguising a timorous shrinking from the ugly realities of their position, and are attempting to masquerade as astute diplomatists in the endeavour to hide from their followers their own reluctance to advance. Whilst their fate and the fate of the potential liberties of their country hangs upon the swing of the balance, these leaders who will not lead idly speculate upon the possible plans of the enemy, hatch schemes it would take a generation to mature, and pray for the coming of opportunities that are already worn weary with standing unrecognised at their elbows.

With them or without them the Irish working class goes forward to the conquest of the future. In this attack upon Germany it sees an attack upon the nations whose working class had advanced nearest to the capture of the citadels of capitalism: in this enthusiasm for Russia it sees exultation at the domination of a power rightly feared by every friend of freedom on the Continent of Europe; in this carnival of English jingoism in Ireland it sees the abandonment of all the high hopes and holy aspirations that sanctified Irish history and made the sacrifices of the past the foundation of noble achievements in the future; in this gospel of hatred preached by the capitalist press it sees the denial of human brotherhood.

Recognising in this awful hour the fearful forces arrayed against us, Labour in Ireland sees in this war a fiendish plan of the British capitalist class—the most astute ruling class in the worldto plant the Iron Heel upon the heart of peacefully progressing pecples, and so recognising stands ready to draw the sword, to die if need be that Freedom might live None have suffered more than the Irish workers, none will do and dare more. Truly can it be said of

"The sufferings of the people have been but an initiation in the worship of 1 berty; their sorrows were blessed, they learned a truth with every tear."

The Belfast "News Letter" reprints from the "New York Herald" an account of Jim Larkin's arrival in America.

Loyalist circles in Dublin will be interested to learn that the scandals associated with the Civic Exhibition have now taken up their abode to all the facts. Ely place. Verb sap. More anon Mr. O'Brien's

MANCHESTER MARTYRS. All branches of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union will assemble at Beresford place, at 11.30 am. on Sunday, November 22nd; to be marshalled for the Procession in honour of the Martyred Three.

BANDS. As a number of bandsmen have left the city all men capable of acting in that capacity on this Sunday, and in future when called upon, are asked to immediately register their names with the secretaries of their respectives

Irish Women's Franchise League. Tuesday, November 24th, at 8 p.m. in Westmoreland Chambers. Mrs. Emerson will speak on Norman Angell's book, "Europe's Optical Illusion." This book deale with modern warfere. Chair, Mrs. Wilkins. Admission free.

CORRESPONDENTS.

R.A.S.—Thanks, but in the face of modern weapons to take your advice would be to commit suicide. The thing to do is to know how to take cover and fight behind it.

SECHILIENN.—As you have not conrage enough to sign your name I am glad to hear that you will not follow me. I want no such craven followers.

M.E.B.—You must realise that you are asking us to write a big book. To tell all that Larkinism has done to elevate the labourers of Dublin would take a very big book. But any labourer can tell vou the wages and conditions before the Transport Union was organised, and the improved conditions in the same works

STELLA MARIS.—Your copy came too late. Must be here on Tuesday morning. WEXFORD NOTES.—Too late again. In the present state of Government espionage notes posted on Tuesday cannot be here on Tuesday. See note to Stella Maris. Our rules are made to be kept, not to be set aside by our contributors at their own. sweet wills.

SLIGO NOTES.—No use. Copy must be here on Tuesday morning.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.—Your attention is drawn to the filthy details of the Foley Street murder given in the "Evening Telegraph." But, of course, you want put it on your prohibited list. Yet nothing so indecent has yet been published in Ireland.

VOLUNTRER -Yes, we heard of the Volunteer officer who ordered his men not to attend the Demonstration on Sunday night at Stephen's Green. Of course he exceeded his authority. But never mind him. You remember the saying, "Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have great ness thrust upon them." He is of the letter number. It was a lucky thrust for him; unlucky for those amount whom it gave him standing.

DUBLIN TRADES' COUNCIL.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Dublin Trades Council was held on Monday evening, Mr. William O'Brien, President, in the chair. The following delegates were in attendance:-F. Moran (Bakers), H. Dale (Boot and Shoe Operatives), E. Lyons (Brassfounders), J. Lawlor (Cab and Car Owners), J. Simmons, Gaughran (Amalgamated Carpenters), M. Culliton (General Union of Carpenters), Boyle (Coahcmakers), M. Calianan (Central Iron-moulders), J. Bowman (Engineers), B. Drumm (Farriers), E. J. Hayes, C.F. McCloone (Drapers'Assistants) J. Connolly, J. Metcalfe, T. Foran, P.L.G. (Transport Workers), W. Baxter (Ironfounders), G. McManus (Litho. Artists), J. Courtney (Marble Polishers), M. Donnelly (Mineral Water Operatives), R. L. Wigzell (National Union of Clerks), P. P. Macken (Metropolitan Painters), P. O'Neill (Pembroke Labourers), J. Sutton (Plasterers), D. Holland, J. O'Flanagan (Typo. Printers), J. Owens (Irondressers), W. Paisley (Sawyers), J. Byrne (Slaters), R. Moore (Smiths), T. Carey, J. Flanagan (Stationery Engine Drivers), T. Farren (Stonecutters), N. Rimmer (Railway Servants), A. Murphy, W. O'Brien (Tailors), J. Farren (Tinsmiths), T. Brady (Waggon Builders), W. J. Murphy, (Whitesmiths), - Clinton (Cabinetmakers), - (Theatrical Employes),

T. Murphy. Correspondence read included letters from the Right Hon, the Lord Mayor, Messrs. Switzer & Co., Irish Drapers' Assistants' Association, Dublin Committee for the Prevention and Relief of Distress, Pembroke United Workers' Union, Irish Stationery Enginedrivers, etc.

Arising out of the communication from the Irish Stationery Enginedrivers' and Firemens' Union, Mr. Carey informed the Council that a dispute had arisen amongst the members of that Society, a number of whom had seceded and formed a scab union. It appeared that with this object in view they had approached Mr. William Richardson, T.C.—or they had been approached by Mr. Richardson-consequent on their refusal to pay a levy fixed by the Union on its members during the recent lock-out in Dublin. The seceders were now trying to get at other members of his Society and he urged that the Council take action.

The Chairman recalled the fact that a number of disputes had from time to time cropped up in connection with this Union. It was likely that its members employed by the Municipal Council would now be most affected. He proposed that the Dublin Corporation be informed of

Mr. O'Brien's proposal was adopted. The Chairman, referring to his attendances at the Committee for the Relief of Distress, said that at its last meeting he tried to get a further grant in aid of the Womens' Committee. He could find no one to support him although he only asked for a sum of ten pounds.

Mr. T. Murphy said it would be a very serious thing if the Womens' Committee had to give up their work.

Mr. A. Murphy enquired as to what amount of money had come to Dublin from the Prince of Wales' Fund.

The Chairman—Less than a thousand pounds.

DEPUTATION TO SHELBOURNE SPORTS CO. Mr. T. Murphy reported that, accompanied by Mr. O'Brien, he had waited on the Chairman and new Secretary of the Shelbourne Sports Co. in connection with the matter complained of at the Council's last meeting. He was informed by the representatives of the Company that a mistake had been made and it was due to the secretary's ignorance of trade union matters. With regard to the contract and the non-insertion therein of the Fair Wages Clause, they were under the impression that the man to whom it had been given was a fair employer. They undertook however, to have all further work done under proper conditions.

The Chairman concurred and the matter dropped.

FEEDING OF NECESSITOUS SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Mr. Simmons said they were all familiar with what had been done in connection with the putting into operation of this Act. Further, they were all aware of the scant support it had received from the Catholic clergy, a thing to be regretted. It is mainly owing to the agitation raised by the Council, and notwithstanding the attempts of members of the Irish Party to prevent it, that the Act had been placed on the Statute Book. It was all very well to have the Act passed, but how was it going to be worked? A Committee had been formed for the purpose of putting it into operation, but it was necessary to have men on that Committee whose feelings were in accord with those of the people whom the Act was intended to benefit: When they asked the Lord Mayor for the use of the Oak Room in the Mansion House his Lordship said they could have it, but first wanted to know what they were going to do in the room. He wanted to know what sort of gymnastics they were going to perform (laughter). The fact was that no workingman with a knowledge of the wishes, needs, aspirations and conditions of the people had been nominated for that Committee and consequently the Act was likely to be rendered nugatory. The proper people were not on the Committee. Surely the Council, as the initiators of the agitation for the passing of the Act were

entitled to be represented on it? They

had a knowledge of the conditions and wants of the people. This was a remedy that ought to be applied and they should not let it be said that they were in a lethargic mood. He begged to move as follows:-

That while welcoming the Act for the Feeding of School Children in Ireland, we express the strong opinion that for the purpose of its administration an adequate representation of the persons mainly interested, viz., the working classes, should be provided for on the said Committee, and that an omission to grant such representation will be calculated to render the act wholly nugatory and unacceptable, and we call on the Corporation to give effect to this resolution.'

Mr. W. J. Murphy, seconding, said the people, who were the first to agitate for the adoption of the Act, were entitled to be represented on the Committee.

The Chairman pointed out that a representative Conference had been held week ago at which the question was discussed. He was glad to say that a very great change had come over the majority of the Committee and the Act was now likely to be administered as in England and elsewhere.

The motion was adopted unanimously.

MANCHESTER MARTYRS CELEBRATION. Mr. Lawler said that although the matter was not a trade question he would move that the officers of the Council and members of the Executive attend at the Manchester Martyrs Demonstration to be held on Sunday next. If e er there was a time in their history to show their appreciation of those unfortunate men who had died for Ireland surely it was the present.

It was decided to act on Mr. Lawler's

BELGIAN REFUGEES AND FAIR LABOUR. Mr. Simmons remarked that if anyone said anything against the Belgian refugees nowadays he was liable to martyrdom (laughter). Charity, however, began at home. He had no objection to the Belgian's themselves. They were a fine, industrious people—a brave race. But as it appeared they wanted soldiers at the front-in Ypres and other placesand if it was a fact they were so concerned about their own country, they ought to be out fighting beside their fellowcountrymen instead of coming here looking for charity. A lot of crocidile tears had been shed about the sufferings of the Belgians but had not the people of this country suffered in the past? If, as Sir John French said, there was only a handful of British soldiers fighting, surely these Belgians were needed at the front. They in Ireland had enough to do minding their own business. He had heard that number of these refugees had already taken the jobs of Irish tradesmen and that a number of servant girls had been dismissed to make room for Belgians. He protested against the Belgians coming over to supplant the workers of this country.

Mr. T. Farren said that if these people did get employment here they should at least get the conditions that applied amongst the trades. They should be made communicate with the different trade societies. He moved to this effect.

Mr. W. Murphy said the manly attitude of the Belgian should be to take his stand with his rifle and protect his country. It was a rather serious thing if these refugees were to be planted here and cause further unemployment amongst the people. Mr. Connolly thought Mr. Farren's

resolution a very dangerous one, as it involved that if the refugees complied with what was laid down in the resolution they (the Council) had nothing more to complain of. Provided the position was an ordinary one, with no war in question, and these people came to this country they ought to be welcomed no matter what their nationality might be. But the present position was an extraordinary one. It was not a case of a man or two men, but a possible case of a whole army being dumped down here. He was opposed to the resolution because it implied that no matter what number was dumped down they accepted them and undertook to work harmoniously along with them. This was no war of theirs, and the people of this country had no interest in it or in the Allies. He believed the Belgian people had been dragged into it by the machinations of their Government, and the Government having brought them into it should look after them. The British had called on them to preserve their neutrality—which was not threatened for a moment-and said they would stand behind them. They did stand behind them-so much so that the Belgians didn't know they were there (laughter). The Belgian people, he believed, had been sold by their Government for something which they could only guess at. While carefully avoiding saying anything against the Belgians they ought not to do anything that would give the employers in this country a chance to "sack" Irish workers to force them to join the British Army and then take on Belgian employes in their places' They ought not to give any loophole to the employers. If it was true these Belgians had fought for their own neutrality, then they should not be brought here to supplant the workers of Ireland, but should be regarded as a charge on the British Empire (applause). Mr. R. L. Wigzell asked how would

the position of Irish women and girls be affected by the importation of the refugees as they could not be forced into

Mr. Connolly said they should be equally concerned for the position of the women

The Chairman said Mr. Connolly's remarks appeared to be the sense of the meeting, and the matter was not discutsed further.

DISPUTE IN MESSRS. SWITZER.

A letter having been read from the manager of Switzer & Co., stating that the matter in dispute, which arose at the last meeting of the Council, was a "departmental one," and inviting a deputation from the Council to wait on the manager of the department in question, it was decided that the deputation should attend accordingly.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

Letter from Captain Monteith.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH WORKER

Athboy, 18/11/'14. Dear Sir,-Will you please convey through the columns of the "Irish Worker" my thanks to all who took part in the meeting held on my account at Ste-

phen's Green on Sunday last I am unable to express my gratitude in words to those men and women who took part in the demonstration in such wretched weather and at the risk of being butchered by the same old cavalry from the same old Castle yard at the bidding of the same old cowardly Executive.—Faithfully

R. MONTIETH.

Letter from Jack Hegarty.

Sir-I have no desire to be held up to your readers in the commiserating fashion of your Cork correspondent in your current issue; nor am I girg to whinenor allow anybody else to whine-in my behalf because I have been struck at by the thing which masquerades as Government in Ireland. It is now what it always was and will be as long as Irishmen tolerate it; and if we do not as far as possible reject personal material considerations in our dealings with it we are merely beating the air. JACK HEGARTY.

Irish Stationary Engine Drivers and Firemen's Trade Union.

"We, the Management Committee of above, tender to Mrs. Thos. Fitzgerald, Cambridge road, Ringsend, our deep and entire sympathy in the less she has sustained by the death of her husband. Thomas Fitzgerald, who was a valued member of our Society." Passed unanimously in the usual way and that copies be sent to the Press. J. Coffey, Sec.

Irish Citizen Army Notes.

On Monday night the Army Council passed a vote of condolence with Martin and Michael Kelly on the death of their brother. All members standing.

A great number of the members attended the meeting of protest against the deportation of Captain Monteith of the rish Volunteers held on unday night. The men were in charge of C. Poole, and made a very smart appearance as they marched through the streets to the place of meeting.

A lecture will be given by Mr. James Connolly on Sunday evening next, at 6.30 sharp Every member is expected to attend.

All Companies please note! The best thanks of the Army are given to Mr. Reginald Hile, Ayr, N.B., for a very generous donation given by him, and hope that others in sympathy with the movement with follow the example.

The Army will take part in the Manchester Martyrs' Demonstration, which will take place in the early part of the day.

Orders for the Week.—Right Half will drill on Tuesday night from 8 till 10 o'clock. Left Half on Wednesday night from 830 till 10.30. The Rifle Range is ready now, and every member is expected to be in Croydon Park on Saturday evening at 3.30 for rifle practice.

Independent Labour Party of , Ireland. Mrs. CO NERY will lecture on "The

Duty of Irish Women" in the Trades Hall, Capel street, on Sunday, at 8 p.m.

lish Transport and General Workers' Trade Union.

Our Athl tic Club. A Special Meeting of Past and Present Members of I.T.W.U. Athletic Olub will be held on Sunday next fat 8 p.m. Intending Members for Football Team invited.

M. CUNNINGHAM, Sec. pro tem.

Liberty Hall, Dublin. TO SOCIETIES.—Rooms to let. Apply to Caretaker on premises.

Irish Workers! Do You Want A Hair Cut

A Raz r ground or set If so support the house that supports you. The Workers' Hairdressing Saloon,

95 Lower Gardiner Street. Geo. Hypes, Proprietor.

NOTES. WATERFORD

By "JUNIUS JUNIOR."

One would imagine from the "Hang. man's Journal," and its pup, the "un-National Volunteer," that Waterford was thoroughly loyal to Redmond in his recruiting campaign. However, the contrary is the fact, and many people who formerly relied on Redmond have now abandoned their faith in him since he put the recruiting streamers in his cap. The local Branch of Redmond's Volunteers are going from bad to worse, and it is a remarkable fact that out of sixteen members elected (illegally) that not one of them supported Redmond in '91 or at any other election during the split. Kelly, champion blackleg organiser and generalissimo of de brudders, was the bitterest "Carty," in Waterford, and did not hesitate to call Redmond priest-hunter and other equally nice names. There are two Orangemen on this Committee, rigged by the Mollies, Penrose, whose prosletysing activities were brought to light in the "Worker" some weeks ago, and Mosley, the jeweller, who when asked for a "sub" some time ago for the Volunteers, said "I don't meddle in politics." but when Judas Empire Redmond came out in his true colours as Kitchener's Irish agent, Mosley joined, and was elected on its illegally e-reted Committee. There were 64 candidates for 16 seats on the Com- now enjoys immense popularity in Lime mittee an 1 no less than 68 were disappointed including Edward Dred schoolmaster in that den of infamy, jobbery and corruption Waterford Union. and member of Division 814, Ancient Order of Hypocrites. The Mollies are doing everything in

their power to stop the sale of the "Worker," and have intimidated all the newsagents from selling it. However in spite of their attempts the "worker" is sold here in good quantity, and it would not be a bad idea if the newsboys were asked to sell it on the streets. There has been ructions lately in the

Volunteers over which Kelly presides, The two Jones's, who stuck to the Volunteers when Redmond adopted the unauthorised course o ensnaring lrishmen for the Continential Shambles, were badly knocked about rather badly last Tuesday night by Monkey Kiely. Like all traitors, they have got their deserts, and it just suits them for having posed as followers of Redmond through thick and thin. Hanrahan, a scab on the railway, has also been "drummed out' and Hee ha Power, the bill-sticker in the "news official" re-ceived the same neward for his allegi-ance to the committee which is composed mainly of Mollies and Orangemen.

Arrangements have been made for starting a real Corps of the Irish Volunteers in the city, and the following are debarred from membership by resolution;—All scabs, blacklegs, bailiffs and members of the English Garrison (i.e., Unionists, &c.). A rifle range and rooms have been secured, and it is hoped to start work for the cause of Ireland, only, shortly. On the 24th November a lecture and concert is to be held in the Town Hall to commemorate the judica d murder of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, and the speaker on the occasion will be Sean McDermett, member of Provisional Committee, and it is to be hoped that every Nationalist and worker will make it a point to attend to bonour the remory of those three brave men who e cold-blooded murder in '67 was received with glee by the English democracy. And to-day the same "democracy" is as hostile to Ireland's claims as ever no matter what Redmond or any other recruiting sergeant may say. Water ford is as true to-day as ever to the idea's of Meagher, Mitchel, and Tone, despite the superhuman efforts that have been made by the Castle-hacks to prove that it is following Sergeant Redmond on the path to destruction

The following members of the Trades Council belong to the scab Volunteers: George Morley, Hayes, Ted Dalton and Tom Dunne Why in the name of goodness does not the Trades Council expel those scabs who are contrary to every principle of trades unionism in being members of Redmond's Volunteers?

It may be news to the Trades Council to know that Dunne and Dalton by their voice and vote endorsed Kelly's action when he called out the Volunteers to act as scabs for the military. and yet these curs have the audacity to claim that they are trade unionists and Nationalists. George Morley Hayes, Life-boat Secretary, is too well known to your readers to need any description of him. Sufficient to say he is agent for Havelock Wilson's scab union.

Following on the visit of the Birdeen troupe to town, a crop of Jay Pees may be expected any moment. Lily Poole who seconded the resolution at the Council to have the Corporation presented with an address, is photographer by special appointment to the excellent clowns who govern Ireland. She is now organising a Belgian Flag Day as a. means of advertising her husband's stupidity as a snapshotter. The following have applied for commission in the Irish [white feather] Brigade-Greasy Billy Watt, R. A. Skelly, johnny Kelly, Swagger Murphy, and Jim Hackett's eldest son. They will proceed to training at Bibberry at an early date.

Waterford is on a par with Limerick since the dirty slum scrapers of recroits arrived here and it would be well if the clergy did something to stop the conduct that is being carried on here by boys of the bull dog creed.

LIMERICK NOTES.

Police Identification.

[By THE BROKER]. Knowing that the authorities will afford no facility whatever for the identification of policemen who offend against the laws - the laws of civilized society -they are supposed to enforce, it is incumbent on the people to devise some method or system whereby uniformed wrong doers may be brought to Justice It ought nut be difficult to convince the citizens of Liverick at all events of taking action in this direction. Twenty-four persons were shot down on the public streets on a Sunday night in the September of the year '80 - twenty tour innecent men who had the misfortune to be abroad, and who happened to be spectators of a row between some drunken individuals and the police, when the latter, without anything like sufficient cause, obeyed the orders of a famous Head Constable, against which the next man in command remonstrated, and discharged their rifles right, left, and centre. Fortunately for the public, buckshot only was used, or the result in most cases would have been fatal. But, as a matter of fact, one man, a constable, who was immediately sent out of the city, was seen to kneel in Catherine street and discharge a cartridge which contained a leaden bullet, the missile passing through the drawingroom window of a man's house who rick, and grazing the head of his wife who was reading at the table. Old decrepit men were savagely batoned; passengers just alighted from the train had their beads opened; respectable citizens beaten in cigar shops where they hal hoped to enjoy a quiet smoke, the whole town being thrown into a greater state of terror and alarm then on the occasion of the historic seige, for then the people were armed, able to delend themselves, and only eager for the fray. This reign of ruffianism continued for some weeks. In the same year, a poor old man walking peaceably through the village of Patricks. well, was felled up by a policeman, his skull being broken with the butt end of the rifle, and killed on the spot. The culprit was known to his followers, but was not brought to justice. Of course not But what need is there to go over the blood stained path of the Royal Irish Constabulary and their aiders and abbetors. Mitchelstown, Midleton, Youghal, Tipperary, Timoleague, Ennis, every spot of misgoverned Ireland cries a'oud for justice. Coming home to the riots which took place some time ago in the city and in which the police showered with unparing hand their deadly baton blows upon the head of every man, woman, and child, as, well is those we have alluded to point, as we have said, to the necessity for the people doing something themselves with a view to establishing the identity of those who have too long enjoyed immunity for the outrages they commit. In Dublin, Cork, and Waterford, where policemen are numbered, identification can in most cases be satisfactorily established. In Limerick, although a larger town than Waterford, the police are not numbered, and until such time as they are the evil we have referred to will obtain. It is strangers drafted into town on special occasions who, as a rule, baton and butcher people, know-

IN GALWAY,

ing, as they do, that their identification

is impossible. How then is the difficulty

to be met with, for until it is met, and

in an effective manner, life or limb will

not be safe in this unhappy land.

THE SPIRIT OF TONE STILL LIVES. The spirit of Nationality is deep in the hearts of the Irish people, Gold may quieten it, promises and lies may obscure its path, but it is still there. On all sides there are cul-de-sacs and enarce laid to entrap and betray it, but through everything it has lived and flourished. It has kept the ideal of independence pure and unsullied through ages of persecution, and now, when the nation which has bullied, cheated and penalised our religion, name and race, is for the first time in her modern history at war with a nation as equally civilised and educated as herse's, we are asked to bend the knee and betray the voice of Nationality. The spirit of nationality might be betrayed by subtle hypocracy, but, as Mr. Redmond has learned, it is impossible to betray the country by an open and patent treason to the Irish Nation. Mr. Redmond, seeing his mistake, has retreated, and has taken up the more dangerous weapon of subtle hypocracy. He can get and keep a following as long as he can resort to gold, lies, and promises.

Mr. Redmond may si letrack and mislead part of the people, but the fort of Nationality is impregnable. It has survived 700 years of systematic betrayal. and is as unassailable now as at any time in her history. Men more intelligent and more roguish have undertaken the task of depositing Ireland safe into the arms of the British Government, and have failed miserably. Is there, therefore, any reasons to doubt but that this betrayal shall be as big a failure as any of the others? Already great facts have come along which prove that it has already gone up like a bottle of smoke. Here in the County of Galway there are cabine and armers' houses in which men gather together as if by instinct to receive light on the very dark facts of reland's latest betrayal, Anything that gives their successingement to have some hope for Ireland is eagerly gameped. "Man Fein" and "Irish Weeter is

snapped up more anxiously than the daily liars' Bulletin of war news. A single copy of the "Irish Worker" travelled to nearly every village within a radius of 25 miles infecting everyone who listened to its articles being read with the defiant, undering Nationality of Tone. The last the writer heard of it was that it was being read to an audience of men in Sunach who were particularly im pressed by Cathlin ni Hou'i au's reply to Red and by Mr. Scotton (10 H., I.A.A.) This would probably never have hoppened had no betray it of fieland brought it all down on his own shoulders, and will reap only what he has

All the place hunters and Castlebacks. have flocked to his standard, but the + people of the nation remain true to the nationality inherent in every Irishman. ireland's flig still waves, free and unsullied. Her name is not disgraced. Her voice is strong and steady in reply to the attempted betravers. Her rep'y rings from North, South, East, and West. It echoes and re echoes through the land. Army is a traitor to Ireland."

TRALEE TOPICS.

[FROM "THE MALL."]

The Beigian Refugees

Futher progress has been made in connection with the placing of some of the Belgian Refugeer in Kerry. The town was collected last week by ladies and gentlemen who want to be in the limelight, and a goodly sum was re-ceived. A collection was also made at both Catholic Churches on Sunday. This is all very well in its way, and now that the wants of the Belgian Refugeesin Kerry have been so well provided for by these dear, kind-hearted individuals who love the Empire, we hope they will turn their attention to the Irish Refugees in our midst who, through no fault of their owa, are so badly off under the law of England-England that does so much for small nationalities! There are many sad and trying cases of distress and poverty, and with the appearance of winter and its rigours let us hope that the local benevolent ladies and gents will do something to alleviate the hard lot of the unfortunate poorer classes in the town. Why not the funds of the St Vincent De Paul Society be replenished? Let those who show such sympathy towards the distressed Belgians prove that they are not out for notoriety, and that they will do something for their distressed fellow-countrymen and

One danger threatened by the influx of Belgians to Ireland is that some Iries one English weekly periodical has sounded the alarm as regards England and it is rumoured that even in Kerry there are some of the 'unbility' who intend "sacking" tueit servants and em ploying Belgians in their stead. Irish workers should wake up in time and not allow themselves be walked on and treated by the moneyed class whatever way they like,

"Our", Soldiers. We wonder have the unsuspecting in-

dividuals who bought green badges at the Traise Races from preposeersing damsels yet learned that their money is to go to provide socks for the soldiers fighting for England and her Allies. Were these damsels to try to sell Union. Jack badges—the proper badges—they knew their salesmanship would be no use, so they sold green badges to the "green" purchasers, and then had a quiet laugh at them. 'Tis an easy job for the women folk who are "some class" to knit socks and collect money, but would they not be more practical and get their sons and brothers to go out and fight? What Mother England wants is men-the Germans are giving her socks! So far we have not heard of any of the local Empire lovers, Red Cross followers, Aberdeenites, or such like volunteering to take their place in the fighting line. Carson, Redmond, and O'Brien's exhortations are not having much effect. By the way, if the war is Ireland s war, as the Hirish Pawty tell. us, wouldn't the Pawty go the Front for we are tired of hearing that they are Ireland's Army and Navy, and as they say Ireland must be defended on the Continent, well then Ireland must send out her gallant Army and Navy who have won so many victories on the floor of the House!

2nd RER BRAND

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The Emerald Rifle Range offers above prizes for best score from 10 shots on 10 Ring Card made their Range, 34 Aungier street, between above mentioned dates. The contest is absolutely genuine, and all competitors will be treated with absolute fairness. Rules governing the competition can be seen in the Range, and all information obtained. TICKETS (entitling holders to 10 shots)

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CORK NOTES.

The employers have shown their hands by their refusal to act on the suggestion of two prominent clergymen to submit the question in the Building dispute to arbitration. The fact of their receiving a letter from the Secretary of the Trades Council requesting them to meet delegates from the trades was taken by the employers as a sign of slackening on the part of the men, been attempted, but Mr. Relmont has but they have made a serious mistake, and the tone of the discussion at the United Trades and Labour Council at their meeting last week will serve to show the employers that the workers of Cork are determined to stand by those fighting for the right to live. Every worker in the city should contribute to the collection boxes. Renember that what is the builder's labourers' case to-day may be yours tomorrow. The Employers' Federation hypocritical pretensions have bluffed the labourers of Cork too long, and they Every Irishman who joins the British, now see the mistake they made in not remaining members of the Transport Union. If they had the employers would accede to their demands with the alacrity they showed at the time of the Dublin Strike when the wages of labourers were raised wholesale and the men given the advice to have nothing to do with Larkin. Some gentlemen are giving the same advice now, but the fact remains that those who were loyal to the Transport Union have an assurance of support while the dispute exists—no matter how long it

The Citizen Army.

A very good start has been made with the Captain Mackey battalion of the Citizen Army. A competent instructor has been appointed and drill now takes place on Tuesday and Friday nights, and Sunday at 1 p.m. Special efforts are being made to get the men ready for a turn out on Martyrs' Day, which will be observed in Cork on the 19th inst. All believers in the labour movement should join at once and show by their solidarity that the workers of Cork are ready to play their part in the fight for Ireland's rights. The Fianna section is going ahead by leaps and bounds and a splendid turn out is expected on Martyrs' Day. The boys are being trained in first aid and useful arts, and workers should make their lads attend. They are kept under supervision whilst in the Hall, and from the delight the lads take in attending it can be easily judged that they pass the time in healthy entertainment. The Captain Mackey shooting range is proving a great workers will lose their employment the success also, and some splendid shots make room for the foreigners. Already are to be found amongst the members of the Citizen Army and their friends.

Conscription Scare.

There are some curious rumours affoat as to the activity of the military in preparation for the enforcement of conscription. These, of course, may be false, but they are having the effect of frightening men to emigrate, and also, curious to tell, to get married. A better plan would be for every young worker between the eligible ages to join the Citizen Army. If the Citizen Army is strong the Government will not try on any games. If Irishmen are to die, let them die for their own land, and for the cause their fathers fought and died for. We hope that the Manchester Martyrs Day will see every man with the Republican badge in evidence. A special effort should be made to have every Corkman who believes in the good name of Rebel Cork to show it by wearing the colours of the Citizen Army.

The Scab Volunteers. The Gaspipe Volunteers are becoming a stock farce. The latest turn is the appointing of Chief Felon-Setter Donegan and Crown Prosecutor Horgan as Lieutenants. Donegan, of course, is at home, being an ex-yeoman, while Quotation John can tell the fools what his bosses want done. Sinister stories are going around about efforts being made by Donegan and his ilk to get the men who they are fooling into the meshes of the military. Of course it will be what they deserve for not heeding the warning given them. The fools are now being told that Judas Empire Redmond is going to get them guns that will shoot, and that the rifles which he gave them before will be supplied with Morris tubes. All we are waiting for now is to see Guzzy Roche appointed Colonel and Henry O'Shea Commander. Henry would be worth going to see on the march certainly. He is admiral of the port now, and he should get Byrne the Bounder to appoint him Colonel of the Scabs.

Spike Island.

The courtmartial at Spike Island showed the funk the Government are in for fear of mutiny amongst their Irish dupes. They believed Scully's yarn to be a clue to a wide-spread conspiracy, and the informer, Cassidy, thought he would have his bit out of it too. The thing turned out a fiasco, but shows the way the mangey British Bull-dog is afraid of getting the whipping so long over-due.

The Gas-pipe Review.

Ex-Colonel Moore, of the Connaught Rangers, and ex-Lieutenant Redmond of the Wexford Militia, are holding a review of the Scab Volunteers on Sunday Wholesale Agents—Olty Printing Works, considered sacred on Sundays against 13 Stafford Street, Dubin. profanities such as hurling or Geelic

football. The gallant Ranger who fought hard to defend the shores of Ireland against the Boers, and helped the Butcher of Omdurman to establish the concentration camps, is very anxious that all volunteers, even the Irish Volunteers hould be present to listen to his excuses for turning Irishmen in his dotage. Willie Redmond will tell how the following day is the anniversary of the Manchester Martyrs, murdered atroicously by the Germans because they believed Irishmen should fight to turn the Germans out of Ireland. To secure the attendance of the pro-Irish Volunteers the Colonel wanted an assurance given that no recruiting speeches would be given, but the invitation was not sent because the gas pipes would not look well alongside the modern weapons which the Fisher Street corps have secured. It is strongly rumoured that Captain Dunderas, who was at the corn market the day the gas pipes were started is to be at the review to get recruits, same as was done at Belfast. This is being denied; but why? Are not the crowd who are being reviewed next Sunday in favour of the Union Jack being the flag of Ireland, and why should not they go and fight for the flag under which Colonel Moore and Willie Redmond served? and wear the uniform which they wore in the service of their King and Country. West Britons to a manthey are cowards like the rest of their

North: rn Kotes.

M 'itancy and Militar sm.

Miss Dorothy Evans, who was Ulster organiser for the W.S.F.U. before the war, was the speaker at bonday night's meeting of the Belfast I W.F.L. She spo e on Militancy and Militarism, and drew a sharp distinct on b tween them in methods and arm. Miss Evans showed that she can argue and speak as well as fight, and she is not humbugged by the idea of a Militarist Germany against a non-Milit rist Entente. Most of the criticism offered was either irrelevant or ill-informed.

Talking Bg.
The "Irish News" has been claiming that before the war the Belfast Regiment of the Irish Volunteers numbered 4,000. This is 1,000 over the number on the books; the others must have been in hiding in the National Club. It is also claimed that 1,500 reservists in the Volunteers answered the call to to the Colours. In the Belfast "Even-ing Telegraph" Mat McDonald, of the Death of Freedom Branch of the U.I.L. asserts that no persuasion has been used and no meetings held to get Devlinite Volunteers to join the army. All this is unsupported by the facts. The truth is that special meetings of several companies were held and recruiting forms were freely distributed by officials of the Devlinite Corps. In spite of all this the 300 recruits expected have not been drawn from the Volunteers at all. a large majority of them are mon who never went on parade and never attended a drill. Amongst them are some good birds from Hadvill street cornernoys of the famous Baton Brigadewhom nobody is sorry to part with Pearse in Bellast.

On Sunday next, 22nd inst. Padraig MacPiarais will deliver the annual address at the Manchester Martyrs commemoration. The commemoration will be held in College premi es, Bank street at 8 p.m. There has been a big demand for seats and everything promises the greatest commemoration for many years. An Piarsach is always a welcome visitor to Belfast and on this occasion many who have recently realised his worth will welcome him for the cause that brings bim.

CROBH-DEARG.

Markets Netes.

To all past and present members of the Union Markets Sections, a General Weeting will be held in Liberty Hall on Weinesday, November 25th, at 8 p.m., which meeting will be addressed by Mr. James Councily and Mr. Thomas Foran. President of the Union and all past and present members are carnestly requested to ettend same. By Order. Joreph O'Neill, Delegate Markets,

A D.H. - rish- merica : All auce. At the usual weekly meeting of the Clan na Gael ivision of the A.O.H., IAA., held at 17 Patliament street, the following terplosion was unanimously passed-

'That we, the members of the Clanna Giel Divi ion of the AOH. (Isish-American Alliance) in meeting assembled, protest in the strongest possible manner against the 'orcible expatriction of Captain Monteith, of "A" Company, Irish Volunteers, by the military justs at present ruling Dubliu, and that we pledge our moral and material support in any action that may be taken by those associated with him in compelling the powers that be to revoke their harsh and brutal mandate."

Members are requested to assemble at Room on Sunday, 22nd inst. at 11 a.m. to take part in Manchester M.rtyre'

CORPORATION OF DUBLIN. Shops Act, 1912, Section 4 (2). WEEKLY HALF-HOLIDAY FOR CERTAIN

CLASSES OF SHOPS. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, the

Council of the County Borough of Dublin, did, on the 2nd day of November, 1914, make the Order set out hereunder, and that the said Order is now in force, viz. :-COUNTY BOROUGH OF DUBLIN.

Shops Act, 1912, Section 4 (2).
ORDER FIXING DAY on which certain classes of Shops in the County Borough of Dublin are to be closed for the WEEKLY HALF-HOLIDAY.

By virtue of the powers vested in us by the Shops Act, 1912, we, the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of Dublin, acting by the Council, do hereby fix WEDNESDAY

as the day on which Shops in which the respective

1. Draper.
2. Tailor.
3. Saddler and Harness Maker.
4. Outfitter, Hatter, Hozier and Glover.
5. Optician.
6. Athletic and Sperts Goods and Games Dealer.
7. Auction Rooms.
8. filind Maker and Dealer.
9. Basket and Wickerwork Dealer.
10. Leather Seller and Shoe Findings Dealer.
11. Music and Musical Instrument Strument Dealer.
12. Pawobroker (Sales Department).
13. Sewing Machine Dealer.
14. Retail Coal Merchaut.
15. Dealer in House Decorations.
16. Dealer in Gas and Electrical Fittings.
17. Motor Cycle and Motor Car Dealer.
18. Slip Chandler.
19. Scientific Instrument Dealer. 11. Music and Musical In-

are carried on, shall, save as otherwise provided by the Shops Acts, 1912, be closed for the serving of Customers not later than one o'clock in the

Provided always that as respects any shop in which Notice to that effect is affixed by the Occupier SATURDAY may be substituted for Wednesday as the day on which such shop shall be closed.

WITNESS our Corporate Seal, //

this 2nd day of November. One Thousand Nine Hundred Seal. and Fourteen.

NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN that, unless and until an Order is made fixing the day of the Weekly Half-Holiday in respect of Shops in which the Trade or Business of Trunk Dealer, Naturalist, Seedsman, or Furrier and Fur Dealer, is carried on, the Weekly Half-Holiday as respects any such Shop shall be such day as the Occupier may specify in a Notice affixed in the Shop, but it shall not be lawful for the Occupier of the Shop to change the said day oftener than once in any period of three months.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1914 HENRY CAMPBELL, City Hall, Dublin.

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LETTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH WORKER. Waterford Volunteer Barrack, 15-11-14

Sir.—Through the columns of your valuable paper I would like to know are we going mad in Waterford. Last week Mr. R A. Kelly got a wire instructing him to get the Volunteers to escort the German prisoners to the barracks. Kelly wanted to do the same with the men as he did in connection with the horses, but the men would not be led by him this time, your paper having opened their eyes. We now know the reason why Kelly did not come to Wexford with us. Penrose has just been made Captain by him, but see how Trish we are becoming. We went to a concert on Sunday last carrying guns and fixed bayonets with George Hayes (Wilson) taproom Trade Unionist, carrying a Union Jack in front. He was a sight! Along with him was General Stone Fitzgerald, T.C., the person referred to in your paper. This is the individual who tried to victimise the ferrymen, and who voted in the Corporation against an increase of wages being given to the labourers, and against one shilling a week being given to the caretaker of the Volunteer Barrack: It is to be hoped, however, that the workers will remember there things in January when his term of office in the Corporation expires. Fitzgerald has three sons and why does he not send them off to the Front? They are useless here, and we could do without them. We have R. A Kelly of the AO.H.; Mosley, the Jew; Penrose, the Preselytising Agent; Stone Fitzgerald, T.C., the Ulster Volwho travelled to Duncannon last Sunday, seven miles on water—and became sea sick! Surely it would be impossible to do anything with a combination like this, and Redmond working the strings.

> Yours truly, A DISGUSTED VOLUNTEER

Irish Anti-Vaccination League.

Vaccination in Seath Dublin.

II Appian Way, Dublin.

DearSir,—The South Dublin vaccination coestionists have started their dirty work again. The relieving officers are going round the poorest districts threatening parents who object to the filthy, harmful. and useless practice of vaccination.

May I use your columns to inform all your readers that the South Dublin officials will threaten but will not act and that parents need not fear prosecution. Lask your readers to resist the compulsory imposition of vaccination. I would be glad if parents threatened by the R.O. would communicate with me, and send any intimatory notices they get, so that I may advise them what steps to take.

Parents on no account have your children vaccinated if you want them to be healthy and strong.

What is most objectionable is that these rapacious relieving officers are bullying the poorest parents they can find because they are least able to defend themselves. I hope to be able to baulk them of their prey and the bob they get for their dirty spying work.

Yours faithfully, ERNEST A. BANNISTER.

Secretary.

That Advisory Committee.

ANOTHER REFUSAL TO ACT. 43 Belvidere Place.

Dablin, Nov. 3rd, '14

Sir,—I am in receipt of yours of the 29th ult., inviting me to become a member of a Ladies' Advisory Committee on Women's Employment in Ireland which the Cabinet Committee on the Prevention and Relief of Distress have decided to

In reply I beg to say that as I understand it has been decided not to appoint to this Advisory Committee any representative of the organised Women Workers, whose claims to a voice in such matters as the Committee will be called upon to deal, it seems to me, are exceptionally strong, and as I feel that deprived of the co operation and advice of so essentially necessary a representa-tive, the Committee is sure to prove unsatisfactory in its working and bound to fail in its purpose, I think it undesirable, in these circumstances, to act as a member of same, and must, therefore, decline your invitation to join the Com-

I am, yours faithfully,

MARY FRANCES O'BRIEN. Mr. E. O'Farrell, Assistant Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.

Royal Irish Cossacks.

16th November, '14. Dear Sir,-I have read a great deal lately about Russian Cossacks, so I now suggest that Lord Kitchener should also have the Royal Irish Constabulary and D.M.P. formed into a Brigade and called. the Royal Irish Cossacke. The R.I.C. and D.M.P. men have proved themselves to be Cossacks. No decent Irish girl should marry a Cossack. Policemen are not required in Ireland. I am a great lover of the British Em.

pire. Therefore I make suggestions. Yours truly, MOVE ON.

"Laish Werker" on sale every Friday

The Irish Volunteers.

ARMS AVAILABLE.

The Central Executive of the Irish Volunteers is anxious that it should be generally understood that rifles and ammunition are available for all duly affiliated Volunteer Companies. Rifles of any desired pattern which takes the regulation ammunition will be despatched practically by seturn against a remittance from the Company's Treasurer Company officers are to consider it heir first duty to provide arms and charge. The Executive feels that it cannot too strongly insist upon the urgency of this duty at the present

MILITARY ORGANISATION

The Executive is at present busying itself with a scheme of definite military organisation for the Irish Volunteers and with a programme of training adapted to the immediate needs and limitations of the force. It recognices that the Volunteers, as a military body, will from the nature of the case have to specialise in irregular and guerilla fighting; that all Volunteers' strategy, tactics, and training ought to be based. upon this fact; and that the Boer contmando, rather than the English battalion, forms the true model of a Volunteer Corps. The Executive's scheme will accordingly provide that each company shall be, as far as possible, a self contained unit with its own cyclist, scouting, signalling engineering, transport, and ambulance sections, nach of which must be so trained as to be capable of acting either within the company or in unteer : Geo. Hayes, Union Jack Bearer, conjunction with similar sections of other companies within the battalion, And in training the points to be aimed at are efficient rifle work, efficient scouting, and mobility,

> An important series of general orders issued by the Executive at its last meeting deals with var ous points in this programme. We have now reached a stage in which more parade ground work and ceremonial drill may be largely discontinued and every effort bent to securing mastery over the real essentials of Volunteers' training. Musketry work mrst come first. Every company ought now to have at least two sections armed its existence. Where capable instructors are not available a memiter of the company should be sent to the nearest centre for special training, and on his return he can undertake the training of his comrades. There is no reason why every convert any fair sized tarn or havlost into a capital range. Bayonet fighting comes next in importance; where bayonets are not available pikes form an excellent substitute.

SKIRMISHING AND SCOUTING.

Every Company shoud take to the hills or fields at least once a week for skirmishing practice. There the most important thing to be looked to is the scouting. Scouting so fer has been one of our weakest points, and if we are undone when it comes to action it will probably be through bar scouting. A selected member of each company should be appointed scoutmaster, with a section of at least eight under him. But all the men should be given practice in scouting. MOBILITY.

An important General Order makes a new departure in the matter of cycles. It lays down that not merely the cycle: section, but as many as possible of the men of a company are to use cycles. The intention is obvious. The Volunteer has all the advantages of an infantryman with the mobility of a cavalryman The cycle should be to the Irish Volunteer what the horse is to the Boer. City companies will find it much easier to get out into the country for skirmishing when it is recognised that every man that can is to use a According to a custom fo lowed since years.

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TRADE UNIONS OF RUSSIA

The rapid spreed of the trade union movement in the Russian revolutionary period of about eight years ago, its swift decline in the reaction which followed, the trials and tribulations to which the unions have been and are still subjected by the rigours of governmental authority, and, finally, the recent reviving strength of those organisations are clearly set forth in an article by W. Scher in "Die Neue Zeit," an organ of Social Cemccracy in Germany

In the last two years, the writer cbammunition for the men under their serves, there has been a rapid advance in the Russian Labour movement. Since the shooting down of the strikers in the Lena gold mine in April, 1912, the battle of Russian labour sweeps part'us like a broad, stormy stream. The working class occupies once more a central place in Russian

The greatest authorised organisations of labour are the trade unions. A portrayal of their activity in the last two years gives a pretty clear idea of the conditions under which they work and of the results they have acheived.

Unfortunately, no exact statistics concerning the Russian trade unions are obtainable. The only sources are the reports and notices in the political and industrial Press of the past two years. The data thus gathered, without presuming to be complete, therefore, furnish a fairly distinct picture of the inner workings of those

Revolu ionary Era.

organisations.

After the Pussian trade unions had developed with fabulous swiftness in the stormy revolutionary era, so that at the outset of 1907 their membership reached the imposing figure of more than 240,000, the contrast of the succeeding re-action seemed all the more striking. In the beginning of 1908 there remained only fragmentary remnants of the unions. Then arose, under the cross-fire cf the government and the aggressive capitalists, the difficult task of reconstruction. At the cost of countless sacrifice the labourers succeeded in maintaining the existence of

But they were not the imposing associations of the revolutionary time. They played an increasingly petty role in the industrial life of the empire. Though not in possession of exact data, the writer feels he is pretty close to the truth in calculating with rifles. The company which has that the number of members of organised not got at least so far car, hardly justify labour attained only 15,000 at the opening of 1912.

It is not his intention, the w iter continues, to give an estimate in this article of the strike movement in Russia during the last two years. Suffice it to say that, according to the statement of the Moscow company (or battalion in large centres) Manufacturers' Union, about 1,700,000 should not have its niniature range. workmen struck from January 1, 1912, to The expenditure of a few shillings will pune 30, 19 3—that is, within a year and a half. The far greater share falls to the political strikers, the industrial strikerswith whom we are concerned here—numbered only 390,000. The above figures are. however, much too low an estimate, as the statement takes no account of the smaller trades. It would be no exaggeration to say that in the industrial strikes of 1912-13 1,000 labourers participated daily throughout the empire.

The number of members—15,000 shows that the unions were not powerful enough to lead the strike movement. Added to this, the first strike wave was followed by a wave of new persecutions which swept away the strongest and most influential of the unions. In the first months of 1912 alone official sanction was refused or withdrawn from fifty trade unions.

These persecutions have not diminished in rigour or malignity in the succeeding years. If we were to sum up what the Russian unions have suffered in the last two years, to generalise from individual cases, we would say that all trade union activity was rendered impossible.

The police exercise a pressure upon

Police Persecution.

property owners and thus make it hard for a union to procure quarters. The most difficult matter is to summon a meeting. a trade union may call upou its own members. The police carefully supervise the membership book, and refuse admission to anyone who has not paid the last month's dues, arrives a quarter of an hour late, or is too neatly dressed—suspecting him to belong to higher strata of society, giving no gredence to the membership book submitted to them! In the meetings it is forbidden to discuss the new insurance laws, to sise the word "strike," nay, even to ap-Added to all this chicanery and per-

Factory 56 S.C. Road, and 31 Lowes secution, there are the countless arrests and banishments. Even with incomplete sources the writer compiled a list of about 200 secretaries, cashiers, chairmen, and

directors of trade unions who were arrested in the period from April 1912, to Decem-

Thus it is on one hand the strike wave that followed the Lens massacre, and, on the other, the increase of persecutions, that have been primarily decisive in the activity and development of the little group of organised trade unions scattered over Russia in 1912.

Despite all the efforts of labour, the progress of the trade unions was exceedingly slow during 1912 The largest sccieties went to rack and ruin that year.

The standstill of the unions was, in a measure, counterbalauced by the rapid growth of organisations which sprang up after every more or less important Strike. As a rule, they acted without official canction. At any rate, these ephemeral asseciations succeede in fulfilling their mission, and contributed essentially toward making the strike movement homogeneous.

Banishments and Imprisonments.

But even the most zealous strike committee cannot take the place of a trade union. And the workingmen are beginning, with ever-increasing energy, to build up such unions. They beat back the assaults of reaction, overcome all interdictions, banishments and imprisonments, and are founding one trade union after another, developing and strengthening at the same time those in existence. As a consequence of this activity the membership of organised labour had doubled in 1913. But if we sum up the members in the 118 unions, their number is only about 40.000 to 50.000.

This, when compared to the total number of workingmen, and, still more, to the countries of Western Europe appears very small. But under Russian conditions it signifies a great success. These trade union members constitute the flower of the Russian organised proletariat. The commercial employees are the most efficiently organised.

As to the support given by the unions to strikers and the unemployed, the figures show that it is very slight. It is clear that under existing circumstances the unions cannot fall back upon well-filled purses in their struggle against capital. It does not follow, however, that they cannot effectually promote the cause of strikers. As a fact, the leadership of the strikers in the small and medium industries was, at the close of 1913, in the hands of the trade unions. In the great industries, the metal and textile works, their influence was far weaker, owing to the refusal of the capitalists to recognise the unions.

The characterisation of the activity of the unions would be incomplete without a mention of the trade union press. In the last two years ten trade union organs have been started every one of which has been made to feel the full weight of the

Facts and Fancies from the Front.

With the Troops at Clontarf.

By "J. J. B."

We are living in queer times-' Times" indeed, in which it seems that the Irish are gone, gone with a vergeauce. Prople who look to the 'Irish" Press for information about the Irish people must have long since come to the conclusion that an Itishman, as such, no longer exists. So complete has been the change, that is if we are to judge by the "Irish" Press. that a stranger is inclined to ask if there ever was such a thing as a REAL Irishman? In fact even ourselves are sometimes forced to ask ourselves such important questions as :- Have our Mothers and Fathers, and their mothers and fathers for centuries before them, been deceiving us? Is there no truth in what we have been told in the past about the past? Is England, after all we have said and done against it, really our country? Is a man or woman who calls himself or herself Irish, nothing more or less than an inferior Britisher who ought to thank God that his or her people are plac d behind the Euglish, and never allowed to come to the FRONT-except during war-time?

Are we only a lot of Britishers, disguised as a mythical race called "Irish." who have been for centuries "acting" for the amusement and benefit of an English audience, that jeers and cheers us in turn, and reserves to itself the power to call the tune and pull the strings? The "Irish Times" thinks so and says so ; the "Freeman's Journal" thinks not, but says so ; the "Independent" thinks so, but says not !

Some of Britain's "Irishmen" have not been acting up to the required "Irish Times" standard lately, and the "I.T." (the LIM-IT in 'Irish" journalism by the way) is very much annoyed in consequence. In a few well chosen words the so-called Irish (really by Law established, as the Itish Times' implies, the pundets of England) now conviniently called pro-German, are warned that if they continue to act the 'Irishmen' a a time when England is in no humouto let us have our little way we are threatened with the most awful things. We must not even print our papers (): to continue the allegory, we will call them "programs"), under pain of cterna! punishment. We have been 'acting the Irishmen long erough, and England is really tired of it, is the white of the "Irish Times." The "Freeman's journal' and the "Independent" is order to pacify the "Irish Times" has informed it that there are no longer any Irishmen knocking about - there are one or two pro German Sinn Feinners in Dublin, CNIV The 'Irish Times," however, does not to be these statements, and informs the Cast.e Authorities that they must put an end to the profesiman SINN FEINERS as they are liable at any moment to become REAL Irishmen.

The 'Freeman's Journal' does not think the Irish are Britishers, but it says they are. Money talks you know! Besides the stage-Irishmen for which this money talks, we have one or two pro-Germans in Dublin. There are. strictly speaking, no Irishmen-in fact Irishmen were only invented for the purpose of keeping England engaged in her spare time trying to give political freedom to a people who did not realiy exist. If there are any poor unfortunate devils who choose to think they are Irish the "Freeman" is forbidden to men-

Silence is GOLDEN to the "Freeman's Journal" in this connection-or, to be more plain, silence means GOLD-pure British Gold, not the fithy, bloodstained German Gold." Of course by accepting the latest phase of 'Freeman' or "Castle"-nationality we must accept the doctrine that Tone and Emmes were not Irirhmen really—they were only poor deluded pro Germans, or, as I think they were called in their time, pre-French—and they were murdered because they would NOT fight for Belgiumthe only small nationality that has had to endure the torments of the damned.

The 'Independent' undoubtedly thinks the "Irish" have been feeling all along, and that THEY are really Britishers, but in order to spite the 'Freeman's Journal' it says they are not. It, like the 'Inish Times' and the "Freeman," has noticed that there are some pro-German's knocking about, but it fails, much ito the disgust of the "Castle" Harmonium, to distinguish them from the "Castle Volunteers," as neither, it says, seem to want to go to the Front.

Before I leave the subject of "Irishmen." I think it well to say that we have now a new stage Irishman. The old stage-Trishman and the later Synge-Irishman are only in the shade to the new "Irishman," who we must call the Castle Irishman. The old at ge irishman with all his faults still believed that he had a country somewhere or other, and told the English audience so. The Synge- rishman at any rate did not say England was anything to him. The 'Castle Irishman" has no country, and does not want one apparently. He must no longer act the 'rishman," and so he is content to play the Britisher, Such appears to me to be what our Castle- rishmen' or "Castle Volunteris" are playing at at present, and no doubt they are amusing their English addiences and paymasters as the old stagerishman did in the past.

Irish Transport & General Workers' Union

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A Word to the Worker, his Wife and Family.

Your old friend, John Gardiner, has retired from amongst you after a successful business career of over 40 years. We have taken over the business and are meeting with even greater success than our predecessor. We are building up a big trade, and shall always remember that no solid structure was ever raised on rubbish; we are therefore selling only reliable goods which are bought in the keenest markets for cash and marked by us at prices slightly above those paid for rubbish. OUR AlM is to make "GOT AT BRETT'S" sufficient guarantee that the article is right. TAKE A WALK through our Wareroom, inspect our goods, and if not better than you are in the babit of getting elsewhere, we are not entitled to your order—we know merit alone will tell.

This Week we are Showing—

For Mon—Ha vard, Flanneletts and Flannel Shirts, 1s. 3d. to 6s. 11d., including a manufacturer's stock of the famous double warp Grandrill Slirts, which we are clearing at 2s. 6d. each, 2 for 4s. 9d.; usually sold at 3s. 6d. each. Fleeced and Wool Vests and Parts. 1s. 4534-11d. Deagarage 1s. 11d. 2s. 6d. and 2s. 11d. Clans Socks Mufflers for in great variety.

Wool Vests and Pante, Is to 4s. 11d. Dangaross, 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d. and 2s. 11d. Caps, Socks, Mufflers, &c., in great variety.

For Worner-Blouses, Corsets, Aprons, Stockings, &c., quality and price right.

For Collidron-We specialise for the little ones, and have in stock a lovely selection of Pinafores, Frocks, Kilties, Wool Shawin, Teddy Bear Hats and Coats, Jesseys, &c., all combining durability and finish, and all at tempting prices. Generations have come and gone, streets have been named and re-named, but the corner of Mabbot Street still remains the workers' favourite shop, and we are detarmined to keep it so. OUR MOTTO—Reliable Goods, Quick Sales, Small Profits; Cash.

BRETT & CO., 27 TALBOT STREET, DUBLIN.