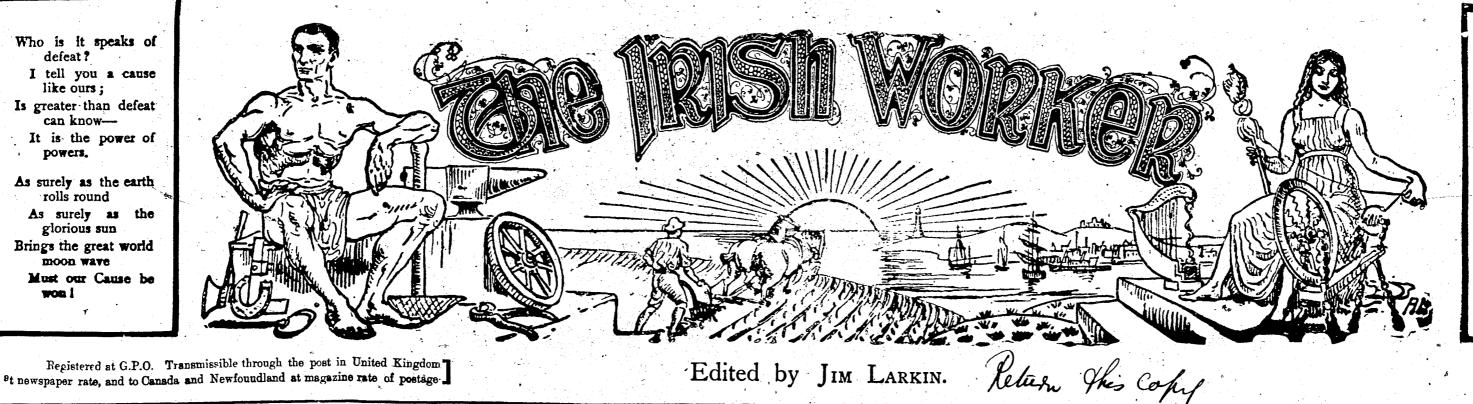
It is the power of

powers.

As surely as the earth rolls round As surely as the glorious sun Brings the great world

moon wave Must our Cause be WOE !

No. 30 - Vol. IV.]



DUBLIN, SATURDAY, DEC. 5th, 1914.

[ONE PENNY,

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

James Finten Labor

people of Ireland."

# WE SERVE NEITHER KING NOR KAISER.

#### GERMAN and IRISH SCHOOLS

By JAMES CONNOLLY.

German school children are referred back to their glorious past for encouragement and instruction in the study of the plactic arts, and in sooth they have something to be proud of. Not only do they learn the history of art, but they make excursions to the various castles and fortresses, churches and Rathauser, built in the different styles according to the genius of the fashion of the age. Can we wonder if German patriotism strikes such deep and lasting root, or that the Germans are proud of their country and ready to forfeit their lives for the preservation of these splendid monuments of glorious ages past but unforgotten? Dull and impervious, indeed, were he who could be indifferent to these claims to greatness. Such is the secret of German patriotism. The growing boy daily imbibes this wholesome love of his country; he marvels at his ancestors' magnificent creations in art and literature, at their resplendent triumphs in peace and war, and he grows more and more determined to keep up the illustrious traditions of his countrymen and their birth right of greatness. What a lesson can we not learn here. Have not we, too, the remains of a brilliant past; have we not old castles and old abbeys in abundance, and could we not take our school-children there and show them how far advanced our forefathers were in art and learning? Besides, it would unbend their minds and brush away the cobwebs for a single day at Irish Rosary.

When the British troops get to Berlin, they may learn that no little child there suffers under the pauper stigma, but that every child is so carefully tended in body and mind that he develops into a useful citizen. But, of course Berlin does not spend much in doing so. German culture is doutbless not worth having, but even an Englishman has to admit that the Prussian educational system is about the best in the world, and that there are no pitiable halftimers in Germany. For a country groaning under an autocracy, the schools are strangely democratic, children of rich and poor-even the Emperor himself-sitting on the same bench to learn the same lessons.

The above extract from an article on "German Barbarity" by a writer in last week's IRISH WORKER has suggested to us the advisability of printing in advance a chapter from our forthcoming book on the "Re-Conquest of Ireland." The analysis of the conditions under which we compel children to attend school, the miserable character of the schools they attend, and the general travesty of our educational system which results from such conditions are illuminating when contrasted with the perfect educational system of Germany, and with German care for the child's welfare.

In view of the fact that Belfast has sent the largest contingent of Volunteers to the front of any city in Ireland, Orange and Green, a study of the conditions of Belfast will help the reader to realise which side practises, and therefore may be presumed to be fighting for, Civilised Methods:

SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS OF ERIN.

Ireland of old was styled the "Land of saints and scholars." It would be an ungrateful and thankless task to inquire to-day as to the proportion of saints she is able to rear upon her shores after seven centuries of British civilisation, and a century and a half of Anglo-Irish capitalism. Under such conditions saints do not grow in any noticeable numbers, and except in the lomes of the poor, where patient, self-derying mothers pinch and starve themselves n order to rear their families, or in workshops where women and girls toil at stavation wages that they may be able to seep from the door the wolf of want and its still more ferocious companion, the byena of temptation, the saints of latter day Erin do not seem to exercise a very expreciable influence upon her social life. Certainly the latter day minstrelsy and ontory of Erin seeks first for their subjects if eulogy not Erin's saints but her politicins—a fact that is in itself a sufficient commentary upon the present outlook of the Irish people upon the importance of sainship.

But if it is difficult, if not impossible, to trace the saints of hodern Erin, it is impossible nor eyn extraordinarily difficult, to understant the provision for the production of scholars.

left in Ireland, or shaping itself in Ireland for the re-conquest of Ireland and the establishment here of a social and political system guaranteeing Freedom, and opportunities of development for all, it is incumbent upon us to consider what provision is now made for the physical and intellectual growth of the Irish workers—these workers who have to bear the burden of the present system and whose children will have to build and shape the

Latter day investigators have set beyond all doubt the truth that in Ancient Erin the chief and clan held in most repute were they who most esteemed and fostered the schools for the teaching of the wisdom of the day, and that even long after the Norman Invasion the Irish schools and scholars continued to shed a lustre upon Gaelic civilisation, and to redeem Erin from the imputations her would-be masters so persistently strove to cast upon her native life. But with the consummation of the Conquest already noticed in those pages, the education of the Irish became an offence against the law, a price was put upon the head of a schoolmaster and he was hunted as eagerly as the wolf and the priest. Still the hunger for learning persisted and overcame in many cases the evil laws and penalising decrees of the conqueror and on lone mountainsides, in the midst of almost trackless bogs, and at the back of hedges Irish boys and girls strove to snatch illegally, the education denied them by their masters. Needless to say, however, under such conditions education could not be universal; it was, on the contrary, only the few who could snatch some crumbs of learning in the midst of difficulties so appalling. Upon the great majority such conditions necessarily imposed ignorance as an inevitable result. For the Protestant minority schools were provided by private enterprise and with the encouragement of the Government, but without any systematic oversight regulations, and indeed with occasional lapses into irregularities almost unthinkable to the modern mind. A historical instance of this kind formed the subject of a fierce discussion in the Dublin House of Commons of 1790, during the term of what is known as Grattan's Parliament. There was then in Dublin a Foundling Hospital to which children from all parts of Ireland were sent by zealous philanthropists, and by many zealous people who were not philanthropists. Protestant orphans and Catholic children whose parents had been tempted by hunger to surrender them to proselytisers

The number of infants received in 1789 was 2,180, and of that number 2,087 were dead or unaccounted for. In ten years 19,367 children had been entered upon the books, and almost 17,000 were dead or missing. The wretched little ones were sent up from all parts of Ireland, ten or twelve of them thrown together in a kish or basket, forwarded in a low backed car, and so bruised and crushed and shaken at their journey's end that half of them were taken out dead, and were flung into the dung-

that they might die of hunger before their

eyes, were continually being despatched to this I oundling Hospital. The unhappy

fate of these poor Irish waifs was thus

told in Parliament by Sir John Balquiere:

The last touch "flung into the dungheap" is characteristic of the thought and practices of the ruling class of the time. The children were only children of the poor, and the poor, whether Protestant or Catholic were only esteemed. perhaps are only esteemed to-day, by the rich, as, in Krapotkin's words "mere dung to manure the pasture lands of the rich exproprietor." Such scandals as the above were, of

course, in their concentrated awfulness, exceptional, but in a very real sense it was typical of the abuse that followed inevitably upon the political and social system of the day. A Government based upon property and denying the rights

liance of Intellect it may have? Great Genius it may show, Rare Fruits in Philosophy, Art, Science will blossom out of it, but without democracy it will remain a torture house for the labourer, a prison for the hearts and hopes of the

Between the institutions such as we have quoted amongst the Protestant minority, the illegal but secretly tolerated schools of the Catholics of the same period and the National Schools of our own, there stretches a great period of time—a period marked by many and far-reaching changes in the political situation. But in our treatment of the schools for our Irish children there is not to be observed any such radical or fundamental change as the development of the democracy would seem to warrant. On the contrary, that seems to be the one ground from which the public guardianship and responsibility welcomed elsewhere are here most resolutely iorbidden to enter. Public responsibility indeed is admitted in a half-hearted form, but the right of control, of guardianship that goes, or should go, with responsibility is bluntly denied, and its assertion treated as a veritable attack upon the basis of public morality. Hence we do not find that the progress to be noted in other branches of public life is to be found here. The National Schools of Ireland have ever been left in the rear of progress, a menace to the health of the pupils and teachers, unsightly and dangerous products of a low standard of civic conscience.

A few questions from impartial authorities upon the points we have noted will serve to illustrate how in our own generation the administration of schools still retains more than a flavour of the spirit of the bad old anti-democratic days, with its contempt for the poor.

In the year 1900 the "Lancet" sent a Commissioner to investigate the sanitary conditions of the National Schools of Dublin. Of one of the schools he wrote:

Schoolrooms dark and ill-ventilated; gas burning in the daytime; no recreation ground; no break from ten till two o'clock; no lavatory for the boys; manure heaps against walls of schools, dark brown liquid manure oozing from it forming stagnant pools, saturating unpaved porous ground; emanations into schools; garbage, dust heaps, black mud, fish heads, offal, etc., in the lanes and yards about.

In the year 1904 the Medical Officer of Health of the City of Dublin ordered his Sanitary Inspectors to investigate the sanitary conditions of the National Schools. Their report was embodied in his Report of the State of Public Health for that year, and shows that the general sanitary condition of the city schools was truly deplorable. When it is remembered that habits of cleanliness contracted in childhood tend to root themselves in our natures it will be understood how great an influence for evil such a school environment must have been to the children unfortunate enough to have been subjected to them. Such reflections will help to explain the deplorable apathy of many of the tenants of the Dublin slums, and their heart-breaking acquiescence in the continuance of conditions so destructive of the possibility of clean living. The report in question states the English Board of Education requirements in the line of sanitary accommodation for schools, and the detailed reports of the Dublin inspectors show that the Dublin Schools seldom reach one half of the amount necessary in the interests of health and decency. In some schools, as for instance, St. Patrick's, Lower Tyrone Street, having 244 pupils, attended by boys and girls the w.c's. were opened to and used indiscriminately by boys and girls alike. We believe this school is now being demolished. It is to be trusted that the great majority of its fellows would soon share the same fate.

In the same year as that in which the 'Lancet" Commissioner reported upon Dublin a report to the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland dealing with Beliast states of the Schools in the Newtownards district:

After what has been said as to the character of many of the houses and premises, it is not to be wondered at if sickness prevails of the common people must produce an to a large extent and epidemics spread administration of society which in all its rapidly. The Ballymacarrest District is ramifications will embody injustice. Brill lew-lying, and not an easy place to drain

thoroughly, but the school houses, no doubt, help the work of disease. I can count up fourteen monitors who have retired through ill-health and have, I imagine, all since died. Two young monitresses employed in an over-crowded school have died within little more than a year.

Nine years afterwards the Inspector for Belfast No. 1 District was constrained to say in his Report to the same Commissioners upon the same subject:

It is a pity, where so many agencies are at work making for the health of the people, that little children almost at the threshold of existence should be thrust into overcrowded rooms, where their young blood is slowly poisoned.

How great this overcrowding is, and its effects upon the health of the children, as well as upon their ability to benefit by the education provided may be surmised by the following excerpts from the above quoted Reports for the year 1909-10. Mr. Keith, the inspector declared:

Serious cases of overcrowding continue to occur. One city school supplies space for 291 children. At one visit I found 386 present. In spite of the rooms with accommodation for 47, 107 infants spend their school days. At another school where there is accommodation for 232, 324 children were in attendance, whilst 73 pupils were taught in a room for 44, and 116 in a room for 47. Part of the time about 50 of the 116 referred to were taught in a tiled, unheated passage, and this occurred in a snowy day in winter. . . . In another school 103 children were given a conversational lesson in a room 16 ft. by 15 ft., accommodation 24. In this room 49 babies spent their school days. . . . At another infants school an unheated room 10 ft. by 10 ft. is used as a classroom. There the children have to endure one of two evils in the winter, either to perish with cold if the door is left open, or to inhale vitiated air if it is shut.

On visiting a school in September last I found 37 pupils (boys and girls) under instructions in a small yard. Sixteen boys were sitting on the tiled floor of the yard, and two others were sitting with their backs to the door of one of the out-offices. The teacher thought this preferable to crowding the children into a classroom that is no better than a den.

The Report cites 43 schools in which the numbers present are always grossly in excess of the accommodation. The

ires	for the f	irst ten will suffic	e:
		Accommodation.	Present.
I		18	53
2		34	130
3		50	115
4		6	33
4 5 6	*******	47	151
. 6	*******	50	145
7	•••••	23	43
8		17	52
- 9		29	74
10		21	42
		,	

.The bearing of the capitalist system upon the problem of educating the young is shown in this statement of the Belfast Inspector

The cost of sites is a difficulty to be reckoned with in Belfast. I was informed that a rood of inferior building ground cost the

promoters of a school about £500. Five hundred pounds to be paid before Belfast can secure a rood "of inferior building ground" upon which to erect a school to educate its children, and the landowners who exact this tax upon enlightenment are the political leaders of the people whose children's education they obstruct. One is inclined to wonder if it is only greed that impels the landed classes of Ulster to make such demands when asked to provide land for educational purposes, or has the fear of educating the masses nothing to do with it. In two reports we find the attitude of the richer classes of Belfast thus strongly commented upon and condemned. In

Again, the well-to-do classes in Belfast take very little interest in the schools. . . . The condition of many of the schools presents a powerful contrast to the phenomenal progress made by the city in many directions.

In 1911-12:

It is a pity that a city in many respects so progressive, with "pride in its port and defiance in its eye," should have to look calmly on while its children are either cooped up in ill-ventilated classrooms or left to face the perils of the streets.

Bad as are the conditions of Dublin, and hardly as they bear upon its working class it is certain that Belfast pays so heavy a price for its "prosperity" as to make one wonder if after all that prosperity is not too dearly bought. None acquainted with the lower paid working class population of the two cities can have failed to note the extraordinary prevalence of illiteracy in Belfast as compared with Dublin. This illiteracy exists despite compulsory school attendance, and can only be accounted for by first, the rapid growth of the former city, and second, the fact that the textile industries of Belfast depend upon women and child labour make any real family life impossible, and any real control of young children ineffective among the mill population. Both these points are brought out in the last quotation we shallmake from the report of the Belfast School Inspector for 1911-12. He says, page 104:

There is no doubt that a great many Belfast children do not at end school. The local, schools may be overcrowded; the parents may remove so frequently that their children escape notice; factory life brings about a state of affairs which reduces parental influence to a minimum; some parents seem to have ceased to consider themselves 12sponsible for the upbringing of their children. When the children are old enough they get on half time in the mills, and are iged to go to school. At a recent visit to a school attended by half-timers and other pupils, it was noticed that there were 104 half-timers in Standards I. and II. These children were all over 12 years of age. Where were they between the age of 6 and

To this evidence of the Inspector may be added the fact that half timers really learn nothing during the days they attend s hool, as mixing with adults at work teaches them such habits of bravado and recklessness of speech and conduct as make them the despair of any and every teacher, and make their presence fatal to the discipline and value of the entire establishment.

To this picture of the result of the congestion of Belfast and the squalor of Dublin may be added a third, that of the depletion, the emptying of the rural districts of Ireland, and the awful loneliness that is gradually descending upon the once happy homes of the Gael as the capitalist system sucks the life's blood of the race. In Sligo we are told by the

There are some places where there are no children. Those who in the past did not emigrate, but remained at home, have grown up, and confronted by the difficulty of subsistence have never married.

In other places the young men and women emigrate year after year, and there are none left to help on the farm except the children, who are, therefore, kept away from school.

The problem presented by the schools is a problem that can only be settled in one way, viz., by the extension to those institutions of the democratic principle, and all that principle implies. We have had ever since the establishment of the National Schools an attempt to perform by a mixture of bureaucracy and clericalism what can only be accomplished by a full and complete application of democratic trust in the people. In order to cater to the rival churches the question of school accommodation has been left to the zeal of the various denominations, with the result that there are at least ten small schools where one large one could more efficiently and economically meet the requirements of the district. Instead of the magnificent public schools of American, Scottish or English towns we have in our cities squalid, unhealthy, wretched abominations where teaching is a torture to the teacher and learning a punishment to the taught. Where the democracy functioning through a representative public body would supply a component staff of well paid teachers, and splendidly equipped heated and lighted buildings, the present system if clerically controlled education gives us a staff of wretchedly paid teachers with no rights, but with duties continually increasing. These unfortunates are condemned to carry out the most important functions of modern society in buildings totally unsuited for the purpose, badly ventilated and drained, and in most

Irish Women Workers' Co-operative Society, Liberty Hall.

The Workers' Own Industry. OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY :: THE WOMEN WORKERS. ::

## WORKERS I

By supporting this industry you support yourselves.

Come and order at once. We make for Children. Women and Men Delia Larkin, Manageress,

instances totally unheated save at the expense of the unfortunate head of the

teaching staff. The democracy of Ireland amongst

the first of the steps necessary to the regeneration of Ireland must address itself to the extension of its ownership and administration to the Schools of Whatever safeguards are necessary to

ensure that the religious faith of the parents shall be respected in the children will surely be adequately looked after by the epresentatives of a people to whom religion is a vital thing. Such safeguards are quite compatible with the. establishment of popular control of schools, with the building and equipment of schools that shall be a joy to the scholar and an inspiration to the teacher, and with such a radical overhauling of the curriculum as shall ensure that full recognition shall be given to the deeds and ideas of the men and women whose achievements mark the stages of the upward climb of the race, as their failures to achieve mark the equally important epochs of its martyrdom. When such Palaces of Education shall replace the torture houses at present doing duty as schools, when such honoured and loyally paid teachers shall replace the sweated sufferers of to-day, and when such records as the progress of human enlightenment and freedom replace the record of royal aristocratic and capitalistic feastings, slaughterings and dishonourings of the poor as pass master for history at present, Erin may once more have reason to be proud of her scholars.

Irish Transport & General Workers' Union

ANNUAL

# GOOSE CLUB.

Tickets - 3d. Each. To be had at all the Branch Offices of the Union.

CHRISTMAS DR WING. Remember that tickets for the great Christmas Drawing of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union-are now on sale, and can be obtained at Liberty Hall, any of our Branch Rooms, or from any of our delegates, shop steward, or members.

Now on Sale "SHEAVES OF REVOLT A Book of National, Anti-reciuiting, -Labour and other verse, by-

Maeve Cavanagh ORDER NOW, from all Newsay cats,

PRICE ed.

Wholesale Agents - City Printing Works 13 Stafford Street, Dublin.

eine ("IRELAND The ONE National DAILY Paper

Reliable News. "21pe" stands for Ireland, and Ireland only, first, last and all the time. EFERY MORNING. Cne Halfaenny

After his criticism of the Feis Committee he has a slap at the memory of Emmet, Tone and Davis, He says-"A little about Emmet, Tone, Davis and Mangan, is very good in season, but the people of Ireland cannot exist on memories in the past of Robert Emmet and Davis, whose methods are out-of-date so many generations ago "-Ye gods, did the youngest of us ever think we'd live to see such stuff printed in an alleged nationalist paper, surely if Eddie thought like this he cught to have the common decency to keep it to himself, and leave the publication of it to some Orange rag, why even the "Irish Times" never went this far, he appears to have got more English than the English themselves since this infamous war broke out.

This is the second week Eddie has been abusing the Feis Committee, and for his effort of the 21st ulumo, the "Free Press," of the 30th ult., gave him a cutting up, which of course is due to the fact that the secretary of the Feis has sufficient influence with the family of the proprietor,. as we all know that the "Free Press" is as great a jingo paper as the "People."

We observe that the Mollie McGuire's Wexford Branch have by unanimous resolution thanked Father Kavanagh for his recent patriotic letter with reference to recruiting. Where, in heaven's name, does the patriotism come in? If it be patriotism to send the young men of Ireland out to the battlefields of Europe in order that England may do the hypocrite before the eyes of the world, then, indeed, patriotism has come to a pretty pass.

They refrained from telling us about all the influence that was brought to bear on Father Kavanagh before he wrote that. letter, which they try and make so much capital out of.

## LIMERICK NOTES.

(BY THE BROKER.)

Police Blackquardism. Respectable citizens who happen to have the company of a young lady should they go for a walk on the Ennis Road are to be questioned by an ignorant clown of a policeman who is attached to the Caherdavin Station, Some tin. ago the people I'ving in the Caherdavin district were complaining about the number of peelers stationed out there, as they considered there was no need for them (now that such a thing as crime is practically unknown in this city but the police, when they heard complaints, decided on showing cause for their existence as a police torce by sending out a young ruman to question people as to where they are going. Having pointed out where the police are needed most we. trust the responsible authorities will close the station and send this young blackguard and his comrades to watch Kitchener's Army,

#### The Government and the "Irich Worker."

Judging by the discussions that took place in the "House of Humbug" the "Irish Worker" must be looked upon as a "dreadful paper." I can imagine nobetter tribute could be paid to the splendid work necomplished by this Journal than the mere fact of the Government making a move to suppres it. The paper was started in the interests: of truth and justice, and the programme: published in its first issue has, I ami glad to say, been faithfully and fearlessly. carried out. It appears nowadays that any journalist having the courage of his convictions is to be hunted to ruin and: destruction.

It is useless for the Government to premer reaching its readers than to stop the Shannon from flowing with a pitch-

lunth of Mr. Joseph breamanger,

It is with feelings of protound regret that I chronicle the death of Mr. Joseph menonger, which sad event occurred at de residence, Sandymount, on Sunday st siter a comparatively short illness. then the news of his death was made of the city his many friends were pained and shocked. The sidness of the melancholy event was intensified by the fact that he was taken away in the Paring the short time the was located upon as friend and an enjoyable comstreet heard from Lie Jobs, whole ma

# Martial Law in Dublin. PUBLIC MEETING

To Protest against Military Suppression of Irish Journals WILL BE HELD IN

# BERESFORD PLACE, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 6th.

CHAIR TAKEN 12.30

JAMES CONNOLLY, Acting Gen. Sec., I.T.W.U.

## )+**0+0+0+0+0+0+0**

#### 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 weekly— price one penny—and may be had of any news-agent. 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 Bereaford Place, Dublin. Tulophone \$421. Subscription 6s. 6d. per year; 3s. 3d. for six menths, psychle in advance.

We do not publish or take notice of contributions.

DUBLIN, Sat., Dec. 5th, 1914.

## To Our Readers.

The editorial for this week has been declined by the Printer on the very reasonable grounds that it was against the Government, and he had been notified by the Military authorities that if he printed any criticism of the Government, or against recruiting he would be held responsible, that his place would be closed—and himself arrested.

We will now rejoice, because: Home Rule is now on the Statute Book.

Martial Law is now in force, and Free Expression of Opinion forbid-

## MARTIAL LAW.

Sixes the greater part of this issue was set up, the Military Authorities have visited the offices of "Sina Fein," "Ire-land," and the "Irish Worker," and in would be private that it is would be private that it is the work of the control o

## Irish Citizen Army Notes.

All members are requested to assemble at Liberty Hall, on Sunday next, at 11 s.m. sharp, to proceed from there to Baldoyle, where a public meeting will be held at 3 o'clock. Every man is to carry a day's rations. Cyclists are also requested to assemble at the appointed time to take orders from commander.

ORDERS FOR THE WEEK. All members of the right half of No. 1 Branch are earnestly requested to attend drill on Tuesday night, from 8 till 10 o'clock. Musketry drill will be given by acting-Captain, C. Poole, and every member is expected to attend. The left half will meet on Wednesday night, from 8 to 10 pm, for musketry drill and bayonet exercises.

The Rifle range is now ready and members are requested to avail of the opportunity of improving their sim by attending Croydon Park, on Saturday evening, where they will get plenty of shooting at very moderate terms.

Members of the others companies are requested to take orders from their commanding officers.

#### Girls! Attention!

All girls wishing to become members of an Ambulance Class of Red Cross Nurses under the control of, and affiliated to, the Irish Citizen Army, are requested to give in their names to the undersigned at Room 7, Liberty Hall

> JAMES CONNOLLY. Commander, pro tem.

#### The "Irish Worker" Advertisers.

A WORD TO OUR READERS.

THE "Irish Worker" performs useful service to the cause of Irish Workers. It is the only means of publicity Irish workers possess. There is one side issue of its activities which Irish workers should not forget. It stands as a medium between the buyer, the Irish workers, and the seller of what Irish workers need.

The "Irish Worker" only accepts advertisements from the right people, who sell the right things at the right price. If the "Worker' helps you, if it says the thing you want said, if it supports the cause you want supported, it is aided in doing so by the advertisers. Then it is up to you to support those who advertise in the "Irish Worker," and, when you do so, mention where you saw their advertisement.

#### Nodlaig na bFiann. (The Fianna Xmas).

Is the first attempt of the Figure (National Boy Scouts) to produce a paper. It is an attractive little Christmas number in book form. Our readers will find many old friends among the contributors. James Connolly has gone into the philosophy of "Boys and their Parents." George Russell has contributed a very fine poem containing good advice to a statesman. Maeve Cavanagh and Seamus O'Sullivan have both given poems. Our old friend, "E.R." and Grace Gifford, of "Irish Life," have both given us something to laugh at in their clever cartoons. From the "rianna" we have stories, an account of the gun running at Howth and articles by both president and vice-president. The supplement-a portrait of the President (Countess Markievicz) - is alone worth more than the modest sum of one penny, which is the price of "Nodlaig na bFiann."

Irish Transport and General Workers' Union.

No. 1 BRANCH.

#### GENERAL MEETING FOR

## Election of Officers and Committee.

WILL BE HELD IN

House Room, Liberty Hall,

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 13th

Chair taken at 12 Noon.

CLASS MUST BE SHOWN AT SOCI

JAMES CONNOILY. Acting Gen, Sec.

#### REFLECTIONS,

There's not a man of all our land our country now can spare, The strong nan with his sinewy hand, the weak man with his prayer. No whining tune of mere regret, young Irish bards, for you!

But let your songs teach Ireland yet what Irishmen can do.

Denis Florence M'Carthy when he wrote the above thought of Ireland. First, last, and all the time; how very appropriate of us to take up the same stand as those of '48, '67, and not crawl, as Mr. J. Redmond advises us to do. Irishmen, Volunteers, and Citizen Army, stand together, and you will achieve your object. From time to time will take up verses such as above to bring before your minds that the spirit still lives on in the men of to-day to help you to think that Ireland was as dear to those as it is to us. Think, study those few lines, and see the value that you will derive when Ireland is free! You won't be a slave then. Mr. John Ryan, conductor of your choir, truly sings in one of his songs-

Think, think, what your forefathers fought for, When to O'Neill or O'Donnell abu, Sassanachs everywhere sunk in the slaughter.

Oh! Vengeance for Insult dear Erin to

Oh! yes! 'tis a dear little spot of it! Oh! yes! a sweet little isle! Yes! yes! if Irishmen thought of it Erin once more is our own little isle BOUCHAIL GIN EOLAS.

#### Waterford United Trades and Lah ur .Ceuacil,

Resolved-"That we, the members of the Waterford United Trades and Labour Council, protest against the attack made in the 'Irlsh Worker' on our President and Secretary, Messrs. Dalton and Dunne, and hereby reiterate our complete confidence in their past actions where Trade Union matters are con e ned. Further, that we call on the authorities in control of the "Irish Worker" to either substantiate the charges made or repudiate them publicly in the next issue of the "Worker,"

Proposed by Thomas Coughlan, Asylum Attendance Association. Sec. by Patrick Stafford, Plumbers' Society, and passed unanimously.

[Note-We have called the attention of our Waterford Correspondent to this matter.-ED.]

#### The Secret of Success in Advertising.

There are few features in modern business which have won so secure a place as advertibing. – A. short while ago adverusing was used by a small number of firms. These few firms have gone ahead, and today they are monopolists; those few enterprising men who saw the value of publicity, quickly established such a lead that they have long since left slower men behind.

The newspaper advertisement is so much extra window space, so much more shop front. You pay dearly for shop front. A shop in a back street is far cheaper than one in a big, busy thoroughfare, because of the value of shop front. There is one way of increasing your shop front, that is by advertising.

And advertising is cheaper than rent. The Irish Worker is a big buyer. Fe forms the bulk of the population; he buys the bulk of what you sell. The "Irish Worker" Paper is the only paper which reaches the Irish worker. Then if you wish to get to the Irish worker buyers the only way to do so is through the advertising columns of the "Irish

### "Sheaves of Revolt."

THE attention of our readers is directed to the little volume of verse recently published under the above title from the pen of Maeve Cavanagh. Miss Cavanagh's name is familiar to most of the readers of this paper, and many will be glad to have the opportunity to avail themselves of the more recent of her stanzas in book form. The present volume is most acceptable in all respects, and the little gems of poetry it contains are sure to evoke all round appreciation coming as they do in a crucial period of our country's history. These songs find a ready place in our affections, not mer ly because they are anti-English, but because they breathe the spirit of pure patriotism.

The book is now obtainable at the modest price of Sixpence, and can be had, Wholesale and Retail, from the City Printing Works, 13 Stafford Street.

A Lecture on Pactour and the War Against Discoss" will be given by D. H. UNTON, F.L.S., etc., ander the samptons of the independent Labour Party of Ireland, in the Trains Hell, Ospal street, at 8 p.m. on Sando Bart. Administration, By there early!

Physical Library Holl College College

## NORTHERN NOTES.

#### Cu'mhee na Marbh

At the Manchester Martyrs' Commemoration Padraig MacPiarais was in excellent form, and delivered a very stirring address. The ball was well filled with a very enthusiastic udience, and altogether the commemoration was the most successful and inspiring held in Belfast for many years. In spite of the Police Commissioner's order forbidding the carrying of arms the Irish Volunteers marched to the meeting with full equipment. The Irish Tricolour banner of the Young Ireland Pipers was much admired, and the Republican badge was in evidence.

The "Irish News" has discovered that Sir Robert Ca ement is unknown and a nonentity in Ireland. The "Irish News" knows, of course, that once upon a time he tried to unite Orange and Green in Ballymoney. But its a long way from Ballymoney to Berlin, and on the way there Casement seems to have lost his nationalism. Anyway the "Irish News" has pronounced sentence of national excommunication against him. However, it cannot be carried out in Pelfast, for the bold baton brigade is in Fermoy. And nobody suggests Casement cares very much. Now if the "Irish News" had been able to put his name in inverted commas!

#### National Union of Boot & Shoe Operatives DUBLIN BRANCH.

At the December Meeting of the abovenamed Branch a vote of condelence was passed to our oldest member, Thomas Walsh, on the death of bis wife, and to the brothers of Arthur O'Brien who was

also an esteemed member; and that this

meeting stands adjourned until January

as a mark of respect. A. LOWE, Secretary.

## Irish Workers! 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. Hynes, Proprietor.

# POTATOES.

Best Table, 3/8 per Cwt.; Swedes, 1/6. Delivered Free.

# DUNNE, 47 CABRA PARK

Their Country Needs Them

CITIZEN ARMY BOYS' CORPS.

# Grand Concert & Display

will be held in LIBERTY HALL, on SATURDAY, 12th DEC., 1914, at 8 o'clock, sharp. Admission 3d.; Children 1d.

Don't Forget to Help the Boys!

# ROOMS TO LET

Liberty Hall, Dub in.

TO SOCIETIES -Rooms to let. Apply to Caretaker on premises

#### Trish Transport and General Worker Trade Union. Ou . Athl. tic Club.

LIBERTY HALL

Members wanted for above Clib Apply at Room 2, any evening him 8 to 10. All Trades i nionists ire eligible to join.
D. QROGAN, Hon. Secretary.

# NOTICE TO NEWSAGENTA

Any Agent not receiving their proper supply of this paper, please communicate with Head Office, Liberty Hall Beresford Place.

THESE WOLEN WORKERS UNION Lighty Hall Dallie. action of the second of the se

### ublin Trades Council.

he usual fortnightly meeting of the plin Trades Council was held on Monevenng, Mr. William O'Brien, Presint, in the chair. The following deleg's were in attendance:-F. Moran kers), H. Dale (Boot and Shoe Operaes), - Lightholder (Bricklayers), J. Hor (Cab and Car Owners), J. Simnt, T. MacPartlin, J. Gaughran (Amalgated Carpenters), M. Culliton (Gener Union of Carpenters), M. Callanan tral Iron-moulders), J. Bowman (Enpers), B. Drumm (Farriers), E. J. Jes, M. J. O'Lehane, C. F. McCloone apers' Assistants), J. Bohan, T.C.; ff. Dalt, J. Metcalfe, T. Foran, P.L.G. cansport Workers), W. Baxter (Irongiders), John McManus (Litho, Artists), Courtney (Marble Polishers), M. Donw (Mineral Wtear Operatives), R. L. gzell (National Union of Clerks), P. P. ken (Metropoltan Painters), P. O'Neill inbroke Labourers), J. Sutton (Plasrs), D. Holland, J. O'Flanagan (Typo. nters), J. Owens (Irondressers), W. dev (Sawyers), J. Byrne (Slaters), R. ore (Smiths), J. Flauagan (Stationery gine Drivers), T. Farren (Stonecutters), Murphy, W. O'Brien (Tailers) J. Farren usmiths), T. Murphy (Carpet Plans S), W. Shanks (Packing Case Makers), Magee, M. Tynan (Corporation Laarers), J. O'Neill (Glaziers), M. Smith malgamated Painters), A. Dovle addlers). P. J. Giles, T. O'Neill (Purr ors and Grocers' Assistants), T. Kendy (Trunk Makers), - Winston (Instite of the Blind).

Correspondence was submitted from the ight Hon, the Lord Mayor, Industrial )-operative Society (Dublin), Ltd., Irish recers', Purveyors' and Shop Assistants' nion, Dublin Labour Party, etc.

DEPUTATION TO CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

Mr. T. Murphy reported that Mr. John wlor and himself, with Mr. Wigzell, id waited on the management of the ublin Industrial Co-operative Society, ien they informed them that their cusm was to refuse to employ any person dess he undertook to become a member a trade union. He, however, did not ink they should give a job to anyone erely on his promising to become a trace nionist. He considered the statement ade by them to the effect that they should t be taken as subservient to any trade nion a most improper one. He thought e natter should be referred back to the xet tive to be dealt with further.

M Wigzell said that having regard to e solution adopted at the last quarterly ee'g of the Co-operative Society, when estion was raised by him, he had it right to report to the Council hate Ssociety was a non-union shop. t sed that if two men made an appliative the Society for a job, one of them co-rator and the other a member of nis the union, the Society was binding itself select the co-operator. They had actus advertised a vacancy for a clerk in theish Times, in which advertisement apped the words, "state wages require a thing that was contrary to the princs of Trades Unionism. He begged to mas follows:-

Thhis matter be referred back to the Execu Committee with instructions to submit three following requests to the Coopera Society and to ask them if they cannecept same, to explain their opposi-

1.5 "state wages required" will not againear in your advertisements. 2. you will recognise the correspondence the representatives of any accredifrade Union.

3. 5 you will, when adding to your staff, notify the secretaries of the Union or Us catering for the class of employee requi and that in the event of the local branc of the Unions being unable to supplie required labour, you will advertise irade Union circles and give preference rade Union applicants.

Mrirphy pointed out that the workers in the operative Society were not of suffic numbers to enforce their deman He did not think that any strong condatory resolution ought to be

MiacPartlin opposed Mr. Wigzell's motic Very' little interest was taken twelvonths ago by trades unionists in the (perative movement. He did not thinklittle matter like this should be used harrass the committee of the Coopere Society. He was against referring matter back to the Executive, as it cobe brought forward again at the nextirterly meeting of the Society. He bred the Society was desirous of work the movement for the benefit of the ving classes. The movement in Dubl as very young at present and they shoul, nothing to discourage it.

Mroran (Bakers' Society) drew attentio Mr. Wigzell's statement that the Co-onive Society was a non-union shop.id Mr. Wigzell apply that to the Societenerally?

Mrigzell replied in the negative. His obseron referred only to the clerical deparnt.

Thosirman remarked that he occupied thus capacity of a co-operator and tramionist; and, taking into account all throumstances, he thought the attitude Ge Co-operative Committee in this matte: reasonable one. Up to twelve month although the Society was for eight rs established in Dublin, it had not be properly supported by the organised wers and only recently received the suirt of trade unionists. Mr. Wigzell hanly trought up his grievance at one mang of the Society; he should go on agiing from the inside. The atti-tude of Society was one that was most sympattic to rade Unionism. The only proper urse ws for the workers to join the Society and remedy any defects that might est. He ould move as an amond ment tar, Wiell's motion:

That having heard the reports of the deputation which waited on the Dubin Co-operat ve Society, this Trades Council is satisfied that the Co-operative Committee is in full sympathy with the claims of organised labour and is prepared to work in haftiony with the Trade Union movement.

Mr. J. O'Flanagan seconded Mr. O'Brien's amendment.

Mr. Wigzell urged that the amendment sented were not satisfied with the attitude ability. of the Co-operative Society on this ques-

The Chairman then put his amendment, when there voted: -For, 19; against, 24. Mr. Wigzell's resolution was carried by

#### EMPLOYMENT IN STANLEY STREET WORKSHOPS.

Mr. Magee (Corporation Workers) brought forward the question of conditions of employment in the Corporation Workshops in Stanley Street. From information he got from time to time he was led to believe that the conditions of labour as carried out there were very detrimental to Trade Unionism. From time to time numerous complaints were made by members of his Union in this connection. Not later than last week one of his members was ordered by the foreman to do certain work, viz., cutting a doorway in a wall, which was a tradesman's job. This man, Mr. Tynan, knowing it would not be a proper thing to do the work, refused to comply with the order. As a result of his refusal he was shifted from the permanent to the temporary staff and could not now resume work pending a meeting of the Workshops Committee. He gave particulars in another case where a man named Bannon. was harshly dealt with. Mr. Monks gave him a letter to the Corporation doctor and stated in the letter that he (Mr. Monks) believed that there was nothing wrong with Bannon. He therefore begged to move that a deputation be sent from the Council to wait on the Committee at Stanley Street.

Mr. Tynan explained the circumstances under which he had been victimised. The foreman had ordered him to infringe on the work of another trade but he would not do so. He understood that the work belonged to the Bricklayers, and, no matter what the consequence might be to him personally, he could not consent to infringe on a tradesman's job. He had been suspended from his employment, but whether he got back or not he hoped action would be taken to put a stop to the system that prevailed in Stanley Street.

Mr. P. T. Daly supported the motion to send a deputation. When he (Mr. Daly) was in the Corporation it was admitted by the Corporation workers themselves that he had done good service for them, but when seeking re-election to the Municipal he did not receive their support. However, he hoped that such a thing would not cour in the future and that the Corporation workers now saw the wisdom of relying upon themselves and their fellow-trade

Mr. Thomas Farren said hé was glad to see the Corporation Workers' delegates present. If mistakes had been made in the past there was no need why they should be repeated in the future. The Council should do all it could to assist the Corporatien Workers now as it had on all occasions in the past when appealed to.

The President suggested that as Councillor Thomas Lawlor was present it might be wise to ask him to speak on this question, as he had been a member of the Corporation Workshops Committee up to re-

This was agreed to, and Standing

Orders having been suspended, Councillor Lawlor addressed the Council. It seemed to him that the conditions of employment in the Stanley Street Workshops affected not one section of workers alone but all skilled and unskilled trades employed there alike. The Corporation officials had no desire for labour representation on the Workshops Committee. He had been a member of that Committee for over two years, but he was put off it because he advocated the workers' claims and therefore was not wanted by the big officials. There was a constant stream of complaints coming in from the different trades, and there was a system of petty tyranny practised in Stanley Street that must be fought and defeated. What he thought was needed was a common understanding between all sections of workers employed there in order to safeguard their interests as Trade Unionists. He appealed for a spirit of unity amongst them all, and then the officials would be compelled to toe the line. Until some such definite action was taken they would always have trouble in Stanley Street. Any assistance in his power would be gladly given to the Corporation Workers.

Mr. Foran, P.L.G. (Transport Union) asked what action the Bricklayers' Society would have taken if Mr. Tynan had done the work he was ordered to do by Mr. Monks, the Corporation Workshops mana-

Mr. Lightholder (Bricklayers) said the work in question belonged to their members and if Mr. Tynan had done it they would have withdrawn their members.

Mr. MacPartlin (Carpenters) said that if the foreman in question was a careful man he would not have sent a labourer to do the work referred to but would have got a skilled man to do it. He mentioned the details of a case which occurred in the Richmond Asylum under similar circumstances which resulted in a very serious. accident. Dealing with the remarks about Mr. P. T. Daly, he said it was admitted

great work for them, too, and Mr. Magee and Mr. Tynan bore testimony to this fact at the last meeting of the Executive. Councillor Lawlor would be seeking re-election to the Municipal Council in January and he hoped the Corporation Workers would show their gratitude to him by rallying to his support and sending him back to continue the good work he had been doing?

Mr. Magee said his Union had always be rejected. He and the Union he repressupported Mr. Daly to the best of their

> Mr. Moore (Smiths) instanced a number of cases of petty tyranny which occurred in Stanley Street in his own trade, and said Mr. Monks, the manager, was responsible.

> Mr. John Lawlor said he would not be inclined to put the blame on Mr. Monks. The workers themselves were mainly responsible and could remedy these grievances if they were united and determined.

Mr. Thomas Foran said the Bricklayers' delegate stated that if Mr. Tynan did the work in question that the bricklayers would be withdrawn from the job, but when Tynan had the spirit to refuse to do bricklayer's work and was victimised in consequence the bricklayers went on working. Was this consistency? Was it Trade Unionism? Why should not the same principle apply to the labourer as to the tradesmen? The labourer had stood by principle, and were they going to allow him to suffer for it? That policy had been the ruin of the labour movement in the past, and he hoped in this case that all their forces would be behind the Corporation labourer in his fight for justice.

After further discussion it was decided to send the proposed deputation, consisting of Messrs. P. T. Daly and T. Farren, together with representatives of any of the trades affected who desired to go. Councillor Lawlor was specially requested by the Council to accompany the deputation.

THE MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

Mr. T. Farren complained that the work in connection with the erection of the new Municipal Buildings was being delayed. He suggested that a deputation should wait on the Finance Committee of the Corporation in regard to the matter.

It was decided to act accordingly.

APPEAL TO HOUSE OF LORDS.

Mr. Daly drew attention to the appeal pending in the House of Lords on behalf of the Irish Transport Workers' Union in the case of Long v. Larkin and others. He outlined the facts of the case and the circumstances which led to the appeal. This was a question that affected every Trade Union in Ireland, but up to the present all the expense incurred had been borne by. the Union he represented. The fact was that if the decision of the courts in this case were allowed to stand no Trade Union in Ireland would be safe. The bill of costs had been very heavy and his Union had done for chair. - The Hopen the Trace accordingly moved :--

That this Council heartily endorses the appeal issued by the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union for funds to pursue the appeal in re Long v. Larkin and others; that the question be, and it is hereby, referred to the Executive to consider and, if so decided, to issue a further appeal for funds from the Dublin Trades Council.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Council adjourned.

### SLIGO NOTES.

A " MONSTER" MEETING.

On Friday night a public meeting was held in the Town Hall for the purpose of putting the alleged National Volunteers on a sound footing. In addition to Mayor Jingo, who presded, the Rev. P. Butler also spoke. The hall is capable of holding about seven hundred people, yet the audience consisted of seventy persons, practically all Hibernians, a fitting tribute to the influence which Jinks and his satellites wield among the people of this town. The reverend gentleman already alluded to delivered a bitter tirade against factionists and factionism, which he asked the Press not to take note of, because, no doubt, the men in America, factionists and separatists, the most of them, on whose generosity and hospitality he so long traded, would come across this evidence of his mean ingratitude. The whole speech was a tissue of falsehood, misrepresentation and scurrility. With characteristic insolence, he said since the factionists had been ejected from the Sligo Volunteer Committee they had not since heard of, and yet they were the men who first moved in the matter of forming a Volunteer corps in Sligo. Let Fr. Butler if he doubts the truth of this statement inquire of his Imperialistic pal, the jingo Mayor, as to who were the men who first approached him and the other members of the Corporation on this very subject. Further, he might also be THE SHERLOCK CASE. able to discover the individual or individuals among the Mayor's following (I do not accuse the Mayor hmself) who represented one of those "factionists" to his employer, who does not live in Sligo, as a pro-German, who by his conduct would will he, as a Catholic priest, continue to scruple to rob an honest Irish Nationalist of his means of livelihood and drive himself, his wife and large family out on the waves of the world because he dared to have a mind of his own!

THE LAST OF THE BAND.

Amongst the other speakers was Mr. P. N. White, who for a considerable time deluded himself into the belief that he held the Sligo Branch of the Irish Transport Union in the hollow of his hand, but finding that Alderman Lynch (its president) was not at all a pliable person, he set about vilifying the Union in a manner consistent with his previous record. A Mr. Tomnie Loughlin also made his first appearance. In connection with this gentle- a meeting in the U.D.C. Chamber and deman, the Mayor let the cat out of the bag when he referred to him as Councillor Loughlin. It now transpires that Mr. Loughlin has been already selected, or is about to be selected, in the secret councils of the local Ribbon Lodge as a ca-didate for municipal honours. From this it can engaged for the Grocers and Publicans. be seen that the caampaign inaugurated And all this after he had got the grocers some years ago of foisting on the public of Sligo the nominees of a secret sectarian society is to be continued in January next. This campaign has for its principal object the conversion of the Sligo Corporation into a mere appenage of a sectarian organisation, and vet those people talk of unity amongst Irishmen of all classes and creeds while one-fourth of the people are rendered ineligible for membership of their precious body because they adore and Thomas Atkins O'Donnell, M.P. Of God at the same altar as Emmet, McCracken, and John Nitchel. Would to God we had another Mitchel in Ireland today to scourge wth his glorious pen this foul broad of locusts and scorpions who fatten and batten on their country's honour, who like vultures prey on the vitals of Irish nationhood. Perhaps the present crisis will bring forth a man equal to the task of destroying the whited sepulchre of Hibernianism and wiping out the stain that their corrupt machinations have left on the fair fame of Ireland.

CHARITY, MORYAH!

We notice that "ladies," eager for selfadvertisement, are going round the town soliciting alms for the Belgian refugees, notwithstanding the fact that scores of children of poor Sligo parents are to be seen barefooted in all weathers, with tatters on them which would be enough to leave half of them in their graves.

EMPIRES OR NATIONS.

Father Coleman, O.P., tells us that this is an age of empires. Why not call on the Belgians to recognise that fact and stop their damned row?

CARBERY.

#### Tralee Topics. (FROM "THE MALL.")

never was the anniversary of the judicial

THE MARTYRS REMEMBERED. In the opinion of the oldest inhabitant

murder of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien more fittingly celebrated in Tralee than this Unionists of Ireland would do the rest, and able in recent years were conspicuous by their absence on Monday night week. The fine hosting of the local Irish Volunteers, headed by the Fianna Scouts and the truly national Strand Street Band, as they The Resegrate Volunteers. marched through the town, the rifles glimmering in the glare of the torchlights, was indeed a memorable sight. The dense crowd that lined the route and the vast concourse at Rath Churchyard, when the Volunteers presented arms and the firing party fired three volleys close to the memorial cross, showed unmistakably that Tralee, as the capital of a Nationalist county, had not disowned its patriotism and was thoroughly in accord with the principles of the three "nobodies" who sacrificed themselves on the altar of their country. Durng the short ceremony, and again when the band played the "Manchester Martyrs," the huge concourse was hushed to silence and men grown old in the national struggle as well as youths who followed in their footsteps were moved to emotion. On the return journey martial Irish airs were played by the band, and the Volunteers were dismissed when the '98 Monument in Denny Street was reached. Here Commander Leen informed the men in sorrowful tones that it was his last night with them. The reason is that he was reported by the Redmondites and he has been told that unless he severs his connection with the Irish Volunteers his pension as an ex-non-commissioned army officer will be stopped. This is the freedom we enjoy with Ireland's charter of liberty on the Statute Book! Comman- The Ancient Order of Hypocrites. der Leen has been with the Tralee Battalion since its inception, and its present efficient state is due to his untiring efforts. His wife and family and his circumstances, unfortunately, don't allow of his foregoing his pension, and I have been told that the Volunteers don't want him to suffer. Nothing has been done to the instructor of Slattery's Mounted Foot Battalion of the Union Jack Volunteers, who is also an army pensioner. The reason is obvious.

The report in the local papers of the order granted by the Petty Sessions to McCower to evict the Sherlock children from the "house" in McCowen's Lane reminds us that this "house" was responsible for the death of Joe Sherlock. destroy the business of the firm which em- whose children, owing to his death and the ployed him, and having discovered this, death of their mother, are now thrown on the mercies of a harsh world, a world, as ally himself with a party who do not far as the Trales workers know it, whose wealthy folk make up subscriptions for foreign distress while their fellow-beings in their own town are suffering the pangs of poverty. It is unpleasant, but neverthe. less true, to have to say that while McCowen

gians. He should in all truth put his own houses in order first.

THE TOWN CLERK.

A new sidelight on the question of the Town Clerk's bumptious attitude towards the Trades Council has just been disclosed. It appears that on the night previous to the night on which the Trades Council wanted the use of the Urban Council Chamber the Grocers, and Publicans had eided to hold another meeting the following night. On the Town Clerk's suggestion this meeting was held in the County Council Chambers. The Town Clerk then told the Trades Council they could not have the Urban Council Chamber as it was to hold their meeting in the County Councii Chambers!! Comment on this men, double-dealing action of this imported individual is altogother unnecessary.

BELGIAN REFUGEES

The first batch of Begian refugees has arrived in Kerry and ar Quartered on the sea front at Rossbeigh in summer cottages. They were met by a Fr. Lynch course O'Donnell took them to his heart in real affectionate style. They are mostly young, active, able-bodied men, and presumably, like O'Donnell, they-Belgians though they are-believe that Belgium should be defended by Trishmen while they and O'Donnell and Co. have a good time in Ireland, safe from the battle's hardships.

## Waterford Notes.

By Junius Junior.

The Pip Van Win' fe V nilance Committee. I referred in a previous issue to the ban

which bas been placed upon the "Irish Worker" by certain parties in the city. I have since learned that a self-constituted body of censors of public cpinion styling themselves the Vigilance Committee issued an ukase some time ago forbidding newsagents to sell the "Worker." By what stretch of imagination this unknown body of pharisees defined the "Worker" as being on the same par with certain smutty productions I don't know. I wonder does the Rev. gentleman know who stopped the "Worker" being sold in the locality of Michael street; that such specimens of choice and pure literature as the "London Mail," "John Bull," Pink 'Un (no relation to the fallen journal) and other similar publications which reek with foul and filthy suggestions are sold quite brazenly by the same newsagent whom he has forbidden to sell the "Worler." A word to the wise should prove suill lient, and the weight shall resound if this body take up the dirty work of Dublin Castle by suppressing the National Press.

One of the leading members of the Renegade Volunteers has got a letter from the Commander of the Irish Whig Army (J. E. Redmond, M. P.) asking that £100 be sent to him in payment of the gaspipes with which our local stage army is equipped. Failing this, Redmond says he will insist on the return of these antiquated weapons of warfare. The price charged by Redmond is 10s. per weapon, a clear profit of 4s. 6d. on each of the famous "guns' and these all 200 rifles of the most ancient description, presently in the possession of the local Castle volunteers. McGuire of Hearne's is engaged studying Sadlier and Keogh on patriotism. If the decay which has set in the local stage army continues there will be no job for the instructors after a short time, and it is significant that the minimum subscription has been raised from 2d. to 31. Swagger Murphy, who is a Captain of a company, like all his fellow-officers in the Renegade Volunteers, yields to no one in his absolute ignorance of the elements of drill. He is a good advertising agent for the "Worker," as he tells everyone that he will hang for the man who dares to criticise him and his noble confederates in villainy in "Worker." Swagger, Now Blow!

There is a good many latter-day Imperialists belonging to this antiquated order. Pat Joe Murray, better known as "Purcell's Brass Monkey," decorates his shop windows with Union Jacks and those two great defenders of small nationalities, Butcher Kitchener and the Czar of Russia.

The Mollies have engaged that renowned renegade, Arthur Lynch, to deliver an address on "Sci nce as the Woof of Civilization." Mr. Paddy Rotschild Hogan, Grand High Deac in of the Ribbonmen, will publish shortly "My Experiences as a Gombeen Man." Arthur Lynch's secretary is belonging to the local division of the Mollies, and he bears the grand old Irish name of Passau. That heavensent friend of the unfortunate ratepayer, Paddy Kenny, is now one of the shining lights of the Hypocrite's Hall, O'Connell street. With the aid of the Hibernian machine" he hopes at the next election for Parliament and M.P. to those he has already, viz J.P., P.L.G., T.C. Kenny is also identified with the Inebriates Home Army, being Vice-Chairman of the Renegacie Volunteer Com

The motto of the local Hibs is Lodge. "Great Expectations," and everyone who enters the portals of the Lodge hopes to have some Government job at no far dis-

Flags and Funds for the Section

A lot of cash is being city
the societies which are
gians in true souper and
Club has been established
for the same purpose

Loggent title of the Parisin Palint Language Icquent title of the Belgian Relief Dencing Olass. Every practice is simply used by "knuts" who belong to this patricularlass to pay a tribute to Hacchus and a drunken oney is held at every meeting. Why don't the polers discut their energies to stop the illicit consumption of drink at the Courthouse every Thursday night, and thus put a stop to what threatens to become a grave scarcial?

Mrs. Poole, photographer, to the Bir-

relleen Beauties is holding the Fing Day next Monday, and it is hoped she and her fellow lady-flunkeys will be left severely alone on that day. The subject of flags reminds me that P. J. Dwyer of the Renegade Volunteers has his shop windows bedecked with the flags of every nation except Ireland. Pat, you are a great Nationalist without doubt!

It has been reported to us that the Administrator of St. John's Parish, the Revd. P. Fitzgerald, has interfered with our Cheulation in Waterford. It is alleged that as interviewed some of the local sewspapers and threatened them with spiritual disabilities. It is also alleged that during the course of the interviews he accused the "Irish Worker" of preaching a doctrine that was subversive of the interests of the Church, and contrary to its teachings; that it was immoral and should not be read. We do not believe that a clergyman would make such erroneous statements, unless it were that he had not read our columns. We challenge any person to point to one paragraph which would bear the interpretation alleged to have been made by the Revd. Father Fitzgerald. We also hear that Canon Furlong has been guilty of the same conduct. We issue the same challenge to Canon Furlong.

An International Song FOR MILITANT TRADE UNIONISTS.

Tune-"Let Erin Remember the Days of Old."

Charlotte Charles.

O who will go for ever free? O, who can see the light? "O, who will up and follow me" To win the world for right?

> Chorus: For Mammon He may lock the door, The Devil keep the key; But, O, about to-morrow's dawn, We'll set the Nation Fire.

O men and women, brave and wise, To follow or to lead; Fools, too, God's light is in your eyes, Take heart and help at need.

Chorus: For Mammon he may lock the door, &c.

We will not wait a hundred years To end this misery: We have no time for foolish fee ... Here's life—for you and make to

Chorus: For Mammon he may lock the door, &c.

Comrades, the world that we shall see You never saw nor dream with Like Paradise from sea to be...

The world of the redeemed. Chorus:

For Mammon he may lock the door, The Devil keep the key; But O, about te-morrow's dawa, We'll set the Nations free;

#### NOTICE.

All contributors, without ? exception, are requested to note that all literary matter intended for the "Irish Worker" must be sent direct to the Editor, Liberty Hall. and not to the printer.

FANAGAN'S ESTABLISHMENT,

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### Facts and Fancies from the Front.

With the Troops at Clontari.

By "J. J. B."

Being, what I may term, a peaceful war correspondent, I do not hesitate to say that the assurance we have received from Germany that the German's will not harm our people, gives me immense satisfaction ! I wonder that I did not discover this long ago. It will be nombered the a few there. German a all events! that on the rith of India list, when sinclind declared was on land, there any at one took no con-against bushand We night took and by this act on of terms ny that shows: our iflend

In Monday's Trish attison Ties's" appeared a delightful skit on the foot-ball problem in England! The writer, who out shors Shaw in the sarcastic, and nearly quals a tombstone in wit took the Kerry v. Wexford match to "work on." He said that "20,000 possible rec uits" attended Groke Park on Studay last, and went on creaking to me effect that "it is unmanly and unpatriotic for them to skulk belind the protection of the British Navy whilst the fate of their country is being decided on the Continent." This you will observe is a subtle rub at the English men skelking behind the protection on the "Irish Regements" whilst the late of the British Engire is being decided on the

The "wit of the writer of the x of have taken from same. The very dea of "skulking behind the Bat sh Nav is funny—unless, of course, the high h teople were all divers!

No doubt' some of the readers of the "Irish-Garrison-Times" will be writing in to know where the next "All I eland Final' is to be played, while others will suggest that Perlin would be an ideal place! In order to save these correspondents trouble I give them the information in advance THE GREAT ALL-IRELAND FINAL will be played in Ireland!

For the last four months or so a serial story has been running in the "Irish" custrings of "John Bull" The following is last Saturday's "Heraid" instalment-

RECRUITING IN FUBLIN

"The number of recruits accepted yesterday at the Great Br ns ick

I have looked at my library edition of the "Herald" and the other parers for Monday's instalment, but I not find any. The "Herald" might at least have given us the ages of the recruits accepted in Brunswick street en Friday, and we could calculate the number ourselves! Anyway, as there is no news of the recruits since, I suppose we must only hope for the best

THIS WEEK'S JOKE.

Englishman-"Why don't you join Kitchener's Harmy?' Irishman-'Why don't you?

Englishman "Oh! I'm an Englishman -your only Hirish." Irishman-"Well, I'll REMAIN ONLY

(There were no recruits that day at

I see that the English Footballers have answered the "Irish-Garrison-Times." In reply to the skit in Vonday's edition they issued on Tuesday the right track. following declaration -

"That this meeting of representatives of the following London professional clubs--, helsea, Tottenham Hotsurr, Woolwich Arsenal, Fulham, Clapton Orient, West Ham, Millwall, Queen's Park Rangers, Crystal Palace, Brentford, and Croydon Commonwhilst strongly of opinion that the present agitation of a certain section of the daily London Press is unserupulous, unwarrantable, and undignified, and wholly opposed to English traditions, and is an abuse of the liberty of the Press -that is nevertheless prepared to discontinue the game and close the grounds simultaneously with the closing of racecourses, golf links, theatres, music halls, picture palaces, and kindred entertainments.'

The "kindred entertainments" referred to therein are recruiting meetings. I have no doubt!

CIRISH FREEDOM."

A correspondent wants to know what I think of the 'Herald' poster of Saturday last-

"RUSSIA'S PCLISE VICTORY.-OFFICIAL."

I don't think about those things at all—that is where I SHINE! If my correspondent will look up the papers since to BCOr, the whole thing is on another

u changaigh,

The lette Worker.

## A Anaves Q arrel.

The old men with the money bags make quartels amongst then selves, then they shove the swarms of young men, whom they have despoiled, out in front to lo the fighting Rather like "sports-men" setting "other animals " to fight. The Prole ariat have only a minute share in the control of this country, the roger as hing minority would like tom to have even less. One ent of the present leaves a special that, encourage the tenent owning the ority, encourage the tenent owning the ority, encouraged in the original tenent encouraged in the property of Continues to be gent limit

poor as they at older bu tcher. Consequently, in this trong to our being rued chiefly by our greatest repoers, these are also chiefly old rolbers at that, and there is no villain like an old vilain. This no doubt accounts for cur pregress being so slow.

The Ti hest people of the British Is'es. because they take so much more than their share, are the greatest robbers of the Intsh Is'es, and their greatest energies Foreign eremies may wish to reb and enslave the British people, but our own contemptible blackgu irds not only had but do it willingly, and do nothing towards bringing the evic to a elec it is a well known irony of the present system that however well-intentioned and powerful a person may he he am of completely avoid tolbing. The at ation of this dishono r which ent i's a conemic slivery can only be lent skit is at its best in the ever at L. brough about collectively, and this "cleansing" our property-wining class. as a class, not only makes, no effort to to but it makes great effort to of pose

There is a directory called 'Debretts' Petrage" in which are given the names and ranks of our fieled people, but there is no "Debretts' Piutocracy," important es this would be.

We are ruled by our tiny propertyowning minority, or rather, by a part only of even this small section, because all capitalists do not take the trouble to take a share in the control, nevertheless if these latter have the power and do not take the trouble to use it that does not exoperate them from responsibility. This whole gang of self indulgent thieves and murderers that is almost entirely respon i le for the misrule of this country, is an anony mous society. It does not permit it to be made public exactly who are the richest people and the proportions of their capital, although it is known to the offi ials and although it is obviously a matter of great importance to the public to know exactly evening. One recruit was accepted at reany responsible for its government. It is characteristic of the mind-deadening effect of the present plutocratic system that the rob ed public do s not even make a demand to know who these chief individuals are who control thougs. It knows that the King is no longe: the chief power, and it also n w knows that the acinies of Pailiam ni have been got into that position abmost entirely by the power of the capital-owning minority-capital controls votes-jet no section of the proletariat has the sense to say to these agents of ours: "Expose the names and figures of your chief masters who are also our calef masters. Make public the names and figures of the thousand or two thousand highest income taxpayers."

> If the names and adative powers of these gigantic robbers were made public it would be a step towards the relief of their sin. Needless to say suck a step will not be allowed for a long time to come, but until a public demand is made for it by some section or other it will not be brought to the attention of the progressive army that this is the

It is also important to notice that at all times our ruling class is obliged to keep some control over, and make some slight counter salve for the severity of its robbing, and that these ameliorative efforts tise and fall in proportion, not so much to the people's need, as to the capitalists worry, and these two things do not always vary in the same degree. At the present time our canitalists are extremel; anxious that their quarrel shall not cost them more tran they can avoid, so they have put considerable restrictions on their usual freedoon to rob, so as to quieten down their victims, the proletariat, during this crisis, but at the same time they are trying every devil's dodge they can conceive to drive as many as possible of them out to the war. And this in order to prevent their own folly and avarice causing them more expense than can be helped. These masters of ours do not offer to discuss terms of peace with their colleagues in Germany although the fault is with our "bosses" is well as THE NATION'S ROLL OF HONOUR, with the corresponding devils over

to far as I can remember (my age is 32), whenever our 'public opinion," that is the Press, that is our ruler's opinions, have suspected that Germany was making a step to expand, "public opinion" has been "worked" to oppose it on the feeble excuse that it would upset "the balance of power!" In other words whenever our "bosses" have suspected the German 'bosses" of that date he will notice that there is trying to get a safety valve for their quite a different Polish on this story; growth, our intelligent old dotards have done their best to balt it down !".

footing.

And now our conscientious "Liberal"

party has threatened a suppress the

less paper that ment the super reason half of the materially by mentioning the "Irish Germany More a time appressed in

Worker to our Adventors and paint R. M.P.

## PROPOSALS.

Perhaps one of the greatest problems engaging the minds of peace propagandiets is: How at the end of the war, democracy and the Peace movement, generally, may secure a lasting peace; how to curb the ambitions of the militarists, and abolish the possibility of war again or in the least event remove the production of a-mament+ from the hands of private traders to the State, and internationalise their use?

All these landable objects and excellent ideals soned splendid in their annuncistion; but rair see mplishment will not be grided by pions expressions con-Contra the existence of armaments. perifer in favour of helding International Lab ur Conference simultaneously with the Ambassadorial Peace Conference; and if this should be adopted by the International democracy we may assume the above cutlived objects will come up for aiscussion.

If in the event of a win for the Triple Alliance in this war; one great task which will require all the courage and stern resolve of the German Social Democratic Party to accomplish and which will be a test case for the power and effectiveness of democracy to influence the Ambassadorial Peace Conference will be the lesteration of the independence and integrity of Belgium, the declared p sition of the Parliamentary Party on that point we give in the words of the leader Herr llanse:

Corman S cial Democracy is adverse to every annexation on democratic principles as well as in the interests of Germany herseif. In its declaration of August 4th, the Parliamentary group stated this point of view, and ever since then the representative organs of the Party have repeatedly expressed themselves in that sense."

This is a splendid example for other national democracies if the tide of battle goes against Germany.

Hence, whichever way the war ends the international working class will have herculean tasks to perform, for the pclitical disruption and national subjection of any country will react on the international movement.

Thus the prevention of this crime against national independence and the endeavour to bring democratic interests parameunt out of the set ling up will not he gained by pious resolutions, but hy the most militant action; and hence we welcome the proposal of the American Federation of Labour, whose greatest work new for the international lies in pre-American Labour movement must come mainly the economic force which alone can effect the ambassadorial conference in. interest of the workers.

All those acquainted with the nature of the capitalist class know it is never effected except by force And if the proposed International Lab ur C nference is to be efficacious, it must now look to its industrial battalions and organise its economic force for that purpose, to give power and weight to its proposals. Only what you have the power to take will you

With the decimation of the democracies of the belligerant powers 'it is up to America ' now more than ever to keep its head, for the silly twaddle " that this is a war to end war," as some of our oneeyed labour leaders assure us, deceives nobody only these who omit it. Militarism has no more idea of committing suicide than its parent, capitalism, bas of murdering it. To aim at the abolition of militarism and ignore capitalism is only fudge.

Karl Liebknicht, socialist, member of the Reichstag, was under no delusion when he said. I would like to tell the friends of peace that they will never abolish war as long as capitalism lasts Militarism cannot be destroyed in a capitalistic society because such a society necessitated militarism with all its horrors of war and continual unrest.'

Not alone are the branches of capitalistic society foul and rotten; the whole tree is bad; and instead of the pruning knife, must be applied the only remedy, the axe to the root.

International Industrial emocracy pregresses to emancipation from capitalism and class domination in proportion as the international movement solidifies and becomes a living and potent entity. STELLA MARIS

## Among the Men of the West.

(BY BUACHAIL BEAG.) On Wednesday last the town of

Loughrea witnessed one of the most degrading incidents of its history. The Redmondite Volunteers marched through the town headed by the Temperance Band to see off seven of their number who had joined the Army. The District Inspector and several constables marched in front of the band, which was followed by twenty Volunteers and a number of sympathisers to swell the ranks. Mr. Simple, a clerk out of the Hibernian Bank, was the officer in charge of the company of seven He got his commission because of getting the recruits, and may now be known as Sub-Lieutenaut Simple, but from the great number which flocked to his standard (seven) it shows that all Longhers is not simple. Two of the seven returned the same evening, and the came back on Threeday. Of the remaining four one was departed from America through insanity. We sways held the opinion that a persua ment be demented to our the

British Army, but now we are convinced.

Meantime the followers of the Provisional Committee have not been as'eep. Organising is going ahead, and things have a very bright prospect. Every one seems to be determined to procure a rifle no matter what happens, and this promises well for the future. One man, a farmer, is constantly practising rifle shooting, and his sniping would remind one of the Boers. He has three rifles, and cares them as a child would a precióus toy. One time he fixed a target on a small hill, and going a mile and a half away "potted" the target at the first shot. This is a type of the men who are the backbone of the crovi i nal Committee in the country parts.

. There was a horse fair in Lorghrea on horsday last and the ar y builts gave £40 as a n ininum price or horses Yet, as one man remarked, they only gave 2s. 6d. for a man in the Army. So we have it that the market value of a horse is £40 and of a man 2s. 6d. We can now appreciate England's turning men out of their homes and replacing them by cattle. It has increased the value of Ireland as a cattle raising country, and yet the value of the people has decreased. They are becoming poorer and more poverty stricken, and the workhouses are continually filled. Ballinasloe is reported to be overflowing with poor-people, who have now the brand of pauper on them for life. In Craughwell there are two com-

panies of Volunteers-one for Ireland only, and the other for poor little Congo Belgium. People passing through the village are hand d seditious han bills and yet there are more peelers in the village than people. The Garrison is so nervous about itself that a Fort has been built outside the village. This fort is brilt of red brick, and is 10 feet high. The windows are eight feet from the ground, and are protected by iron shutters with slots to receive rifles. All the poli e are armed with rifles, and still Ireland is a quiet, contented British Province ! Its contentment cannot be realised

To be sober and outspoken is to be a Sinn Feiner here (the greatest crime. in the calendar) Some loudly protest that they are not Sing Feiners, and convirce the populace by not remaining sober, and by attempting to sing God Shave the King

At a certain house in Loughrea "Der Wacht and Rein" is heard every Sunday evening, and some of the "educated" local and Parliamentary politicians would not know if it were our new national anthem "Rule Brittania"

Three weeks ago a great cannonading was heard in Oranmore. Was it the Atiantic Battle or merely target practice? However, no target practice has taken place before or since in the vici-

### LETTERS.

From Waterford.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH WORKER. Volunteer Barracks, Waterlord, 28-11-14

Dear Sir,—We had a concert in the

Protestant Hall on Thursday night last with Arthur Denny, T.C., in the chair. It was a great success All the Protestant fathers und mothers were present watching their own darling boys and girls singing and dancing in the interest of 'Our' King and Country. Lieutenant Greasy Belly sang, "I have Promised not to go to the Front.' Johnny Poyce - the Pawnbroker's son-sang in a voice that sounded like the breaking of coke "Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue." General Stone Fitzgerald's el lest son gave "More Work for the Undertaker,' or "Another Little Job for the Tombstene Maker." This brought down the house and half the street. Mickey Fudges, the sugar man from Tates' of Liverpool, was delighted at the high jumping of his two daughters, while his sweet sons gave a gymnastic display. Next there was a "Boxing Match" between two of Kitchener's pups, a hardy pair (the top of an egg would bear more hardship than either of them). All this was for the benefit of the Belgian Refugees. We are promised a Benefit Night next week for the girls employed by Arthur Denny. "Cab". Kelly will take the chair, and Sober Stone Fitzgerald will read his new book about the f. .. V., entitled "From Private to General in a Week." Snoby Smith will tel how he became a Cantain, and Mosley and Penrose will explain why they don't go to the Front. It is hoped there will be a good hors; the programmes are being printed at Harvey's, who are getting all the jobs through Tory O'Brien. Perhaps you don't know that Stone Fitzgerald had to leave Limerick under the Towns' Improvement Act. He might have to leave Waterford yet under the provisions relating to Foot and Mouth Disease. Yours, etc.,

A VOLUNTEER.

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### Inchicore items.

Owing to the Annual Mission in the Oblate Church the us r.l. weekly exercises of the Emmer Section of the Institute. Army stand suspended for this week and next. All members, however, are to report to Secretary at 1 o'clock sharp each Sunday

It is well to call to mind the fact the the rish Citizen Army was in exist; months before the Irish Volunteers work formed. Judas John, M.P., "the in the of the Irish people at home and all ad and elsewhere," vicerously expessed the formation of the latter and when the Voluntees lived up, de pite oh s epposition, the lea er found binself et

the advice f his friends, he boush Government, John and the gorg the Volunteers so as to carry on Euri. Is work of divide and emquest. The admondite Voluntee s are the factionis who joined Judes John in his attempt to smish up Ireland's Army and hand over one unfortunate country defenceles to her ancient and only enemy.

The seceders in the Building adjoining Kilmainham Jail—"The men that lost the guns," are being reinforced by members of the "G' Division. It is reported that a local publican has decided to sell this section of Redmond's followers who refuse to take Redmond's advice "to join the British Army"—Guinness' pints at the popular price of two "d." They need some stimulant after the fright they received on the Canal Bank when they list the Guns.

This section of the English garrison in Ireland—who on the anniversity of the Manchester Martyrs turn their bucks on the murdered three - because they desire to display their loyality to the "murder-rs of the men of their race" are carried for themselves the contempt of ship ones men. It is up to the man who ware descived. into joining them to retrace their steps before it is too late—before their dames are registered with those of their country s

Our attitude in the present crisis is a continuation of our attitude all along on the National Question, our actions at the present are perfectly consistent will our actions of the past. Our fight is to keep our Irishmen at home in Ireland for the protection and support of their wiva an l families and the defence of cur common

It is well, too, to remember that when Ireland was being betrayed in the Mansion House by Judas John and 'little Lorein. The one man who facel the English bayonet and bullet in the defence of his country and the protein of its people was Jim La kin; the one mun to stop the stampede of Iris't natint; the English army was Jim Larki. (feaurse he found able and willing supporters amonget all sections of honest and earnest Irishmen. "But Jim was the man in the gap," and must not be forgotten!

Jim is at present in Am ric. stopping the plunder of our Irish Emigrants by the English Irish Party. Of course the Englich Liberal bribe will still be paid through the American houses to Jules John and his battalion of Fur-hundred-pounders. but the Irish money will now go to supply a ms and ammunition to Irishmen who still stand for the old cause and old

principles. Men who are not afraid to bear arms and carry ammunition in Ireland's cause a - invited to join the Emmet Section of the Irish Citizen Army. For particulars apply to-

Private William P. Partridge, T.C. Emmet Section, I.C.A.

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