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1834
D.M.P.

(1858.) Wt. 5333—66.4000.12/14. A.T. & Co., Ltd.
(6559.) Wt. 3103—96.20,000.8/15.

Telegrams: "DAMP, DUBLIN."
Telephone No. 22.

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Detective Department,

Dublin, 22nd. October, 1915

Crime Special.

Subject, MOVEMENTS OF DUBLIN EXTREMISTS.

I beg to report that on the 21st. Inst.,
the undermentioned extremists were observed
moving about and associating with each other
as follows :-

*The Under Secretary
Submitted*

W. C. Johnston

Comm. 22/10

With Thomas J. Clarke, 75, Parnell St.,
M. O'Hanrahan, for half an hour between 7 & 8
p. m. Wm. O'Leary Curtis, Joseph Murray,
and Thomas Byrne, for twenty minutes, between
8 & 9 p. m. J. O'Connor from 9 p. m. to 9.
30 p. m. John T. Kelly, T. C., for an hour
from 10 p. m.

*Under Secretary
Submitted
10/11/15
22/10*

*Trk.
22/10*

J. McDonnell, Tralee, arrived at Kings-
bridge at 4. 10 a. m. (night Mail), and drove
to Wynn's Hotel, where he remains.

*Chief Clerk
10/11/15
23/10*

M. O'Hanrahan, in Volunteer Office, 2,
Dawson

The Chief Commissioner.

8888

CSO/TO/2/117 (2)

Dawson St. between 11 & 12 a. m.

H. J. Grant, (Lawler & Son, Gun Dealers,
Fownes's St.), called there between same
hours, and remained over ten minutes.

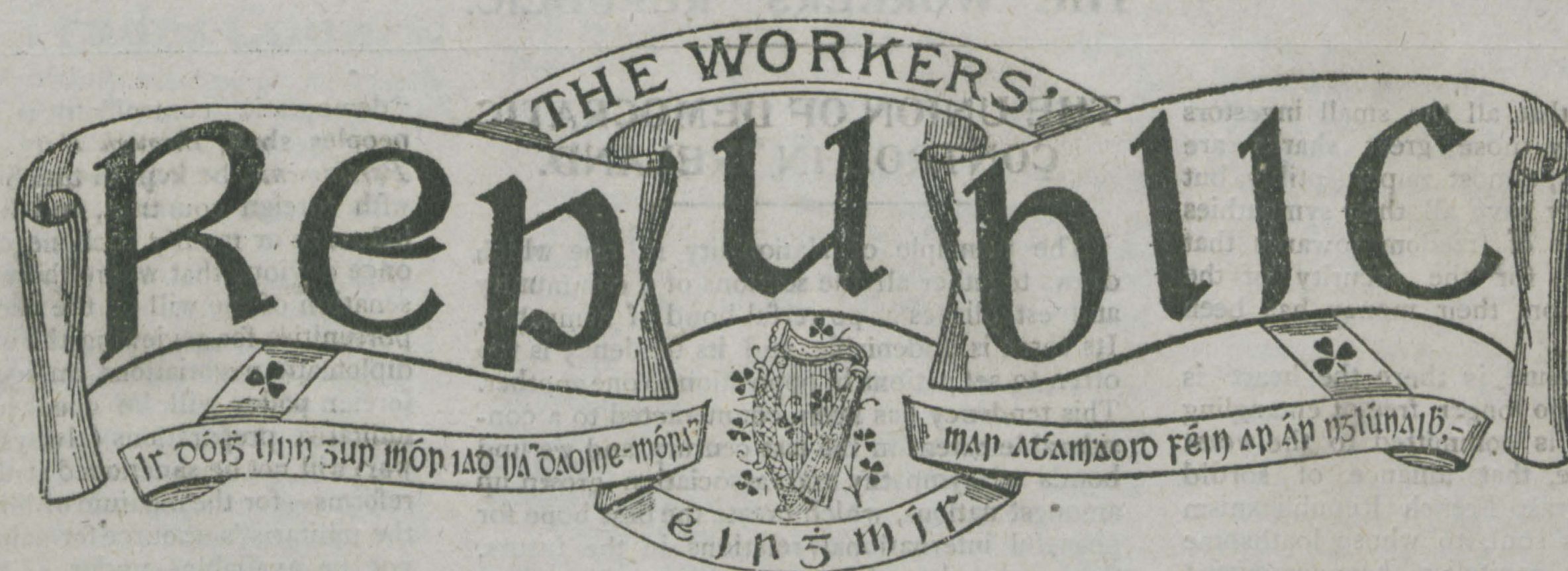
J. J. Walsh, in his shop, 26, Blessington
Street, between 8 & 9 p. m.

About 50 Sinn Fein Volunteers assembled
at 41, Parnell Sqr., at 8. 30 p. m. and were
afterwards drilled for an hour by Joseph Mc.
Guinness.

I attach a Copy of this week's issue of
The Workers Republic which, among other mat-
ters, contains a letter from Miss Louie Benn-
ett on The Union of Democratic Control in Ire-
land.

Owen'Brien
Superintendent.

PRICE ONE PENNY.



"The great only appear great because we are on our knees: let us rise."

Vol. I., No. 22.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1915.

Weekly.

Notes on the Front

"Where the treasure is there the heart is also." So said an old proverb, and its truth was never more apparent than it has been since the present war began. Since that witches' caldron was stirred up we have seen the most extraordinary somersaults thrown by men and nations, and the most careful study of conditions cannot reveal any other reason for the somersaulting than the overmastering love of treasures.

Consider the case of France. France is the mother of European democracy, the apostle of the right of rebellion, the century-long sword of the revolution of peoples. England, which struts before the world as the home of the Mother of Parliaments, has in reality been chiefly engaged in evolving a system of government in which there should be the greatest semblance of freedom, and the least practical control by the democracy of the essentials of freedom. Witness the absolute power vested in the Cabinet, despite the fact that the Cabinet is quite outside the Constitution, and unknown to British Law.

America has since its own foundation as a nation, the United States, been ever opposed to all revolutionary movements elsewhere, and fettered the free development of its own citizens by means of a Supreme Court to which all laws are amenable. The decision of an overwhelming majority of the electors of the United States upon any particular question can be upset and rendered null and void by five members of the Supreme Court.

But France, the example of France, the free spirit of France, the human outlook of France, the glorious tradition of France—all combined to make France the beau ideal among the nations of all lovers of liberty.

Ever since the Revolution this has been the lot of France—to inspire and enthuse rebels everywhere, and everywhere to lend keenness to the blades of whosoever struck out for Freedom.

But since the great defeat of 1870—a great defeat brought upon France by the rule of an unscrupulous despot and murderer, Napoleon III., brought upon France by that despot waging a criminal and foolish dynastic war upon a matter in which his subjects had no earthly interest, viz: the succession to the throne of Spain,—since then France has been gradually turning her back upon her glorious past, and uniting with forces that stood for all those things in warring against which her revolutionary children had made her name immortal.

France has been the incarnation of Freedom, Russia has been the embodiment of brutal and soulless despotism. They were as far as the poles asunder. But there came a time when Russia borrowed money in France, when French bankers coaxed thrifty French peasants to empty their stocking of the hoards of sorely accumulated coins, and lend them to the Czar's government at good rates of interest. And the peasants yielded to the lure—the thrifty republicans lent gold to the spendthrift despot.

If you lend money to a man you do not like to hear of him losing his job the next week; if you lend money to a business house you do not like to hear of it putting up its shutter and going into bankruptcy. No, until you get your money back you want that man to stop on his job, that house to keep its doors open, and its business flourishing.

England has flourished because she owed money everywhere, her national debt was the biggest in the world, and every one who had bought a share in that debt, or lent England money was anxious that the British Empire should not go down lest their money should go down along with her.

The Russian despot borrowed money from the French Republicans, and gradually the fear lest they should lose their money so worked upon the minds of the republicans that they dreaded the advent of a republic in Russia, and lent more money to keep the despot on his throne, and aid him in crushing in blood the aspirations of those who wanted in Russia the same Republican Freedom as the French enjoyed in France.

It was a situation to make the Devil grin. The great Russian Revolution of 1905 was only crushed by means of the monies lent to the Czar by the French Republicans; it was the children of revolutionary France that enabled the blood-soaked despot to overthrow the Duma, and fill his jails to overflowing with the bravest, best and most enlightened of his subjects.

Out of that horrible situation has grown the participation of France in this War. The money-lenders of France force their nation into war that they might not lose the money they lent to the Czar to enable him to destroy the Russian Revolution. Gallant France, liberty-loving France, revolutionary France, with its free spirit, its human outlook, its glorious tradition does not make this war, although it suffers and fights in it. The France that makes this war is the France of the capitalists, the money-lenders' France whose one great enthusiasm and ideal is that their dividends upon Russian loans be paid though millions perish, and the child of Freedom be strangled in its cradle.

"Where the treasure is there the heart is also." Over the Atlantic we are beholding the

first stages in the similar process of corrupting the hearts of a people. America has taken up a Billion Dollar Loan to the Allies. Henceforth America is no passive onlooker at the struggles of Europe. Her heart will ever follow her treasures, and the splendid neutrality of the past will be followed by an excited and selfish interest in the fortunes of European wars.

The fathers of the American Revolution laid down the axiom that the United States should make no "entangling alliances." The last great message of George Washington to his countrymen embodied that advice, and for over a century it has guided American statesmen.

Following that advice America remained the hope and the refuge of all European rebels against tyranny, and the shining example to the world of a nation seeking only a peaceful intercourse with others.

The greatest and most insidious enemy of that policy of America has ever been the statesmen of the British Empire. Without ceasing they have ever striven to lure the United States into an alliance with Great Britain—an Anglo-Saxon Alliance as they phrased it, coolly ignoring the fact that the Anglo-Saxon strain in American blood is but a poor stream in a mighty ocean of many powerful currents.

But the real American spirit has ever been too strong for this attempt to succeed, and America has grown strong in peace, and mighty through the strength of her own industry and resources.

But the rulers of the British Empire have many strings to their bow, and in the attempt to snare a nation are the most sleepless hunters the world has ever known.

Where the politician could not succeed, where the most wily diplomat was worsted, the financier has succeeded. An appeal to the cupidity of American capitalists has resulted in these gentry betraying their nation's best interests, as capitalists will ever sell for gold any human or holy cause.

America lends money to enable the Allies to pay for war, as America made munitions to enable the Allies to make war.

Consider the hellish irony of it all! The All Lies buy munitions of war from America, and propose to pay for them with monies borrowed from America.

It is like as if you bought a suit of clothes and proposed to pay for them with money borrowed from the tailor who made them. Did you ever try it?

The result is that all the powerful financial interests in America—the Steel Trust, the Armament makers, the Bankers, the manufacturers of Army requirements, all will henceforth be pledged to keep America on the side of the Governments of France, England, or Russia in every war or domestic revolution in which these latter may be engaged.

[CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.]

And that means that all the small investors with whose money those great sharks are gambling will slowly, almost imperceptibly, but surely and inevitably have all their sympathies drawn from the side of freedom towards that side which makes for the security of the Governments to whom their money has been lent.

"Where the treasure is there the heart is also." America is no longer free of entangling alliances; America is committed to the worst kind of an alliance, that alliance of sordid interests in whose grasp French Republicanism has surrendered its soul, to whose loathsome embraces American capitalism has committed the civilisation of the American Continent.

And yet, and yet—the forces of evil will not forever prevail.

CARDINAL GIBBONS

ON THE DUTY OF AMERICANS.

The Canadian *Citizen*, an independent, farmers newspaper of Ottawa, Canada, quotes the following speech of Cardinal Gibbons, U.S.A., and goes on to comment upon it and the criticisms it has evoked from the rabid jingo press in Canada and the United States:

"Then, too, it seems a terrible cost to sacrifice thousands of young men—the life and sinew of the nation—just because a few insist on taking a risk, for it is nothing but a foolish risk for Americans to take the dare of travelling by ships that are in danger. Why should they court the danger? The Arabic was an English vessel; it is deplorable that Americans should take the risk of travelling on ships that are subjected to such dangers. A true lover of America should sacrifice personal whims when the honor and peace of the nation hangs in the balance. It seems like asking too much to expect the country to stand up and fight, just because a few are over-daring."

The Cardinal is on solid ground. Americans who thus deliberately put themselves in danger should not complain if they are not first singled out and escorted to safety before the ship is attacked. They have gone into danger with their eyes wide open. They should have no more claim on the intervention of their government in such circumstances than they would have against a life insurance company should they insist upon going into the battlefield—which is exactly what they are doing by going aboard any French, British, Japanese, Italian, German or Russian vessel.

Cardinal Gibbons does not advocate any surrender of rights but he deprecates the habit of looking for trouble. Of two ways—one safe and sound, the other dangerous—and both equally legitimate, he advises taking the safe route. He points to the selfishness of the man who drags or tries to drag a whole nation into war without reason. There is no argument that can upset the logic of Cardinal Gibbons' attitude or its common sense. There is no abandonment of principle or rights involved. The Cardinal is merely recalling to the over-daring, a passage in Scripture which declares that those who loveth the danger shall perish therein.

Irish Transport and General Workers' Union.

SIXTH ANNUAL

GRAND CHRISTMAS DRAWING.

TICKETS NOW ON SALE 3d. EACH.

To be had at any of the Branches, or from Members of the Union.

THE UNION OF DEMOCRATIC CONTROL IN IRELAND.

The principle of Nationality is one which draws together all the sections of a community and establishes a powerful bond of sympathy. Its force is undeniable, and its tendency is too often to set nations in opposition to one another. This tendency has been counteracted to a considerable extent in the last century, and we find bonds of sympathy and association grown up amongst nations, which create the best hope for peaceful international relations in the future. Such bonds have been created by art, literature, science, trade, facilities of inter-communication, the Woman Movement, the Co-operative Movement, and above all the Labour Movement. These bonds have become so strong that in the Labour Movement and the Woman Movement, at any rate, they tend considerably to weaken the forces of Nationalism. The workers of the world are united by common aims, common struggles, common sufferings. The success of their efforts for a fair place in the world is very largely dependent upon international unity. For reasons therefore of sympathy and of expediency, the workers of the world are disposed to co-operate in friendliness and good will. In spite of this, however, we are now faced with the extraordinary spectacle of the workers of over a dozen different nations arrayed against each other in deadly combat! How has this happened?

To us of the Union of Democratic Control it seems to have happened largely because the workers, absorbed in their own tremendous task of struggling for their rights in their respective states, had no time to devote to the consideration of how their rulers were conducting affairs with foreign nations. Consequently the management of foreign affairs has been left altogether in the hands of a select few—a few whose interests are largely centred in the aggrandisement of their Empire or Country, in Capitalistic undertakings, or in the re-inforcement of militarist organisation.

These few have made treaties, contracted obligations towards other States, and conducted diplomatic affairs, without any reference to the peoples whose future fate was dependent upon their machinations.

The responsibility for the terrible experiences we are now enduring does not lie altogether upon this minority who conduct foreign affairs. Some share of it lies also upon us, the people, who have tolerated, without protest, this oligarchic form of government, and have not tried to make ourselves conversant with foreign affairs.

Now we are realising in an incredibly terrible manner the full consequences of our negligence. And it is to be hoped that in every country there is growing amongst the peoples the determination that never again will they be led into a war whose origins are so obscure and so entangled as in our present case. We must at least in the future know for what purposes we enter upon a war, and how it happened that the actual necessity for war arose. At the present moment the original issues have become so confused that every nation concerned in the war (except perhaps Italy) is really and actually fighting for its existence!

The Union of Democratic Control has been formed with the object of securing from the Congress of Nations which will settle the terms of peace at the end of the war, the recognition of certain principles which must be observed by the Governments of every civilised nation as safeguards against future wars. The chief of these principles is to the effect that treaties and arrangements amongst nations must receive the sanction of Parliament, and that some method of securing democratic control of foreign policy must be established. By this use of the phrase

"democratic control" it is meant that the peoples shall, through their representatives in Parliaments, be kept in touch with negotiations with foreign countries, and have the power to influence or modify such negotiations. It is at once obvious that where there is any fair representation of the will of the people, and fair opportunities for reviewing the ultimate objects of diplomatic negotiations, an aggressive or greedy foreign policy will be checked, and enormous militarist preparations (always an incentive to war) will not be sanctioned at the cost of internal reforms—for the medium of blind panic, so often the militarist's resource for gaining his ends, will not be available—under a truly democratic system of government.

The other three principles embodied in the policy of the Union of Democratic Control are equally important, but for the moment it is enough surely to suggest this one point of "democratic control" as an object which the workers of every nation, who are making such tremendous sacrifices in this war, will and must organise to secure.

In Germany, France, Russia and England, the principle is more and more gaining support. We look to the Irish Workers to join their voices with those of other nations in making at the great settlement a claim for power to decide the great issues of War and Peace.

LOUIE BENNETT.

RECRUITING POSTERS.

[Slightly altered by "J. J. B."]

Irishmen! Join an Irish Regiment to die!

Is your best boy in the *Casualty Lists*?

What will you say to your children when they ask you what you did with your arms and legs in the Great War? If you are not there, what will your Wife say?

Will you go or must the poor English?

An Appeal to gallant Irishman could be put
SOFT SOAP FOR THE DIRTY IRISH!

England's threat to Ireland—the Amending Bill—the division of Ulster!—or the Ulster Division!

Step inside could be changed into Commit-Suicide, and Recruiting Office SHOULD be turned into Lunatic Asylum!

IRISH TRANSPORT WORKERS' CHARITY.

The Sisters of Charity,
Our Lady's Hospice for the Dying,
Harold's Cross, Dublin.
14/10/15.

The Sisters of Charity in charge of above beg most gratefully to thank the Secretary and members of the Transport Union for their kind subscriptions (£1 8s. 11d.) in Alms-Box towards the support of the poor dying. May God bless and reward each charitable member and return them a hundredfold.

SR. FRANCES, Superioress.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

FOR RELIABLE PROVISIONS!

LEIGHS, OF BISHOP STREET
STILL LEADS.

PLEASE SUPPORT
OUR ADVERTISERS

Dublin Trades Council

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Dublin United Trades Council was held on Monday evening. Mr. Thomas Farren, President, in the chair. Also present—

Bakers and Confectioners—Francis Moran. Brick and Stone Layers—R. O'Carroll, T.C.; James Lightholder, J. Meehan. Cab and Car Owners—J. Lawlor. Carpenters (Amalgamated)—Thomas MacPartlin. Carpenters (General Union)—M. Culliton. Corporation Labourers—J. Bermingham, R. Farrell, J. Bowes, R. Tynan. Electricians—C. T. Woodhead. Farriers—B. Drumm. Fire Brigade—P. T. Daly, T.C. Glaziers and Leadlight Makers—Joseph O'Neill. Irish Drapers' Assistants—C. F. MacLoone, M. J. O'Lehane, E. J. Hayes. Iron Dressers—John Duffy. Irish Transport Workers—W. P. Partridge, T.C.; J. Metcalfe, J. Farrell. Ironfounders—W. Baxter. Lithographic Artists and Engravers—J. M'Manus. Marble Polishers—James Courtney. Mineral Water Operatives—John Lennon. National Union Insurance Agents—J. Byrne. Painters (Amalgamated)—Joseph Farrell, P.L.G.; M. Smith. Painters (Metropolitan)—Peter P. Macken. Paviers—Edward Harte. Plasterers—Thomas Irwin. Printers (Typographical)—M. A. Brady. Saddlers—A. Doyle. Sawyers—G. Paisley. Shop Assistants—(I.G.P. and G.A.A.)—J. F. O'Neill. Slaters—P. D. Bolger. Smiths—Jerry Kennedy. Stationary Engine Drivers—J. Flanagan. Stone Cutters—Thomas Farren. Tailors—William O'Brien. Sheet Metal Workers—John Farren.

Minutes of previous meeting and of Executive read and confirmed.

Correspondence included letters from Messrs. J. E. Redmond, M.P.; W. Mead, Hon. Sec. Government Workers' Union of Ireland; T. Irwin, Operative Plasterers; John Simmons; T. Murran, Hon. Sec. Amalgamated Society of Shirt and Collar Cutters; J. Moran, Branch Secretary Electrical Trades Union; F. W. Ryan, B.L., Honorary Secretary Clarendon Evening School; J. O'Neill, Secretary I.T. and G.W.U.

Mr. A. Doyle referred to the result of the efforts of the Council with regard to the re-opening of Messrs. Box and Co. They were, he was glad to say, successful. He further referred to the claim of his society for an increase in the piece scale.

THE L.G.B. AND HOUSING.

The President referred to the action of the Local Government Board in refusing the monies necessary to proceed with the Building Schemes promoted by the Dublin Corporation. It was stated that four millions of money was allocated for this work. The L.G.B. or the Treasury had kept the matter back until now they said it was too late. It was scandalous (hear, hear), and they should take strong action (applause). This money was for the provision of work. The British Government only believed in providing workhouses for the Irish (applause).

Councillor R. P. O'Carroll moved—

"That the Trades Council hold a Demonstration to protest against the action of the Local Government Board in refusing the moneys to go on with the building of the housing schemes already adopted, and that the Executive be and they are hereby instructed to make the necessary arrangements; and that a deputation from this Council wait on the Municipal Council at its next meeting."

He said that the action of the authorities in refusing these monies was hitting a very sore blow at his trade, worse than any other branch of the Building Trades (hear, hear). It was as the President had said a scandalous proceeding (applause). They should do everything possible to make this a living issue. There were more than enough of their race dying (hear, hear).

The motion was put and carried.

It was agreed that the Executive would appoint the deputation.

FOOD AND FUEL PRICES.

Councillor P. T. Daly moved—

"That this Council enters its strong protest against the action of the Government in refusing to interfere with the present food and fuel rings which are inflating the price of commodities necessary to the households of the people."

He said they read every day in the Press expressions of how grateful we should be that we were not subject to the Government of the Germans. He quoted the following from a pro-German newspaper *The Evening Mail*:—

"The Germans are beating us in the organisation and distribution of their food supplies, if they are beating us in nothing else. . . . Our naval blockade would certainly have sent them soaring higher still but for the measures which have been taken by the authorities. *Price Supervision Bureaux have been formed throughout the country, each bureau having on it representatives of the producers, the wholesale and retail dealers, experts not personally interested in trade, and ordinary consumers.* These bureaux establish, from their knowledge of market conditions, what prices are justifiable and proper for their several districts. They assist in the supervision of the trade in necessities and in the prosecution of persons charging extortionate prices for necessities, and require retail traders to exhibit detailed lists of the goods sold by them, with the prices at which they are to be sold. In order to discharge these duties the bureaux are given the widest powers of inspection of premises, stocks, books, invoices etc., and of taking evidence compulsorily and on oath. All that we have done in this country to regulate prices has been to create a Government "corner" in sugar and put a maximum figure on the price of coal. Even this latter regulation is frequently dodged by the coal merchants, who, though they observe the letter of the new regulations, break them in spirit by foisting inferior coal on the consumer."

Little things like that show us what we escape by not being under the Government of the Germans (laughter). It was better evidently to be robbed by a "Friend" than helped and protected by an "enemy." He had no hesitation in indicating the men who whilst alleged to be representatives of the people were "hand-in-glove" with the scoundrels who were robbing the poorest of the poor (applause).

Mr. Doyle (Saddlers) seconded the resolution. He said that so long as the people were fools enough to let the gang of non-producers boss them as long would they be robbed. They should appreciate the robbers as everyone of them admitted they were fine robbers (laughter and applause).

Mr. W. O'Brien said that the Co-operative Society, had sold bread for nearly six months at a farthing less than the other bakers. The employers had decided to fight them. It was their duty to fight for the Co-operative movement (applause).

Councillor W. P. Partridge supported the resolution. He said that the Co-operative movement was the solution.

Councillor O'Carroll referred to the action of the people in Bolton, where the milk-vendors had increased the price to fourpence per quart. They should follow the example set them. If they read Mr. Connolly's book "The Re-Conquest of Ireland" they would see the percentage of the children of the working class who died as against the children of the richer class, they should organise a Public Meeting to ventilate the matter (hear, hear).

Mr. P. P. Macken said that the action of the milk-vendors had aroused a storm of protest. The vendors of other food supplied were just as bad (hear, hear).

The President said that he noticed they had laid great stress on the question of milk, but every other commodity had been increased as well.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. P. P. Macken moved:—

"That the Dublin United Trades Council and Labour League, while not disposed to obstruct in any way those persons who, through zeal for the British Empire, might be inclined to volunteer for active service abroad, at the same time calls upon the organised workers to join either the Citizen Army or the Irish Volunteers as being the best means to avert Conscription."

He felt that the only way to prevent conscription was to be ready to resist it if they had conscription forced upon them. He was a member of the Irish Volunteers. He knew the feeling of the Citizen Army. They were friendly and would continue so (applause). His advice was to learn the soldiers' art as freemen so that they might resist slavery (applause).

Councillor W. P. Partridge seconded the resolution. He referred to the fact that some of the men composing other than the Citizen Army were opposed to the Labour movement (hear, hear). He referred to the proposed house-to-house canvass. If a man wanted to join the army let him. They saw that some of the wives and children of the men in the trenches were being harassed and persecuted by the landlords and the capitalist class (applause).

Mr. M. J. O'Lehane said the passing of the resolution would effect nothing unless it was sent to the various bodies affiliated to the Council and to the other Irish Trades Councils.

The President said that if they had to fight they should fight those who were trying to make them fight.

The resolution with the addendum suggested by Mr. O'Lehane was carried unanimously.

SCAB ELECTRICIANS IN PEMBROKE.

The motion in reference to the alleged employment of Scab labour in the Pembroke Township was dropped, Mr. C. T. Woodhead, Electrical Trades Union, in whose name the motion was down, having gone away before it was reached.

The Council adjourned.

TRADES HALL DEBATING CLASS

Mr. W. O'Brien referred to the formation of a Trades Union Debating Society. He hoped that the various trades would assist in making it a success. They had to be members of the Hall, and he felt they would (applause).

IRISH WORKERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

A PUBLIC MEETING

In furtherance of the Irish Workers' Co-operative Society, will be held in

THE TRADES HALL,

ON MONDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 25th, at 8 p.m.

The Meeting will be addressed by James Connolly, Miss Moloney, Countess Markievicz, Wm. O'Brien, and other Speakers.

All workers and others interested in Co-operation heartily invited.

N. J. Byrne's TOBACCO STORE,

39 AUNGIER STREET,
(Opposite Jacob's),

FOR IRISH ROLL & PLUG.

Don't Forget **LARKIN'S**

LITTLE SHOP for GOOD VALUE
in Chandlery, Tobacco, Cigarettes, &c.,

36 WEXFORD ST., DUBLIN.
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SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOME.**THE RE-CONQUEST OF IRELAND.**

BY JAMES CONNOLLY.

(Author of "LABOUR IN IRISH HISTORY").

The book is indispensable to all who wish to understand the many forces making for a regenerated Ireland. It deals with: The Conquest of Ireland, Ulster and the Conquest, Dublin in the Twentieth Century. Labour in Dublin, Belfast and its Problems, Woman, Schools and Scholars of Erin, Labour and Co-operation in Ireland, Re-Conquest, The Appendix contains: Mr. George Russell's "Letter to the Masters of Dublin," and an exhaustive quotation from the "Report of the Inquiry into the Housing of the Working Classes of Dublin."

Indispensable alike to the Social Reformer and the true Patriot.

Wholesale Agents: Messrs. EASON & SONS,
or Direct from 31 EDEN QUAY. Price 6d.

THE WORKERS' REPUBLIC.

EDITED BY JAMES CONNOLLY.

THE WORKERS' REPUBLIC will be published weekly, price one penny, and may be had of all respectable newsagents. **ASK FOR IT AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT.**

All communications relating to matter for publication should be addressed to the Editor; all business matter to the Manager.

All communications intended for publication must be delivered here on Tuesday morning. This rule will be strictly adhered to.

Subscription 6/6 per year. Six months 3/3. Payable in advance.

Office, LIBERTY HALL, DUBLIN.

"An injury to one is the concern of all."

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1915

THE IMMORALITY OF DUBLIN.

We are hearing a good deal lately about the increasing immorality of Dublin. A lady member of the Irish aristocracy has aired her views upon the matter, town councillors have passed their verdict, and all the capitalist newspapers have joined in the shriek, and all the world has been duly informed of the terrible degradation of Dublin.

Is it not time we had some straight talk upon this matter? We are not likely to have such straight talk from any of the orthodox sources which to-day we see turning up the whites of their eyes as they prate of this great evil.

We want them to tell us what is the cause of this immorality, and what remedy they suggest. We will not be told the true cause, and we will hear of no remedy except a police remedy, which is just no remedy at all.

Whatever immorality there is in Dublin arises in the first place from the horrible poverty in which the people live, and the awful dens in which such a large number of people are housed. For the horrible poverty the class which makes the outcry about immorality is principally responsible. If we could analyse

the sources from which Lady Fingal and all the other brood of unctuous praters derive their incomes we would find that almost all of them are in one way or another interested in maintaining present conditions in Dublin, either as owners of land upon which our slums are built, owners of house property, or shareholders in banks which have lent money to those who do own house or ground rent rights in our city. They are all in the relation to Dublin immorality of cause and effect.

We have said it before, we say it again—we will continue saying it till Dublin sweeps these hell holes away, that the girl or woman who maintains her purity amidst the awful filth, crowding and darkness of our slums has gone through a greater trial than martyrdom at the stake, and deserves a greater veneration than many who suffered in that manner.

Martyrdom at the stake was the brief suffering of a few moments—a paroxysm of exquisite agony with all the world looking on, an agony tempered with the joy of defying your enemy to the last. But the long-drawn-out agony of an ill-lighted, pestilential, fever-haunted, over-crowded slum, where the very air is laden with filthy talk, where the drunken quarrels of one family drown the domestic endearments of its neighbour, where the daily talk of one foul-mouthed slut can teach obscenity to the children of a score of parents, where privacy is impossible, where vice in lazy ease mocks daily at virtue in bedraggled poverty—to come out morally unscathed out of such a fire is to earn the respect and admiration of all who know and think.

One cause of the immorality of Dublin is its awful poverty. Take any large city of a similar size, where the wages of the men are poor, and where there is little work for the women and girls, and where such work as exists is most shamefully underpaid, and we will find the Devil reaping a similar harvest.

Abolish the Slums, the poverty of the men, and the sweating of the women and girls, and you will be making war upon vice in Dublin.

One other cause is the Garrison. Every military centre in a large city is a stink-pot of immorality.

Especially since the war broke out, and since every agency in the press and on the platform began praising the military, vice has been running rampant in Ireland. To be a soldier is to be forgiven every crime. Drunkenness, bigamy, assault, theft, perjury, seduction, wife desertion, abandonment of helpless children, are daily forgiven in our courts if only the accused is a soldier. Soldiers charged with rape are discharged even when confronted with evidence that would get any civilian penal servitude. The attitude of the official, loyal, Jingo classes to the soldier is shown in the fact that these people who are protesting against the evil life of Dublin all know that the present saturnalia of vice centres round the soldier, but they dare not say so lest it should discourage recruiting. They want militarism without its results. They cannot have it. An evil tree must bring forth evil fruits.

Let us test this by a simple example, as the writer has tested it.

There is a law which instructs the police to arrest at once any woman or girl seen accosting a man in the street, importuning him to go with her. No other evidence is required than the statement of the policeman that he saw her accost several men. But if the reader will take his stand any night at the corner of O'Connell Street and Bachelor's Walk, of College Green, or Dame Street, of Grafton Street, High Street and Christ Church Place, the Quays, Rathmines Road or Portobello Bridge, or a dozen other places where people congregate, he will see soldiers continually accosting and importuning girls and women, and policemen smilingly looking on. We have seen two soldiers under the influence of liquor accost at least a dozen girls, pester them with their presence, and force their company upon them until the victims were compelled to walk out in the middle of the street in order to get past. If the girls themselves or any of their male relatives had slapped the faces of these brutes as they deserved they would have been at once arrested for doing so, but the big lout of a policeman looked on at their bestiality and grinned his approval.

Tommy Atkins must have his pleasures, even although Irish girls are ruined.

Hundreds of Irish mothers in Dublin will yet curse the army whose soldiers ruined their daughters, and curse the government whose courts and police set a premium upon the military uniform as a cloak for and safeguard against the punishment of male immorality.

If you would make Dublin clean in its moral standards

REMOVE THE GARRISON.

But the authorities won't. They must have the garrison to menace our lives and liberties; what matter then if our womankind do suffer. What are the womankind of slaves good for, anyway?

Then for God's sake quit your canting talk about the immorality of Dublin. My lords and ladies, you and your rule are the tree that bears that fruit.

PUBLIC MEETING

WILL BE HELD IN

BERESFORD PLACE

ON

SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, 24th inst.,

To Protest against the Disgraceful Conduct permitted in the City Streets and especially along the Quays at Night Time, and to initiate such Action as may be necessary to Stop It.

Several prominent Citizens have been invited as Speakers.

CHAIR 5 P.M.

J. J. WALSH (Of Cork),

26 BLESSINGTON ST. }
19 BERKELEY ST. } DUBLIN,

For Tobacco, Confectionery, News, Hairdressing.

News Parcel—"Nationality," "Spark,"
"Republic," "Volunteer" and "Hibernian,"
post free, 6d. Weekly.

Support A Victim of British Militarism.

"WHO FEEDS GERMANY?"

As many of your readers may be wondering how Germany feeds her millions, the following extracts from the letters of Joseph Kay, Esq., M.A., Q.C., of Trinity College, Cambridge, written in 1878, may be of interest.

I now propose to explain, as clearly as may be, the systems of Land Laws which are in force in the great Kingdom of Prussia and in two or three of the smaller German States. Your readers will soon see how they promote in the fullest manner free trade in land; how they set themselves against the tying up of estates, as in Great Britain and Ireland, for a long series of years; and how they facilitate, as much as possible, the acquisition of land, either for gardens, orchards, or farms, by all classes of the people.

The state of the division of the land in Great Britain, as described in the first series of letters, may well indeed appear astounding to an educated German, when he compares it with what the greatest of their statesmen have successfully devoted their energies and abilities to effect in Prussia and Germany, and when he considers that the division of land in his own country meets with the almost universal assent and praise of all thoughtful and intelligent men. The landed estates of Prussia in 1869 were divided into three classes—

- (1)—Small properties.
- (2)—Middle Do.
- (3)—Large Do.

In 1858 there were estates under $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, 1,087,081; estates between $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 acres, 609,828.

The middle properties in 1858 were from 20 to 200 acres, 389,823, and estates from 200 to 400 acres 15,048.

And the "large properties" in 1858, estates over 400 acres 18,197, and that of these, in 1865, there were only 108, which were assessed to the Land Tax at a net return of over £1,500, or, stating in a summary the total of the above table, there were in 1858—

Small properties	...	1,696,909
Middle properties	...	404,871
Large properties	...	18,197

At the same time there were 800,000 day labourers, working for wages, who owned small plots of land.

Only compare this state of things and the sizes of what are called 'great estates,' with the sizes of the enormous estates of England, Scotland and poor Ireland, and try to realise the vast difference between a small farmer or a peasant in our Islands and in Prussia. Remember that, as I have shown in my first letter, 874 persons in England and Wales own 9,267,031 acres; and that 4,500 men in England and Wales own more than 17,498,200 acres; that in Scotland one owner has 1,326,000 acres, and that 12 owners have 4,339,722 acres; while in poor, discontented Ireland, 744 persons hold 9,612,728 acres, or about one-half of the island, and that of these a great number are absentees. And then consider the significance of the fact that, in the great Kingdom of Prussia, there are only 108 landlords whose estates are large enough to be rated at £1,500 a year. The above figures disclose a state of things existing in Great Britain and Ireland which has no parallel in any other civilised country in the world."

From *Free Trade in Land*.
By J. KAY.

Your readers will now see the answer to the question "Who Feeds Germany?"

The rulers of that country came to the conclusion years ago, that if they allowed the growth of big sporting demesnes, and ranches, deer, bullocks, pheasants and partridge sporting squires, and sporting clergymen that there would be no great German Nation; so they

went in for peasants not pheasants, and the result is the German land feeds the German people.

If Germany let her lands run waste to enable her aristocrats to have their yearly "big shoots" she would have been beaten the first three months of the war.

And the last line of food ships will go to the bottom, before England wakes up to the fact, that the Sutherlands, Ashtowns and Clanricardes are the greatest enemies she has within her gates.

"PAUDEEN."

HERVE DENOUNCES ENEMIES WITHIN.

[AN EDITORIAL BY GUSTAVE HERVE IN *La Guerre Sociale*, PARIS.]

[It does not seem to show that wonderful unity in France which we are told about in the press over here. They seem to have more "factions" than we have. EDITOR W.R.]

I hesitate to write these words in this journal; I who have practiced a sacred compact with the Government from the very beginning of the war, the end of July, 1914, and have left out all partisan discussion in times of great stress.

It is a sacred union and compact that we made and kept with the red Republicans, the Socialists, the C. G. T. and the Anarchists of all shades. In those days we had no doubt that all that was necessary for promotion of an officer was that he should be a soldier of the Republic.

We have also said nothing when words and news have come to us of the trying outbursts of zealots in religious hospitals, incidents that happened in the military ambulance service, stories about the sisters and practices of the society ladies who are in the Red Cross. We have tried to be calm as best we could in all such offenses, in order not to bring about a violent crisis against the Clericals.

We have tried not to be shocked when we read on all sides that certain interests were spreading the tale that the battle of the Marne was won only because of the miraculous appearance of Jeanne d'Arc, the patron saint of France. But, after receiving letter after letter from our brave soldiers in the trenches, and received positive proof, we cannot hold back any longer.

There is an underground or secret propaganda going on against the Republic of France, spreading bombastic and alarming reports in devious channels that the women of Paris are starving, that the workingmen have revolted, that the red flag is flying, and that the people have enough of the Republic.

And this is going on in France, the country that has by tradition always been in the vanguard of democracy. And these lies are being spread against the Socialists, as well as the working class, who have always been the first to give their red blood when the Republic was menaced. Now they say these fighters for liberty have suddenly become anti-Republicans, Bonapartists, perhaps—don't laugh, my dear friends—even Royalists.

I would have thought that I was receiving the letters of an idiot, if I had not at the same time received several letters from the same quarters of France that among the civil population the same alarming and treacherous rumours were being circulated. Take the village of l'Ardeche. There are poor women there now who, at the instigation of the Clericals, are writing to their husbands at the front that the revolution was smouldering in Paris, and in the large cities, because all was lost in France.

Take in a rural district of Haute-Loire. There is a priest who goes from parish to parish, and, mind you, he calls himself a Frenchman, going from door to door, spreading the news

from words in a Swiss newspaper, that France is ruined, that the only hope to save the nation is—don't laugh, my friends—the restoration of the monarchy.

Also at Seine-et-Marne the farmers are being regaled with stories of the revolution in Paris and other cities. They tell them, "As soon as we have overthrown M. Poincare and all the others, then everything will be well again, and we will find that all the neutral countries will help us against Germany."

Even in Paris, in the quarter of L'Etoile (the homes of the aristocracy), the society ladies, through their servants, are spreading the idiotic news about the proposals made by the Minister of War, and that the Government has decided to suppress the true news. And other contradictory rumours are being assiduously spread.

Those who are instigating this despicable propaganda are the direct descendants of the nobility who were expelled in the wars for liberty in 1815. They are our internal enemies. They are the conscious agents of the Teutonic foe. They are the traitors who are trying to betray France.

THE CAPITALIST WAY.

Following are extracts from the latest book by novelist William Le Queux, titled "The Deadly Peril":

"Patriotic English merchants have supplied the German army without restriction from the British Government, with 20,000,000 lbs. of tea, with the result that the price to the English worker has risen threepence per pound.

"It is quite clear that prices are being forced up by gigantic unpatriotic combines.

"Coal is produced in abundance in Great Britain, yet it is at famine prices. The supply is in the hands of 'rings.' The big coal men make the profit, and with their ill-gotten gains will purchase 'Birthday' honours later on. Coal delivered in London at 16/- per ton before the war is now delivered at nothing less than 40/- per ton.

"The machinations of these gangs of unscrupulous capitalists are rapidly tending to produced a condition of affairs which may at any moment expose us to a social upheaval, which would contain all the germs of national disaster.

"The commercial and financial magnates care nothing for the miseries of millions, whose daily bread is shortened by financial jugglers out to make money.

"During the last six months of 1914 the importation of flour into England by 112,000 tons, yet the price of flour rose 25 per cent. Large quantities of food are deliberately held off the market, in order that the price may be artificially enhanced.

"At a time when the British Navy dominates the trade routes we have seen food prices steadily mounting until the purchasing price of a sovereign has fallen by 25 per cent.

"Wheat and flour have risen 66 per cent, coal 60 per cent, sugar 43 per cent, and meat 20 per cent."

Keep the Fires of the Nation Burning!

BY GETTING YOUR COALS FROM
A. S. CLARKIN,
7 TARA STREET.

Try $\frac{1}{2}$ Ton Sample. PRICES ON APPLICATION

'PHONE:—TWO SEVEN SIX NINE.

CORK NOTES.

What are the Trade Unions doing? There seems to be a secret agreement between the Labour Exchanges and some of the Amalgamated Societies. Men seeking work in the Cork Exchange are offered work in England of an uncertain nature, and if they refuse they are deprived of their Unemployment Benefit. Others are compelled to go to towns and cities at a lesser rate, and some cases where a trade dispute actually existed and because they refused, both the Exchange and their Societies stopped their benefits. It is high time some action should be taken. We do not want all our men to go to Flanders, at least not till the first batch of Carson's Warriors leaves England. If you have any doubt that those chaps are not at the Front, read Mr. Keating, M.P.'s reply to Father Costigan.

The Passage Docks Scandal is giving serious food for reflection. Even strong supporters of the Government say they cannot understand its action. Why, how simple! Is not Arthur James at the head of affairs, one of our twenty years' resolute? Why, we would expect more from Ned Carson if they made him Attorney-General for Ireland, even though he was prepared to hand us over to the Kaiser in the event of Home Rule.

Another sample of Police Office Justice has just come to light. It might have appeared in the country editions; we cannot say. A poor woman from Evergreen was fined 10/- and costs for having a dirty scales, the weight of the dirt defrauding the public, whilst a big trader in Prince's Street gets off with a half-crown fine who actually had a piece of tin stuck in to do the needful. We are also told the Bench condemned the poor woman for her dishonesty, whilst it was made to appear the merchant's intentions were of the best. How nice! We do not know what Lodge he belonged to.

Quite a large number of letters are appearing lately re the teaching of Irish Music in the School of Music. Some of us know nothing about the subject, but we know enough to know when the military bands play "God Save Ireland" and "A Nation Once Again" through the streets of Rebel Cork. It is time for us to be up and doing. What we want is real Irish Music, and if we cannot get an expert to teach it till the war is over let us do the best we can. But why confine ourselves to music. Many other things have to be learned to meet the requirements of the future.

The prices of food are also attracting a good deal of attention. Will anybody tell us how the people with £1 a week and less can live and support a family and supply eggs for the wounded soldiers. We ask the employers and monied classes to seriously consider this matter ere it is too late.

Several complaints have reached us from women whose husbands, brothers, sons and fathers have gone to the front. Many of these poor creatures are badly treated. The amount of red tape in use enables some very undeserving people to profit, we admit, on a small scale, whilst large numbers of deserving cases receive no attention. Perhaps that could be remedied if some people who had a knowledge of the people they were dealing with were on the Committee.

We notice an agreement has been come to with reference to the payment of a War Bonus to railway men. Does that apply to Irish railwaymen? If not, why not? Are they not all members of the one Union, and if an agreement had not been arrived at and a strike was declared to enforce the men's demands, would not the Irishmen be called upon to come out? What does the rank and file say? Are they aware this agreement binds them hand and foot so that if another 90 per cent. increase is made on the necessities of life they dare not budge.

The Liverpool Vigilance Committee ought to have something to say to that.

We regret to announce the death of Alderman C. Buckley, an old Parnellite, and a good friend to the Labour Movement.—R.I.P.

The real Irish Volunteers made another record collection at the Church doors on Sunday.

WEXFORD NOTES.

We had occasion a few weeks ago to refer to the fact of the Admiralty having commandeered the cargo boat which Bacon, Powel and Hough had built specially for the trade, and as this was the only boat which carried a general cargo into the port the town is in a very bad way at present owing to the scarcity of food stuffs which should arrive by this boat. In fact things are so bad that some traders have to borrow sugar from their more fortunate neighbours to supply their customers. This is nice treatment for a part of the country described at the beginning of the European Carnage as being the *one bright spot*, but we know now that if the people who made use of those words had their way it would be the *one starved spot*.

The Harbour Board held a special meeting on Tuesday last, 12th inst., to consider the situation, and if we are to take the report as being an accurate account of what happened they were all unanimous in condemning the Bacon Company, but had not a word at all to say in condemnation of the Admiralty. Presumably because it might show a want of loyalty to the bloodsucking Empire. Why do they not set the £400 men going to ask those people what they intend doing with the port. It is time something should be done. If not the town will be in a very bad way. It has also been the cause of keeping sixteen men without work each week, but of course that is the last thing that these people would think about unless it be from the point of view of recruiting.

Speaking of St. Patrick's Club reminds us that its members have ordered a new billiard table at a cost of £70, which, we understand, will be erected in the course of a few weeks. This club is only in existence about two years, and is mainly composed of quay workers, who were never before catered for in Wexford—in fact the other clubs were too damned respectable (so they think) to take them in, and it is very gratifying to know that they are doing well to the chagrin of the people who predicted its downfall within a year.

The recruiting meeting which was to have been held in the Bull Ring on Sunday last was unavoidably postponed owing to the fact of their being no speakers. The people were very disappointed—eh—we don't think. Indeed, it is no wonder that a man referring to the '98 Pikemen said—"If those lips could only speak."

The Transport Union has gained another victory here, having obtained another penny per ton for coal fillers on schooners.

NORTHERN NOTES.

THE PATIENCE OF SLAVES.

It is becoming more and more difficult to speak with restraint of the acts of repression and tyranny of the aliens who rule by military force in Ireland. To put it bluntly the state of affairs is more than intolerable, it is past all toleration and should long since have been changed. Here in Belfast, as has been pointed out again and again, all that is decent and national feels humiliated and outraged by the long list of persecutions of which Irish Nation lists have been the victims. But Belfast is, in a sense, impotent; we are not—and to some extent it is our own fault—in a position to make the only protest we feel to be effective, protest by resistance. That does not help us to bear the persecution any more patiently. It makes people all the more indignant. If only that indignation were translated into action.

ALF UA MUINEACHAIN.

The latest victim of General Friend's rule is another young Belfastman, Alf Ua Muineachain. Alf is one of the most popular of the younger men who have done a great day's work in the Language and Volunteer movements in Belfast. When the four deportees were arrested in July he was among the first to step into the breach with an offer to take the place of one of the arrested organisers. Since July he has been organising for the Irish Volunteers in County Cavan. There he was doing really excellent work re-organising old companies, establishing new ones and as well forming Irish classes. The task was not at all easy in its early stages but after a month's uphill work success came and every week his cheery little letters told of better and better work. On Wednesday of last week General Friend ordered him to leave the county by 15th. On Saturday, as he paid no attention to the order, he was arrested and brought to Belfast jail. Here he is at the disposal of the military authorities. He is in the best of humour as ever, and in excellent health. No arrangement for his trial had been made by the military on Monday.

HOW LONG, O LORD?

On all hands the question is asked: How long is this to be allowed to continue? Three out of four of the deportees have been released, but General Friend's order still holds good. Not content with that, the old game of deportation from counties, without charge and without trial, is begun again. Is that game to be allowed to continue until other Irishmen are deported from the country? Surely not since all Ireland is united against the militarism of the government. But it is not for individuals to say how the outrages are to be stopped. It is for the Irish people individually and collectively, to act when they are called upon. Act they will when called upon and it is for others to see to it that they get the call. There is no use blinking the fact that this latest blow is a direct slap in the face to the Irish people. As such none of us have the right to let it be struck with impunity. If something that will prevent these things is not done, on Ireland's head be the penalty of our damnation. Yet must we not be pessimistic or disheartened. The darkest hour is the hour before the dawn. We have had enough of the dark hours; let us now make the dawning.

FRUITS OF THE FIGHT.

The agitation of the Belfast tenants has had its effect. Last week the agents and landlords issued what I suppose might be called a communique. In this they declared against the raising of the rents in war time, thus acknowledging the virtual victory of the tenants. Of course no such declaration would have been made had not the tenants resolved upon drastic action. The moral is plain; action is the thing that wins. Furthermore the tenants if they are wise, will keep their organisation intact and in fighting trim. For some of the landlords are not at all willing to go without their pound of flesh. For instance the rents may not be raised on sitting tenants, but a higher rent can be put on houses that become vacant. And there are still the owners who act as their own agents to combat.

CROBH-DEARG.

Crobh-Dearg has sent us for publication an answer to the letter of Sam Heron in our last week's issue. We shall not publish it. Let the matter be fought out in Belfast if the respective parties desire, but we would respectfully suggest to them that they might find something better to do. As far as this paper is concerned both sides have had their say, and our space is limited.—EDITOR, WORKERS' REPUBLIC.

TRALEE NOTES.

[By ROBAL.]

TRALEE'S LABOUR RALLY.

Last Sunday's Meeting in the Square, under the auspices of the Trades Council, was an epoch-making one in Tralee. In able, telling speeches, by Messrs. T. O'Gorman, President; M. O'Connell, Sec.; M. J. O'Connor, V.P., and Messrs. M. J. O'Lehane, Gen. Sec. Drapers' Assistants; James Connolly, Acting Sec. Irish Transport Workers, and Councillor R. O'Carroll, Gen. Sec. Brick and Stone Layers, the labour cause was explained and upheld. The crowd was a big and attentive one, and showed their appreciation by frequent outbursts of applause. The principal interest was centred in James Connolly, and he more than justified his reputation. There was quite a sprinkling of the Capitalist class present, and we hope their employees will benefit as a result. The Tralee workers were made realise on Sunday what a force they would be if fully organised, and now that they know what a power they can become let us hope they will set to work immediately. There is no time to lose.

REDMOND'S VISIT.

Redmond's Circus is to get a made-to-order reception on the 31st. The performance will take place at 1.30 p.m., and the Procession about 3.15 p.m. Unlike other Circuses the Procession will be held after the performance. So that the Procession will be a big one, and sufficient political acrobats and clowns present. Special Constables from Cork and Italian Rifles from Limerick are being imported. The Home Rule Railway in the shape of the General Manager, J. P. Tooher, was deputed to see after the train arrangements, and the G.S. & W. Railway will be under his control for the occasion. Mr. Enright, Gas Manager, has charge of the platform arrangements, and no doubt this Mollie will help in putting out the lights of Heaven, Viviani-like, when the proper time comes. The "Ladies" Corps are being pressed into service also, and Colonel Moore is to send a Ring Master to act as overseer, no Circus man in Kerry being capable!!

THE MUNSTER WAREHOUSE STRIKE.

Six of the strikers were returned for trial to the Quarter Sessions for "intimidation and conspiracy" on Saturday at a Special Court. Saturday is the busiest day in Tralee, and therefore that day was fixed for the case so that the men could not picket. What matter, Home Rule is on the Statute Book, and the barricade is outside the Warehouse door! We are surprised that the Picturedrome are all the time showing Munster Warehouse advertisements. Coffey and Murphy got the name of being friends of the workers, but they are proving themselves the opposite by advertising goods of a blackleg firm. We hope they will, in the interests of the workers and in their own interests, stop this dirty work.

Quinnell's are at their old game, and in their report of Sunday's meeting showed the capitalistic claw, admirably aided by their reporter, who was seen very friendly with the R.I.C. after the meeting was over. The report would lead one to believe that the speakers were interrupted, while as a matter of fact they were listened to with rapt attention, and the frequent applause showed how their speeches were received. The slight interruption at the start was due to the remarks of a spirited individual whose sympathy with the objects of the proceedings found expression in loud-voiced good wishes.

W. CHASE,

Tobacconist, Stationer, Fancy Goods,
Chandler, & General Hardware Stores,
115 PARNELL STREET,
DUBLIN.

VICTORY IN THE GAS WORKS

The following advances have been granted in the Dublin Gas Works to men employed there who have recently rejoined the Union. It will do to be going on with, but some of the men would require a good deal more before they would be level with the same class of men in England.

Stokers	Advance	
Engine Men	"	2/4
Water Gas Makers	"	3/-
Machine Men	"	2/4
Coal Workers	"	2/3
Yard men	"	4/-
Boys under 18	"	2/-
		1/-

And yet some poor fools ask why they should join a Union.

THE FIGHT ON THE QUAYS.

As we go to Press no important developments have taken place in connection with the dispute between the Cross Channel Boats and the Transport Union. The Scotch boats are still idle, the vessels of the Laird Line in Dublin, and those of the Burns Line at Glasgow.

The attempt of the employers to maintain a miserable rate of wages in face of the extraordinary increase of prices is arousing the keenest resentment, and as certain of the shipping companies whose men have not been called out are now refusing even the paltry sum offered by the Scotch firms the feeling is general that they must be dealt with immediately. The Union was willing to localise the strike and prevent it from spreading in order to avoid outside interference, but it cannot allow its toleration to be taken advantage of by unscrupulous employers.

A public meeting will be held on Sunday at 12.30 prompt in Beresford Place when the Acting General Secretary, Mr. Connolly, will make an important announcement in this connection.

STRIKE ON THE QUAYS.

PUBLIC MEETING

IN
BERESFORD PLACE,

ON
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24th,

At 12.30 prompt.

Many well known Speakers will Address the Meeting.

James Connolly, Acting General Secretary, will make an Important Announcement of the New Developments in the Dockers Battle for Bread.

TWINEM BROTHERS'

MINERAL WATERS

The Workingman's Beverage.

TWINEM BROTHERS'

DOLPHIN SAUCE

The Workingman's Relish.

Factory—66 S. C. ROAD, and 31 LOWER
CLANBRASSIL STREET. 'PHONE 2658.

GOVERNMENT ANSWER TO VOLUNTEER PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR THE WORKERS' REPUBLIC.

October 18th, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—

You will remember that you spoke at a meeting called under the direction of the Irish Volunteer Committee in the Phoenix Park, to protest against the arrest of certain Volunteer organisers and others, under the Defence of the Realm Act, and that the official organ of the Irish Volunteers endorsed the action of that meeting. Now the government has answered that protest by arresting yet another Volunteer organiser in Ulster. Will you kindly tell me what the Irish Volunteers are going to do about this insolent answer to their protest.

Yours,

AN ANXIOUS ENQUIRER.

We do not know.—ED. WORKERS' REPUBLIC.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF DYERS.

At a meeting of the Dublin Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Dyers and Cleaners the following resolution was proposed by F. R. Davidson and seconded by J. Orme:—

"That we the members of the Dublin Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Dyers and Cleaners, hereby tender to our chairman, Bro. John Farrell, our deepest sympathy in the loss he has sustained through the death of his brother, the late Thomas Farrell, a respected member of this Society, and we adjourn without transacting any business, as a mark of respect to the memory of our late colleague."

The above was passed in silence, all members standing.

DEATH OF JAMES NOLAN'S WIDOW.

We regret to chronicle the death of the widow of our late Comrade, James Nolan, who was murdered on August 30th, 1913. She has lingered ever since, and she passed away on Wednesday at 3 a.m. She leaves three little children—the youngest born four months after James Nolan's murder. The eldest is just eight years old. Truly can it be said that God's Poor are crucified on a Cross of Gold.

COUNTESS MARKEVIECZ IN BELFAST

Under the auspices of the Belfast Branch of the Cuman na mBan and the Irish Volunteers, a Public Meeting will be held in St. Mary's Hall, on Tuesday, October 26th, when Mdme. Markevicz will deliver an Address. A large attendance is expected, and visitors are asked to come early.

Meeting opens at Eight prompt.

SEAN McDIARMADA.

Our readers will be interested to know that Sean McDiarmada has consented to give a Short Address, at the Mehlhorn Concert, on Sunday Evening next, at 8 o'clock, at 41 Parnell Square.

Seachtain na Samna.

IRISH REVIVAL WEEK,

NOVEMBER 1st to 6th.

MONDAY—Public Meeting in MANSION HOUSE

TUESDAY—Dramatic Performance in ABBEY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY—Concert in ABBEY THEATRE.

SATURDAY—Ceilidh in MANSION HOUSE.

Irish Citizen Army

Headquarters: LIBERTY HALL, DUBLIN.

COMMANDANT: JAMES CONNOLLY. CHIEF OF STAFF: M. MALLIN.

MIDNIGHT MOBILISATION AND EXERCISE.

All ranks of the Citizen Army, Ambulance Corps, and Boy Scouts with full equipment and rations, will parade at Liberty Hall

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, to take part in whatever exercises are ordered. An attack and route march will be part of the Programme.

JAMES CONNOLLY,
Commandant.

CITIZEN ARMY EQUIPMENT FUND.

The Army Council has ordered that a Church Door Collection for the above be taken by duly authorised persons on Sunday, October 31.

We desire that all desirous to aid in taking up this collection report either to Miss Molony, Mr. Mallin, or Captain Carpenter, of the Boy Scouts, in order that the necessary dispositions may be made as early as possible.

IRISH CITIZEN ARMY BOYS' CORPS.

All Members of A Company, Liberty Hall, to attend as follows:—Tuesday Nights—First Aid Class. Thursday Nights—Drill in Liberty Hall. Saturday at 4 o'clock—Rifle Practice.

By Order,
COMMANDANT.

A Company has been formed in the District of Church Road. Recruits wishing to join may do so by applying to Lieutenant Williams at No. 19 Sydney Terrace, West Road. Come and help us to win Ireland for the Irish.

IRISH WOMEN WORKERS' UNION.

The following Programme has been arranged for the coming week:—Friday night, 8 p.m., Irish Dancing only. Sunday night General Dancing, Admission of 2d. will be charged. Monday night, 8 p.m., General Dancing, and Cookery Class under the direction of Miss Gifford. Tuesday, First Aid and Ambulance. Wednesday, General Dancing. Thursday, Debating Society, from 8 to 9. Thursday, 9 to 10, Squad Drill. Instructor, Mr. Jackson. A Special Class for Writing and Composition has been formed. Members wishing to become Pupils will kindly give their names to Secretary.

Winter Coats & Boots

Special Value in Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

LADIES' WINTER COATS & COSTUMES,
From £1 10s. to £4 4s.

Best Material Supplied.

Perfect Cut and Finish Guaranteed.
Stylish Millinery to order. Give us a Trial.

Irish Workers' Co-operative Stores,
31 EDEN QUAY, DUBLIN.

HOW TO FACE THE FUTURE.

"Though savage force and subtle schemes
An alien rule through ages lasting,
Have swept your land like lava streams,
Its wealth and name and nature blasting.
Rot not therefore in dull despair,
Nor moan at destiny in far lands.
Face not your foe with bosom bare,
Nor hide your chains in pleasures garlands,
The wise man arms to combat wrong;
The brave man clears a den of lions,
The true man spurns the Helot's song.
The Freeman's Friend is Self-Reliance.

—Thomas Davis.

When we read of the rifles in America awaiting shipment to Ireland, when we hear of the thousands of good men and true beyond the foam anxiously awaiting the word; when we are assured that Redmond's Volunteers are sound on the old cause, and the Irish Volunteers are true to the "core," and the Irish Citizen Army, if not up to the shoneen's standard of respectability, is absolutely reliable in a tight corner, one feels that the one question for every individual man and boy in Ireland to-day is not so much what other people are doing, or may be expected to do, but what he himself is prepared to do. All must admit that great changes are taking place, and greater changes will take place in the future—and no matter how unpleasant the contemplation may be, not one amongst us will be permitted to spend the remaining balance of our days in the same tranquil conditions that governed those already passed. "For Thrones and Kingdoms are departing," and we shall not be left undisturbed, even if we sit not on a throne, or rule not a kingdom. The poorest of us is possessed of a God-given Right to Live—the first essential to Freedom itself—and even this elementary gift of God may be threatened, if indeed not already assailed, in the near future. The question then is, are we going to act as dumb driven cattle, or as sane, sensible men? Common sense dictates that every man procure a rifle as a means of defence. [And, by the way, the rifle just now seems to constitute the only appeal to reason we possess.] And having got the gun and ammunition, he has got to decide exactly what he is prepared to do.

Personally, I have procured a rifle and some rounds of ammunition for the protection of those depending on me and the defence of my home. I have not the slightest intention of injuring anyone except I do so in self-defence. But I am determined to yield up my life before I surrender that gun. The person who seeks to disarm me would leave me helpless against the assaults of any enemy that comes along. And as no friend would be responsible for depriving me of such means of defence, I shall regard and receive such persons as enemies. And when the enemy does come, well—unless he be the devil—he can only be a mere mortal like myself. And every shot fired and every foe falling means that the task is rendered so much lighter for those defending the same elementary Right to Live. Of course I may be shot; that would make but slight difference, seeing that we were all born to die. And I have known people who seemed possessed of a haunting fear of losing their precious lives, and now most of them are in Glasnevin. Thus when we have summed up the situation, calculated the cost, and made up our minds to extract heavy toll from those who come to assail us, and have left out of our calculations the men in America and the man in the moon, we shall be in a better position to face the future and all it may bring. And if we still

seek further improvement of our position we can obtain it by joining the Irish Citizen Army which is composed of good Irishmen and good Labour men, men who may be relied upon to defend the National Cause. And after the fight for Freedom, to sustain the just claims of the Irish Working Class.

W. P. PARTRIDGE.

DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACT.

MEHLHORN

BENEFIT CONCERT

will be held in the

FORESTERS' HALL,
41 PARNELL SQUARE,

on

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24th, 1915,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

GAELS, VOLUNTEERS AND WORKERS
VINDICATE OUR NAME FOR IRISH
HOSPITALITY.

WORKERS' CO-OPERATIVE STORES,

31 EDEN QUAY, DUBLIN.
NOW OPEN.

MEN'S WEAR:

MEN'S SHIRTS from 1/-, 1/11, 2/3, 2/6,
3/3, 3/6.

MEN'S UNDERCLOTHING from 1/11.
CAPS, MUFFLERS, BRACES.

WOMENS' WEAR:

BLOUSES, GLOVES, CORSETS, APRONS,
PETTICOATS AND UNDERCLOTHING,
at Lowest Prices.

CHILDREN'S WEAR:

FROCKS, OVERALLS, PINAFORES AND
:: UNDERCLOTHING, ::
at Lowest Prices.

If you have not the ready money convenient here is an Irish Establishment which supplies Goods on

EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

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10 SOUTH WILLIAM STREET

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Manager—ALD. T. KELLY.

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