



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF IRELAND

Archives are subject to copyright and should not be copied or reproduced
without the written permission of the Director of the National Archives

9256 ✓

S

S.
1503
D.M.P.

69

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Secret

Superintendent's Office, G Division,

13th. August 1961

Subject:—

MOVEMENTS OF DUBLIN EXTREMISTS.

I beg to report that on the 12th Inst.
the undermentioned extremists were observed
moving about and associating with each other
as follows:—

John T. Kelly, T. C. in conversation
with T. J. Clarke, in the shop of the latter
75, Parnell St. for close on an hour from
10. 15 p. m.

P. Ryan (Sinn Fein), in Volunteer Office
2, Dawson St. from 11. 30 a. m. to 12 noon.

P. Beasley left Kingsbridge by 3 p. m.
train, en route to Cork. R. I. C. informed.

James Barrett, Manchester, with Major
John McBride at Sir John Rogerson's Quay,
between

The Chief Commissioner.

The Under Secretary,

Submitted,

W. J. Johnston

Comm. 12/8.

Under Secretary
Submitted.

W. J. A.
13/8/15.

True.
13/8

✓

between 3 & 4 p. m.

Thomas McCarthy in 2, Dawson Street

from 5 p. m. to 6 p. m.

J. J. Walsh in his shop 26, Blessington

St. between 8 & 9 p. m.

About 50 Sinn Fein Volunteers assembled

at 41, Parnell Sqr. at 8. 40 p. m. and after-

wards, without rifles, went route marching

towards Fairview. They returned at 10. 50

p. m., and dismissed without further parade.

Attached is a Copy of this week's issue

of The Workers Republic which, with the ex-

ception of a few paragraphs does not appear

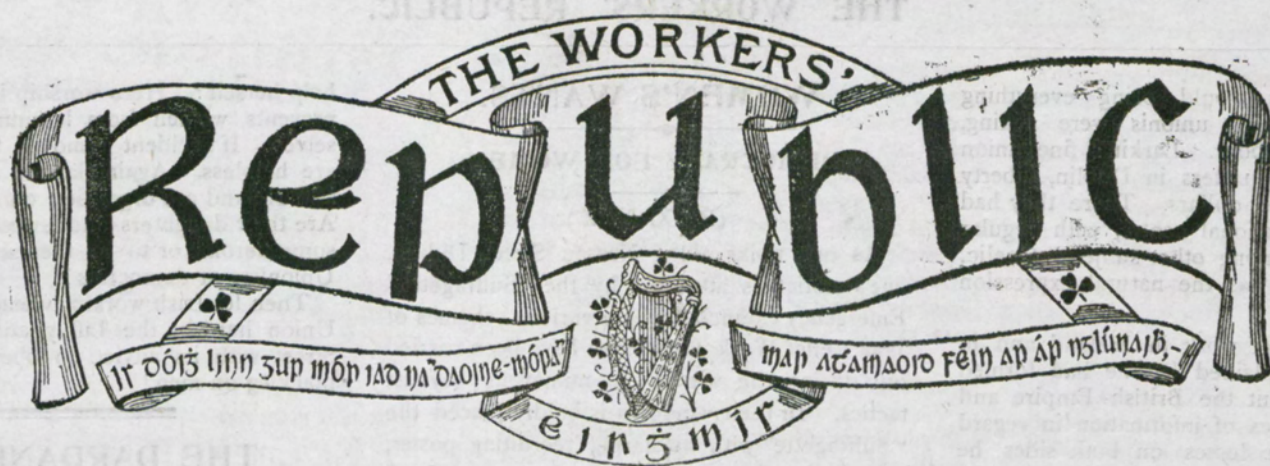
to contain anything to which special attention

might be invited.

Owen'Brien

Superintendent.

PRICE ONE PENNY.



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

Vol. I., No. 12.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1915.

Weekly.

JIM LARKIN IN AMERICA

Below we reprint from some American papers, smuggled through to us, some account of Jim Larkin's activities in the United States. The first is part of an article contributed by Jim to the *International Socialist Review*, a monthly illustrated magazine published at Chicago:

LABOUR IN IRELAND

By JIM LARKIN.

"We make no apologies to or agreement with the boss. As soon as we succeed in organising 60 per cent of the workers in any industrial undertaking the others must join or get out. He who is not with us is against us, and although every branch of our union has full autonomy, we make it plain to them that they cannot jeopardize the whole army for the benefit of a section; that the class uplift and not the betterment of the individual is our concern. We have our own union halls, which are not used only for dues-paying purposes. Our whole life functions around our union.

"All forms of social relaxation—dancing; instrumental and vocal music, billiards, roulette, all forms of athletic effort are encouraged—boxing, swimming, etc. Educational facilities of all kinds are provided. We teach the Gaelic, French and German languages. We have our dramatic and choral societies. Our dramatic company, composed of members of the Irish Women Workers' Union and the Transport Workers' Union, toured England last year for four months and brought back, in addition to paying all expenses, 3,500 dols., which was used in setting up a production co-operation factory wherein members of our Women Workers' Union who were discharged for their activity in organizing their fellow slaves are employed in making up underclothing, etc., which is sold to the Union members. We are also shareholders in the Industrial Co-operative Distributing Society, from which we buy practically all our foodstuffs. Our women run a co-operative restaurant.

"In Dublin, which is the headquarters of our Union, we have our own park of sixteen acres whereon we hold sports and gatherings every week-end. We have a co-operative hotel or guest house, where our members or friends can rent for nominal charge for week-ends. On Saturdays and Sundays we foregather there. We have three and a half acres of gardens. Any member on application will be allotted a portion of the garden that he or she may learn something under skilled tuition of the beauty and bounty of mother earth. We make a special feature of looking to the benefit of our kiddies. We have swing boats, hobby horses

and sand gardens. We have hammocks swung from the trees so that the tired mother slave may hand over her baby to the volunteer girl nurses, who will look after baby while the mother can go and trip the "light fantastic" with her husband. We have tents for camping out, and in the summer months our Army camps there every night after their work. All their drill is carried on there.

"The Citizen Army is not confined to our own Union, but is open to any Union man. The conditions of membership are that each applicant engages not to join any army controlled by the government, and undertakes at all cost to defend his class, and to assist in needs be in establishing a co-operative commonwealth."

The second quotation is from a San Francisco paper, and shows that Jim has got out to the Pacific coast. The article in this case is not written by him, but is the report of an interview with him. The interview is headed—

An Irish Propagandist: Views of James Larkin, Organiser of the Irish Industrial Union, on Problems Affecting the Welfare of Ireland:

As we stood at the window, looking down at the Exposition, my visitor asked, in a lilting Irish voice: "And what is that beautiful island over there?"

"That's Alcatraz," I said.

"And what do they do with it?"

"It's a prison, a military prison."

"Ah! Well, I hope they won't get me into it before I leave San Francisco. I've been in prison thirty times already for being mixed up in labour troubles. That's enough for one lifetime."

James Larkin, in the course of our talk, mentioned that he was an Ulster man and thirty-seven years old. He has been in active work in Ireland since the age of twelve. The industrial situation there he knew from an extensive personal experience as an industrial union supporter and as an organizer among the longshoremen, and transport workers. When the war broke out, like many another labour man, he was opposed to it. In fact, he was opposed to all war. It was the small minority in power that brought on war, not the people. If he had his way, whenever the question of fighting came up, it should be put to a referendum. From among those that voted for it should be drawn the first of the fighters. Not till they have been used up should the others be sent into the field. If some such method were tried, the clamorers for war might be more self-controlled, even the pugnacious writers for the press.

During the first few months after the war Larkin frequently spoke against conscription. Then he was sent by the unions on a mission to this country. He had since been made

aware that his return to British shores would not be welcomed. So he would probably make a much longer stay on American territory than he had originally planned. How long the war was likely to continue he could not prophesy. But he believed it would finally end in a deadlock. Afterward, there would be great social and economic and industrial changes, all for good, creating a more democratic order and affecting even the intimate relations of mankind, changing the family life and giving women a better place.

The position of women in the world, particularly in the world of industry, was a subject dear to the heart of this enemy of war. In Ireland to-day there were women who worked for as little as seven shillings a week—less than two dollars of our money. And four-year-old girls were put to work at one shilling a week hemming handkerchiefs. But already the industrial unions were coming to the rescue. Their motto was, "An injury to one concerns all." They were just as much concerned for the women as for the men. They had made some progress and they were bound to make more. As for the women politically, they had made themselves a great force in the movement for equal suffrage. Some of them had gone over to England to become leaders in militancy in response to appeals from the workers there. Mrs. Despard, had done great service, though her name might not be so well known here as Mrs. Pankhurst's.

The troubles of Ireland this practical student of affairs believed to be wholly economic and capable of settlement only by economic means. Even the religious differences among the people would be adjusted when there was economic justice. The troubles in Ulster were directly traceable to the fear of the well-to-do Protestants of the competition of the Catholics, who had been doing the poorer paid and the more dangerous work, and who threatened to compete in the more remunerative field. The outbreak of the war had "kept the country from calling Sir Edward Carson's bluff." Nothing would have come of the Carson movement even if the mill-owners of Ulster had raised a great fortune to finance the opposition of Home Rule, a circumstance that in itself indicated its economic character.

In Home Rule as a political measure it was plain enough that Larkin took little interest. In the first place, it had so many limitations that it would leave very little scope for the expression of the people's will. Then, too, it would not come until the end of the war, a decidedly uncertain period. Meanwhile, in spite of the wide differences in the past between the Catholics and the Protestants industrial unionism was doing a great deal to break down religious prejudice. Control

of the workshops would bring everything else. The industrial unions were taking, in all forms of Labour. Larkin's fine union owned its fine headquarters in Dublin, Liberty Hall, costing 55,000 dollars. There they had a social and educational centre, with regular classes, teaching, among other subjects, Gaelic, the language that was the natural expression of the people.

Through years of work in Ireland and in England Larkin explained that he had formed many ties throughout the British Empire and he had many sources of information in regard to the war. The losses on both sides he believed to be vastly in excess of anything the people had any idea of. When they found out there would be a terrible reaction. One of his friends had seen eight sons go out to fight. Five had already been killed. In Ireland conscription was actively going on. There was a great demand for young Irish soldiers, they were so healthy. Among the labour leaders there was steady opposition which the authorities were trying to control. But they couldn't control a man like George Bernard Shaw. However, in Ireland, the people didn't understand Shaw. They didn't take him seriously. They were inclined to regard him as a buffoon.

The opposition to Kitchener in England, led by Lord Northcliffe, according to Larkin, was easily explained. There were many Englishmen who believed French was a stronger man. At any rate, the Germans were much less afraid of Kitchener than of French. As for Winston Churchill, he was finished. Though he was only in the early forties, he had burned himself out by overwork. It was curious that his career should now be repeating his father's experience. Lord Randolph Churchill also made a brilliant start and went to pieces while he was still comparatively young. The Marlboroughs had a weakness for petering out. Here, however, Larkin made no allowance for the American strain in Churchill.

What grieved Larkin most of all the incidents associated with the war was the attitude taken by John Redmond shortly after the outbreak when called on to speak for Ireland in the House of Commons. If, instead of committing himself as he had done, he had announced that he would go to Ireland and find out at first hand just how the people felt, he could have won Home Rule for Ireland on Ireland's own terms.

On Wednesday evening next Larkin is to speak in Dreamland Rink on "Realities of Life in Ireland." He will have some interesting things to say. He is a frank, unassuming man, with a fund of material gathered from a varied experience, and he represents a movement in Ireland that is a new and significant expression of the social and economic change now going on all over Ireland.

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.

WOMEN'S WANTS.

DEMOCRACY FOR WOMEN.

(By X. Y. Z.)

As one walks along Nassau Street, Dublin, one's notice is attracted by the "Suffragettes' Emergency Council," where various schemes of War Relief Work for women have been carried out during the winter by numerous loyalist tactics. In their windows is boldly placed the "Suffragette" with its flaring recruiting poster, "Go to Germany." A few weeks ago in London a procession waited on Mr. Lloyd George to advocate to him the policy of this "Suffragette" paper—namely, freedom to allow women to do men's work in war time. They made no bargain about "serving their country," Mrs. Pankhurst told the Minister, whom a year ago she was denouncing as women's worst enemy. More amazing still, a leaflet distributed broadcast along the line of march drew attention to the fact that the "Suffragette" is printed by non-Union labour, asking, "Is this how women expect to win the right to serve?"

What lessons may we learn therefore as we stand in Nassau Street and contemplate the blackleg loyalty which the "S.E.C." offers to Dublin workingmen. What is the present ideal of the "Suffragette?" First of all, Mrs. Pankhurst aims at organising women in complete separation and even in hostility to men's Unions.

Let us leave Nassau Street and go down to 31 Eden Quay. Here we find garments and books which working folk are asked to buy. What a different ideal! Here is co-operation. The aim is for women in co-operative work-rooms to make clothes for men and women Trade Unionists. Under similar conditions men are to print books and papers. If the co-operative women need men's work they will only buy from Trade Unionists. The same duty must be discharged by men. Having declared war on the London printers, Mrs. Pankhurst can never ask their aid in getting votes for women.

Again, we know that Mrs. Pankhurst's English society, the "W.S.P.U." is not run on democratic lines. Usually in any society (say in Irish Women's Franchise League) women join the society, and then at the annual general meeting elect a committee to manage it. This committee represents the wishes of the members, and is, so to speak, their servant. But Mrs. Pankhurst's W.S.P.U. is an autocracy. Mrs. and Miss Pankhurst rule. There is, apparently, no annual election. It is like enlisting in the English Army. They are your commanding officers, and it is your duty to obey without question. If Irish women join they are expected to do the same. Nay more, if any non-member criticises W.S.P.U. the members fall on her, abuse her, and even make threats of violence to follow. "I regard Miss Pankhurst as superior to any living woman, and I mean to make all the women I meet acknowledge it," said a militant one to me. They say that Mrs. and Miss Pankhurst are the best judges of what is best for women, therefore they follow them blindly, be it to prison or to munition factory. In short, the "Suffragette" policy is one of consistent "hero worship." But is hero worship educative for women themselves? Is it best to select and blindly obey our heroine, or to band ourselves together as democrats? May not the mere electing and serving on committees teach women how to play their part in life and make them more efficient. Shall we govern women or allow them to govern themselves? Surely, the average Dublin woman or girl is fit to give an intelligent opinion about her own affairs. She knows that her wages are low and her conditions of work bad. Can she not be trusted to

help herself? Hero worship is bad in that it prevents women from learning to help themselves. If accident removes the heroine they are helpless. Again, labour men in England and Ireland are organised on democratic lines. Are their daughters and sweethearts to follow some heroine or to be themselves good Trade Unionists or democrats?

Then let Irish working women join their own Union hard by the Liffey and ignore Nassau Street with its advice to obey Christabel and blackleg on men!

THE DARDANELLES

An Editorial in London *Justice*.

Nothing can be more detestable nor, in the long run more ruinous than the manner in which our twenty-two despots—who, bear in mind, have never been chosen by the people to rule over us—keep us wholly in the dark about our own affairs. We are called upon to fight, we are put under Corvee to work, we are adjured to stint ourselves of necessary food in order to do—what? That is just what our self-nominated pundits will not tell us. Take the forcing of the Dardanelles, for instance. This terrific business was undertaken, with ships alone, by Mr. Winston Churchill, who is still a Cabinet Minister. It has been carried on with equal ineffectiveness, troops aiding, ever since. We British have now lost there close upon 50,000 men, the French probably more. Battleships, Cruisers, etc., have been bootlessly sacrificed. Mr. Churchill told us a few weeks ago the thing would be all over in a day or two and victory attained. Asquith hinted the same. But some of us are old enough to remember Kars and to recall vividly Plevna. We did not believe that the forcing of the defences of the Straits, organized by Germans, with the best siege troops in the world at their disposal in the Turks, was a mere naval and military parade. Even now, however, the coalition dare not tell us the truth. Is disaster to be concealed?

BERLIN, July 30 (by wireless telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.).—A dispatch from Athens, Greece, to the Overseas News Agency says:

"The American cruiser North Carolina lately returned to Greece from an extended trip in the war zone. An officer of the ship told an acquaintance that the real losses of the entente allies in the Dardanelles surpassed everything heretofore reported. The Australian and Irish detachments were almost annihilated.

"The attempts to storm the rocky, steep heights on the Asiatic side of the straits were termed by these officers as simply insanity. Turkish machine guns directed by German officers mowed down the storming ranks. The Turks led by the Germans fought with great fury.

"Wounded English officers at Alexandria spoke with highest admiration of the antagonists. One Australian regiment of 1,000 men returned from a charge, sixty-seven strong. These were wounded. Their comrades were dead."

AMBULANCE CLASS FOR GIRLS.

We have been successful in securing the services of a First Class Doctor to teach a Girl's Class in Ambulance Work. The Class will commence on Wednesday, August 16, at 8 p.m. prompt. And will be held in

THE FRONT ROOM, LIBERTY HALL.

Only Members of the Irish Women Workers' Union can be admitted as members, and all such are earnestly invited to join.

HELENA MOLONY,
Secretary, *pro tem.*

AMERICAN COLLECTION OF IRISH PAINTINGS AND LITERATURE.

At the University of Wisconsin is one of the few special libraries in the United States devoted exclusively to Irish subjects. In addition to the books this collection contains also paintings by Irish painters. At present the number of books overbalances the extent of the pictures, but a beginning has been made in the effort to make the work of the better known Irish artists more familiar in America. This effort of the University of Wisconsin has been described by Alice Beatrice Cronin and Sydney Eleanor Horsley in a little brochure, and from this the following account has been taken:

The idea of forming a collection of Irish books for the University of Wisconsin originated with Prof. T. Ely, when he was visiting Ireland in the summer of 1913. He was engaged there in the study of land problems, especially those that center about the question of property in land. He saw something going forward which he believed to be unique in the world's history: the ownership of a large part of the island was being transferred from one economic class to another, with the result of greatly increasing prosperity. He became keenly interested in the examination of this movement, so that his first wish was to plan a course on Irish land problems for his graduate students in Wisconsin. In gathering the material necessary for such a course, the further wish came to him of forming a general collection of books on Ireland. Although the connections between Ireland and America are close, comparatively little is known in America of the great transformations that are going on in Ireland, and it was felt that Americans would find in them ideas that would be helpful in the further development of American land policy, although of course the methods of one country cannot be transferred without change to another.

A book-plate, "Ex Libris Bibliothecae Hibernicae," has been designed for the Irish books by the university architect, Mr. Arthur Peabody. Its green interlacing border, from the Book of Kells, crowned with a golden harp, encloses a little etching of Irish scenery, an oak tree, an ancient church with its round tower and cottages clustered about it. There is an inscription in Gaelic, which, translated, reads: "Learning is the desire of every wise man."

The Ancient Order of Hibernians (American) rendered assistance in forming the collection.

As in the case of the books, generous men were soon found who were willing to contribute towards the purchase of Irish pictures. Francis E. McGovern, the Governor of the State, was attracted by the plan and helped towards its success in a variety of ways, especially by interesting in it a number of prominent gentlemen. Sir Horace Plunkett in Ireland was written to and asked for his help, and it was proposed that a commission should be formed to select six paintings representative of the best modern art. Sir Horace Plunkett appointed Dermot O'Brien, President of the Royal Hibernian Academy; George Russell (for the selection of all paintings but his own) and Thomas Bodkin. The pictures chosen were: "The River in the Sands," donated by Messrs. James Matthew and William Conklin, Madison; "Boglands" and "Children Dancing on the Strand," by George Russell (A.E.), donated by Patrick Cudahy, Milwaukee; "Ships on the Beach," by Nathaniel Hone, donated by Frank Cantwell, Madison; "Sligo Quay" and "The Diver," by Jack Yeats, donated by Messrs. J. T. Blake, C. C. Collins, W. A. Devine, J. E. Doyle, F. L. Gilbert, M. C. Hagan, B. J. Halligan, T. C. McCarthy, E. M. McMahon, and J. J. McManamy.

The national aspect of Irish art is shown in the collection by such books as "The Revival of Irish Literature," by Sir C. G. Duffy; "The

Irish Literary Revival," by W. P. Ryan, etc. The collection includes some editions by the Royal Society for Antiquarian Publications: "Inscribed Slabs at Clonmacnois," etc., also books on the Gaelic revival; "Ulster Folklore," "Old Irish Life," by J. M. Gallwey; "The Poems of the Gael." The aim of the Gaelic revival is not primarily one of pure scholarship, however great the attainments of its scholars, but it wishes, by carrying on ancient traditions, to preserve in the Irish peasants a strong race feeling, through consciousness of the beauty of Irish legend and poetry and pride in the learning of ancient Ireland.

"Ireland Industrial and Agricultural," by W. P. Coyne, "An Irish Utopia," by J. H. Edge, "Modern Ireland and Her Agrarian Problem," by Prof. M. Bonn, and "Ireland in the New Century," by Sir Horace Plunkett, give accounts of recent economic experiments.

GERMAN OFFER TO AMERICA.

(By JULIAN PIERCE, U.S.A.)

WASHINGTON, July 22.

President Wilson and his Cabinet have rejected the proposals of the German Government to safeguard the lives of American citizens upon the high seas.

This is the significant declaration in the third note to Germany which was completed last night at the White House at a conference of the President and Secretary Lansing.

The note was transmitted to Ambassador Gerard immediately after the conference, it having been determined that the President and the Secretary of State could be relied upon to complete the note without referring the revised version to the full Cabinet for approval. It will be made public on Saturday morning.

It is admitted by many well-informed officials that the dispatch of this third note to Germany definitely and absolutely destroys the hitherto alleged neutrality of President Wilson and his Cabinet, and places the United States Government as represented by them squarely in the ranks of the British-French-Russian Allies. It is claimed that the note gives added proof to the charges that the so-called neutrality of the President and his official family has been and is the silliest sort of a sham.

It will be recalled that in the two former "protests" sent by President Wilson to Berlin special emphasis was placed upon the destruction of lives in the Lusitania disaster, coupled with a demand that the German War Office cease its submarine warfare.

In its reply the German War Office deplored the lives lost on the Lusitania. Germany called attention, however, to the fact that submarine warfare could not be conducted according to the so-called "rules of international law." It was the policy of the German Government to meet the British policy of "starving out the German civilian population" with a spirited retaliation upon British commerce wherever it could be found. This policy, it was explained, must necessarily be carried out by the German fleet of submarines.

In carrying out its retaliation upon British commerce the German War Office found that the British capitalists were protecting their ships loaded with munitions of war and other war subsidiaries by transporting the cargoes in passenger ships, relying on the presence of the passengers to guarantee the war munitions from submarine attacks.

The German Government explained, further, that it could give no such guarantee. It could not give such a guarantee even though the passengers on the fated vessels loaded to the gunwales with munitions of war destined to murder German soldiers in Flanders might be citizens of the United States.

The German Government did, however, give a practical illustration of its desire to safeguard the lives of Americans at sea and

guarantee them against the hazards of submarine attacks. It was suggested that it was not an absolute necessity for the material comfort of American transatlantic travellers to perch themselves over a cargo of munitions of war waybilled to British capitalists. Was it not feasible to put into operation for the time being, at least in transatlantic traffic, the same principles that are found in railroad traffic?

Why not segregate freight from human beings? Why not ship munitions of war and other commodities known as contraband in boats without passengers, and, on the other hand, ship passengers in boats without munitions of war?

To the phlegmatic German mind this solution of the dispute seemed feasible. It should satisfy the demands of President Wilson and his Cabinet. It should satisfy those Americans who thought the war in Europe could not be successfully prosecuted without their presence. It should satisfy the American capitalists who owned the munitions of war; for surely these patriotic gentlemen would wish to assist in any plan to save the precious lives of Americans at sea.

GENERAL STRIKE IN CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 15.—The manufacturers' Association of Bridgeport held a secret session this afternoon to consider ways and means to combat a threatened general strike in the Remington Arms Company's plant here.

J. Bowen, of Toledo, vice-president of the International Machinists' Union, arrived here this afternoon to assume charge of the situation for the machinists.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, arrived here to-day in an effort to avert a general strike among the employees of the Remington Arms Company, which, if called, would tie up the manufacturer of war munitions for European belligerents.

Four companies of the Connecticut Coast Artillery, with headquarters here, awaited the call to-day to take charge of the situation. Calling the companies into service rests with Clifford B. Wilson, Mayor of Bridgeport, and Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut. Wilson stated to-day he would call out the troops when in his judgment conditions warranted it.

About 300 men were on strike to-day, mostly millrights, and hod carriers working on the new additions to the Remington plant.

At a secret meeting of the Central Labour Union last night the advisability of calling out the eighteen branches of the allied metal trades was considered. Labour officials refused to-day to discuss what had taken place at the meeting.

BRIDGEPORT MACHINISTS DEMAND EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 15.

Demands for an eight-hour day for machinists throughout the city, to be made the "latter part of the week," according to a statement by J. J. Bowen, business agent for the machinists' organisation here, added to the complicated industrial situation growing out of the trouble over the Millwrights' Union affiliations at the plant of the Remington Arms Company.

If this plan is carried out, it is said, it will involve close to 20,000 men.

Bowen declared that "We intend to call out the latter part of the week all machinists and make a demand for eight-hour work throughout the city."

The strike would in all probability begin with the Remington Arms Company, he said, but added:—

"There are about twenty other shops in the city doing the same kind of work. We are going to bring out these shops and secure eight hours in all the factories."

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.

PRESS OPINIONS:

Catholic Times: "We can heartily commend Mr. Connolly's pamphlet."

Forward: "'The Re-Conquest of Ireland.' By James Connolly. Published at Liberty Hall, Dublin. Sixpence. Sixty-four pages, brilliantly written as Connolly's work usually is, of modern Landlordism and Capitalism in Ireland, and the struggles of the working class for freedom. It ought to have a wide sale among Irishmen."

Irish Citizen: "'The Re-Conquest of Ireland' is an unpretentious little brochure, far less ambitious in scope than Mr. Connolly's other well-known book 'Labour in Irish History', but it bears in every way the stamp of a clear and fearless thinker, and is an exceedingly valuable contribution to contemporary Irish thought."

"This courageous little book should be read and pondered by every progressive spirit who desires to get a clear grasp of the various forces which are at work to-day, making slowly but surely for the regeneration of our common country."

Irish Times: "Mr. James Connolly . . . has written a pamphlet which is on the same high level of lucid thinking and vigorous diction as his earlier book. Whatever may be the merits of his industrial and political gospel, he at least expresses it forcefully and well. . . . Mr. Connolly's review of the more recent history of Ireland, though not always impartial is interesting, and gives food for thought, which revolving in the minds of practical men, may result in some desirable reforms in industry."

Wholesale Agents: Messrs. EASON & SONS,
or Direct from LIBERTY HALL. Price 6d.

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

EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

IT IS THE

DUBLIN WORKMEN'S INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION, LTD.,**10 SOUTH WILLIAM STREET**

Office Hours—10.30 to 5.50 each day. Monday, Tuesday and Friday Evenings to 9. Saturday Evening, 7 to 10.30.

Manager—ALD. T. KELLY.

HAIRDRESSING !**IRISH WORKERS' CO-OPERATIVE HAIRDRESSING SALOON.**

Under the Management of a First Class Barber we have Opened the Premises

29 EDEN QUAY,

(Late Shipping Federation Office)

As a Co-operative Enterprise of The Transport Union, for our Members and the General Public.

OPENING DAY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14

USUAL HOURS. CLEANLINESS A SPECIALITY.

Pay your Contributions at Liberty Hall, and then come around the corner and get a Shave or Hair-cut from your Union Barber.

THE WORKERS' REPUBLIC.

EDITED BY JAMES CONNOLLY.

The "Workers' Republic" will be published weekly, price one penny, and may be had of all respectable news-agents. **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, AUGUST 14, 1915.****To all Labourers' Societies.**

FELLOW WORKERS,—

This is a day of great Organisations. Whether it be on the side of Labour or of Capital, in the realm of peaceful industry or in the arena of warfare, this is a day in which victory goes to the force that is most thoroughly organised. For this reason we of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union have resolved to invite you, and all other Irish Societies organising the Workers engaged in general labour, to a Conference to be held in Dublin on some date to be mutually agreed upon, for the purpose of bringing about an amalgamation of all our Unions into one Great Irish Organisation of Labour.

There are few who have not noticed and deplored the large number of small Unions in this country, and still fewer who have not seen that each of those small Unions is much weaker and more helpless than it would be if it was united to the others. They are like companies and regiments on a battlefield, but like companies and regiments which have not united to form an army but persist in each fighting isolated in its own corner, although opposed to an enemy thoroughly united, disciplined and armed, and directed with skill and cunning.

Under such circumstances the local Unions of Labour have all the odds against them. The

Capitalists are in control of vast masses of capital, they own all the newspapers, they own and control the Government, and they can use all the military and police forces as they choose as their obedient servants.

To oppose this odds Labour must Unite. It has been found by experience that mere Federation is not sufficient. The Federation of Unions is better than entire isolation, but it has the danger that each separate Union so federated, when its brother Union calls for assistance in a fight thinks of its own treasury and its own finances before it thinks that it should make its brothers' cause its own. We do not blame them, they must do so as long as they are separate Unions, but the necessity keeps them weak, and enables the Capitalist to attack and defeat them one by one.

It is the old tale of the Irish clans all over again. Each Irish clan when attacked by the English Invader was left to fight its battle alone, as all the others thought it was none of their business. United they could have crushed the invader, but they failed to amalgamate, and so he crushed them and stole their country.

Labour in Ireland must amalgamate if it would save itself from slavery. All the small unions must be fused into one, and that one must take over all the members, assets and liabilities of the whole. There must be One Card, One Badge, One Executive—One Front to the Common Enemy.

There will have to be rules to prevent members going from one department too readily to another—leaving a lowly paid occupation to rush into and flood a better paid one, and thus lower its standard. There must be rules to allow all local bodies sufficient self government and control; there must be provision made for taking over all the present officers and premises, so that no one will suffer by the change, but running through and inspiring all such rules and provisions there must be the guiding principle that all local bodies are to be fashioned into an army to be governed, and directed, from a common centre.

This can all be done if the right spirit inspires us all. The economy and greater effectiveness that would result from amalgamation, the ease with which men could maintain their membership in the most diverse occupations, instead of finding the necessity of joining a fresh union and abandoning the old one every time they change their job or moved from one locality to another; the increased power of tracing members and keeping their cards in good trim which would result from the amalgamation, and above all the greater strength in face of the capitalist class, all, all are factors calling loudly for earnest consideration.

We therefore appeal to all Unions of General Labour in Ireland to communicate with us at Liberty Hall, Dublin, or with the Secretary of the Dublin Trades Council informing us of their views on the matter, and letting us know whether they would be prepared to send delegates to a Conference to discuss this question, and frame a scheme to be submitted to the various bodies.

JAMES CONNOLLY.

MURDERING THE BABIES.

"We are fighting for health and home. We are fighting to protect our women and children." This always was the moral excuse for fighting, expressed by many a common man and honestly believed by him, when in reality he was only fighting for the financial and commercial interests of his country's ruling classes. Among many other excuses for warfare the present European holocaust has also exploded that ancient and convenient excuse of fighting for hearth and home, of fighting to protect women and children. Before the war the hearths and homes, the women and children of all the belligerent nations needed no protection from any external danger. French children were not threatened by German fathers. German homes were in no danger of being invaded by Russian neighbours. The only enemies that threatened Europe's women and children, their hearths and homes, were ever present internal enemies. These enemies are poverty, disease, crime and industrial exploitation. But these enemies cannot be overcome by war. They can only be overcome by the slow, evolutionary powers of peace, gradually making for a better world. Only when the men of Europe went to war did they turn over their families and their homes to terror and destruction. The smouldering ruins of Belgian, French and Polish homes, the thousands of orphaned and homeless children, the ravaged women, tell the story of how hearth and home, women and children are protected by war. Worst of all, the internal enemies have become stronger and rage almost unchecked in the war-ridden lands. When men fight their fellowmen, they have no time to fight disease and crime, poverty and social injustice.

From England comes the cry of an appalling increase of infant mortality owing to the lack of doctors and nurses, who must look to the wounded soldiers, the shutting down of milk stations and day nurseries, because all channels of charity are directed to the immediate war victims, and on account of the general spreading of poverty as a result of the war. In ravaged Belgium, hundreds of babes have died from exposure, from lack of food, from lack of care, in many instances orphaned and cast out among strangers. In Poland women and children and homes were made the victims of two contending armies, sweeping forth and back in gigantic orgies of murder. A recent press report from the Eastern scene of war gives the following pictures of Poland: "forty thousand square miles of territory have been reduced to utter desolation. Not less than 2,000,000 cattle have been confiscated. Milk is rare and the mortality among infants shows a terrific increase. Sanitary conditions are worse than deplorable."

It is thus, O ye women of the world, that men are fighting for hearth and home, that they are protecting women and children. Is it not time for women to undertake the task of protecting their children and themselves? Is it not time for women to take a firm hand in the guarding of hearth and home? Not by universal strife, but by universal peace and co-operation: not by insane destruction, but by intelligent creation will homes be protected, will the defenseless be safeguarded, and this is woman's holiest mission in modern society. It seems to us that since the European war all other arguments for woman suffrage are weak and insignificant. The one powerful, irrefutable argument is to point to the ruined homes, the outraged women, the murdered babies of Europe and say: Enough of this man-made "civilization"! Let us have a true civilization of men and women!

N. Y. Call.

PADDY BULL.

(AIR: "LIMERICK IS BEAUTIFUL.")

When Paddy Bull comes marching home
We'll have a glorious day,
The geese will cackle gleefully
And all the asses bray;
The ladies cry delightedly,
"Oh, Paddy, there you are;
How did you leave our good King George,
And how's the mighty Czar?"

"Is well the kind French President,
And how's poor Belgium's King?"
"They're all in health, my darlint doves,
Ould Ireland has her fling;
And Viviani's quite devout,
Always kneeling at his prayers,
None like the British and the French
For dodging Ould Nick's snares."

(Mar 'Dh-eadh, Mar 'Dh-eadh.)

Thus will reply the champion bold
Of Britain's Empire wide,
While Irish mothers weep the sons
No more their joy and pride;
And wives and sweethearts mourn the lads
Who left them spruce and smart,
Unmindful, like all Paddy Bulls,
Of Ireland's bleeding heart.

"Oh, had it been for Native Land
I'd better bear the loss,"
Thus Nature will in secret cry
By many a graveyard cross;
But still the geese will cackle on,
And all the asses bray,
For when Paddy Bull comes marching home
It must be Ireland's day.

(Mar 'Dh-eadh, Mar 'Dh-eadh.)

Sure Home Rule, then, will be enforced
In all save Nial's land,
And our Parliament may make us laws
Of a same Imperial brand
We'll all shout "Rule Britannia" then
And "God Save Ireland's King;"
What matter though our life's drained
We still can cheer and sing.

John Redmond and his loyal men
Will have a "gallows" time,
For they'll have to hang some factious cranks
'Fore England's joy-bells chime
And the Paddy Bull's who fought abroad
And such valiant deeds achieved
Will sheathe their swords in Ireland's cause
Lest the Empire be aggrieved.

(Ochon, Ochon.)

For any land but the land they love
Will these heroes fight and die,
Yet the men who march their native sod
Pause for no futile "why."
While the price of freedom, prowess and blood,
She pays the doubtful dole
The faithful brave of Ireland's love
Keep march for her tempted soul.

And hist! we'll have another day,
A d'tuigeann tu, mo chroidhe?
When gallant Gaels not Paddy Bulls,
Will make our Nation free.
Meantime the geese will cackle on,
And all the asses bray,
While the cocks crow loud at midnight's hour.
"This is not Ireland's day."

(Ochon, Ochon.)

BACHELORS' WALK SHOOTING.

MEMORIAL TABLET ON VIEW.

Visitors to Headquarters Irish Volunteers, 2 Dawson Street, will be given an opportunity of viewing the above which is now ready for laying.

CONNOLLY IN BELFAST.

A Public Meeting under the auspices of the Irish Transport and General Worker's Union (Belfast Branch) will be held in

Co-operative (Large) Hall, Frederick Street
On Friday, August 13th, at Eight o'clock.

Speaker: JAMES CONNOLLY.

Subject: "The Labour Movement in the Present Crisis in Ireland."

All Men and Women earnestly invited.

Admission Free.

DODGING THE CENSOR.

Complaints that censors tamper with neutral mails passing through Great Britain have resulted in the issuance of an order by the U.S. Post Office Department directing that all mail from the United States destined to Norway, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands be despatched on board vessels steaming directly from those countries and not touching at belligerent ports. Under the new arrangement mails to the northern countries will not leave this country so frequently as heretofore, but there are several regular direct steamship lines and no serious delays are looked for.

NATIONAL REGISTER AND WOMEN.

The East London Federation of the Suffragettes have organised a great demonstration in the Queen's Hall, Langham Place, London, for August 15th, in connection with the above. They have issued a leaflet calling the meeting and bearing the following heading:

"KEEP UP THE DEMAND!"

"No Register without Safeguards!"

"Down with Sweating!"

"IF A WOMAN DOES A MAN'S JOB SHE MUST HAVE A MAN'S PAY!"

"Down with High Prices and Big Profits!"

"Wages and Prices must rise together!"

"Votes for Working Women!"

As a further part of their campaign there has been issued a general slip of paper, to be stuck on to the Register Form, bearing the following advice:

"Stick this slip on to the Register Paper if you object to signing the Register on conscientious grounds. Write that you object and why, instead of your name and address. Cross out the second paragraph if you do not wish to insist upon that also.

TEAR OFF HERE.

"(1) I do not think it right to undertake Government work unless I have a guarantee that I shall be paid the standard rate of wages hitherto paid for the kind of work that I am asked to undertake, with the addition of any war bonus or increase in wages that may be granted owing to the war, and that if the work is unskilled and the wages hitherto paid for it have been low, I shall not be engaged to do it at a lower rate than 7d. an hour. I consider that women's labour should be safeguarded by the possession of the Parliamentary Vote.

"(2) Provided also that I am to be employed directly by the Government and not by a contractor or sub-contractor."

Name

Address

CORK NOTES.

The Secretary of the Trades at Thursday night's meeting drew attention to the awful housing conditions prevailing in Cork. Some weeks ago a statement was made that the slums of Cork were as bad as any in the United Kingdom. We could hardly believe it. To-day we can say without fear of contradiction the statement is absolutely true, and judging from our observations we are inclined to think some of the slumowners have no regard for the laws of God or man. In one tenement house alone in the flat of the city there are upwards of twenty families of over one hundred human beings herded together. People cannot lead clean, healthy lives under such conditions. Another house let in tenements, one family lives on the ground floor, with one portion set aside for sanitary purposes. This contrivance serves the whole house, there being no yard. Another spot we visited the arrangements were fixed between two shops and served as the private entrance to the dwelling. These are only a few of many. In some places the floors are a positive disgrace. They require to be cemented or covered in some way to keep down the stench which arises from the earth, especially in damp weather, and as for the insects, flies and vermin, it is almost impossible to convey an idea. We have seen some of the dwellers in those hovels come home drenched after being out all day lo king and begging for work, using the clothes they took off for bed covering, though many of the so-called beds were nothing more than a sop of straw on the floor, and donning those same clothes next morning to resume their fruitless search, only to return to the starving wife and hungry children with the same sad story. The highest rents are charged for those dens. Let in tenements, they fetch anything from 10/- to £3 per week and often more, because the poor cannot get houses for 2/- or 3/- a week. The law, ever ready to protect the monied interests, is invoked to throw any creature on the roadside who gets one week in arrears, and the ex-policeman, who is usually employed to collect those rents, will not fail to charge 3d. or 6d. for serving the notice if the unfortunate tenant succeeds in staying off the fatal decree by payment of the required sum.

We certainly appreciate the efforts of the "Sick Poor," "Vincent de Paul," and kindred societies among this class, but we think their silence with regard to the housing conditions not justifiable. It is not enough to dispense charity. They might endeavour to focus public attention on the real causes of sickness, poverty and misery, bad and insanitary surroundings.

We are inclined to believe that some of those slum owners contribute very largely to the funds of those societies. We can quite understand the reason, but we fail to recognise the charity.

The Local Government Board are not going to give any money for purposes of this kind, and the slum owners blesses the war and all it stands for.

We have just read the "Pope's Appeal for Peace," dated July 28th, full text, published in the *Herald* of August 7th, a Socialist organ. How Catholics can read such an appeal unheeded we fail to understand, but this is a Socialist paper. The great Catholic organs of Ireland will publish it when the war is over. They might embarrass the G-Censor.

The hat is going round again. This time the overpaid 15/- a week railway porters on the G. S. & W. R., are asked to subscribe 6d.—nothing less—for comforts for the soldiers. We know many of those soldiers who are denying themselves comforts to supplement the wages of their ill-paid brothers and sisters at home. This is something on a par with the

firm that stops 3d. a week from their men to help the wives and families of those who have gone to the front.

What happened Mr. J. Daly, T.C.? We heard no more about the man the good employers of Cork would not take back. Well, we know he was not taken back, neither was the man from the Macroom Railway. In the latter case, the Labour Exchange is paying him unemployment benefit—your money and mine; a grave scandal.

Railway accidents will happen, but we believe scores of them could be avoided if some little common sense were exercised in making appointments. We know a case where a man of three years' service has been put in charge of a first-class signal cabin over the heads of men with four times his service. Another man Relieving Station Master after two years' service. What is the matter?

Some definite action has at last been decided on to organise the various Trade and Labour Bodies, and give a pilip to the new Labour Party. A meeting for the purpose will be held in the City Hall at an early date.

Mr. C. P. O'Sullivan's (P.L.G.'s.) motion, "condemning Carson's braves for the cowardly attack on the Christian Brothers in the North of Ireland, and drawing attention to the petty sentence of two months' imprisonment which the scoundrels received by way of punishment," was ruled out of order by the Chairman. From our knowledge of the North of Ireland we can assure Mr. O'Sullivan the sentence is only a matter of form. The people who take a pride in damning the Pope, and who are ready to kick the King's Crown to a watery grave, are not likely to leave a brother suffer any prison indignities, for what they consider such a trifling offence, as long as their leader is in the Cabinet. But the Chairman of the Cork Board of Guardians! What of him? Maybe it was the Defence of the Realm Act.

Goggin, Williams, Dorgan and Co. held a meeting on Saturday, the usual weekly screech—the ratepayers. We would like to warn some well-intentioned members of that Association of the dangers of evil company.

TRALEE NOTES.

[BY ROBAL.]

U. D. C. EMPLOYEES.

The meeting of the U. D. C. revealed the fact that according to the Chairman, the seven men recently dismissed were sacked for want of funds. This excuse is all very good in its way but the dirty, muddy state of the town, especially in wet weather does not admit of any reduction in the scavenging staff. The health of the town depends to a great extent on the cleanliness of the town, and the full staff should be kept on even though the rate-payers would have to pay a little more. Furthermore this is no time to throw men out of their employment and J. M. Slattery's high-handed action is on all sides resented. He is becoming an adept at this kind of treacherous business, having set a headline in his own factory. If we mistake not when last seeking municipal honours he described himself as the "workingman's friend." His friendliness is developing along rather strange lines!

INSANITARY "HOUSES."

The elaborate report submitted by Dr. Coffey in 1913 on the insanitary condition of houses in Walpole's Lane, McCowen's Lane, etc., was again before the U. D. Council, Dr. Coffey stating that these defective conditions still existed. If proof were wanted that the Councillors are an inefficient lot (except when they pass resolutions in their own interests

against proposed liquor taxes or congratulate Redmond on Home Rule on the Statute Book) this lack-a-daisical easy-going way of dealing with matters vitally affecting the public health easily suffices to show their absolute failure as custodians of the public weal. People in these lanes are existing under conditions disgraceful to our Civic Fathers who are doing "their bit" at home in the cause of Civilization, Christianity and Small Nationalities. There are numerous local artisans idle and if the U. D. Council did their duty these artisans would find work in putting these insanitary dwellings in a habitable and civilized state.

A GOOD DAY'S WORK.

The Tralee Guardians are making history, much to the annoyance of certain parties. At the last meeting three resolutions were passed. One from Dublin against conscription; one from Killarney Guardians demanding that "on behalf of the Small Nationality of Ireland" Home Rule be put into operation next September, and one strongly protesting against the partition of Ireland in any shape or form. A prominent supporter of Redmond said if Home Rule was not gone on with they would use physical force!

DRAPERY DISPUTE.

The strike continues. The assistants affected are still at the front of the Munster Warehouse carrying on peaceful picketing. We understand Dan Murphy made an unsuccessful attempt to dispose of some of his stock locally. He realises the force of public opinion by now.

AUDACITY.

We happened to be at Camp Sports and in the carriage home a song was called for. "The Felons of Our Land" was mentioned, whereupon a prigish, foppish, little Bawnk Klark objected, and said whoever would sing such a song should be shot. Needless to add, the song was sung, and the objector's silence saved him from being shot through the window. Loyalists of this class should be at the front fighting for their adopted country, and not shirking at home. It is well also to remember that little people should be seen, not heard.

NORTHERN NOTES.

TO-NIGHT'S MEETING.

To-night (Friday) at 8 o'clock a public meeting will be held in the Co-operative (large) Hall, Frederick Street, under the auspices of the Belfast branch of the Irish Transport Workers' Union. The principal speaker will be James Connolly, the Acting-General Secretary of the Union and Editor of the *WORKERS' REPUBLIC*. The meeting has been called for the purpose of dealing in public with the difficulties of Trade Unionists and the position of all classes of Labour under war conditions and is open to both men and women workers. It is just twelve months since the Secretary addressed public meetings here, at the beginning of the war. Much of importance has happened since then. Opportunity was taken a year ago to point out how seriously the war would affect the workers and their interests. To their cost the workers have found that the war has brought changes they did not bargain for. In Belfast the difficulties have been increasing of late and it is well that now after a year of military war Belfast workers should meet to discuss the never-ending industrial war. To-night's meeting should mean a good blow struck for Labour.

PROGRESS.

Last week Ernest Blythe was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for disobeying the deportation order. The trial was notable in two important respects. The first was a fine speech by the counsel for the defence

in which he made public the fact that a new regulation has been made putting an end once and for all to the ordinary laws of proof and evidence—a very far-reaching regulation indeed. The second was rather peculiar "intelligence" displayed by an ex-R. I. C. Inspector now in the army. This officer admitted that he "thought" members of other bodies of volunteers had been prosecuted; that it was found "more expeditious to turn a man out of the country" than to try him; and that anything Volunteers do prejudicial to the Defence of the Realm "out they should go." Most certainly the Major is not a Birrellesque politician.

THE RIGHT TO STRIKE.

At Thursday's meeting of the Belfast Trades Council the following extract from the manifesto of the Trade Union Defence Committee, London, was read:

"The Committee maintain that only one thing can save trade unionism. Whatever be the cost the right to strike must be regained; whatever be the penalty, industrial action must once again be unfettered. Believing this, the Trade Union Rights Committee has been formed with the following objects, and asks for support:—(1) The defence of trade unions against all legislative enactments directed towards the weakening or suppression of their industrial, social and political activities and rights. (2) The resistance of any other attempts by organised capital to encroach upon conditions established and maintained by the trade unions. The restoration of such rights as have already been, or may be surrendered. (4) The consolidation of the trade union movement so that it shall be in a position effectively to resist all opposing forces. Realising that these objects can only be attained by the support of the organised workers, we appeal to all trade unions, trade union branches, and trades councils to render every possible assistance, financial and moral, to this committee in its work."

CROBH-DEARG.

WORKER'S 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.

MEN'S SOCKS, Hand Knitted, 1/6.

CAPS, MUFLERS, BRACES.

WOMENS' WEAR:

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

CHILDREN'S WEAR:

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

Don't Forget

LARKIN'S

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

36 WEXFORD ST., DUBLIN.

IRISH GOODS A SPECIALITY.

THE FALL OF WARSAW.

There will not be any opportunity to discuss the above at the Sports to be held in the Park on Sunday, the 15th August, as all our Patrons, we feel sure, will be too eager to discuss the probable result of the Tug-o-War Contest. Nothing has been spoken of in the North County Dublin for the past three weeks but Tug-o-War, Tug-o-War, Tug-o-War, until now almost everybody is asking—"What Tug-o-War?"

A large number of people turned up last Sunday and were sadly disappointed when they found that the Sports arranged had to be postponed owing to the wretched condition of the ground. But amends will be fully made tomorrow (Sunday) when last Sunday's Programme will be carried out in its entirety. The principal item on the Card is the much talked of Tug-o-War. Kinsealey is sending two Teams to do duty for them, and Santry and Baldoyle will each have a representative Team. There will also be Teams from the City, including one from each of the following—City of Dublin, Wallis's, Cullen-Allen's, Irish Citizen Army, and when it is added that a very Valuable Set of Medals is in the balance a most exciting and close Contest is to be expected.

In addition to the above, there will also be a race for Boys and Girls under 12 years, 220 Yards for Boys, 220 Yards for Men, One Mile Walk, One Mile Cycle Race, Sack Race, etc., etc.

The Entries for the Childrens' Races and also for the Mile Cycle Race will be taken on the ground prior to the start.

The first item—the Boys' Race for those under 12 years—will be "run off" at 3.30 p.m. sharp.

The Tug-o-War Teams will be required to weigh in before the Tug, and the limit has been placed at 120 stone (maximum) with a ten foot tug.

All that is now required is fine weather, and we promise our Patrons that they will not regret coming on Sunday, and show by their attendance that they appreciate the efforts of the Sports' Committee to cater for them.

No Entrance Fee is charged in any of the events except the Tug-o-War, in which the entrance fee is Five Shillings.

Refreshments can be had on the Grounds at Most Reasonable Prices.

The Prizes for the Sports held on Bank Holiday will be distributed, and the Prizes for the Forthcoming Collar and Elbow Wrestling Contests will be on View. So roll up in your Thousands!

RE WOMENS' WATCHING THE COURTS' COMMITTEE.

We wish to draw the attention of our readers to the number of cases involving indecent assaults on women and children tried at the City Sessions on August 4th and 9th. Five cases altogether were dealt with, including one of indecent assault, result unknown. Two soldiers—one an ex-D.M.P. Sergeant—were found not guilty of the charges made against them. Finally, John O'Connor, of Trinity Street, employed by Messrs. Browne and Nolan, got 12 months' hard labour for indecently assaulting two little girls (sisters) aged seven and nine years. Both are as a consequence ill. Such is Ireland to-day. What will it be tomorrow? Let women and workers answer.

THE RAILWAY SETTLEMENT

We have hitherto refrained from mentioning in print the terms of the settlement obtained for the labourers in the railway workshops of the Midland and Great Western and Dublin and South Eastern Railways. We refrained from, we confess a mischievous desire to see how far the Dublin press could go in the way of lying. The results far surpassed our expectations. All the Dublin press announced our defeat, told exultantly how the men had been beaten and been compelled to humbly ask back their jobs.

The truth is that the men won a magnificent victory.

They succeeded in obtaining an *Increase of Two Shillings per Week*, and went back as confidently as they had come out. On the Dublin and South Eastern through a slight weakening on the part of some of the men a few men were advised not to present themselves, and the manager, Mr. Cronin, was able to exert his spite by victimising two or three boys—a species of warfare in which his mean and caddish spirit delights. But that was the sum total of the casualties out of a strike involving 250 men.

The Cause goes Marching On!

ANOTHER LABOUR VICTORY

As a result of negotiations carried on by the Irish Transport Workers' Union the Irish Glass Bottle Company and the Ringsend Bottle Company have each agreed to give an increase of

THREE SHILLINGS PER WEEK

to the men employed in the Founders Crew, and as Hot Packers in their respective establishments.

SLIGO TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCIL.

The ordinary meeting of the above Council was held at the Trades Hall, Castle Street, on Wednesday evening last. Alderman Lynch presided, and there was a good attendance of delegates. The minutes of the former meeting having been read and signed, the Secretary read a large amount of correspondence dealing with the various phases of the labour problem. A complaint was made that two large local firms were in the habit of getting yard hands to glaze and paint windows, etc., to the detriment of the skilled workers. It was decided to make full enquiries in the matter and take steps to put a stop to such practices in future. The Secretary was requested to write to some of the affiliated societies asking them to pay up their fees to the Council, where they have not already done so. It was announced that Mr. James Connolly, the General Secretary of the I.T.W.U., would visit Sligo in the course of a few days, and the Secretary was instructed to call a special meeting of the Council when notified of his arrival. The meeting then adjourned.

N. J. Byrne's TOBACCO STORE,

39 AUNGIER STREET,

(Opposite Jacob's),

FOR IRISH ROLL & PLUG.

PLEASE SUPPORT :: ::

:: :: OUR ADVERTISERS.

Irish Citizen Army

Headquarters: LIBERTY HALL, DUBLIN.

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

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WORKERS' REPUBLIC,
Cork, 7/8/15.

A CHARA,—

A good deal has been written about the events which in Dublin on Sunday last marked the last scenes in connection with one of the "felons of our land"; and many names have appeared in print in connection therewith, but there was one incident which occurred, and as I have not seen it mentioned anywhere, I think it would be a thousand pities that what was possibly, in my opinion, one of the noblest incidents of that memorable day should pass unheeded.

I had not the good fortune to be a witness myself, but I give the story as I got it from those who were. At one of the many halts which the contingents had, particularly when forming up prior to the actual start of the funeral cortege, a number of my brothers of the Cork City Regiment Irish Volunteers asked a young lad who was standing at the door of a house if he could fetch them a drink. Nothing loth, the youngster brought some glasses of water to them which they welcomed as though it had been nectar. One of them drew a coin from his pocket and tendered it to the boy, when to the surprise of those in the vicinity the youngster indignantly refused to accept it, saying:—"I ain't doing this for payment, I'm doing it for the Irish Volunteers."

Now I, for one, think this was, comparatively, the most heroic and noble incident of the day. I do not know who the young Dublin lad was, but it were certainly absurd to despair of the land that can produce such a noble type of boy, particularly as he did not belong, apparently, to the "upper classes." If we men but act up to the same principle and standard, comparatively, then, indeed, methinks that crown will yet adorn the brow of "Dark Rosaleen."

Mise,

Le mor-meas,

Buidhean B.

P.S.—I send this to you rather than to any of the other National organs—I do not know why. Those who were present were of opinion that the young hero was connected with the Citizen Army people.

PRIZE WINNING.

At the very enjoyable Aeridheacht in Father Matthew Park under the auspices of the Cumann na mBann the Irish Citizen Army won first prize a Bugle, for the best exhibition of Drill.

DRILL.

All ranks are expected to attend in Croydon Park on Sunday, August 19 to undergo training. Number 2 and 3 Companies are especially urged to attend for the purposes of drill and organising for mobilization purposes. Squad Leaders will bring all their men.

IRISH CITIZEN ARMY.

All Ranks will parade under arms in Croydon Park on Sunday at 6.30 p.m.
Special Drill and Instruction.

JAMES CONNOLLY,
Commandant.

IRISH CITIZEN ARMY SCOUTS' CORPS

All Boys to attend Drill on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 8 o'clock in Croydon Park, and on Saturday in Liberty Hall, at 4 o'clock.

By Order,
COMMITTEE.

Boys wishing to join can do so on any Drill Night.
Come and help us to win Ireland for the Irish.

AERIDHEACHT MOR.

Attention is drawn to the big Aeridheacht announced in last issue of *The Workers' Republic* to be held on Sunday, August 29th, at St. Enda's College. Same will not be held on that date, as the Citizen Army is holding an Aeridheacht on that date. The Aeridheacht at St. Enda's College will be held on the following Sunday, September 5th. Entries for Tug-o'-War, Volunteer Drill Displays, and Shooting Competitions should be made at once to Hon. Sec. at the College.

WHAT FRANCE HAS LOST.

The population of the occupied French Department is about 9 millions, out of a total population of 39 millions.

M. Henry Berenger, the well-known French Senator and publicist, vouches for these facts:—

The Germans are in possession of
77 per cent. of the French metal industry;
34 per cent. of the total horse power of French machinery (1,102,636 h.p. out of 3,235,115 h.p.);
68 per cent. of the total coal production of France;
78 per cent. of the production of coke;
70 per cent. of the steel production.

The occupied area contains the cotton industry of France, i.e., the French Lancashire, of which Lille is, as it were, the Manchester.

Behind the German lines there is a French population greater than the population of Belgium, and one that is suffering just as acutely. Enormous numbers of refugees from this area are scattered throughout the rest of France.

ACCIDENT POLICIES CANCELLED.

American accident insurance companies have attached a rider to all their policies stating that they would not cover accidents in the war zone resulting from war conditions. The war zone specified not only includes the German zone about the British Isles but also the Mediterranean and other waters where a state of war endangers traffic by sea. The option of signing the riders or having the policies cancelled is extended to the holders. Accident underwriters believe they have the legal right to do this under the clause which reserves the privilege to the company of cancelling any policy at a moment's notice upon re-payment of paid up dividends if any valid reason appears for so doing. The strain of the "Lusitania" losses coming so closely on the sinking of the "Titanic" caused fears that a few more large ocean disasters might cripple some of the companies. The Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., which was one of the first companies to issue the rider, states in a letter to its policyholders that its losses due to the sinking of the "Lusitania" were 200,000 dollars.

Coast Seaman's Journal.

ROOMS TO LET

LIBERTY HALL, DUBLIN.
TO SOCIETIES,—Rooms to Let.
Apply to Caretaker on Premises.

THE GROWING DANGER.

AN APPEAL FOR TRADES COUNCIL ACTION.

(From the *Federationist*.)

The reactionary forces in this country are trying very hard indeed to bring about military conscription and industrial slavery.

This conscription is aimed not so much at the enemy abroad as at the workers and their organisations at home. It is hoped by such methods to destroy the effectiveness of the Trade Unions, and to grind the workers under the iron heel of military discipline.

A comparatively small group of big capitalists, financiers, and aristocrats, backed by the powerful Yellow Press, right from the outbreak of the war has persistently demanded compulsory service and the break-up of Trade Unions, and the Government seems as putty in its hands.

No success which attends the voluntary system, no sacrifices on the part of the organised workers will satisfy these adventurers—they must have their way.

No matter if serious troubles come, no matter if the national unity is threatened, no matter if the enemy abroad are unduly encouraged by their action, they intend, from Lord Northcliffe to Lord Cromer, to work their will upon the people of this country.

The workers must consent to be like dumb, driven cattle, to be the poor pawns in their games of blood and slaughter, to have neither voice in their own destiny nor right in their own souls, at the behest of these fatted pensioners and political intriguers.

They want cheap soldiers and cheap labour.

These millionaires think that 1s. a day is good enough for the worker; that the meagre pay given to the broken men who come from the wars is sheer extravagance; that old age pensioner should have their "incomes" reduced; that Trade Union officials should be imprisoned and in some cases shot; and that a free field should be given to the employing class to exploit little children and defenceless women. No matter what the consequences may be to the country, they are determined to shackle the people.

And it is only the organised workers that can prevent them.

Because we realise this fact we appeal to all Trades Councils to exercise unceasing vigilance and activity; and to rally to all possible support from every section of the working class.

Nearly every Council in the United Kingdom has unanimously passed a resolution condemning conscription and industrial coercion. But the matter must not be permitted to rest there. The enemy works while Labour is asleep; and the Trades Councils must do all in their power to awaken the sleeper, and to keep the movement alive to the perils which beset it.

All Trades Council delegates should be urged to bring the matter up in their Trade Union branches, and to develop as much opposition to the enemies of the movement as they possibly can. The Councils might also issue manifestos and statements regarding the seriousness of the situation to all their affiliated members. Conferences of all local Labour bodies should be held, and the movement solidified, so that the fullest possible expression can be given to the working-class position.

Our liberties are threatened, it is time to strike back!

Printed and published by Irish Workers' Co-operative Society at Liberty Hall, Beresford Place, Dublin.