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DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Detective Department,

Dublin, 3rd. December, 1915

Subject, MOVEMENTS OF DUBLIN EXTREMISTS.

I beg to report that on the 2nd. Inst.,
the undermentioned extremists were observed
moving about and associating with each other
as follows :-

With Thomas J. Clarke, 75, Parnell St.,
Joseph McGuinness for a quarter of an hour
between 11 & 12 a. m. John McGarry and
Michael McGinn for half an hour from 12 noon.
Thomas Byrne and William O'Leary Curtis for
half an hour between 4 & 5 p. m. M. M. W.
O'Reilly, for twenty minutes between 7 & 8
p. m. E. Daly, Gerald Griffin, and M.
Foley from 10 p. m. to 10. 30 p. m.

H. Mellows, E. O'Duffy, M. O'Hanrahan,
and P. Ryan in Volunteer Office, 2, Dawson
Street

The Chief Commissioner.

The undermentioned

Submitted

W.L. Shustone

C. Conn 3/12

Under Secretary

*EDP
3/12/15*

*W.L.
4/12*

*Ch. G.M.P.
W.L.
6/12*

Street, at 4 p. m.

Forty members of the Sinn Fein Volunteers were drilled in the hall at rear of 41, Parnell Square, from 8 p. m. to 10 p.m., Joseph McGuinness and C. Colbert being present during the time.

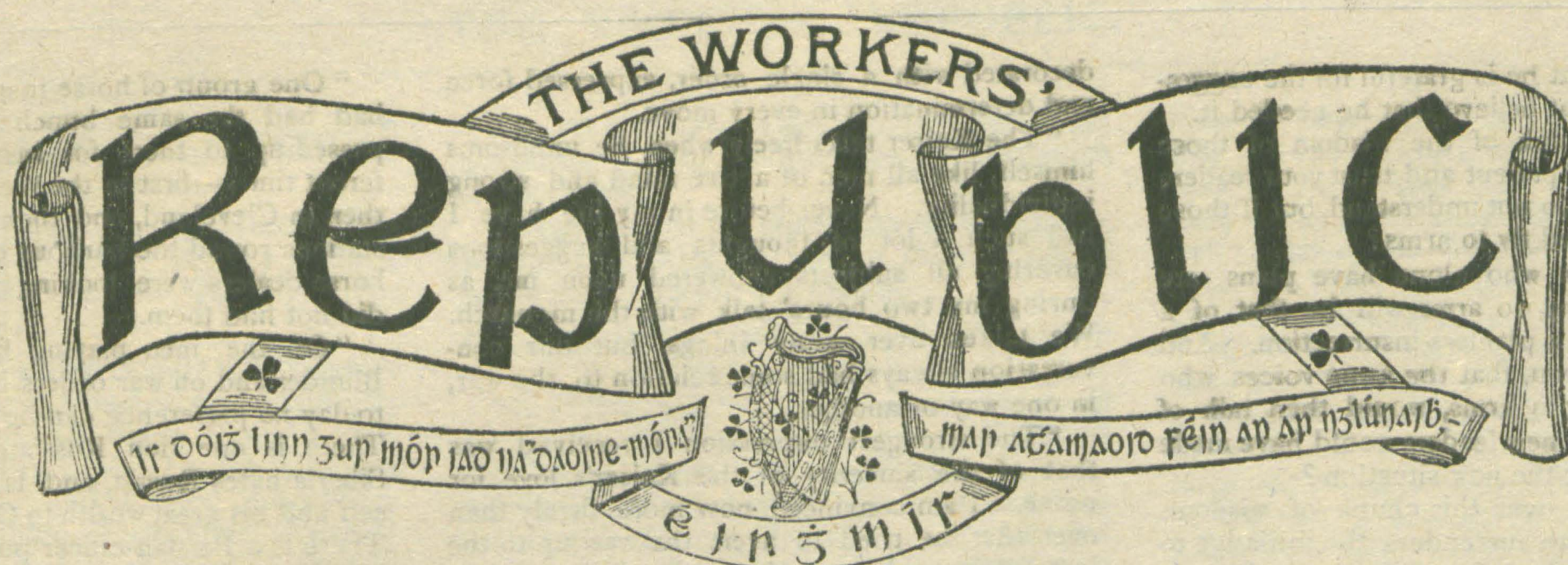
I attach a copy of this week's issue of The Workers Republic, which, with the exception of a few paragraphs, does not appear to contain anything deserving serious attention.

Owen'Brien
Superintendent.

CSO/SD/2/190 (3)

FOR LATE NOTES SEE PAGE TWO.

PRICE ONE PENNY.



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

Vol. I., No. 28.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1915.

Weekly.

Notes on the Front

Trust your leaders!

Recently we have been treated to a homily upon the above text. Trust your leaders; what do you know of their plans and resources, or what amount of confidential information they may possess that is denied to the rank and file.

That is good advice. We endorse it thoroughly; agree with it in every essential.

Your leaders have a right to your confidence. Let them know that you will obey them—that is one kind of confidence. Let them know what the rank and file are thinking and saying—that is another sign of your confidence.

The last is the most sacred kind of confidence. It is the confidence you only give to a loved friend, a friend whom you love so much that even at the risk of wounding his feelings you are prepared, for his sake as well as your own, to challenge his judgment, and impeach his wisdom.

That is the highest kind of confidence—the most sacred kind of trust.

If you are adventuring under a leader of proven judgment in the kind of task you both have set out to perform, do not question his judgment rashly. But if his experience is no more than yours—his judgment untested, and his experience nil, do not leave him to flounder along, without that saving criticism which must in peace provide the only possible substitute for the terrible punishment which mistaken judgment is visited with in war.

If you do you are untrue to him, to yourself, and above all to the Common Cause.

"Teach them, O Lord," said a French writer, "that in the haven of Liberty there are neither heroes nor great men."

In Ireland, however, we have ever seized upon mediocrities and made them our leaders; invested them in our minds with all the qualities we idealised, and then when we discovered that our leaders were not heroes but only common mortals, mediocrities, we abused them, or killed them, for failing to be any better than God made them.

Their failure dragged us down along with them, because we had insisted that they were wiser than we were, and had stoned whoever declared them to be common mortals, and not all-wise geniuses.

Our real geniuses and inspired apostles we never recognised, nor did we honour them. We killed them by neglect, or stoned them whilst they lived, and then went in reverent procession to their graves when they were dead.

In these "Notes on the Front" we are raising our voice, or using our pen, to insist upon taking the military leaders of the Irish people into our confidence; to ask our readers to insist

likewise that if the rank and file must obey so also is it true that the leaders must listen.

We see neither heroes nor great men amongst these leaders, and we are devoutly thankful that it is so. Being common mortals like ourselves we shall refuse to invest them with the super-sanctity of gods, or the wisdom and foresight of prophets. And above all we refuse, and we counsel all others to refuse, to assume that our policies for Ireland in this crisis are identical until we know that they are.

At a time when all they hold dear trembles in the balance should the armed citizens of Ireland fall in behind leaders without questioning what are the policies of those leaders, or what their outlook upon the immediate future.

We do not call for public pronouncements from them, but every man is the guardian of his own conscience and responsible to that conscience if he shirks his duty to his country and its cause. By your choice of a leader now you make your choice of the part you shall play in the hour of destiny. How can you make that choice wisely if you do not know what that leader's policy for the future is?

Do not be deceived, nor deceive yourself, by words. For instance, when you hear that some one will "fight conscription," push the question until you find out what he means by "fighting" conscription.

The Quakers in England will fight conscription, the Doukhobors of Russia will fight conscription, the "No Conscription Fellowship" is already fighting conscription. But no blows are or will be struck by them—indeed their "fighting" consists in refusing to strike blows.

Is that your method, or that of your leaders? Or do you prefer the method of that Catholic priest who recently advised his people to send a deputation of their ten best shots to meet the conscriptors?

Words are said to be the medium by which we express our ideas, but in Ireland words are generally the means by which we conceal our ideas.

Do not let them be so used in this great game now being played.

It is poor quibbling to say that the *Workers' Republic* stands for reckless fighting and ill-considered action. It does not. The *Workers' Republic* holds that at any time since the war broke out the British Government could have been halted in its inroads upon public liberties in Ireland by a flat refusal on the part of the majority of its armed citizens to allow their rights as citizens to be interfered with.

It needed no insurrection, no flying to arms, no storming of jails, it only needed that the Armed Volunteers who claimed to stand for Ireland should mobilise and speak for Ireland. And so speaking should declare that they would not demobilise until all orders of deportation were withdrawn, and full liberty accorded to the Irish Volunteers to organise under their own chosen officers.

Not a troop would have been moved against them, nor a shot fired. The competent military authority would have been repudiated as readily as was the gentleman responsible for ordering out the military on Howth Sunday.

Does anyone imagine that at that period of Captain Monteith's deportation, when everything was going wrong with England, that she would have hesitated to sacrifice her dignity or swallow an affront, rather than provoke in Ireland a conflict that she knew would have tested severely the loyalty of the reserves newly recalled to the colours?

Just as Redmond could have gained Home Rule by refusing to speak in the House of Commons until he had called a Convention in Ireland upon the outbreak of the war, so the leaders of the Irish Volunteers could have prevented the flowing over this island of the wave of military despotism by quietly challenging its force when first it broke upon us. But neither had the requisite imagination. Both essayed to grapple a revolutionary situation with the weapons of a constitutional agitation.

The tyranny we have since suffered under has been progressive in its virulence. At first it was only Government employes like Captain Monteith who were arrested or deported, now it is any civilian under any conceivable circumstance.

Tyranny grows with what it feeds upon.

We are told that the arrest of our leaders would justify action. Our leaders would have been arrested long ago were it not for the fact that at the protest meeting held by the Citizen Army against the deportation of Captain Monteith it was declared by the chief speaker that the arrest of the Volunteer leaders would be a proof to their followers that the British had been defeated at sea, or that the Germans had landed. Fear lest the people of Ireland should so interpret their arrest has spared them to us up till now.

We believe in constitutional action in normal times; we believe in revolutionary action in exceptional times.

These are exceptional times.

When General Friend took down the sign from over Liberty Hall he did not do so in order to provoke us to insurrection. He calculated that a body of 100 armed men would scarcely spring to arms at such an insult after a body of 5,000 armed men had submitted meekly to a greater one in the same city.

His calculation was right. Had the numbers been changed his calculation might have missed.

We acquit the competent military authority of any intention to provoke a revolt.

But we are glad that it was not a Labour paper that pointed out to him that he could at any time provoke a revolt by seizing the leaders of the Volunteers.

[CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.]

We are sure that he is grateful for the suggestion, but we do not believe that he needed it.

What do you think of the wisdom of those who tell you to be patient and trust your leaders whose plans you do not understand, but if those leaders are arrested fly to arms?

If your leaders who alone have plans are arrested your flying to arms will be that of a leaderless mob in a planless insurrection. And you know, don't you, that the same voices who talk thus of flying to arms, would then talk of waiting until your new leaders would have made new plans to meet the new situation?

Finally: Think over this chunk of wisdom. A revolutionist who surrenders the initiative to the enemy is already defeated before a blow is struck.

It is a fine day if it wasn't for the rain.

KAISER AND SOCIALISTS.

[San Francisco Call.]

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—A sensation is being caused by the book, "At the Front in an Auto," published by the South German Socialist, Anton Fendrich. The author is the first Social Democrat who obtained an interview with the Kaiser and he shows the ruler in a new light.

The author says the monarch has completely changed his views in regard to Socialists, and now considers them "splendid fellows," at least most of them.

"I had a long talk with the Chancellor, Dr. von Bethman Hollweg," the Socialist leader writes. "He must have informed the Emperor of our conversation, because the next morning, when I went to leave the town in which the Imperial quarters were, I was informed the Kaiser wished to see me. The official, a councillor of the legation, who summoned me, explained that I should come just as I was without 'dressing up.' I was led through a small park. On my way a sentinel stopped me, but the soldier quickly withdrew when he saw the adjutant who had received me at the gate of the park.

"On a bench, under a group of large trees, I found the Emperor and the Chancellor in earnest conversation. When the Kaiser saw me, he rose quickly. Walking towards me, he extended his hand. Never has a friend given me a warmer and more cordial handshake than this mighty monarch, whom I had never met before. I felt at once that the ruler would talk to me without reserve, as man to man, and that there was no necessity of trying to fathom his thought.

"I'M GUARDED BY SOCIALISTS"

"The Kaiser told me he had read with interest my pamphlet of the war, its causes and the stand of the German Social Democracy.

"Do you know who guards me here in the enemy's country?" he asked.

"As I could not answer his question he continued:

"I am guarded by the Socialists, because the garrison of this town consists almost entirely of Social Democrats. And they are splendid fellows, all of them."

"During these introductory remarks I had a chance to study the man and ruler who stands in the centre of the world war. I looked into a pair of clear, blue eyes, glowing like molten steel, and I saw a remarkably fresh and youthful face without a wrinkle.

"Only the 'crows feet' around the eyes of the monarch and his hair, which is almost white at the temples, showed his age. Otherwise there was nothing of the careworn picture that has been exhibited in the show windows of the stores during the last few months. The elastic figure in high tan riding boots and the tight fitting litewka which was not even

decorated with a single order, expressed force and determination in every move.

"The Kaiser talks freely when he unbosoms himself, like all men of active mind and strong individuality. Never before in my life have I had such a lot of thoughts and suggestions covering all subjects showered upon me, as during my two hours' talk with the monarch. We talked over many things, but our conversation always had some relation to the war, in one way or another.

"The strongest impression I received was that of the sincerity of the Kaiser's love for peace. I am convinced now more firmly than ever that he tried to avert the war up to the last minute and almost jeopardized the safety of the Empire by his efforts to prevent the awful conflict. I also noticed his bitter disappointment over the actions of his relatives in England and Russia, who turned against him when he expected their help to maintain peace.

"Nobody can expect that the views of the Kaiser are those of a Radical or Socialist, but there is no doubt that he understands the aims of the Radical Left in Parliament far better and has more sympathies for them than the world knows."

WAR ORDERS IN THE U.S.A.

A writer in the *Saturday Evening Post*, Philadelphia, tells some queer stories about the furious rivalry in America between the agents of the various allied governments buying war material, German agents trying to upset their plans, and Americans trying to make a profit out of both. We quote a part:

"The same week when the horses were poisoned with prussic acid in Cleveland, great cargoes of hay bought for European armies were burned in New Jersey, and a horseship was found on fire in Montreal harbour. It is a question whether buyer or seller has been swindled the more in horse deals. Certainly one government spent three hundred thousand dollars on horses for which it never saw a horse's tail. The money was paid, the horses were inspected and shipped to New York—five trains in all. They never reached New York, or else, by mistake, when delivered, they went into the hands of the wrong consignee. When investigators went out buyers and sellers had vanished into thin air; and the trick was probably worked by forged telegraph orders, which covered the track of the swindlers.

"The same government bought three hundred thousand pairs of shoes for the army, paying over three dollars a pair. Who bedeviled that shipment and how? When those shoes reached Europe they were in boys' sizes, off sizes—any size but soldiers'. Some busybodies in the shoe factories had deliberately mixed orders, and the blame has as yet remained untraced. The trick cost the buying government a million dollars' loss. Millions of dollars' worth of stuff has been bought for which value has never shown up. The inspectors inspected the goods and certified payment, and the bankers paid the checks; but the goods simply did not materialize. What happened? A lot of things; and it has not always been a German spy.

"It is a well-known fact in the inner circles of New York that one group of buyers have been so dishonest that it is almost impossible to close a bargain with them without a bribe. If it were known, you ask, would they not be tried by courtmartial and shot? It is known, and they are not tried by courtmartial and they are not shot. If their country was not backed financially by the big Powers she could not obtain a cent of credit with the banks of America; and yet the banks say nothing, because they feel that they are acting as agents for European countries and not as advertisers of delinquencies.

"One group of horse inspectors told me they had had the same bunch of no-good horses passed up to them for inspection twenty different times—first in the West, then in Chicago, then in Cleveland, and then in various remount stations round the harbour of New York. The horse dealers were looking for easy marks and did not find them.

"Of the men playing Blindman's Buff in Blunderland on war orders in the United States to-day no preference can be given nationalities. There is one rich Russian who was exiled to Siberia hates Russia, and is now devoting himself and his great wealth to German propaganda. There is a Persian officer pulling chestnuts out of the fire for the English. There is an American official pulling wires for the Austrians. There are two disgruntled British officers giving away secrets to the Germans. There are three Germans playing possum in Mexico."

DUBLIN TRADES COUNCIL.

A GREAT

HOUSING DEMONSTRATION

Will be held in the

ROUND ROOM, MANSION HOUSE,

On TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7th,

AT 8 P.M.

Mr. Thomas Farren, President of the Trades Council, will preside, and the following will Speak—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Ald. T. Kelly, Ald. L. O'Neill, Rev. Fr. J. Flanagan, C.C., Rev. R. M. Gwynn, F.T.C.D., Messrs. James Connolly, Wm. O'Brien and others.

WORKINGMEN and WOMEN! If you want to sweep away the Slums of Dublin, which are responsible for our high Death Rate, and a fruitful source of most of our Crime, Vice, and Drunkenness, attend this Meeting, and show that you are in earnest in supporting the Trades Council in its demand for self-contained Cottages for the Workers at Rents now paid for Unhealthy Slums.

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

EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

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Irish Transport and General Workers' Union.

SIXTH ANNUAL

GRAND CHRISTMAS DRAWING.

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

36 WEXFORD ST., DUBLIN.

IRISH GOODS A SPECIALITY.

Dublin Trades Council

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

Messrs. F. Moran, Bakers and Confectioners; Francis Young, Brass Founders and Gasfitters; J. Litholder, Brick and Stone Layers; Wm. Murphy, Brushmakers; John Lawlor, Cab and Car Owners; T. MacPartlin, Carpenters (Amal.); M. Culliton, Carpenters (General Union); C. O'Loughlin, Carpet Planners; J. Boyle, Coachmakers; D. Magee, Wm. Tynan, P. Bowes, A. Kavanagh, Corporation Labourers; C. T. Woodhead, Electricians; B. Drum, Farriers; P. T. Daly, T.C., Fire Brigade; Henry Rochford, Hairdressers; M. J. O'Lehane, Ed. Hayes, C. F. McLoone, Irish Drapers' Assistants; J. Metcalfe, James Connolly, Thomas Foran, P.L.G., J. Farrell, Irish Transport Workers; W. Baxter, Ironfounders; Wm. Courtney, Marble Polishers; John Lennon, Mineral Water Operatives; Joseph Farrell, P.L.G., and M. Smith, Painters (Amal.); W. Shanks, Packing Case & Box Makers; Peter P. Macken, J. Birmingham, Painters (Metro); Edward Harte, Paviers; Thomas Irwin, Plasterers; Peter Birmingham, Plumbers; M. A. Brady, Printers (Typographical); A. Doyle, Saddlers; George Paisley, Sawyers; John Kelly, Shop Assistants; P. D. Bolger, Slaters; Jerh. Kennedy, Smiths (United); J. O'Flanagan, Wm. Carey, Stationary Engine Drivers; Thomas Farren, Stonecutters; Wm. O'Brien, Tailors; John Farren, Sheet Metal Workers; J. F. O'Neill, Wm. Brady, Purveyors' and Shop Assistants.

Correspondence included letters from Messrs. J. C. Manly, Pembroke Urban District Council; the Lord Mayor, Alderman Farrell, Irish-Kinematograph Co., Limited; W. Tobin, Sec. Irish Alliance, A.O.H.; Mrs. H. Sheehy-Skeffington; Mr. Francis Black, Sec. Regular Glass Cutters, Glaziers and Lead Sash Makers; J. Byrne, Sec. Dublin Fire Brigades Union, etc.

Mr. Carey (Stationary Engine Drivers) referred to the action of the Labour Members on the Richmond Asylum Board. He tendered the thanks of his Society for their action. He also referred to the action of the Electric Supply Committee. The Council had written, but the reply had come to his Society. They were grateful for the support, but the question should be referred to the E.C., and he moved accordingly.

Mr. Joseph O'Flanagan seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Boyle referred to the letter of Alderman Farrell. He quoted a letter from the Secretary of the Kinematograph Company. He said the letter only asked for the names of firms capable of making the bodies, but there was no question of the chassis. There were numbers of cars running in the city, the chassis of which were made by Chambers, of Belfast.

HOUSING DEMONSTRATION.

The President referred to the forthcoming Demonstration on the Housing Question to be held in the Round Room of the Mansion House (by kind permission of the Lord Mayor) on Tuesday evening, December 7th, at 8 p.m. The Lord Mayor was of opinion that nothing could be done, but other members of the Council held that the L.G.B. saying "No" should not end the matter. Every delegate should attend the demonstration and make their members attend. They had decided to invite representatives of all sections and of all creeds (applause). They were doing their best to make the meeting a success. Clergymen of different creeds were invited. Members of all political parties were invited. They held that whilst the business was more their own that it should be ventilated by all sections (applause).

Mr. M. J. O'Lehane said that they should get out leaflets calling the attention of the people to the meeting.

It was decided to issue posters and leaflets. A number of delegates handed in their names to assist in arranging the details.

SUGGESTED CONFERENCE OF SHOP WORKERS.

Mr. O'Neill referred to a proposed conference between the Grocers and Purveyors Assistants and Allied Trades. The main object in bringing the matter before the Council was to secure the support of Trades Unionists. He felt that there was a lack of cohesion in the distributive trades. He moved—

"That this Trades Council heartily endorses the proposal of the Irish Grocers, Purveyors, General Shop Assistants' and Clerks' Union, suggesting the calling of a conference of the organisation catering for assistants in the Grocery and Allied Trades, and pledge our hearty support in furthering Trades Unionism amongst shopworkers."

Mr. Brady seconded the resolution. He referred to non-trades union bodies in the city. They had approached those bodies and endeavoured to awake their interest in the question, but they found them apathetic. They hoped that good would come out of the conference (hear, hear).

Mr. John Farren supported the resolution. They should endeavour to secure that all the assistants would be brought into one strong organization. He thought they should convene a meeting in the Hall for some Sunday morning (hear, hear).

The President, in putting the resolution, said that the Assistants could be made a tower of strength to the Labour movement. He pledged the assistance of the Council to make any Conference a success (hear, hear). The organization represented at that Council was a new organization (hear, hear).

The resolution was put and carried.

CORPORATION LABOURERS AND WAR BONUS.

Mr. Daniel Magee referred to the manner in which the officials were dealing with the labourers in regard to the payment of War Bonus. Men employed in the Paving Department were "cut" the War Bonus because on the very heavy wet day recently the men had the day stopped and the War Bonus as well, although the day was too wet to do any work. The Labour Party should be asked to raise the question (hear, hear).

The President said the matter would be referred to the Labour Party.

ECONOMIC CONSCRIPTION.

In the unavoidable absence of Councillor R. P. O'Carroll,

Councillor P. T. Daly referred to the attempt to institute Economic Conscription on the workers of Dublin. He said that Economic Conscription was the meanest attempt that could be made to institute Conscription. They wanted men to be martyrs to the cause of the Empire. He had no wish to be one in that cause at any rate (laughter and applause). He saw that they had secured the co-operation of the Lord Mayor and the High Sheriff. He moved—

"That the question be referred to the Executive with plenary powers to deal with it."

Mr. Connolly seconded. He said the action of the Employers was but the carrying out of the will of the Government. They were asked to fight for the Empire. They were endeavouring to force the workers to join the armed forces of the Crown by the force of Economic Conscription—by the clamour of hunger. He suggested the holding of a meeting during the week. He quite agreed with the mover of the resolution that this was the most contemptible

form of conscription—a conscription that if they allowed it to take effect would secure the sons of the working class to protect the property of the rich without sacrificing any of the rich or bourgeois class (hear, hear.) They should be ready to defend their rights against the mean conspiracy (applause.)

Mr. P. P. Macken said that the Irish Volunteers were bound to resist Conscription by force of arms. It was decided by two Conventions of the Irish Volunteers. He said there was a large number of workers who were not in any of the two militant bodies. They seemed to forget that this question was one of immediate and pressing importance and affected them all (applause). If they were to fight let it be for what they held dear to them.

Mr. M. J. O'Lehane said that the difficulty was that they did not seem to understand the question. There were three bodies pledged to resist Conscription—the Citizen Army, the Irish Volunteers, and the Redmond Volunteers. But what they had to discuss was the meeting held in the Mansion House last week. He had had no experience of any men in his trade who had been dismissed.

The President referred to some of the men who attended that meeting. He knew that some of them were only "playing a game." They would not employ any man who was not able to do a good day's work. He knew that to be a fact. If they wanted to get men to defend the Empire—in reality to defend their own property—let the men with the property defend it. They would defend what they valued—the elementary right to map out their own course (loud applause.)

The motion was carried with acclamation.

ELECTION OF MEMBER OF EXECUTIVE.

Mr. Henry Rochford (Journeyman Hairdressers) was elected.

WILL YOU HELP TO-DAY?

A friend in need is a friend indeed and anyone who will undertake to distribute Specimen Copies of the WORKERS' REPUBLIC to form a circle of readers is a friend to the cause. We are desirous that this paper be better known, so that it be more effective in its campaign. Send to-day for a parcel of Specimen Copies which will be sent 3d. post. free for distribution gratis.

Address—THE MANAGER.

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Sunday, 5th December, at 8 p.m.
LEADING ARTISTES. Admission 6d.
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IRISH WORKERS' CO-OPERATIVE HAIRDRESSING SALOON.

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29 EDEN QUAY,

(Late Shipping Federation Office)

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

NOW OPEN

USUAL HOURS. CLEANLINESS A SPECIALITY.

RAZORS CAREFULLY GROUND & SET.

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.

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, DECEMBER 4, 1915.

DUBLIN TRADE AND DUBLIN STRIKES.

THE present dispute in the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company's service has apparently let loose again a flood of scribblers who delight in every opportunity to slander their working class fellow countrymen.

We have had several howls from the *Freeman's Journal* to the effect that the wicked Transport Union is destroying Christmas trade, and we have seen again the *Daily Independent* calling for the blood of everybody connected with Liberty Hall.

Of course both these sheets and their respective scribblers conceal from their readers, or attempt to conceal, the fact that the strike was forced upon Liberty Hall by the obstinacy of one employer who has refused to pay the same rate of wages as his fellow employers in the port. That the employer in question called upon the Board of Trade to intervene, and that that body has refused to move in the matter since they learned the facts of the case.

All this is as well known to the Dublin public as is any fact of common notoriety, but the hired liars of the press will continue to insult the intelligence of their readers by the same senseless misinterpretation of the position. We do not object, in fact we rather rejoice. One of the great factors in saving the people of Dublin from being stampeded into jingoism during the Great Betrayal by Redmond, Deylin and Co., was the fact that during recent labour troubles the Dublin daily press had achieved

such a solid reputation as shameless liars that few in the city would believe them upon any subject. Hence their lies about Germany fell upon ears accustomed from bitter experience to discredit everything that appeared in daily and evening papers.

A free press is the greatest guardian of freedom; a press enslaved by lust of power or greed of gold is the most potent weapon in the hands of modern tyranny.

But, not to refute slanders for which we care but little, but rather that we might set our own ideas in regular sequence and availability, let us consider what is the real relation between Dublin strikes and Dublin trade. How have they, how do they mutually affect each other?

There have been many industries destroyed in Dublin whose loss it is the habit of certain writers and speakers to attribute to strikes and labour agitators. How far is that attitude of mind justified?

These are some of the questions that need careful consideration—and answer.

One answer to them can be found by a glance at the rate of wages paid in Ireland as compared to what is paid in England for the same class of work. It will be found that Irish workers are invariably paid far below the English rate, except when the pressure of trade unionism has forced the wages upward to an equality. This discrimination against equality of treatment for Irish workers is universal in Ireland whether the employer is a private individual, or a public authority, such as a corporation or an Urban District Council. And ranges all the way from the wages of a tramp navvy to the "salary" of a National School teacher.

Now observe well what that fact implies. It means that Irish employers deliberately refuse to pay Irish workers as well as English employers pay English workers, and that they do this even when no competition exists. That is Fact, Number One.

Fact Number Two is just as important. It consists in the fact that whenever a period of unrest occurs, when the workers in these islands feel and respond to the strivings for a better existence the Irish Employers stand forth in the fight as shining examples of obstinacy and pig-headedness. Whilst the English Employers, or their agents in Ireland recognise that in the work-a-day world of business there can be no such thing as complete victory, and therefore steer clear of any declaration that would be difficult to recede from, the Irish Employer nails his colours to the mast so awkwardly that he can not take them down when he wants to. Hence we continually see the spectacle of the British Companies settling with their employes and turning to work with a zest, whilst the Irish Employer is still ruffling his feathers in wounded dignity, and keeping up the fight to his own destruction.

In such cases the British capitalists urge the Irish employer on to the fight, cheer him madly to his face, wink at each other behind his back, and grab his trade whilst he is fighting.

Then when the fight is over the Irish employer looks around for his trade, finds it being done by his English rivals, and starts bawling the "wicked agitator." Look around the history of many important Irish industries

that have disappeared in the course of the past hundred years, and searching below the superficial crust of shallow-minded writers you will everywhere find the same tale.

Lots of important Irish industries have disappeared from Ireland because Irish employers were encouraged to refuse to treat their workers in a humane and reasonable fashion, and so lost their trade to British competitors who gloried in their fight, and exulted in their downfall.

In every big industrial dispute in Ireland the firms controlled by British capital are always the first to accept a reasonable settlement, the Irish firms are always the last. The British firm wants to get back to profit-making, the Irish firm thinks mainly of humiliating and crushing the workers who dared to defy them.

The explanation is first that the British firms are rather pleased to see their Irish competitors run their heads against a stone wall, and their business to bankruptcy; and second, that British Capital is grown up and has assumed the responsibility of the adult, but Irish Capital is still immature, and has all the defects of the "hobble-de-hoy, not big enough to be a man, and too big to be a boy."

Great indeed is the responsibility of the journalist or publicist of any description who urges on the Irish employer to fight against a set of conditions to which his British competitors have long ago adapted their business.

The Irish Workers are gradually accustoming themselves to a self-imposed discipline in the interest of all; they are learning that it is treason to the Union for any gang or group or individual to strike if the striking endangers the interest of the whole.

What or who will teach the Irish Employer that his power is a trust to be administered for the good of all, not a whip to be used like a child to gratify his foolish whims?

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THE WEST'S AWAKE.

BIG RALLY AT ATHENRY.

On Sunday week a rally of all Irish Volunteers in South Galway was held at Athenry. Ten companies from Tuam district (cyclists), Athenry, Ardahan, Kilbeacanty, Ballycahalan, Clarenbridge, Oranmore, Castlegar, Claregalway, and Craughwell, were present, totalling in all about 700 men, many of whom carried serviceable rifles, while one company was armed with pikes. The men lined up at the station, whence, headed by the Galway Pipers' Band, they marched into the town. Notwithstanding the deplorable state of the streets, which were almost ankle-deep in mud, the Volunteers were in excellent spirits. There was a great influx of visitors apart altogether from the Volunteers, and there must have been a couple of thousand persons present. From Galway city a crowd travelled. About two o'clock the meeting started. The Volunteers were drawn up on three sides of the platform. Irish Republican Badges were worn by the crowd.

On the platform were: Rev. Father Connolly, Ballinasloe; Rev. Father O'Meehan, B.A., C.C., Kinvara; Rev. Dr. Toal, C.C., College House, Galway; Rev. T. Cawley, C.C., Galway; Rev. Father Mitchell, St. Mary's College; Very Rev. C. O'Looney, O.D.C., Loughrea; Messrs. Joseph O'Flaherty, Loughrea; Pádraig O'Maile, Oughterard; The O'Rahilly, Dublin; Liam Mellowes, L. Ginnell, M.P.; L. E. O'Dea, Solicitor, Galway; G. Nicolls, B.A., Solicitor, Galway; Dr. B. Cusack, C. Chavasse, Commandant Lardner, etc.

The following from Galway attended: Messrs J. Carter, T. Flanagan, M. J. Allen, M. M'Donogh, M. J. Lydon (Eyre Square), J. M. Lavelle, D. Beatty.

At two o'clock the meeting was opened by Mr. Joseph O'Flaherty, Loughrea. He said—At that important meeting they were assembled to welcome Liam Mellowes back from his prison cell. When he beheld that vast assemblage of the sturdy and stalwart men of Galway he had no fear at all for the future of their country (applause). For organising and drilling the Irish Volunteers the British Government through its myrmidons in Dublin Castle, and with the assistance which the police could render to the competent military authorities, proclaimed his friend, Mellowes, guilty. At no period in her history had Ireland prouder or more patriotic sons than she had to-day, and Liam Mellowes was one of them. Redmond, the so-called leader of the Irish people, in a recent interview with a Press representative, stated that those men were, in his estimation, perfectly harmless, and it was a mistake for the Government to take them out of obscurity by assisting them; but he could assure Redmond through their obscurity those men were dispelling the treachery and heresy which were being organised and preached throughout the length and breadth of the land. He counselled his hearers to go on with their work until they had obtained the object for which they were out—namely, the freedom of Ireland (applause).

Rev. Father Connolly, Ballinasloe, proposed a resolution welcoming Liam Mellowes back to Athenry from one of his Majesty's prisons (applause). The man was taken up and sent to prison, although he never said a word for which he could be convicted. The speaker hoped that the British Government would take up more men and imprison them, because that would be sowing the seed, and they would reap the crop in time (applause). Father Connolly then went on to prove that all nations, including Ireland, had a right to drive out the invader from their country.

Fr. O'Meehan, C.C., Kinvara, pictured the present position of the "three-halfpenny Home Rule Bill," and said it was dangling in a glass case in Westminster Palace, with a rope round its neck squeezing the life out of it. It was a Bill in which Ireland had no control over her own money. It was just the same as if he had asked them to hand him up their purses and he kept them for them, so that all the money that was going to his auditory would go to him, and the only control they would have over the purse was to tell him when to spend more of it (laughter). Speaking as a theologian, he said that as every man had a right to defend his own honour, so he had a right and a duty to defend the honour of his country (loud applause.) In the eyes of some, to be a Sinn Féiner was to be a living epitome of the Seven Deadly Sins.

Rev. Father O'Looney, O.D.C., spoke first in Irish. He said the words of their national prophet, Colomille, were coming true. Ireland's curse began with a Leinster man and it would end with a Leinster man. It was ending with a Leinster man to-day (applause.) National apostasy stalked widespread through the land. They were asked to fight for Christianity, but in reality it was to uphold State idolatry. Kingdoms and Empires were as nought to them. Their duty was towards Ireland, and Ireland alone.

The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Chavasse, who spoke alternately in Irish and English.

Mr. Laurence Ginnell, M.P., was the next speaker. He congratulated the Irish Volunteers in remaining true to their pledges in spite of the many inducements held out to them to seduce them from their allegiance to Ireland. They heard a lot of talk of small nationalities, but their duty was to the small nationality of Ireland. He joined in the welcome to Captain Mellowes.

Mr. George Nicholls appealed to those present from Galway to re-organise the Irish Volunteers in Galway City.

The O'Rahilly, speaking on the question of conscription, said that Mr. Dillon claimed to have stopped conscription as far as Ireland was concerned. He (Mr. Dillon) asked what the Irish Volunteers could do, and compared them to hopping fleas (laughter.) Well, he would not try to rival the good taste of Mr. Dillon. It did not matter who stopped conscription so long as it was stopped. But on the question of what the Irish Volunteers could do, there was not one of them, he said, who could not die (applause) and they were determined to die before they would have conscription. They were further determined to see that as many as possible of those who opposed them should die first (laughter and applause.) He for one was prepared to die before being conscripted. Referring to Capt. Mellowes and his fellow prisoners, he said that the General Friends, Major Prices and Lord Wimborne, and the Max Greens (his Majesty's chief jailer in Ireland) made a mistake if they thought that by such pettifogging tyranny they would crush the Irish Volunteers, who were actually praying every night and morning, when they knelt down to pray, that God would give them a chance of dying for Ireland (prolonged applause.)

Mr. Bernard Cusack urged on his hearers to continue to drill and arm. To those who might think of going to America, he appealed to, when their friends there sent them their passage, to buy a rifle with it. He asked them to write to their friends in America to send them the money to buy rifles, and so help them to stay in their own country to defend her when the proper time came.

Captain Mellowes on coming forward was received with an extraordinary outburst of enthusiastic applause. Volleys were fired in the air for more than five minutes.

Captain Mellowes said he was not egotistical enough to believe that that ovation was for him personally. No, it was for the cause which he was serving. If the few days that he did in jail was all that Ireland could expect from any of them she would not get much. To his mind the question of conscription resolved itself into a mathematical problem. It would not be worth the trouble if when England enforced conscription she lost two men to gain one. He appealed to them to continue to drill and arm, and to perfect their organisation in every way so as to be prepared for all eventualities.

After the vote of thanks to the Chairman and the singing of "The West's Asleep," by Mr. Stephen Jordan, the meeting terminated.

BRITISH OFFICER'S DEFINITION OF A "STRANGE MAN."

TO EDITOR WORKERS' REPUBLIC.

Bandon, Nov. 29.

SIR,—

A few days ago a rather interesting occurrence took place at Mallow Station. According to the *Cork Examiner's* report, an Irish-American travelling on the train engaged in argument with some soldiers, in the course of which he made use of some expressions which were deemed of a seditious nature. He was taken into custody at the station, and apparently carried before some officer there present. Subsequently at the trial a policeman and a soldier gave evidence to the effect that the man was under the influence of liquor. But the officer did not agree with them. He said the man was quite sober when brought before him, but that "he seemed a strange man."

Query—Why did he seem a strange man?

Officer—Because he was not like an Englishman!

There is a man for you after Horatio's own heart!

Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we shall shock them; naught shall make us rue,

If *Britannia* to itself do rest but true.

No wonder. All these hustling Yankees over there in Uncle Sam's little Republic! All these bloodthirsty Huns and Austrians, all these ungrateful Irish "Cranks," all these Russians and Franks and the Small Nationalities, we must include them also. They are all "strange men." For it is only the conventional beef-eating boy of the bulldog breed who is a rational, common-sense individual—and a humbug?

Yours truly, W. K. McDONNELL

TAILORING TRADE BOARD (IRELAND)

At a meeting of the above Trade Board held recently it was resolved to vary the minimum rates of wages for female workers in accordance with the Notice of proposal. The minimum rate for workers other than learners is raised from 3d. to 3½d. an hour, while the rates for learners are also increased.

Full particulars of the rates as varied, which will come into force on the 3rd of January, 1916, may be obtained from the Secretary of the Trade Board, 5 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

Office of Trade Boards,
5 Chancery Lane,
London, W.C.

W. CHASE,

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DUBLIN.

CORK NOTES.

The people who said "Ireland has forgotten the past" have had a rude awakening. Sunday's demonstration in honour of the Manchester Martyrs has proved to those who have eyes to see and ears to hear that the spirit is still alive in the Rebel City. The unbought and the unpurchasable of every shade of political thought were present—men desirous of securing Ireland's freedom by peaceful means, and who have yet a feeling that the English Government will be honest for once in its history; men who trusted and being deceived are now all the more bitter for the cruel deception. Some there were who never had, and never will have, faith in any Parliamentary Party. All classes and creeds and shades of political thought were gathered to honour the memory of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien. It was a meeting with a meaning. It was a gathering with a lesson which might safely be learned with advantage by friends and foes alike. It is evident the people are at last beginning to realise that constitutionalism might relieve the burden of political and economic suffering, but it cannot cure the disease.

The Cork, Bandon, and South Coast Railway Company has issued Enlistment Forms to all its employees to fill in, together with a type-written circular, full of vague and indefinite promises. We only know of two men who asked to be re-instated up to the present, and their application was refused. One of them was employed by the Cork Opera Company, and the other by the Macroom Railway Company. We learn both have had to seek employment elsewhere. We could lay our hand on scores of eligible young men, sons of those who are trying to starve the sons of workingmen into the Army. There was a Government rotetaker at Sunday's meeting, certainly of military age. There were also a lot of young policemen who could very well be spared. What are those shirkers doing?

The Volunteers are to be congratulated on the success of everything they have undertaken up to the present, but the Concert held in the City Hall beats all their previous performances. It would be interesting to know why the Eagle Printing Company agreed to print the programme, and refused to carry out their agreement at the last moment.

We always held a very good opinion of this firm, and cannot understand their action. Boycotting can be tried by other people. Cannot the Volunteers and Trade and Labour Bodies combine and run a printing office and newspaper of their own. Until something is done they need not expect anything but the lying and misleading reports they got of Sunday's demonstration.

The Cork United Trades and Labour Council are again on the warpath. This time it is the Housing Question. The Secretary has been instructed to take up with the members of Parliament with a view to having the Bill extended to Ireland. It was also decided to urge that the Bill should apply generally to all places regardless of the number of the population, and should be retrospective with regard to rents that have been put on since the war.

ECONOMIC CONSCRIPTION IN CORK.

The following letter has been sent out in the Cork District:

"CORK, BANDON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.

"Albert Quay Terminus,

"Cork, November 24th, 1915.

"ENLISTMENT OF RAILWAYMEN.

"SIR,—

"I am asked by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to send you the enclosed Recruiting Form, and express the hope that you will see your way to sign it. In this War we are fighting to preserve our independence as a Nation

and the assistance of every available man who can be spared is required.

"The Company may not be able to dispense with all the men who wish to enlist, but the Staff may rest assured that *every man who can possibly be spared will, consistent with the efficient working of the Railway, be liberated to join His Majesty's forces.*

In the case of married men who join the ranks, whose wages do not exceed £2 per week, the Company will make the following allowances until such time as the men are discharged, or are in a position to claim their discharge from the Army:—

To wife, wife and children (or in the case of a widower, to children only), an amount will be paid which, when added to the man's separation allowance and the sum deducted by the Army Authorities from his pay in respect of his dependents, will make the total not less than four-fifths of his wages at the time of enlistment.

"Cases of single men, or widowers without children, who have parents or other relatives dependent upon them, and who have contributed to their assistance, will receive an allowance depending on the conditions of each case.

"Men, when discharged, or in a position to claim their discharge from the Army, and desiring to re-enter the Company's service, will, if physically fit, be found employment at the rate of wages to which they would have been entitled had they not enlisted.

"Single men who enlist for the War, and in whose case no other allowances have been made, will on their return to duty receive a bonus of Ten Pounds for their outfit.

"Yours truly,

"JOSEPH PIKE, Chairman."

[NOTE.—The usual recruiting form was enclosed.]

WEXFORD NOTES.

There is a labour dispute here at present between the girl workers at the Slaney Hosiery Factory and the Management, and the *Free Press*, with its usual partiality for the employers' side, gave a report on Saturday last pointing out that the girls had no grievances, that the reason they came out was because of some changes that were about to be made to turn out better work, which would not militate against them, financially or otherwise. Of course this is the employers' version of it, and the *Free Press* did not try to find out anything at all about the other side.

The following are a few facts given to us by the girls concerned. It appears that about a fortnight ago Mr. Murphy (the Manager) brought into the factory a strange Manageress over the head of a native of the town who was in charge there for thirteen years. The girls knew nothing whatever about her coming until she arrived, when she immediately set out at her high-handed bossing. She expressed herself as being surprised that they were dressed so well, that they were not a bit like factory girls.

These girls are paid so much per dozen for knitting stockings, their average weekly wage which they earn being about 8/-, and the changes which she sought to make would cause a reduction in their wages to the extent of from 1/6 to 2/- per week.

Then there are girls who had 8d. per dozen for grafting stockings. Immediately she arrived they were cut down to 5d.

Murphy complains that the work turned out by the girls lately is very bad, but the girls say that if they got good material they would be able to turn out good work. We are informed that he was often known to condemn work done, refuse payment for it, and then sell it to the public.

Might we ask the *Free Press* is this a grievance. The *Free Press* did not tell the public that Mr. Murphy refused to hear the girls'

grievances on Thursday morning last when they could no longer put up with his new Manageress's domineering manner, trying to humiliate the girls of Wexford, that he refused to receive a deputation some time ago when they went to look for an increase of wages?

Oh, no; the *Free Press's* word-painting means purely and simply "hold on to the trade even at the expense of girls being sweated. Work for nothing, girls, and put up with all sorts of humiliation so that James Murphy might be able to live in luxury and spout about Irish manufacture."

The demonstration in honour of the Manchester Martyrs was carried out here last week with due solemnity, and as usual the Faith and Fatherland men (A.O.H.) were conspicuous by their absence. The order of the Procession was—First, St. Brigid's Band, after which came the Irish National Foresters, St. Patrick's Workmen's Club, and last, but by no means least, the Irish Volunteers, who were a credit to themselves and their Commander, Sean Sinnott.

Writing of the latter reminds us that a couple of Redmond's gang who could not make a sufficient muster (thank God) to turn out themselves, were trying to make a jeer of their brother Irishmen, the Irish Volunteers. Notable amongst those was that numbskull Tom Boggan, of the Faythe. This piece of intelligence called out for Redmondite Volunteers to follow him. About half a dozen fell behind him, and while the band was playing "God Save Ireland," and almost the whole procession singing it, these Yahoos, like the Manchester mob on that cold November morning, 48 years ago, were singing snatches of music hall songs. Splendid conduct for supposed Irishmen!

Owing to some cowardly hounds filling one of Wimborne's recruiting appeals for an Irish Volunteer in Rathangan last week a protest meeting was held, at which Father Pat Walsh was the principal speaker. Eddie O'Cullen as usual censored it, as it would not suit to give all Father Pat said to the public. Then we have freedom of the press in Ireland.

TRALEE NOTES.

[BY ROBAL.]

THE MARTYRED THREE.

Tralee's tribute to the memory of the Martyred Three was a magnificent one, surpassing by long odds any demonstration of previous years. About 1,000 Irish Volunteers took part including a Mounted Corps from Ballymacelligott. This array of armed men was more remarkable when it is understood that they were drawn only from Tralee and the adjacent districts. The labour element had a special place in the Parade and the Tralee Workers' Union were very much in evidence, supported by the Trades bodies of the town which were under direct control of the Trades Council. It was a long, imposing sight and a spectacle long to be remembered. The streets were lined with silent sympathisers and as the Parade passed slowly along to the mournful music of the Strand Street Band the thoughts it inspired were those of hope and promise for the future, when Allen, Larkin & O'Brien's sacrifices would be vindicated and their memory cherished by a free nation in whose cause they died. Unmissed by their absence were the Nathaniel Volunteers, the Board of Erin, and the "Irish National Foresters."

At the meeting of the Tralee Workers' Union held in the Picturedrome after the Parade, Councillor Partridge congratulated the members on their fine turn-out, and also the members from Fenit, and district, who had come some eight miles to be present. He appealed to them to get in new members so as to strengthen their position and better their conditions.

U. D. C. CO-OPTION.

The special meeting of the Urban Council,

which the Trades Council was instrumental in getting together, decided not to co-opt anybody to the vacant seat on the U.D.C. The voting on the question was 8 to 8 and the casting vote of the Chairman, J. M. Slattery was the deciding factor. The 8 against co-option were all of the capitalist class. For future reference we suggest to our readers to cut this paragraph out so that these gentlemen will be remembered when the next election time comes round. They are:— Jerh. O'Keefe, T. Slattery (Butcher) J. M. Slattery, Joe Slattery, J. Latchford, St J. H. Donovan, R. Mc Cowen and F. McDonnell. In the eyes of these misnamed representatives it would never do to have a mere worker, such as the President of the Trades Council, Mr. F. O'Gorman, on the U.D.C. The workers must be kept in their places. If they got into the U.D.C., they would show up the doings of Jerry Murt and his companions and would bring about such a terrible catastrophe as the bettering of the workers' lot!!

RECRUITING.

John McGaley, who was sentenced to three months on an anti-recruiting charge, has been liberated on bail pending an appeal. He was met at the Prison Gates by a tremendous crowd.

At a conference held in Limerick on Saturday at which the Lord Lieutenant was present, means were considered of "releasing" men fit for active service, and Mr. F. Downing, who dismissed his former employee, Mr. M. J. O'Connor, V.P., Trades Council, on account of his principles, said the heart of Kerry was sound. Yes, thank God, it is sound. This year's Manchester Martyrs' Parades in Tralee, Castleisland, Killarney, Cahirciveen and Dingle have given ample proof of Kerry's soundness.

ANOTHER NEW BRANCH

We are sure all the readers of the *Workers' Republic* join with us in welcoming the Fenit Branch of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union into our ranks as the youngest Branch. It was established by Councillor Partridge during his present organising tour in Kerry, and is the result of the activities of the newly organised Tralee Branch.

LABOUR AND WAR.

The above is the Title of a Lecture to be delivered under the auspices of the **SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA SOCIETY,** in the

COUNCIL CHAMBER, TRADES HALL, CAPEL STREET

On Sunday Next, December 5th, at 8 p.m.

By WALTER CARPENTER.

ADMISSION FREE. Questions and Discussion Invited.

Look out for Professor H. Luston's Great Lecture, on Sunday, December 12th, at 8 p.m.

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Herald League Rooms, 94 George's Street, Glasgow.

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J. Wilson, The Bookstall, Graham's Road, Falkirk.

P. Murphy, Scotland Place, Liverpool.

F. C. Hanratty, 18 Wallace Street, Paisley.

P. O'Connor, 55 Caledonia Street, Paisley.

Any reader who cannot obtain their copy regularly should send us the address of the nearest newsagent in their district.

FATHER FLANAGAN IN BELFAST.

VILE ATTEMPT TO SLANDER HIM.

The commemoration of the Manchester Martyrs' Anniversary was celebrated in West Belfast by a public meeting held in St. Mary's Hall, at which Mr. Denis McCullough presided. Long before the appointed hour for the proceedings to commence the seating accommodation in the building was occupied, and those who were not punctual to time had to be contented with standing room. While the chairman was making a few introductory remarks a large contingent of Irish Volunteers armed with rifles, and accompanied by two bands and a considerable following arrived. With difficulty the majority of them pushed their way in, but had to be satisfied with standing wherever they could, as the building was packed in every part, including the balconies and platform.

During the time the crowds were collecting, an interesting episode occurred at the entrance door. A few police officials sought admission. They were, however, politely but firmly refused. Their disappointment at having to remain outside must have been accentuated by the fact that during the proceedings there was such vociferous outbursts of applause that the curiosity of the crowd on the street was greatly aroused as to what was happening inside.

It was a noteworthy feature of the proceedings that the policy of the official Home Rule party was not popular among the audience, and when a reference was made to Mr. John Redmond, the name was greeted by a spontaneous outburst of derision and groans.

This was all the more notable because the "Berry Street Gang," as the official wirepullers of the Devlinite clique are known in Belfast, had been busy for days trying to arouse opposition by secretly whispering that Father Flanagan was a "silenced priest," and should not be listened to. This foul calumny was all that was needed to stamp the vermin who spread it with the last stigma of dishonour. Professing to be great Catholics they are ever the first to slander and vilify any priest who is too noble to be used for their vile purposes.

We are glad to say they utterly failed, for when Father Flanagan came forward the vast audience literally rocked with enthusiasm, and at several points in his discourse, notably when he said it was their duty to love their enemies, even when they were Germans and Turks, those present cheered and cheered again, whilst handkerchiefs were waved, rifles raised and caps and hats swung in the air. In its best days St. Mary's Hall never witnessed such an outburst. It was the act of a foully betrayed people tumultuously reasserting the dignity of their cause, and brought tears of joy to the eyes of many who a year ago had given Belfast up as lost.

Father Flanagan took as his text the words "God Save Ireland," which, he stated, were the words that issued from the lips of the Manchester Martyrs as they died on the scaffold. After a reference to these men, he detailed what Irish nationality and Irish patriotism were, and went on to say that it was only righteous men who could make "Ireland a nation once again," he declared "who would set her free, and not the fallible leaders whose patriotism was only a pretence, and whose mistakes were measured by the number of votes of confidence which they spent their time in going through the country endeavouring to get. Those were not the men upon whom they could depend to free their land." He referred to the meagre amount of money which he said was spent in Ireland out of the millions expended on the war. He recalled Mr.

Redmond's speech made at a convention in Dublin, which the speaker sarcastically said was held under the auspices of some organisation called the United Irish League. At that meeting Mr. Redmond had joyfully told his audience he was getting employment for 11,000 men at the making of munitions in Ireland—not one third of the Irish emigrants for a year, remarked the speaker. The rev. gentleman then dramatically put the query to the audience:—Was the making of munitions the only realisation of the cherished hopes of the Irish nation for centuries? He ventured to say it was not. He wished that the Irish leaders would take a few effective hints occasionally from the people of Ireland, instead of hypocritical votes of confidence.

He made an impassioned appeal for them to support the men of true Irish patriotism, who were working to set Ireland free, and going down on his knees upon the platform raised his hands to Heaven, and concluded with the fervent prayer, God Save Ireland.

After the chairman had made an appeal for all true Nationalists to join the ranks of the Irish Volunteers, the meeting concluded with singing of "God Save Ireland."

DERRY CARTERS' DEMAND.

The Derry carters have made a demand for an increase from 22/- to 27/- a week and 1/- an hour overtime in addition to the 2/- bonus which they have already won. Unless the demand is granted the carters say they will strike next Monday. At the time of writing no further information is to hand, though it is reported that the carrying firms will negotiate for a settlement.

WAKING UP IN BELFAST.

The men in the breweries and mineral water companies in Belfast are feeling the need for organisation to meet the changed conditions. In one of the breweries the men have joined the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, and others are expected to follow. I understand the mineral water men are also organising. The conditions under which many of the men in both these lines work is little short of a scandal. Fines are frequent, and are enforced because the firms are undermanned, and will not employ enough men to do their work. Wages are miserably poor, and although the men work late there is no such thing as overtime payment. Organisation alone can change these conditions, and if the men organise now they will have in their hands a weapon that will make a revolution in their rates and conditions.

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39 AUNGIER STREET,
(Opposite Jacob's),
FOR IRISH ROLL & PLUG.

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Irish Citizen Army

Headquarters: LIBERTY HALL, DUBLIN.

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

MIDNIGHT MOBILISATION

All ranks and sections of the Irish Citizen Army will mobilise at Liberty Hall, on Saturday, December 4th, at 11 p.m. to take part in a midnight attack upon the enemy's position.

Full equipment must be carried.

Section leaders report early in order to organise their squads for especial duties assigned to them.

JAMES CONNOLLY, Commandant.

A REJECTED LETTER

TO EDITOR WORKERS' REPUBLIC.

Dublin, 28/11/15.

DEAR SIR,—

The enclosed letter was refused insertion in the *Irish Independent* on Saturday, 27th inst.

Kindly oblige by inserting same (the enclosed letter) in the next issue of your valuable journal. Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours faithfully, JAMES F. RYAN.

“[COPY.]”

“THE CONSCRIPTION SCARE.

“To Editor *Irish Independent*.”

“SIR,—

“With reference to the several resolutions passed by public bodies throughout Ireland against Conscription, I beg of you to allow me space in your valuable journal to point out that resolutions are no use against Conscription should the English Government of Ireland insist on enforcing it.

“The means of resisting Conscription are by joining the Irish Volunteers, or the Irish Citizen Army, or the Hibernian Rifles.

“There are Companies, Battalions, Regiments, or Brigades in every County, City and Town in Ireland.

“Write to Headquarters, Irish Volunteers, 2 Dawson Street, Dublin, for particulars. You will find that there is a Corps in your district. Join at once and fear not Conscription.

“Thanking you for insertion.

“Yours faithfully, JAMES F. RYAN.”

“Dublin, Nov. 26, 1915.”

IRISH WOMEN WORKERS' UNION

The following Programme has been arranged for the coming week:—Friday night, 8 p.m., Irish Dancing only. Sunday night Concert and Drama at 8 o'clock. Admission 3d. 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.

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INDIA

WANTS NEITHER BRITISH NOR GERMAN.

By SRINIVAS R. WAGEL,
Alumnus of the University of Madras.
[In New York *Evening Post*.]

Ever since the commencement of the present war the fortunes of the smaller and weaker nations seem to be powerfully impressing the imagination of the neutral nations of the world, especially the United States, which has all of a sudden had an access of remarkable influence. It is but natural that the traditional love of freedom and independence in this country should influence people to sympathize wholeheartedly with the sufferings of Belgium and Poland, and to condemn the atrocities committed on the Jews and Armenians.

The United States rightly countenances no other rule of international conduct but that each nation and each people should live and work out its salvation in its own way; hence the unanimity of the condemnation of the conduct of Germany in overrunning and despoiling Belgium.

During the past few months several attempts have been made to reshape the future of almost all the weak nations of the world, directly or indirectly involved in the present conflict, on the basic principle that they must be allowed to conduct their national affairs with the minimum of interference on the part of bigger and stronger nations. In short, the consensus of opinion has decided that, so far as is humanly possible, in the future, the sway of the doctrine of “might is right” should be completely put an end to. It is certainly a praiseworthy object, and if the Allies are fighting for the establishment of the sanctity of right and the independence of weak nations a great deal of work would remain to be done besides defeating Germany. The Allies, and principally England, have not been scrupulous about the rights of small or weak nations, or of the peoples under their control, who are kept under by the dominance of their might. And India is a glaring example of the iniquity of a nation that is now fighting ostensibly to save the world and civilization from the control of the “Huns.”

It is, to say the least, extraordinary that, in this country not even brief references should have been made to India, her aspirations, and her future, except such information as has been supplied by the British Press Bureau. It was not unknown that for years before the war, conditions in that country were none too placid, and according to the reports of the British newspapers themselves, the land was “seething with sedition.” It was also known that ever since the advent of the Liberal Government to power in 1906, measures were being taken to allay the discontent by small favours, or as they called it “boons.” They were not far-reaching enough, nor were they intended to be far-reaching, for it was no part of the programme of the British Government to transfer real Governmental authority to the people or their representatives.

SCORES OF TRIALS FOR SEDITION.

During the past ten years, not a day has passed without a score or more of sedition trials. Sedition, bombs and violence have been systematically met by imprisonment, deportation and hanging. Conditions immediately preceding the war were, as a matter of fact, worse than in the past. The war started, and all of a sudden there was an almost magical transformation. The land was overflowing with loyalty, and it certainly could not contain itself. The Government and the British people lost no time in proclaiming to the world that India could not help showing this gratitude for the benignant rule of Great Britain, that India

wanted to be ruled, and eternally by England, and that with the aid of the British education people in India have been able to see that England has been fighting for a righteous cause—the preservation of the independence of weak peoples—and above all that “England's hands were clean.”

Thinking people in the world were aghast at the turn of affairs: and when they saw the “princes and people of India” actually fighting the battles of Great Britain in the battlefields of Flanders, Egypt, Arabia, and the Dardanelles, the chain of evidence was complete. England has worked wonders in India, was the consensus of public opinion in the neutral countries, especially the United States. England certainly did—not, however, as is generally supposed.

A brief resume of the events that took place at about the period the war started might help us to understand matters in a proper light.

In July, 1914, conditions on the whole were not particularly bright or conducive to peaceful progress. The Indian question in South Africa was settled rather unsatisfactorily for the Indian people, after all the trials they had undergone to resist the iniquitous acts of the Union. A similar question with Canada was pending, and the Komagata Maru was returning home with four hundred infuriated Sikhs, most of whom had served in the army. The Governor of Bengal was asking the help of people to put down seditionists, offering them the alternative of quasi-military rule. In Punjab, several hundreds of men were being tried on a charge of attempting a revolution.

The Press Act, by which the Government had provided itself with summary powers to suppress newspapers, was being freely applied in all provinces. Nearly a hundred newspapers were suppressed, and some of the editors were put on trial, while the deposits of all these papers were confiscated. In India no Indian is allowed to start a newspaper without the permission of the Government and the deposit of a security, which the Government can confiscate at will, without trial or appeal. A deputation of Indians was in England to put the case of the country before the British public, and especially to help to repeal the Press Act. The Indian sepoys were under a cloud of suspicion, and some regiments were known to sympathize with the political reformers.

(Continued next week.)

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