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Telephone No. 22.

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

S.
2079A

Detective Department,

Dublin, 10th. December, 1915

Crime Special

Subject, MOVEMENTS OF DUBLIN EXTREMISTS.

I beg to report that on the 9th. Inst., the undermentioned extremists were observed moving about and associating with each other as follows :-

The Under Secretary Submitted.

With Thomas J. Clarke, 75, Parnell St.,
John T. Kelly, T. C., for a quarter of an
hour between 2 & 3 p. m. E. Daly for
twenty minutes between 8 & 9 p. m. M.
O'Hanrahan for a few minutes at 9 p. m.
M. W. O'Reilly for half an hour between 10
& 11 p. m.

*W. Johnston
Under Secretary
Cannon 10/12
You will note the consent being given for the benefit of Langon's family an interned German
Roll Dutcher:
W. Johnston
cc. 10.12.15*

H. Mellows and M. O'Hanrahan in 2, Dawson Street at 11 a. m.
Denis McCullough arrived at Amiens St. from Belfast at 1 p. m.

*Under Secretary Submitted
WJC
10/12*

The Sinn Fein Annual Exhibition and Sale
The Chief Commissioner.

Cl. In this connection I note that 2 German Pork-butchers - Zyksteter & O'Chauven - advertised in the Sinn Fein press, have been seen been exempted from internment 10/12

2079A

S

10207

S

Sale of Irish goods was opened last evening in the Pillar Room, of the Rotunda.

Those present during the time included :-

John T. Kelly, Denis McCullough, John Fitzgibbon, Charles J. Kickham and Mrs. Wyse-Power.

Charles S. Power arrived at Broadstone from Westport at 7. 12 p. m. Thomas Byrne with J. J. Walsh in shop of the latter, 26, Blessington St. at 9 p. m.

Attached is a Copy of this week's issue of The Workers Republic which does not appear to contain very much deserving serious notice.

Owen Byrne
Superintendent.

The Under Secretary

Both these men are naturalized British Subjects

W. W. Whitton

cc. 13/12/15

*Under Secretary
Submitted in
reply to your inquiry
overleaf. W.W. Whitton*

*Let an eye
be kept on
these people
whose origin
& association
makes them suspect*

Cheeflow

W.W. Whitton 13/12

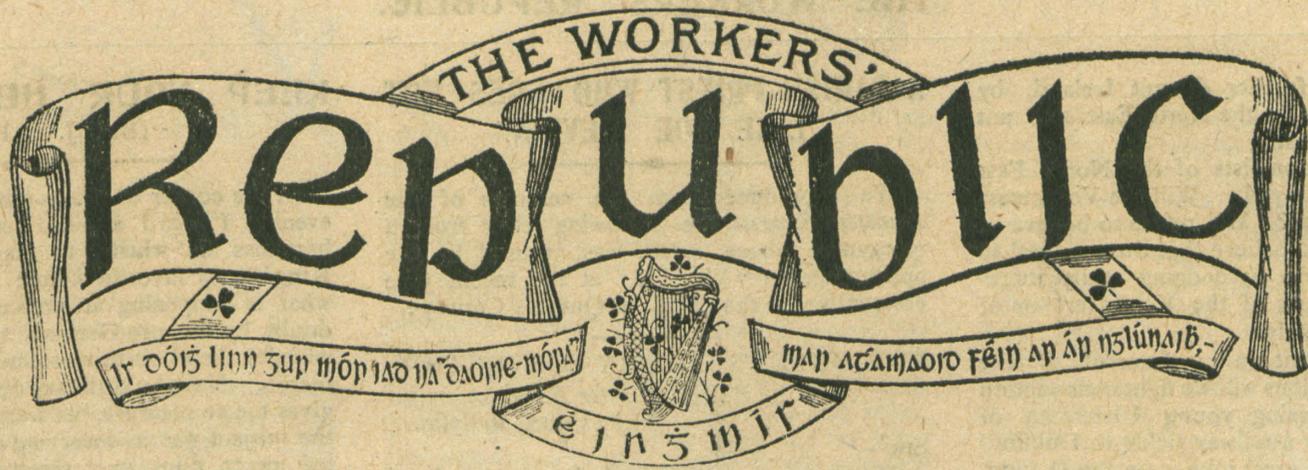
*Just a
for compliance*

*W.W. Whitton
cc. 13/12/15*

*noted.
Owen Byrne*

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. 29.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1915.

Weekly.

Notes on the Front

NOT YET, NOT YET.

From Maeve Cavanagh, the fair poetess of the Revolution, we have received the following poem. On a previous occasion we had our contributor's splendid poem, "Ireland to Germany"—a piece of verse calculated to make the red blood hot in the veins of every true lover of freedom in Ireland—we had it in type for publication when the competent military authority swooped down upon and suppressed us. We do trust that no such fate awaits us in this issue, and that our friends the enemy will be too busily engaged elsewhere (Bagdad for instance) to notice us:

THE WRECK OF SS. "BRITANNIA."

In War's fierce hurricane she sinks.
Her flag droops lower day by day,
And every nation from her shrinks.
They know the End—and go their way.
An evil ship that founders fast,
The pirate's sign still at her mast.

Her deck's Defeat's dark waters sweep.
The rats in panic leave her sides.
Towed by the battered, sinking heap,
A captive ship behind her rides.
Must she, too, in Death's course be set
Because some weakling cries "Not Yet.?"

Has fear or sleep her crew o'erborne
That ne'er from scabbard flashes sword
To cut the tow-rope, thin and worn;
Is there no Man to give the word.
Must Ireland ever captained be
By landsmen scared of storm and sea?

MAEVE CAVANAGH.

Speaking of Bagdad reminds us that on the occasion of the battle outside that city we were told that after a brilliant victory the British retired because of too little water. Now it appears that they have kept on retiring for one hundred miles, and as their casualty list has gone up to nearly five thousand it is safe to assume that the real reason of the retirement was not too little water, but too much fire.

We wonder how many poor Irish boys are in that casualty list. How many of our people have been sacrificed to suit the ambitions of the nice statesmen who, gorging themselves at Guildhall banquets, complacently order out sons of Irish mothers to a horrible death on the sands of Mesopotamia in a quarrel in which the poor of Ireland have not the remotest interest.

O, dear, if we don't mind ourselves, that Censor will be down on us again. And it would be such a pity to be left without the *Workers' Republic* at the blessed Christmas season.

Of course the *Republic* ought to be suppressed according to that great and good Englishman, Horatio Bottomley, whose recent meetings in Dublin were such a fiasco. And there is this much to be said for that point of view, that if it was suppressed the poor editor would get home for his Christmas Holidays.

Another reason for its suppression is that it strikes a jarring note in that it resolutely refuses to believe that the teachings of Him whom we know as the central figure of Christmas can be reconciled with War. That seems also to be the view of the writer of the following letter just to hand:—

SHOULD CHRISTMAS BE ABOLISHED?

10 Glenmore Road,
Minehead,
Somerset.
3/11/15.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WORKERS' REPUBLIC.

DEAR SIR,—

Everything points towards Xmas being kept up much as usual, and yet it shows great laxity on the part of the Government to allow the anniversary of such a dangerous pacifist and revolutionary to be celebrated. If Christ had been alive in England or Ireland to-day, he would most certainly have been arrested under the Defence of the Realm Act on a charge of anti-patriotic utterances in the sermon on the Mount and elsewhere. Why not be consistent and abolish the pretence of Christianity altogether and call this the 2nd year of the God Mars instead of A.D. 1915?

Yours very truly,
MEYRICK CRAMB.

We hope that our readers will study carefully the account of India we give this week from the pen of an Indian writer. If they do they cannot but be struck with the fact that the great chiefs of British Imperialism manipulate India with just the same tricky dodges as they have used to manipulate Ireland. The same carefully guarded promises, the same lavish expenditure of gold in corrupting whilst not seeming to corrupt, the same wholesale dissemination of atrocious lies about the enemy, the same sudden love for a subject race whom they had treated as vermin in times of peace, and the same result—the paralysing of the friends of freedom.

India has all the symptoms we are familiar with in Ireland—all the symptoms engendered by oppression, a discontented people, a suborned press, tricky politicians, an outward mask of deceit and an inward fire of hate.

It is rather to the credit of Ireland that although the most ancient conquest of England she still remains the most inveterate enemy. Neither India, Egypt nor South Africa have in proportion to their populations so many who would welcome the opportunity, were it given,

to destroy English rule in their country. In all these countries the Empire has succeeded in attaching to its interests large sections of the richer classes, in corrupting the educated classes, and in debasing the poorer so that these latter regard it as an honour to cut throats in the service of their rulers.

We have all these things in Ireland, but despite them all, and despite long continuance of British rule, there still remains an extraordinarily large proportion of the people to whom British rule is abhorrent.

True we have lost as rebels the spirit of adventure which makes rebellion possible. Since the time of O'Connell we have suffered from a peculiar blend of constitutionalism and a mild form of insurrectionism. It might be said with a grain and more than a grain of truth, that our rebel hearts sought articulation through our constitutional mouths, and the sentiments of the rebel heart got distorted in the passage to the lips.

We rebel constitutionally and agitate rebelliously. Our constitutionalism never loves the Empire, and our rebellion fires no shots at it in anger.

Who is to blame? Is anybody to blame? Is the fault in our leaders, or in ourselves? Or must we in fatalistic Irish fashion just thank God we are no worse.

One highly esteemed correspondent writes to us in wrath endorsing the attitude of the writer of these notes:

"If the fight for liberty in Ireland is to await such a straightforward attack by the British Government as the wholesale disarming of the Volunteers, or the forcing of conscription on the whole Irish people—or the British people for that matter—they may wait till Doomsday. So they might as well carefully dust and hang up their arms on their walls as a souvenir of their playacting in this period of grace. To do things openly is not England's way of doing things, or indeed is it the way of anybody who would lay claim to even a spark of diplomacy in such a crisis."

That gallant soldier, and hero of a hundred speeches, Lieutenant Kettle, said at Cork on Sunday that—

"He would assure the pro-Germans that they would not be forced to fight, as conscription would only apply to England and the North East of Ireland, and the rest of Ireland would be left to amateur soldiery."

So that our correspondent has hit the nail on the head if Lieutenant Kettle was speaking the truth, as he was liable to do after a sojourn in a hotel in which he was a bona-fide traveller.

England will have no straight conscription forced upon Ireland. But the hatred of the Home Rulers for their country is again revealed in this speech which shows us in advance the

scheme to still further disrupt Ireland, by having conscription in the North East, and not in the rest of Ireland.

The Ulster Nationalists of the North East are again to be betrayed. Will the Volunteers also abandon them? We refuse to believe it. Just as we refuse to believe that the proposal to "fight" conscription by dodging really represents either the views of the Volunteers or of their officers as a body.

If Kettle is right in his forecast of the Government intentions will we fight conscription in Belfast by advising young Ulstermen of military age to buy a railway ticket to Dublin.

That would be a great joke upon the Government—and after it was done Irish rebellion would be a standing joke among the nations.

In conclusion we reprint the terms of peace as alleged to be set forth by Germany through an intermediary in the United States. The paper says:

An official who has faithfully reflected the views of Ambassador Bernstorff since peace talk first began made this declaration to-day, and set forth Germany's peace conditions as follows:

A heavy indemnity from the Allies to pay Germany's war debt.

Retention of Poland, which will be made an autonomous State with a customs alliance; retention of a strip of Courland, and the territory now held by Germany in Russia until a war indemnity is paid.

Restoration of at least a part of Germany's colonial possessions and probably the return of all.

Absolute "freedom of the seas."

Germany will give up Belgium, which "she does not care to assimilate."

Evacuation of the Balkans by Russia.

Complete Austro-German control there.

The power to modernize Turkey without interference.

These terms, it was set forth, are the only terms on which Germany will consent to make peace. Easter terms could have been made a year ago, the official declares, but these terms will be supplemented by harsher ones a year from now. The German Empire expects the Allies to pay her war bill, he said, and will hold territory now occupied in France and Russia until the bill is paid.

England, this official pointed out, can now make peace, quit the war and still be "even with the game"—barring men killed and the debt incurred.

"But," he was asked, "would not peace at such a price constitute a total defeat for the Allies?"

"It would," he said, "but it will be a greater defeat a year from now. The Allies must see that they cannot drive the Germans out of France. The same is true of the situation in Russia. It simply cannot be done, and the Allies are beginning to see it.

"Already England is preparing to abandon her Dardanelles campaign. She admits herself beaten there. Is this not an indication that she will soon be forced to admit the same lack of success in France? Her success in France has not been greater, generally speaking, than at the Dardanelles."

Now we will conclude by asking two questions about these peace terms.

I.—Where does Ireland come in?

II.—Why should Ireland come in? What has she done to deserve separate discussion in the peace terms?

A PARISH PRIEST WHO DOES NOT LIKE JOE DEVLIN.

We reproduce from the columns of the *Leinster Express* the following letter from a clergyman whose wrath was aroused by the appearance of "Wee Joe" at the recent fake convention of the U.I.L. in Queen's County:

THE QUEEN'S COUNTY CONVENTION. (To the Editor *Leinster Express*.) Holy Court, Ballyfin.

SIR,—Maryborough ought surely be congratulated on the honour bestowed on it last Sunday by the visit of Joseph Devlin—the batonman notorious for his opposition to his late Bishop, notorious also for his proud declaration in the House of Commons that no Bishop had his conscience in his pocket. This little demagogue forced, with his comrades, the application of the Budget Act on Ireland whereby a burden of nearly two millions a year was placed on this already overtaxed country. This pestilent politician also succeeded in obtaining the application of the Insurance Act to this country in opposition to the wishes of Ireland as expressed by the General Council of County Councils and by the Irish Hierarchy assembled in synod.

He did this for the benefit of a certain secret society called "The Board of Erin," of which he is the president—a society which certainly has not the approbation of the Church and which has been the source of wraths, quarrels, contentions, and dissensions amongst Catholics and Irishmen. He it is who openly proclaimed, "Let the Government remove their police and soldiers and let the Catholics and Protestants see it out." Whereto are we come when a man of such antecedents and character can be received with applause and honoured and feted in the capital town of the Queen's County? I for one object to the fraud and imposture; I object to the action of any priest presiding at a meeting where Joe Devlin is principal speaker.

Yours, etc.,

J. J. KELLY, P.P.

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KEEP YOUR HEARTS UP!

(By "J. J. B.")

At the corner of Grafton Street on Saturday evening I heard a blind man trying to coax a harmless tin whistle to play "God Save the King"—my favorite comic song. In view of what is happening at present (accentuated, no doubt, by the pro-German activities of the tin-whistle), the whole thing sounded very like a dead march. Now, an ordinary dead march as a rule, gives me no pleasure, but I enjoyed this because the subject was a deserving one, and besides it led me to think over the state of Ireland, with the result that I am writing this article! Possibly some of my readers when they read this will be sorry I heard the tin-whistler.

Ireland is in a bad way, and as in the case of chronic troubles she will be worse before she gets better! Keep your hearts up, is the only advice I can offer my friends, without endangering the Realm.

While waiting for the war to fizzle out, Irishmen should make the best of a bad job. There is plenty of amusement in the shape of Recruiting Meetings, and the Dublin dailies, which since the war began have been a never-failing source of merriment.

I do not know what the people of Ireland would do without these entertaining institutions, and I do not know what these institutions would do without the people of Ireland! And yet our Editors and Recruiting Sergeants are making gallant attempts to ruin themselves by unintentionally making the people believe that they are in earnest. It stands to reason that the Recruiting Sergeants and Editors are only "coddling" the people of Ireland! If the people of Ireland were to go out and die in Flanders, etc., the poor Editors and Recruiting Sergeants would be knocked out of work, and would have to apply to the Castle for out-door relief. I must say that this consideration did not influence me when I originally decided not to join the British Army, but it has strengthened my decision, if that were possible.

If you are hungry just take a dose of the Pink Hun, the Pale Hun, or the Kakhi Hun, and you will burst with laughter, and forget you have an empty stomach. If you cannot afford to buy one of these laugh-provokers, gaze for five minutes at the wonderful placards, read the amusing storyettes thereon, and if you are not about "fed-up" you ought to be ashamed of yourself!

If you are dismissed to join the British Army, under the voluntary system, go to a few Recruiting Meetings, and you will be inclined to thank your late employer for his kindness in allowing you, a Native, to enjoy yourself while his less favored employees, probably Englishmen or at all events true-blue loyalists, are working hard! Laugh your loudest if you hear this same employer telling you and others like you that there will be no compulsion brought to bear on any young man in Ireland! Laugh again when he says you will lose your job if the German come! Smile, damn you smile, if he remarks that the war cannot go on unless Ireland sends another 50,000 men, and a further eleven hundred a week! If he is asked how will Ireland go on if his wishes are carried out, help him out of the dilemma by shouting out: "To hell with Ireland, we must save the British Empire at all costs."

Keep your hearts up!

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— AND GROCERIES. —

INDIA WANTS NEITHER BRITISH NOR GERMAN.

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

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

FUTILE EFFORTS OF LORD HARDINGE.

The Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, honestly tried to do his best to help the political advancement of the Indian people; and this attitude made him extremely unpopular with the British in India. His speech in Madras in December, 1913, attempting to emphasize the rights of Indians as British subjects, and condemn the politics of South Africa, brought upon him a torrent of abuse from all sections of the British community in India and the East. And, as it was the settled policy of the Government of India that the people of the country should have no effective voice in the administration, Lord Hardinge could do mighty little to allay the growing unrest.

Then, the war started. Within the month that followed the fateful August 4, a soul-stirring drama was enacted in the Indian continent—a series of events, strokes and counter-strokes, every one of them full of meaning, but acted as it were, without words. Germany was painted in the worst colours, as was only natural; and with a view to impress the Indian people that the principal object of Germany was to get hold of India and shoot men, women and children, just for sport, as they did in Belgium.

VAGUE HINTS OF SELF- GOVERNMENT.

It was vaguely pointed out—vaguely enough to permit of repudiation when the occasion demanded—that India was on the eve of receiving self-government, that the Government was secretly deliberating the best course and manner of bringing about the result which was said to be as much desired by Englishmen as by the Indians, and that a victory for Germany would inevitably mean the dashing of all India's long-cherished hopes. The bait took, and some of the Indian politicians certainly were duped. The Government came as a suppliant, asking the people to support the King, thus flattering the vanity of a people who were usually commanded to obey. Agents were set about to "preach" the "truth" about the war—agents who were in the pay of the Government for doing other work, as well as others who expected favours and titles. But the Government had no reason to expect the friendly loyalty of the people; and it was fully aware of the fact. Hence it took other steps to avert possible dangers.

The political leaders and people of India found themselves in an almost impossible position. With the exception of a powerful body of extremists, the rest of the people were striving hard to obtain some measure of self-government for the country, instead of attempting to overthrow British rule. They know that under the then conditions it would prove a fruitless effort.

THE PEOPLE ALTOGETHER DISARMED.

The people had been disarmed for decades; extraordinary precautions have been taken not to let in arms, and under the law the mere possession of a rifle or revolver meant a long sentence of imprisonment. So rigidly had the latter rule been observed that people could not even arm themselves against wild animals that have been taking heavy tolls of lives year after year. The British as well as the whole white population of the country were kept carefully trained and armed, the policy preached in India and the East by the British being that all whites

should combine against the native peoples. Apart from their own strength, the British had safeguarded against contingencies by the alliance with Japan, according to which the latter country should help Great Britain even on an occasion of an internal rising in India, if the British should ask for help.

In any case, the political leaders of India were for peace, especially as, in spite of all handicaps to native industrial development, they had been progressing at a rapid pace in recent years. Their fervent hope was that the British should be the last foreigners to rule over India. If German success should mean the substitution of German for British rule, it was certainly the last thing desired. Moreover, it was thought that it would be good policy to place the British under obligations by helping them as much as we possibly could. Hence there was a genuine effort to help, and the first weeks of the war saw India offering volunteers and funds.

The British, however, were willing to take help, but were not willing to be under obligations to the country that might entitle it to ask for self-government in the near future. Also they took steps to avoid all possibility of danger, and never believed that the "wave of loyalty" would last.

HALF THE NATIVE ARMY IN FRANCE.

The two sources of danger were the native Indian troops, who might throw in their lot with the people, and the political agitators and newspapers. While the Government thanked people for the offer of volunteers, even medical volunteers, and refused to avail themselves of the offer, they sent away to France half the total of the Indian army, before any one was aware of it, without even a "by your leave" of the people of India. That the troops had been disembarked was announced by the Viceroy on September 9th, at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, when he announced the hundreds of loyal offers made by the princes of India.

So much nonsense has been written about the princes that a little enlightenment is necessary to understand the position clearly. All the princes of India put together have a total army of 20,000, armed with the discarded rifles and guns of the British army. That is about the total number they are allowed to have by the British Government, more as a matter of show than as making up an effective fighting unit. The princes are not free agents, and they cannot even get out of their own states without the sanction of the British Government. The total amount they have contributed to the prosecution of the war up to date is about 5,000,000 dols. They have no influence in the country, because they are not free agents.

While half the native Indian army was sent to France, partly because they wanted trained men and partly because they wished to reduce the danger of a possible outbreak, the larger part of the British Indian army in India remained in the country, to keep in check any mischievous activity on the part of the other half. The Indian political leaders, who had no thought of organizing a rebellion, were also glad that the Indian Army was sent to Europe, because they believed that this would help to improve the position of India. Australia, Canada, and the British colonies would not have Indians, because they thought it was degrading for white men to work side by side with the Orientals in the field and the factory—apart from economic reasons. Now, it was contended, if they were willing to fight side by side with the Indians, the old objection could have no force whatsoever in the future. The sepoys themselves had no objection, because they were having a new experience.

ADDITIONAL REPRESSIVE LEGISLATION.

The Government in the meanwhile strengthened their hands by passing new laws to

supplement the Press Act and such other repressive legislation of the past. A very rigid censorship was established, which permitted only of the publication of such news as suited the Government. One by one, the recalcitrant newspapers were suppressed without any fuss, and with few people knowing about it, and the "dangerous" persons were also interned without publicity. Sufficient numbers of territorials from England were dispatched to India to relieve the trained British army that was sent over to France. Before February, the whole of the Indian army was out of India, and new recruits were being trained. These new recruits were mainly from the border tribes, to whom fighting was a business, and who did not understand the position, and had no interest in India. They were sent as fast as they had a smattering of training to the Euphrates Valley, East Africa, and France.

I have given a summary of the real situation, and it is possible from this to judge the nature of the "loyalty" and the truth of a number of wild statements that have been made and commonly accepted. When it is known that the precautions taken go so far as practically to intern the sick and wounded sepoys that return to India from France, it is easy to refute the absurd statements. Frankly, there is no love lost, for how is it possible that any people should love those that exercise authority over them, because of their might? Mr. Arnold Bennet, writing recently about the battlefields of France, makes the statement that it is unthinkable that one nation should try to dominate another. He seems to have a poor knowledge of the British Empire. The British have had a long start on us in spreading knowledge about India to the world; that we are not a nation at all; that we love to be ruled over by others, and that we have to be civilized. It is certainly extraordinary that, after one hundred years of British rule, the magnitude of illiteracy should be so great as it is in India, and that only £3,500,000 out of a revenue of £85,000,000 should be spent on education to "civilize" us.

That there is discontent in India is not denied, but it is made to appear that it is the work of unscrupulous agitators. It is said that educated India—which can express itself—is seditious, while the real India, the "India of the masses"—which cannot express itself—is overflowing with gratitude to the British Government.

Replying to the German Chancellor's remarks, Sir Edward Grey said that "our Allies and we are fighting and must fight for the right to live, not under German supremacy, but in real freedom and safety." The Indian wants also the right to live, and not under British supremacy; for wanting this, and expressing this thought, thousands have been hanged, deported, and imprisoned. Wherever British influence prevails, the men of India who ask for freedom have been subject to opprobrium. Even the moderates in India who wish to avoid trouble, and who ask for some voice in the management of their own affairs are treated with contempt. The treatment meted by England and the Colonies has led to the whole world looking down upon India. The future, of course, is dark; but could the world blame us, if we are skeptical about the truth of the statement that England is fighting for "right" and the downfall of "might"?

Belgium is proof enough to show that she, Germany, is not fighting for right. Germany says that she is fighting for existence and for a place in the sun, which means that she wants to destroy the independence of other people. England says that she is fighting for the maintenance of her Empire, which means that she is in no mood to do right to the people whose independence she has despoiled, and is anxious to continue her tyranny of power.

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EDITED BY JAMES CONNOLLY.

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

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1915.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM FROM A NEW STANDPOINT.

THE magnificent meeting in the Mansion House
of Dublin on Tuesday was surely calculated to
give food for thought to our rulers. That
meeting of serious minded men and women of
all classes and religious denominations, in its
demand for an adequate loan to the Dublin
Corporation to enable that body to provide
homes for the housing of the workers, placed
before the government of this country a square
issue that can neither be avoided nor ignored.
That issue may be thus stated:

According to the Report of the Departmental
Committee upon the Housing Conditions of
Dublin the present state of these conditions are
such that thousands of lives are lost needlessly
every year from preventable diseases, cleanliness
is rendered almost impossible and thus disease
is daily spread, every handicap is placed in the
way of morality and every evil and vicious
tendency fostered and encouraged. In short,
the death rate of Dublin is the highest in
Europe, and the conditions which have produced
that high death rate are acknowledged to be a
disgrace to civilization.

So much being acknowledged by the British
Government that Government in a month
following the outbreak of the present war voted
a large sum of money as a loan to assist in the
rebuilding of Dublin. But upon that money
being applied for by the Corporation that body
was told in effect that it could not be had as it
was now required for the prosecution of the
War.

As was well emphasised at the meeting this
statement of the Government was equal to an
official declaration, *that the immediate well-being
of Dublin was incompatible with the interests of
the British Empire*, that the poor of Dublin
must die in their slums in order that the British
Empire may continue to shine in its glory.

We can but wonder at the stupidity of a
Government that makes such a statement at
such a time, that cruelly breaks its solemn
promise to a suffering people—appeals to men
to die in its behalf whilst it haggles over the
loan of a few thousand pounds to provide houses
for those they leave behind.

England has had statesmen in the past, as
had Ireland. To-day both countries have but
a weird collection of second-rate politicians who
imagine that they are big men because they
stand upon a big platform, and who fancy they
show their greatness by haggling over petty
items of expenditure whilst at the same time
ordering the spendthrift use of human lives.

Whom the gods wish to destroy they first
drive mad. Surely madness has seized upon
our rulers when we see them telling the people
of the Capital of Ireland that they cannot hope
to rebuild a city of healthy homes on a civilised
basis, and that the reason why they cannot so
hope is because Ireland is a part of the British
Empire.

WHO DIES IF IRELAND LIVE!

Who dies—who dies if Ireland live—
We read the words of flame
In letters bright to wake our hearts
From apathy and shame,
They bid us rise for Ireland's sake,
Our lives—our all to give,
That she may brave the tempest's wrath
Who dies if Ireland live?

Who dies if Ireland live—it thrilled
Our fathers' hearts of old;
Are we of weaker faith than they,
Are we of softer mould.
Plundered and racked—oppressed and poor
Yet all we have is her's,
To guide her through the wiles of peace
As e'en the clash of wars.

Who dies if Ireland live—raise high
The bright, emblazoned scroll,
Till every Irish heart and hand
Is summoned to the roll.
O, true men, throng the bearna beoghail,
Your hearts' best blood to give,
By ye her soul is saved or lost,
Who dies if Ireland live?

RORY OF THE HILL.

**PLEASE SUPPORT
OUR ADVERTISERS**

**THE TRUTH ABOUT LOOS
AND THE DARDANELLES.**

PARIS, Nov. 25.—Gen. Joffre's recent visit
to London changed the entire plan of the
operations in the near East, according to the
military authorities here. He insisted on
practically abandoning the effort to take
Constantinople by way of the Dardanelles, and
also that Britain should send every man now at
the Dardanelles to Serbia, and should reinforce
them with every man she could spare from her
camps in England.

Reports from Athens say that Great Britain
and France are preparing for important new
efforts in the Balkans.

The correspondent at Salonica of the Havas
Agency says: "Four more transports heavily
loaded with troops have arrived in port."

The Salonica correspondent of the *Petit
Journal* says he has learned from a member of
the Serbian Government that Premier Asquith
of Great Britain sent a telegram on Monday to
the Serbian Government giving firm assurance
that Great Britain and France will carry
through the expedition.

"I can assure you," Mr. Asquith is quoted
as having said, "France and England are
preparing surprises in the Balkans. You will
shortly have corroboration thereof."

The recent "grand offensive" of the British
in Gallipoli peninsula, it is declared, was not
an offensive at all, but a diversion to cover the
embarkation of a major portion of the British
troops, who have been rushed to the Balkan
theatre of war.

This statement is made by military officials
here and is given added weight by the official
French statement which tells of the operations
of Gen. Bailloud's French forces around
Koustorina, Serbia. Gen. Bailloud has been
commanding the French troops in the
Dardanelles since Gen. Gourand was wounded
there in July. No previous mention has been
made of his presence in the Balkans.

Joffre is said to have told the British War
Council that the Battle of Loos had no practical
effect whatever. The results, he said, were not
commensurate with the cost in life and
ammunition. The stalemate in the west, he
added, could not be broken, and the only hope
was to make a great effort in the Balkans.

The French Generalissimo won his point, it
is asserted, and was allowed a free hand, with
the result that the British troops were with-
drawn from Gallipoli to Salonica, where they
are now being landed.

In addition 80,000 men were sent out from
England and every available man from France,
so that the great war may yet be fought out in
the Balkans. Most military men believe the
Balkan campaign cannot be so long drawn out
as the one in France and Russia, but that it
will be one of the most sanguinary in the
whole war.

American Paper.

CITY OF DUBLIN COMPANY STRIKE

GREAT
PUBLIC MEETING
IN
BERESFORD PLACE
ON

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 12th, at 12.30.

To hear of the Latest Important Developments
in connection with this Dispute. All other
Quay Workers specially urged to Attend.

JAMES CONNOLLY,

Acting General Secretary.

NEWS OF JIM.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The body of Joseph Hillstrom, executed last Friday at Salt Lake City, Utah, for murder, arrived here last night and was cremated to-day under direction of members of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Before his execution, Hillstrom expressed a wish that his body be cremated and his ashes cast to the winds. This wish was carried out by the Industrial Workers, cremation following the ceremonies to day.

Hillstrom's remains were viewed by hundreds. Among the speakers at the services to-day were W. D. Haywood, national secretary of the I. W. W.; O. N. Hilton, a lawyer of Denver, and James Larkin, labour leader of Dublin, Ireland. Following the services the remains were escorted in a parade to Grace-land Crematory.

The ashes will be delivered to the I.W.W. officials Thursday morning, and in the interval it will be decided what disposition is to be made of them. The ceremony of casting the ashes to the winds will be held Thursday morning.

MR. SHEEHY-SKEFFINGTON'S RETURN.

Mr. Sheehy-Skeffington returns this week on the St. Louis from the United States, arriving in Liverpool on December 18th. His letter to President Wilson (recently published in the *Workers' Republic*) has attracted much attention on the other side. Sir Mathew Nathan is of opinion that his lecture propaganda in the United States has "aggravated his original offence," and threatens to enforce the Cat and Mouse Act against him on his return. Recently Mr. Skeffington was approached by a British Secret Service Agent and informed that if he dropped even for the rest of his stay in the States his Anti-British and Anti-War Propaganda he could guarantee that there would be "no trouble" on his return, but that otherwise he would not be permitted to land in the United Kingdom. The "deal" did not come off! The Government has its work cut out for it, preventing emigration from Ireland, and keeping out Irish "aliens" from U.S.A.

DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE

Will not be held on Sunday, December 12th, in consequence of Lang Benefit Concert in the Foresters' Hall.

THE MATCHMAKERS AND THE LEADING ROAD TO DONEGAL, FOLLOWED BY CONCERT.

Will be held in LIBERTY HALL, SUNDAY & MONDAY NIGHTS, DECEMBER 19th & 20th, at 8 p.m.

ADMISSION - - THREEPENCE. Tickets can be obtained at Hall.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TRANSPORT UNION GOOSE CLUB. SELLERS of TICKETS are urged to RETURN BLOCKS to HALL as soon as possible. By ORDER, SECRETARY.

THE "BLACKFEET" AND THE "FLATFEET."

"A Study in Nature."

In our young days, as readers of Fenimore Cooper and other writers of the "wild and woolly west," our blood used to thrill and our hair stand on end at the deeds of blood and cunning performed by the redskins; especially of one wild tribe known as the Blackfeet, who were supposed at the time to hold the sway over "palm and pine," as the most expert at creeping upon; cutting the throat, and "lifting the hair" of their unsuspecting victims. Of course it must not be taken that all the so-called Indian tribes were of the same blood-thirsty nature as the Blackfeet; but whatever their faults, they were true to their race, and were exterminated before they would betray their people or their country to the stranger.

The same can be said about the animal world; only in most extreme cases, when driven mad with hunger, will the wolf or jackal prey upon his kind.

It is strange, but nevertheless true, that to-day in Ireland we have a peculiar tribe known to some as the "Flatfeet," who have, or try to have, the cunning of the Blackfeet; but unlike their red brothers, they have sold their country and their people for the flesh-pots of the stranger.

They did not wait to be driven mad with hunger, like the wolf and jackal; they seem to drop into their position quite naturally.

Sometimes they hunt in couples, at other times singly, but their object is always the same—to rob someone of the liberty they sold themselves.

A sleuth of this type glided into a stationer's shop a few evenings ago. Copies of Irish and Labour papers were for sale, tobacco, &c. He called for a "pennyworth of sweets." He stood 5 feet 10 inches, well dressed, and his voice had the low, soft "whinge" of the flunkey.

As no "sweets" were on sale, he invested some public money in some of the Irish papers and opened a general conversation on current events, and was very keen on finding out if "Wimborne's Paper" was received around that locality, and if so what they done with it, &c. He received one himself, he stated, and only got 48 hours to send his reply back.

His time was wasted like the public funds that supports him, and his pack, "Flatfoot," was written in capital letters all over him, from his soft hat to his huge feet. When he slunk off again, one of the men remarked, "the Leopard cannot change his spot," nor the "G-man his feet." OWL.

WORKERS' REPUBLIC

Can be had every Friday Afternoon in Scotland at—

Wm. Gribbin, Saltmarket, Glasgow. Herald League Rooms, 94 George's Street, Glasgow.

J. O'Connor, Dundyan Road, Coatbridge. J. Wilson, The Bookstall, Graham's Road, Falkirk.

F. C. Hanratty, 18 Wallace Street, Paisley. P. O'Connor, 55 Caledonia Street, Paisley. P. Murphy, Scotland Place, Liverpool.

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

BRITISH PLANS FOILED BY AMERICANS IN MEXICO.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—Sailors from United States warships in port, who were at Vera Cruz when the American forces "captured" the city, tell a singular story. They say that, instead of the United States forces being thrown ashore because of the failure of Mexico to raise and salute our flag after firing upon it at Tampico, Rear Admiral Fletcher's purpose in doing so was to forestall the seizure of the Vera Cruz Customs House by British naval forces, thereby violating the Monroe Doctrine.

Vice Admiral Craddock, who went down later with his flagship under the fire of a German squadron, was in Vera Cruz Harbour at the time, and his proposed action was to collect payment of an indemnity from the Mexicans.

Admiral Fletcher heard what the plan was and acted without delay. So suddenly were the American forces put ashore that when they formed up on the Customs' House Quay they lacked sufficient ammunition, according to the sailors here, and would have been slaughtered by the Mexicans in the Customs House had not the commanders of the gunboat Nashville and Cruiser Chester opened a heavy fire over their heads upon the Customs House, routing its defenders. That afternoon two additional British warships reached Vera Cruz with more than their usual quota of marines aboard.

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.

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Manager—ALD. T. KELLY.

NORTHERN NOTES.

WE WIN AGAIN.

The Belfast Branch of the Irish Transport Workers' Union has won another victory. Early last week the Branch presented a demand for an increase of wages on behalf of the van-men and motormen employed by Caffrey's Brewery. The demand was promptly met by the Management, and from Saturday last inclusive an increase of 3/- in the week has been given the men. With some changes in addition the increase means more than 4/- a week added to the previous rate of wages. This is satisfactory, and is another real victory in war time for the Union.

MORE PATRIOTISM.

On Thursday three hundred apprentice fitters, platers and caulkers in Workman and Clark's Shipyard struck work. Again and again during the year they had asked for an increase or at least a bonus to meet war conditions of living. All other classes of labour in the yard had got something, but the apprentices alone worked under the old rates. Again and again their demand was met with promises that were never kept. On Thursday they struck, but by arrangement with the firm the Belfast newspapers suppressed all reference to the strike in spite of or because of the fact that many of the strikers had been employed on munition work for the Government. On Saturday the apprentices were threatened with the application of the Defence of the Realm Act, and on a promise that "something would be done for them," they capitulated and returned to work. They are in dire need of a Union to fight for their interests.

THE DERRY FIGHTS.

In two of the biggest of the Derry factories some 400 women and girls have been on strike for the past fortnight. The shirt cutters in Tillie and Henderson's demand a war bonus, and are holding out pluckily. An even more plucky fight is being made by the 200 collar operatives employed in Leinster Bros. and Staveacre's. The collar operatives not only demand better wages and conditions but they are as well determined to put an end once and for all to the petty tyranny of some of the forewomen. A forewoman is now the only object of the dispute unsettled, and the workers propose calling out the 200 shirt operators if this forewoman is not dismissed. The workers have an organisation, and have the support of the people of Derry, who are giving generously to the strike funds.

THE BULLIES.

Last week the women strikers were attacked and kicked and beaten by the police. But the Bullies did not get all their own way, and some of them will remember the strike for a long time to come. Where strikers are apparently defenceless the police make free use of their fist and feet. If the Derry workers had a Citizen Army the Peelers would keep in their own places.

LATER.

The Mayor of Derry had separate conferences with the heads of Messrs. Leinster Brothers and Staveacre and representatives of 200 of the firm's collarworkers on strike on Monday, and effected a settlement of the dispute on the following terms:

(1)—The demand for dismissal or removal from having charge over the girls of the forewoman withdrawn, the workers undertaking to carry out all instructions, but if grievances arise the firm to undertake to receive a deputation of the workers to determine same, such workers not to be punished for their action.

(2)—The firm to undertake the reinstatement of the strikers, no worker to be punished for anything that has taken place.

THE TENANTS.

A Branch of the House Tenants' Defence Association has been formed in Cromac Ward,

and it is understood that a Branch is to be formed in the Falls district.

MODERN GERMANY.

On Saturday, 11th inst., at 8 p.m., Rosin Bhreathach, B.A., will Lecture for the Workers' Educational Association at 109 Donegall Street. The Lecture will deal with Modern Germany, and is certain to be of first rate interest and importance.

CROBH-DEARG.

WEXFORD NOTES.

The Girls Strike at the Slaney Knitting Factory is dragging along, as is usual in affairs where the working class are the subject of grievances, and it goes without saying that their position is being misrepresented in every way possible by the people who can live without daily labour. Mr. Murphy told a Press representative here last week that the girls had no grievances only the fact of them not being allowed to sing by the new manageress, while he knows in his heart that they have various other grievances, the redress of some which would militate against his enormous profits, as everybody knows that the place is one of the greatest money-making concerns in the South of Ireland, and of course the last thing an employer likes to do is to raise wages unless he is forced to do so.

We have heard that he has been trying to get some of the young juniors who had small wages to go back at the same wages which he paid to the senior hands, but to their credit be it said they all refused. That is the proper way to fight, girls. Let your motto in this fight be—"An Injury to One is the Concern of All." Don't disgrace yourselves by blacklegging to suit any employer who, when he has his own ends served, would throw you out on the streets to starve for all he cared. Labour is worthy of its hire, and no employer ever keeps a man or woman through his love for them. He looks upon you as an inferior being or machine to exert yourself at his bidding.

Stick together. Let none of your number do the blackleg, and victory is yours. Don't mind the talk about Irish manufacture. It is all very well to support home industries, but it is a very common thing to spout about it most when it has any connection with a labour dispute.

Irish industry on sweated labour is useless to the country, and so much cant.

In reading the County Council meeting last week we observed that John J. Kehoe, President of the local branch of the Mollie M'Guire's, asked the recruiting agent (who is appearing before our public Boards here) could Wexford not have a regiment of 100 soldiers and a band to stimulate recruiting, which we suppose would be a purely English Regiment, with no great amount of respect for morality.

Surely a splendid suggestion from one of the *Pillars of the Catholic Church*.

The fact in itself is bad enough, but when one considers that John J. has three sons, presumably as pro-British as their father, eligible to join the army, but who seem to have no notion of doing so, it seems a bit cheeky on his part to ask others to do so.

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Try $\frac{1}{2}$ Ton Sample. PRICES ON APPLICATION
PHONE:—TWO SEVEN SIX NINE.

TRALEE NOTES.

[By ROBAL.]

THE WEARING OF THE GREEN.

In years gone by they were hanging men and women for the wearing of the Green but now they are sacking instead of hanging for the wearing of the green. Jerry Murt Slattery, undeterred by the adverse criticism poured on his action in dismissing Mr. Melinn for being an Irish Volunteer, has dismissed one of his Bacon Factory employes named Hannafin on a silly pretext, the real reason being that this particular employe marched at the head of the Strand Street Band at the Manchester Martyrs Anniversary Procession dressed in a Robert Emmet costume. Hannafin was in Slattery's employment for 13 years, and was always a hard working, steady man. Slattery's men work longer hours and for less pay than the men employed in the C.W.S. Bacon Factory, and Slattery aims at buying them body and soul. The only way they can hope to assert their rights is by joining the Tralee Workers' Union. We understand a big number of the men has joined, but they must all become members before any forward move can be taken to remedy their lot.

U.D.C. CO-OPTION.

The decision of the U.D. Council not to co-opt any one to the vacant seat has met with severe opposition on all sides, and the big protest meeting in Denny Street at which Councillor Partridge spoke focussed public attention on the doing of the self-professing "friends" of the workers on the Council. We only hope the workers will not forget this refusal of the Council to give the Trades Council candidate a chance of co-option when the next election comes round, and that they will remember the names of the 8 capitalists who voted against them.

FENIT BRANCH.

A meeting was held in Kilfenora on Sunday to get the Fenit Branch of the I.T.W. Union under way. Messrs. M. J. O'Connor and C. O'Riordan, Tralee, attended, and after going through some important work a special meeting was fixed for Sunday week to elect officers, etc.

ECONOMIC CONSCRIPTION.

It is freely stated that efforts will be made by local employers to "release" men of military age with a view to compelling them to join the Army. This must be resisted, and resisted in time, but to do so the men must be united and members of the local Workers' Union.

WOLFE TONE.

Sean Milroy, the ex-Felon, visited Tralee on Sunday night, and delivered a lecture on Wolfe Tone under the auspices of the Tralee Division, A.O.H. (Irish-American Alliance) in the Rink to a crowded audience. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed and the lecture was punctuated with outbursts of applause. A short concert followed in which "rebel" songs predominated.

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 4d. post. free for distribution gratis.

Address—THE MANAGER.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

FOR RELIABLE PROVISIONS!

LEIGHS, OF BISHOP STREET
STILL LEADS.

CORK NOTES.

We are glad to be able to congratulate the Tralee Drapers' Assistants on their escape. We thought the Trades Disputes Act meant well for the workers, but like all other acts, it is evident it was made by the employers for the benefit of the lawyers. The criminals passed through the city prior to their return home, headed by the bag-pipes. One establishment in Patrick Street, thinking they were the Irish Volunteers, turned down the lights and hissed and groaned as the procession passed. This is a very dangerous practice, even in places honoured with military patronage. There are a certain class of ladies for whom even Irishmen have no respect. We know the mask has been torn from the faces of many so-called Irishmen. Some are Irish because they are making a living in Ireland, but they have not the courage to say in public what they say to their unfortunate employes. The Dirty Irish! Thank God we are not Irish! Irish Swine, Irish Dogs, &c., are what they say in secret, whilst they come out in public whining to the Irish to protect their miserable carcasses from the Huns. Others think they should not be asked to subscribe to keep alive a language which they thought, or rather hoped, was dead. Thank God we are Irish.

Some people believe in warnings—the superstitious Celt. Others don't—the vivacious Frenchmen. And so in France they had a great revolution, which at first was only regarded as a street row.

Lieutenant F. W. Kettle had a lively time at a recruiting meeting on Sunday evening. We saw no report of it in the local Press. The meeting was reported alright, but the interruptions, the questions, which he either could not or would not answer were nowhere to be found. The scenes were certainly comic with a touch of seriousness. Everybody admits, and we say it with regret, the South of Ireland has done well in the matter of recruiting and fighting, and unfortunately dying. Then why not try elsewhere—Liverpool, for instance, or some other great English city. Or what about going up North to King Carson's country. The limit has been reached, and Sunday's scenes have been merely an outward demonstration of the people's feelings which no wise Government would attempt to ignore.

The Cork Board of Guardians are still holding out against the milk ring. More power to them. The friends of the baby-killers are busy endeavouring to point out to the public the extra amount the Board are losing in their efforts to smash the ring. The amount will be small compared with the amount the Guardians and the public will gain by bringing those monsters to their senses.

The coal is up again 2/- per ton and other commodities as well, but still no increase in wages. Come, ye pound-a-weekers, hurry up and invest 5/- in the War Loan!

A case has come under our notice where a man of 18 was killed at the front. At the time he was allowing his mother nothing, and because of that the poor woman only received the notification of his death. We believe there are many similar cases, and can only express our sympathy for the victims.

The Committee of the School of Music have now taken definite action with regard to Irish Traditional Singing. It now rests with the public to make it a success. The concert given by the School on Wednesday was a decided success. The Irish items particularly were well rendered and well received.

Some people know how to help the poor, surely. A certain religious institution in the city having building work to do refuses to do it until the days get long. We have heard silly excuses like that before. Anyhow, it is better than the dread of Zeppelins. Both are no doubt prompted by the same motives.

WEXFORD VOLUNTEERS AND FORGED ENLISTMENT FORMS.

PRIEST'S CONDEMNATION AND BIG PROTEST MEETING.

Three young Oulart men have been the victims of an outrageous prank on the part of some unknown person or persons. They were astonished a week ago to receive notices from the Military Authorities ordering them to report themselves at Clonmel for enlistment the following Monday evening. As none of the three had signed any enlistment form it is supposed that their names were forged on forms.

The young men are—Martin Fortune, Raheenaska, who has a wife and family; John Fortune, Ballynagown, Martin's brother and sole support of his old blind father, and John Earle, Ballynagown, recently of Old Church, Enniscorthy.

Rev. J. Maher, P.P., Oulart, condemned the reprehensible act of the forgers in vigorous terms on Sunday last, speaking from the Altar.

On the Monday when the time given the young men to report themselves expired, the Oulart Parochial Hall was crowded by men from all the country round who held a protest meeting at which Mr. D. Scallan, D.C., Kilnamanagh, presided.

Mr. Scallan said that what had been done was a cowardly and vile act. He then called on Mr. J. R. Etchingham to address the meeting.

Mr. Etchingham was welcomed with three hearty cheers. He said he was not acquainted with the three young men, but whoever they were, he was glad to be present to take part in a protest against the treatment to which they had been submitted. Conscription was not in force, and no man ought to be bullied into joining against his will. This act appeared to be an effort to compel men to join against their will. But they need not fear that. Their right course was to write to the Recruiting Headquarters and insist on having sent to them the forms signed in their names, so that some clew might be found to the perpetrators of the act. He proposed that that be done from the meeting, and this course was decided on.

The speaker then went on to say that behind this small matter a larger matter loomed. Conscription was coming. Mr. Dillon had said it would not apply to Ireland, but Mr. Redmond had not committed himself to any such statement. Are you (said Mr. Etchingham) prepared to have conscription in Ireland? (Loud cries of "No.") What are you doing to prepare against its coming? I warn you that if it can be put into force it will be—Lord Derby's statement means that—but if the men of Ireland show themselves ready to resist it actively or passively, but at any rate determinedly, it will not be enforced. (Loud applause.)

VOLUNTEERS REORGANIZED.

Mr. Scallan then moved, amid scenes of enthusiasm:

"That the Volunteers be again organised in the district."

Mr. Michael Ryan, Oulart, seconded the proposal, saying he hoped that in the near future the men of Oulart would be as well drilled and disciplined as they had been a year ago (cheers.)

Mr. Michael Quirke, D.C., associated himself with the proposal, saying that the time had come when the men must do something to demonstrate their resolution (applause.)

It was then suggested that a start be made at once, and between 150 and 170 men formed up in the roadway and marched out on the Enniscorthy road to meet the company coming from Enniscorthy to join in the demonstration.

It was a hard, frosty, and moonlight night, and the roads were deserted. The meeting with the Enniscorthy men, all of whom were in full equipment, was an impressive incident, and a parade was held on the countryside, about two miles outside Oulart. Afterwards the combined forces marched to Oulart and dismissed at the Parish Hall, amid scenes of wild excitement and enthusiasm, many cheers being given for Oulart's reorganised Volunteers.

Mr. Scallan, D.C., expressed the hope that the revived movement would not tend to support factfonism.

Mr. Etchingham said that the Volunteers were not going to be split again (applause.) They had reorganised for serious work, and would stick to it (cheers.)

GLASGOW GAELS WILL FIGHT.

On Sunday November 28th in the Sinn Fein Hall, London Street, the Irish Nationalists of Glasgow held their annual commemoration of the Manchester Martyrs. The Hall was packed to the doors with an earnest and enthusiastic gathering of exiles, some born in Ireland, some out of Ireland, including several Fenian veterans, the members of the Eire Og Sinn Fein, nearly a hundred Irish Volunteers, the Fianna and Cumann na mBan and many unattached Nationalists. A concert of rebel songs and recitations of good fighting spirit helped to arouse the enthusiasm of the audience. At an interval during the concert a short resolution declaring allegiance to the principles and deeds of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien was proposed by Cormac Carrigan and seconded by Tom O'Donnell in brief spirited speeches. An address on the Manchester Martyrs explaining the situation and prospects in Ireland and calling on the Nationalist exiles to join with the fighting men at home to strike a blow for Ireland before the war is over was delivered by Cathal Ua Seanain, Belfast. The chairman, Liam Gribben, appealed to those not already enrolled to join the Irish Volunteers and get ready to answer with arms when Ireland should call them home. Some Glasgow Nationalists had already returned and others were going. Throughout the night the prevailing note was the will to fight and to seize this opportunity to strike the British Empire in a vital spot.

Having visited the Volunteers and Fianna the lecturer was entertained during the time by the officers of the Volunteers and Cumann na mBan, and again at night when the rebels gathered in a friend's house and talked and sang of the Ireland of the present and the fight of the future until the early hours of Monday. On Monday night a farwell ceilidh was given by the Eire Og Sinn Fein, the exiles renewing their vows to share in the fight for freedom. The commemoration was a credit to the Eire Og branch that organised it.

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39 AUNGIER STREET,
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FOR IRISH ROLL & PLUG.

Irish Transport and General Workers' Union.

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GRAND CHRISTMAS DRAWING.
TICKETS NOW ON SALE 3d. EACH

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Irish Citizen Army

Headquarters: LIBERTY HALL, DUBLIN.

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

FIELD MANŒUVRES, SUNDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1915.

All Ranks Mobilise at Liberty Hall, 9 o'clock
a.m. Full Equipment and Days Rations.

IRONY PERSONIFIED.

*Women of Ireland, your Power is great. You
manage the Household. Save Money, &c.*

I.

Greenhorns of Ireland, "Your Power is great!"
You toil like engines from dawn till late.

Your pay is mean and low.
Your conditions are most vile,
Yet must dress in latest style,
And bear your tortures with a smile.

That you had power we did not know!

II.

Slaves of Ireland, "the household you rule!"
The landlady you won't find a fool.

She charges the highest rate.
It's a crime to ask for a crust to eat,
Though you pay in advance and buy dear meat,
And humour her in accents sweet,
And stay out of doors from eight to eight.

III.

If you're married your bully spouse won't let
His wife become a keen Suffragette;
He keeps her severely down.
She must never read; must eat poor food;
To the walls of the house all day remain glued;
When she's insulted, must not be rude,
And must not take a walk to the town.

IV.

Working indoors is all very well,
But on one's health it will finally tell,
If you don't get a wee rest.
It is most unkind and unfair
To grudge the "female" a breath of fresh air.
The Lord gives gifts for each one to share.
No wonder our women are weak and
depressed!

V.

A youth in an office who once swept the floor,
And polished the brass on the big front door,
Rose high in the Queen's Navee.
But woman may work herself to the bone;
She may be the cleverest mortal yet known,
And worthy to grace a Sovereign's throne,
Still is classed with those of lowest degree.

VI.

"Save your weekly wage of three bob."
Send it to England for Lloyd George to rob.
Not a cent for you does he care!
Our Corporation, famed for great deeds,
Will lovingly look after your needs.
At moderate (!) price our city it feeds.
Be glad you're allowed to live on the air.

VII.

Women of Ireland, if placards are true,
A mighty big change has come for you.
Didn't it give you a surprise!
Now that the festive season is nigh
All the grand things you'll be able to buy
That cheer up the heart and gladden the eye.
Or are the placards a tissue of lies?

NOTICE TO NEWSAGENTS.

Any Agent not receiving their proper supply
of this paper, please communicate with:
Head Office, Liberty Hall, Beresford Place.
'Phons: 3421 and 4199.

A CORRESPONDENT DISCUSSES OUR NOTES.

St. Mary's,
Eaton Square,
Monkstown.
6/12/15.

TO THE EDITOR WORKERS' REPUBLIC.

A CHARA,—

I write as an Irish Volunteer to heartily
endorse everything in the Front Page article of
the *Republic* this, or rather last week. Your
fearless, outspoken, straightforward, and un-
flinching tone should go very far to make
people think. Apart from the moral effect of
a general mobilisation of the armed forces of
Ireland on our cocksure rulers there are a
thousand other ways of hitting back when struck
at. In a country held and governed as Ireland
is held and governed by the armed forces of a
foreign Empire, there should be put into opera-
tion every conceivable method of making the
lot of the intruders as uncomfortable as possible
except constitutional agitation. That is the one
bugbear. An Cumann Cosanta is necessary,
but it is useless to be piling up the ambulance
with wounded if no notice is taken of the firing
of the enemy which is devastating our ranks.

If a bigger fellow than myself hits me I cer-
tainly hit back. He may or may not get the
better of me, but I lose more by the moral
degradation of submitting to a blow than by the
worsting I get for retaliation. The man who
submits to a blow because the other fellow is
bigger than himself asks, in effect, to be bullied.

He who will not submit tamely to a blow
under any circumstances is not a reckless devil.
He is simply a man.

Speaking at the Manchester Martyrs' Com-
memoration Concert, Bulmer Hobson empha-
sised the fact that the men who planned and
carried out the successful rescue of Kelly and
Deasy were all "men of the rank and file."
Yet we are warned against the danger of appeals
to rank and file sentiment.

The splendid meeting in Athenry is only one
of many proofs that the Volunteers will respond
to any call that is made upon them. So will
the Citizen Army, who stand for the same ideal
—an Irish Republic.

Hoping that you will see your way to pub-
lishing the enclosed poem, and praying God to
bless your noble work.

Mise do cara,

RUADRI MAC DIARMADA.

[P.S.—It should be made impossible for
Conscriptionists: Employers to carry on business
in Dublin.—R. MACD.]

IRISH WOMEN WORKERS' UNION

The following Programme has been arranged
for the coming week:—Friday night, 8 p.m.,
Irish Dancing only. Sunday night General
Dancing at 8 o'clock, a charge of 2d. is made.
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.

Don't Forget LARKIN'S

LITTLE SHOP for GOOD VALUE
in Chandlery, Tobacco, Cigarettes, &c.,
36 WEXFORD ST., DUBLIN.
IRISH GOODS A SPECIALITY.

CONTROL YOUR OWN FOOD SUPPLY.

WORKERS, Attend Lecture to be
Delivered by

PROFESSOR D. HOUSTON,
(Royal College of Science).

Sunday Next, December 12th, at 8 p.m.

in the

COUNCIL CHAMBER, TRADES HALL,
CAPEL STREET

Professor Houston will explain how it is
possible for the Working Class to Control their
own Food Supply without the assistance of the
profitmonger. Miss Harrison and other well-
known Speakers have promised to ATTEND.

ADMISSION - - - FREE.
Questions and Discussion Invited.

LANG BENEFIT CONCERT

GRAND CONCERT AND
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE
(FIANNA PLAYERS)

At FORESTERS' HALL, 41 PARNELL SQUARE
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 12th, at 8 p.m.

TICKETS - - - 1/- and 6d.

Nationalists will remember that the Lang's
Shop was wrecked and robbed. This Concert
is to help Mrs. Lang and family to start another
business while her husband is interned.

WORKERS' CO-OPERATIVE STORES,

31 EDEN QUAY, DUBLIN.

NOW OPEN.

MEN'S WEAR:

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

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

WOMENS' WEAR:

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

CHILDREN'S WEAR:

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

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.

NOW OPEN

USUAL HOURS. CLEANLINESS A SPECIALITY.

RAZORS CAREFULLY GROUND & SET.

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Co-operative Society at Liberty Hall,
Beresford Place, Dublin.