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D.M.P.

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Secret

Superintendent's Office, **G** Division,

9th July, 19b5.

Subject:—

MOVEMENTS OF DUBLIN EXTREMISTS.

I beg to report that on the 8th inst. the undermentioned extremists were observed moving about and associating with each other as follows:

With Thomas J. Clarke, 75 Parnell Street, Wm. Shortall for a quarter of an hour between 11 and 12 a.m.; Thomas Byrne for twenty minutes between 3 and 4 p.m.; Patrick Ryan (Simn Fein) for half an hour between 4 and 5 p.m.; Wm. O'Leary Curtis for a quarter of an hour between 5 and 6 p.m.; D. Lynch, P.H.Pearse, P.Beasley, and James Murray together for twenty minutes between 7 and 8 p.m.; C.Wyse Power, B.L., for a few minutes at 9.30 p.m.; and Arthur Griffith for a quarter of an hour between 10 and 11 p.m.

T.S.Cuffe and P.O'Keefe, G.P.O., in conversation in Camden Street between 9 and 10 p.m.

At 8.45 p.m. 40 members of the Simn Fein Volunteers without rifles assembled at 41 Parnell Square and subsequently in charge of E.Daly and F.Lawless(Swords) went route marching towards Clonliffe. They returned at 10.50 p.m. and dismissed without further parade.

Attached is a copy of this week's issue of "The Workers Republic" which with the exception of a few paragraphs does not appear to contain anything

THE CHIEF COMM'R.

*The Under Secretary
Submitted*

*Fergus Quinn
Asst. Comm'r 9/7*

*Under Secretary
Submitted
WVH
10-7-15*

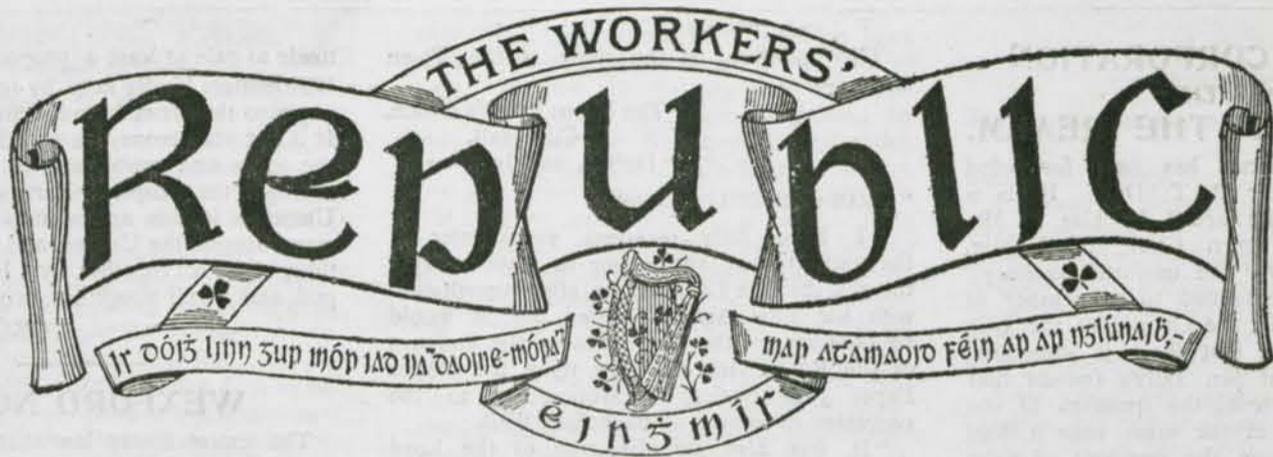
CS.

*This crowd
had been a
good deal together
of late weeks.*

10/7

*Seely Secy,
at 10.15
12/7
13/7*

PRICE ONE PENNY.



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

Vol. I., No. 7.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1915.

Weekly.

Notes on the Front

Now that we have a National Register we hope that everything will work smoothly. Such a register will enable the Government to bring pressure to bear upon any individual worker or group of workers whenever it chooses, as in the Form to be filled up the workers have to state their age, their home address, their industrial qualifications, and the place of their employment. His Britannic Majesty's servants will thus have a clear and complete record of all our fitness for his service.

When he is running short of men in any particular district the military officer in charge will simply look over the books, find it stated in the books that such and such a young man is of military age, lives in such a house, and works in such and such an employment. Then a request will be sent to his employer to discharge him, and to all other employers in the same line of business notifying them that he has been discharged for military reasons, and the young man's doom is sealed.

He must enter the Army or starve. And as he will not know and cannot learn that he is being sacked by orders of the Government he will have no bitterness against it, but will fritter away all his anger against his late employer. Thus the resentment and even forcible opposition that Conscription would certainly bring out is skilfully evaded; instead of concentrating upon itself all the hatred of the discontented elements the Government works in the dark, makes the employers do all the dirty work and bear all the odium, whilst the Cabinet Ministers earn all the plaudits, and make all the grand stand speeches.

Oh, it is a great game! Of course you can see Lloyd George's handiwork sticking out all over it. Did you ever study the really clever manner in which he worked the Insurance Act! That Act is so framed that the Approved Societies have to do all the dirty work, all the unpleasant task of striking people off the Sick List, and spying upon them in their homes, whilst Mr. Lloyd George gets all the credit of paying the Benefits.

Nobody ever dreams of giving the Approved Societies credit for paying Benefits. Oh, no! It is Lloyd George does that. And nobody ever blames Lloyd George for striking any person off the Benefits. Oh, no! It is the Approved Society does that. And thus he gets all the praise, whilst the men and women who are striving to administer the Act under his rules get all the abuse.

So with the National Register. It is Conscription worked through the medium of the employers. After a little time when the population have swallowed that dose of militarism a larger dose will be tried on them. And so on

in progressive doses. Then some fine day we will discover that we have lost all our freedom, and that whilst we were boasting that we would not have Conscription we have quietly submitted to it under another name.

The English governing class are the most adroit manipulators in the world. They have acquired in centuries of practice the fine art of governing without seeming to govern, of robbing whilst seeming to confer a benefit, of practising piracy under the flag of peaceful commerce, of crushing liberty whilst professing to enthrone it.

The anthem of praise which ever rises most spontaneously to the lips of the British ruling class is like that of the American gambler when asked how he could live so well without working. He said:

"God is good, and there is a sucker (fool) born every minute."

Whilst the supply of fools continue to increase the British Empire will continue to flourish. And as far as Ireland is concerned there does not yet appear to be any real shortage in that crop.

In England also the Government appears to continue firm in their belief that there are no limits to the gullible capacity of the people. What do you think of this from Mr. Bonar Law at the Guildhall Meeting in London? :

"Now, when wages are unusually high, it would be a great thing if the wage-earners throughout the country would form the habit of laying aside something, however small, every week and lending it to their country when their country needs it (cheers). It would be a great thing for the State; it would also be a great and enduring advantage to the individual who acquired that habit."

"When wages are unusually high"! Think of the cheek of it. At a time when prices are so high that hunger sits permanently at the table of millions of the poor, when the Corporation of Dublin turns adrift thousands of hungry children, and declares its inability to feed them, when all over the land weary, heart-broken wives and mothers are in despair over their inability to pay the exorbitant prices charged for even the roughest, commonest food. A such a time this well-fed hater of democracy, and sworn foe of their rights, gets up on his hind legs and orates solemnly about the desirability of the poor lending money to a Government of the rich.

From an issue of the Irish Press Bureau we take the following estimate of what the War is costing and will cost, the estimate being that of Mr. Lloyd George, M.P.

"The cost of the war to Great Britain and Ireland was estimated some months ago by Lloyd George at £45,000,000 a month, or about a million and a half every day. It is now estimated at double that amount,

three millions a day, ninety millions a month, or much more than a thousand millions a year. A French authority puts it at a much bigger figure. He estimates the total cost to the Allies up to the end of this year at £8,000,000,000 (eight thousand millions). As Great Britain and Ireland have to assist the other Allies financially, it is likely they will have to bear half the total cost; but if we take the lower estimate and put Ireland's share at one twentieth, Ireland would have to pay for the war at the rate of fifty millions a year or to become indebted to that extent.

"If the war could be brought to an end in August, so as to have lasted only a year, its cost to Ireland, under the present form of Government, would average about three pounds a year from every household for ever. As it is not likely to end in August, the cost to Ireland will be still greater unless Ireland can find some very effective means of escaping the burden."

Dear me, but we have made a right mess of the world—"God's Green Footstool," as the poet hath it. Starving children, sweated women, underpaid and over-worked men, poisonous tenements—and every shot from a big gun in the Dardanelles costs more than would be sufficient to build a beautiful cottage for a working class family. Every shot, and they fire them sometimes by the thousand a day.

"War is good for trade," some fools tell us. What trade? A German Socialist writer tells us. Let us quote his words, and then you Irish fathers, mothers, and wives, think, for God's sake, think as you never thought before:

"There are two industries for which one can confidently predict a great boom after the war.

"These are the workhouse industry and the manufacture of hurdy-gurdies. The grateful fatherlands will surely supply their faithful mutilated sons with splendid accommodation in a workhouse, or present them with a hurdy-gurdy. Decorated with the iron or Victoria Cross the one-legged and one-armed army of veterans will present themselves in the streets and courts of the cities with their organs and grind out patriotic airs. Has this pitiful spectacle not been the most conspicuous part of the harvest of former wars?

"Attempts are now being made in Germany to create an organization which would do away with these consequences of war. The organization would make it its business to enable crippled soldiers to adapt their mutilated bodies to industrial life. That organization will have its time fully occupied when the great slaughter is over, and there will be great competition in the callings where legless and one-legged, armless and one-armed, and one-eyed men can be employed."

DUBLIN CORPORATION AND THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM.

The following letter has been forwarded to us by Councillor P. T. Daly. It is a copy of a letter forwarded by him to Mr. Henry Campbell, Town Clerk, of Dublin, and tends to show "the uniform courtesy" which has been extended to a member of the Labour Party in the Council of the City of Dublin. We feel that there is something in the suggestion of Mr. Daly's friends that he is not likely to bring the question to the King's Bench, but at the same time it does not reflect credit on the members of "the caucus" who permit such conduct on behalf of their Lord Mayor or their officials. We think it worth while to watch developments, but we feel certain that a recurrence of such treatment will force the labour movement in Dublin to bring the question for decision to "another place."

"Dublin, 30th June, 1915.

"Mr. Henry Campbell,
Town Clerk.

"DEAR MR. CAMPBELL,

"I posted you on Saturday the following notice of motion:—

"Notice of Motion.

"That in commemoration of the events of Sunday, July 26th, 1914, known as 'Hawth Sunday' the thoroughfare called 'Bachelor's Walk' shall be henceforward known as 'Bachelor's Walk' or 'Hawth Sunday Parade'; and that the Paving Committee be, and they are hereby, directed to take whatever steps may be necessary to legalize the alternative naming.

"P. T. DALY.

"June 26th, 1915.

"This notice did not appear on the Agenda Paper. I served you publicly in conformity with standing orders at the Council meeting with another notice of motion, in reference to M. Viviani and his colleagues. This does not appear on the Agenda Paper.

"I served you with a notice of motion on the 25th February, dealing with a statement in the Dublin Press making allegations against a Mr. Walter Butler, alleged to be the Chief Building Surveyor of the Dublin Corporation. This has not yet appeared; but in this matter I have had the extreme courtesy extended to me of having a letter explaining the reason, viz., 'that the case was pending.' I am informed that the case has not yet gone to trial and never will, but the notice of motion has not appeared on the Agenda Paper.

"Here are three distinct cases where my privilege as a member of the Council has been interfered with. My friends think that it is because I have no money to proceed in the High Courts to establish my rights that this is being done. Of course you know I would not entertain such an idea for a moment, as I always had a uniform courtesy extended to me, and I have always taken it as a compliment to my ability that the things that would be overlooked with regard to other members of the Council have always been strictly enforced with regard to me. I could for instance quote my disfranchisement in 1908 and again in 1912. In the latter case my friends suspect that I was the only man in the whole borough of Dublin who was disfranchised because he was in jail; but my friends overlooked the fact that mine was a political case. And, of course, that made a difference.

"I will thank you to let me know the reason why my notices of motion are not on the Agenda Paper.

"Yours very sincerely,
P. T. DALY."

The following is the reply of the Town Clerk:—

"The Town Clerk's Office,
City Hall,
Dublin, 2nd July, 1915.

"DEAR COUNCILLOR DALY,

"I have duly received your letter of the 30th instant, and I beg to state, in reply thereto, that the Lord Mayor, after consultation with the Law Agent, decided that it would be contrary to the provisions of the Defence of the Realm Act to allow upon the Notice Paper your Notice of Motion as to the suggested re-naming of Bachelor's Walk.

"It was also by direction of the Lord Mayor, acting on the Law Agent's advice, that the other Notices of Motion to which you refer were omitted from the Notice Paper.

"I am

"Yours faithfully,
JAMES J. HENRY,
Assistant Town Clerk.

"P. T. DALY, ESQ., T.C.,
Liberty Hall, Beresford Place,
Dublin."

Defence of the Realm! What atrocities and jobs are committed under the sacred cover of thy name.

NORTHERN NOTES.

SHELLS.

In Belfast great interest is being taken in the Government's Munitions' Bill and the proposed General Register. The Business Men's Committee has taken up the first-mentioned matter, and skilled workers are being enrolled at the City Hall. Last week it was complained that Belfast Workers were to be enlisted here and then sent across the water, Belfast thus losing not only their labour but their wages. It is now announced that the manufacture of munitions will be undertaken in Belfast. Of course, as in all other places, the Workers will be under military law, or what amounts to as much.

KNAVES OR COWARDS.

Perhaps the most scandalous feature in the enlistment campaign of the U.I.L. was the action of those leading lights who persuaded their dupes to enlist and themselves remained at home. One of these heroes has now got a commission, and he is risking his life and his all, not in France, not in the Dardanelles, not even in Fermoy, but in the Recruiting Office in Mill Street. Another still more cowardly hero is playing an even dirtier game. He has approached certain parties, pointing out that there are good jobs for Irish pipers in a regiment in England in which there are a great many Catholics. In his own words, *he himself would not have anything to do with this sort of thing.* Thus he has not the gumption either to enlist or to persuade others to enlist; he must needs suggest the dirty work to somebody else. By the way, it would be interesting to trace to their source the recent canards as to the religious relapse of certain Catholic opponents of the green Imperialists. Could this poltroon who is so anxious to get others to supply music to Catholic soldiers in England throw any light on the matter?

AS USUAL.

On Saturday a number of Tramwaymen were dismissed, and there are still more serving their notice. Yet, in spite of all, it is complained that recruits are scarce.

SPREAD THE LIGHT.

During the month of June the circulation of THE WORKERS' REPUBLIC in Belfast was more than doubled. It is now steadily growing. That is satisfactory, but it is by no means all that will be done. In July an effort will be

made to gain at least a proportionate increase. Will readers kindly help by recommending the paper to their friends and securing new readers? It is not your money we want but the spread of the ideas and ambitions of THE REPUBLIC amongst the people. Particularly to Trade Unionists is this appeal made, but there are many outside the Unions, and we want to reach these also. All together for a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, boys!

CROBH-DEARG.

WEXFORD NOTES.

The extraordinary law that is administered by the Wexford Magistrates from time to time is extremely laughable.

Recently Ned Busher, the scab, assaulted Patrick Murphy and Nickey Doyle, the latter being practically an imbecile. The assault was witnessed by one of the Harbour Constables, Charles Kehoe Murphy summoned Busher, and the case was heard at last week's Petty Sessions, when to all appearances, Stafford whom Busher works for had all his men whipped in. John E. Barry, ex-High Sheriff occupied the chair, and on each side were those monuments of intelligence Pat Rossiter and John J. Kehoe. Busher had a cross case against Murphy for what he described as "clicking" at him, and in giving his evidence, he admitted that he struck both Murphy and Doyle. The Harbour Constable referred to above also gave evidence as to his having seen the assault committed, but it was all no use, as the Magistrates had been prejudiced by Brennan—Busher's Solicitor—owing to his references to that terrible organisation the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, and the case was dismissed. Let us imagine how the case would have gone if Murphy had committed the assault on Busher. Why, he would have been tried in John Kehoe's shop long before the Sessions, and been sent to the Waterford University for a couple of months with hard labour.

Busher swore in his examination by Brennan that he was never a member of the Transport, which is a lie, he was a member up to the time of the dispute between Nunn & Co., and the Corn Porters, and moreover he was one of the first to suggest that the maksters should be brought out in sympathy, he was also one of the first if not the first to go in to scab on them.

Those are the sort of individuals who had the magistrates on their side in Wexford, back-boneless creatures who would sell their comrades and their souls for an employer's smile.

BACHELORS' WALK SHOOTING.

MEMORIAL TABLET ON VIEW.

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

N. J. Byrne's TOBACCO STORE,
39 AUNGIER STREET,
(Opposite Jacob's),

FOR IRISH ROLL & PLUG.

NOTICE TO NEWSAGENTS.

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

"THE FIGHTING RACE."

[By J. J. B.]

Irishmen, my dear readers, when they fight for other nations, are called "the fighting race"; if they fight (ignoble thought!) for their own country, they are called "the dirty Irish."

This is the reason why Irishmen, being rather too sensitive (if not too sensible) are so ready to help the World and his Wife (at the expense of their own Widows) to get the aforesaid World and his Wife out of their difficulties. Let me emphasise the point. No Irishman likes to be alluded to as dirty; our friends know this, and when they are in hot water, so to speak, use "soft soap" to remove "the dirty Irish" appellation. "The fighting race" is the brand of "soft soap" used. The name sounds well; and so does a big drum, when it is well beaten. But we will let that pass.

If our friends have in hand a job that requires the assistance of Ireland, the "soft soap" is applied, and presto! the "dirty" work is done. I mean, of course, that "the dirty Irish" are transformed into "the fighting race."

You may think I am joking, and so I am, but "my way of joking is to tell the truth, 'tis the funniest joke in the world," as George Bernard Shaw says. And to show that I am joking I will cite an instance to prove the truth of my remarks.

Some time ago Irishmen took it into their heads to arm themselves "to secure and maintain the liberties common to all the people of Ireland." As this happened before the Rights of Small Nationalities became fashionable, our friends became alarmed. "The dirty Irish" were going beyond the beyonds! At that time "the fighting race" was not required! Our friends saw no reasons why we should get guns, and so guns were forbidden. Shortly afterwards, however, a small nationality was (according to our friends) brutally attacked by our dear, very dear friend's greatest foe. "The fighting race" was needed. "The dirty Irish" of a few days before were now not alone allowed to get guns but guns were forced into their hands to secure and maintain the liberties common to all the people of—Belgium!

The following recruiting speech, under the Home Rule Defence of the Realm Act, will serve as an illustration of what I am trying to come at:—

"To a few 'cranks' and 'nobodies' our mode of procedure may appear queer, but when all the facts of the case are brought to light these foolish people will be dazzled by their own exquisite blindness. One fact which I propose to bring forward for the enlightenment of the 'cranks' and 'nobodies,' and all whom it may concern, is the fact that England has for the last seven hundred years been fighting for Ireland, so that there is no necessity for Irishmen to fight for Ireland. In fact, Irishmen are debarred from fighting for Ireland, under the penalty of being called 'the dirty Irish.' As 'the fighting race' must have something to keep it in good form, however, England out of kindness, periodically helps Irishmen to blow off steam in India, Africa, and other places abroad. For this and all other blessings bestowed by benevolent England on Ireland Irishmen should be grateful. Irishmen should never forget that they must be ready at a moment's notice to fight for every country but their own—England, as I said before, is fighting for Ireland, intelligent Irishmen must know, therefore, that their sacred obligations to Belgium come before their obligations to their Native Land. Needless to say, only a few 'cranks' and 'nobodies' thought and

still think, poor fools, that Irishmen have obligations only to Ireland. I ask you as men, can you 'the fighting race' stand by and see a small nationality ill-treated by the Bully of the Nations? Can Ireland, an Independent and Undivided Nation, that has never known the horrors of invasion (thanks to the British fleet and 'Rule Britannia'), allow little Belgium to be robbed of her freedom? Any Irishman who does not answer the call of the weak does not deserve to be a member of 'the fighting race'—he is only one of 'the dirty Irish.' Will you or must I? (A Voice—'you go.') Oh! my God, what are 'the dirty Irish' coming to, when they ask me, an Englishman who has done so much for Ireland, to go and fight for Belgium? Does Ireland forget her position? Does she forget that her destiny is to enslave the blacks, to crush the reds, to exterminate England's enemies—that for these purposes alone Ireland was created . . . ?"

A man! An Englishman!! Amen!!!

REGULATION 8 (b) UNDER THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACT.

After regulation 8a the following regulation shall be inserted:—

8 (b) The occupier of a factory or workshop, the business carried on in which consists wholly or mainly of engineering, ship-building, or the production of arms, ammunition or explosives or of substances required for the production thereof shall not nor shall any person on behalf of the occupier of such a factory or workshop, either directly or indirectly, by canvassing, advertisement or otherwise, take any steps with a view to inducing:—

- (a) any person employed in any other factory or workshop, being a person engaged on work for the Government Department or otherwise serving war purposes, to leave his employment; or
- (b) any person resident in the United Kingdom at a distance of more than ten miles from the occupier's factory or workshop, to accept employment therein, otherwise than by notifying vacancies to a Board of Trade Labour Exchange; and in the event of any person contravening the provisions of this Regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

NOTES.

- (1) The Regulation affects the largest employers and the largest Trade Unions.
- (2) It prohibits the collection of labour from a distance of more than ten miles by advertisement, or by inquiry through the Secretaries of their Unions, or by personal canvass.
- (3) It imposes the same restrictions on the engagement of labour within a radius of ten miles, except that an employer may put a notice on his gate, and may interview workmen not engaged in Government work, or the Secretaries of their Unions.
- (4) The Labour Exchanges are the sole agency through which the movement of labour may take place, and with the Labour Exchanges rests the power to select the places where vacancies may or may not be circulated. The employer's choice is restricted to the applicants the Exchanges place before him: the workmen's choice is confined to the vacancies, if any, which the Bureau chooses to put before him. The market is no longer an open one. Within certain limitations the employer must take what he gets, and the workman must go where he is sent.
- (5) There is no specified time mentioned for the withdrawal of the regulation.

G A S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WORKERS' REPUBLIC.

28/6/15.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—

It is really a pleasure to see that there is at least one employee of the Gas Company who has the pluck to air a state of affairs which is a disgrace to any public company. The way the unfortunate employees of the Gas Company has been treated for the past twelve months is simply shocking.

"Sweated Clerk's" description of the state of things is, to put it in a nutshell, mild; but there is really no use harping the whole time on this Great Grey. I think "Sweated Clerk" is on the wrong track, as he appears not to know the real facts of the case about the slot collectors' grievances. This man Grey is not altogether to blame in the matter.

Unfortunately the cause of all this trouble is: a former slot collector, now a slot inspector. He has made himself the tool of the man Grey. He has helped him in all his dirty work.

This slot collector went privately himself on a test and boasted he collected 60 meters in a day without any trouble, and advised this man Grey that the slot collectors could easily collect 70 meters per day. I am sorry to have to inform you that this tool, or, I should say, slot inspector (bless the mark) is an Irishman. Poor Ireland—that breeds such creatures—it is no wonder that this Grey tried to make so little of the Irish employees when he can get a tool of this type to betray his former pals.

Dear Mr. Editor, these are only some of the true facts of this case.

This is really only an outline of the true state of affairs now existing in the Gas Company.

I remain, yours truly,

ANOTHER VICTIM.

[P.S.—I hear there is more dirty work in Hawkins' Street work shops. More anon.]

INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY AND WOMEN

By MRS. RAYMOND ROBBINS.

All of us know that the hard task after a strike is the constructive work of organization, and it is idle to think that this work can be done without organizers. No group of people can hold what they have won in the way of fairer conditions except by their courage, initiative and vigilance and their trained capacity to stand together. The greatest value in the trade agreement, in arbitration and trade boards, and boards of sanitary control lies in the opportunity given for self government. It is this industrial democracy—the establishment of self-government in the workshops—which is the very foundation of trade union principles.

Many and many a time this call to self-government, this sense of responsibility toward her condition of work is the first awakening of the young girl. Unorganised, she has to accept conditions as she finds them, low wages, long hours, abusive language, insanitary conditions, locked doors, fire dangers, work destructive of her physical strength with its promise of the future, work destructive of her moral and spiritual development.

Alone she cannot even protest against these conditions, except at the risk of losing her job. She has tried—she now knows. She loses her job when she asserts her fundamental right to have a voice as to the conditions under which she works. Self-government is essential to the making of a free people, and self-government in the day's work can be had only by the united action of the workers.

THE WORKERS' REPUBLIC.

EDITED BY JAMES CONNOLLY.

The "Workers' Republic" will be published weekly, price one penny, and may be had of all respectable news-agents. ASK FOR IT AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

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

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

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

Office, LIBERTY HALL, DUBLIN.

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

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1915.

WHAT IS A SCAB?

THE question seems rather superfluous. We will be told that everyone knows what a scab is. In Dublin the idea of being called a "scab" rightly awakens horror in the minds of all honest workers be they men or women. No one likes to be associated with the creatures who when the rights of Labour are in the balance of conflict, when the dignity of Labour was attacked, when the liberties of Labour were in peril, basely abandoned his fellows and "sold the pass" on his comrades. And yet, as simple as it seems the question involves more than can be answered without a good deal of thought.

What is a scab?

A scab is a worker who in the course of a strike or lock out helps the employer to keep his business going—to dispense with the aid of the men or women he formerly employed. To understand what a scab is we must first understand what constitutes a striker. A strike is an attempt to obtain certain concessions from an employer or group of employers by stopping his business, and thus stopping the flow of profits. If a body of workers are on strike the question of whether they are winning or losing is settled in the long run by their success in stopping their employers' business. If they succeed in stopping that business they win, if they do not succeed they lose. If their Union is able to pay Strike Pay for a year or two years they would still lose if the business can go on without them; nay, if the Union could pay a Strike Pay greater in amount than the weekly wages they had earned they would still lose if the employer's business was going on without them. But if the business cannot go on without them then they win. Hence, and this is the pivot of the whole question, whosoever enables the employer to continue his business without the striking workers is scabbing upon those workers.

Now let us imagine a practical illustration of this case. The labourers in the shops and yards of certain Dublin railway depots are on strike for an increase in their miserable wages. The work of these labourers consists mainly in helping or attending certain skilled

tradesmen. If the Companies can get men degraded enough to do it they will bring in men to do the work formerly done by the men on strike. These men will be scabs. But what will be the skilled tradesmen who will accept the help of these scabs, who will instruct them in their duties, and work side by side with them in the effort to enable the Companies to defeat the strikers?

Many of the skilled tradesmen have already signified their attitude. All of them have stood firm in their refusal to do other work than their own. On Saturday, July 3rd, six engine drivers on the Midland and Great Western Railway were asked and agreed to wash out the boilers of their engines. On Sunday the local branch of their Union held a meeting and strongly repudiated their action. On Monday the Company requested the attendance of a deputation to discuss the matter in the office. The deputation attended and stood firm in their refusal. The United Smiths are equally firm, as are the Boilermakers.

But looming in the background is the threat of the Companies to get scabs to help the tradesmen. On the Dublin and South Eastern some few scabs have already been obtained. These scabs first worked a coal boat, and then went into the workshops to attend the skilled men as helpers.

As a result these skilled men are already face to face with the question we are treating in this article.

If a labourer who goes into work on a dispute is a scab, what is the skilled tradesman who accepts him as a helper?

We know how our readers would answer the question, we know how the Transport Union has always acted when another Union had its members on strike from the same employment as our members were engaged in, we know what honour and wisdom would dictate, but—

What will the skilled Trades do? How will they answer the question, "What is a scab?"

O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

Lay him to rest with the honours of war,
Though not on the gun-shrivelled plain he fell;
Let the stern, sharp voice of the rifles speak
Loud o'er his grave a fitting farewell.
For in Liberty's ranks he ever marched—
In the cause of Justice suffered and fought;
Brave as the bravest whom Ireland has borne,
Who served her and died, unsubdued, unbought.
Lay him to rest in the gleam of her dawn,
Whilst she whom he loved goes on to her goal;
Stilled the great spirit that wrestled and pined,
To win for her brow a queen's aureole.
Out o'er the wreck-scattered ocean to-day
She reaches to claim the dead hero she bore;
Back from his exile to sleep on her breast,
There 'mong the red graves that hallow her shore.
And the armed thousands who stand by his grave
Pledging their lives to fight on to the last;
Give the lie back to the knaves who proclaim
The faith he suffered for died with the past.

MAEVE CAVANAGH.

Don't Forget LARKIN'S

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THE DUTY OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT.

In number 3 of the "Sozialistische Auslands-politik," a new weekly review which aims at international co-operation, published by Dr. Rudolf Breitscheid (Fasanenstrasse 58, Berlin, W. 15) with the regular co-operation of M.U., Ed. Bernstein, Karl Kautsky, H. Strobel and others, we find an article of M. Heinrich Strobel, entitled, "Die Pflicht der entscheidenden Stunde" [the decisive hour or psychological moment.]

However favourable the position occupied by Germany in the present war, there must be no under-rating the intervention of Italy with her million or million and a half of fresh and well-equipped troops.

Without fearing that the Italians will succeed in piercing the frontiers on the north and north-east or endangering Trieste and Pola from the sea, we must, nevertheless, recognise that the situation is extremely grave.

Italy's intervention means, at least, a certain loss of freedom of action to the great military force of the Central European Powers which could influence the deployment of a powerful offensive towards both the East and the West.

We are firmly convinced that even Italy's intervention could never weaken the German defensive. The number of German and Austrian troops is so great, and can be so easily increased, and such is their quality, that the enemy would be very much mistaken if he reckoned on a military defeat of the Central Powers. A real offensive effort would cost thousands, millions of men who would be smashed to pieces against the iron wall of our united armies. On the other hand, the military and political situation is such that it offers no outlet to the schemes of German politicians who favour annexation. Every effort to realise these projects demands the greatest sacrifices. Von Zedlitz has grasped this, and in the "Tag" puts us on our guard against the exaggeration of German projects and any fatal exhaustion of Germany's national energy. This warning cannot be too strongly emphasised,

But if the situation is not favourable to the establishment of a "Central European" Empire, still it is favourable enough to secure an honourable peace for Germany and Austria. By the instinct of self-preservation England, Germany's most powerful enemy, will hinder our ultimate victory by any and every means, but our defeat would be a political matter of uncertainty for England.

For in Asia England's interests everywhere conflict with those of Russia, whilst future friendly relations with Germany would secure her considerable political advantages. If England were ready to make peace, France and Russia—not to speak of Italy—would be obliged to make an arrangement with the Central Powers.

Without a doubt Europe could have peace—and a peace honourable to all parties—if reason triumphed over passion and hatred: Europe would have Peace, if all the States renounced their ideas of conquest and revenge. An agreement would easily be reached if the States would officially declare their objects in this war.

What is it that now excites hatred and bellicose and fanatical passion? Indignation at the arrogance and the so-called infamous schemes of others! In France as in England enthusiasm is aroused by showing up Germany's unbridled ideas of conquest, and in Germany "perseverance" is eloquently preached by alleging that the French and English want to exterminate German militarism from the very root and dismember the Empire. Thus the one fears the other whilst the people in all countries desire nothing so ardently as Peace.

Just now the peoples and their representatives have no duty more pressing than that of compelling their governments at last to declare their war policy frankly, and explain clearly their aims in the war.

No government need be afraid of compromising itself by an example of public action and political reason. In England and France there would be opposition if the governments continued to sacrifice lightly thousands of men in a war which had lost its defensive character through a clear declaration from the German Government.

The experiences of these nine months of war makes us foresee that at the end of six months more of war the chances will remain nearly the same for both sides. By that time a Peace will be reached which could be gained to-day. Only by that time Europe will have been transformed into an immense cemetery.

With a new and more terrible phase of the World War in prospect on statesmen is imposed the duty of making the cry for Peace heard. The first condition for the preliminaries of Peace is to publish without the least reservation the objects of the war.

He who at this fateful moment hesitates takes upon himself a dreadful responsibility.

[TRANSLATOR'S NOTE: The above article, which is a hurried translation from the French version in the mid-June number of the *Holland News* to hand, shows which way the wind is blowing. It has been followed up by unofficial and semi-official declarations of policy and aims, tentative proposals for peace, and definite offers of terms from Germany, not only in neutral countries, like the United States and Scandinavia, but in influential German journals like the *Berliner Tageblatt* and the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. Everybody knows the fate that befell the Junker organ that opposed Bethman-Hollweg's Peace policy. In England there is a certain nibbling at this bait as can be seen from last week's *Forward* and *New Statesman*. Military opinion is agreed that July and August will be the most critical if not indeed the decisive months of the war, and signs are not wanting that in diplomacy and politics within the next two months decisions may be reached as the military situation now dictates to both sides. The moral for Ireland is clear, and need not be indicated here except in quotation from the article: "This warning cannot be too strongly emphasised.—C. Ua S.]

TRALEE NOTES.

[BY ROBAL.]

NEW WAR STOCK.

Now that the Government invite and expect the workingman to invest in the New War Stock, it would be well if the said Government took steps to see that the workers get a wage on which they can live and support their families in decency, and out of which they would have a surplus to invest in the Stock.

MUNSTER WAREHOUSE DISPUTE.

The summonses arising out of the Drapery Dispute were adjourned to 5th July, Mr. Walsh, the Assistants' Solicitor, stating they intended summoning Mr. Dan Murphy, the local "Pooh Bah," as he termed him. The latter is as ignorant and arrogant as ever, and how the Assistants put up with his conduct amazes those who have seen his sneering exhibitions.

SHOW ME YOUR COMPANY, &c.

In the reference to Blackleg Bill Sullivan and John D. Nugent, both of the Board of Erin (Hibernians), the fact that Maurice Kelliher, J.P., who attacked the workers recently, is President of Nugent's local Branch, was not stated, I now hasten to supply the omission and complete the trio, merely adding "Birds of a feather flock together."

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

When the National Holiday Committee were responsible for the closing of all business

premises in Tralee two years ago, and the due observance of Patrick's Day as a holiday, they had afterwards to interview one firm and get them to pay a day's wages which they stopped from their four mill employees—a paltry 10/-. This year the firm (J. Revington & Sons) have adopted the same attitude, and the mill hands have not been paid for Patrick's Day. Revington's windows are full of appeals to workers to go to Flanders to fight for "Christianity and Civilisation." But what about the enemy at home—the Capitalist—who gives his men a holiday and then stops their wages for that day—the day we celebrate the great work of the Saint who brought Christianity and civilisation to our shores. There may be other firms in the same boat as Kevington's, but so far we have not heard of them. It is up to the men affected to see that their Trades Union (if they belong to one) brings the matter before the Trades Council with a view to remedying it. This mean conduct can not be condoned. The workers' wages are miserable enough without lessening them still more.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION BILL.

Thanks to the "irreconcilable elements" in Ireland the National Registration Scheme will apply—if at all—only in a modified form to the Emerald Isle. Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom, and it is for us workers to see that our "liberties"—few as they are—will not be taken from us. National Registration may be only the thin edge of the Conscription wedge, but we must make it quite plain that we will not have compulsory service either for the army or the munition factory. The need of an Irish Labour Party was quite apparent when the Registration Bill was introduced. There was not even a low bark from our Parliamentary Watch Dogs—they were either asleep or terrified. Due praise to L. Ginnell, M.P., who spoke in Ireland's interest. He expressed the determination and feelings of the Irish people on the occasion. Ireland's future depends on her armed men. Present events prove it.

CONSCRIPTION.

The Trades Council resolution against conscription was marked "read" by the Tralee Board of Guardians. A member of that august body some time ago introduced a similar motion, but it was let drop until Mr. John Redmond's views would be known. Now Mr. Redmond is against Conscription tooth and nail. The Guardians are not. Ergo, the Guardians are not in favour of Redmond's policy. If there was any "palm oil" following the resolution care would be taken to see it was adopted.

TRALEE FEIS.

Tralee Feis, held on the 29th June, was better attended this year than ever. All of which goes to show that Ireland's cause and language are not on the wane.

THE THEATRE "ROYAL."

The Urban Council at their last meeting reduced the rent of the Theatre, and Jameson in future will have only to pay £500 instead of £600. In these times, when everything is going up, including the rates, it is pleasant for ratepayers to see their tried and true representatives adding £100 on the high local taxes. More about this next week.

CORK NOTES.

We now come to another section of Cork Society, for whom it might be said in their favour that notwithstanding the efforts made to instil into their minds a sense of superiority, they are drifting, and drifting faster than any other section towards the Democratic. When one learns, the efforts made by the petty-shop-keeper; the flourishing merchant, the railway, shipping and other companies to divide those people from their fellow-workers, one cannot help being struck by the rapidity of change.

One of the strongest weapons, for this purpose was to be found in the living-in-system, now happily dying a lingering death. Once a boy or girl started to serve their time as a clerk, they were generally instructed, not to make any freedom with "John the Porter," or the chap who could not keep his face and hands clean during working hours, the said John being in many instances the superior, John must be kept in his place; he is not class. John was often wise enough to sneer at those apes in human shape, mentally expressing the opinion that there was some justification for Darwin's Theory. The one inside the counter must remember, he or she gets a salary, whilst John only gets his wages, with this difference, the wages averages often as much as four times, and more the salary, the price of class, besides salary, wears a collar, gets credit, and is seldom addressed by their Christian or surname. Mr. or Miss sounds so much nicer, and is really such a token of superiority, that one can hardly imagine anybody being so foolish as to risk it by undue intimacy with the said John. Yet it is gratifying to learn, whether through absent-mindedness or otherwise the men and women of to-day are beginning to forget the lessons so carefully taught during the early days of their apprenticeship.

On Thursday evening the Insurance Agents of Cork and District held a great meeting in the Council Chamber, City Hall kindly lent them by the Lord Mayor. Those men if combined would be a powerful weapon in the hands of the Trade and Labor Council of which they are an affiliated body. They have grievances, but with combination they will in due time get them redressed but like intelligent men that they are they foresee greater trials before them, and they mean to be prepared. Let us hope the other Trade and Labor bodies will follow their example.

Your King and Country needs you, and the good employers of Cork will keep your places until you come back. Well, one man from the Cork and Macroom Railway tried that, only to find that after two weeks' absence his place was filled. The man passed the doctor here, but was rejected by the doctor in England, and when he applied for his position he would not get it. A good, steady man, with an unimpeachable character, he is now claiming idle money from his society and unemployment benefit from the Labour Exchange. What has the Government to say to this? Will the military authorities take any action? Nor is this all. We wish to call the attention of the Board of Trade to some recent happenings. We hope we shall not be compelled to refer to them again.

The Cork Consumers' League are still in the land of the living. We wish them success in their efforts. The people do not know how much they are indebted to that body. High as the prices of the necessaries of life are to day, we venture to say they would be much higher but for the way the League did its work.

SPORTS AT CROYDON PARK.

A Splendid Programme has been arranged for the Aeridheacht to be held on Sunday next, 11th inst. Several well-known Artistes have consented to contribute Songs, Recitations, Dances, etc.

Races for Boys and Girls will also be held. Full particulars of same can be had at Liberty Hall, where entries can be made up to 2 p.m. on Sunday.

The Prices of Admission have been fixed at 3d. and 1d. Readers should look out for the Great Sports to be held on first Sunday and Monday in August.

WAR LOANS AND INDUSTRIAL WAR.

Councillor William Partridge received from the Lord Mayor of Dublin two cards of admission to a meeting to be held in the Mansion House, in connection with the War Loans now being issued. To this kind invitation our Labour Councillor responded as follows. His letter has additional point from the fact that one of the men on strike has three sons at the front, and during the past week received word that one of them had been killed in action. Killed in defense of the Empire owned by the class that was endeavouring to starve his father into accepting a sweating wage:

LETTER FROM COUNCILLOR PARTRIDGE TO THE LORD MAYOR.

[COPY.]

5th July, 1915.

MY DEAR LORD MAYOR,—

While not knowing to whom I am indebted for the courtesy, I write to thank your Lordship for the cards of admission for the War Loan Meeting of this evening received at my address.

As your Lordship is doubtless aware, we have two wars going on at present. There is the Continental "mix-up," where, amongst other interests, so many people are killed in defence of those of the profit mongers. And then the strike on the Midland Great Western Railway and the Dublin South Eastern Railway Companies of Ireland, where the Irish Transport Union is struggling to wring from the self same profit mongers a wage sufficient to keep from actual want the parents of many of those boys in the trenches. The two companies named, while freely granting advances to the men of the skilled trades who are more highly paid, have refused an increase to those who need it most—the non-tradesmen in their employ—whose average earnings do not exceed 17/- per week. No doubt the Railway Companies in question are encouraged in their resistance to the reasonable demands of their employees made through the latter's Trade Union by the knowledge that twenty-eight hundred of its members are with the colours. This act of gratitude? on the part of the Midland Great Western Railway and the Dublin South Eastern Railway Company, in making War on a Trade Union because so many of its members are at the front, will no doubt make other Trade Unionists pause before responding to the call that leaves their organisation at the mercy of such soulless money grabbers. This latter War—the War of the Working Class—will have all the support I can give.

Yours, etc.,

W. P. PARTRIDGE, T.C.

PROTESTS

Glasgow.

At a meeting held on Sunday 27th June, on Glasgow Green, and convened under joint auspices of Socialist and Labour organisations, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That we, workers assembled in mass meeting on Glasgow Green, vigorously protest against the vindictive sentence passed on W. Holliday, Birmingham, J. Marshall, Glasgow, F. Sheehy-Skeffington, Dublin, and demand that in the name of justice they be revoked."

The resolution has been forwarded to the Chief Secretary, Mr. Birrell, and others by the Demonstration Committee, Glasgow.

NEUTRALITY IN THE UNITED STATES

(New York Call.)

HEAVENLY NEUTRALITY.

IT IS NEUTRAL for us to sell ammunition to the Allies, so that every dead German and Austrian soldier can have, within his body, a shell marked "Made in U.S.A."

IT IS UNNEUTRAL for us to permit German capitalists to purchase our ammunition factories, and CLOSE THEM DOWN so that ammunition cannot be shipped to the Allies.

This Neutrality smells of brimstone and British capital.

PROFITABLE NEUTRALITY

Says the *New York Times* editorially: "If we prohibited shipments of arms to the allies, the President's hands would be fettered down by this prohibition, and he would have to stand helplessly by while the allies were destroyed."

Which means, translated into understandable English, that if Uncle Sam quit furnishing war materials to the allies, the Germans would lick the hide off the rest of the world.

Some scrappers, those Germans! Which isn't the purpose of this squib at all. We merely wanted to show how impartial and even-handed our murderous neutrality is.

MORE NEUTRALITY

Both by virtue of his ability and inclination to handle the job, the office of armorer to the Allies has been conferred upon Uncle Sam. New England is fast becoming one vast smithy.—Boston News Bureau.

And a look over the principal papers of New England will confirm the statement of the Boston News Bureau. Column after column is filled with news of war contracts, and so great is the rush that Uncle Sam himself is losing his employes in the Springfield Arsenal to the insatiable demands of the private manufacturers of war material. Some seven hundred men are employed there, and though their wages run from 3.50 dollars to five dollars per diem, it is feared that the local Westinghouse company will swipe most of them from "Armorer" Uncle Sam.

The Westinghouse has a new contract for a million rifles; the Remington concern is at present working on a million and a quarter, the Winchester a quarter of a million, the Hopkins and Allen concern 400,000, while another gigantic concern has just secured an order for a million and a half. Four million and a half rifles altogether, it is estimated, are under construction in New England for the Allies. China, it is said, is negotiating for 5,000,000 from the Remington company, while the Colt concern is busy on enormous contracts for machine guns. Every foundry that can possibly cast shell or shrapnel is busy; every machine plant is turning out new machinery for making rifles and small arms, cartridges are being manufactured by the millions daily, and countless orders have been turned down for want of tools, men and time. Rifles that sold to the United States Government for 13.80 dollars are now commanding 27 dollars from the Allies, and at the former price it is said there was a magnificent profit.

AMERICAN WOMEN AND WAR

An organisation of women in America are just now engaged in furthering a petition to President Wilson against the shipment of arms to any of the belligerent countries. Already they have secured over a million signatures. The organisation was founded at Baltimore, Maryland, and is largely composed of ladies who are members of a society known as Daughters of the American Revolution, or D.A.R., and is limited in its membership to female descendants of soldiers who took part in the American Revolution.

Below is an extract from the petition, giving some reasons why America should refuse to ship arms:

"The reasons for our actions are based on the provisions of International Law and on precedent.

Basis for Demanding Halt.

President Taft in 1912 issued a proclamation forbidding the export of arms and munitions to Mexico.

In 1913 President Wilson placed an embargo on munitions of war to Mexico.

On April 23, 1898, after the Spanish-American War had begun, the British Government placed an embargo on munitions of war. The British Government also has a law on its statute books conferring discretionary power on the King of England to forbid the export of arms and ammunition.

Germany did not permit her citizens to sell arms or munitions of war to Spain during our war with that nation.

At this time every neutral country, except the United States, has placed an embargo on munitions of war.

Beside all this, we have President Wilson's own declaration of neutrality: We must be neutral in fact as well as in name, and we must put a curb on every transaction, which might give a preference to one part in the struggle over another.

It is possible that the petition will be accompanied by a request to the President to call a special session of Congress forbidding the exportation of war munitions.

PROGRESS

The following par. from an exchange is encouraging as seeming to show that somewhere in the world the forces of progress are making headway, and that all the earth is not mad for blood and battle:

On the sixty-sixth anniversary of the constitutional government in Denmark, the King gave his assent to the new Danish constitution establishing universal suffrage, male and female, for both Houses of Parliament. It will come into force in one year's time.

The system of proportional representation in force as regards elections to the Upper House, since 1855, is extended to the Lower House.

To celebrate the occasion, a long procession of women went to Amalienberg palace and subsequently to the Rigsdag.

HOLLIDAY COMMITTEE AND SKEFFINGTON

At a meeting of the William Holliday Defence Committee, held at the City Coffee House, High Street, Birmingham, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

"This meeting of International Societies protests against the savage and vindictive sentence of six months' hard labour inflicted upon Mr. Sheehy-Skeffington in Ireland, and congratulates him on his release from gaol as a result of his heroic hunger strike."

THE VICE OF PEACE.

[By X. Y. Z.]

England is at present engaged in a "War to End War," and the English and Irish Unionists are busy urging all young men to "play the great game of war," pointing out with joy that virtue has returned to the nation with the advent of international "manslaughter," and loudly blaming Peace for the various vices thereby entailed. They rejoice at the conversion of the Liberal Government from the path of Social Reform, and trust it may be permanent. Land Purchase, Housing, Educational Reform, all these methods of "going about doing good," were ruining men's morals. War, glorious war, has succeeded where Religion has failed.

But, alas, even to please the House of Lords, England cannot always be at war! The prospects are good! When England has spent men and money in "smashing Germany," the Chinese or the "Pan-Islams" may attack her, and so prevent honest Conservatives having to rely upon the Churches to inculcate morals. But what is to be done if Peace prevails? What are young men to do who desire to "die for their country?"

To live for one's country is a very unattractive thing! It would be possible, of course, to show self-sacrifice and devotion by surrendering family estates to the State, or by ceasing to claim dividends where the amount lent has been repaid. But this would lead to Socialism! Conservatives have got to protect our brave young men from themselves. We know that the young are generous and impulsive. Tell them in Press and pulpit that their country demands a sacrifice; heap praise and public honours on those who respond; and, alas! some young men, without stopping to consider whether or not their advisers are self-interested, or whether their sacrifice can really benefit their country, will rush in all the noble impetuosity of youth to surrender their property and social privileges.

We would see scions of noble families laying down their titles, millionaires giving their money for Baby Clinics! The earl's daughter dancing with the postman! Can we, dare we, stand idly by when such dangers as these beset us? We cannot disguise from ourselves that the situation is serious! Suffrage Societies (how many great English nobles hate them), the English Labour Party, various writers, the Social Democrats in Germany—nay, even members of the Cabinet, one and all prate of methods for ending war!

How can we suffer pain and death and make others writhe and squirm, too? Science has prepared the way! During the last few years Vivisections have done good work. But their success has been hindered by the fact that animals are not human beings. What is true of a dog is false when applied to a man. Doctors give cancer, consumption, smallpox, to mice. Why not give them to men? Here is a chance for the readers of the *Spectator* when slothful Peace has once more been made. Here, again, they can face death and suffering in the cause of civilisation! Begin little by little. In order to ensure a healthy race of potential soldiers, dental clinics are essential. Does some critic say Socialists desire dental clinics? A distinction has to be drawn. Dental clinics when desired by women or by Mr. James Larkin in order that children may be healthy are "Social Reform," and therefore bad! When, however, found necessary by advocates of Conscription in order that recruits may be healthy, Conservatives may accept them without hesitation. To return to our "noble youths"! The young

man anxious to "die for his country" (men and women) could begin by a course of attendance at a dental hospital where the students, without gas, would practise on his teeth, extracting them, filling them, crowning them, etc. It is true that qualified dentists do this with little pain. Students, however, are clumsy. At present they learn their profession by practising on the poor. But why should the poor be allowed to sacrifice themselves in order that their country (men and women) may be free from toothache? "National Honour" calls the peerage to the Dental Chair!

Having passed toothless from the dental surgery several courses await our recruit. The surgeon may require his legs and arms for experimental operations. He may be cut open, blinded, roasted, anything held honourable to suffer. Or, again, the physician may want to see him in the agonies of cholera, sleeping sickness or chronic rheumatism.

If alive when his term of service is over our fine young fellow will, indeed, feel that he has suffered far more for his country and for civilisation than did the men of 1914-15 who died and suffered in order that Austria should not punish Servian assassins.

One objection is soon disposed of. It is true that in war, when the noble game is played, pain and death are inflicted by "alien enemies." But this need cause no difficulty. English, German, Russian, and Turkish militarists could easily arrange matters. An English amateur in dentistry could take out German grinders. Turkish knives remove a Russian leg. Nothing could be simpler!

The surgeons, dentists, and doctors who inflicted most pain and killed most volunteer patients could be escorted by bands and banners through the streets of their respective capitals. Their surviving victims would hear their heroic endurance described in music halls and see their wounds depicted in the *Daily Sketch*. Even the *Irish Times* could want nothing more splendid.

Yes, in the abhorrent future, when the German Kaiser has been broken and disposed of—by the German Socialists—when England has fought Russia to free Finland and Persia, and natives of India freely enter British Colonies, then, yes, even then, men may still die and suffer for their country, their "National Honour," or, indeed, for any other hospitable or exciting reason. Be sure the reason is exciting. Conservatives dare not ask for sacrifice for unselfish motives, but the same arguments later may lead their sons to Larkinism! If they shed their blood, not for fun but merely in order that their fellow-citizens do not serve the Kaiser, they may be induced by agitators to give their money to free them from their employers!

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

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We propose to give under this heading, from time to time, accounts of such military happenings in the past as may serve to enlighten and instruct our members, in the work they are banded together to perform. A close study of these articles will, we hope, be valuable to all those who desire to acquire a knowledge of how brave men and women have at other times and in other places, overcome difficulties and achieved something for a cause held to be sacred. It is not our place to pass a verdict upon the sacredness or worth of the cause for which they contended; our function is to discuss their achievements from the standpoint of their value to those who desire to see perfected a Citizen Army able to perform whatever duty may be thrust upon it.

We would suggest that these articles be preserved for reference purposes.

LEXINGTON.

The first blood shed in actual fighting in the American Revolution was shed at Lexington, Massachusetts, on April 19, 1775. Then was fired "the shot heard round the world," the shot whose echoes were as bugle calls summoning a nation to life.

The dispute between the British Parliament and the American colonists had been gradually drawing to a head. The town of Boston which had led in the agitation against the oppressive action of the British Government was filled with British troops intended to intimidate the Americans, and these latter had begun to collect arms and ammunition and to store them in various places inland in order to be prepared for any eventuality. At that time the odds seemed so great against the Americans that few of them dreamt of asserting the independence of the thirteen colonies.

The colonies were but thinly populated, means of communication were very imperfect, roads were bad, and no real bond of cohesion existed. The British had a great fleet dominating the Atlantic sea coast, and able to hurl an army at any point where resistance might be contemplated and crush it before it could attain to any strength. The bad roads, sparse population and almost trackless wilds on the other hand made it difficult to unite the Americans sufficiently to oppose any British expedition. Also large sections of the population were ultra loyal, and resolved to stand by England against their fellow-colonists. Owing to all these factors there was still some hope of a peaceful issue of the dispute until the occurrence we are about to describe swept the talkers and doubters aside, and placed the issue in the hands of armed forces.

On the night of the 18th and morning of the 19th April the British General Gage in command at Boston sent an expedition into the interior for the purpose of destroying certain stores of arms and ammunition the Americans were gathering at the village of Lexington. This expedition embarked secretly on boats at Boston, and were rowed up the Charles River to a landing place known as Phipp's Farm. From there they pushed hurriedly on to the town of Concord, which they reached about five in the morning. Every effort had been made to keep their movements secret, mounted officers and scouts scoured the country and arrested every inhabitant they found upon the roads, to keep them from giving the alarm. But the alarm had been given; one mounted citizen, Paul Revere, having ridden ahead of them and spread the alarm far and wide. Bells were rung, fires lighted and guns fired, in order to rouse the sleeping inhabitants, by those who received the word as Revere passed on his way.

On reaching Lexington the soldiers found the American militia drawn up to receive them. The officer in command ordered the Americans to disperse; these latter refused, and the soldiers fired, killing eight men and wounding several others.

The Americans fled and the soldiers then proceeded to Concord, sending six companies ahead to seize two bridges beyond the town that they might cut off the retreat of any armed forces opposing them. The American militia at this point retired and the main body of soldiers took possession of the place. At once they set about destroying all stores; three guns, a quantity of carriages, and a large accumulation of powder and ball were thrown into the river. A number of barrels of flour were also thrown in the same place and spoilt. All this time the bells had been summoning the people, bonfires were on every hill, and couriers were speeding along every road with the news that the soldiers were on the warpath. The farmers and townspeople were hurrying from all quarters to the scene.

Upon completion of their work of destruction the army commenced to retire. But here the first real fighting of the day began.

As the Infantry prepared to leave the town they tried to destroy the bridges behind them. A company of militia strove to cross in order to save some of their stores, but the soldiers fired killing two men. The Americans returned the fire, and the regulars were forced to retreat, leaving behind them some killed and wounded men, and a lieutenant and a number of soldiers taken prisoners.

As the army retired the whole countryside rose around them. Skirmish followed skirmish, houses, walls, hedges, woods, ditches were lined by riflemen who never ventured into close quarters, but kept up the pursuit, tracking the soldiers as hunters track game. At Lexington the retreating army was reinforced by Lord Percy with 16 companies of infantry, a detachment of marines, and two cannon. From Lexington to Boston is sixteen miles, and all the way the troops had to fight. The people closed in to firing distance only, crawled along the ground in their rear, lay in wait behind hillocks, trees, and hedges, firing upon the troops and never exposing themselves.

For the soldiers it was a terrible experience, as their enemy seemed to rise out of the ground. Front and rear, and flanks were alike engaged all the time, and every moment required every sense to be on the alert. Eventually the soldiers reached Charleston, and boats took them off to Boston under the shelter of the fleet.

The British admitted the loss of 273 men killed and wounded, and 2 lieutenants and 20 men taken prisoners. Amongst the seriously wounded were Colonel Smith, the commander of the expedition, a lieutenant-colonel and several other officers.

The total American loss was only 60 killed and wounded.

REMARKS.

The battle of Lexington was a victory for the British, inasmuch as they succeeded in their object, viz., to destroy the stores of ammunition at Lexington. But it was also a victory for the rebels, as they held the ground after the battle, compelled the enemy to retreat, and inflicted more loss upon him in retreat than they had suffered in the battle. In this respect Lexington was like all the earlier battles of the war of the Revolution. In practically all of those earlier battles the regular soldiers won, but after each of them the American Army gained in strength and discipline. Lexington destroyed the belief in the invincibility of the regular soldiers, gave courage to those who dreaded them because of their perfection in mechanical drill, and gave faith to those doubters who failed to recognise that no nation can be enslaved if its people think death less hateful than bondage.

HUMANE WARFARE.

The following extract from the article on the Hague Conference in Nelson's Encyclopædia is of interest to the people who are now reading of the "German atrocity in using poisonous gas":—

"In addition to these three conventions, declarations were made against throwing projectiles from balloons, the use of missiles intended to diffuse asphyxiating gases, and of expanding bullets. To the last two of these clauses Britain refused to assent."

EMPLOYMENT AT SEA.

SEAMEN.

Returns received from certain selected ports show that during May, 1915, 33,426 seamen were shipped on foreign-going vessels, a decrease of 1,781 on the previous month.

Compared with May, 1914, there was a net decrease of 16,146, or 32.6 per cent. Nearly every port showed a decrease in the number of men engaged, the most marked decline being at Liverpool, Southampton, the Tyne Ports, London and Glasgow. A shortage of men for ordinary mercantile ships was reported at London, Liverpool, Southampton, Grimsby, Hull, Sunderland, Cardiff and Bristol.

IRISH CITIZEN ARMY SCOUTS' CORPS

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

By Order,
COMMITTEE.

Boys wishing to join can do so on any Drill Night.

Come and help us to win Ireland for the Irish.

[LETTERS from "Iron Dresser" and Mr. Treacy, Painters' Delegate, held over until next week.—ED.]

WORKERS' CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

NOW OPEN

Our Dublin readers will be glad to learn that we have established a Co-operative Store

AT 31 EDEN QUAY

for the Sale of the Products of the Women's Co-operative Work Rooms, as well as for other articles of Women's Wear and Men's Under-clothing.

For the Reading Public also there will be a News' Counter for Labour and General Literature. As there are two distinct rooms in the shop, both large and commodious, the business of each will be kept distinct.

We will welcome all to visit and inspect the Store in question.

NOTICE

TO BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.

Bricklayers and Masons will please take notice that **Sub-contracting and Piecework are prohibited by the Rules of the Union.**

R. O'CARROLL,
General Secretary,

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