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DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Secret

Superintendent's Office, G Division,
30th July 190¹⁵

Subject:—

MOVEMENTS OF DUBLIN EXTREMISTS.

I beg to report that on the 29th Inst. the undermentioned extremists were observed moving about and associating with each other as follows:—

With Thomas J. Clarke, 75 Parnell St. J. McGarry for ten minutes between 1 & 2 p. m. John O'Mahony and James Murray, for twenty minutes between 7 & 8 p. m. William O'Leary Curtis, James J. Buggy, Arthur Griffith, M. Mullen, and J. McGuinness together for an hour from 10 p. m.

Bulmer Hobson and P. Ryan, (Sinn Fein) called on Mrs O'Donovan Rossa, at Gresham Hotel, at 7. 15 p. m.

Professor John McNeill left Amiens St. for Dundalk at 6 p. m. R. I. C. informed.

T. J. McSweeney has returned to Cork by 3 p. m. train. R. I. C. informed.

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 deserving serious attention.

Owen'Brien
Superintendent.

The Chief Commr.

The Under Secretary
Submitted.

W. E. Johnston

C. Comm 30/7

Under Secretary
Submitted.

W. E. Johnston
30. vii. 15

Ch. Sec.

W. E. Johnston
30/7

Seen by Chief Secretary

W. E. Johnston

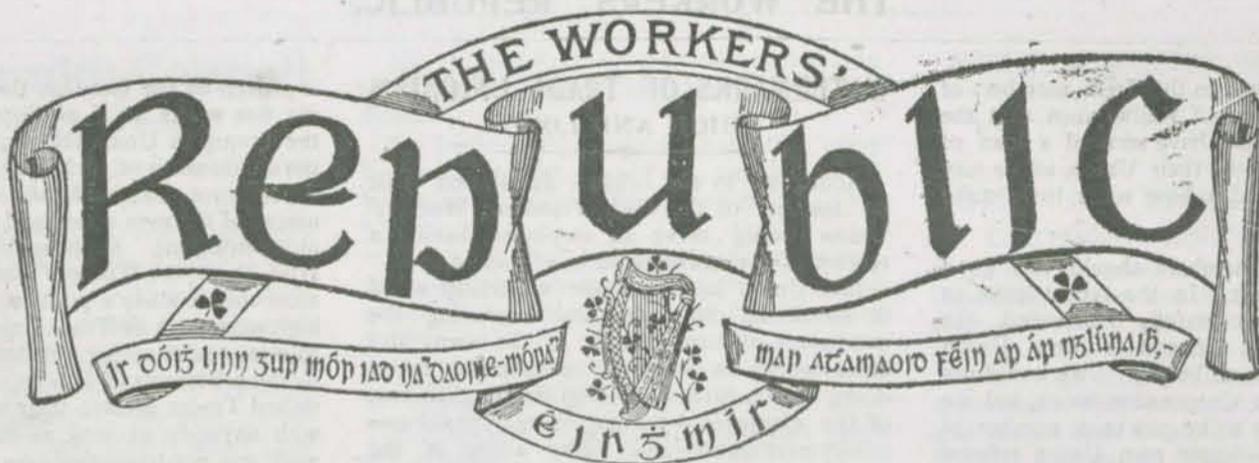
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W. E. Johnston

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PRICE ONE PENNY.



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

Vol. I., No. 10.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1915.

Weekly.

ROSSA FUNERAL—SEE PAGE EIGHT

Notes on the Front

A few weeks ago a meeting was held in Beresford Place, Dublin, to oppose the National Registration Act. At that meeting we pointed out that the Act was in reality Conscription in its peculiarly English form, and went on to explain our idea of the manner in which Conscription would be applied to Ireland.

We said that there would not be in Ireland any application of Conscription of an immediate simultaneous general nature; that the government would apply it piecemeal, putting one section of the country under its power after another, and so working it as to break up the resistance of the nation.

We also expressed our belief that the government would apply it in the least rebel, or most slave districts first, and after they had been dealt with would proceed cautiously to extend it to scattered portions of districts in which the rebel portion of the community, and rebel sentiments, were strong.

On Saturday, July 24, the government kindly furnished the Irish people with a complete verification of our forecasts. Here is an extract from the *Irish Times*.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION ACT.

APPLICATION TO ULSTER AREAS.

The following notice appears in the *Dublin Gazette*, last night:—

"We, Iver Churchill, Baron Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance of the powers conferred on Us by Section 15 of the National Registration Act, 1915, 5 and 6 Geo. V., c. 60, do hereby order that section one of the said Act shall apply to the following areas in Ireland, namely, the County Borough of Belfast, the County Borough of Londonderry, the County of Antrim and the County of Down.

Given under Our hand at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 20th day of July, 1915."

WIMBORNE.

Surely wisdom is justified of her children! Never was a prophecy more rapidly fulfilled in the political world. Here we have the Act applied sectionally and the most slave portion of Ireland chosen—just as we predicted.

Sometimes the newspapers make queer reading, nowadays. We here reprint some paragraphs that seems to indicate a very topsyturvy conception of morals, and of the just punishment for crime. The first is from a Liverpool paper:

"UNION JACK TATTOO MARK.

"In order that inquiries into their nationality might be made, the Liverpool Stipendiary remanded five men, John Sullivan, Thomas Kelly, Michael Dempsey, Joseph Hegarty and Michael Gibbons, who were charged with having

assaulted James Curtin on board the liner Philadelphia in the Canada Dock.

"Curtin said that as he lay in his bunk Sullivan entered and struck him and the others all came in and assaulted him, calling him a "scab." Dempsey also said that anyone who had the Union Jack displayed on his arm ought to have the arm cut off.

"The five men admitted calling Curtin names but denied striking him."

Brought up after the remand the case was disposed of as follows:

"The five firemen who were before the Liverpool Stipendiary, on Thursday, on a charge of doing grievous bodily harm to another fireman named Curtin, on the s.s. Philadelphia, on the ground that he was a "scab fireman," and who were remanded for inquiries to be made in regard to their nationality (some of them having, it was alleged, expressed anti-British sentiments) were again brought before the Court yesterday. It was stated by a police officer that they were apparently all natives of Ireland who had become, "naturalised citizens of America" for the purpose of the navigation laws.

"The Stipendiary said it seemed to have been a very brutal assault. He did not wish to be prejudiced by outside matters, but he was bound to take a serious view of the case.

"Sullivan, Kelly and Dempsey were each sentenced to 58 days' imprisonment with hard labour; and the other two to 28 days' imprisonment with hard labour."

Viewed in itself there is nothing strange in this case. When persons within British waters proceed to refer in such a manner to the British Empire and its supporters, they must be prepared take what is coming to them in the way of punishment. But here is an extract from another English jingo paper which would seem to indicate that for the period of the war men serving in the military forces are to be allowed to abolish any one of the ten commandments, and secure an acquittal if they will only volunteer for the trenches.

"SOLDIER BIGAMIST.

"JUDGE'S LENIENCY AND SOUND ADVICE.

"Mr. Justice Low at the Manchester Assizes gave his decide in the case in which William Francis Owen (35), a labourer, was charged with bigamy on April 20th at Preston, when he married a widow named Agnes Backhouse, his wife, Katherine, whom he married at Liverpool on August 6th, 1906, being still alive.

"The prisoner was three times wounded during the South African War, and on the outbreak of the present hostilities he re-enlisted in the 3rd Loyal North Lancashire Regiment and was again wounded. Recovering, he was sent to the depot at Preston, where he met Mrs. Backhouse, whose husband, a soldier, had been

killed in Flanders. She was receiving a pension of £1 6s. 8d. a week.

"The Judge bound over the prisoner, and ordered that he should be handed over to a military escort, remarking that—"I hope," he added, "that you will make good use of this opportunity and by your military service wipe out this stain on your character."

Shortly after the Battle of the Marne we were confidently assured that the British soldiers had established a "moral supremacy" over the Germans. If the policy of Justice Low, that of sending bigamists to the front instead of to jail, is pursued by many other judges, and we have good reason to believe that it is, there will soon grow up queer opinions about the "moral supremacy of the British Army.

But note the disparity between the sentences. It reveals the opinions of the judge as to the things he considers the most sacred. For abusing the British Empire—which suffered nothing from the abuse—a sentence of 50 days' hard labour. For ruining a decent woman the sentence is a light rebuke, and sent to join decent men in the trenches. What crime did the soldiers in the trenches commit that they should be compelled to live with such a scoundrel?

Let us change the subject. Here is an awful production from America—an alphabet about the services the boys and girls of the upper classes are rendering in the war:

- Aggie's asking alms for the Artillery.
- Belinda's binding belly-bands for Belgians.
- Clara's counting coughdrops for Cossacks.
- Diana's denting dumdums for Dragons.
- Effie's etching emblems for the Ensigns.
- Fannie's fetching fish-balls for the Frenchies.
- Gaby's gargling goldfish for the Germans.
- 'attie's 'itching 'orses for the Hinglish.
- Iona's ironing icebags for the Irish.
- Jennie's joining jew's harps for the Japs.
- Katy's killing Kitcheners for the Kaiser.
- Lizzie's laundering lingerie for Lancers.
- Mary's making moonshine for the Monks.
- Nellie's 'nitting nothing for the Nuns.
- Olive's opening oysters for the Old Guard.
- Prunella's painting pretzels in Przemysl.
- Quola's quelling quinzies in the Queen's Own.
- Rachel's rolling Rameses' for Russians.
- Sister Susie's sewing shirts for Soldiers.
- Tillie's toughening tripe for two tight Teutons.
- Ulma's unwrapping union suits for Uhlans.
- Viola's vapourising vodka in the Vosges.
- Wilhelmina's wishing warts on Wilhelm.
- Xanthippe's xhaling xylophones for Xmas.
- Yenny's yielding yeast cakes for the Yiddish.
- Zuzie zaid zhe zent zome zoap for ze Zuaves.

If the readers can stand that they can stand anything.

The *Railway Review*, after a little gratuitous slurs at ourselves and our motto, "An injury to one is the concern of all," prints the following item—

"It may be news to the Irish members of the National Union of Railwaymen that the Dublin Corporation have secured a loan of about £35,000 from their Union, so we may now be considered to have some little stake in the country."

The N.U.R. members should feel good when they read that. In the recent strike in the shops, now successfully concluded, the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union spent over £600 in strike pay. We could not invest £35,000 in Corporation stock, but we could and did pay strike pay to a number of N.U.R. members—whose own Union refused to pay it, although their members stood to benefit by the successful issue of the fight.

The moral is that there are two kinds of Union. The one that invests its money in Irish Corporation Stock and refuses to spend a penny in lifting its Irish members from the most wretchedly paid slavery.

And the other Union that refuses to invest its money in Corporation Stock, but does invest it in fighting to bring better conditions and happier homes for the members who pay into it.

You pay your money, and you take your choice!

We trust that every member of the fighting Union will be in their place in the ranks on Sunday at the funeral in honour of O'Donovan Rossa.

Although a little late, we reprint the fine review of our book which appeared in *The Herald* (late the *Daily Herald*) some time ago. The book is having a good sale in the most unexpected quarters, and no visitor to Dublin should go home without it. It can be got at 31 Eden Quay:

"A. E.'s" neighbour, James Connolly, has published a characteristic little book, "The Re-Conquest of Ireland" (Dublin: Liberty Hall, 6d.). Incidentally he emphasises a great neglected side of Irish history, in regard to which he is a specialist. He shows briefly what the old Gaelic culture and social system were, the fearsome way in which they were ravaged and all but ruined; how the "Conquest" affected the Catholic natives and the Protestant settlers—his second chapter is a grim and striking contribution to the "Ulster" question—how far the "Conquest" has been undone; the special urban, rural, feminist, and education problems, and the vast possibilities of Labour and Co-operation. Ireland's story in many degrees worse than that of Belgium; for several centuries it has been a ghastly tale of tyranny and arrested development. She has, however, escaped some of the evil growths of modern Europe, and—amidst sundry stagnant and dreary phases and the curse of alien officialdom—there are fine spirits and factors in the land to-day. The re-birth of a distinctive realisation would be a noble triumph. "A. E." and Connolly are two exceptional individualities amongst those who are working in divers ways towards that fruitful result.

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.

WATERMARKS OF TRADE UNIONISM HIGH AND LOW

Acting up to the original declaration "that no member of the Irish Transport Workers' Union would serve an employer having a section of workers engaged in a Trade dispute"—this Union has not alone materially aided in increasing the wages and improving the conditions of most Trades of the towns and cities where its branches operate, but in so doing it has earned for itself the fiendish hate of the employers—the unceasing opposition—misrepresentation—and filthy abuse of the Capitalist Press. To which I am painfully compelled to add the unnatural and unfeeling opposition of many—of the skilled trades referred to above—who while partaking freely of the advantages and benefits secured by the voluntary co-operation of the Irish Transport Union—have not hesitated to range themselves by the side of its top hat assailants in the vain hope of appearing respectable.

"The plea of 'an injury to one is the concern of all' is but a theory" declares the organ of the N.U.R. and surely that is so in the case of every Union but the Irish Transport Workers' Union, for that body has given it practical interpretation since its inception. For five weeks past the members of the Transport Union in the Employ of the Midland Great Western Railway and the Dublin South Eastern Railway withheld their labour as a result of the refusal on the part of the Companies named to consider their application for an advance of wages owing to the increased cost of living—although both Companies had already given recognition to the fact in the case of the Fitters, Boiler-makers, Smiths and others whose application they rejected—about seven members of the Machinist's Society and thirteen members of the N.U.R. unsupported by their Trades Unions joined in the strike. And while the dispute lasted all alike were paid strike pay out of the funds of the Transport Union, which Union by the way has not lent £35,000 to the Dublin Corporation at a good rate of interest as has the N.U.R. but has spent its money in improving the labouring class condition in Ireland than any Society similarly engaged.

The appeal made to the "skilled workers" to refrain from doing the work formerly done by the men on strike sounds like an insult to any genuine Trade Unionists. More especially when we remember the illconcealed contempt with which many of these "aristocrats of labour" contemplate the ordinary worker. To ask such an individual to do a labourer's work would result one would expect in an indignant refusal, and a dignified withdrawal from the shop. For surely the creature who deems it beneath his dignity to be associated with a labourer ought not to descend to the low depths of scabbing on the labourer. Yet the fact remains that while the dispute continued all the skilled men found employment. The work went on, and could not go on unless some one performed that portion formerly done by the men on strike. Who scabbed? The Companies did not import blacklegs to do the work. Who are the double-dyed scabs? The men who scabbed on the men on strike! The men who scabbed on the blacklegs whose professional work is scabbing. We will get the names of the creatures who got the advance themselves—whose wage is double that of the men on strike, and who then aided the Company to fight the labourers' application.

The Federation of Trades in Dublin passed a resolution at the commencement of the strike, the exact terms of which I do not know, but I am creditably informed that while binding its members to do only their own work, it expressed on their behalf its willingness to work with "anybody," and that some of its members failed to act up to the terms of even such a resolution

is proven by the fact that the shops worked on for five weeks as if no dispute existed. And the Transport Union felt justified in regarding the continuance of such a struggle as a useless expenditure of its funds, and with the unanimous assent of the men concerned sought an honourable settlement. Suppose the members of the Irish Transport Workers' Union were to reconsider their Society's position, and resigning the high watermark of Trade Unionism observed up to now, and adopting the low standard set up by the aristocrats of Labour, the pioneers of the skilled Trades declare their willingness to work with anybody so long as their own peculiar work was not trespassed on. Would not such a declaration disarm half of the opposition to their Union and its members? And would it not encourage honest employers to recognise the prior claim of the man with the smallest wage to an increase, and result in a decided advantage as far as the Transport Union and its members are concerned. For after all there is no great difference in working with a scab who is replacing a skilled man on strike, and working with a skilled man who descended from his own imaginary heights to scab on the labourer when he was on strike seeking as a living wage a sum little more than half the wages paid to the "skilled scabber." Of the two the professional scab is the most honest, if there be any honesty amongst thieves.

W. P. P.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR

[Board of Trade Labour Gazette for June.]

Dock Labourers continued very fully employed in London and at Liverpool. Elsewhere, with the exception of certain ports on the east and north-east coasts and in Ireland, employment was good on the whole, and showed little change on the previous month.

SCOTTISH AND IRISH PORTS.

Employment improved at Glasgow and was good also at the Ayrshire ports. It was good and better than a month ago at Dundee and Aberdeen. Employment was only moderate with dock labourers at Belfast; it improved and was fair at Cork, and continued slack at Waterford and fair at Limerick.

DOCK WORKERS, &c., PRESTON.

In March application was put forward on behalf of the dock workers employed by the Preston Corporation for an advance in wages of 1s per day, which was subsequently modified to a claim for a war bonus of varying amounts. After some negotiations, on the 7th June an offer was made on behalf of the Corporation, shipowners, timber importers, and general traders of the port to the National Union of Dock Labourers of a war bonus of ½d. per hour for day work only, for timber men and casual labourers, and of 1s, 1s. 6d., and 2s. per week, according to earnings, to permanent men, this latter bonus being also offered to members of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union.

The men rejected this offer, and members of the Dock Labourer's Union ceased work, deal carriers having already stopped on the 3rd July. A further modification of their demands was made by the men, and it was ultimately agreed to resume work upon the basis of the employers' offer of the 7th June, the differences being submitted to an arbitrator appointed by the Chief Industrial Commissioner.

Mr. Lynden Macassey, K.C., the arbitrator appointed, issued his award on 5th July, fixing the war bonus at the rates as offered by the employers on 7th June, with some slight alterations.

AMALGAMATED AND GENERAL UNION SOCIETIES OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

Members of above Societies are requested to attend at the Hall, 35 Lr. Gloucester Street, at 12 o'clock p.m., to take part in the Funeral of the late O'Donovan Rossa.

ANDREW BRESLIN, Dist. Sec.

Dublin Trades Council

The fortnightly meeting of the Dublin Trades Council was held on Monday evening, Mr. T. Farren, President, in the Chair. Also present: Messrs. Edward Lyons, Brass Founders and Gasfitters; R. Carroll, T.C., Brick and Stone Layers; John Lawlor, Cab and Car Owners; J. Simmons, Carpenters (Amal); Matthew Callanan, Central Ironmoulders; M. Culliton, Carpenters (Gen. Union); T. Murphy, Carpet Planners; Francis Farrell, Coachmakers; A. Kavanagh, P. Bowes, J. Bermingham, Corporation Labourers; C. Woodhead, Electricians; J. Bowman, Engineers; B. Drumm, Farriers; Joseph McGrath, Irish Clerks' Union; J. Metcalfe, W. P. Partridge, T.C., T. Foran, P.L.G., James Connolly, Irish Transport Workers; James Courteney, Marble Polishers; J. Lennon, Mineral Water Operative; J. Kelly, National Union Assurance Agents; Jos. Farrell, M. Smith, Painters (Amal); F. Davidson, Dyers and Cleaners; W. Shanks, Packing Case and Box Makers; Peter Macken, John Bermingham, Painters, Metropolitan; D. Holland, M. A. Brady, Printers (Typo.); A. Doyle, Saddlers; G. Paisley, Sawyers; P. D. Bolger, Slaters; W. J. Murphy, Smiths, (White); J. Flanagan, P. Carey, Stationery Engine Drivers; Thomas Farren, Stonecutters; John Farren, Sheet Metal Workers; John Duffy, Iron Dressers; J. F. O'Neill, Irish Grocers' and Purveyors' Assistants Union; Winston, National League Blind; Jeremiah Kennedy, Smiths (United);

Messrs. Lawler and Farren (Representatives on the Asylum Board) reported that a resolution had been adopted by the Board forbidding the taking in of apprentices in any of the Board's workshops, as in their opinion such boys were not given full facilities to learn their trade, and rarely turned out good workmen. The Board had also agreed to give its labourers coal at cost price.

The President said the report proved the utility of having representatives on such public bodies.

Mr. Partridge complained of the attempt by Mr. Watson, of the Great Southern and Western Railway, to commandeer the machinery of the Bolton Street Technical Schools for the manufacture of war munitions, while Mr. Watson's own machinery was lying idle all night, and not all of it was worked on munitions in the day time.

Mr. J. Murphy was astonished to hear of such an application, and thought the Education Committee were justified in refusing. In his opinion the boys in the school might be taught to do this work.

Mr. Connolly said there was more in the matter than that suggested by the last speaker. The machines were originally acquired for educational purposes, and would be spoiled by the application to such work as it was now suggested to put them, and the citizens should not submit to it. He proposed a resolution protesting against the granting of such machinery for the munitions of war. They should be only employed in teaching the arts of Peace.

Mr. Macken seconded the resolution, which he said would strengthen the Technical Education Committee in its refusal to grant the machines, and suggested that copies be sent to the Committee and the Department.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. Macken referred to the forthcoming funeral procession of O'Donovan Rossa, which was now definitely known would leave the City Hall on Sunday next at two o'clock, and urged all working people to attend.

Mr. Lawler asked that the trades should keep together, and suggested that they meet in Capel Street.

Mr. Partridge expressed the hope that every Irish man in Dublin and its vicinity would attend, and advocated the closing of the public houses.

Messrs. Holland and Simmons disagreed with the suggestion on the ground that it would cause great inconvenience to the travelling public.

Mr. T. Murphy suggested Stephen's Green as the rallying point of the various Trades.

Mr. Connolly supported the suggestion, which was adopted.

The Chairman urged all present to do their utmost in making the procession worthy of the man and creditable to the nation.

It was decided to send a subscription to the Committee having charge of affairs in connection with the procession.

SOUTH WALES' MINERS' STRIKE.

Mr. Connolly said that the result of the South Wales Miners' Strike was another signal proof of the strengths and invincibility of Labour when united. Here we had the greatest and strongest government that these countries had ever seen in modern times—a government vested with powers that a few years ago no one present would ever have dreamt would be vested in a modern British Government. We had a Coalition Cabinet of all the virtues; a military commander with almost unlimited power, and a civil population that had become hardened to the sight of the exercise of arbitrary authority by that power; we had an army and navy of unprecedented size and efficiency, and as against all that on the one side we had on the other a body of workers in control of nothing but their labour power. But when that body of workers declared that they would stop the process of production it was found that they were more powerful than all the mighty civil and military forces arrayed against them. What a lesson was this for Labour! It showed that Labour already possessed the power, all that it needed was the united will to exercise it. But we had been cursed with leaders without faith in their own class, without vision, without moral courage—Leaders who were always preaching about our weakness instead of teaching us to rely upon our strength. Had we had the right kind of leaders this war would never have taken place. If the working class soldiers of Europe had but had the moral courage to say to the diplomats that they would not march against their brothers across the frontiers, but if they were going to fight they would rather fight against their enemies at home than against their brothers abroad, there would have been no war, and millions of homes that were now desolated would be happy (applause).

The Chairman said that it would be a pity to spoil such a magnificent speech by adding anything to it. He took that as the opinion of the Delegates.

The meeting then adjourned.

DUBLIN UNITED TRADES CLUB, CAPEL STREET.

Half Yearly Meeting of Members will be held on this (Friday) evening, 30th inst.

CHAIR 9 p.m.

THIS IS IMPORTANT.

J. O'BRIEN,

Secretary.

KEEP IN THE OPEN AIR.

YOU CAN'T DO BETTER.

COME TO THE SPORTS IN CROYDON PARK, FAIRVIEW.

Owing to the very inclement weather it was impossible to carry out the very interesting Programme of Sports arranged for the Park on last Sunday, and it was decided to leave the events over to a later date. To make up for the disappointment thus occasioned a splendid Programme has been arranged for the August Bank Holiday, and patrons of the Park will be amply compensated for any drawbacks they may have experienced heretofore. The principal item on the Programme for next Monday is the Great Ladies' Hurling Match for a valuable set of trophies. The competing Teams are Drumcondra Ladies' Hurling Team and the far-famed Croke Ladies' Hurling Team.

The mention of these two Teams is sufficient to guarantee a grand match and provide a good "forty minutes" sport. The trophies for the match—(a Beautiful Set of Brooches)—will no doubt make the match much more interesting than the ordinary friendly one, and it only needs a fine day to make this the Event of the Year.

There will be Races for Boys and Girls under Twelve Years of age, also for Boys and Girls over Twelve and under Seventeen.

Great Amusement is to be expected in the Siamese Race, and of course the Sack Race will be the "thing."

There will also be a Potato Race (distance, Twenty Yards, with Nine Potatoes).

The Obstacle Race for Boys will give the more active members of the Juveniles something to get over.

There will also be a Relay Race confined to Members of the I.T.W.U. and I. C. Army, three to constitute a team. Also a Composite Race, in which the competitors will walk a lap, run a lap, and cycle a lap.

There will also be a Sixty Yards Slow Bicycle Race in which the last man home wins, and to put the climax on it there will be a Married Women's Race; and, judging by the keen competition in the Married Women's Race recently held, there is going to be "doins" in this department.

Splendid Prizes given in all the Races.

The hungry and thirsty can obtain Refreshments on the Grounds at Most Reasonable Terms, and it only requires a fine day to have a bumper attendance.

Look out for the Great Tug-o'-War Contests on the 8th August.

All the Star Teams are coming.

TWINEM BROTHERS'

MINERAL WATERS

The Workingman's Beverage.

TWINEM BROTHERS'

DOLPHIN SAUCE

The Workingman's Relish.

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

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'Phones: 3421 and 4199.

THE WORKERS' REPUBLIC.

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."

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

THE WORKERS' REPUBLIC.

EDITED BY JAMES CONNOLLY.

The "Workers' Republic" will be published weekly, price one penny, and may be had of all respectable 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 31, 1915.

THE MAN AND THE CAUSE!

ON Sunday, August First, we propose to pay public homage in Dublin to the remains and memory of Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa. It is well then that we strive to make clear not only to the public, but to ourselves, upon what grounds that homage is paid. We belong to the working class of Ireland, and strive to express the working class point of view. Always and ever the working class movement seeks after clearness of thought, as a means to the accomplishment of working class aims. The middle class may and does deceive itself with finely turned phrases, and vague generalising of still vaguer aspirations, but the working class can only think and speak in language hard and definite, as hard and definite as the conditions of working class life.

We have no room in our struggle for illusions—least of all for illusions about freedom.

O'Donovan Rossa represents to us a revolutionary movement the least aristocratic and the most plebeian that ever raised itself to national dignity in Ireland. It was a movement that resting upon the masses of people in Ireland, and drawing its inspiration from the hearts of that people, was successful in inspiring its followers with such a belief in their own ability to conquer and master the future, that it nerved them to conspire for a revolt against the British

Empire at a time when that Empire was at peace with all the world. The mere conception of such a struggle, the stark naked fact that such a project was ever even mooted, in itself stamps as heroes all who cherished and suffered for it. Grand indeed must have been the souls, magnificent must have been the courage, splendid the idealism of the men and women who with the awful horror of the famine of Black '47, and inglorious '48, still in their minds were yet capable of rising to the spiritual level of challenging the power of England in 1865 or 1867. There were giants in those days! Are we pigmies in these?

These men realised that no nation is conquered until its mind is conquered, until it accepts defeat. No nation capable of, however futilely and impotently, denying with arms in the hands of even a few of its sons that it is conquered and submerged in its conqueror, can be considered as having lost its existence. In the present European hell-broth the diplomats, writers and speakers of the world freely discuss the chances of re-establishing many nations long subdued and banished from the roll of nations, but in no one of these discussions does the name of Ireland figure. Because Ireland has surrendered its separate national identity—Ireland has become a mere geographical expression. To the world Ireland speaks through its elected representatives, through its press, through its great organs of public opinion, and so speaking has announced itself a loyal province of the British Empire.

The sons of Ireland who are in arms are in arms for England, the blood of Ireland that flows in torrents every day flows for England, the Irish men who die fighting like heroes and demi-gods die fighting for England. Ireland knows them not, can never number them amongst her possessions, can never tell the tale of their sufferings and exploits as sufferings and exploits for Her.

And yet Ireland dare not blame them! The least of these, our brothers, would have fought for Ireland if those who spoke in Ireland's name had but had the courage to call them, to summon them to the sacrifice. But all, all failed in the supreme moment of destiny. And it seems to us that when the eternal reckoning is made, God in His infinite wisdom will deal less harshly with the Irish Tommies in the English service than He will with the unscrupulous politicians, or blatant revolutionaries, who stood by in silence and let our poor brothers march out to their fruitless martyrdom in Flanders or the Dardanelles.

They shrank from the responsibility of giving the Word, not realising that they thereby took on the more shameful responsibility of failing to give the Word.

Rossa was one of the men who in the days of another generation assumed the responsibility from which these men shrank, and assumed it amid greater difficulties. He had to face not only the possibility of defeat at the hands of a foreign tyrant, but he had also to face the certainty of odium and hatred from those he was prepared to die to liberate. Every "respectable" class in the country was against the Fenians, all the Press was against them, most of the clergy denounced them from the altar, all the members of parliament hated them with a

fierce and malevolent hatred. They were accused of conspiracy to destroy religion, a priest refused to solemnise the marriage of Rossa himself, alleging that he was outside the pale of the Church, every conceivable wickedness was imputed them, they were said to be enemies of the family, of society, of morals.

Against such enemies they held their own, and if they failed to emancipate their country or win for it a place amongst the nations of the earth, they at least succeeded in establishing in the mind of the world the fact of the independent existence of Ireland. Their greatest enemies were those of their own race. They failed, but it was a failure more glorious than many a victory. But its glory consisted in the fact that against all odds, and in spite of the calculations of the trimmers and wiseacres there were proven to be in Ireland thousands of men and women who were prepared to affirm with their lives that Ireland was a nation with an independent destiny of its own. Neither terrified nor corrupted the Fenians redeemed the honour of their nation, and we of the working class are proud to remember that those heroes were of our own class.

When we honour Rossa we honour in him the fearless representative of a great movement—a movement that accomplished great things. We honour the latest of those who in days of darkness pledged their faith to an Irish Republic, and kept that faith unsullied to the last.

We on our part affirm that we march behind the remains because we are prepared to fight for the same ideas. And we shall be all the more nerved for fight when we remember that the banner of Fenianism was upheld by the stalwart hands of the Irish Working Class of that day, as the militant organisation of the same class to-day is the only body that without reservation unhesitatingly announces its loyalty to the republican principle of national freedom for which the Fenians stood.

We are here because this is our place!

IN MEMORIAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WORKERS' REPUBLIC

SIR,—
Kindly insert the following:—
In memory of Mrs. Mary Duffy, who was shot on Bachelors' Walk by the Scottish Borderers on 26th July, 1914:—

The voice is now silent, the heart is now cold,
The smile and the welcome that met us of old.
We miss her and mourn her in sorrow unseen,
And dwell on the memory of days that have been.

Inserted by her Loving Husband,
OWEN DUFFY, AND SON.

ANCIENT GUILD OF INCORPORATED BRICK and STONELAYERS, 49 CUFFE STREET.

All Members are requested to assemble at the Hall, Cuffe Street, on Sunday, August 1st, at 12.30 o'clock, to take part in the O'Donovan Rossa Funeral.

By Order,
JAMES COX, *President.*
R. O'CARROLL, *General Secretary.*

A SHORT WAY WITH THE COAL OWNERS.

[By X. Y. Z.]

The *Irish Times* for July 14th, 15th, 16th, says that the miners are traitors, and that their funds ought to be confiscated. Now, if the miners persist in rebellion the Government can shoot them down or imprison them. By doing so they will greatly hamper the war, prejudice recruiting, spread discontent, and have no coal because there will be no one to get it. It is plain that the Government must yield to the men who want the Nationalisation of the Mines. Who prevents this being done? The coal owners. Therefore the coal owners are traitors. It is said that the miners may be helped by German gold, but there is no manner of doubt that the coal owners are inspired and maintained by gold, the gold the too easy-going public have given them. Anything an owner or an anti-Socialist says is suspect because it is to his financial advantage to say it. Clearly the coal owners are traitors; they say what pays them, not what would benefit England. How should these traitors be dealt with? Several suggestions occur to one. The anti-Socialists have asked that certain measures should be employed against the strikers, therefore they cannot say that it would be immoral to use them against themselves. We might then send all coal owners to the front or drop bombs on them.

But the best thing to do would be to seize all their funds. Take their mines, dividends, stocks, shares, and estates, and use them for the public good. Are they ready for this unconditional conscription of wealth? If not, they are traitors. Why should England pay 4½ per cent. for her War Loan? *Why don't these traitors give up their wealth as readily as they want men to give up their lives!* We have always thought hitherto that Nationalisation must be accompanied by compensation. But the owners and their friends have set us a cheap and easy example. Let us call them traitors and seize their funds.

They talk about the men in the trenches, but what authority have they for saying that the private soldier desires to see the Capitalist reaping huge profits while the workingman has to pay increased prices for his food? It is the capitalist, not the striker, that the men at the front would deal with. If the miners who are at the war desire to have the mines nationalised only traitors would hinder their wishes being carried into law. Ask the men in the trenches by all means who do they want to prosper now, the rich or their own friends and brothers? Ask and abide by the answer.

The newspapers are amusing; they threaten, rave, and rant against the men; write grandly about authority. In short, do everything to conceal from their middle-class dupes the fact that the Government is powerless. They cannot fine or imprison or kill without damaging themselves beyond repair. Abuse is their only weapon. Let us take abuse as a sign of fear. Why does the Recorder of Dublin abuse strikers and say he has no sympathy with them, and will punish severely all strikers who come before him? Because he is afraid, afraid, afraid. He wants to intimidate, because intimidation is his only hope. He is paid by the wealthy class to say those things, and his words are just as suspicious as are those alleged to be inspired by German gold. His money, he thinks, depends on putting down strikes. Very foolish are the middle classes; they read and swallow all this prating about authority and punishment, and do not see that it is written to keep them amused while the Government bargain with the strikers and then announce a victory for Law and Order. Why, the only law that prevails is what the men order! Alas, the men are at times frightened!

All owners and employers who are making war profits should be dealt with as traitors, be they railway directors, millers, farmers, or butchers.

One class of traitor we have to guard against is the anti-Suffragist, the person who desires to see women voteless, unorganised, and paid less than men. Why did a Unionist Millionaire give a big subscription to these people in Dublin? In order to keep down working women so that cheap female blacklegs would be ready to scab on the men. English peers and peeresses support the society for opposing women's suffrage. The same people want to shoot strikers. Suffragists who desire to have women organised and getting equal pay for equal work are acting fairly towards both men and women. But these English swells who read the *Spectator* and *Times* are traitors to the men in the trenches. They want them to come home and find their jobs given to underpaid, unorganised women, without political power. Women, do your duty and organise, agitate for the Parliamentary Vote! Women cannot fight, but if men killed off all the women, what would become of the world?

For years the ruling classes have been preparing for this war; they want Conscription to coerce the men; they have opposed women's suffrage with the deliberate intention of preventing women organising; they want cheap female labour. They know that if both men and women are organised and act together the employers are powerless!

Our ruling classes say women should "obey" their husbands; servants should "obey" their masters; citizens should "obey" the King; neither women, workers, nor citizens ought to be consulted as to the Government under which they live.

The miners ought to obey their masters, say the traitors! But they who hold this "duty to obey" idea are causing the men to strike, therefore they are traitors! Take their money, send them to the front. Do unto the coal owners as he would should be done unto the striker.

It is the aristocracy of England who have kept women voteless. If working men—English and Irish—are wise, they will see to it that working women are at once given votes. Would the aristocracy oppose it unless they knew it would benefit the workers and harm them?

THERE ARE LIES, D—N LIES,—AND OFFICIAL PRONOUNCEMENTS IN THE "FREEMAN'S JOURNAL."

The following is clipped from Sunday's *Freeman*:

"Mr. John Redmond's letter is another good blow struck for Home Rule.

"We could almost thank the Sinn Feiners for having drawn it forth."

Has not the *Freeman* claimed time and again that Home Rule was on the Statute Book? What about the midnight band parades, the bonfires and sheaves of resolutions of congratulations? And now it is admitted that Home Rule is not passed after all. The thanks which the *Freeman* almost offers the Sinn Feiners might more justly be passed on to Murty O'Beirne, the official prop of the political recruiting party in the Dublin Corporation, who, according to Councillor Ryan, drafted the original resolution to which he proposed the amendment carried by 32 to 17, and declared that he hated England while he supported England's paid ally, Redmond. Good old Murty. Next seat, please.

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TO A FOILED EUROPEAN REVOLUTIONAIRE.

[The following lines by "the good grey poet," Walt Whitman, are especially recommended for the study of our readers in connection with the national honour being given to the remains of O'Donovan Rossa—one of those whom a cautious but foolish world think of as foiled revolutionists.—EDITOR.]

Courage yet, my brother or my sister;
Keep on, Liberty is to be subserved whatever occurs;
That is nothing that is quelled by one or two failures, or any number of failures,
Or by the indifference or ingratitude of the people, or by any unfaithfulness,
Or the show of the tushes of power, soldiers, cannon, penal statutes.

What we believe in waits latent, forever, through all the continents,
Invites no one, promises nothing, sits in calmness and light, is positive and composed, knows no discouragement,
Waiting patiently, waiting its time.

(Not songs of loyalty alone are these,
But songs of insurrection also,
For I am the sworn poet of every dauntless rebel the world over,
And he going with me leaves peace and routine behind him,
And stakes his life to be lost at any moment.)

The battle rages with many a loud alarm and frequent advance and retreat,
The infidel triumphs, or supposes he triumphs. The prison, scaffold, garrote, handcuffs, iron necklace and lead balls do their work.
The named and unnamed heroes pass to other spheres.
The great speakers and writers are exiled, they lie sick in distant lands.

The cause is asleep, the strongest throats are choked with their own blood.
The young men droop their eyelashes toward the ground when they meet.
But for all this Liberty has not gone out of the place, nor the infidel entered into full possession.
When Liberty goes out of a place it is not the first to go, nor the second or third to go.
It waits for all the rest, it is the last.

When there are no more memories of heroes and martyrs,
And when all life and the souls of men and women are discharged from any part of the earth,
Then only shall Liberty or the idea of Liberty be discharged from that part of the earth,
And the infidel come into full possession.

Then courage, European revolter, revoltress!
For till all ceases must you cease.

I do not know what you are for, (I do not know what I am for myself, nor what anything is for),
But I will search carefully for it even in being foiled,
In defeat, poverty, misconception, imprisonment, for they, too, are great.
Did we think victory great?
So it is—but now it seems to me, when it cannot be helped, that defeat is great,
And that death and dismay are great.

Don't Forget **LARKIN'S**
LITTLE SHOP for GOOD VALUE
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NORTHERN NOTES.

FRUIT OF OUR FOLLY.

The expected has happened. The so-called National Register is to be applied to the Irish areas least likely and least able to ignore it. Observe that the official announcement states the Register will be applied to Belfast, Derry, Antrim and Down. It is in this area that the Irish Volunteers are at the weakest. The Ulster Volunteers are indeed armed and have supplies of ammunition. Those of the National Volunteers who are left have useless weapons and no ammunition. The Ulster Volunteers have no cause to oppose registration and their leaders welcome it. The National Volunteers are impotent even if they wished to act. The Irish Volunteers, with arms and ammunition, are few in number. To be sure it is proclaimed that no penalties are attached to refusal to register. But who dares to assert that the police or military or whoever orders these things will not penalise those who ignore the register? True it is, too, that the faithful few are already spotted and spied upon. The register will give, as we say, "the right excuse" to our new nationality crusaders. But let that deter no one from dealing with the register as it ought to be dealt with whether its application now is intended to prepare the way for conscription or to terrorise, intimidate and provoke.

THE DUTY OF THE COUNTRY.

In this area those who are opposed to registration are a small minority. That does not absolve them from carrying out their obligations. This time there must be no hesitation nor indecision but a plain, straight lead. That lead must come from the Irish Volunteers in Belfast and they must have the moral and material support of the rest of Ireland. That is the most Nationalists here ask for; it is the least they have a right to demand. The country's duty is clear and unequivocal: irrespective of all other considerations it is to stand or fall by the side of that portion of the whole that is struck at. Perhaps it is but a coincidence that the application of the register should be announced after the arrest, at due intervals for reflections and testing, of the four deportees. It is certainly a significant coincidence that it should be applied to the very area to which three of the deportees belong.

THE DEPORTEES.

All three of the Ulster deportees have now been arrested. On formal charges of disregarding the order of deportation they have been remanded on the specious pretence of "completing evidence." Strange that this "evidence" is taking some considerable time to "complete." Stranger still will it be if it is "completed" within a reasonable time. Meanwhile it is understood that all three are in good health and spirits and are allowed visitors and books. A very considerable amount of sympathy is shown by the public, but it is not at all to the credit of Belfast that, outside the organisations to which the men belong, not a single representative or any public man has had the spirit or pride to protest by speech or writing against the order for deportation without trial and arrest of fellow-townsmen and fellow-citizens. Has the spirit of citizenship fallen so low that any attack, however unjust and outrageous, can be made on a Belfastman without as much as a protest from those who boast of their liberty of conscience and love of right, freedom and justice? Apart from what ought or ought not to have been done by the Volunteers this skulking is a public scandal.

COURAGE, JACOBINS.

Through indirect channels the police are conveying threats of dire calamities against the rank and file of Nationalists here. I am much mistaken if these threats disturb the peace of mind of the city Volunteers. They

are not likely to be cowed by intimidation of this sort. If the police want to make further frightful examples let them have the honesty to do their own dirty work directly. Volunteers would be well advised to give no thought to such threats until something definite is done. This advice is scarcely needed. In spite of events of the past fortnight—and they are serious blows to a body numerically small—last week's parade showed the Volunteers steady and firm, if justly indignant.

THE GREAT DEAD.

A strong committee representative of all the national bodies has been formed to organise a Belfast party for the Rossa funeral. The great dead Revolutionary deserves all our honour, for above all he was a man of action in an hour of trial. The committee includes the best workers and most active spirits in Belfast movements and is facing the exceptional difficulties with courage, enthusiasm and method. A more representative committee of the Irish bodies has never worked together here and its efforts deserve the crown of success. A special train is announced to run on Sunday next, August 1st, and tickets can be obtained from the principal newsagents and national bodies. The committee wishes not only to honour Rossa and serve Ireland but to make in some sort the occasion an answer to the recent attacks. In that as in other aims it is hoped they will have the support of Belfast readers of this paper. CROBH-DEARG.

CORK NOTES.

At Thursday night's meeting of the Cork United Trades and Labour Council the four officers were deputed to attend a meeting to make arrangements for attending the funeral of Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, the rebel against English authority in Ireland, and therefore one of the first gentlemen in the world.

Alderman Kelleher spoke in the highest terms of the life and work of the dead patriot, and suggested that a vote of condolence be sent to the family.

Mr. Good, in moving the vote of sympathy, said that though the Council was non-political, they all realised the value of O'Donovan Rossa's services and sacrifices for Ireland. He could not trust himself to speak, but regretted the rewards for services rendered to small nationalities were so different to those of our time.

Mr. J. Kidney seconded, and the motion was passed unanimously.

The Delegates from the Painters' Society met with a rousing reception. The same welcome awaits the various other bodies. Will the rank and file take action? Is not the miners an object lesson of Solidarity and Organization?

A member of the Coachmakers' Society protested very strongly against the proprietors of the *Cork Examiner* who, although strong advocates of home manufacture, and prominent members of the Industrial Development Association, sent across the waters for a motor van, which, according to the speakers, could be made cheaper and better in Cork. We say those things should be exposed, but we think it only fair to get the names of all the sinners. Quite a large number of motors and motor cars are going about the city to-day, and other vehicles as well as motors, and we should like to know how many of them were made in Cork or even in Ireland. If the Trades and Labour Bodies will only give us the names we shall soon let the public know who are the patriots and friends of the workers.

Our recent remarks concerning the working of Cork Union is having effect. Some of the Guardians think we are getting our information from some of the Insurance Agents who visit the house in the interests of the poor. From our knowledge of the Cork Agents we believe the statements made by Messrs. Desmond and O'Mahony most uncalled for. True, there are

black sheep everywhere, and if this is not a badly cured red-herring, those gentlemen will give the names to the Cork Branch of the National Union of Life Assurance Agents. If not they cannot expect any mercy from us in future. The Insurance Agents are a body of men who know more about the domestic affairs of their clients than any other body. Yet, we fail to find a single breach of confidence on their part.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Co-operative Society was an eye opener. This Society, which is doing good work everywhere for the working classes, seems to be falling asleep in Cork. We believe they are the means of keeping a check on the food hogs, and if they only bestir themselves and cater for the support of the workers they will get that support. If not, get out.

We do not wish to say a word to the poor, but the conduct of the *Echo* boys in Falkiner's Lane is simply disgraceful. We don't blame the boys so much, but we think something should be done to protect poor old men from what might be manslaughter. Those young fellows have their minds filled with the glory of war, and each considers himself a Mike O'Leary. We don't wish to see deeds of that kind perpetrated here.

We hope the statement made by Mr. J. Daly, T.C., at last Friday's meeting of the Corporation will not, like the names of the culprits, be hushed up. Here is a man sixteen years in an employment, with a wife and six children, declared medically unfit after seven months' service—no limbs lost, no bones broken, mentally sound, and the good employers of Cork refuse to give him his position, although it is more than likely his duties rendered him unfit. Of course the "good employers" got an Englishman, 23 years of age, unmarried, and fit for service. No wonder the Caherciveen Petty Ossifer thought the Irish were only mats for the English to clean their boots on. It is evident the Irishman was made to protect the Englishman's wife and family.

Motor accidents are very common just now. There were two in Friday's *Examiner*. Full particulars as to owner, etc., given in one case, none in the other. Why?

If the Gas Company's resolution adopted at Friday's meeting of Council succeeds in its object, we hope the Corporation will see the people who use coke, gas, and electricity, will share the benefit.

The microbe again! Mr. Lane says the Medical Officer is doing useful work. In our opinion a report on the railway pest spots would be more in his line. A return of the slum areas, bad housing conditions, insanitary and badly ventilated workshops and factories would accomplish all that is required with a little assistance in the way of food and clothing. We have our opinions why these things are not mentioned, but we will say nothing for the present. Those gentlemen cannot blame us later if we tell unpleasant truths. We are out to kill microbes; the germ of snobocracy first.

The Feeding of Necessitous School Children is now agreed upon. We trust those who possess a goodly share of the world's wealth will subscribe, and subscribe liberally, to this deserving object. Of course, if the Government did its duty it would provide ample funds for the purpose.

What is wrong with the School of Music? We know some members on that Committee, and we are sure if anything can be done to revive the old airs they will not be found wanting.

The Munitions' Committee are endeavouring to get some of the work done in Cork. Of course we should like to find employment for our people. Pity we could not get something better than engines of slaughter. Let those who are willing see they get their share. We cannot help being suspicious of the motives of some of these gentlemen.

TRALEE NOTES.

[By ROBAL.]

THE "THIRD PARTY."

At the last meeting of the Harbour Board the Trades Council Resolution condemning the uncalled for attack of the Chairman, Mr. Mce. Kelliher, on local Trades Unionists was read. Mr. Kelliher seems to have lost his ferocity as his remarks were more or less of an apologetic nature this time, saying he was only concerned principally in the interests of the third party—the customer. Of course, we all know that strikes are not conducive to good at all times and that the trade of the particular place where they occur is diverted to other centres, but what Mr. Kelliher and his class do not, or will not, realise is that the employer is invariably responsible for a strike. Low wages, bad working conditions and long hours are the cause; the cause can be removed by the employer if he wishes and strikes can be averted.

DRAPERY STRIKE.

The local drapery dispute to which Mr. Kelliher referred has been caused by the employers—the Munster Warehouse Co. This goes without saying, and why Mr. Kelliher should blame the Assistants for trying to secure the observance of the firm's agreement is inexplicable—unless it is that he being a capitalist has an inborn prejudice against employes. Furthermore, no doubt he sees in the awakening spirit of organisation and unity amongst local workers for their own interests an element which sooner or later will be a force in lifting up the down-trodden working class.

WARD ELECTION SYSTEM.

The Trades Council are to consider the advisability of trying to get the Municipal elections carried out on the Ward System. This would mean dividing the town into, say, three Wards and holding an election for a different Ward yearly, thus abolishing the triennial election. The advantages of the change are obvious. It would mean that our Civic Fathers could not go to sleep for three years and take things easy as at present. The retirement of one-third of them annually and the election of fresh Councillors would infuse some life into those who put *self* first when the welfare of the town or its inhabitants is to be considered. It would also insure that the workers would be better enabled to put representatives on the Council, as candidates if beaten one year could go forward the next and, being more widely known, would run a good chance of being returned. It appears the Ward System was in force at one time in Tralee, but it was changed by the capitalists on the Council who saw its dangers to them. Let us hope the system will be reverted to.

"SOME" HISTORICALS.

This week Tralee has been "favoured" with a visit from a touring troupe "producing" English thrillers. In their bills, which were printed in England, they claim to have had the honour and privilege of opening the magnificent Theatre in Tralee. They may have been the first "Company" therein, but the Theatre was opened by a Concert at which leading Irish artistes appeared. We are not anxious to give this self-styled Comedy Company, which does not produce Comedy, a free ad., but we wish to bring them to book, and also to ask how long Tralee will put up with "plays" in which coarse, obscene jokes predominate. One of its productions includes in the cast an Irish clergyman, a character called Rev. Mr. O'Brien, who has a daughter who takes a prominent part!!

U. D. C. EMPLOYEES.

Some six or eight of the U.D.C. street cleaners have received a week's notice of

dismissal. This has been done without the authority of a Council Meeting, and at a time when the cleaning of the streets require the full staff of men. We will hear more of this.

THE CALL TO BATTLE.

This poem was printed in the *New York Times* last August when the horror, the insanity, the lunacy of war was the great astounding fact.

Stand up, you men, to be shot down!
Nor ask the reason why
The great ones, who depend on you,
See fit to have you die!
Small odds to them what comes to you,
Or what the reason why:
You pay the price of sacrifice—
It is not they who die!

What matters it, although you fall,
That they should stand? 'Tis fate
Apportions what is humble lot
And what the world calls great.
Your right is human, their's divine;
Which you must not deny;
They drive you into war's red din—
It is not they who die!

They call you brave men, tried and true,
Your country's hope and pride.
But wherein lies for you the prize,
When you have bled and died?
Your wives and children, homes and lives
Count little with the high
Who send you where death sweeps the air—
It is not they who die!

They are the masters who command;
Your part is to obey;
They play the game for their own fame,
And win or lose, you pay.
Stand up, you men, to be shot down!
Nor ask the reason why
The rulers call for you to fall—
It is not they who die.

W. J. LAMPTON.

MISS DELIA LARKIN LEAVES DUBLIN

We regret to be compelled to announce that Miss Delia Larkin has resigned her position in the Irish Women Workers' Union, and Women Workers' Co-operative Society, and left Ireland.

A meeting of the Women Workers will soon be held to elect her successor and a new committee, and to re-organise the Union.

WORKER'S CO-OPERATIVE STORES,

**31 EDEN QUAY, DUBLIN.
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MEN'S WEAR:

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

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

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACTS

DETENTION OF SHIP IN ENEMY PORT: INTERNMENT OF CREW: HAGUE CONVENTION, 1907: TERMINATION OF SERVICE: RIGHT TO WAGES.

By the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, it is provided that where the service of a seaman terminates before the date contemplated in the agreement, by reason of the wreck or loss of the ship, or of his being left on shore at a place abroad under a certificate that he is unfit or unable to proceed on the voyage, he shall be entitled to wages up to the time of such termination, but not for any longer period. A seaman, on making an agreement for service, may stipulate for the allotment of part of his wages to another person. The person in whose favour an allotment note is made may, unless the seaman is shown to have forfeited or ceased to be entitled to wages, recover the sums allotted from the owner of the ship with respect to which the contract of service was made. By the Hague Convention, 1907, it was provided that where a merchant ship belonging to a belligerent Power is in an enemy port when hostilities commence, the ship should be allowed to depart freely, either immediately, or after a reasonable number of days grace; and that if such a ship is unable to leave within the time contemplated, or is not allowed to leave, she may not be confiscated, but must merely be detained and restored after the war.

In May, 1914, a seaman signed articles as second mate on board a steamship, for a voyage not exceeding two years' duration, to commence at Hull, to extend to any ports within the limits of 75° N. and 60° S., and to end at any port in the United Kingdom or in Europe within home trade limits. A stipulation was inserted in the articles for the payment of £4 15s. a month to the wife of the seaman. The ship in due course sailed from Hull, and arrived at Hamburg on 2nd August, 1914. On 4th August war was declared between the United Kingdom and Germany. The ship was detained in Hamburg by the German authorities, and the crew interned. The owner of the ship paid the allotted sum to the wife of the seaman in June and July, and paid her a less sum in August, but refused to make her any further payments.

The wife of the seaman then brought an action to recover the sums allotted to her. It was contended on behalf of the owner that the events which had happened had terminated the service, and that therefore there was no further liability to pay wages under the agreement. The judge, however, decided that the contract for the services of the plaintiff's husband had not been terminated, and that she was entitled to recover the sums she claimed. Judgement was accordingly given for the plaintiff.—*Beal v Horlock—King's Bench Division.—4th June, 1914.*

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

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Manager—ALD. T. KELLY.

Rossa Funeral.

ADDRESS TO IRISH WOMEN WORKERS

FELLOW WORKERS—

We want you with us on Sunday, as we have always wanted you with us. Those of you who stayed by the Union, those of you whom tyranny drove away from the Union, and those of you whom foolish intrigues and jealousies put out of the Union.

WE WANT YOU ALL.

We therefore invite all Present, Past, and Intending Members of the Irish Women Workers' Union to Join us on Sunday in Beresford Place at 12.30, and March in the Ranks of Labour to Honour O'Donovan Rossa.

Let all differences be forgotten.

A new move for the Old Cause.

JAMES CONNOLLY.

Irish Citizen Army

Headquarters: LIBERTY HALL, DUBLIN.

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

The Irish Citizen Army will parade at Liberty Hall on Sunday, August 1st, at 12.30 sharp to take part in the above procession. Along with the Irish Transport Workers' Union it will then proceed to join the Trade Union Section of the Demonstration which will assemble in Stephen's Green at 1 p.m., under the orders of the Dublin Trades and Labour Council.

Afterwards the Joint Labour Section will fall in in its allotted place in the General Demonstration.

Labour Badges to be worn by all our members and sympathisers can be obtained, price 2d., from the Workers' Co-operative Shop, 31 Eden Quay, or at Liberty Hall.

Every Army and Trade Union Member is bound in honour to be present.

JAMES CONNOLLY.

FINTAN LALOR BAND.

The Fintan Lalor Band of the Irish Transport Workers' Union will parade at Liberty Hall at 12.30 prompt, in order to march off with the general body. As the Rossa Funeral Executive have a great number of bodies to arrange for it is necessary that all be prompt to time in order to avoid unseemly confusion on this great occasion.

FUNERAL PROCESSION

GENERAL NOTICE.

The Funeral Procession will leave the City Hall at 2 p.m. prompt. But all organisations must assemble at spots selected by themselves in order to march to the positions allotted to them by the General Committee.

The Irish Transport and General Workers' Union assembles at Liberty Hall at 12.30 prompt, and then headed by its bands and the

Citizen Army marches to Stephen's Green to join the Trade Union Section of the Demonstration. Owing to the number of different bodies taking part *every organisation must march off at the proper time.*

JAMES CONNOLLY,
Acting General Secretary.

FIFE AND DRUM BANDS

The Fife and Drum Bands connected with the Transport Union will parade at Liberty Hall at 12.30 on Sunday to take part in the Rossa Funeral. All members please note.

WAR CONTRABAND FROM A "NEUTRAL" STATE.

Shipments of war contraband to Europe from the port of New York are increasing. Orders placed in the United States months ago are now being completed and rushed to this port to be loaded. Twenty-one vessels were loading at New York for six countries of Europe during the week ended July 2nd.

These vessels represented a total net tonnage of 76,633, and experts say that the actual tonnage of the cargo of these vessels would total up to more than 100,000 tons. Eight of the ships were loaded for France, five for England, three loaded cartridges, which are not considered under the head of explosives for purposes of shipping. Projectiles may be carried on passenger vessels, but not loaded projectiles.

High explosives, dynamite, gun-cotton, etc., are loaded from lighters in Gravesend Bay, and the vessel is required to display a red danger flag during the process. The Hermine was loaded in Gravesend Bay with high explosives for Bordeaux on June 26th. In her cargo there were 5,496 cases of smokeless powder, 2,219 cases of gun-cotton, 1,700 cases of trinitre, 112 barrels of picric acid, 182 barrels of nitro cellulose, 151 drums of coal tar oil and 16 drums of tuluol.

Exclusive of motor trucks, 363 automobiles were loaded during the week. Russia will get 117, England 99, France 50 and Greece 50. Two vessels for London carried 179 cases of automobile parts, and one for Russia was loaded with 49 cases of parts. There were 1,271 coils of automobile tires loaded for England.

England will get all of the fifty aeroplanes that were loaded during the week. Most of them were packed in huge crates for Italy, two for Russia, two for Greece, and one for Holland.

The supplies loaded here for Europe during the seven days beginning June 26th and ended July 2nd were typical in character of those loaded during any seven days within the last two months.

A comparison of figures shows that the shipment of food supplies is small in comparison with the whole, and also that the account of actual munitions being loaded is not large. The great bulk of the 100,000 tons loaded in the week was raw materials and general supplies, which might or might not be used for the armies of the nations at war.

France is getting most of the supplies. The only ship that was loaded with high explosives during the week was cleared for France.

Customs officers carefully watch and check off the cargo loaded on every out-bound vessel, making special note of contraband and munitions. Passenger vessels are not allowed to carry explosives, the single exception being small arms and lashed to the decks of the White Star liner Adriatic.

The Adriatic also carried 1,549 cases of empty projectiles. The motor ship Mississippi

for London took 310 cases of empty projectiles and 2,100 cases of loaded projectiles. The Du Pont Company sent 22 cases of caps on the steamship Maleas, bound for Grecian ports. The Niagara for Bordeaux took 7,000 cases of loaded cartridges and 250 cases of empty cartridges. The Adriatic has 1,995 cases of loaded cartridges.

The only cannon loaded during the week were 30 small canuon sent to London by the Mississippi. The Mississippi also took 11 cases of firearms. The Adriatic for Liverpool had six cases of revolvers and 4 cases of rifles, and 107 cases of rifles went to Greece. The steamship Franklyn took 230 cases of military equipment to Havre and 85 cases went by other vessels to London.

The only foodstuffs loaded for Europe during the week were 41,600 bags of flour, 6,450 cases of beef, 40,222 bags of sugar and 1,000 tons of sugar in bulk. The beef went to Italy, 35,600 bags of flour went to France and the rest to England. All of the sugar was for France.

There were large shipments of all kinds of metal for manufacturing purposes, with steel, brass, copper and zinc leading in the amount loaded. Because some of the metal is listed by the piece, some of it by the bundle or case and some by theton, it is impossible to give any totals.

In brass 309 cases of sheets were shipped, 641 cases of blanks 80 cases of discs, 1,809 ingots, 995 cases of rods and 770 rods listed by the piece. All of the brass was sent to France and England.

Large quantities of steel were sent to England and France in the form of sheets, blooms, billets, rails, ties, pipe and forgings. Copper, including 14,390 copper cathodes, was loaded in tubes, rods and ingots for Italy, France and England. Italy, France and England also got 27,913 cases of sheet zinc. Of this amount 14,151 cases went to Liverpool by the White Star liner Adriatic.

Almost every vessel loading for Europe takes wire of one kind or another for use by the countries at war. Holland got a good share of the 4,229 bundles of copper wire that were loaded in the week; 7,227 bundles of barbed wire were sent to England and France; England and Greece divided the 1,200 bundles of steel wire and 14,300 bundles of unclassified wire was sent to England, France and Italy.

All of the countries except Russia will get large shipments of lubricating oil. A total of 14,944 barrels was sent, the largest shipments going to England. Holland and France will get all of the 1,018 of leather loaded during the week, and 241 cases of shoes were sent to France.

France gets all 231 cases of machinery, except fourteen cases of unclassified machinery sent to England on the steamship Exeter City. Of the machinery for France, 126 cases contained mining machinery and 76 cases contained metal working machinery.

Every country is demanding hospital supplies, and these were loaded in large quantities. Included in the list were 1,797 bales of cotton lint for France.

Some of the miscellaneous items loaded during the week were: 33 boxes of military instruments for France, 845 barrels of tobacco for France, 1,145 bales of cotton for Holland, 2,000 tons of coal for France, 50 motor trucks for France, 5 tractors for England, 576 barrels of ammonia for France, 3,698 bags of nails for England, 2,220 kegs of nails for Holland, 20,491 bales of hay for France, 3,538 kegs of horsestoes for England and France, 6 motorcycles and parts for England, 136 road rollers for France and 220 horses for France.

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