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(1858.) Wt. 5533—66.4000.12/14. A.T. & Co., Ltd.

Telegrams: "DAMP, DUBLIN."
Telephone No. 22.

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Detective Department,

Secret

Dublin, 5th June, 1915.

Subject, MOVEMENTS OF DUBLIN EXTREMISTS.

I beg to report that on the 4th inst. the undermentioned extremists were observed moving about and associating with each other as follows:

Visited Thomas J. Clarke, 75 Parnell Street, George Irvine for ten minutes between 11 & 12a.m.; Thomas Byrne, Major John McBride, P. Beasley, P. Tobin, C. Colbert, and Miss Bolger, Enniscorthy, all in conversation with Clarke for close on an hour from 12.40 p.m.

P. Ryan (Sinn Fein) going into 25 Rutland Square at 9 p.m.

J. J. Walsh left 37 Haddington Road at 9.30 a.m. and after some delay in Herbert Park proceeded by tram to Nelson Pillar. He then visited Morans Hotel and later the shop 20 Blessington Street which he is said to have finally agreed to take at a yearly rent of £60 (Military Authorities informed). He subsequently went to Keoghs Auction Rooms, Bachelors Walk, and thence to his lodgings where he remained until 3.35 p.m. when he again returned to Keoghs Auction Rooms. He later met his cousin Patrick Walsh (Arnott & Cos) and both visited 20 Blessington Street. On leaving the house they separated and Walsh returned to 37 Haddington Road which he entered at 10.20 p.m.

*The Under Secretary
Submitted*

*Jergus Quinn
Commr. 5/6*

Ruige

Ch. Sec.

*Wm.
5/6*

*Sen. Secy.
A. M.
7/6*

*✓
Chiefs
10/6
8/6*

The Chief Commr.

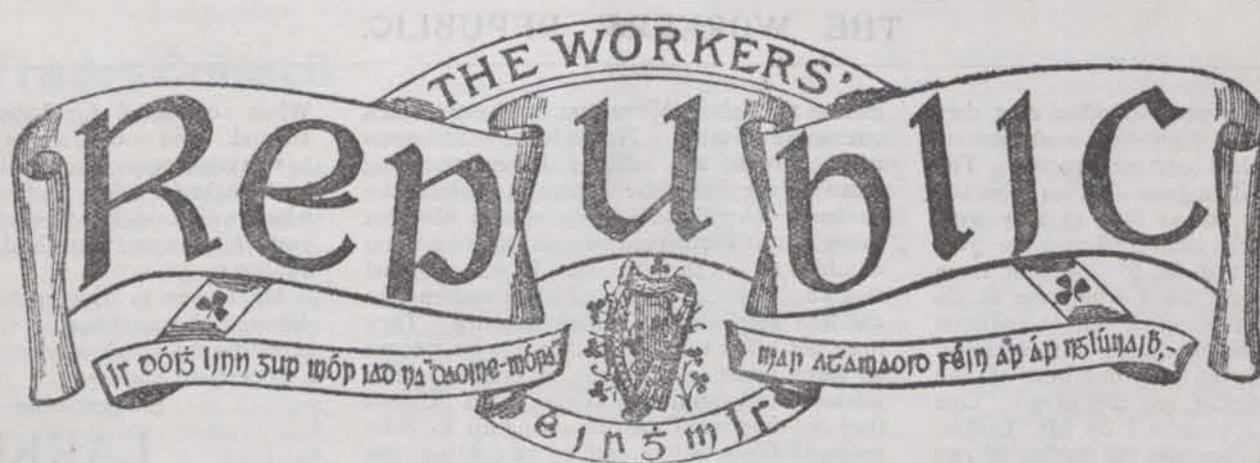
Attached

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Attached is a Copy of this week's issue of "The Workers' Republic" which with the exception of some comments on the Military in its leading article does not appear to contain anything deserving serious attention.

Owen Brien
Superintendent.

PRICE ONE PENNY.



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

Vol. I., No. 2.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1915.

Weekly.

LABOUR DAY.

MAGNIFICENT DEMONSTRATION IN PHENIX PARK.

STIRRING SPEECHES.

A Magnificent Demonstration took place on Sunday last in the Phoenix Park, in celebration of May Day. A huge concourse of the workers were in attendance. Amongst those represented were:—The Dublin Corporation Workers, the Dublin Metropolitan House Painters, the Irish Transport Workers' Union, Dublin Typographical Society, U.K.S. Coachmakers, Journeymen Hairdressers, Sawyers and Machinists, Amalgamated Society of Painters, Iron-moulders, Tinsmiths and Sheet Metal Workers, Electrical Trades Union, Brick and Stone-layers, Carpenters and Joiners, Theatrical Employees, Boot and Shoe Operatives, Plasterers, Drapers' Assistants, Insurance Agents, Slaters and Tilers, Stationary Engine Drivers, Tailors, Railwaymen, Farriers, Stone-cutters, etc.

A number of the bodies participating were accompanied by bands. Amongst the bands were St. James's Brass and Reed, Ireland's Own, Fintan Lalor Pipers' Band, and the bands of the Corporation Labourers and of the Irish Transport Workers' Union.

Mr. Thomas Farren, Chairman of the Dublin Trades Council, presided. He opened the meeting with a clear definition of its objects, and dealt at some length with the resolutions to be submitted to the meeting. They were there to assert their right to the fruits of their labour, to make them realise the power which properly organized labour possessed. He wanted them to understand their duty to their own class, to make them recognise their strength whilst they only thought of their weakness. Their strength was in their solidarity as their weakness lay in their disorganization (Cheers.) The resolutions to be submitted to the meeting dealt with some of the pressing problems of the moment, but they failed to reach the height he considered they should always aim at achieving. Hungry children were in their midst in their homes, and what had been accorded to the Workers in Great Britain—the right to make urgent provision for this noble work for feeding the hungry children—had been denied them by the Irish Party. In these days when men fought for freedom for small nationalities and

all the other things which were stated for which the fathers of some of these children were laying down their lives, surely it was not asking too much to ask that the offspring of the men they hailed as the hero at war time should be kept from starvation in the piping times of peace (Cheers). They extended a cordial welcome to the new Labour paper (Applause). They all knew how the Capitalist Press had misrepresented and vilified them in the past, but few of them fully realised the great good the "Irish Worker" had done for the working-class movement in Dublin (loud applause). The new paper would prove a worthy successor they all firmly believed when they knew that its control was in the capable hands of Mr. James Connolly (Applause.)

RESOLUTIONS LABOUR DAY 1915

Mr. P. T. Daly, T. C., proposed:

1. "That this meeting of the workers of Dublin extends fraternal greetings to the workers of every country who are striving for the emancipation of their class; urges upon all workers the necessity of enrolling all organised wage earners into the ranks of Trade Unionism, and of bringing about a closer federation of labour; declares that the complete control by the people of internal affairs and resources of this country is essential to the satisfaction of the demand of Irish Labour, protests against the attempted exclusion of Ulster, or any part thereof, from the provisions of the Home Rule Act, and pledges itself to resist any attempt to partition Ireland.

2. "That we declare it to be the immediate and pressing duty of the State to at once take control of the Food and Coal supply, and so end the wholesale robbery of the people which is being practiced by financial rings which now command the sources of supply and are amassing fortunes out of the necessities of the wealth producers; and we urge upon all workers the urgent necessity of joining the Co-operative movement, by means of which they can provide themselves with most of the necessities of life produced under the best conditions of labour, and so secure for their own use the large profits which now enrich wealthy traders.

3. "That we call for the immediate introduction of Bills to carry out the recommendations of the Vice-Regal Commissions in favour of the abolition of the present workhouse system, and the Nationalisation of Irish Railways; we ask that the Act recently passed giving local Authorities in Great Britain power to spend more than the half penny rate on the feeding of School Children should be extended to Ireland; and we demand that the Medical Benefits of the National Insurance Act should be forthwith applied to this Country.

4. That we protest against the unnecessary importation into this country of goods which

could be manufactured at home, and we call upon all the workers in Ireland to support the Irish Industrial Revival by buying Irish goods produced under fair conditions of labour, and so support their fellow trade unionists.

5. That we protest against the delay in giving effect to the recommendations of the Departmental Committee's Report on Dublin's Housing conditions; and we urge local bodies to ignore the circulars recently issued by the Treasury and the Local Government Board advising that Housing Schemes, etc., should not be gone on with for the present.

6. That we pledge ourselves to maintain an Annual Labour Day, and to work untiringly for the election of Labour Representatives to Parliament and all Public Boards. We offer a hearty welcome to the new Labour paper—The Workers' Republic—and we ask for it the loyal and hearty support of the workers of Dublin and throughout Ireland."

When they appealed to workers to become organised they were sometimes told they were Socialists and Syndicalists, and that their actions were inspired by people in England and France, and other bad parts of the world, and that the workers in this country ought to be controlled by their own leaders. But during the big Lock-out in 1913 it was the English Labour Leaders who were held up to them as models of all that was good and right, and the Dublin officials were turbulent, irresponsible agitators! Syndicalism was bad, they were told, but Lord Fisher had "down tools" (laughter and applause). They were fighting for freedom they all realised, but Spillers and Baker (the flour merchants) had put £30,000 to reserve and 30 per cent. to dividends. Shippers had increased rates to nineteen times what they were before the war. Some people were keen on precedents. Well, if the shippers were to be permitted to fix their own rates why should not workers be allowed to fix their own wages? He could not understand why the workers did not all get into the Co-operative Movement. If they did take their part in it, after a time they would be in such a position that instead of

300,000 Competitors

Wanted immediately to enter for the
Double Jig and Reel. Marathon Race.
1 Mile Flat.
2 Miles Walk and Tug-of-War Competitions,
 AT THE
Musical and Athletic Carnival
IN CROYDON PARK ON SATURDAY
AND SUNDAY, 12th and 13th June.

Full particulars from the Secretary.

being sacked, as they were so often now, they would be able to do their own work, and so sack the man who had been sacking them. The Corporation could do a great deal to solve the Housing Problem, but as long as they were contented to send the slum lord and the publican and others of that ilk to represent them they need not expect the Corporation to do very much. The feeding of school children had been discontinued during the summer. Some people believed the children of the workers wanted nothing, and they gave it. One gentleman, when approached by Mr. Larkin, who volunteered to organise the feeding of one school, said a meal at midday "would destroy the children's digestion" (cries of "Shame.") Eighteen months ago, when the workers of Great Britain held out the hand of friendship to them in their trouble, they were told that they were the enemies of their race, but now to suit their own purpose we were told by the same men that we are all brothers fighting in a common cause. They had been invited to a Convention to select a candidate for College Green District, but he was inclined to think that they would give it a "miss in baulk." As a matter of fact they knew that the candidate was already selected. (Cries of "Viviani" and Applause.)

Councillor Richard O'Carroll said such a meeting was useful to inspire the men who were working night and day to improve the position of their class, to review their present position, and to make plans for the future. There was not sufficient organisation, or sufficient cohesion in the Trade Union Movement. Their movement in Ireland was still feeble, and though many had long hours, low wages, and bad housing conditions, still they did not see the urgent necessity of becoming organised. Recently the skilled workers had obtained an apparent increase in their wages, but they found that what was given with the one hand was taken away by the other. The most of them had votes, but how did they use them? Every January they put forward good men who had long service in the Trade Union Movement, and they often suffered defeat. Last January the workers of Wood Quay failed to re-elect one of their best men, Tommy Lawlor (Applause.) What could they expect so long as they were so neglectful to their own interests as to allow such a thing to happen? But although we recognised all that we were not one bit discouraged. "No, not if you stoned us out of the Park to-day would we give up the fight." Mr. O'Carroll, amidst applause, concluded.

Mr. M. J. O'Lehane said the question of organisation was the essence of their whole movement. With all the workers organised everything else followed as a matter of course. The unorganised worker was absolutely at the mercy of the greed of the capitalist. If organisation was considered necessary for big States and strong capitalists surely it was a hundred times more necessary for the workers? He appealed to all of them who were not already in a Trade Union to lose no time in joining an organisation that would fight for better conditions for them. There was a Union now for every man and woman, and no one had any excuse for remaining outside (Applause.)

Mr. Thomas Lawlor, P.L.G., said the first question we ought to ask ourselves at such a meeting was: had we progressed in the last twelve months? He held we had, but not nearly so much as we ought to, or as we might have, were we as well organised and as closely united as we should be. The resolution protested against Ulster being excluded from the benefits of Home Rule, but as far as he could see it was not Ulster alone, but all Ireland, that was excluded from the Home Rule Act (loud applause). If the men who claimed to be the leaders of Nationalist opinion came home and told the truth they would tell them that Ireland had again been sold (loud applause). The

men of the Labour Movement had been pointed out as the enemies of Home Rule, but who was it that fought and suffered through the long years in the fight for Home Rule but the workers? (Applause.) They should see that every Act of Parliament passed should be first moulded to suit their wishes. It was criminal that we should be contented while women and children were hungry in their country. They must not allow their resolutions to be treated as mere pious expressions of opinion. The workers must supply the driving force. Unless they did they would not be acting up to their responsibilities, and would be neglecting the duty they owed to their families and to their country (Applause).

Mr. James Connolly said that, despite the doubts, the fears, and the hints of some people, we had this year a magnificent turn out. He found some difficulty in speaking to them that day. To make himself heard he would require to have the lungs of a bull, and to steer clear of the Defence of the Realm Act required the subtlety of a lawyer, so they would understand his position. We were living in strange and moving times. The powers that be had seized upon Sean McDermott, Sean Milroy, and Sheehy-Skeffington for saying what had already been said a thousand times. He, at least, had no desire to go to gaol. They had powers that they used to think were oppressive and tyrannical fighting for liberty and the freedom of small nations. "And when I," continued Mr. Connolly, "who have been all my life fighting, in my own way, for these same objects, see such a great change come to pass why should I want to go to prison?" (Laughter and Applause.) He was therefore going to give them good advice. He advised them all to join the Army (Cries of "What Army?" "Is it the Citizen Army?") "Well, I won't insult your intelligence by saying which Army, but if I am charged for anything I may say here to-day I will call you all as witnesses (if I am allowed) to prove that I advised you all to join the Army" (Laughter and Applause.) His advice then was, "Join the Army," "Fight for Freedom," "Defend Yourselves." He had spent a good deal of his life in decrying force as between man and man, but if force was to be the sole arbiter, then let those who have right on their side gather all the force they can to help them. His complaint with the resolutions was that they did not go far enough. They asked the Government to rebuild the slums, but there was more spent every day on the Continent than would rebuild all Ireland. All Governments were doing this, and would continue doing it until the Workers took the world into their own hands, and run it for the benefit of those who alone did the world's work—the workers. Sir Thomas More had well expressed the position when he wrote "I can see nothing in the Governments of the world but a conspiracy of the rich for the purpose of robbing the poor. He was beheaded, and was it any wonder that they cut off a head that gave utterance to so much wisdom? Peace was a virtue they were told, and for forty years the Home Rule Party had been preaching peace, and had got very little for their pains. On the other hand Sir Edward Carson had preached force for a few short months, and had got all he demanded, and after Carson had poured contempt on the law, and had on a hundred platforms urged defiance of the law, he was now Attorney-General, having supreme charge of the enforcement of the law (laughter). I am a law-abiding citizen (laughter). I believe in the law—when it's big enough (laughter). Why had not the Government squelched Carson as they had always been prepared to squelch the Labour men? As the result of all this law-breaking Carson was now in the Cabinet, and Home Rule was indefinitely shelved. If they turned to the ranks of Labour they would see the only class that never sold Ireland (loud applause).

When you stand for Labour you stand for Ireland. Join your Union and help in the fight to win back your own land for Labour. Join in the fight for a free and regenerated Ireland, which will emancipate not alone yourselves but your children and your children's children (loud applause).

Mr. Farren, in bringing the meeting to a close, directed the attention of the audience to the literature being distributed by the Industrial Co-operative Society.

LARKIN

REPUDIATED BY THE CLAN-NA-GAEL.

Our readers will remember that some weeks ago the Dublin Press, and notably the *Freeman's Journal*, came out with posters with flaring capitals as above declaring that Jim Larkin had been repudiated by the Clan-na-Gael. This so-called repudiation was based upon an article in an obscure sheet calling itself the "Hibernian," and published at Boston. This "Hibernian" has of course no connection whatsoever with the Clan-na-Gael, nor is it the organ of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America. It is simply the private venture of an individual who runs it for the sake of the political graft its supposed influence brings him at election time. We reprint below from the *Gaelic American* of April 17th the opinion of the editor of that journal upon Jim Larkin—an opinion brought forth by the lying report above mentioned:

"Our readers need not be told that the story of a row between James Larkin and the Clan-na-Gael is a lie made out of the whole cloth. The best proof of this consists in the fact that he is on the best of terms with the editor of the *Gaelic American*, that this state of feeling has continued uninterruptedly since the day that Larkin landed in America, that he visits the offices of the paper constantly while in New York, was here on the day this article was written, the day before and the day previous to that, and we have no doubt this friendship will continue as long as he remains in America, and after he returns to Ireland

"The *Freeman* had better stick to German atrocities that have never taken place, and fake Redmondite meetings in America that have never come off. No sensible man in Ireland will believe a word it says unless he has good corroboration."

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.

WORKERS' CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

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.

Dublin Trades Council

The fortnightly meeting of the Dublin Trades Council was held on Monday night, Mr. T. Farren, President, in the Chair. Also present: Messrs. F. S. Moran and John Barry, Bakers and Confectioners; H. Dale, Boot and Shoe Operatives; R. O'Carroll, T.C., Brick and Stone-layers; J. M'Kenna, Operative Butchers; J. Lawlor, Cab and Car Owners; J. Simmons and T. McPartlin, Carpenters, (Amal.); F. Davidson, Dyers and Cleaners; M. Culliton, Carpenters, (Gen. Union.); T. Boyle, Coach-makers; R. Tynan, P. Bowes, A. Kavanagh, Corporation Labourers; C. Woodhead, Electricians; J. Bowman, Engineers; B. Drumm, Farriers; Henry Rochford, Hairdressers; E. J. Hayes, H. Batt, M. J. O'Lehane, C. M'Loone, Irish Drapers Assistants; Joseph Metcalf, P. T. Daly, T.C., J. O'Neill, James Connolly, Thomas Foran, P.L.C., Irish Transport Workers; J. A. O'Connor, Grocers and Purveyors' Assistants; W. Baxter, Ironfounders; S. McManus, Litho. Artists and Engravers; James Courtney, Marble Polishers; I. Lennon, Mineral Water Operatives; Jos. Farrell, Painters (Amal.); Joseph McGrath; Irish Clerks and Shop Assistants T. U.; P. Macken, John Bermingham, Painters (Metro.), E. Harte, Paviers; James Cullen, Plasterers; D. Holland, J. Flanagan, Printers (Typo.) A. Doyle, Saddlers; G. Paisley, Sawyers; Peter D. Bolger, Slaters; J. Flanagan, P. Carey, Stationery Engine Drivers; Thomas Farren, Stonecutters; W. O'Brien, and A. Murphy, Tailor; John Farren, Tinsmiths and Sheet Metal Workers:

Correspondence included letter from Messrs. J. P. Delaney, District Delegate of Carpenters and Joiners in re Alleged Importation of Shop Fittings for the Crown Bazaar Co., 46 Fargate St., Sheffield; E. A. Bannister, Secretary Irish Anti-Vaccination League, in reference to the imprisonment of Mr. Frank Lawless, R.D.C., Swords; Miss Chenevix, Secretary, Irish Women's Reform League, in reference to Food Prices, Thomas Murphy, apologising for absence and the following from Mr. Joseph Devlin, M.P., with reference to the "Convention" for the selection of a candidate in succession to the late Mr. J. P. Nannetti, M.P.

UNITED IRISH LEAGUE.

"Telegraphic Address" 39 Upr O'Connell St., "Tirgradh, Dublin." Dublin, 21st May, 1915.

"Dear Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will kindly forward me by return of post the names and addresses of the three delegates appointed to represent the Trades Council of Dublin at the forthcoming Convention for the selection of a Parliamentary Candidate for College Green. As you will see from the enclosed marked copy of the Rules the Trades Council of Dublin are entitled to three delegates who must be on the Parliamentary Register for College Green, and each delegate must be a member of the United Irish League. When forwarding names, please say to what branch each delegate belongs.

"JOSEPH DEVLIN."

"John Simmons, Esq.,

"Secretary,

"Trades Council,

"Capel Street, Dublin."

Mr. McPartlin moved and Mr. J. Culleton seconded—"That the Secretary write to the Crown Bazaar Co., in reference to the complaint contained in the letter from Mr. J. P. Delaney."

The motion was carried unanimously.

In re imprisonment of Mr. Frank Lawless, R.D.C., Mr. P. T. Daly, T.C., proposed the endorsement of the following resolution submitted by the Sec. of the Irish Anti-Vaccination League, viz:—

"That this Council protests against the imprisonment of Mr. Frank Lawless, P.L.G., of Saucerstown, Swords, for failing to vaccinate his child and calls upon the Government to remove the disability of the Compulsory Vaccination (Ireland) Acts from Ireland and to extend to Ireland the same privileges and rights which have been granted to England, Scotland and Wales.

"That copies of this resolution be sent to the Lord Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary for Ireland."

The motion was seconded by Mr. John Farren and carried unanimously.

SANATORIA TREATMENT.

Under the Insurance Act Mr. Thos. Farren stated that the statements issued by the Nat. Health Insurance Commissioners that they insured workers and their dependents. The stopped 1/3 per head. The Boro' Insurance Committee of Dublin agreed to pass over 1/2 to the Dublin Corporation. The L.G.B. stepped in and objected. The amount that the Insurance Commissioners would pay, £6,700 per annum, to the Insurance Committee was altogether insufficient. In the course of last week they had refused 111 Insured persons not to think of the dependents of such persons. He moved:—

"That this Trades Council demands that the Insured workers in Dublin shall receive the benefits they are entitled to under the National Health Insurance Act, and of which they are being deprived, namely Sanatoria Treatment for members and their dependants and that a deputation be appointed to wait on the Insurance Commissioners on the subject."

Mr. Jas. Kelly seconded as one of the first members of the Borough Insurance Committee. The Corporation would get an equal sum to that which would be raised by the rates. He referred to the case of one of the patients Marshall, and to the case of the nurses and the jobs in reference to appointments on the staff at Charles Street.

Mr. Thomas McPartlin said he thought that the officials of the Trades Unions should refuse to continue to work the Act. He had heard of some of the workers who were on the Committee were found opposing grants for treatment.

Mr. Kelly as one of the workers on the Committee emphatically denied the statement.

Mr. O'Lehane said that the Chairman was wrong in saying that all and sundry were entitled to sanatoria treatment, they were only entitled to benefits as far as the money raised in the area, £91,000 was held up for the last three years as the equivalent grant the motion was passed and the Chairman and Mr. O'Lehane were appointed as the deputation.

COLLEGE GREEN CONVENTION.

The Chairman moved—in reference to the letter quoted above from Mr. J. Devlin, M.P.:—

Resolved—"That this Council being affiliated to the Irish Trades Union Congress and Labour Party, which Party has declared in favour of Independent Labour Representation, and being therefore of opinion that the cause of Labour can only be hampered in its progress by being allied to any of the orthodox political parties as a tail to the party kite, hereby refuses to recognise the right of the United Irish League or any other political party to dispose of the votes of the working class electors in College Green Division, and therefore refuses to accept the insultingly insufficient representation at that Convention offered by Mr. Devlin to the organised trades of Dublin, or indeed to recognise the Convention in any form or manner, except as the creation of a body opposed to the labour cause."

Mr. P. T. Daly, T.C., seconded.

Mr. MacManus supported the motion:—

Mr. A. Kavanagh could not see why they

would not send delegates to the Convention. He was a member of the U.I.L., and he objected to the condition referred to. The Town Tenants League's candidate should receive their support.

Mr. Jas. Kelly said they should get a man who would reflect credit on the labour movement.

Mr. J. Farren said that he proposed that the labourers employed on a Board on which Briscoe had a seat should get £1 per week, Briscoe voted to give 1/- per week making the wages 15/-. He (Mr. Farren) thought the matter should be referred to the Executive Committee to select a candidate.

Mr. O'Lehane supported the motion with the addition suggested by Mr. Farren.

Mr. Connolly said that the position of the U.I.L., was the right thing from the point of view of the United Irish League. No body would go there in the interests of labour, unless they wanted to sell the interests of labour. The Irish Party had sold them and their country.

Mr. Thomas McPartlin said he could not see why they should not vote for any man who was opposing the selection of such a gang.

Mr. P. P. Macken supported the motion. He could not see why they should be paying any attention to the bogus selection of a bogus organization (hear hear). The late Mr. Nannetti, was an example of what a labour man ought not to be. He had been tied up with a Party which was inimical to labour (hear hear).

Mr. Henry Rochford said he was opposed to the selection of any candidate if he were run in connection with any party who were opposed to the Irish Party. If he were run on the straight Labour ticket he would secure the votes of the workers. He protested against Mr. Macken's reference to the late Mr. Nannetti.

On the motion of Mr. J. Farren, seconded by Mr. M. J. O'Lehane it was agreed to refer the question to the Executive Committee.

The Chairman said Mr. Macken nor any other member of the Council would not speak disrespectfully of the late Mr. Nannetti. He had been referring to his position in the Party by whom he had been absorbed.

PRESS REPORTS.

R. P. O'Carroll, T.C., proposed and Mr. J. Kelly seconded and it was agreed:—

"As the Council is now in a position to correct any inaccurate statements regarding its proceedings through the new Labour paper, all the Dublin press be given facilities for reporting the meetings of the Council."

Mr. P. P. Macken moved:—

"That this meeting of the Dublin Trades Council and Labour League calls upon all affiliated Unions to as far as possible discourage overtime and while any considerable number of Trade Unionists in their respective trades remain unemployed."

Mr. J. Cullen (Plasterers), seconded the motion which was carried.

NOTICE.

Special Meeting of Dublin Trades Council on Monday next, at 8.30 p.m., re Report of Labour Representation Conference.

IRISH BUILDERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

The second General Meeting of the Society will be held on Sunday, June 6th at the Trades Hall, Capel St., at 4 p.m.

ADMISSION BY MEMBERSHIP CARD.

Any Members having no Cards should obtain one from Secretary, 4 Portobello Harbour.

All members are requested to attend.

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 2652.

**PLEASE SUPPORT :: ::
:: :: OUR ADVERTISERS.**

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, JUNE 5, 1915.

OUR DISAPPEARING LIBERTIES.

ONE of the commonplaces of the political orator is the saying that the "Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance," a saying which implies that the liberties of mankind are continually endangered from the inroads of unscrupulous enemies against whose attacks we must ever be on the alert. It implies also that the normal state of society is a state of war; that mankind, even amongst the most progressive nations, is ever in danger of seeing its painfully acquired liberties wrested from it and fresh chains substituted, and that consequently they who wish to see progress maintained and the bounds of freedom enlarged must be ever on the watch lest upon some specious excuse they lose in a day what their fathers agonised for generations to win.

This political proverb we seem in peril of forgetting in these troublous times. On every side we see fresh inroads made upon our liberties, but no Irish voice is raised in protest, perhaps no Irish voice dare be raised. But no matter what the risk be we who essay to voice the hopes and defend the cause of Labour dare not be silent. The needs of the multitude call for expression—it shall not be said they called in vain. If fresh chains are forged for the workers it shall not be said that we by our silence allowed those who trusted us to remain ignorant of the fact that the chains were in preparation.

In the first place we direct attention to the fact that the meanest and cruellest form of conscription is already in active operation in this country. Without consulting anyone as to their opinions upon the justification or otherwise of this war employers are every day giving to their employes the intimation that they must choose between enlistment and starvation. It matters not that the employer may himself be young or vigorous, or have sons young and vigorous, whilst the workman may have a family of little children depending upon him, that employer sits smoking in his office chair and orders the helpless wage-slave to don a uniform he hates, or suffer dismissal and starvation. No greater violation of the right of the individual has ever been known to history. When a man is ordered to take a deadly weapon and proceed to kill a human being with whom he believes he has no grounds of quarrel, personal or national, if the fear of starvation makes him obey that order then the person issuing that command is guilty of the foulest crime known to humanity—the murder of a human soul. Against such an attack upon the liberty of the individual we protest, and call upon all to protest. Conscription is bad, we hate the thought of it, but conscription is at least openly brutal; this conscription by starvation is foul with the foulness of Hell. We are not alone in this belief. There are thousands who believe in the justness of this war who are sickened with loathing of the means taken to obtain soldiers to carry it on.

Throughout Ireland every day we read of prosecutions under the Defence of the Realm Act in which the triviality of the charges are such as are calculated to bring more contempt than respect upon those responsible. For that we do not repine, nor pretend to repine. But when it appears that the liberty of the most respectable man or woman in this country is absolutely at the mercy of the most disreputable and drunken soldiers that ever disgraced a uniform it is time to call a halt. In many cases we have seen drunken soldiers deliberately pick quarrels with respectable civilians, and after abusing and ill-treating them call upon the police to arrest those whom they had abused and ill-treated. The police always obey, and the magistrates always convict. On the tram, in the streets, in places of amusement or refreshment, now-a-days it is a positive danger to be in the proximity of a soldier. Many of these are decent, cleanly enough, but at any time the lowest amongst them may elect to force his gross conversation upon you, and should you resent the services of the police are called in and a term of imprisonment is certain.

On Sunday whilst the Labour Day procession was going to the Park one of those rowdies attempted to ride a bicycle right through the thickest ranks of the processionists; others on the ground in the Park endeavoured by ribald language and horseplay to stir up trouble wherever they saw groups of policemen convenient to their activities, but fortunately the demonstrators strong in the consciousness of their own power were not moved to active hostility.

We wonder if the governing authorities are really aware of all this. Surely no one can be

so fatuous as to imagine that the British Army can be popularised by such methods. If we did believe that this kind of thing had really the support of the government we should not waste our space in chronicling it; it is because we realise that it may spread upward that we speak ere it be too late. Magistrates, and soldiers and, policemen and Coalition Cabinets must be made to understand that they all exist in theory for the sake of serving the civilian. If the contrary obtains, if as seems to be the danger in Ireland, the civilian is subordinated to the soldier, and becomes a dog for all those we have named to kick and abuse then it will become very difficult indeed to understand wherein lies that constitutional freedom we have lately heard so much about.

The liberty of public meeting is also rapidly becoming a thing of the past in Ireland, as far as it is or may be used for the criticism of the activities of the government or its functionaries, and yet it is this very right of the subject to criticise the governing bodies which is the very essence of freedom in a constitutionally governed country. Without the freedom of the press and the right of public meeting there is no citizenship, there are only the relations of subject and rulers, of slaves and slave-drivers. The question of whether the press is or is not wrong in its criticisms, or whether the public meeting does or does not advocate wise measures or use wise language has no bearing upon the matter. The press criticisms are subject to the judgment of the readers; the public meeting stands or falls with the justice of its cause. To allow either to be judged or punished by those against whom they are directed, is to abolish all constitutional guarantees and to establish the naked rule of force. Against that we protest with all our strength. It is idle to speak of great national emergencies requiring such suppression of liberties. Great national emergencies can only be met by calling upon the reserves of good in our national character, by invoking the aid of all that is best and ennobling. Whatever cause seeks to flourish by stifling criticism and imprisoning thought is a hateful cause, and can only rely upon the support of those natures who turn instinctively to darkness and obscurity. For all who love the light for the help it brings to the cause of progress the duty is plain. Every one of the liberties our fathers won must be fought for tenaciously! war or no war none of our hard won rights should be, or will be, surrendered without a struggle.

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**CROYDON PARK MUSICAL
AND
ATHLETIC CARNIVAL.
DATE OF ENTRY YET OPEN.**

It is seldom much originality is shewn in the competitions arranged by the promoters of the numerous Concerts and Feiseanna which are the order during the Summer months. They are as a rule monotonous in their sameness and antiquity. In the case of the Musical and Athletic Carnival arranged to take place in Croydon Park on Saturday and Sunday, the 12th and 13th of June next, the case is vastly different.

Competition No. 3 of the Syllabus breaks entirely new ground. In it is offered a first prize of a gold medal for the best rendering of any two Irish Street Ballads. A second prize of a silver medal will also be given. This should prove a most interesting feature as the Irish Street Ballad once so familiar has fallen much into disrepute and disuse for reasons which are far from commendable. In this competition songs of the Music Hall variety are of course debarred.

The whistling competition is also an interesting and original feature of the programme.

In those days when it has been said that machines make everything—except resolutions—it is encouraging to find that the promoters of this Carnival have still so much faith in the dexterous fingers and cleanly habits of our Irish women folk—young and old. In the Industrial Section they are giving an opportunity to the girls to disprove the insinuation so often made that they are incapable of managing a household, and therefore unfit to be useful life partners for the young men of Ireland.

There are also competitions in Recitation, Dancing, Piccolo Playing, and many events in Athletics, including Marathon Race (5 miles), 1 Mile Flat handicap, Two Miles Walk scratch and Tug-of-War (10 a side). A massive Silver Cup has been presented by the men of the Dublin Fire Brigade for this latter event. The date for receiving entries is still open, and full particulars with regard to all Competitions can be had from the Secretary, Carnival Committee, Liberty Hall, Dublin. The Committee of the Corporation Workmen's Trades Union has also generously offered a Prize for one of the Competitions.

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**DUTCH LAW FOR
THE PROTECTION OF DOCK
LABOURERS**

A law regulating the conditions of labour in connection with loading and discharging sea-going vessels in Dutch ports was promulgated by the Dutch Government in October, 1914.

All sea-going vessels except warships and fishing-boats are subject to the law, which applies to the work of handling and stowing goods on board seagoing ships, on the quays, or in stores or warehouses, and to the transshipment of goods into or from other vessels. The terms "goods" include fuel for the use of such seagoing ships and ballast, but does not include passengers' baggage and ship's stores unless these require the use of motive power.

The two fundamental provisions of the law are (a) the compulsory registration of all stevedore undertakings, and (b) the obligation imposed on all masters of vessels entering Dutch ports to employ only members of such registered stevedore undertakings. The last-mentioned obligation is suspended when, in addition to the crew of the seagoing ship, not more than three individuals are engaged at the same time in loading or discharging the vessel. Moreover, the law does not apply (1) to the work of transferring goods directly from or into river vessels when such work is performed by not more than three of the members of the crew of the river vessel, or (2) to work performed by person in the service of a public body.

The conditions with regard to the registration of stevedore undertakings require that at least one director or manager must be a Dutch subject, and must not, without special authority from the Minister of State, be employed in another undertaking except as director or manager. Registration in the special stevedore register may not be refused when these conditions are fulfilled. Stevedore managers must not employ male persons under eighteen years, nor any females. Every dock labourer employed by a registered undertaking must be provided with a labour card, to be issued by the Minister at a price not exceeding tenpence, such card to be valid for a maximum period of one year within the district specified therein. The authorities are to issue regulations respecting the hours of work and rest to be observed by dock labourers, such regulations to include the following, viz.:—Men are not to work for more than ten hours out of twenty-four, except when they have leave to work overtime in special circumstances, such leave to be obtained in each case; nor, with regard to certain groups in certain occupations to be specified, may they work for more than twenty-four consecutive hours, rest times of six hours or less to be counted as part of the consecutive period of labour. A total of sixty hours' labour may not be exceeded in the period from six o'clock on Monday morning to midnight on Saturday, except with special leave to be obtained in every case. With regard to the above regulations as to hours of work, it is provided that within five years after the coming into force of the present law the draft of a revising law shall be presented. It is further provided that from Saturday midnight to six o'clock on Monday morning neither stevedores nor members of ships' crews shall be permitted

to load or discharge, except with special permission.

Regulations are also to be made respecting measures to be observed for the prevention of accidents during work, the assistance to be afforded when accidents occur, the prevention of injury to health during work, the provision of drinking water and of conveniences, and as to other points to be observed by managers of stevedore undertakings.

The law makes provision also with regard to the conditions of payment of dock labourers. If payment is made either wholly or partially on the piece-rate system, the conditions of such payment must be communicated within forty-eight hours of the request for such information being made by the official having authority in the matter. Wages must not be paid, except by order of the Court, to third parties who are retailers of alcoholic liquors, or to persons reasonably presumed to be acting on behalf of such person; and those regulations must be observed which forbid the wages of dock labourers being paid in places which by their location might lead to the wages not coming into the possession of the labourers themselves.

For the administration of the Act State officials are to be appointed for prescribed districts, for each of which one or more advisory committee for dock labour may also be appointed by the State. Such committees shall consist of a chairman and vice-chairman, and an even number of other members, such number to be determined by the State. Half of such members shall be elected by the stevedore undertakings which have been registered for six months in the particular district, and the other half by workers holding valid labour cards issued at least six months before the compilation of the electoral lists. The committees, which may be dissolved by the State at its discretion, are designed to give advice on all matters relating to dock labour to the officials appointed under the law, to the State departments, and to other authorities.

VOLUNTARY CONSCRIPTION ?

The Business Men's Committee of Belfast have issued the following circular to all the employers in the Northern Capital:—

"In the absence of compulsory measures the time has now arrived for every employer to take "stock" of the men who are eligible for military or other services, and to point out to them that their simple duty is to serve their country. To enable the Ulster Division alone to take its place at the front it is necessary to raise reserves of 7,500 men. In raising reserves it is proposed to form as far as possible sections, platoons, or companies, out of individual concerns, or groups of firms, thus ensuring congenial surroundings for the recruit amongst his friends. To enable each individual employer in Belfast to co-operate in this movement all branches of trades and professions have been sub-divided into fourteen groups. You come under No. — for —, and you are desired to fill in the particulars asked for on the accompanying forms, and return same without delay. Employers will require to rearrange their establishments by temporarily introducing elderly men, women, and boys to take the place of men who join the forces. In this great and terrible crisis it should be realised that it is impossible to expect that business can be carried on without interruption and sacrifice. With a view to encourage the men to do their duty, it is hoped that employers will see that their dependents do not suffer, and that their positions will be assured to them at the end of the war. Although Belfast has already made a noble response in recruiting, it is earnestly hoped that the further efforts will show a result, for devotion and self-sacrifice, second to no other commercial community in the empire."

AMERICAN "FRIGHTFULNESS"

AMERICAN PROFITEERING
and AMERICAN PEACE MAKING.

An American high class technical journal, the "American Machinist," a journal devoted exclusively to the interests and intellectual equipment of the employers in the engineering industry of the United States recently contained an advertisement of a new shell for use in warfare. As a specimen of cold-blooded frightfulness we quote some passages of this advertisement:

"The material is high in tensile strength and very special, and has a tendency to fracture into small pieces on the explosion of the shell. The timing of the fuse for this shell is similar to the shrapnel, but it differs in that two explosive acids are used to explode the shell in the large cavity. The combination of these two acids causes terrific explosion, having more power than anything of its kind yet used. FRAGMENTS BECOME COATED WITH THESE ACIDS IN EXPLODING, AND WOUNDS CAUSED BY THEM MEAN DEATH IN TERRIBLE AGONY WITHIN FOUR HOURS, IF NOT ATTENDED TO IMMEDIATELY."

"From what we learn of conditions in the trenches, IT IS NOT POSSIBLE (where this shell is used, remember) TO GET MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TO ANY ONE IN TIME TO PREVENT FATAL RESULTS."

"THERE SEEMS TO BE NO ANTI-DOTE THAT WILL COUNTERACT THE POISON."

"THAT THIS SHELL IS MORE EFFECTIVE THAN THE REGULAR SHRAPNEL, SINCE THE WOUNDS CAUSED BY SHRAPNEL BALLS AND FRAGMENTS IN THE MUSCLES ARE NOT AS DANGEROUS, AS THEY HAVE NO POISONOUS ELEMENTS MAKING PROMPT ATTENTION NECESSARY."

An English writer opposed to the war, Mr. Walter Newbold, writes to the New York "Call" a letter addressed to the American people in which he arraigns the American capitalist in these terms:

"Yet ships sail every day from your ports, freight trains rumble over into Canada bearing the munitions which keep this hellish war going on. Why? That Americans may grow rich! That Americans may pile up the mounds of slaughter, red, reeking monument to Gatling and Gardner, to Colt and Remington, to Peabody and Maxim, to Harvey and Ericsson, to Holland and Schwab, to all your geniuses who have made war ever more hideous and more murderous by machinery!

"We want more killing automatics. Ah! Let us go to the United States, whence has come half the armament abominations of half a century! In America the Cyclops make weapons ever more destructive and more bloody, and give them in exchange for gold, the rich, fat gold of Europe! In America their furnaces roar and the clangor of their forges is never silent when there is war in Europe, when there is war in Asia! The United States is the new Belgium which fills its purse for sharpening the scythe of death!

"Is it not splendid? The men and women of Liege, of Heristal and Leraing, of Namur and Charleroi, of Antwerp and Huy, had rubbed their fat hands in glee that the harvest of death was once more at hand.

"That once more the conscript nations would kill each other with Belgian arms and demand more and yet more, as they had done in the past, to the profit of Belgium. But, at last, the armament providers of Europe for hundreds of years gone by have been overwhelmed and the trade has come to the United

States instead. America fights not, but grows rich by helping others to fight.

"Sometime one hates the genius of your machine tool makers and your engineers when one remembers that the first machine guns, and the first nickel-steel armor plates, and the first efficient submarine were young America's gift to the old world.

"Perhaps many of you do not know the part the inventors of the United States have played in perfecting the science of human slaughter. Some day I shall write about this, if the editor will give me space, but now my purpose is to rouse Americans to a sense of their responsibility, to do something that only they can do, something within their power, something eminently practical. To American labor men I appeal to forego the plunder of high wages from the gun traffic. To American business men I cry, 'Give up your mighty profits from this tempting market of blood-soaked Europe.'"

And after an all-day discussion the Socialist Party of America National Committee decided almost unanimously: On an anti-war manifesto and peace program, and on a proclamation to the people of the United States on the war problem in that country.

The peace program declares:

"The supreme duty of the hour is for us, the Socialists of all the world, therefore, to summon all labor forces of the world for an aggressive and uncompromising opposition to the whole capitalist system, and to every form of its most deadly fruits, militarism and war; to strengthen the bonds of working class solidarity; to deepen the currents of conscious internationalism, and to proclaim to the world a constructive program leading toward permanent peace."

The program also declares that:

"A new page of human history lies open before us. Upon it must be written the full message and meaning of Socialism—democracy, internationalism and peace. No greater, nobler task has ever appealed to man."

In the appeal to the people of America, the Socialists "call particularly upon the workers of America to oppose war and all agitation for war by the exercise of all the power in their command, for it is their class who pays the awful cost of warfare, without receiving any of its rewards. It is the workers who primarily furnish the soldiers on the battlefield and give their limbs and lives for the quarrels of the masters."

BACHELORS' WALK
MEMORIAL.

At the meeting of the Dublin Paving Committee held on Tuesday, Alderman D. A. Quaid (Solicitor), moved:—

"That the resolution of the Committee adopted at its meeting on the 18th inst., to lay down a slab on Bachelors' Walk commemorative of the names of those who were fatally injured by military action during a time of public tumult, and also that all previous resolutions (if any) in reference thereto, be rescinded, on the grounds that the said resolution or resolutions if carried into effect is or are in contravention of the provisions of the Defence of the Realm Acts, and is or are likely to lend to popular commotion and conflict between the Civic Authority and the Military Power."

There voted:—*For*—Lord Mayor Gallagher, Aldermen Quaid, Murray and Flanagan and Councillor John Ryan; *Against*—Councillors P. Power, R. O'Carroll, C. Monks and P. T. Daly. The motion was therefore carried. It is alleged that of the members to have voted for the motion two made their first appearance for the year on that occasion, Councillors L. G. Sherlock and T. M. O'Beirne were absent.

"TO A FINISH"

BY HENRI LA FONTAINE, MEMBER
OF THE BELGIAN SENATE.

This is the unanimous cry of the belligerents! In Germany and in Austria as in France, in England and in Belgium, this cry goes forth with a rare misunderstanding of what it means.

A fight to a finish! To the finish of what? Of militarism, will be the answer. But nobody reflects on the terrible sacrifices, the frightful massacres, the unheard-of ruin that this answer implies. Day by day the Journals of the allies repeat, with an enervating and disgusting monotony, a wearisome anthem like a litany: "Along the whole front a huge battle from the Swiss frontier to the shores of Flanders, no notable change has been produced. The German attacks have been everywhere repulsed and considerable losses have been inflicted on them."

As to the losses by the Allies, they are hardly referred to. In reply to a member of Parliament, the British Government has recently admitted that in 75 days the "casualties," to use the English euphemism, amounted to 57,000. During the ten days of the battle of the Yser those of the Belgians were reckoned at 12,000. Competent military authorities estimate that, if the war should last for a year, 75 per cent of the soldiers will be killed or wounded; that is to say that in sixteen months all the combatants will be maimed or dead.

It is estimated that at the present moment 20,000,000 men are under arms, and those who, in their wicked dreams, wish for a fight to a finish, to the final exhaustion, to a collective suicide, are talking of levies en masse which would bring up the effective armies to 40,000,000 combatants destined to become 40,000,000 corpses or invalids.

It must finish some day, unless in their turn the mothers and daughters are armed, and already in London, women have shouldered the rifle and are being trained for the impious work of death, they who are, by destiny and duty, the creators of life.

An end must be put to the young, the growing, and adults in all the force of their experience and development. An end must be put to the savants, the thinkers, the highest intelligences, and the most brilliant artists. An end must be put to civilization, progress, inventions, and beauty. An end must be put to the age-long madness of men in loving and trusting. An end must be put to shining prospects and splendid hopes. Under the impassive stars and the triumphant sun, an end must be put to the human race. That is the real meaning of the fatalistic cry which is hypnotizing the world! Indeed, if in presence of the horrid spectacle of muddy trenches filled with putrefying corpses and wounded men awaiting tetanus and gangrene, humanity does not rise and shout, in an access of clear-sighted madness. "Enough, enough!" it had better come to an end.

Better that the earth unencumbered with the dwellings of men, freed from the criminal multitudes who, thirsting for blood and murder, abuse it with their shells, delivered from the frightful cacophony of their war-cries mingled with the deafening roar of cannons and the crackling of the mitrailleuses, better that the earth roll inert and verdant, inhabited by birds and filled with their songs, in the vast spaces restored to their eternal calm.

GERMAN ATROCITY.

Zeppelins visited London on Monday night with the intention of destroying the Home Rule Bill on the Statute Book. There is no truth in the statement that the "Home Rule Bill" has been removed to Ireland for safety.

NORTHERN NOTES.

122 Corporation Street, Belfast.

Messrs. Adam Turner's carters have come out on strike. This firm contracts for Corporation work but refuses to pay union rates. The Corporation itself is acting very shabbily over the bonus granted a short time ago. It is calculated that only a third of the men are getting the bonus as it is given only to men over forty years of age who have a certain length of service.

THE PRESS GANG.

The Belfast employers are making valiant attempts to avert conscription. During the week hundreds of men under 40 were dismissed from the shipyards, bakeries, the Corporation (street and tramways departments), several mills within and without the city. In most cases they were instructed to join the army and in practically all instances this is the only course open to them.

CORRY'S CONSCRIPTION.

The action of Messrs. J. P. Corry & Co., Timber Merchants, calls for more than passing comment. On Saturday morning fifteen men—most of them under 30—were invited by a gaffer to join the army. On refusing they were handed typewritten slips stating their services were no longer required. At one o'clock they got their money rolled up in paper marked "Sack." Could anything be worse than this? Continental conscription would be much decenter.

THE LIFEBOAT RULE.

A little girl in Milewater mill has been dismissed because she refused to take a man's job. The girls working at men's jobs at Caffrey's Brewery struck because they were not getting men's wages. Girls have been taken into the Fleetwood Steamship Co's office and in many other trades the men are under notice to clear out.

THE GREAT GAME.

Certain wicked people in Belfast suggest that the Tory-Whig Coalition should have been kind enough to appoint Carson Chief-Secretary and Smith Solicitor-General in Ireland. Carson's Cabinet is certainly giving entire satisfaction to the Orange lodges and as much heart-burning in the Hibernian divisions. There is no great admiration now for Redmond's "playing the game." A very good game it was, too.

PILFERING AND PAPERS.

Last week a large portion of the "copy" for the "Irish Volunteer" was delayed in the Post Office and the rest was confiscated. THE WORKERS' REPUBLIC had a very cordial welcome and ready sale. Supplies of the paper can be obtained at 122 Corporation Street.

MOVING FORWARD.

On Thursday of this week a conference of the representatives of the various textile unions is to be held in the Engineers' Hall. The meeting is to initiate a movement for an advance of wages all round.

CROBH-DEARG.

CORK NOTES.

The action taken on the wages question at a recent meeting of the Cork Harbour Board gives food for reflection. Strange, the names of those who voted for and against only appeared in one paper. This is what is called the blinking policy. We hope the Engineers and Harbour Board Employees will take the trouble to inquire. Then they will be able to tell who their friends are.

The Harbour Board Employees had a strong society one time. They need organising badly. After all how can a man live and rear a family on 21/- a week. Perhaps the Transport Workers' Union would try to help them.

Poor old Passage Railway is at it again. Always going in for cheapness leaves them as they are. There is as much work now for a carriage painter at these works as ever, but they will not employ one. The lessons of the extension are lost on them. Not satisfied with getting rid of good, capable, and painstaking workmen, and giving their places to Englishmen and Scotchmen, those prominent Industrial Developers now want to get the work done by cheap and unskilled labour. Now is the time for the Coachmakers and Housepainters Society to be up and doing.

The Trade and Labour Council are moving, slowly but surely, in the direction of Labour Representation. Success is assured if they only receive the co-operation of the various bodies.

We were beginning to think the Feeding of Necessitous School Children was like the 1/2 and 1/6 cottages, reserved for election times. The prices of the necessaries of life, particularly bread, are again up. Is it a fact that some of the master bakers paid no increase for flour up to recently. The farmers and milk vendors have not yet reduced the price of the milk. Considering the prices they received, and are receiving, for horses, cattle, and farm produce, one would think they would hesitate before screwing the last farthing out of the poorest of the poor. Why do they still ignore the pertinent questions of the Cork Consumers' League?

The Transport Union held a great meeting in Parnell Place on Sunday last, the scene of many Labour meetings. We admit the notice was very short, but we are not going to exonerate all the absentees on the plea of ignorance of time and place of meeting. It is evident there is at least apathy, if not lack of sympathy, among some sections of the Working Class Movement.

There is a house agent not a thousand miles away who might be a little merciful towards the victims of a fallen brother. No names this time.

The Ratepayers' Association tells us that 5,000 or 6,000 heads of families pay the rates for the whole city. Philanthropic! Let the Government fix a fair rent for all house property, and let the tenants pay the rates; then we shall see who pays. If some of those people were compelled to keep their houses in proper repair they could hardly pay any rates. We often wondered why such people were so anxious to get into the Corporation. Somebody suggests calling it "The Skinflints' Association," with one or two redeeming characters.

THE BIRD.

TRALEE NOTES.

(BY ROBAL.)

THE MUNSTER WAREHOUSE DISPUTE.

The strike at the Munster Warehouse still continues, although at the public meeting held in Denny Street to explain the dispute Mr. T. O'Donnell, M. P., said he would use his best endeavours to have it settled. The Assistants Society did all they could to avert the strike but Mr. Daniel Murphy, Managing Director of the Company, was obdurate and arrogant. He treated the Society in the same manner as he treated the overtures of the Trades Council—silent contempt—and presumably Mr. O'Donnell's efforts have met with a like fate. We hope Mr. Murphy is satisfied with the great slump of business which has since come about in the Warehouse. He ought to realize by now that the Agreement which his Company—in common with the other local Drapery Houses—signed should be loyally carried out and that his engagements with the Assistants should be, according to the Agreement, on the "living-out" system. The Drapers' Assistants had a long and tenacious

fight to get the degrading "living-in" system abolished and they are determined that in Tralee their employers must keep to their pledged word. The enthusiastic public meeting held at the '98 monument, Denny Street, spoke trumpet-toned of the support the public will give them, and it ought to open the eyes of the Warehouse Company. It only means for the Assistants to keep on with unrelaxing vigour, and time will soon decide in their favour. Every Tralee worker knows his duty is to bring the dispute to a successful conclusion. A win for the Assistants means that an employer—whatever his business is—cannot with impunity break his agreements and treat his employes with contempt and scorn.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND DISTRESS.

That unemployment and consequent distress exists, and to a great degree, here is plainly evident to the ordinary observer. A walk through the streets any day will suffice to enlighten one on the point. This great lack of unemployment, especially amongst men in the building trade, is becoming chronic. It has lasted now for months, and there does not appear to be any hope of a speedy change for the better. The Local Government Board early last winter called a Committee of 40—mostly of the wealthy, well-fed class—into existence to cope with the local distress. The Committee, with the exception of the four Trades Council representatives, were so fond of their task that they laid down by the side of it and fell asleep. When they woke up to the necessity of doing something the Local Government Board, through lengthy letters and a personal visit from an itinerant Inspector, told them that there was "nothing doing," and would not help them; that the remedy was for the idle men to leave the Army of the Unemployed and join the English Army. The result is that idle men still walk the streets, and the mystery is how do their families exist with the breadwinners idle and household necessities and provisions at famine prices. The Canadian flour doled out by the Distress Committee was all very well in its way, but there was too much of the stigma of charity about it. Considering all this I am not much surprised to learn that the Trades Council have withdrawn their representatives from the Distress Committee. It was the only course open to them. They were thwarted by the Committee and the Local Government Board from the very start, and when they tried to do anything to alleviate the lot of their unfortunate fellowmen their efforts were either ignored or nullified.

SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOME.

THE RE-CONQUEST OF IRELAND.

By JAMES CONNOLLY.

(Author of "LABOUR IN IRISH HISTORY").

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INSURRECTION IN THE TYROL.

In the course of the present war between Italy and the Central States the Tyrol is likely to come once more into fame as the theatre of military operations. Therefore the story of the Insurrection in the Tyrol in 1809 may be doubly interesting to the reader as illustrating alike the lessons of citizen warfare, and the nature of the people and the country in question.

The Tyrol is in reality a section of the Alpine range of mountains—that section which stretches eastward from the Alps of Switzerland, and interposes between the southern frontier of Germany and the northern frontier of Italy. It is part of the territory of Austria; its inhabitants speak the German language, and for the most part are passionately attached to the Catholic religion. They are described by Alison, the English historian, in terms that read strange to-day in view of the English official attitude to all things German. Alison says:—“The inhabitants, like all those of Germanic descent, are brave, impetuous and honest, tenacious of custom, fearless of danger, addicted to intemperance.” The latter clause was in itself not sufficient to make any people remarkable, as at that period heavy drinking was the rule all over Europe, and nowhere worse than in these islands. But the Tyrolese were also well accustomed to the use of arms, and frequent target practice in the militia and trained bands as well as in hunting had made excellent shots of a large proportion of the young men of the country.

After the defeat of Austria in 1805 by Napoleon the Tyrol was taken from that Empire by the Treaty of Presburg and ceded to Bavaria, the ally of Napoleon. The Tyrolese resented this unceremonious disposal of their country, a resentment that was much increased by the licentious conduct of the French soldiers sent as garrison into the district. Brooding over their wrongs they planned revolt, and sought and obtained a promise of co-operation from the Austrian Emperor.

In the revolt, alike in its preparation and in its execution, there were three leading figures. These were Andreas Hofer, Spechbacher, and Joseph Haspinger. Hofer, the chief, was an innkeeper, and of great local influence, which he owed alike to his high character and to the opportunities of intercourse given him by his occupation, a more important one before the advent of railroads than now. Spechbacher was a farmer and woodsman, and had been an outlaw and poacher for many years before settling down to married life. Joseph Haspinger was a monk, and from the colour of his beard was familiarly known as Roth-Bard or Redbeard.

It will be observed that none of the three were professional soldiers, yet they individually and collectively defeated the best generals of the French Army—an army that had defeated the professional militarists of all Europe.

The eighth day of April, 1809, was fixed for the rising, and on that date the signal was given by throwing large heaps of sawdust into the river Inn, which ran all through the mountains, by lighting fires upon the hill tops, and by women and children who carried from house to house little balls of paper on which were written the German words, “s ist zeit,” “it is time.”

At one place, St. Lorenzo, the revolt had been precipitated by the action of the soldiers, whose chiefs, hearing of the project, attempted to seize a bridge which commanded communications between the upper part of the valley and Brunecken. Without waiting for the general signal the peasants in the locality rose

to prevent the troops getting the bridge. The Bavarian, General Wrede, with 2,000 men and three guns marched to suppress this revolt, but the peasants hid behind rocks and trees, and taking advantage of every kind of natural cover poured in a destructive fire upon the soldiers. The latter suffered great loss from this fire, but pushed forward, and the peasantry were giving way before the disciplined body when they were reinforced by the advanced guard of an Austrian force coming to help the insurrection. The Bavarians gave way. When they reached the bridge at Laditch the pursuit was so hot that they broke in two, one division going up the other down the river. The greater part were taken prisoners at Balsano, amongst the prisoners being one general.

At Sterzing Hofer took charge. Here the peasants were attacked by a large force of the soldiers, but they took refuge in thickets and behind rocks and drove off the attacks of the infantry. When the artillery was brought up the nature of the ground compelled the guns to come up in musketry range, and then the peasant marksmen picked off the gunners, after which feat the insurgents rushed in and carried all before them in one impetuous charge. Three hundred and ninety prisoners were taken, and 240 killed and wounded.

A column of French under Generals Bisson and Wrede made an attempt to force its way up the Brenner. The peasants fell back before it until it reached the narrow defile of Lueg, where it suffered severely as the insurgents had broken down the bridges and barricaded the roads by heaps of fallen trees. The troops were shot down in heaps as they remained halted before the barricades and bridges whilst a part of their number laboured to open the way.

Meanwhile another large body of peasants had attacked and taken Innsbruck, the capital of the Tyrol, and when Bisson and Wrede eventually forced their way up the Brenner with the insurgents everywhere harrying on their flanks and rear, picking them off from behind cover, and rushing upon and destroying any party unfortunate enough to get isolated, as they advanced into the open it was only to find the city in possession of the insurgents, and vast masses of armed enemies awaiting them at every point of vantage. After a short fight Bisson, caught between two fires, surrendered with nearly 3,000 men.

Spechbacher took Hall in the Lower Tyrol. A curious evidence of the universality of the insurrection was here given by the circumstance that as none of the men could be spared from the fighting line 400 prisoners had to be marched off under an armed escort of women.

In one week the insurgents had defeated 10,000 regular soldiers experienced in a dozen campaigns, and taken 6,000 prisoners.

In a battle at Innsbruck on May 28th-29th the women and children took part, carrying food and water and ammunition. When the insurgents had expended all their lead the women and children collected the bullets fired by the enemy, and brought them to the men to fire back at the soldiers. Amongst the number Spechbacher's son, ten years of age, was as active as any, and more daring than most.

After the total defeat of the Austrians and the capture of Vienna by Napoleon, the city of Innsbruck was retaken by a French army of 30,000 men. Hofer was summoned by the French General to appear at Innsbruck. He replied stating that he

“would come, but it would be attended by 10,000 sharpshooters.”

At first the peasantry had been so discouraged by their abandonment by the Austrians that a great number of them had gone to their homes, but at the earnest solicitation of their leaders they again rallied, and hostilities re-opened on August 4th.

A column of French and Bavarians were crossing the Bridge at Laditch where the high road from Balsano to the capital crosses the river Eisach. The Tyrolese under Haspinger occupied the overhanging woods, and when the troops were well in the defile they rained bullets and rocks upon them without showing themselves. Men were falling at every step, and the crushing rocks tore lanes through the ranks. The soldiers pressed on until the narrowest point of the defile was reached when a sudden silence fell upon the mountain side. Awestruck the column involuntarily halted, and amid the silence a voice rang out—

“Shall I? Shall I? Stephen.”

and another answered—

“Not yet, not yet.”

Recovering, the troops resumed their march in silence and apprehension, and then as they wound deeper into the path the second voice again rang out—

“Now, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, cut loose.”

And at the word a huge platform of tree trunks, upon which tons of rocks had been collected, was suddenly cut loose, and the whole mass descended like an avalanche upon the soldiery, sweeping whole companies away and leaving a trail of mangled bodies behind it. Despite this terrible catastrophe the column pushed its way on toward the bridge, only to find it in flames, and a raging torrent barring their further progress. They retreated to their starting point, harassed all the way by the invisible enemy and with a loss of 1,200 men.

On August 10th Marshal Lefebvre with 20,000 men attempted to force a passage through and over the Brenner. He was attacked everywhere by small bodies, his progress checked, and his way barred by every obstacle that nature could supply, or ingenuity suggest, and eventually driven back, losing 25 cannon and the whole ammunition of his army.

On August 12th, with 23,000 foot, 2,000 horse, and 40 cannon, he was attacked at Innsbruck by the three insurgent leaders with 10,000 men and defeated. Hofer had kept his promise to come to Innsbruck “with 10,000 sharpshooters.” The French lost 6,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners.

This was the last notable success of the insurgents. The French having made peace with Austria, and having no other war on hand, were able to concentrate upon the Tyrol a force sufficient to make further resistance impossible. The insurgents returned to their homes, and resistance was abandoned.

REMARKS.

The nature of the country lent itself to the mode of fighting of the insurgents. But their own genius also counted for much. They used every kind of cover, seldom exposed themselves, and at all times took care not to let bravery degenerate into rashness.

Every effort was made to tempt artillery into close range, the insurgents lying as quiet as possible until such time as their muskets could be brought into play upon the artillery men. To the same end positions were taken up which seemed often to be in contravention of military science, since they seemed to abandon every chance of a clear field of fire in front, and enabled the enemy to approach closely without coming under fire. But their seeming mistake was based upon sound judgment as the superior weapons of the enemy would have beaten down opposition from a distance, whereas being compelled to come close in before opening fire the regular soldiery lost their chief advantage over the insurgents, and were deprived of the advantages conferred by discipline and efficient control by skilled officers.

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