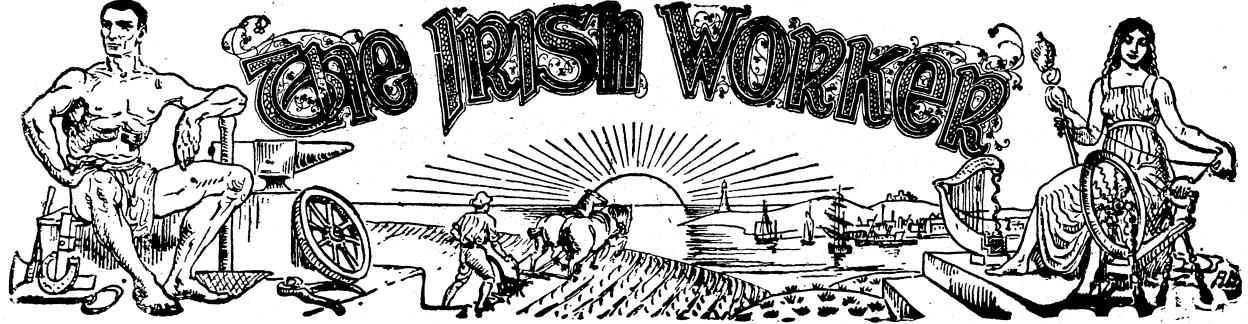
It is the power of

powers.

Brings the great world moon wave Must our Cause be WOD !



Edited by JIM LARKIN.

The principle 1 state and mean to stand upon is:- that the entire ownership of Ireland, moral and material, up to the sun and down to the centre is vested of right in the people of Ireland." James Fintan Luler

No. 20 Vol. IV.]

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, SEPT. 26th, 1914

ONE BEHRA

## 5.000 American Irish and Germans Sympathise with German People.

Registered at GPO Transmissible through the post in United Kingdom

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"Die Wacht am Rhein" was shouted irom 5,000 throats at the greatest American gathering which Boston has ever witnessed, held in Faneuil Hall. The feature of the mass meeting—a protest against anti-Germanism in this country—was the address of Matthew Cummings, in which he declared the Irish race to be with Germany in her fight against Great Britain. The meeting, which Mayor Curley refused to forbid at the request of peace advocates, was tremendous in its enthusiasm, and left no doubt as to the attitude of Boston Germans in the European crisis Socialists, Social Democrats, American party members, and lovers of the old monarchy, proclaimed their unity for the fatherland.

CHEER PRESIDENT WILSON.
Robert Sturn presided at the meeting. The absence of any flags in the hall was fully explained when the audience was informed that the locking of the hall on Saturday prevented the carrying out of the planned decoration. The oft-repeated declaration of love for America, the singing of "My Country Time of The My Country Ti or "My Country 'Tis of Thee" and the cheers at the mere mention of President Wiison's name would have made the flag

almost a super luous token of loyalty.

As a result of the proceedings, the following resolutions were adopted by the vast assembly. They were drafted by Max Otto von Klock, a German prominent both here and abroads and account formatter and abroads. here and abroad; and consul for several governments :-

"Resolved—That we, American citizens residing in Greater Boston and representing different racial elements of the United States, particularly the German element. assembled in Fancuil Hall, approve unre-servedly the policy of strictest neurality in the present European con lict proclaimed by the President of the United States as solely compatible with the interests of the United States.

"Resolved, That we sympathise with the German people and the German Government in the present war, which has been wantonly forced upon them by the aggressive jealousy of powerful nations.

"Resolved, That we regret and cordemn the unwarranted attacks upon the German people and government by a large part of the American press.

"Resolved, That we see a great danger to the future of our country in the attack upon Germany by Japan as England's ally, which is clearly an attempt to dominate the Pacific politically and commercially to the detriment of the United

MATTHEW CUMMINGS SPEAKS. The speakers were Professor John Albrecht Walz of Harvard; J. Freiman. a Social-Democrat, who spoke for the Socialist Germans; Robert Sturn, who made the opening address; Karl G Fredin, editor of the Swedish newspaper 'Svea' of Worcester, who brought the good wishes of his people; Matthew Cummings, former national president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, whose declaration that Ireland is with Germany in her unquenchable hatred of Ergland made the hall rock with applause, and ex-Congressman Frank Seiberlich of Jamaica Plain.

Police had a hard time restraining the crowd. The overflow meetings, composed of fully 2,000 persons, filled the surrounding streets, and the speakers addressed them on finishing inside.

A stirring scene was witnessed at the close when, accompanied by a large band, the entire audience arose and sang-as only Germans can sing-" Die Wacht am Rhein," and "America," and followed them up by old songs of the Fatherland, one after another, the whole assembly remaining standing.

Chairman Sturn said, in opening;

FEEL DEEP REGRET "It is with deepest regret that we feel ourselves obliged to meet here to-day for mutual consolation on account of the unjust attit de which our Piess has taken against everything German, but which, however, has now been somewhat modified through President Wilson's appeal for

neutrality. "Our position as German-Americans is to be doubly deplored because it compels us to resort to the unpleasant task of reminding the Press of what the Germans have done for America, and, in

fact, for the whole world. "We have been told that the papers are obliged to print the news as it comes. But it is not the news that we find fault with—
it is the placing of headings above
the 'news' which exhibit the animosity and

lack of neutrality of our papers"

Mr. Sturn then declared that pro-allies news is constantly reprinted, long after it has lost its value as news, while German, even when given for the first time, appear on inside pages in small type. He compared, in this connection, the published accounts of the meetings of the rarlia-ments in London and the Reichstag in Berlin.

FORCED GERMANY INTO FIGHT Mr. Sturn rehearsed the conditions which, he said, had forced Germany into the conflict, and declared the common talk of "fighting the Kaiser and not the German people" to be only another way of telling Germany to disarm that she might be subjugated the more easily. He cancluded-"The time for the unevoidable struggle

has now come and Germany to save herself was obliged to make the first forward dash. She could not wait until caught by the throat and she is now struggling with half the world. Whether she will survive only time will tell, but we, the German-Americans, extend our most heartfelt sympathy to struggling Germany, and we extend to the mothers and sisters in the fatherland our deepest sorrow and com-miseration in this hour of their great national affliction.

"We ask no one's sympathy. We have met here to-day to express our regret for the slandering statements and the exhibi-tion of undeserved hatefulness in a neutral

"When we consider what Germans have done for America, we feel that we have a right to come to this hallowed hall, to this cradle of liberty to ask for fairness and for justice."

Professor Walz followed. As professor of

German language and literature at Harvard he is an authority on Teutonic affairs. His address, which made a distinct impression by its evident painstaking preparation, was gist as follows:-

We have not come to stir up animosities amongst our fellow-citizens. All we ask is suspension of judgment, willing-ness to listen to the other side and fair

play for Germany.
"It will be a task for future historians to unravel all the entangled threads that led up to this conflict, but at the present time England and France point to the German Emperor as the aggressor, the disturber of peace, and many of our American approach this conflict.

American papers repeat this cruel charge.
"A man should be judged by his deeds. Even those who have not been admirers of the German Emperor must admit that his acts have been in the interests of

SAYS KAISER FOR PEACE. Dr. Walz here told of the Kaiser's refusal to join Russia and France against England at the time of the Boer War, while all Germany clamoured for war; of his refusal to attack Russia when Japan had demoralised her forces and her frontier was bared of troops; of his swallowing the bitter Morocco pill and accepting a small African compensation rather than plunge Europe into war, and he drew from these the conclusion that the Kaiser stands for

Referring to the given causes for anti-German feeling, he said—
"It is said that Germans are ill-man-

nered; that their officers are insolent; that their officials are arrogant, and so forth. There may be ill-mannered Germans. officers who are insolent and officials that are arrogant; the Germans may have less self government than we have here; the parliament may have less power, but there is no despotism in that country, with its written constitution, and reformers point to it again and again as a country where law is supreme and is enforced against the highest and the lowest.

Because German women were willing to bear children; because Germans were willing to support them; because they used their bodies and brains to build up German commerce and industry; because they built a navy to protect that commerce and industry and were guilty of getting rich, these are the reasons that caused England to form all-powerful alliances, enlisting in her cause the desire for revenge of France, the desire for conquest of Russia and the desire for supplanting the white race of the Japanese. Edward VII. prepared the unnatural alliance and Nicholas II. set it in motion."

Dr. Walz told of the various pretences of the correction and middle with

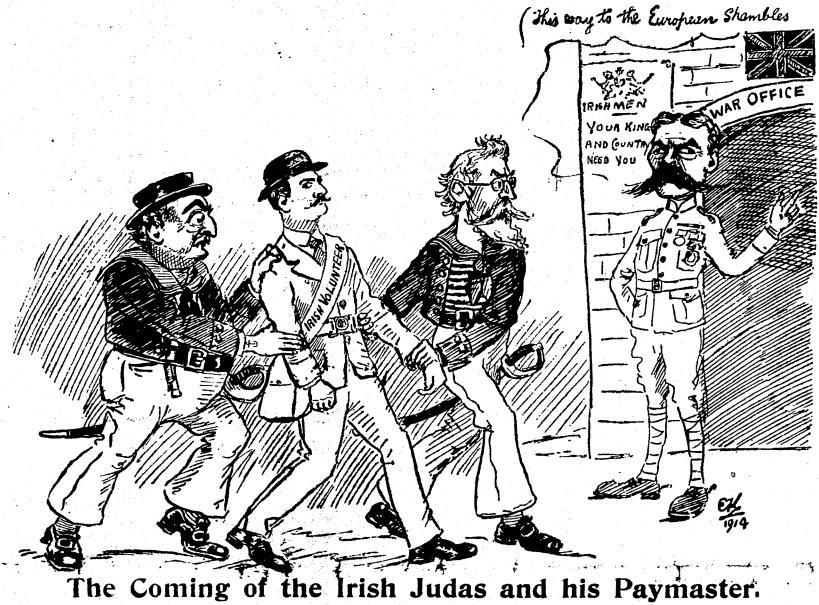
of the opposing nations, and ended with a prophecy of the terrible consequences of Russian victory, which he declared would eventually involve the United States in a frightful war, and would plunge England, Russia, Japan and the whole world into new wars.

TEUTON VERSUS SLAV. He derided the "Teuton versus Slav" theory, adducing as proof of its fallacy the fact that the Austrian Slavs are valiantly fighting beside their German brethren, despite coloured reports of mutinies. He spoke of the English claim that the Kaiser, not the German people was being fought as a "confession that deep down in the English conscience is the realization of the terrible wrong they are committing against Germany and the world. It is the attempt to stifle con-

science. In concluding he said -"If the worst should happen, if Germany should be defeated and dismemberedwhich God forbid—then our children and our children's children, free-born Americans shall be told the story of the great. empire which was great not only in the extents of its territory, but great in the spirit of its people, the empire whose women sacrificed everything and whose men laid down their lives on the battlefield against a world in arms, because they believed in justice and in right."

SWEDEN WITH GERMANY. Carl G. Fredin, editor of 'Svea," of Worcester, spoke briefly, and declared that although Sweden's neutrality had been declared, the sympathies of its people were with Germany. He declared that

## THE REDMOND-O'BRIEN PRESS GANG.



Men of the martyred Emmet's race

The arch betraver comes. With his English master, Asquith, With beat of English drums. Men of the race of peerless Tone, These knaves greet as you ought, Show to the world that Irishmen

Can not be duped or bought.

The English trickster and his tool Come seeking Ireland's aid, And "Empire John" has vowed to form Is there a man in all the land An "Irish Slaves' Brigade." Not gagged by English gold

So English poltroons, sit ye tight, Give Redmond your command To find you Irish dupes enough To save your craven land.

The wolves are on the fold! Not gagged by English gold? If Justice lives a day must come Of reck'ning and revenge When all that's true in Ireland will This day of shame avenge.

Where are the people's shepherds now?

Then England, send your ghouls to lure And beat your English drums, ye knaves, And ply your shameful trade, The while with tongue in cheek you fake An "Irish Slaves" Brigade. True Irishmen, close up your ranks -The prowling wolves disperse-Where'er the traitor pack may go

Shall follow 'reland's curse. MAEVE CAVANAGH.

of peace from Russia." But we have had angels of peace from

A gallant Nation's soul;

To trade in Irish flesh and blood

Your whippers-in will bring to heel

So haste and take your wastrel pack

But worthless curs—not men,

Nor bring them back again.

And win us from our goal.

Russia before," said Mr. Fredin.

If Sweden had but a stronger army or navy, she would to day be fighting Germany's battles, as 99 soldiers out of 100 would welcome the chance to combat Russia, he said. He prophesied Russia's seizure of Sweden, as shown by her building three railroads through Finland to the Swedish border and by her openly circulating anti Swedish literature.

J. Freiman, a Social democrat, described the efforts of the Socialist members of the Reichstag to preserve peace up to the very last minute, but he also declared that after they saw the impossibility of keeping peace they went to the rescue of Germany, like all the rest, and would fight to the bitter end.

The Hon. Frank Selberlich in a short address, gave a historical sketch of the contributions of German-Americans to our history. He told of the Germans in the Revolution, and of their frank espousal of the Northern cause during the rebellion, and he compared this to England's countenance to the Sonth, and of her connivance at the destruction of the Union

Matthew Cummings former head of the Hibernians in the United States, was greeted with an ovation His address was punctuated with deafening applause, and his advocacy of Irelend's open sympathising with Germany as against England, created something of a sensation. He said in part-

CUMMINGS' SPEECH.

"I consider it a great honour to be invited to a meeting of the German societies of Boston, and I sincerely thank you for your very cordial greeting.

"We are all citizens of this great Re

public. We are proud of our American institutious, proud to be citizens of a free nation whose constitution grants equal rights to all and special privileges to none, a Republic that has become a happy home for the oppressed and downtrodden of all lands. We deplore the fact that a number of the leading actions across the water are at war with each other, we are glad that our own great country is at peace with all the world, and let us hope that it will remain so; however, as American citizens we should insist that the press of America

"More than 25 per cent of the entire population of this country are of German blood; as American citizens they have no superiors. From the very earliest period io the present day the Germans have contributed more than their share to the advancement, progress and civilisation of this Republic, in the industrial world, in peace and war, in the arts, science, law and literature, and, above and beyond all, the power and influence of your people have always been used to keep the policy of this government in strict accord with the principle laid down in the constitution of this country.

FORCED TO BLUSH WITH SHAME. Notwithstanding these undeniable facts, fair-minded American citizens are forced to blush with shame when we read the false and prejudicial accounts of the war pub lished in most of the daily papers in our large cities The most insulting things that could be conceived in the minds of unfriendly English writers against Germany are published by our American papers as news, so as to poison the minds of the people of this country against Germany. The most foolish and untruthful accounts of the war are sent to the American press by special writers who were selected for the purpose of slandering and villifying the German Emperor and the German army.

Every day the German army is annihilated, but next day they are forced to admit that the annihilated army has advanced 15 or 20 miles. As an American citizen of Irish blood I heartly join with you in your righteous protest against the unfairness of a great many of our American papers. This is not an Anglo-Saxon mation, although, unfortunately, some of the papers are controlled by British influence and money.

WILL DEMAND FAIR PLAY. "The American people are fair minded and they will see to it that Germany receives fair play and decent treatment not alone from the Press of America but also from our American Government. America must not be made England's

catspaw during this war,
"The same Press that is now slandering the Germans has always in the past, slandered the Irish; but now, we read every day inspired articles telling of the logalty of the Irish people to England in

the recent mission of l'resent Poincare act in a spirit of fairness to all the bel-of France to Stockholm was as an "angel ligerents in this war. We are to be sent to Ireland to drill the Irish Volunteers, and that guns and uniforms will be given to them by the English

Government.
"I think I know the character of the prople of my race, and I am free to say that guns and military instructions will be gladly received by them from whatever source it may come—but the English red coat will never be worn by an Irish Volunteer, and the oath of allegiance to King George and his Government will never be taken by an Irish National Volunteer soldier

"Ireland's honour must not be bartered or sold for any political or personal advan-tage. I believe the great majority of the Irish race in America are opposed to England in this unnecessary war of aggresion which she is now waging against Germany. The Irish have always been with the under dog in every fight, and Germany is the under dog in this war-a war forced upon her by England's hatred and intrigue. Permit me to quote from resolutions passed by the Federated Irish Societies of Massachusetts since the commencement of

QUOTES RESOLUTIONS.

"Whereas, It is quite noticeable that an organised attempt is being made on both sides of the Atlantic to mould public opinion in favour of England in this unnecessary war which she is now waging against Germany;
"As American citizens we must not for-

get the fact that the people of German birth and extraction make up 30 per cent., and those of Irish birth and extraction 25 per cent. of the total population of this

country.

"As citizens of this free Republic both races have always been bound together by the closest ties of friendship, cemented by the best blood of both, shed freely on many hard-fought battlefields, fighting the best blood of the flor and in shoulder to shoulder for the flag and in-

stitutions of this country.
"Resolved, That we the Federated Irish Societies of Massachusetts in convention assembled most emphatically protest against any attempt to create race hatred or race animosity between these two great elements in our American life, and we deeply deplore the fact that men of our race should allow themselves to be caught off their guard and quoted as advising Irish-

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men to stand behind England in this unnecessary war of aggression-a war that places such a tremendous burden on the people of Ireland which will impoverish

generations yet unborn.

"We still claim, as O'Connell did, that
England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity, and we further believe that this is the opportune time for Ireland's representatives in the British Parliament to demand a measure of real self government

for a united Ireland.

Resolved—That we earnestly call on our kith and kin in the old land to fight no nation's battles but their own, and we most particularly call on them not to fight England's battles, as all history proves that the Irish people do not owe England anything. We must not forget the fact that only a short while ago English soldiers shot and bayonetted innocent men and women in the streets of Dublin, therefore the Irish people must not be asked to lick the hand that only recently struck them down without provocation.

"May the Germans continue to grow and thrive. We know them as God-fearing, law-abiding, and self-respecting citizens, who bring credit to any community they live in."—From the "Boston Post" of 31st August, 1914.

## "The Tame Geese."

By J. J. B.

The honourable tag of "The Wild Geese" is in danger of being substituted by a new and dishonourable one-"The Tame Geese!".

All Irishmen respect the soldiers of the "Irish Brigade," not because they fought for France, but because they fought against England—the enemies of their country; and while, with Sarsfield, regretting that their blood was not spilt in the cause of Ireland, Irishmen of all time will reverence the memory of their gallant

Ireland has counted many decades of sorrow since the glory won at Fontenoy by her sons first sent the fighting-blood on a wild whirl through its veins. Ireland has suffered the agonies of a strong man bound hand and foot to one whose sentiments and sympathies are as different as the sentiments and sympathies of Lucifer before and after his downfall.

"Home Rule" is expected to cure Ire-land's ills and give us a chance of moving about our own demesne in a less restricted sort of way. The "medicine" is already concicted, and the strange thing about it is that the "doctors," before their patients have tasted the concotion, expect us to have recovered from the effect of the agus of torture through which we have passed.

Most Irishmen will, I am sure, feel rather stiff when they attempt to move out of the cramped position in which they have been kept for so many years, and will hardly be able to look after themselves much less protect their old and

Taking the above considerations into account, Irishmen should not unduly knock themselves about over the great Continental row (about which, by the way, we don't care a continental damn), especially as the "medicine" may not in the

long run prove as effective as it appears at first sight. In other words, the "Bill" is not yet honoured. England is still our enemy. Therefore, it is necessary to stick to your guns, Volunteers. You may have cause to use them later. Remember that while there is a "Blarney Stone" in this country there is also a "Tresty Stone." Don't let English "blarney" (or Irish "blarney"

for that matter) make you forget the broken "Treaty of Limerick." Don't act The Tame Geese" now. No more "Irish Brigades"-except for Ireland,

ring true to the principles of Irish Nation-

#### Some Perverted Battle Lines.

By JAMES C 'NNOLLY. Nothing is more remarkable in this war than the manner in which the ruling class in the countries of the Triple Alliance have appropriated and used for their own purposes every phrase and rallying cry that their political opponents had coined against them. For years the Socialists have preached against war, and preached with such vehemence and argumentative persuasiveness that their anti-mi itarist campaign had profoundly influenced public opinion in Europe, and raised hopes that the era of international blood-letting was past. Vain delusion! As soon as the capitalist class of England concluded that the time was ripe for the destruction of their German competitors, so far from finding the Peace campaign of the Socialists a hindrance it proceeded to use it as a useful asset in the militarist business. With perfectly fiendish and sardonic humour it took up the rallying cries of the Peace Party and used them as its very own. It called upon the Labour Parties, the Social sts, the humanitarians among the Liberals and Radicals to rally to the aid of the British Army to "make war upon war," to "put an end to militarism," to "bifng Peace on Earth and goodwill bayonets, and to sweep German commerce off the seas as a preliminary to establishing brotherhood with the German peoples. With the honourable exceptions of the Independent Labour Party and the Socialist Labour Party, the organised and unorganised Labour advocates of Peace in Great Britain swallowed the bait, and are now beating the war-drums and hounding their brothers on to the butchery of their German comrades-and hounding them on with the cant of fraternity on their

For a generation the French Government has made war upon the secular power of the Catholic Church in France. Are we to be sold like dumb driven It abidished the Concordant between Church and State, made public property of the churches, did away with religious teaching in its schools, removed all religious emblems from its courts of law and public tuildings, seized and auctioned off property the Church claimed as its own, and exercised its power with such relentlessness that many religious orders abandoned the country and removed themselves and all their belongings to Ireland, America, Felgium and other more friendly countries. Whether it was in its right or not is immaterial the material point is that in its defence the Church through all its organs represented France a Godless, Atheistical country which God in His own good time would doubtless punish in order to avenge His persecuted faithful.

But when it became necessary to go to war with Germany, France joined England in raising a newspaper wail over the sufferings of "poor Catholic Belgium," planted machine guns in the churches at Louvain and field artillery before the Cathedral at Rheims, and when the Germans in self-defence trained their own artillery upon these sacred buildings in order to destroy the French fire the resultant damage was made the basis of an allegation that the Germans were making war upon religion which the pious French Government were nobly defending. To aid this business of representing this French Government as noble crusaders in defence of the Catholic faith hundreds of little Belgium children have been deported to Great Britain and Ireland, and are now being scattered up and down the land so Catholics may be moved by sympathy with their suffering to go out and fight for the French Government, which a tew months ago they were being taught to curse in the name of Catholicity.

Just as the Peace Campaign in England became a weapon in the hands of the War Party, so the Catholic propaganda in Ireland and England has been made a valuable tool in the services of the Freethinking rulers of France.

The small conquered nations of Europe have in a thousand ways fought to propagate the idea of nationality, to emphasise the value of small nations and their special contributions to civilisation. Part and parcel of their propaganda has of necessity been directed against those two Empires which in Europe stand alone in the unenviable position of suppressing national existences and insisting upon small nations conforming to the mould in which these empires would cast them. But as soon as these two empires, England and Russia—the only two empires in Europe we repeat which do not respect the formation of small empires within their borders as soon as England and Russia go to war they, with the effrontery of a Satan, raise the slogans of small nationalities as their battle cries, and call upon the world to admire them as the deliverers of the oppressed nations. And to crown all we see Ireland, Europe for relief against England, now

which for centuries has whined to being led by its elected leader to fight for England, that the British Empire might continue to keep its navy as a sword at the throat of Europe The irony of it all!

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I ish Transport & General Workers' Union

Postponed Meeting from Sunday, September 13th, 1914.

## Don't Forget MEETING Sunday, September 27th, 1914,

At 12 o'clock Will be held in Large Room, Liberty Hall, instead of Croydon Park, and will be open at 12 sharp and close at 1 o'c, Don't Forget Union Meeting, all members No. 1 Branch must attend.

Admission by Card Only. Pass the word along the line.

Tuesday Night at 8 o'clock Meeting for Newman's Bushellers. Wednesday Night at 8 o'clock Meeting for Wallis' Carters. Both the above meetings section meetings, held in Liberty Hall.

"An injury to One is the concern of All."

## The Irish Worker,

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

among men" at the point of British THE IRISH WORKER will be published weeklyprice one penny—and may be had of any newe-agent. Ask for it and see that you get it. All communications, whether relating to literary or business matters, to be addressed to the Editor, 18 Beresford Place, Dublin. Telephone 3421, Subscription 6s. 6d. per year; 3s. 3d. fer six months, payable in advance.

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Dublin, Sat., Sept. 20th, 1914.

## THE IRSH JUDAS.

dogs? Are we to bow and bear the

whip? Is this to be another garden of

Gethsemani? With this difference, in-

stead of a Christ betrayed, a nation

betrayed. Is there no man to provide a

rope and a treesfor this twentieth cen-

tury Judas, who, not even as clever as

his predecessor, failed to receive the

thirty pieces of silver? Judas, as bad and as vile as he was, at least was sufficiently capable in dealing with his bargainers as to insist on getting the price paid on delivery, but our present day Judas (John E Redmond) sells a Nation for a price, fails to get the price, and will fail when he tries to deliver the goods. Judis was born to betray the Creator by a kiss. John E. Redmond betrays by a promise that he (Judas) is able to deliver to Iteland's ancient and only enemy, the manhood of Ireland in chains or at least in kharki Well, Judas delivered his Saviour into the hands of his persecutors and murderers, and then went out and hung himself, and the only thing that will save our Judas from following his prototype's example will be the fact that he cannot deliver the goods. But we sincerely hope that that will not deter him from going out to hang himself. We will see he goes not short of rope, and we understand he has some knowledge of hanging, his forbears having hung a few of the boys who went out in '98 in Wexford County. Judas of old's victim came to give testimony to the world of his power and glory, of his meekness and strength in adversity. He allowed himself to be offered up as a victim, as a sign and message to all mankind, and Judas was but an instrument of his work sent to fulfil the word. There is, if we may presume to say so, some degree of analogy in the present day betrayal. We have a nation which has given testimony of its power, has given of its glory to other nations, has been persecuted to the uttermost limits, has exhibited meakness when powerful, and strength when in adversity; has gone through the fires and been purified, therefore has been a light unto all other nations striving for liberty, has been the theme of poets and palmists right down the ages, has had its marters equal in undying faith and loyalty to any of those who died in the arena at Rome. No form of suffering or persecution was ever enduted by humanity, since the creation of time and eternity, but what the sons and daughters of this our nation have had to submit to endure. Not a crime known to civilisation but what has been perpetrated on this nation by England, the paymaster of Redmond, our present day judas. Our people have been flogged, crucified on triangles in the barrack square, burned in caves, smothered under the burning roofs of their own cabins, nameless horrors they endured. The bread that God gave them taken and destroyed, and they and their children left to die and rot with hunger, and then the Judas makes arrangements with the destroyer, with the foul, lecherous, lying enslaver, with a Government that even now declines to treat with the Judas as an equal, for the lifeblood of a race, for all the glories of a nation, for a tradition equal to any in the world's history, for an historical record that precedes in time and excels in magnificence the present day nations of Western Europe. see many objects in our way and we are This son of a Wexford yeoman, this nephew of one of England's paid assassins, Major General Redmond; this creature who one time masquernded as a man and a patriot; who was brought the world; to expose the trickery and up and fed on England's bounty, namely, the army pay of his uncle; out Judases Judas, and offers a country's name and its sons' strong arms to the flagelator, the despoiler, the defamer, to the enemy Irish cities. (One must pause to give for a promise a promise that has al- credit to those Irish papers which still

of a lot of savage, half-civilised teagues, popularly known as Papists. We will only allow the Bill to become operative news side would cost nothing until the after the war is ended; after we have taken the best blood and sinew out of Ireland and offered it up as a sacrifice on Ireland's Calvary, the battlefields of Europe. to save the Empire. And then it will become operative when he passes an Amending Bill according to. agreement with the foul bigoted, intolerant, non-enlisting bravos of Ulster. And this is the price of Ireland's betrayal. We are told that we are part of the Empire. Damu the Empire and the Empire makers! What did we ever get from the Empire but chains and slavery? As a nation we are blood-guiltless of England's crimes against humanity in the past. Are we going to participate in blood-gorge in her shame, as a nation? No; not even that choice. We are too absorbed. We are to lose our country as a race and a nation. All for what? To wear England's kharki, wave a flag, a shameful rag, and become a by-word among the peoples of the earth. Such is our fate if we allow this hour to pass. And now "the hour is passed to crouch and fawn as suppliants for our rights." We have been led to believe we have a Volunteer army; now is the hour to test them, now is the hour to put the question to them: whose man are you? England's tool or Ireland's willing, steadfast, son? Now is the hour to try what the Leaders stand for, what mettle they are made of. Not uniforms nor arms makes the man. This is the hour "for men to search their souls." Judas must have thought that the Volunteers and their leaders, and organisers, had no souls. In God's name, by the memory of your father's graves, by the love of the mother that bore you, Volunteers, play the man. You may sell your own souls like Judas Redmond has done, but you cannot sell Ireland's soul while there lives one man or woman in Ireland who refuses to recognise England'f domination of Ireland. Our Nation lives while one man is left imbued with the spirit of the Rapparee. Ay, never fear for Ireland, though her volunteers desert her, for she has soldiers still. To-day in Dublin's historic town, Ireland's Judas Redmond and England's paymaster, Asquith, dare to insult you. They come to offer you the Saxon Shilling. Let your answer ring down the aisles of the earth. Send word to our exiled brethren over the four seas that you are true as steal to Cathleen-Ni-Houliban Let your answer ring in no uncertain. tone, let it vibiate throughout the universe. Throw the he back in Redmond's throat; tell Asquith what Red Hugh told Perrot; what Owen Roe told Munroe; a Nation worth a shilling a week for what Emmet told Norbury; tell him what Michael Dwyer told the hired assassins when called on to surrender. Never; We defy you in the Name of

ready been qualified and limited. Ire-

land is to get Home Rule. No, says

Asquith—bloody Asquith. Asquith,

whose record as head of a Government

cannot be equalled by the most corrupt

and insincere of England's corrupt and

insincere statesman. No! says Asquith,

who, too cowardly to carry out the law

in Ulster, can shoot down men, women,

and children in Dublin. No, says Asquith,

not Home Rule: Carson and his Orange

bravos won't allow us to use that term;

so to placate them we will call it a

Government of Ireland Bill. And, of

course, we could never think of com-

pelling Ulster to submit to the control

Well done, General Beyers, De Wet, Commandant Kemp | They are the boys! No Judas about them. Beyers was not slow to tell Smuts, the whitelivered cur, what he thought of the war. Beyers and De Wet have not forgotten the concentration camps and the burning of farmhouses; they have not forgotten the civilising influences of England's hired assassins and their protection of small nationalities. The hypocrisy of this lying, cowardly British Government to talk of protecting small nationalities.

We have to apologise to those of our readers who were disappointed in not getting our last issue. We are taking steps to deal with the increased demand. To our subscribers who failed to receive the paper,—it is due to seizure either in the post or on railway. We have been informed that the police confiscated some dozen forwarded to Loughrea. We need not tell you that owing to the war we are meeting with increased expenditure. We would be pleased if those who are interested in our work as expressed through the columns would become quarterly or half-yearly subscribers. Our subscription fee is only 6s. 6d. per year, or 3s. 3d. per halfyear. Scotch, English and Welsh readers should receive the paper on Saturday morning. American edition costs subscribers \$2-50, delivered free. Some super critics object to our grammar and style; they would buy the "rag," as they call it, only it is so deuced vulgar you know. Well, we don't know Lindley Murray. Grammar is his business-our business is to tell the truth—grammar or no grammar. The German Submarine V9 did not bother about grammar. They saw an object—nay, three objects -in their way and shifted them. We going to shift them in our style. I believe that it is essential a daily paper should be started immediately to put the views of the Irisa people before lying which is so manifest; to cleanse the well-springs of Irish public life which have been, and are being, poisoned by the foul, putrid Press of this and other

hood such as "Sinn Fein" Trish Freedom," 'The Lealer," "An Claidheamh Soluis.") Such a paper, in my opinion, will receive support that will astonish the enemy. That the paper should be a platform for every section of Irish public opinion. I mean by that, every section whose basis of action or propaganda is Ireland a Nation; that the paper should be controlled by a junta of editors—say the editors of 'Sinn Fein," "Freedom," "An Claidheamh Solvis" and the "Worker" That all writers should, for the present, work gratuitously; that only the composing, machining staff and distributing staff be paid-that is to say the literary and end of this accursed war-after which other arrangements could be made. That the title should be "The Irish People" or "The Irish Nation." Personally I prefer the title of "The Worker" but that might sound too much like the "Irish Worker." Anyhow the title is a matter that could be got over. The real difficulty is finance and the fusing of personalities in the interests of the cause. I ersonally I am prepared to stand by and nominate Connolly in my place. I would, of course, give wholehearted support to everything done in the in terest of the paper as the expression of the people's opinion. If the paper is to start it should start now. I believe that a paper for the immediate present is more essential than guns—and God knows they are a vital need. I believe the support would be forthcoming if called for, that if the people realise we of the different advanced groups are in earnest, there would be a solidification of thought and action such as has not appeared heretofore in Irish life. Through the paper public opinion could be strengthened if needs be formed; through the paper support could be enlisted; through the paper a connection could be made with every man or woman who believes in Ireland and her future: through the paper advice and a lead could be given. Comrades, I appeal to you; turn this matter over in your minds; see wherein you differ with my views on the matter. And as I thought it worth time and labour to write you on the matter can I ask of you to send me your considered views? Anyhow a paper must be started. It must be a daily paper, morning or evening I care not. But the continuity of thought. expression and action must not be lost even for a day. Think of the wonderful flow of thought, the talent in writing that would be placed at the disposal of such a paper. Such a paper would be a medium for the giants of intellect in this cou try to expand their souls, it would mean a renaissance of irish literary life-a new Young Leland movement. It is in such a crisis as this Nation is passing through that poets and writers are born and they stimulate thought in others and so we have action. Now, are we in earnest ourselves? If so, give the man in the street a chance. He will find fuel for engine to drive the machines to produce the printed page. It will take, of course, certain monies to finance the initial stage and to carry on the paper for a time. Say, reader, how much are you prepared to put up? Is Ireland twenty weeks? Is she worth a pound down? Is she worth an effort? Think it over. I send out the idea; I send out the question. It may not be worth considering; not worth your answer. It may not fructify, but an idea cannot die. Anyhow, I will do my share. 1 -will importune every person I know to get hold of this idea; of the dire need for a daily paper. I will try and persuade her or him to give their quota. Will you do your share? Remember, send no money. Send your opinion and what you are prepared to do at once.

We have heard that the Rev. Father MacMahon's testimony in the Pembroke Election Petition is not to go unrewarped. His brother, Dr. MacMahon, is to be made Medical Officer in Charge at Crooksling Sanatorium. It would appear from a conversation overheard in the Dolphin between two T.C.'s and a D.C., one of whom is a butcher and another a cattledealer, that Councillor Jemmy Gallagher has charge of the job. The late medical officer was Dr. Blake. He volunteered for the butchery in France and his job was declared vacant in order to place MacMahon, we turther learn, insists that the official residence must be built on the roadside so that he cannot be bothered by the patients in the sanatorium or by the officials of the institution.

#### TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

We are o erwhelmed with letters, articles, poems, and appeals to address meetings. One writer signing himself "National Volunteer" asks why nothing has been heard of me since the European War broke out. The writer must have been in Arbour hill gaol as spy; surely I have at least made a protest week by week; maybe he was so busy drilling he

had no time to read the WIRKER. Another, signing himself "Villiam Sullivan," writes in reference to Messis. Lyons, purveyors. His staff came too late for insertion. I intend to go fully into the matter and promise our friend fair play is still our motto. We only published a copy of a handbill last week. We will return to this very necessary question, which was raised in the handbill. To all others, thanks for interest taken and help offered. -ED.

Readers will assist us materially by mentioning the "Irish Worker" to our Advertisers.

## Murder Most Foul.

In Memoriam of Sylvester Pigoon, who was shot by the King's Own Scottish Borderers, on July 26th, 1914, and who died in Jervis Street Hospital, Sept. 24th, 1914.

Deannact De le n-a anam.

#### To the Irish Volunteers.

41 Kildare Street, Dublin,

Thursday, 24th Sept., 1914. Ten months ago a Provisional Committee commenced the Irish Volunteer movement with the sole purpose of securing and defending the rights and liberties of the Irish people. The movement on these lines, though thwarted and opposed for a time, obtained the support of the Irish Nation. When the Volunteer Movement had become the main factor in the National position, Mr. Redmond decided to acknowledge it and to endeavour to bring it under his control.

Three months ago, he put forward the claim to send twenty-five nominees to the Provisional Committee of the Irish Volunteers. He threatened, if the claim was not conceded, to proceed to the dismemberment of the Irish Volunteer or-

It is clear that this proposal to throw the country into turmoil and to destroy the chances of a Home Rule measure in the near future must have been forced upon Mr. Redmond. Already ignoring the Irish Volunteers as a factor in the National position, Mr. Redmond had consented to a dismemberment of Ireland, which could be made permanent by the same agencies that forced him to accept it as temporary. He was not prepared to risk another disruption and the wreck of the cause entrusted

The Provisional Committee, while recognising that the responsibility in that case would be altogether Mr. Redmonds, decided to risk the lesser evil and to admit his nominees to sit and act on the Committee. The Committee made no representations as to the persons to be nominated, and when the nominations were received, the Committee raised no question as to how far Mr. Redmond had fulfilled his public undertaking to nominate "representative men from different parts of the country." Mr. Redmond's nominees were admitted purely and simply as his nominees and without co-option.

Mr Redmond, addressing a body of Irish Volunteers on last Sunday, has now announced for the Irish Volunteers a policy and programme fundamentally at variance with their own published and accepted aims and pledges, but with which his nominees are, of course. identified. He has declared it to be the the duty of the Irish Volunteers to take foreign service under a Government which is not Irish. He has made this announcement without consulting the Provisional Committee, the Volunteers themselves, or the people of Ireland, to whose service alone they are devoted.

Having thus disregarded the Irish Volunteers and their solemn engage ments, Mr. Redmond is no longer entitled, through his nominees, to any place in the administration and guidance of the Irish Volunteer organisation. Those who, by virtue of Mr. Redmond's nomination, have heretofore been admitted to act on the Provisional Committee, accordingly cease henceforth to belong to that body, and from this date until the holding of an Irish Volunteer Convention the Provisional Committee consists of those only whom it comprised before the admission of Mr. Redmond's nominees.

At the next meeting of the Provisional Committee we shall propose—

I. To call a Convention of Irish Volunteers for Wednesday, 25th November, 1914, the anniversary of the inaugural meeting of the Irish Volunteers in Dublin.

2. To reaffirm without qualification the Manifesto proposed and adopted at the inaugural meeting.

3. To oppose any diminution of the measure of Irish self-government which now exists as a Statute on paper, and which would not now have reached that stage but for the Irish Volunteers.

4. To repudiate any undertaking by whomsoever given, to consent to the legislative dismemberment of Ireland; and to protest against the attitude of the present Government, who under the pretence that "Ulster cannot be coerced," avow themselves prepared to coerce the Nationalists of Ulster.

5. To declare that Ireland cannot, with honour or safety, take part in the foreign quarrels otherwise than through the free action of a National Government of her own; and to repudiate the claim of any man to offer up the blood and lives of the sons of Irishmen and Irishwomen to the service of the British Empire, while no National Government whica could speak and act for the people or Ireland is allowed to exist.

6. To demand that the present system of governing Ireland through Dublin Castle and the British military power, a system responsible for the recent outrages in Dublin, be abolished without delay, and that a National Government be forthwith established in its place.

The signatories to this Statement are the great majority of the members of the Provisional Committee of the Irish

Volunteers, apart from the nominees of Mr Redmond who are no longer members of the Committee. We regret that the absence of Sir Roger Casement in America prevents him from being a signatory with us.

Signed,

Eoin MacNeill,

Chairman, Provisional Committee. Ua Rathghaille, Treasurer, Provisional Committee Thomas MacDonagh. Joseph Plunkett. Piaras Beaslai. Micheal J. Judge. Peter Paul Macken. Sean Mac Giobuin. P. H. Pearse. Padraic O'Riain. Bulmer Hobson. Eamoun Martin, Conchubhair ()'Coibair 1. Eamonn Ceannt Sean Mac Diarmada. Seamus O'Conchubha.: Liam Mellows.

## Freedom's Call.

Lian Ua Gogan

Peter White.

L. Colm O'Lochlain.

Freedom has a purely personal and individual signification. To the mainity in Ireland it means nothing but Political Freedom - freedom from the yoke of an alien Government " Seek first Political F.eedom," say the politicians, " and all the rest will be added thereto." These well meaning prople ignore the fact that there are other and worse kinds of slavery

I here is a social a material, a moral, a religious slavery, and as long as a nation remains fettered by any of these bonds, Political Freedom is but a bo!low mockery.

Of what use to prate to a starving man of the blessings of government by A instead of By Can a working man or woman, whose right to work, and terms of employment is determined by the whim, fitness or financial ability of his employer, be expected to wave flags over a change of legislation from Westminster to College Green? 1 et orators and patriots scream their loudest, politi al freedom without economic freedom is but 'a mockery, a delusion, and a snare."

"Ireland a nation once again" is heard on all sides. Precisely. It is a glorious achievement, some hing to be proud of; but a nation more than half of which lives in grinding soul killing poverty, debarred from all that makes life worth living, hardly hears out Browning's saying :- 'God's in his heaven ; all's right with the world ' Great inspiring words like Justice Liberty, Equality. Freedom sound glorious when shouted from a tub, but to have any meening to serve any purpose beyond raising a little temporary enthusiasm, they must be brought to bear on the social and economic conditions of a nation.

Will Ireland answer the call of Freedom, the call which owing to many and varied causes, is louder, more insistent here than elsewhere?

Half hearted measures won't do. Gushing philanthropists, heading subscription lists and doling out charity, which soothes their consciences, won't do either. Those measures are about as effective as treating a cancer with court plaster,

No. A thousand times no. If Ireland is to be a real nation, to be free in the proper sense of the word, let those who love freedom, whose eyes are not blinded by selfishness and love of comfort, attune their minds to great ideals; let them build the broad commonwealth of co-operation and social equality.

Those who respond to the call will have a wide, a noble field for their efforts. But first of all they must remove the "blinkers." Things and customs that have been looked upon as in the natural order of thirgs must be thrown on the scrap beip. Myths, hoary with years, old as the world itself, must be blown away. No longer can they justify the world's misery by wilfully misreading Christ's great reproach, "The prog ye have always with ye," into "The poor ye shall have always with you " Democratic agitation will be

the most potent factor which will bring about the change, a new social conscience will asis, a new sense of sin, and last but not kast, the words 'rich and poor," as applied to rocial conditions, will dirappear. If Ireland close her eyes to the call

she will sign her own death warrant, she will be left behind in the forward march of the nations.

The rumblings of revolution are everywhere too loud to be ignored; she, too, must set her house in order. Chairs are endowed, and huge salaries

paid to professors of languages dead and alive to exponents of every 'ology' under the sun. Yet the problem of humanity, the equalising of human beings is left to chance legislation or the tinkering of philanthropists.

Ireland has now her great opportunity. Will she rise to it? It is up to the workers who far outnumber the other classes to see that she does. It is in their hands.

Let them return members to College Green of their own class, loyal men who understand their interests, men with but one object in view-the welfare of the toilers Let them put forward trusted men, progressive, humanitarian, revolutionary.

If not, well, for all practical purposes they might as well have remained for ever without individuality merged in the obscurity of an Euglish Barilament.

## Saddling the Right Horse.

By "Shell-back."

The readers of "the Irish Worker" will have noticed in last week's issue two articles that appeared therein-ore under theheading 'Tralee Topics,' and the other a complaint by "Only a Pauper" that bore the title "North Dublin Union." Both these articles contained matter for the serious consideration of those Irish workers who imagine that the proper course to take to end all such grievances is to I yally support these will-o'-thewisp movements that are really only in existence for the glorification of hardened tricksters who generally comprise the personell of a political caucas. The writer of the ralee Topics has turned a strong glara of light upon one of the beauty spots of "sweet Tralee," and its searching rays goes for to make clear that some parts of that comantic correr of the Is'e of Saints is not so e nducive to longevity however fruitful it may be in contributing to the augelic hasts One would imagine that such housing conditions and such barefaced disregard of all the regulations laid down in 'tatute law to govern the building and upkeep of house property and the provision of proper sanitary arrangements could only exist in England or under English rule. One can hardly credit that on the eve of Home Rule, at a time when the Irish Political Party is about to achieve some portion of the triumph they have for years been working and praying for, in order, as they say, to bring about improvements in the condition of life of the Irish people, and particularly in this direction, the existing laws for the safe and proper housing of the people—laws that have been framed by the British Legislature—is openly defied and flouted by property-owners in such places as Tralee with the connivance of those ardent Home Rulers who have been elected by the workers to represent their interest in the local governing body. And such conditions are not confined to t was like Tralee only, as is well known. It forms one of the great National complaints, and the damnable fashion of housing and poisoning the poor of reland is due not so much by any means to bad British rule as it is to the absolute wicked neglect to enforce laws already in existence, by governing authorities, mostly made up of Nationalists, who are elected by Irish workers, expressly to remedy this and other like grievances, and all of which they falsely attribute to the bad government of England. Even in Dublin, the Capital City, the workers' residental quarters are a disgrace to civilization. And who are the responsible parties? Who forms the ruling power in Dublin? The great National Party is altogether too big and important to be bothered with the leaky "roofs or the bad drains of the workers" homes, and you may depend upon it they will not prove any more humanely common when Home Kule is an accomplished fact. In England the great Political Parties were financed by property-owners who built pig-styes for workers to live in, until Labour and Socialist pressure succeeded in compelling them to recognise the claims of the people to proper provision in this respect, and it will be only when Irish labour combines to look after its own affairs that Irish workers will have decent and comfortable homes to dwell in. The bad houses and the defi-

Political inactivity and their neglect of Industrial organisation. Now, with regard to the North Dublin Union. This Union, I suppose, is under the control of a Board of Guardians composed of the peoples elected. These Boards have great powers within the law. They can soften the hard beds of the poor who are forced to appeal to them, or they can prove very devils of oppression. If all our friend says is true, there is an official in the North Dublin Union who is such a veritable ecoundrel that he not only goes as far as the law allows him to torture those of his master who are in his power, but actually openly breaks the law to increase their misery and prolong their anguish. Well, I suppose this man is a Nationalist. At all events Dublin is a Nationalist city, and there can be no doubt but many bright shillings have been contributed to the war-chest of the Nationalist movement by those very people who are now on the rack in the North Dublin Union. I have a slight memory of nany chances the workers had to put men and women of their own class on the Dublin Board of Guardians, but they preferred the political huckster. Even though the only attempt to alleviate the sorrows of the inmates was, as pointed out by your correspondent, made by Jim Larkin and the "Irish Worker," it is passing strange to notice that no one thinks of appealing for help or advice in cases like these to Redmond or Carron, but all look for and receive the sympathy and support of Liberty Hall.

cient sanitary accommodation in Ireland,

as well as Tralee, is due to Irish workers'

Well, both Trales slums and North Dublin Union tyranny can be got rid of. Industrial action will end them. Join up in the workers' army, and under the leadership of Jim Larkin both slums and Bumble will be swept from the fair face of Ireland. Them and their politics, their canting hypocrisy, their lying, thieving, and back-stabbing minions will be driven from the land back to that foul obscurity that Providence ordained they never should have left.

## Notice to Newsagents.

" lrish Worker" on sale every Friday Morning at this Office.

## Correspondence.

## What he is doing for Englan What England is doing for him

While an Irish father goes to the front to fight, the wife and six children are left

to starve at home! It is perhaps fitting that so many wretched and rotten places in Dullin should bear the name of Meath. But it is surprising how the Dublin Corporation or the Publin people tolerate either the tottering tenements or the noble lord after whom these rockeries are so appropriately named I crept cauticusly up the creaking staircase and entered the dismal room suggestive of one of the "Sketch" photos in connection with Germany's war with the world The plaster had all fallen from the ceiling as if a cruel German shell had burst within the narrow precincts of the little room. On the mantlepiece was a broken alarm clock and a Notice to Quit. Lying against the wall was a bare mattress, a few faded pictures and what served as furniture. Briefly the poor woman's story was this -Her husband was called up a fortnight last Saturday. The cath he swore at the altar rails of God was to be broken for the promise he gave in the Godless barrack-room, for he deserted his wife and six children to join the colours. He went to Cork. During all that time he was paid only four shillings (45), out of which she received one-and-sixpence. This poor woman was obliged to sell her bedstead in a rag-store in 7 homas' court for sixpence, and she had kept herself and her six children alive for 21 days on 24 pence. And then the landlord served a notice on her because she did not pay the rent for the miserable

She had sent her marriage certificate and the birth certificates of her children to Miss Ross at Ship street Barracks, but like most people applying to the same lady at the same place, she received no recognition or assistance. I ublin has subscribed many thousand pounds to the Prince of Wales' Fund. We have no proof of one penny piece of that money being refunded to assist those in distress in Dublin. Still the Lord Mayor refused to receive any amendment "to retain the money collected in Dublin for relief of the distress arising in Dublin and to apply to the Prince of Wales' Fund for any additional sums required for that purpose." The statement I then made of England holding on to all she got is being proven every day since; and His Lordship has yet to redeem the promise then publicly given me, and afterwards privately repeated in the presence of Lady Aberdeen, to the effect that he would receive back considerably more than the total amount sent from Public, and that all this money would be available for the relief of the people of Dublin distressed through the present "King's Evil." the war with the world. In the meantime the poor victim of our civili sation with the eight months' old infant and her five other deserted childrenis left to battle with hunger and hardship behind the crumbling walls of the tottering tenement in Meath place, while the Committees in the Mansion House and at Ship street Barracks work away building up perfect registers and preparing a system that will only be complete when those mostly concerned have all died. May God help them-for no one else seems likely to-since those who would

William P. Partridge, TC.

#### ANOTHER CASE.

The document of which the following is a copy speaks for itself. It emanates from a gentleman who is fond of shouting "Your King and the Church need you!" We wonder will he go to the

> [copy.] 60 Dawson street. Dublin,

16th Sept., 1914.

Mr. William Brennan, 6 Mid. Gardiner stteet.

With reference to the shop and parlour which you hold in 6 Middle Gardiner street, at 6/- a week, upon which there is now due £2 IIs. od, I have directed my collector to serve you with Notice to Quit.

I am aware that your son has enlisted, and I am quite willing to meet you as far as possible, but it is quite impossible that the shop can be of any use to you, and if you deliver up same without further trouble I am prepared to give you a suitable room at a lower

rate for the present. You are aware that I have to pay rent and taxes for the house and am always willing to meet a tenant who meets with any misfortune, but under the present circumstances I consider your holding the shop when you are not using it, most unreasonable.

## Lord Mayer Sherlock Blows His Trampet

RICHARD STOKES.

The following letter was read at the Dublin Trades Council on Monday even-

"Mansion House "Dublin, 8th, Septr., '14.
"Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your favour of the 3rd inst., with reference to additional representation of the working classes upon the Local Committee for the Prevention of Relief of Distress. and I desire to say that I fully recognised at the commencement that the

personnel of the Committee would not give universal satisfaction. I have received already serious complaints that practically only one political party is represented on it, and that there is a very small representation of those who subscribed the money. I need hardly say that I don't agree with this view. From time to time, as it appears to me wise, additional names will be added to the Committee and I would like to in form you that yesterday I decided to request Mr. Richard O'Carroll, representing the Bricklayers, and Mr. J. F. Delaney, representing the Carpenters, to assist me in the very difficult work I have to discharge, by acting on the Committee.

" Yours faithfully, "LORCAN G. SHERLOCK. "The Secretary, "Trades Council"

Our readers may note the alarming repetition of the personal pronoun This, however, is only in keeping with Lord Mayor Sherlock's oft-published estimation of his own importance.]

The Building Trades Employers' Federation who endeavoured to starve us into submission early in the year are again anxious to "save" us. The circularletter quoted below has been sent to all their members. We can see how anxious they are to save the Hempire. Well let them We are not at all a zious about them or their Empire. Let them take their scabs and themselves to the Fr nt and we will get on very well without them or—the Empire!

Telegraphic Address, "Support." Telephone No. 3529 Dublin.

Dublin Building Trades Employers' Association.

J. Gibson, Secretary,

4 Commercial Buildings, Dublin, Sept. 9th, 1914. Dear Sir, At the last General Meeting it was unanimously decided to inaugurate what would be known as "The Builders' Volunteer Force." The idea being to give as much assistance as possible to our employees and as far as possible keeping them in employment, and at the same time preparing and drilling them, so that in case of acute distress arising they might be in a position to take up duties under the Civic or Military Authorities as the case might be.

I have been instructed to ask if you would be willing to assist in the matter. If so, as a preliminary, would you kindly answer the following questions, when further information will be given you as the details proceed.

Kindly let me have a reply by Satur-Yours faithfully, J. GIBSON. day's post, as the matter is urgent

1 Are you willing to assist in the inauguration of the Force?

2. Have you any trained instructors in your employment? If so, give names, place for drilling a squad of sav, ten men? If the answer is in the affirma-

inspect same. Have you among your staff one who would be willing to act as Secretary for your employees who volunteer?

tive, a member of the Committee will

#### **What I Miss in Dublin.**

For a week I have been walking round Dublin, and in every hole and corner have been confronted by badge and flag, bedecked women and men I have not been to any of the famous resorts around Dublin, nor have I been to see any of the pieces of art which have found their way into the Dublin museums. I have been trying to find out what all flage and badges represent, and trying to persuade myself that the Irish people are not such fools as the Irish Party Poltroons take them to be. Last Thursday I strayed round the quays, and after an hour had a job to convince myself that the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union still existed simply and solely because that symbolthe Red hand which made world wide history, was conspicuous by its absence. Now I hope and trust that the members: of the Transport Union don't think that when they have a clear to date ticket in the pocket no more is to be expected of them, that they have no further responsibility. That is one of the greatest drawbacks in the Trade Union movement in London to day. The members of our Trade Unions don't realize that they should act night and day as apostles, and let the world see their faith and fidelity to their mission.

The Union may rest on Executive Council and officials' shoulders, but if we are to have a concrete foundation every member must work night and day as organisers. A good many of us are not endowed with the gift of the gab, but the wearing of the Red Hand which I have missed in Dublin may carry more moral weight at the back of it than if.you were spouting for a day. If it is anything to be afraid of, this wearing of the Red Hand on your cost collar, fasten it there securely by carrying a revolver in your trouters pocket. It is nothing to be ashamed of. It is an outward sign of your intelligence and a proud assertion of your independent

manhood, so for heaven's sake let us see

the Red Handup, and show your fellow men that what stood for so much a year ago shall stand for more in the luture. Let us see that even though there may be weaklings in our midst you still preserve that big hearted spirit of comradeship which must permeate our movement if our dreams are to be realised. Do your duty, boys, and we shall have Ireland black-leg proof in a

Though cowards scoff and b'acklegs sneer, We'll keep the Red Hand flying here.

> With apologies, A LONTON IRISHMAN.

To Ed tor 'Irith Worker,"

32 Wentworth Place, Dublin. sir,-Would you kindly take up the cause for the mothers of Dublin and their sons at the front? No tidin, s from them; no letters goes from home to them. It is too bad our Irish chil dren are exil-1, to be driven like cattle to the stake without hearing any news of them. God help the mother. Her heart is breaking day and night; no tidings from her only one, because be is only a private soldi r. If an officer or a higher rank all sorts of sympathy; nothing for the private soldier that mother loves.

Hoping that you, our true friend in the hour of need, will seek for the sons of Ireland's welfare to know of their whereabouts.

I myself have written 14 letters and two Post Cards: no answer. It is heart rending. He is my only child. I am a widow. The matter wants a resping up to show that Ireland loves her sons

Hoping you will see your way and give a kind consideration.

Respectfully yours, ANNIE WARD.

## Soldiers' Pay.

Portobello Barracks, 18th September, '14.

Sir.—Will you please find out for me what pay a married man is entitled to. as we, married men, have only received 25. pay. I think there must be some mistake. I hope that Kitchener's Army will be better treated. I remain

> D Company, Royal Irish Fusiliers.

At the request of the Lord Mayo" Sherlock, a meeting of the Mountjoy Branch U.I.L., was held in the league rooms on Wednesday night, 23rd, inst., and although he had promised to preside at the same meeting he must have known what was in store for him, for he had not the courage to come before his electors and he sent his usual apology. Now the meeting was for the purpose getting men to aet as stewards at the recruiting meeting on Friday night next in the Mansion House; and not one of the Municipal representatives was there except Ald, Farrell who was the only one who had the courage of his convictions. a Mr. Byrne moved the resolution that stewards be sent, and thanks to Ald. Farrell for he made a speech that reminded us of all England had done to this country and the result was that Mr. Byrne's motion was beaten by 10 votes

So, therefore, the Lord Mayor was beaten in his own Ward. Bravo. Farrell. Wait and see what the so-called National papers will say about it, as the above are the true facts.

#### Resolution of South African Labour Party on the War.

Mr Clark moved seconded by Mr. J. B. Gold—" That the South African Labour Party, at a general meeting. expresses its protest against the Capitalist Government of Europe in fomenting a war which can only benefit International Armament Manufacturers' Rings, and other enemies of the working classes, and appeals to the workers of the world to organise and refrain from participating in this unjust war. -Agreed to,

## Routed.

THE BATTLE OF FIRMOY.

Last Friday, the 18th, four hundred of the Kitchener Carson Volunteers tried to hold an anti Home Rule demonstration in the barrack square at Fermoy. Several soldiers of the Irish regiments stationed there were assaulted, with the result that the nationalist regiments turned out with rifles and bayonets. Such officers as were aware of what was coming wisely saw nothing. In a short while the Carsonites were fleeing through the streets with the victorious nationalists in full pursuit. Naturally the Press Bureau inked this out of the Press.

#### The Irish Builders' Co-operative Society, Ltd.

The First General Meeting will be held on Sunday, 4th October, at 2 p.m., in the Brick and Stonelayers' Hall, 49 Cuffe street. All members requested to attend.

E. A. Bannister, Hon. Sec.

MADE BY TRADE UNION BAKERS.

PROF AND REST. THE INDIA WORKERS' BAKER

## Wexford Notes.

Wexford dil not seem to rejoice very much when it was made known on Friday last that Georgie had signed the Home Rule Bill, or, as it is generally known here, "The Recruiting Bill." Flags were hanging from the following houses-James J Stafford's, Coffey's, the National (lub, the Board of Erin Hall, the 'People' office, "Free Press' office. and John J. Kehoe's. The three lastnamel, we understand, only put them out after the visit of Peter Firench, who, we understand, asked them for beaven's sake to make a bit of a show. Eddie O'Cullen or Paul Roche, we don't know which, went so far as to have a Union Jack flying along with the rest, but it did not remain there long. as some of the bhoys pulled it down in the

early hours of Sunday morning Redword's Manifesto to the youth of Ireland exhorting them to join Englasel's sotten army has furned some of his strongest supporters against him here in the town, and if he comes here on a recruiting expedition rumour has it that his recting will be somewhat stormy. He was to have been in Waterford on Sunday last, but we have heard that the Mayor of that city warned him not to come as a hostile reception awaited him in consequence of his west Bri-

Let us hope that if Redmond does come to Wexford he will have sufficient shame left in him to refrain from holding his recruiting meeting in the Bull-Ring, that sacred spot which has drank the blood of Irish martyrs, sted by the antecedents of the dirty crew he now looks for help for. To our minds it would be enough to make the ground open and swallow him.

What good is the Home Rule Bill anyhow? It is placed on the Statute Book at the request of Kitchener, the butcher, simply and solely to get Irish recruits. It is subject to conditions laid down that an Amending Bill is to be introduced in the near future which will take the good out of it

We have been informed that Williams and Jones were very much annoyed that their game should be found out, and are about cancelling the orders already sent for shafting.

## Irish Citizen Army Notes.

Events are rapidly maturing in Ireland. Since our last notes good progress has been made, not the least being the unexpected grasping of hands on Sunday at the "Emmet Anniversary:" It is a healthy sign to see men whom we have always believed to be true and sincere, but who unfortunately trusted, not alone to the stranger but to their own (now) false leaders, at last taking their place with the men whom no bribe can purchase. Since Dan O'Connell learned the Irish people how to cringe with cap in hand, away down to the present time, we have had men who played as false.

That system has not been quite got First Mitchell, of immortal memory, tried and failed. Then "Parnell," who did succeed to a certain point. But what of the creature who presumed to don "Parnell's" mantle, "John E. Redmond."

My mind goes back to that day in O'Connell street when "John," with dramatic fivger pointing to Parnell's statue, repeated the words, 'I dare the man to fix the boundaries to the march of a nation." With Redmond we have no concern, but with the children, women and men of Ireland, our own bone and blood, we have The situation calls for urgent measures. The man who does not study and make up his mind how to act is a traitor.

One thing is certain. Irishmen must take some action. We cannot remain looking on at the harling from the We have either to declare ourditch. selves on Ireland's side or England's.

Brothess, the parting of the ways is here. We are going to take the road that Emmet trod. That Fitzgerald and Wolfe Tone and "Dwyer," and "Crowley" and "Mitchell ' trod.

Irishmen, time should never blot out the memory of "Drogheda," "Wexford," "Loch Oughter," and, in our own memory, "Mitchelstown," the 'Nine Acres, Phoenix Park," and "Bachelor's Walk." Remember, the leopard never changes his spots.

Of course, the Phoenix Park reminds us that the Police only did their duty there, but now that Parliament has passed the Bill, whereby all Police who have been in the Army or Navy can be called to the colours, I would suggest that the "Royal Irish Constabulary" and "Dublin Metropolitan Police" be called up. My reason for so doing is that having a presonal knowledge of not airne their courage but their strategy [as witness the Sackville street Clearance] they might be able to dislodge the "Germans" from their winter quar-

#### O deis fo: Wack.

'Black Luke." the Famous Cowboy Outlaw, has arrived with his Gang of Cattle Hustlere, and has declared he will raid "Croydon Park" on Sunday 27th, at 5 30. There in £4,000 offered for his capture, and the Citizen Army are on his track.

There will be an Aerial Attack, and the Citizen Army will have their work cut out, but from what we know of the boys we believe they will acquit themselves with credit.

All Members of Army arriving at 4 o'clock on Sunday at Park will be admitted Free. A Parade of City will leave Liberty

Hall on Saturday Evening at 7 o'clock The Werkers' House, where you will gut sharp Cowboy Section, Citizen Army and bands will take part,

All Sections of Army to be in Croydon Park Sunday without fail to take up

positions at 4 30 latest. England's difficulty is Ircland's opportunity. Remember

## England Wants Men!

Lord Kitchener is confident he can entrap, cajole, gull and force 100,000 IRISHMEN

to enlist in the demoralised, decadent, crime-stained, blood-sodden

#### BRITISH ARMY The Irish People, however, mindful of

their inalienable heritage to COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE

will by every means in their power prevent-by force if necessary-one single Irishman from selling himself body and soul to the only enemy Ireland has in the world—ENGLAND.

Germany is now at war with England, but not with Ireland, England wants the Irish to save her from ruin.

Will YOU help to save the thrice accursed British Empire from ruin or will you help to strike a final blow at the biggest fraud, the hollowest sham the world has ever known?

IRISHMEN The Home Rule Bill is only a sop—the crumbs that fall from the rich man Dives England to the beggar Lazarus Ireland!

Don't believe the foul lies that the subsidised so called "Irish" Preas is circulating about the Germans. Remember it is only a few years since

the Irish were stigmatised in the Jingo Press as Thugs and Murderers. Remember the order issued during the

last year of the Boer War by Lord Roberts, that where the railway line was tampered with by the Boers tha houses for a radius of ten miles were to be burnt.

Remember the Pamine of '47, when England deliberately starved nearly two millions of Irishmen and drove another million and a half in exile. Remember the Manchester Martyrs.

Remember the doing to death in Prison the Men of 67. Remember Howth Sunday, July 26th,

1014. when "OUR" Army deliberately fired on unarmed citizens in revenge for the beating they got from unarmed Volunteers and Boy Scouts.

VOLUNTEERS! If the War is prolonged England will

be in a state of starvation, and will seize all the Irish food stuffs. Then the Irish will starve. HOLD THE HARVEST. ENGLAND WAN'S MEN, BUT BY

GOD THEY WILL NOT GET IRISH MEN! [The above Handbill has been distributed extensively throughout the city ]

## Church Street Disaste:

A most objectionable thing has come Church Street Disaster. On the site of the dreadful event of twelve months ago the Brian Born Fete have erected hobby horses and swings When we remember the exceedingly sad fate of the seven people overwhelmed in the fall of those buildings it seems to pass a'l the bounds of decency to sweep away the wreckage for the sake of unthinking festivities.

#### Independent Labour Party of Ireland.

## SOCIALIST LECTURES

in the Council Chamber of the Trades Hall, Capel street. INAUGURAL LECTURE by James Councily on "Ireland and the War," Sunday, Oct. 4th, at 8 pm. sharp. Lectures every Sunday evening beginning October ath, by prominent Socialists, Trade-unionists and Co-operators including L. P. Byrne, D. Houston, F.L.S.; Countess Markievicz. R. J. P. Mortished, George Russell, R. L. Wigzell and others. Admission

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34 NORTH STRAND, DUBLIN. An up-to-date Establishment. Trade Union Labour only employed. Cleanliness; comfort. Antiseptics used. Success to the Workers' Cause.

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STILL HAVE MONEY TO SPARE CALL TO

MURPHY'S, 6 Church St., North Wall.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO LOOK OLD F

Dr. KING'S Hair Restorer Keeps your Hair from getting Grey. Shilling Bottles. Made in Ireland LEONARD'S MEDICAL HALLS, 30 North Earl Street and 38 Henry Street DUBLIN.



## NOLAN'S, Little Mary Street.

The Oldest Boot Warehouse in Dublin. ✓ Irish-made Bluchers a Speciality.

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For Good Value in IRISH BEEF AND MUTTON. None but the Best at Louest Prices.

Valbet St. Meat Co., 36h Valbet St.

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19 Guild Street. All Repairs neatly executed at moderate prices, Gents' Boots Soled and Heeled from 2/9: Gents' Boots, Hand-sewn, from 3/6; Ledies' Boots Soled and Heeled, from 1/9; Ladies' Boots, Hand-sewn, from 2/6; Children's Boots Soled and Heeled from 1/4.

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JAMES CONNOLLY'S Great Book Published at 2a: 6d. New Edition, 1s. post free, Is. 3d.

Wholesale and retail from "Irish Worker" Office, Liberty Hall, Dublin: No Irish worker should be without

reading this great story of the aspirations and struggles of the Irish working class in the past. No Irish Nationalist understands advanced Nationalism until it is

A large quantity of the 1/- edition is now to hand, and can be obtained at Liberty Hall. The 1/- edition differs from the 2/6 edition in the binding only.

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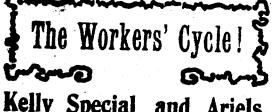
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#### Faets and Fancies from the Front.

With the Troops at Clontarf.

By "J. J. B."

Monday, September 21st. The Sunday edition of the "Irish Times" gives us the following intelli-

"On enquiry at the Mansicn House last evening it was learned that Mr. Asquith is to speak at the Mansion House on Friday evening next. He will have the support of Mr. Redmond and Mr. Devlip."

I hear, however, that Asquith does not intend to depend entirely on Redmond and Devlin, but has requisitioned the "support" of the police and military authorities—presumably to cope with the great "rush" of recruits which is expected.

(The "Press Bureau" has not had a chance of denying or forbidding the publication of the above report)

Some time ago the "Evening Telegraph" wrote an article attacking the "Irish Times" for daring to say that it (the big "I.T.") has secured more recruits for the English Army than that paragon of patriotism, the "Pink 'Un." A few days afterwards, the "Irish Times" in self-defence, printed a long "par" under the significent and magnificent headline:-

"ANOTHER RECRUIT FOR THE ARMY."

So far the "Evening Telegraph" has not responded to this veritable challenge, but it hopes, I believe, to win the "Ploodbartering" contest as a result of the Redmond-Asquith-Devlin Recruiting Crusade on Friday next.

It is rumoured that payment by results was premised by the English War Office in connection with the "recruiting" advertisements which adorned the columns of the "Irish" Press-garg recently, and this probably accounts for the keen competition ('John Bull's" Bullets is not in it) which exists between OUR papers to obtain the biggest share of the "Blood-

The "Press Bureau" during the last few weeks, saved all that was left of the Expeditionary Army, by a few strokes of the blue-pencil, I am told.

A "German Atrocity" of a kind which even William Le Queux could not imagine, was published in the "Immoral-literaturecrusade-campaign" Press of Dublin on Wednesday last, and next day the following statement in reference to same appeared in the "Irish Times":-

AN UNTRUE STORY. he report published yesterday from Dumfries of brutalities perpetrated by German soldiers at Vilvorde, near Brussels, on Miss Grace Hume, a young Dumfries nurse, engaged in Red Cross work in Belgium, is untrue." The above speaks for itself.

From this item, in another paper, how-ever, it would appear that there is some truth in the "statements" that the Germans are conducting the war with "unspeakable" brutality. See for yourselves:

"Frequently it has been found that the trenches upon which the French fire has been directed are occupied only by DUMMY Soldiers."

These "dummy" soldiers bore silent witness to the German "atrocities"

The English "Daily Telegraph" revealed part of the "Al-lies" plan of campaign by the following headline published last week :—

GERMAN RETREAT FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

The paper omits to state how many of the "enemy" were killed and wounded by the correspondent in question. If the damage done by him was anything like that which OUR Editors at home manage to inflict on the Germans, there is no hope for the poor beggars. At this rate of going it is safe to predict that the pen will prove mightier than the sword.

No doubt in order to cover up its blunder in exposing the methods with which England hopes to win the war, the "Daily Telegraph" a few days afterwards tries to put us off the scent by the fol-

"MORE FALSE NEWS FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPON-DENT."

There is some truth in this undoubtedly, but we can easy see the purpose underlying (is a good word) it,

## CITIZEN ARMY TOURNAMENT Croydon Park, SUNDAY, 27th SEPT.

Night Assault upon a Fortified Position by Citizen Army. Aeroplane Demonstration against

Croydon Park. Illuminated Display of Physical Drill.

Trooping the Colours. March Past with Fintan Lalor

ILLUMINATED GROUNDS. Admission, 3d.; Children, 1d.

## Dublin Trades Council.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Dublin Trades Council was held on Monday evening last, the President (Mr. Wm. O Brien) in the chair

Correspondence was read from the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Town Clerk, the Law Agent, Corporation Paving Committee, D.L.P. (Ireland), the Prime Minister, thief Secretary for Ireland, Amalgamated Union of Cabinet-makers, etc, etc. A communication was also received from a hody purporting to be residents of the Wood Quay Ward, enclosing a resolution for adoption by the Council dealing with the Housing Schemes promoted by the Dublin Corporation.

Mr. T. Farren (Stonecutters), remarked that this so-called branch of the United Irish League in Wood Quny had gone out of its way to attack the Council on the Housing Question, but now had the brazen audacity to oak the Council to endorse its views. He thought they should invite these people to debate the matter at a Public Veeting.

The Chairman supported Mr. Farren's was adopted. suggestion.

On the motion of Mr. T. Murphy it was decided to send a deputation of six members of the Council to attend the forthcoming Conference in reference to the Food supplies and the question of Ireland's neutrality in the present war.

CIVIL AND MILITARY LABOUR.

Mr. J. Farren (Tinsmiths) drew attention to the dismissal of one of the members of his trade who had been employed at Island Bridge last week. Several emplayees in other trades, he believed, had also been dismissed and their places filled by soldiers. Whether it was that the Government wanted to force men into the army he did not know, but he urged that some action should be taken by the Council on the matter. He accordingly proposed:

"That this Trades Council condemns the action of the Government in dismisssing civilians at Island Bridge Barracks and replacing them by military men, while at the same time calling on Volunteers to fight for the Empire."

The motion was seconded by Mr J. Sutton, and adopted unanimously.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE CITY. The Chairman, referring to the local

Committee for the Relief of Distress, pointed out that this Committee were greatly in need of information as to the present state of unemployment in the city. The Council, of ccurse, had already decided not to recommend anyone to register with the Committee, but to have the requited information supplied through the trades societies. Up to the present, however, very little information had been afforded the Committee, and the labour representatives thereon found themselves ie an awkard position as a consequence and were unable to make any definite proposals. They were anxious to know to what extent distress actually prevailed, and he would urge upon all trades the necessity for immediately furnishing any available particulars so that same could be sent on to the Mansion House Com-

Mr. J. Simmons explained that only about half-a-dozen trades had replied to the circular sent out asking for information on this matter.

The Chairman pointed out that the Relief Committee proposed to rely for its information on the principal trades societies, the Labour Exchanges and the Dublin Distress Committee.

Mr. J. Farren referred to the position of the painters, and said that the question of painting had been raised at the Richmond Asylum Board last week. The Board decided to have certain painting work carried out immediately. The Board also decided to have a large amount of tailoring work done. This, he thought, was satisfactory.

Mr. Harte (Paviors) drew attention to the plight of the members of his union, many of whom, he said, were starving in the streets.

Mr. P. T. Daly said he wished to bring under the notice of the Council the action of a certain big firm in the city which had ordered its employees between certain ages to volunteer for the front under threat of dismissal. A circular had been sent out by the Building Employers' Association calling for the formation of squads of men who would be prepared to assist the military power if needed.

FEEDING OF SCHOOL CHILDREN. Councillor O'Carroll referred to the passing into law of the Act providing for the feeding of necessitous school children, and moved:-

"That this Council, representing the working class in the City and County of Dublin, calls upon the Dublin Corporation, Dublin Rural and other Councils to put the Act recently passed enabling them to raise a rate equivalent to one halfpenny in the £ to equip and provide meals for necessitous school children.

The Chairman outlined the objects and scope of the Act. The Council, he remarked, had taken a very active part in having it adopted in Ireland, although many frivolous objections and obstacles had been raised to it in the past. It was one of those Acts which had been rushed through by the Government at the outbreak of war. The rish Party, however, were claiming the credit of its passing for Mr. P. J. Brady, M.P., the gentleman who defended the action of the police when they batoned down people in the streets of Dublin last year. This of course was done for the purpose of retrieving Mr. Brady's lost popularity, and was only part of the game of humbug played by the politicians.

The motion, seconded by Mr. Cullerton,

AUDIT OF LOCK-OUT FUND. It was unanimously decided to have the accounts of the Lock-out Fund audited by Messrs D. O'Connor, chartered ac-

REDMONDS RECRUITING CAMPA'GN The Standing Orders baving been suspended to enable a matter of urgency to

Mr. P. T. Daly said they would be failing in their duty as a Trades Council if they did not condemn the action of Mr. John Redmond, M.P., in attempting to seduce young Irishmen into joining England's army. The young men of the cities in Ireland had always been in the forefront of the National movement and there was nothing to justify Mr. Redmond's present conduct. He ought to be condemned for lending himself to the British Government as a scab recruiting sergeant (applause).

Councillor O'Carroll felt that Mr. Redmond was not going to be a success as a recruiting sergeant. It was nothing less than an act of suicide for any Irishman to go out to fight for England in the present war hear, hear).

Mr. Buggy joined in the condemnation of Mr. Redmonds tactics He was pleased to note the smallness of the recruiting figures in Ireland, and he thought every individual should constitute himself an anti-enlistment agent. As the "Irish Worker" said in a recent issue: "Judas got his hard cash down before he sold his Lord, but Mr. Redmond could only get a promise" (applause).
The following resolution was carried

unanimously:-

Trades Council protests against the action of Mr. J. E. Redmond, M.P., in acting as a recruiting agent for the British Army; that we affirm the belief that Ireland should remain neutral as between England and Germany,"

At the close of the meeting the Chairman announced that an important meeting would be held on the 29th inst., in connection with the Co operation propaganda (in the Abbey Theatre or the Antient Concert Rooms), at which Mr. Robert Fleming, the organiser of the Co-operative movement in Ireland, would speak.

## The Folly of Fighting.

"My greatest regret is that I have been the author of three wars in which thousands of lives were lost."—Bismarck. "War is the trade of barbarism."-Na-

'A good man never makes a good soldier. The worst man always makes the best soldier. The soldier is nothing but a hired legalised murderer."—Napoleon. "The military profession is a damnable profession."—Wellington.
"War is Hell."—General Sherman.

"Down with the army and navy. We do not need killing machines. We need life-giving machines."—Jack London.
"They shall beat their swords into

ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks. Nation shall not rise against nation, nor shall men learn war any more." —Isaiah. "Whenever there is war, the Devil

makes Hell larger."—German Proverb. "O War, thou son of Hell."—William Shakespeare. "War is a brain-spattering, wind-pipe-

slitting art."-Lord Bacon. "War is the devil's gambling game."-

George Fox. War is the business of Hell."—Rev. John Wesley.

"There never was a good war or a bad peace."—Benjamin Franklin.

"The soldier is a hired assassin."-Victor Hugo.

"Napoleon was a great gambler, whose game was empires, whose stakes were thrones, whose table earth, whose dice

were human bones '---Byron. "War is the statesman's game, the priest's delight, the lawyers' jest, the

hired assassin's trade."—Shelley.
"Thou shalt not kill."—Moses in the Decalogue.

"Take not up the sword. They that take up the sword shall perish by the sword."-Jesus, the Carpenter of Nazareth. "Providence takes no notice of which side is right or wrong in any war. Providence is always on the side of the heaviest artillery."—Napoleon Bonaparte.
"I confess without shame that I am

tired and sick of war. Its glory is all moonshine. Even success, the most brilliant, is over dead and mangled bodies; the anguish and lamentations of distant families appearing to me for missing sons, husbands and fathers. It is only those who have not heard a shot nor heard the shricks and groans of the wounded and lacerated, that cry aloud for more blood, more vengeance, more desolation. War is hell." Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman.

"I do not know of a war for the last 300 years that was caused by a soldier or by a soldier's ambition. All wars hav economic causes. Without a single exception all wars are was for trade. There are all caused by bankers, merchants and business men."—The late Frederick Dent Grant of the United States army at the peace congress in Chicago in 1909.

## TRALEE TOPICS.

The placing of the Home Rule Bill on the Statute Book did not bring forth any jubilations here. In fact very few bothered their heads about it. The only indication was the illuminating of the house of Mr. Mike Flavin, the member, who is to be seen occasionally in Tralee. Of course, this was no surprise, as Flavin is a real live servant of the Empire, receiving £400 a year, a better job than that of a policeman, for which he was at one time rejected. His wife, too, is very loyal, and is a devout and crawling follower of Lady Aberdeen and her flankey crowd. Of course Mrs. F. should show her appreciation of her husband's and the Irish Party's "hard work" in the House of Commons by lighting up her windows.

After all it is no surprise that no notice is taken of the Home Rule Act. It won't come into operation until the war is over, and by that time it will be further restricted and hampered by an Amending Act to suit Carson and his crowd. In the meantime we, workers, are expected to go to the front to fight "That this meeting of the Dublin for England and her Empire, and keep the idle rich safe in their luxurious surroundings at home. Irish," as they style us, turn a deaf ear and remember, "No Irish need apply" Of course we can't blame Carson—he

is a Unionist all his life. But what about Redmond, O'Brien, Dillon, Healy, Devlin, and all the other so-called Nationalists? Well, the sooner they are kept in their place the better. Redmond's Manifesto has caused a

sensation among his followers, the vast majority of whom now condemn and disown him. His efforts to get the Irish Volunteers to join Kitchener's Army won't be successful. The English Army is the most immoral army in the world, and Redmond, as a Recruiting Sergeant, urging Irishmen to forsake their own country and fight for the one enemy we, especially us workers have, is a sight for the gods-'tis almost unbalievable. The worst of it is that some of the Volunteers think that Redmond will make them fight for England. Of course he can't do this. The Voluntsers. especially when they are fully armed, will be their own masters, and will fight only for Ireland-not for England or in England's interests. I have heard, however, that Redmond's Manifesto has kept a few Tralee Volunteers away from their drilling, but this shoul i not be so. There is no fear.

Trales, being a garrison town, is inundated just now with recruits—English and Welsh unfortunate workers who were thrown out of work and had to join the army, a new method of coascription. Local people have many complaints to make of these individuals calling and asking for God's sake to give them something to eat, as they are half starved in the batracks and have to sleep on the ground in their everyday clothes. Nice treatment from the country that's going to "civilise" the barbaric" Germans! The visit of these Britishers to the town has had a very bad effect morally. The language used on the street by them is frightfully obscene, and they have accosted respectable girls going home at night.

If the police won't do their duty I hope the clergy will.

A very successful concert in aid of the Volunteers was held in the theatre last week. The songs were of the right national type "Tis a Wrong Thing to Fight for England," which recently appeared in the "Worker," was sung by some of the 'gods' and enthusiastically received. The song has since becone quite popular, and is serving its purpose Of the pictures shown at he entertainment it was good to observe an entire absence of the pro British films regularly exhibited, especially the picture and appeal of the Prince of Wales. The rum ur is quite common that it is principally because of there anti Irish pictures that Mesers lameson and Sons (of the Rotunds, Dublin who are the lessees of the theatre, have been given notice to quit by the Urban Council. It serves them right. A theatre should not be used to insult any section of the public, especially the nationalist section, which is greatly in the majority. In connection with the Volunteers, I

have been told that a local magistrate wearing a Volunteer uniform, made himself very prominent at the concert. If he is a Volunteer it appears he is conspicuous by his absence at the drilling ground, and consequently knows nothing about drill. The Cralee Volunteers are all workers, and they should see that the Corps is not to be used to obtain cheap notoriety for this capita isti who dons the uniform but never drill. Of course he couldn't be expected to b in the ranks with mere workers!

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

=======

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