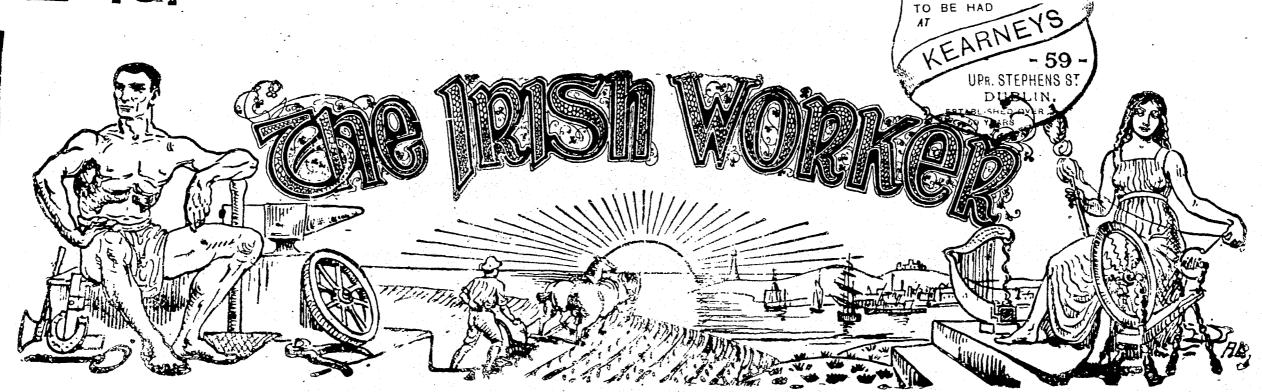
Who is it speaks of delest? I tell you a cause like ours; Is greater than defeat can know-

It is the power of

powers.

As surely as the earth rolls round As surely as the glorious sun Brings the great world moon wave Must our Cause be

No. 26 Vol. IV.]



"The principle I 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 Finlan Lalor.

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Edited by JIM LARKIN.

[ONE PENNY.

SERVE NEITHER KING NOR KAISER.

What Africanders Owe the Empire.

By JAMES CONNOLLY.

the lattist forces during this war has been. the revell in South Africa. It was a blow not only to the military arrangements of the Alkes, but a blow even more telling to that impalpable, but nevertheless highly important thing which cements together the policies of British Imperialism and British prestige. For long years we have been told that all was well with the Empire in South Africa. The Boers were reconciled to British rule, and the entire Africander race had accepted its status as loyal subjects, and since the war started we have continually been told the in a few months we would see the glorious spectacle of Boer and Briton fighting on the bettlefields of Europe shoulder to shoulder against the common German enemy.

Safe it is doubted the story. Some of true an active a complice in inflicting spen. He says: upon abstant people horiors such as it had suffered under so recently.

Incland had not forgotten in 700 years. Could the Boets rouget and forgive in a dezent. The revolt of De Wet has answered that question, as it is now clear De La Rey would have answered it had an langlish bullet not " accidentaly" taken him on before his plans were matured. And now in the Cape, in the Orange Free State, and in the Transvaul there are menin arms find with a desperate determination to reconquer for themselves and their children's children those national liberties of which langland in one of the most miquit as wars in history deprived

Will they succeed to We' know not. But we do know that with England at peace with all the world it strained all her resources to conquer the Boers, that she had to sen' against them a quarter of a million of men, and that now that her entire moved and imilitary forces are engaged with the most formidable enemy England has ever encountered the chance for the Africardet Republic becoming a reality bok more feasible than ever, Certainly the adhesion of Botha to England will count against the chances of Boer success, but Botha fighting against his own people and for a regular army will not count by as much in a military sense as do the Boet generals on the other side. The later under the Boer flags were not conquered by military force during the Boer was, they were compelled to surrender to prevent the annihilation of their women a cl children in the concentration

"And a moral Bothy could not employ against to Boers now in revolt those tactions with the British so ruthlessly employ i equisa him. Hence he is a skilful general who is faced "im entirely new proposition lea country where the enemy *pathy of a large portion of the population, and where the same populati er i sek upon him, General Botha, as one who has fallen by the wayside and it discount people.

the utilin sympathy which the Jinga (* ac striving to work up for General the will pathops be as useful to him their appreciation of John E. Redmond is to that gentleman in his campaign for recruits.

For what is it that we are asked to believe the Boers have so readily forgot

We have mentioned the Concentration Camps. What were they? After the ful of Leteria and Bloemfontein, the cipitals respectively of the Transvaal and the Olange Free State, the British forces found to their surprise that the Boer army still kept the field. The British soldiers outnumbered the Boers

Perlage the worst blow sustained by by at least ien to one, but found that despite their numbers they were powerless against the enemy, and that the entire country was still Boer. British authority extended no norther than the ground actuary occupied by the British army.

> In this extremity the gallant British Generals bethought them of a "brilliant move." They would make war upon the women and children. So orders were issued for the erection of huge concencentration camps by the military and for the compuisory arrest and detention in them of all Boer women and children. Never in all history was such a razzia made. Everything was destroyed in the Boer tarms, the furniture, and buildings were burned, the cattle and sheep slaughtered, and the food wantonly given over to senseless waste.

When the Boer women tried to escape of as wordered whether it was really they were hunted down and fired upon. possible to: a nation in eleven or twelve General De Wet in his book, 'Three Years' years to be absolutely forget and forgive. War," tells of seeing the British fire with the destruction of all that it had held rifle and cannon upon a laager containing sacrod, and to become in the same space only women, children and decrepit old

> "Preclamations were issued by Lord Roberts presending that any building within ten mile of the rank ay where the Boers had blown as or broken up the railway line, hould be burnt down. This was also carried out, but not only within the specified radius, Lat also everywhere throughout the State, Everywhere houses were burnt down or destroyed with dynamite. And, worse still, the furniture itsch and the grain were burnt, and the sheep, cattle and horses were carried off. Nor was it long before horses were shot down in heaps, and the sheep killed in thousands by the Kaife's and the National Scouts, or run through by the troops with their bayonots. The devastation became worse and werse from day to day. And the Boer women - did they lose courage with this before their

" Anyone lowns that in war cruelties more lourible than murder can take place, but that direct and maneet murder should have been committed against detenceless women and eniblien is a thing which I should have staked my head could never have happened in a war waged by the civilised English tation. And yet so it happened. Laugers Cataming to one but women and children and decrept old men were fired upon with common and rifles in order to compel them to stoj. I could append here hundreds of declarations in proof of what I say."

The result of the concentration of the Boer women and children under the horrible conditions of these camps was that the enormous number of 20,000 (twenty thousand) women and children died of disease before the war was over whilst under the protecting care of the soldiers of Mother England. A clergyman, Rev. J. D. Kestell, chaplain to President Steyn, in his book "Through Shot and Flame," gives this picture as an eye witness of the frantic efforts of the Boer women to escape from the loathsome clutches of Kitchener's army.

"Some of these Transvaal women had been trekking about for a year, and, as may be expected, presented a very worn appearance. . . . Whatever I had gone through in night marches during this war, this night added what I had not experienced before. This was the most miserable of all on account of the presence of weak women and tender babies. If anyone wishes to witness real misery let him go to a large women's laager. In this laager were girls who rode on horseback all, through the night. . . . I saw a little maiden take the reins and lead the team of oxen before the waggon. And then the poor little childi n! They mouned and cried at the bitter cold of the winter nights-poor mites in their linen or cotton garments. Boys of ten and twelve had to drive on the cattle.

"Then my soul rose up with indignation at the merciless force that had caused such scenes of misery, that expresed babies to the leng winter nights, and drove women who refused to be captured into the wilderness. The Basutos in our war with them robbed our cattle, burnt our houses, and killed our men, but they left our women and children unmolested. It was left for the British Empire; at the height of its power, its civilisation, and its enlightenment, to make war upon women

THE ONE BRIGHT SPOT!



Asquitii: Like all Scabs, Redmond, you are a failure from a business standpoint.

These were some of the things the Africanders were supposed to have forgotten. For the power that conceived and ordered this hellish scheme the Afria species of conscription. That they have refused to obey this summons is all to their honour; that many of them have once more taken up arms to restore and enlarge the Africander Republic is not to be wondered at. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., who visited South Africa immediately after the war tells of a Boer woman who, when asked about the future of the Africander race said that when her little boy grew up he would ask after his father and little sisters, and she would tell him that the father had died fighting for freedom, and his little sisters' graves were marked by some of the little crosses which in thousands marked the resting places of the children done to death in the concentration camps.

Perhaps somewhere in the Transvaal that Boer woman's little boy, now grown to manhood, is glancing along the barrel of a Lee-Metford or Mauser rifle, and as he presses the trigger is hoping that the bullet he sends on its way will pay off some of the debt he owes to the Empire that robbed him of a father, slew his sisters, and broke his mother's heart.

Into his head, and the head of such as he must be entering continually recollections of stories heard from lips of fathers and mothers describing scenes like this we find in the book of the clergyman we have already quoted:

"Other troops arrived, this time from Platrand Station, Transvaal, following the track of the columns that had already traversed the country. They destroyed over again what had already been destroyed. Large flocks, of sheep had been collected everywhere and stabbed to death at different centres, in heaps of thousands upon thousands. In the town of Vrede there was great slaughter, and in order to make it impossible for our people to live there, the dead sheep were carried into the houses and left to rot. . . . The destroyers also frequently drove large herds of young horses or such as were unfit for service into kraals, or crowded them into ditches, and shot them there by tens, fifties, or hundreds, and the air was charged with pestilential

.. The treops completely destroyed the houses. Unere the stables and waggon houses were not buint down, the dwelling houses were devoted to the flames; and when these were not burnt down they were so canders were ordered out to fight under unterly ruined as to become wholly uninhabit-.ble. The floors were broken up, the panes of glass smashed, with the sashes and all, the coors broken to pieces, the door-posts and the window sills torn out. . . . To escape from the troops the women sometimes took refuge in the mountainous parts of the country, in caves and grottos. Often they escaped, but on other occasions the soldiers discovered them in their places of refuge."

> In 1902 the gallant English officer Colonel Rimington (all English officers are gallant gentlemen) entered the districts of Bethlehem and Harrismith, in the neighbourhood of Reitz. They visited every farm, and demanded that each woman should tell the whereabouts of the Boers in arms. The scene when the women could not tell them is thus described:

"While the conversation was still going on, she was summarily ordered to carry out her bedding; 'the' soldiers would then with leaded guns and fixed bayonets storm into the house to seek for Boers under the beds and in clothes presses. They then smashed the looking-glasses, so that the Boers should not make heliographs of them. Further, they , took everything away they wanted to: pillowcases to serve as bags for fruit, etc.; sheets, knives and forks, even when these had already been carried out along with the bedding. Pots and pans the housewife might in no case retain; even all the dishes and plates were smashed. Worse still, the woman was robbed of all her food. What the soldiers could not eat, such as flour, was thrown out upon the ground and trodden under foot in the mud and dirt. Bread was never spared; out of the bin, from the table, or hot from the oven, it was taken and not a crumb left behind. If there was any meat in the pot and pan on the fire, then it was carried off, pot and gan and all. And thus the soldiers took the feed out of the children's mouths. The mother remained behind with nothing."

"It often happened that the soldiers broke into a house late at night, and forced their way even into the bedrooms where the women lay in bed, under pretext of hunting for hidden Boers.'

Oh no dear reader, this was not in the 18th century; this was done 12 years ago by the British champion of small nationalities.

And lest you think that perhaps the witnesses I have cited may be hot-headed enthusiasts straining a point against-British Imperialism, permit me to quote part of the summing-up of the tactics pursued by the British, as set forth at Vereeniging by the representatives of the two Africander nations who signed the peace agreement with Great Britain:

ALL LABOUR FALLIN & PAMPHLETS

"That the military tactics pursued by the British military authorities has led to the entire ruin of the territory of both the Republics, with burning of farms and towns, destruction of all means of subsistence, and exhaustion of all sources necessary for the support of our families, for the maintenance of our forces in the field, and for the continuation of the war.

"That the placing of our captured families in the concentration camps has led to an unprecedented condition of suffering and disease, so that within a comparatively short time about 20,000 of those dear to us have perished there, and the horrible prospect has arisen that by continuing this war our entire race might be exterminated.

'That the Kaffir tribes within and without the border of the territories of both Republics are almost all armed and take part in the struggle against us, and by perpetrating neurders and committing all kinds of horrors, an impossible state of affairs has been brought about in many districts of both Republics, an instance of which took place lately in Vrijheid, where fifty-six burghers were murdered and mutilated in a shocking manner at the same time."

Nations, said John Mitchell, have no future state, therefore their punishment must come in this. The British Empire cannot, it is unthinkable that it could, be punished in proportion to its crimes. No civilized power would inflict upon the people of England what their rulers have inflicted upon other people, and none but a civilized power could conquer England. Therefore, the Africanders cannot exact an eye for an eye nor a tooth for a tooth, nor make the punishment fit the crime. Neither can the Irish.

But if in its extremity England finds that the people whom they have wronged are eager to assist at the destruction of the Empire built up by such wrong doing, who will dare to say that she is not reaping whereof she has sown.

Irish Women Workers' Co-operative Society, Liberty Hall.

The Workers' Own Industry OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY :: THE WOMEN WORKERS. ::

WORKERS!

By supporting this industry you support yourselves.

Come and order at once. We make for Children, Women and Men. Delia Larkin, Manageress,

India and the War.

Guildhall Speech.-Mr. Asquith in his Guildhall speech welcoming the 70,000 Indian troops called it a "proffered aid." It is a lie. These troops are neither volunteers nor recruits, but a part of the standing army. The people did not even know of the despatch of the troops till they actually left India.

In the same speech he styled Indians as "joint and equal custodians of our (British) common interests and fortunes," and, continuing, said that "the empire is one which knows no distinction of race or easte, where all are alike, and so on.' Do the Indians enjoy the same rights and privileges as the English, the Canadians, the Australians, the Boers, or the New Zealanders? Have they got any voice in the administration of their country, representation in Parliament, or even a right to settle in any part of the British Empire as peaceful citizens? They are helots if not slaves in their own country. The English Premier thought he could deceive us by such platitudes characteristic of his race and place. We have too much experience of English hypocrisy to be deluded by the rhetoric of an English

The German Steel .- Every English paper has to say something about the bravery and chivalry of the Indian soldier. Lord Crewe, Lord Curzon, and Lord Lansdowne paid a tribute to the untold antiquity of Indian civilisation, remarkable in arms and in the science of government. Two months ago India had no civilisation, no chivalry, and any form of civilised government was to her an English introduction. According to the English accounts of 1857 an English soldier could kill a dozen or two Indian Sepoys, but now they can meet Germans on equal terms. How powerful is German steel! It could transform even the tone of the Imperialist and the foulest of the English papers.

A Royal Appeal.—The King of England addressed a letter to the Indians. It begins as follows:-" Paramount regard for treaty, faith and the pledged word of rulers and peoples, is the common heritage of England and of India." India's reply is:-" We know from history how far your nation was and has been faithful with regard to the treaties she made and words she pledged. There was not a single treaty your people made with Indian kings which they did not break maliciously. Bad faith is, of course, the secret of your nation's success not only in India, but in some other unhappy lands. 'Charity begins at home' is a simple axiom we all know. Let us first see that every treaty your nation made with us and every word pledged, respected, and fulfilled. Then we shall consider your appeal."

Lord Curzon and Civilisation. The worst type of the Anglo-Indian is to be found in the person of Lord Curzon. He had passed such remarks about India and its people that he had incurred the contempt of even the loathsome loyalist C. I. E. or K. C. I. E. At a recruiting meeting at Hull, he said that the East

was sending out a civilised soldiery to save Europe from the modern Huns. If Indian soldiers are better civilised than the German, one wonders how much more must they be so than those of the English, who are the most immoral creatures on the face of the earth. The Government, at the cost of the taxpayer, keeps thousands of Indian women just to satisfy their lust. Further information of this most infamous system can be had of that old fox Roberts or Kitchener of Omdur-

Justice. Uprightness, etc.—Addressing a recruiting meeting at Glasgow, the same Imperialist said that Indian troops were coming because the British in India "stood for justice, uprightness, good government, mercy and truth." Is it justice and good government prohibits freedom of Press, freedom of speech, and free use of arms? Is it the good British Government which imprisons, deports, and even executes the children of the soil for the simple reason they cannot drink to the health of England? Is it uprightness that induces the British to maliciously break treaty obligations and to make every independent king in India a vassal? Is it the British mercy that killed national institutions, destroyed industries, created a never-ending famine which carries off millions of people every year?

If Germany Ruled India?—The English politican and his obedient servant the holder of A.B.C.D. titles tells us that if the British Rule is overthrown, we shall have to be subject to the "rule of the German Jack boot." It is not a divine ordinance that India should always be ruled by a foreigner, and if one is turned out another should come in. If India can get rid of the foreign yoke she can maintain her independence against a world of enemies.

A Criticism.—General Von Bernhardi is criticised bitterly by the English Press for his prophecy of a revolution in India when England is at war. The Press is intentionally mistaken, for Bernhardi only said that in the event of Turkey taking sides with Germany the Mahomadans in India will join the Hindus in a general revolt. As a matter of fact, Turkey has not yet abandoned her neutrality, and, according to him, India at this stage of affairs cannot have her opportunity for a united action. The Press will do well to hold up its criticism for the present, and wait and see till the appointed time.

Loyalty and Patriotism.—Addressing a meeting of the Orangemen in Belfast, Mr. Bonar Law said that the outburst of war was a signal for an outburst of "Loyalty" to the Empire and patriotism to the Empire of which the English have more reason to be proud even than of the "Conquest" of India itself. Evidently the Leader of the Opposition misunderstood the expressions loyalty and patriotism. For an Englishman or a German to be loyal is to be patriotic and vice versa. But in a dependent country like India, where the interests of the rulers and the ruled are diametrically opposite, a man cannot both be a patriot and a loyalist. To be loyal is to rob, plunder, and murder the people of the country, to be patriotic is to do the opposite. So the outbreak of war must be a signal either for an outbreak of loyalty or patriotism, but not both. Again, Mr. Law chose to call the British occupation of India a conquest, perhaps not willingly; it was quite possible for an English Leader of the opposition to be ignorant of the history of India.

The Indian Students' Volunteer Corps in London are learning cooking, bootpolishing, scavengery, and such other work. Their leader, Mr. Gaudhi, once a sensible man with strong Indian feeling, now preaches "duty" to the British Empire, while admitting at the same time the treachery and bad faith of English people. Long separation from mother country, poor health, and, above all, age, perverted his reasoning faculties so much so that many take him for a hunatic. Most of the members of the committee are not Indians, at least not thoroughbred, but Indo-Persian, Indo-English, pro-English, naturalised English, and semi-English.

Aga Khan the Priest.—Much romance is exhibited by the English Press as tothe person of Aga Khan In the Press he is made an "Eastern Potentate," and his dwelling a "palace," but, as a matter of fact, he is a Mahomadan priest. At times he is a Persian. He has neither interest nor name eithen in India or Persia. Little though his influence be im the Mahomadan community in India, he is very aseful to the Government in assisting in its policy of "divide and rule." Hence his titles, estates, and royall luncheons. He tries, to convince the Indian Moslems that "Germany is: the most dangerous enemy of Turkey and other Moslem countries;" admitting: though he does not believe in its sincerity, that "Germany has been passing for years past as a sort of protector of Islam." The history of the Balkan War, tlie' Anglo-Russian policy in Persia, and the English policy in Egypt and Arabia are: too fresh in the memory of the Indian Moslem to need a repetition. He can decide for himself whether Germany or England has been and is the real enemy of

Roguery.—It has always been the policy of the Times to paint Indian people and their institutions in the blackest colours the meanest Anglo-Indian could provide her with. Now she proposes some Concessions," perhaps, when she says "it will be our part, when we have settled our affairs with Germany, to see to it that: as years pass she (India) takes an ampler place in the Councils of the Empire.'s

This kind of writing is more insulting to us than any of her foulest estimate of us, for we can understand the enemy, but not the blackguard. This writing is endorsed by another hypocrite, the Daily News, and both of them are praised for their "sincerity" and "goodwill" towards us by Indlia, edited by the son of an Anglo-Indian pensioner. It is not strange that one can surpass another in roguery.

India's Aspirations—An Anglo-Indian paper is pleased to differ from another Anglo-Indian paper which complained that "the British are treating the war as a means of meeting the aspirations of Indian people." When two sanyasins meet we know the result, but we do not know the result when two rogues meet. The aspiration of the people of India is plain'y to get complete independence. If the British really mean "treating the war as a means of meeting the aspira-tions of the Indian people" they cannot do better than packing off, bag and baggage to their own country.

Sir Valentine Chirol publishes a letter on the "Empire and the War," in which he gives out the aspirations of the Indian Nationalist in the following words: "Under the British Raj, there is nothing to forbid the most fervid Indian Nationalist from dreaming of an ideal future in which India might take her place as a selfgoverning dominion amongst the States of the British Empire, however incalculably distant that goal may look to the more practical eye of the Englishman." The noble Sir has hopelessly mistaken or misunderstood the Indian Nationalist. For a true knowledge of the subject he will do well to refer to the speeches and doings of the noble sons of Bharatavarsha, who have suffered imprisonment, torture, exile, and martyrdom for the cause of their Motherland.

VAUDE MATHARUM.

NOTICE.

Until the return of Jim I arkin the editorial control of the "Irish Worker" is in the hands of James Connolly. All literary matter should be addressed to Editor, "Irish Worker," and reach our office not later than Tuesday of each week.

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

The Irish Morker,

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

THE IRISH WORKER will be published weekly price one penny—and may be had of any news-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. for six

We do not publish or take notice of encayment

DUBLIM, Sat., Nov. 7th, 1914.

Shall the Children Starve?

DAY by day evidence accumulates of the bias shown against this country by the present British Government, and also of the tame cowardice with which our public representatives tolerate the practical consequences of that bias. The latest as well as the meanest that comes to hand is furnished by the pitiful and shameful attitude of the Dublin Corporation and its Committee towards the Feeding of Necessitous School Children.

As everyone knows there is in operation in England an Act which empowers the public authorities in each school area to levy rates for the purpose of feeding children attending school. This Act was the result of a long agitation which eventually succeeded in teaching the British public that the duty of the Government to ensure the education of its future citizens also involved the duty of seeing that they were in a fit physical condition to benefit mentally by the teaching given. That in short it is impossible to educate a child whilst its stomach is crying aloud for food. Impossible and a refinement of torture. Hence these agitators taught that education must proceed upon the basis of a satisfied stomach, and that the child had a right to be fed as well as to be educated. When they were told that this would pauperise the children these agitators answered that the children of the poor workers were in no more danger of losing their moral stamina by being fed at public expense than were the children of royal idlers, all of whom live at the expense of the public from the cradle to the grave. And when they were met with the argument (?) that to feed the child would encourage the worthless and vicious parent, the agitators answered that it was not right to punish the innocent child for the crimes of its parents The mere fact of such parentage was punishment and handicap enough; we have no right to add the torture of hunger. As a result of this agitation England

now enjoys an Act by virtue of which all English children are fed at school, not as a charity, but as a right. Hence in England the child does not suffer so acutely, even when the bread winner of the family is unemployed. Even during holidays the children by going to the school building can get a good meal once a day, as a right. ireland was left out of this Act

by the direct wish of the Parlia-

mentary Party. Other agencies in Ireland, the I.L.P., the Inginidhe na h-Eireann the Trades Conneil, the Trades Congress and many unaffiliated individuals took the matter up, and as a result of a long continued agitation compelled the Government and the Irish Party to consent to its enactment for Ireland. But incapable as they are of acting towards Ireland in any manner savouring of fair dealing the Act, when applied to Ireland, was hedged around with all the restrictions which had already been found to be unworkable and prejudicial to its success in England. Thus the Corporation cannot strike a rate of more than one-halfpenny in the pound for the purpose, no matter how great may be the need, nor how many little Irish stornachs may be hungering for food. The application of the Act is also left an open question. So we have now in Dublin a Committee appointed to look after this Act from which the Trades Council and all the bodies who worked for the Act are excluded, and the working of the Act is left in the hands of men who are resolved that it shall not be put in operation. The children of the Irish workers are to be defrauded of the benefits which are given generally, on an ample scale to "happy English children."

It is our business as workers to strain every nerve to defeat this conspiracy against the welfare of Irish children. We must arouse the public mind to the iniquity being perpetrated. Every day orphans are being made by this accursed war, and these poor ones must be fed at school, as the niggardly English Government robs the family of its allowance as soon as the father has fallen fighting for England.

Every day the wave of unemployment spreads, every day the loyal employers cut down wages on one pretext or another. Destitution is all around us-destitution caused by the greed and incompetence of the employing and governing classes We must meet that destitution by wise and careful public provision against it. The provision of meals for the children at school is one of the easiest as well as the most far-reaching measures to our hand. Let us demand that it be applied at once or

Let us call upon the workers of Dublin to keep their children from school until Irish boys and girls are given the same Rights as those of Great Britain.

FEEDING OF SCHOOL CHILDREN. Under the auspices of the Jublin Trades Council, a Conserence will be held at the Trades Hall, Capel st, on Monday, at 8 p.m., of all bodies interested in enforcing the proper application of this Act. Do not wait for another

We regret to announce the death of Jack MacNamara, of the Dublin Tinplate and Sheet Metal Workers' Union. The deceased was an old and very respected trades unionist. He acted in the capacity of delegate to the Irish Trades Congress on several occasions. He was an Irish Nationalist of the old school—one of the "Old Guard." To his bereaved relatives we tender our sincere condolences.

We also tender to Mr. P. J. Walsh. a member of the Committee of the Trades Club, and of the Dublin Typographical Society, and to Mrs. Walsh and their relatives our sincere sympathy in their affliction caused by the accidental death of their son, Patrick J. Walsh.

It appears that we have offended somebody. The London "Times" of Saturday, October 31st, had a special leading article demanding our arrest and calling upon Lord Kitchener to take the matter in hand at once; the "Morning Post," of London, also devotes itself to a similar demand that we should be "interned" in case we should burt the poor, dear, British Empire, and the Dublin "Daily Express" of October 27th printed quite a pitiful wail about the foolishness and iniquity of the pro Germans who have killed Mr. Redmond's Recruiting campaign.

It is very significant that all those ultra Tory papers are expressing their admiration for Mr. Redmond. The London "Times" has ever been the implacable and unscrupulous enemy of Ireland: loving whatever Ireland hating whatever Ireland hated. loved. That it should now be attempting to protect Mr. Redmond from the displeasure of the Irish people is quite enough to prove the depth to which that gentleman has sunk.

We can assure the "Times" that neither the threat of imprisonment nor imprisonment itself will induce us to condone or excuse the attempt to drag this country at the chariot wheels of British Imperialism As a journal of the Irish Working Class we are out against all that tends to the degradation or destruction of that class; hence we are against this war and all that this war is intended to preserve.

A writer in "Irish Freedom" this month goes out of his way to make an indirect attack upon the international affiliations of the Irish Labour Movement under cover of an attack upon Carthage (England). The gist of the attack is that as certain English Labour men have gone jingo this proves that all propaganda by Englishmen in favour of internationalism was merely an insidious move to weaken Irish national sentiment.

Irish Home Ru'e M.l"s, and all the Irish that Irish nationalism is a humbug and a fraud.

The facts about the English Socialists are, too little is known in connection with the war. How many know that the biggest and most influential Socialist body in Great Britain—the Independent Labour Party—is solidly against the war, and carries on an active campaign against it all the time? Their organs in the weekly Press, the "Labour Leader" and the "Forward" of Glasgow, as well as about a dozen local papers controlled by the Party or run in the Party interest have done giants' work against the war, and are as unyielding as ever. Be it remembered also that to take up and maintain such an attitude requires much more physical and moral courage for English organisations and editors than is required by anyone in Ireland. At least a thousands times more than is required for the writer of an anonymous attack upon them.

We observe that owing to the general' drunkenness and immorality of the British soldier in Dublin, as testified to by the Solicitor-General and the Chief Commissioner of Police, there is to be a restriction of the hours for the sale of intoxicating drinks. It is surely for gotten that these soldiers are the agents of civilisation against the Germans.

Thus there are two great disasters to record this week, viz -the closing of the North Sea, and the closing of Dublin public houses. Another sweet gift to which we are indebted to the Army for is indicated in the following notice of the Irish Women's Franchise League . —

IRISH WOMEN'S FRANCHISE LEAGUE.-Next Tuesday, Nov. 10 h, at 8 pm. in Westmoreland Chambers, an interesting discussion will take place on the "State Regulation of Vice," in connection with the proposed revival for the sake of the soldiers in training, of the notorious C.D. Acts. Mrs. Connery will be the principal speaker, and will put the case against the Acts. Other speakers will deal with the opposite view. All those interested are invited to attend and bring their friend.

The Irish servant girls who have been looking forward to their night out in order to meet Tommy Atkins, and the other Irish girls who have honoured that sweet individual with their company will please note the opinion of Tommy held by the agents of the Government. If we owned a dog that deserved that opinion we would poison it.

Talking of disasters, it is freely asserted round Dublin that two British Dreadnoughts have met disaster on ou: Western coast. One of these-the "Audacious," 22,000 tons, 1913 class—is said to have been sunk, and another, the "Colossus," 1911 class, so badly injured that it had to be beached. It is said that the passengers on the "Olympic" saw the sinking of the "Audacious" and that they were detained for a week in Lough Swilly to prevent them prematurely spreading the news.

As the loyal press would say the Government need not fear to tell us if this sad news is true. We at least could

"The Recruiters Are Out in Tipperary, Bays."

THE GLEN OF AHERLOW.

I wonder if any of you remember Patrick Sheehan? Charlie Kickham placed me in the glen. People are told to forget the past, so I musn t grumble if like poor Charlie I, too, am forgotten. A wild lad, with the heart crushed small in me by the sight of our burning house, and my poor aged parents dying in the snow on the roadside, reckless, hopeless and desperate wouldn't go to the Poorhouse—I listed. B———t the day that I took the shilling. They used me in the army. They praised us when they needed us, but one cold day in the snow-covered trenches I could no longer see, and "a dirty jish hound" was shipped home and cast aside, useless rubbish. Charlie lived near me and often gave me the good, kind word and helped me when things were darker than usual through want. I told him my sad story, and he began as an anti-recruiter. He worked for Ireland, for no other country but his own, for no people but his own. For payment he didn't get a salary of £400 per year, but he did get penal servitude. For years he lived in hell—yes, hell, that was the word for English prisons when the prisoner was an Irish Nationalist. God rest you, Charlie, and keep your name as a pure unsulfied Nationalist ever before a people who are familiar nowadays with a type of 'Nationalist' that old people like myself cannot understand, do not like, Charlie, O'Leary, and more of the

boys thought a lot of poor old Ireland. For her they worked and suffered. Devil a word they ever said to us of the "German enemy" or of Belgium. They only spoke of England that oppressed us and of our independence to be won. They didn't feather their. nests. Maybe they were fools. Judged by the modern standard, fools they were but knaves, traitors, frauds. No. by heavens, no! They were men, good men, patriots. They didn't get jobs, they were given no patronage to dispense, they got the prison-cell and they were not down-hearted. They thought poor

As well might it be said that as all the fellows, that future generatious would remember and avenge them would daily press have gone jingo it proves wige the old fight for complete independence and never cease until Ireland was a nation. Ireland isn't a Nation, but we will fight, not for Ireland, but for some country we know not, and incidentally for- England. At least we are told to fight I am very old, and am dark. My days are over for work. and I wait here in the Union until the longed-for hour when I'll close my sightless eyes here in this terrible place to open them, through God's mercy, in the happy light of

> Time is very long here, and my mind is ever on the past Well do I remember, as if it were yesterday, when along the long roads that led to Tipperary the Euglish soldiers march d with peelers and bailiffs to clear the land, burn our bouses, break our heads if we resisted, and jail us. They were sent to do this dirty work by the Government in Eugland, for laudlords lived in England. And the English papers and people told the world that we were a dirty thriftless people, and that we should go. No one helped us; no distress committees were formed in Belgium; no one had a good word for us, a shelter or a bite or sup but our own poor people who had enough to do for themselves Everywhere we wern't wanted The bullock was needed, we

I remember when there was fun at the

cross-roads, singing and dancing, light-

hearted boy; and girls, and when the

towns were busy and prosperous. Now

tis all changed. The people are gone,

the towns are all of them, dismal de-

cayed places. The good ould customs are forgotten and laughter and innocent fun is rare. A few people got up in the world and it is bad for them. They ape gentility and are too respectable to be natural and unselfish The people as I knew them in my young days, kind, good hearted, open-minded and hospitable, they are all gone. Don't think I've England on the brain, but 1 know it was England and even though it's not fashionable, I remember, and the iron in my heart is too deep to make me forget. Young and thoughtiess, I listed. Old and boken, I sorrow. Much has happened since, but the people and industries still diminish Good men struggled and paid the penalty. The reward was always the evil that England could do them. And oh, the foul things the English papers used to say of them and the Irish people, too, who had not the patriotism to make the same sacrifices were hard and bitter to the men who did try in their own way to help the old land 'Tis the same way now as in the Fenian days-Felon setting and abuse from cowards: paid agents, knaves, and the fools. I am told there are people bringing over the Belgians and having their philanthrophy advertised for housing them. Charity should begin at home. and there are many families of our own people who, by death of their paren's, have nothing before them but the awful poorhouse. Sure our own are nearer and dearer than foreigners, but we'd lose the advertisement and maybe it is that they want cheap servants. There is so much that is crooked nowa days. I am told young fellows are going around wearing Union Jacks. The wearing of the Green isn t so fashionable and there is a competition for the wearing of the English, French, Russian Be'gian, and Jap flags. Well, Ireland will out'ive all this. It is a great change since my young days. If we were poor, well, we were religious and national. Faith, I am thinking that pro perity of the few does away with genuine religion or patriotism. I hear the people laughing at Redmond and saying he went too far to talk of recruiting, and though they have no notion of listing for him, still because they're afraid they cheer him and vote confidence in him. We are not what we seem, and insincerity is a modern characteristic of Irishmen. Emigration still continues, and the people here say that the townspeople should emigrate to France in khaki suits. The M.P.'s say, 'emigrate all of you"; the farmers say, "tradesmen and town labourers, emigrate," and they in turn say, "go yourself," That's the way it is, and this Redmond will get no one-not even one of his fellow - paid agents of the English Government. Some time I'll write you of the changes in Tipperary since poor Charlie was busied in Mullinahone. Ours is a great countypremier, gallant, magnificent, and all the rest of it; and where we lead all Ireland follow. Of course all this is known because our people are always saying so Ma be we are. Even if we are not Ireland won't have to follow us to France because the Tipps are not going there even if Johnny Culhane, Jack Hackett, Tommy Condon, and poor Esmonde led the way. Frank Moloney, with military strain in him, Tommy Dawson, and others tried and true of the brotherhood are not going. They are too cute to risk getting irregular meals in the trench cafes, and as for bullets, speeching is easier. No flies

PATRICK SHEEHAN.

Irish Citizen Army Notes

Six short mon hs ago, one could care. believe that one man, however pow that would have been capable, with a move of his hand as it were to shatter such a movement as the "National Volunteers" But so it is. From Antrim to Cork. from Dublin to Galway, the old cursed dissensions which has ever been the bane of our National life is again in fu'l swing A movement which held out such hopes for Ireland's future; an opportunity going to waste that possibly never will orcur again, at least for generations; the chance for which "Wolle Tone prayed; of which "Emmat" dreame and all through the ambition and trea chery of on man. Truly we are a funne people Take any aspect. Politica, industrial, Religious Educational, all seem to be in the same chaotic state.

In Industry, we are a hundred years behind the rest of the world. Let any Irishman show ability of any kind, inventive or otherwise, and he may buy his passage to any other country under God's sun-that is if he wishes to reap a reward for his labouts-but, he may expect little encouragement in his own.

The worker must teach the wold, not by speech, but by example. To do unto others as he would wish to be done by, that is the keynote of all true progress. On that principle is founded the Irl-h Citizen A:my. That we will endeavo r to carry through and will hand it down unstained by deceit to those who come

Our ranks are open to all who have a love for Ireland. If men have made mistakes-as we all sometimes do-we are ever ready with friendship hand when Ireland is at stake. Arrangements are being made to organise all 'reland;

On Sunday next, a public meeting will be held at Leixlip, at one o'clock, to form a Company of the Citizen Army. All members to attend at Liberty Hall, at 10 30 to march to Parkgate street to catch II a.m. tram for Lucan, mirch from thence to Leixlip. Pipers' Band

A meeting of No. 1. Company to attend Hall, on Monday, the 9th inst. to appoint Committee of Management. We have pleasure in acknowledging £1 from 'Libertus' for Citizen Army, also 5s, from a few dressmakers, Harold's Cross. We send our deepest gratitude to them. As the Citizen Army is self-supporting and entirely depends on the sub criptions of its members, and as we claim it is the only thoroughly National armed force in Ireland which can neitier be bought or bullied, we appeal to hose who can afford it to subscr'be to its aims.

Those willing to form Comp nies of the-Army in Ireland England, Scotland or America, will, by applying to Sec. 'o. 5 Room, Liberty Hall, receive all particulars. God Sage the People!

A musketry compet tion will be held in Croydon Park on Sunday, November 29th, for members of the Citizen Army. 200 yards range Gold cross guns will be given to the member who qualifies as the best shot in the army and plain cross guns to other members who qualify as the best shot in their companies Competitors can use either the Service gun or any military arm they habitually drill with. Fancy sight barred. On the same date a revolver competition will be held, for which suitable prizes will be given.

JIM LARKIN LANDED.

Our members and their friends will be glad to hear that the steamer conveying Jim to America reached its port

Irish Neutrality League. A Public Meeting of this body will be held at 17 Parliament street, on Friday night, when a lecture will be delivered on "Lessons from the Germans." All welcome. Meeting starts 8.30 pm.

NOTICE.

High Street Branch. A General Meeting of past and present members of the above branch will be held in No 74 homas street, on Wednasday, November 11th, at 8 pm. James Connolly will address the meeting.

As this is intended to be a rally and gathering of the Clans of Labour, all w. o desire to renew their standing with the old flag are invited to attend and hear how it can be done.

ANNUAL GOOSE CLUB.

Tickets - 3d. Each. To be had at all the Branch Offices of the Union.

Twinem Brothers' WATERS The Workingman's Beverage.

TWINEM BROTTIERS' Dolphin Sance The Workingman's Relish.

Fastory—66 S.C.Road, and 31 Lower Cianbrassii Street.' Phone 2658.

MADE BY TRADE UNION BAKEPS.

EAT FARRINGTON'S BREAD.

MENTERS AND RESE. THE INITE WORKERS BAKEP

Wexford Notes.

The Wexford Board o' Guardians on Saturday week last, by a large majority (four only voting against) agreed to send en intimation to the Local Governent Board that they were prepared to house thir'y or forty Belgium Refu-

Now, if all we have heard of the Belgians be true, surely they deserve better treatment than to be sent into the workhouse. Alderman Corish opposed the motion from this point o' view, and to our mind he did right, as there are plenty of Government buildings and idle mensions in the County Wexford which could be utilised for this purpose, in which the Belgians could be properly boused and ooke i after without having the idea hereafter in their heads that when England used their country and its people for her own ends they were sent to the workhouses in Ireland.

We have noticed by the Press since the above lappened that the Tollamore Guardians lave unanimous'y refused to allow these people into the workhouse until the vacant houses in the town and country were availed o. This is the proper course to take, as when people are thrown out of their country through o fault of their own nobody has a right to treat them as paupers. The British Government has proited by the fight put up by the Belgian Army, and has every right to look after the interests of the Refugees

By the way, Peacocke, the mover of The Streets. the resolution, has a big mans on practically idle, and we have not heard yet that he has offered to take any of the refugees he had all the spouting about. Of course we all know that every jingoe like him does nothing but talk for gallery purposes.

Some of the Wexford Fourdry owners. we understand, have written to the Gorey Guardians informing them that if there were any moulders amongst the Belgians arrived there they would be only too happy to get them. So this is the game, is it? Take a mean advantage of those unfortunate people while Wexford moulders have to emigrate and walk the streets.

Since the war started we have not heard that any Unionist has volunteered from here for the front. A young man from here was sent for this week for service who would not be taken on last year owing to a lifelong ailment. Any. thing will be taken now so long as it is from lieland.

Fither our friend, Dr. Tommie Pierse, has had a nightmare, or the house he lives in is haunted. We know not which, but rumour has it that there was a great adventure there a week ago. late some night last week and heard some roise in bis conservatory at the back of the house. He went out and found a woman apparently asleep. He shook her to try to rouse her up, but it was of no avail. He then went for the police, who had to get out of bed. When they arrived up imagine their surprise to find nobody there, although Pierre says he locked the door. Poor Tommie !

The Wexford Corporation on Monday last elected Nicholas Cosgrave, clerk, as gas inspector, as sgainst William Goodison, gas fitter. Any person with common sense would think that the latter would be a proper person for the job. as Alderman Corish pointed out it was he that fitted up the gas lamps; Cosgrave now will have to look after, and if anybody would know how they were worked, and where their defects would be surely is would be him But the majority of the Wexford Corporation don't se things in this light. Being Mollie Maguires, they are pledged to get jobs for their friends, no matter what the expense is to the ratepayers

Goodison on y got three votes-Messie. O Brien, Cori b, and Walsh, although when () Brien and the other Labour can didates were beaten last January Goodison was one of the St Brigid's Band that paraded the town to celebrate the victory of Joe Kelly, I ick Dayle, and Sweet faced Coffey, but the Labour Party did not mind this, as they have always, and will always, vote for the best qualified man, who will give the best satisfaction to the public. Kelly, Doyle, and Coffey, of course, voted with the majority against Goodison.

Almost every man who has got a job under the Wexford Corporation lately is a member of the A.O.H. (Asquith's Only Hope), and has been elected by corrupt means. The workingmen of Wexford ought to have seen this by now, and recognise that the remedy is in their own hands

Wexford had hard luck not to be able to beat the Central Council last Sunday. As it was undoubtedly they, through Harry Boland, beat Wexford, and not Kerry, so that they could have another big gate. It this is not true the Central Council ought to first allow training expenses to the two teams and hand the balance over to the Wolfe Tone

Sheating RER Competition,

Nov. 8th to Dec. 13th 1914. ls: Prize -War Office Miniature Rifle, value £2 5s. " II. & R. 38 Calibre Revolver.

3rd " Silver Lever Watch. The Emerald Rifle Range offers above prizes for best score fr in 10 shots on 10 Ring Card made at their Range, 34 Aungier street, between abovementioned dates. The contest is abso'utely genuine, and all competitors will be treated with absolute fairness. Rules governing the competition can be seen in the Range, and all information blaine 1. TICKETS (entitling holders to 10 shots)

Emonald Rifle Range, 34 Aungier St.

TRALEE TOPIGS.

(From "The Mall."

Co crate Owellings.

The Tralee Trades Council at its last meeting had under consideration the question of concrete-built houses, and passed a resolution disapproving of their erection, and ordered a copy to be sent to the Killarney Urban Council who had the matter before them recently in conn cion with a scheme of Artisan's Drellings which they are about to build. The views of the Trades Council, backed up as they are by the practical experience of workers in the building line, should receive first consideration from the Killarney Urban Council and any other public body that may be concerned in building dwelling houses for the working classes. It was pointed out the initial cost of there c ncrete houses may appear small when compared with the cost of erecting the ordinary brick and masonry houses, but in the end they are far dearer as there will be a great number of repairs to be done to defects principally caused by dampness as the rain more easily percolates through concrete walls than through the ordinary walls. This, of course, also means unhealthy houses for the workers, and furthermore less employment is given in their erection. The action of the Trades Council is highly commendable, and we heps the public bodies in Kerry will give it the support it deserves.

With the sudden appearance of winter our streets are again all slush and mudand the fact is very strikingly brought home to us that though the town rates are high, the mud is also high. Surely some means could be adopted by our Civic Fathers to keep at least the principal thoroughfares clean. As f r the lancs and bye-streats much can't be expected to be done for them. It is only the working classes who reside there-end they don't count in the eyes of the moneyed section—who mostly comprise our Municipal Council. One would think it would be better for these wealthy fo k, who are so interested in the Hempire, doncherknow, to lessen the privations and sufferings of the unfortunate, badlypaid and badly housed prorer classes who, at least, are human beings like ourselves though they were not bern with silver spoons in their mouths. It would be far more advantagrous and praiseworthy work than trying to induce them to lay down their lives in the European shambles for our oppressor, England. But we are Eure they won't trouble themselves obout this while the cause of Belgium—a small nationality-requires their august atten-It is alleged that Tommie returned home tion. They never oast a thought to Ireland, a small nationality als, whose recognition as a nation is denied by Fngland, the vaunted friend of small nationali-

ties, moryah! The Union Jack Valuateers.

None of the heal Union Jack Tolunteers have yet gone to the front, but they have done the next best thing They have secured the use of the motor garage, Edward street, and have at their disposal plenty of motors to take them out when they get orders to go from Recruiting-Sergeant Redmond.

lt is said the garage turning-table comes in very useful for those of them who can't execute the order "about turn." 'Tis a pity Captain Goodlake, of the Motor Garage, has left the town. No doubt were he here he would only be too pleased

to give a hand in drilling the "men." Thomas Atkins O'Donnell, M.P., has met with some uncomfortable interruptions at his recruiting meetings throughout the county. In one place he was holding forth on all the good England had done for us. She had, quoth he, given us Land Acts, Home Rule, Labourers' Acts, and, added a voice, the Scottish Borderers This was received with great cheering, and the wordy recruiter was much per-

Since the Tralee Corps got rid of the few Redmondites it has gained 75 new recruits, and the new drill hall presents a busy appearance every night-drilling an i target practice going on apace.

Independent Labour Party of. Ireland.

Workers! attend Lecture on 'SYNDI-CALISM." by W. I. WICZALL, of the "Industrial Syndicalist Educational League," in Council Chamber, Trades Hall, Capel street, to morrow. Sunday, November 8th, at 8 o'clock. Questions and discussion. Admission Free,

NOTE.—Discussion Circle meets every Tuesday at 8.30 pm in Room 3, Liberty Hall, Beresford place. You are invited to attend

INCHICORE BRANCH Irish Transport and General Workers' Trade Union.

A Public Meeting of past and present members of the above Branch will be held in the Emmet Hall, on Thursday evening next, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock, when matters of great importance to workingmen will be discussed. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock sharp by Mr. James Connolly.

Signed, W. P. Partridge.

Look Out for "SHEAVES OF REVOLT," A Book of National, Anti-recruiting,

Labour and other verse, by-Maeve Cavanagh.

ORDER NOW, from all Newsagents, PRICE 6d.

SLIGO NOTES.

Where are the Volunteers?

For weeks past the Sligo Volunteer Corps has ceased to exist as such. In the learned phraseol gy of the Mayor of Sligo it has at least become a c rrse This, I may say, is not the fault of the rank and file, the majority of whom are in sympathy with John MacNeill and the Provisu nol Committee, but rather is it the fault of those who having been cut manoeuvred by Jinks and his clique have not had the energy to re-organise the forces and give them an opportunity of rejudiating the treacherous jact which ledmond conclu'ed with the enemies of cur race. It is to be hoped that they will so n renew the g od work they had been doing until the superlative ignorance and audacity of the Mayor and his gang nullified their efforts.

the Recruiting Camps ga Since the reception given here to Scanlan, English Treasury hireling, on his first attempt to get recruits for the English Army six or seven weeks ago the recruiting campaign has practically fizzled out. Imks, who did not care a straw for robbing the widow of her supp rt in order to stop the curush of the gallant German armies, takes particular care to keep his own sons at home. Although a fair share of people have volunteered and taken the Saxon shilling, the majority of the young men of the t wn are remaining loyal to Ireland. During the week bills purporting to come from the Provisional Committee pointing out the duty of every Volunteer to Ireland, i.e., not to desert Ireland's Army for England's Army, were post d up in the town and also in some of the outlying districts. As a result the police are completely mystified. Inquiries, we believe, are being made, but it is not likely they will come to anything. Of course the bills were torn down but not before their purpose was accomplished.

the Vanishing Navy. The "Hermes" has gone the way of the "Hawke" and the rest of the English warships that are to-day lying at the bottom of the North Sea. Of course the loss is of no military significance. One by one, as "the bulwarks of our coast," go to their doom we shall be told the same story, they were of no imilitary significance until some fine day we awake to find the last battleship firing her last shot as she sinks beneath the waves to rise no more, and also to realise that the great invincible navy of Britain was after all of very small military significance.

The Resurgent luck. The sword of the Turk again rings of India, Egypt and Persia to revenge their wrongs in the blood of their enemies. The Allies affect to despise Turkey's military power, but if the truth were known, the fact that she has joined Germany and Austria has sent a cold shiver down the spine of the brutal Russian robber and the equally brutal and more hypocritical Englishman. Presently, we shall hear blood-curdling stories of Turkish atrecities which will be just as reliable as those which are now being circu-

Cumann na mBan.

lated about the Germans.

CORK BRANCH.

This branch, whose headquarters are at Queen street, is now in full working order. First Aid Classes, under the regulations of the D.A.T.I., have been started. They are conducted by a local, professional gentleman. One of these classes is held on Monday and Thursday from 8 to 9 30 p.m.; the other on Tuesday and Wednesday from 5 to 6 pm. A good number of students attend each class There are vacancies for a few more, however. These classes afford an opportunity to acquire that knowledge so

essential. So come and join at once. On Friday night the Social side of the movement is cultivated; from 8 to 930 debates, recitations, songs-Irish and Angle-Irish-and dances are carried on. Miss M. O'Leary, B.A., read a short paper on last Friday night on "Our Attitude Towards the Belgian Refugees" The paper was very cleverly written, and gave evidence of much thought in its preparation. It gave rise to an interesting and animated discussion. It is hoped to make a short paper on some topic of current interest one of the features of this meeting.

Cumann na mBan, being a really dis. tinctive Irish Woman's Movement, should be better supported by all Irish women. Nowadays we hear much talk about poor Ireland; we meet women sporting green flags who boast they are and mean to be loyal to reland. Does this vaunted loyalty ever get beyond talk? One of the apostles of the Irish-Ireland movement has truly said, "1r reapp 500 nd came." We want people who work-Irish workers are wanted here and now.

It is suggested that a big Irish Volunteer concert be held in or about Christmas run by Cumann na mBan or by a joint committee. Other items under consideration are—Formation of dramatic corps; Irish classes in which students can learn their native tongue, and an Irish Volunteer dance. Look out for news of these later.

Ireland for the Irish.

Send your order, or come and buy your IRISH REPUBLICAN BADGE, Id. Each, from The Irish Women Workers' Cooperative Society, Liberty Hall.

RELIEF OF DISTRESS.

"LADIES" ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

WOMEN WORKE'S NOT WANTED

We have been favoured with copies of letters between the Chief Secretary for Ireland and Miss Daggan, LL.B upon the question of an appointment to the Ladies Advisory Committee of the Cabinet Committee for the Prevention and Relief of Distress. Miss Duggan is wel known Suff. agist, and her appoin ment is, we understand the result of an informal meeting betwe n some Suffragist ladies and the Chief secretary. he name of Miss Larkin was put forw rd as that of a person entitled by virtue of her position to a seat upon the Ladies Committee but the answer was made that of course Lady Aberdeen could not sit upon a Committee with the sister of a man who had made such disloyal speeches. The obvious retort that the difficulty could be met by Lady Aberdeen staying away did not seem to appeal to Mr. Birrell. After the interview the following correspondence took place :-

[CO[Y.] " Dublin Castle. " 29th October, 1914 Madam -

" I am directed by the Chief Secretary for Ireland to inform you that the Cabinet Committee on the Prevention and Relief of Distress have decided to form a Ladies' Advisory Committee on Women's Employment in Ireland for the Provinces of Leinster, Munater, and Connaught.

' The Cabinet Committee have nominated you as a member of the Committee " The Chief Secretary trusts that you

will be able to act, and I will be glad to be informed that you are willing to

"Yours very faithfully, " (Sgd) E. O'FARRELL.
" Miss Duggan, LL.B."

[COPY] ' 29, South Anne street, "I ublin, 3:d November 1914 Dear Miss Larkin,-

"With reference to the Ladies Advisory Committee nominated by the Cabinet Committee upon which I was invited to act, after very careful consideration I wrote as follows:- In reply to the Chief S cretary s invitation to act upon the Ladies Advisory Com ittee, I shall be most happy to accept, provided that the Secretary of the Irish Women Workers' Union and other representative Trade Unionists are also through South Eastern Europe. Not- connected with it.' It seemed to me withstanding his recent defeat he comes necessary not only to define my position forth to rouse his suffering co religionists se regards you but to hint that we did not went an organisation upon which Lady Aberdeen's nominees predominate. It seems that my name was suggested privately to Mr. Birrell by certain Suftragists. It is clear, therefore, that the Trades Council and your Union have a decided grievance at Labour Represen-

tatives' being selected in this way. "I leave my future actions as to this Committee entirely in the hands of the Dublin Trades Council Personally, I should like to attend the first meeting and move a resolution making the Committee acceptable to Trade Unionistsresigning on defeat I should like to emphas'se to the members in urging the resolution (1) That England owes a distinct debt to the unemployed for baving plunged them in war against their will, thus injuring trade; and (2) That 'educated' women are not necessarily qualified to deal with the conditions or satisfy the wishes of workingmen.

Yours very truly. " (Sgd.) M. E DUGGAN. " Mise D. Larkin."

> [OPY] Dublin Castle,

"2ad November, 1914. " Dear Madam .-

" In reply to your letter of the 31:t Octr ber, I am directed to inform you that while the Cabinet Committee has not been able to see its way to invite" the Secretary of the Irish Women Workers' Union to be a member of the Ladies Advisory Committee, various other ladies have been asked to join whom the (h'e' ecretary is sure you will regard as directly representing the interests of working women. Should you also accede to the request he is satisfied that their representation on the Committee will be thoroughly effective. "I am,

"Youre faithfully, "E O FARBILL " Miss Duggan, LL.B."

COPY " Beechview Villa, "Glasnevin 2nd Nov, 1914. "Dear Sir -

"In reply to your letter of to day's date. I must respectfully beg to point out that as I have not the honour of being personally known to the Chief Secretary, I am quite unable to understand on what grounds he is 'sure' I will be satisfied with the Labour representatives on the proposed Ladies Advisory Committee. I fear, however, that any organisation inaugurating its career with a deliberate insult to the only Women's Trade Union in Dublin cannot bone to have much success Dublin working women have a right to elect their own representatives?

"With reference to the final sentence in your letter, I can only undertake to represent Labour at the request of the I.W.W.U. or Dublin Trades Council, and the matter is still under their consideration. I know, however, that the women preductes and undergraduates of Dublin University would like one of their numI therefore accept the invitation to act in the capacity of a University woman in'erested in social conditions My subsequent attitude must depend on Dublin Trades Council and I W.W.U. being fully satisfied.

" Yours, etc, "E O'Farrell, Esq." M. E Dragan.

DUBLIN TRADES COUNCIL

The postponed meeting of the Dublin Trades Council was held on Monday last, Mr. William O'Brien, President, in the chair. The following delegates were present :--H. Dale (Boot and Shoe Operatives), D. Mulcahy (Cabinetmakers), J. Lawlor (Cab and Car Owners), J. Simmons (Amalgamated Carpenters), M. Culliton (General Union Carpenters), W. Shanks (Case Makers), J. Bowman (Engineers), B. Drumm (Farriers), M. Hore, M. J. O'Lehane, E. J. Hayes, H. Bott (Drapers' Assistants), J. Connolly, J. Metcalfe, P. T. Daly, T. Foran, P.L.G. (Transport Workers), W. Baxter (Ironfounders), J. Grogan (Amalgamated Painters), P. P. Macken (Metropolitan Painters), P. O'Neill (Pembroke Labourers), J. Sutton (Plasterers), J. O'Flanagan (Printers), G. Pasley (Sawyers), W. Richards (Shop Assistants), J. O'Flanagan, P. Carey (Stationary Engine Drivers), T. Brady (Waggon Builders), R. L. Wigzell (National Union of Clerks), T. Murphy.

Correspondence was submitted from the Amalgamated Union of Carpenters and Joiners, Irish Drapers Assistants' Association, Messrs. Arnott & Co., Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin, National Union of Clerks, Alliance Cabinetmakers.

Mr. Mulcahy referred to the charges made against him by Mr. Foran at the Council's last meeting. Mr. Foran had not yet brought forward any proof to substantiate those charges.

After a brief discussion the matter was referred to the Executive for investigation.

FEEDING OF NECESSITOUS SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The Chairman explained that it devolved on the Dublin Corporation to put this Act into force. A committee had been formed, but he feared the Act now stood in a fair way of not being put in force at all. He had asked Councillor T. Lawlor, who was a member of the Committee, to attend that evening and explain the position to them.

The Standing Orders having been sus-

Councillor Lawlor explained that the Committee computed there were five thousand or more children to be fed and had made certain proposals for feeding them. He and others felt that these proposals were inadequate. It was to the interests of the workers to see that lively action was taken with regard to this Committee, seeing that distress amongst the children in the city was likely to be more acute in the near future having regard to the present European crisis.

Mr. Murphy pointed out that the Council were the prime movers in working up the agitation to have the Act extended to Ireland, but now that it had been put in force it seemed they were to be deprived of representation on the Committee. He thought the Council should demand two representatives on the Committee.

The Chairman thought that demanding representatives would do no good; strong action was necessary. The very men who had been opposed to the Act all along were now expected to see it carried out.

Mr. Connolly recalled the big agitation that was necessary to get the Act passed at all. If the Committee found the money available was not sufficient to go round the year they could at least see. that the children got proper meals during the winter months. He thought it necessary an agitation should be worked up to such an extent as to get the people to keep their children away from the schools and so break down opposition to the application of the Act. The working of the Committee was but another instance of the absolute hypocrisy with which the nation was treated by England. Resolutions were useless. Let them determine to break down the whole educational system and make these people take up the matter.

After further discussion it was agreed that a representative conference be held to demand adequate representation.

REPORT FROM ASYLUM BOARD. Mr. Lawlor reported on his attendance at the Richmond Asylum Board. At

the last meeting of the Board a complaint was received from the Plumbers and Gasfitters, but as he and his colleagues had been afforded no information on the subject they could no nothing. Mr. Foran said that unfortunately

they usually got no notice from trade unions who had sent communications to the Board. This was very awkward, as they were supposed to be there representing labour.

The Chairman remarked that this was an old complaint. It was very unfair to representatives and placed them in a false position.

During the discussion Mr. P. T. Daly took occasion to comment upon the large number of delegates who absented themselves from meetings of the Council.

SHELBOURNE F. C. AND TRADE UNION LABOUR.

Mr. Simmons referred to a letter received from Mr. Delany (Carpenters) complaining that certain wests as on

non-unionist. This was a club that was supported to a very considerable extent by the tradesmen of Dublin. The Secretary some time ago gave a promise to a delegation from the Council that none but trade union labour would be employed, but this promise was never kept. They should enter an emphatic protest against the Club's action and he accordingly moved to that effect.

Mr. Murphy supported Mr. Simmons. The club had given guarantees which they failed to keep.

Mr. Dale said that trade unionists should not forget the action of the section of the leading soccer football clubs during the labour dispute last year. The Gaelic Association tried to get up a tournament to assist the men locked out, but none of the soccer clubs did anything.

Mr. Mulcahy was against condemning the club until a further deputation was sent from the Council to interview its representatives, as possibly they had not got hold of the proper people.

Mr. Simmons regretfully remarked that Mr. Culliton was the only delegate present representing the carpentry trade.

It was ultimately agreed that a further deputation wait on the Secretary of the Club, Mr. Simmons' motion being with-

ARNOTT & CO. AND THE DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.

Mr. O'Lehane briefly related the circumstances attending the dispute between his society and Messrs Arnott & Co., which arose out of the dismissal of ore of their employees last June. As it seemed to them to be a clear case of victimisation his Association was anxious to expose the action of this firm. He therefore moved:

"That this Council, representing the organised workers of the City and County of Dublin, condemns the action of Messrs. Arnott and Co. in refusing to receive a deputation to discuss a dismissal from the firm which we consider to have been brought about under extremely harsh and unfair circumstances. The suggestion of the firm that one representative only be sent we consider entirely unacceptable and contrary to the general principle and usage of Trades Unionism, and, further, we are of opinion that they adhered to this unreasonable attitude owing to the present war crisis."

The motion was adopted unanimously:

COMPULSORY VACCINATION. The Chairman explained that for some time past, owing to the anti-vaccination campaign the provisions of the Act had not been enforced. It was now sought, however, by certain parties, to get the two Dublin Poor Law Boards to proceed with the prosecution of defaulters.

Mr. Macken urged that the Council should vigorously oppose the Act. Parents should be allowed full liberty in this matter.

The Chairman said the question was one on which there was a big difference of opinion.

After discussion the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Macken, was adopted:-

"That this Council hopes that the City Boards of Guardians will adhere to their former attitude with regard to the enforcement of the Vaccination Acts and so permit the parents of Irish children to exercise the same freedom as is granted by Act of Parliament to parents in England, Scotland, and

SWITZER & CO. AND THE FAIR LABOUR OUESTION.

Mr. Mulcahy drew attention to the action of Messrs. Switzer in giving portion of a Government contract obtained by them to an unfair firm in the city. This he considered remarkable, as Switzer's was one of the firms on the fair wages list. His society had communicated with the Military Authorities from whom they received a rather peculiar reply to the effect that the work was given to Messrs. Switzer on the understanding that it would be carried out under recognised conditions and that this was being done. The fact was that portion of the work had been handed over to an unfair

Mr O'Lehane described Switzers as an ultra-patriotic firm. He suggested a deputation be sent from the Council to wait on the firm in regard to the matter.

Mr. O'Lehane's suggestion was approved and on the motion of Mr. Mulcahy, seconded by Mr. Pasely, the following resolution was passed:—

"That this meeting of the Dublin Trades Council strongly condemns the action of Messrs. Switzer, of Grafton Street, in subletting to an unfair firm a contract for 4,000 seats for the military authorities, as being unjust to the legitimate employers of fair labour who have to compete for such work on a basis of gaying the standard rate of wages, and it is to the detriment of the unemployed members of legitimate Trade Unions; and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to Messrs. Switzer and Co. and the Commandant Royal Engineers.

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LETTERS.

The "Poor" Refugees.

To Editor "Irish Worker." Sandymount, October 20th, '14.

Dear Sir,-If you can spare a few minutes will you please come out incognito and just stand at the gate of Sancymount Castle to listen to the person who calls herself Lady Moloney, insulting respectable boys and gir as well as older people who dare to look through the gate at the Belgian Refugees. About 5 pm. in the evening she generally passes out. Some of the remarks I heard her make are "this is not a peep show." "it is rude to stare," with accents on the "ow" and "are." One lady Iri-h) I overheard say it made her blood boil to hear her speak in such a manner to Irish people. While you are here you might also see the "novel turn" of the said Refugees-men and women-repairing to the local pub. to drink beer each evening.

The smell from the kitchen makes the mouths of the poor little lrish children simply water. Please come and see for yourself.

It looks as if England were bent on another plantation of Ireiand. What with the murder of her sons in France and Belgium and the importation of others to take their place, it looks curious.

Yours truly A MERE IRISHMAN.

The War and Vaccination.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH WORKER II Appian Way, Dubiin, 27.10 1914

Dear Sir,-The English Government, ever on the look out for an opportunity of exercising its prerogative of compulsion in Ireland, has seized upon one which appears easy of accomplishment owing to the existence of war. The L.G.B. bave written certain Boards of Guardians warning them of an imminent danger of an epidemic of small pox similar to that which followed the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, and urging that vaccination and re-vaccination, being the precautionary measures, should be enforced. The South Dublin Union has been bloffed by this letter into passing a resolution to enforce the provisions of the Vaccination Acts.

In Fugland such a resolution would not be considered because English people have refused compulsory vaccination, and succeeded in having a conscientious clause added to the Vaccination Act. but did not insist on its extension to

If vaccination and re vaccination are "precautionary measures" as claimed by the L.G.B, or a "certain and universal preventative," as claimed by Jenner. then we have nothing to fear from the war because the combatants are among the most thoroughly vaccinated and revaccinated people in the world.

But from the horrible conditions cau ed by this unholy war there is a terrible risk of small pox in spite of vaccination and re vaccination, and this is the best evidence obtainable that vaccination is useless as a preventative of small pox.

It is therefore up to every Irish parent to see that he shall not be compelled to vaccinate his child when he is convinced that it is a wrong and unnecessary thing to do

If any parents are threatened with notices and will communicate with me I will do everything in my power to assist them in resisting.

I have two children unvaccinated and I have written to the Board of Guardians to that effect, and to dety them to put this obsolete and tyrannical law

into effect. Yours faithfully, ERNEST A. BANNISTER, Anti Vaccination League

> To the Editor 'Irish Worker.' 28 10 1914.

Dear Sir.-On the advertisements for recruiting in the first instance Is, 3d per day was offered. Now they only mention "at Army Rates." Army Rates for an efficient soldier should be-Privates is. qd. clear per day. An exsoldier re-joining is accepted as an effi-cient soldier. In the Inniskilling Fusiliers at Londonderry a man of 35, though accepted, is looked upon more or less as a pauper who is lucky to get there at all. If married, though the Government profess to make ample provision for his wife and children, and after cutting his pay down to one shilling a day (single or married) they then dock the married man 6d. per day for wife and 1d. per day for each child. So a man with a wife and six children gets nix, though the Government provision for the women and children probably exceeds what his small wages would amount to at home. The woman is in comparative luxury, and the mug in tent or barracks is without beer, bacca, or supper. They say this is voluntary, but that statement. generally speaking, is misleading, for he MUST contribute. On pay days an unmarried private ought to receive about 12s, per seven days. He is lucky if he gets 5s, and a married man is passing rich on 2s, for he might only get one shilling for his week's pay. Very often -and I am glad to say again-very often he has a good wife at nome who sends two ounces of tobacco and some postage stamps. But think of the man who has not seen his wife for years. What are his feelings when his few pence are cut down to go to—(mildly)—a womin he cannot respect. If a man's pry is Is. 9d. let him get it. If a 1s.

Lit him get it, but don't say it is so

much, and then cut it down to nothing. This same plan has caused a lot of dissatisfaction, and means that a good deal of the 100 000 men who have enlisted twice or three times, and of course every time on paper counts a man, though one bullet will knock out the two or three enlistments. I have just come back from camp and barracks was a mug but my ardour has cooled.

was asked to have the matter looked

into. "Tell Jim Larkin," was my parting There is a tale of twenty-two salute. men, good characters, sent out the gate in uniform, destitute, to go long journeys home without even the shilling which would have been given to an ignominy man (3rd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Londonderry, 10 10 4). And why was this? The Colonel did not want them because they had previously belonged to other corps. So, on the word of some old military crank, men can be put to such hardship by a man who owed them at least 203, a piece of their pay at the time, and owes it yet. Well, in a way it served them right, but it would serve anyone jolly well right who goes after being warned, and he would well deserve being made little of and despised, and shot down by a poor fellow who is only shooting him to try and put an end to his own hardship and misery by trying to hurry up the end of the war. The kits are only given out as if people were saving up to get another article. Like a poor man buying clothes, a coat now, and a shirt next week and so on. It is common talk that a towel now-3days is a great luxury, and the very greatest luxury one could send the single men in barracks or camp is a 33, tin of Keating's powder. This is not as an advertisement] As for the pay offered I will say no more, but in twenty one days I received five stillings twice and nothing since.

Hoping you will think this worth publicity, as every word is true.

I am yours faithfully. YOUNG GILES. I enclose my name and address though

not for publication.

Make Room for the Bigians.

Mi na Samna an Dapa La, 1914. A Cana .-

V riting recently to a friend, a remark of mine called forth the following reply, which to my mind deserves circulation: " 'The Belgian Colonisation of ireland.

1914' Yes, that is precisely what is happening at present. And our overfed, under-bred, beety Guar ians directors, and aristocracy, have no more in telligence than to ask the mere Irish to subscribe handsomely to their own undding.

The other day I saw an advertisement in the "Irish (!) Times"—"Wanted a watchmaker, Belgian Refugee; toole .. supplied to a first class man.' To hell with the mere Irish! What does one of them know about watches? In several towns these same refugees are to be accommodated in artizan's dwellings about to be completed or just ready for occupation. Again, to hell with the Irish working man! What does he want a house for ? Ien't any pig stye good enough for him to live in? If not, let him join Kitchener's Army. We want the houses for the Belgian Refugees!

Irish workhouses are not such abodes of blies that the heart of man would hanker after them. Still they are the only places of refuge for our unfortunate poor. True, too they are abodes of mirery and wretchedness and semi starvation (scientific dietary scales this last is dignified by the title of)-, but yet life is sweet, and even in misery these poor wretches cling to their wretched hold on this world. Damn them! why do they live so long? Why don't they betake themselves off to hell out of this? Can't they understand we want the workhouses for the Belgian Refugees? Up and down the country maid servant and servant boys are being given excellent characters, and the requisite notice to quit their employment. The boys can join the all conquering and glorious British Army. The girls can go to Cnicago, where the term "Irish girl" is equivalent to the term "French girl" in Leicester Square. In either case they will get an easier living and a quicker death than they would in Ireland, and they will have the consolation of knowing that they are practising Christian Charity by making room for Belgian Refugees.

It is pitiful, but 'tis all on a line and in keeping with that damnable, vicious, blasphemous balderdash about the Irish Race having been scattered to the ends of the earth in order to spread the Faith. It is a doctrine hard to be spoken of in Parliamentary language. What of the "faith-spreaders" of the Murraygate and Lochee! What of the same genus in South Lance.! Of the Liverpudlians down Dingle way! The Mancunians

Oxford Road; and further afield, the charming Christians of Adelaide, Sydney, Melbourne or New York. Of the origin and present state of the "Peaky Blinder" of Birmingham; the coster of Walworth Road SE; the cut throat of Commercial Road, E. Pretty results of spread. ing the Faith! Substitute Faith for Liberte, and we can cry with Madame

Roland 'O, Faith, comme on t'a junee.'" Hoping you will agree with me that this is worth giving to the public.

> 1111re te mear mon, "An Buacaill Ruad'

Cork United Trides and Labour Council.

To Editor "Irish Worker." 47 Grattan street,

October 28th, 1914 Dear Sir,-At our last meeting the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Patrick Lynch, Tailors' Society, and seconded by Mr. M. Egan, T.C, and carried :-

Resolved-"That this Council condemn the recent article in the Irish Worker" attacking Alderman Kelleher, who, in the opinion of this Council, has been always true to the Trades Union Movement."

J. Good, Sec. [Note-Our contributor, the writer of the note in question, has already in last week's issue, acknowledged his mistake.

> To Editor "Irish Worker." Waterford. 2-11 '14

Dear Sir,—Some time ago you did us

a lot of good here in Waterford when Mr. R. A. Kelly scab organiser for Wexford, got the Waterford Battalion of the Volunteers to take the Asmy horses eight miles and back to blackleg on the workingmen of Waterford. Kelly did his dirty work well, but the local Committee suspended him. When the Redmondite split came on he sneaked back on the rew committee, and was proposed by George Hayes (Wilson) Life Boat Secretary. Kelly in turn proposed the election of Penrose and Mosley, two Carsonite Volunterrs Penrose is the individual who became notorious as a proselytising agent in Waterford where the priests had to strain every nerve to save the five little children of Mr Hendrick. This is the man who was elected by the aid of Kelly, of the A O.H.!

Redmond may have something to be thankful for with Kelly, slum owner and Union Jack Home Ruler, whose shop is stocked with German manufactured goods, while he goes around spouting about recruiting, although he has seven sons at home looking for soft jobs

The only chance of exposing the Free majon clique identified with the Redmondite Volunteers here is through the medium of your valuable paper.

Yours, etc.

A VOLUNTEER.

The Aim of Knowledge.

BY "LIBERTAS."

There is always a covert sneer in the words 'self educated' or 'self made." It is as though the knowledge and culture acquired by a laborious process of blood and tears and the money hard won by the sweat of the brow were much inferior to that inherited from one's forbears. A University degree carries a cachet not given to education received at a night school or polytechnic. The children of the working class in this country bave little chance of higher education. They may on the average have natural abilities as good, perhaps better, "than their wealthier brothers and sisters. Yet the facilities for such education, with a'l its corresponding advantages, are denied them; they have nothing but the National School. A few scholarships are given to exceptionally brilliant scholars; a few Christian Bro hers' boys may benefit, but the others are denied the blessings of education beyond the three "Rs"

This, of course, is "explained away" by the fact that the children of the poor have to leave school at 13 or 14 in order to increase the family exchequer. It is looked upon as quite in the natural order of things. Their childhood must be cut short willy nilly so that they may be initiated thus early into the life of toil that is to be their portion. There people must be pinued down to the position in society in which Providence has placed them!

The reason that education in the proper sense of the word is withheid from some is that education is the only great leveller, the only great equalizer. Educate a duke's son and an artisan's son exactly alike, and the result, allow-

round Salford and Oldham and the ing for differences of disposition and temperament. will in 99 cases out of 100 be the same—one will be quite as good and succeed equally well as the

> When a workman, who has read and thought for himself, speaks out his mind perhaps not quit, as grammatically as a paid politician, he is sneered and gibed at. "The little knowledge which is the dangerous thing" is quoted against him, and he is made a pog upon which to hang a homily against the education of the working class. But does not a little knowledge create a thirst for more? Does it not lead to a wider, broader view of life? A man of the working class self taught is more likely to have a clearer vision than one who has been spoon fed for generations on conventional culture

As Jim Larkin so wisely says-" You may build a wall as high as heaven, but you cannot keep out thought."

Superior people effect to despise the gropings after education by the workers; they ignore the fact that knowledge is power, whether acquired at an imposing University or picked up from a cheap reprint in a 2d. barrow. Knowledge means thought, and thought leads to action and progress. The aim of all knowledge is to bring us nearer the goal of life. And what is the goal of the workers' life? Is it not to raise his class, to reap the full fruit of his labour, to enjoy the arts and graces of life at present denied him-in one word, to use the Kaiser's expression—"to get his place in the sun. ' These are the things to be striven for. That labour conquers all things is essentially true, but never more so than in the conquest of know-

We can all help to smooth the road for each other. One's personal ambition to the great work may be small, yet "every little makes a muckle," says the Scotch proverb. A word here, the loan of a book there, an hour spent talking to the more intelligent, a few pence spent on good pamphlets, everything belps on the good cause.

We may not see the promised land in our time; it is more likely to be brought about by evolution rather than revolution, and evolution we all know is the slowest pro ess of all. It will come, painfully perhaps, and after many mistakes, but all in God's good time

The transition time will be a time of suffering, but is not all growth painful? Children's growing pains are not pitied very much; it is a purely natural phenomenon the new organications pressing against the walls of time will burst the old strongholis of ignorance and slavery, and a new state of society, at present contemplated only as a Ultopian oream, will become the order of the universe. A time will surely come when our descendants will look back at our present civi ization much as we do now. —I was going to say patriotism. on the days of seridom.

Facts and Fancies from the Front.

With the Troops at Clontarf.

By " J. J. B."

Last week a recruiting sergeant, or a prospective recruit (I don't know which), handed me a paper called the "National Volunteer." In it was an article entitied 'Constructive and Destructive Patriotism." This curiously-worded title aroused my curiosity, because I was alwrys under the impression that patriotism meant nothing if it did not mean constructive Nationality, and I was at a loss to know what was the meaning of this new phrase-"Destructive Patriotism." I thought it might have been coined specially in connection with Sergeant Redmond's Recruiting Scheme-in pity, by some sympathisers of Redwond's greatness, before his fall. How ever, I read the article. Result:-

Constructive Patriotism" (according to the "National Volunteer") consists in upholding the British Empire in her hour of need. 'Destructive Patriotism' (according to the "National Volunteer") means placing the cause of Ireland before that of England.

We are "destructive patriots" because we want to keep Irishman from destruction in a foreign land.

H G Wells, an Euglish novelist, has also the bump of destructive patriotism' (according to the "National Volunteer"). But it is not developed to such an extent as ours, as he places business before the cause of England. The following is an extract from a "Times" letter, by Mr. Wells, which was reproduced in the "Sunday Chronic'e" (1st Nov.)—

'It is very satisfactory to send troops to France, but in France there are still great numbers of able bodied

trained Frenchmen not fully equipped. It is our national duty and privilege to be the storehouse and arrenal of the Allies. Our factories for clothing and ma erial of all sorts shou'd be working day and night. There is the point to which eathusiasm should be turned. It is just as heroic and just as usful to the country to kill yourself making belts au i boots as it is to die in a trench."

This information or advice, or whatever it is, was not intended for Irish consumption, but with a few alterations it will meet our case all right-

It is very satisfactory to send Irish troup: to France, but in England and Ireland there are still great numbers of able-bodied trained Englishmen fully equipped. It is our national duty to no longer be the recruiting depot and arsenal of the English. Our factories for clothing and material of all sorts should be working from morning till night. It is more beroic to die in Ireland fighting for the right of a small nationality than to die in a trench--- "made in Germany," perhapi.

To illustrate fully the difference between "constructive" and "destructive" patriotism. I append headlines from the 'Sunday Chronicle' and Dublin 'Even. ing Telegraph" respectively. The first three are from the "Sunday Caronicle" of November 1st.—

BEST VICTORY YET-MANCHES-TER CITY'S TRIUMPH AT SUN-DERLAND.

STILL MAKING PROGRESS-HUD-DERSFIELD JUST WIN IN A KEEN GAME-PENALTY KICK DECIDES.

E VAR ['3 BR'LLIANCE - SAVES BRADFORD FROM HEAVY DE-FEAT AT OLDHAM.

The following are from the 'Pick 'Un" of the 24th October-

IRISH GUARDS STAND—BATTLE FIELD LIKE SHAMBLES-DEAD MEN IN GRIPS.

FATE OF LEINSTERS—SURROUND-ED BY 10,000 FOES-TALES OF HEROISM.

The first three are (according to the 'National Volunteer") evidence of "destructive patriotism," applied presumably to both England and Ireland as the 'N.V." (I don't "N V" it) speaks, fo: the British Empire; while the other two are symbolic of 'constructive patrotism." "Our" footballere were no doab! surrounded by 100,000, whereas the Linsters had only au audience of 10,000. Such is the price of popularity

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A Word to the Worker, his Wife and Family.

Your old friend, John Gardiner, has retired from amongst you after a successful business career of over 40 years. We have taken over the business and are meeting with even greater success than our predecessor. We are building up a big trade, and shall always remember that no solid structure was ever raised on rubbish; we are therefore selling only reliable goods which are bought in the keenest markets for cash and marked by us at prices slightly above those paid for rubbish. OUR AlM is to make "GOT AT BRETT'S" sufficient guarantee that the article is right. TAKE A WALK through our Wareroom, inspect our goods, and if not better than you are in the habit of getting elsewaere, we are not entitled to your order—we know merit alone This Week we are Showing-

For Men-Harvard, Flannelette and Flannel Shirts, 1s. 3d. to 6s. 11d., including a manufacturer's stock of the famous double warp Grandvill Shirts, which we are clearing at 2s. 6d. each, 2 for 4s. 9d.; usually sold at 3s. 6d. each. Fleeced and Wool Vests and Pants, 1s. to 4s. 11d. Dungarees, 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d. and 2s. 11d. Caps, Socks, Mufflers, &c., in great variety. For Women-Blouses, Corsets, Aprons, Stockings, &c., quality and price right.

For Calidren-We specialise for the little ones, and have in stock a lovely selection of Pinafores, Frocks, Kiltier, Wool Shawls, Teddy Bear Hats and Coats, Jerseys, &c., all combining durability and finish, and all at tempting prices. Generations have come and gone, streets have been named and re-named, but the corner of Mabbot Street still remains the workers' favourite shop, and we are detarmined to keep it so. OUR MOTTO—Reliable Goods, Quick Sales, Small Profits; Cash

BRETT & CO., 27 TALBOT STREET, DUBLIN.