



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

Vol. I., No. 9.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1915.

Weekly.

Notes on the Front

As last week we published some letters, and by so doing rescued them from oblivion and saved them for history, so this week also we propose to fill up the front page with a few excerpts from the columns of our contemporaries. Pride of place we give of right to a letter on the Coal Strike. This letter appeared in the Dublin Press on Monday, 19th July, and is an interesting example of the conceptions of public freedom held by certain members of the trading class.

Here is the letter: It is a gem.

AUSTRALIA AND STRIKES.

2 Westmore Row, Dublin.
18th July, 1915.

"SIR,—

"The present coal strike across-Channel reminds me of Australian methods.

"In 1909 the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, faced with the menace of a complete stoppage of transport, set a noble example. The fact that it was a Labour Government did not blind it to its responsibility towards innocent sufferers. As a result of legislation then carried, which still remains upon the Australian Statute Book, coal was scheduled as a necessary commodity of the people. Any leader or agitator who instigated or aided strikes that interfered, or might interfere, with the supply of necessary commodities, was treated no better than an ordinary criminal. Any person convicted on such a charge was sentenced to penal servitude. The Act also gave the Government power to confiscate strike funds, to declare strike pay illegal, to close offices and seize books and documents of strike organisers, and do other things to kill a strike that threatened to kill the industrial progress of the country. In broad terms, the Australian Act made it penal for any person, group, or combine, to interfere with the supply of any commodity, the deprivation of which might endanger the lives of the people.

"It dealt as unsparingly on occasions with mineowners. When some of them formed a combine to send up the price of coal they were tried and heavily fined for conspiring against the State. All this did not amount to a bureaucratic despotism which refused to recognise grievances. These were dealt with by open but compulsory arbitration courts.

"Your obedient servant,

"THOS. G. BROWNE."

You will observe this gentleman's conception of impartiality. He tells you that this precious Australian law empowered the Government to send a labour leader or organiser to prison for penal servitude for causing a strike, but employers who sent up prices on the poor were only "heavily fined."

The suggestion of course is that the Government of these countries should adopt the same impartial methods here, send the South Wales miners' leaders to penal servitude, and sentence the mine owners to pay, say, a fine of £100, which would affect them as much as water affects the back of a duck.

For of course it would never do to send a mine owner to prison for putting up prices and causing a strike by so doing. Oh, no! That would be an outrage on civilisation.

Fine the capitalists! The fine will represent less than one hour's profit at the increased rate of prices, and it will enable the Government to parade its impartiality. It is a cute suggestion. But cute as it is, it will not be adopted.

The British Government can fool the workers easier than that.

At the meeting held in P. ... Mr. Partridge put the ... very neatly. He said:

"Lord Kitchener when the Munitions Bill was introduced promised the workers that they would get a share of the profits in return for giving up so many of their Trades Union rights. But the employers laughed at him and refused to obey. So Lord Kitchener called on Lloyd George and said: 'Here, you had better take this job. You are a better hand at fooling the workers than I am. My business is to fight, but you are a born fraud.'"

Bill Partridge was right. The born frauds, and the frauds by choice, are in the saddle now, and we are all being driven, and led, as those frauds desire.

Here is a letter from the front. We suppress names so that we may keep outside of the jurisdiction of the Defence of the Realm Act, and also that we may prevent the Germans from knowing that British soldiers actually were in Flanders a couple of months ago. If we were the unconscious cause of betraying that fact to them Heaven only knows what use they might make of it. Well, here is the letter:

"DEAR—

"A line or two in answer your very welcome post card, hoping it finds you in the pink of condition, as it leaves me half starved. I must tell you what our day's rations are. First, between six of us we get 1½ loaves of bread—mind you this has to last us all day; about ½ lb. of cheese, 1 lb. tin of jam, ½ lb. of bacon, about 2 oz. of tea, and about ¼ lb. of sugar. One day for dinner we get rotten stew, the next we have bully beef and spuds. Oh, the spuds! I believe the spuds we had yesterday the farm people had offered them to the pigs, but they refused them. At any rate that's what I believe. At any rate we had to chuck the lot, they were putrid,

"Well, old man, we are staying in a field behind the firing line somewhere, supposed to be resting after the trenches, and I'll tell you what rest consists of: Five a.m., reveille; six,

turn out fully equipped; half-past six, riding school (what we forgot two years ago) we have two hours of this; then we get breakfast, if we have any bread to eat; then stables; 1½ hours hashing our horse's dinner. Then on the square learning to do our drills which we could teach the instructor, learning bayonet exercise.

"Then they are teaching us how to march and slope arms. I tell you it's enough to turn one grey. You know I was a bit grey. Well, now I am nearly white. When we are finished this, if we are lucky then we go bathing. Then it's tea up—the only meal we have with rations fit to eat. Then the stable again, and after six we can go to the village and have some beer if we have any money left after feeding ourselves with it. But mind you we must be in by 8.30 and go to bed or else we get—

O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S FUNERAL.

The American Liner, St. Paul, which left New York on Saturday, under Stars and Stripes, carries the body of O'Donovan Rossa back to his native land, where just fifty years ago he was sentenced to penal servitude for life for asserting the doctrine of independence of small Nationalities. After five years of a brutal prison treatment that aroused the attention and called forth the condemnation of all civilised Europe, Rossa was released and deported to the United States, where he arrived just 45 years ago, and where practically all the remainder of his life was spent. Rossa returns to his country as he left it—for his last words about Ireland were a reaffirmation of the National creed he had professed and practised all his life. Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa, who arrived in Ireland this week, has requested Mr. T. J. Clarke, an old friend of Rossa's, President of the Wolfe Tone Memorial Committee, to take charge of all the funeral arrangements. The funeral will take place on Sunday, August 1st, to Glasnevin where Rossa will be laid to rest beside Stephens and O'Leary, O'Mahony and "Leo" and the other gallant Irishmen, his comrades, who through the Fenian Movement, preserved Ireland from national destruction, and gave her courage and hope in a future of freedom and equality among the nations of the world.

Oh, no, great God! my soul's afire
With curiosity.
It screams to know what's your desire
In this monstrosity.

The slums of Dublin stand erect
Whilst men and ships and guns
Will batter and smack 'till they have wrecked
The "Kultur" of the "Huns,"

MIKE BRADY.

WOMEN'S WANTS

By X. Y. Z.

"PROTECTION OF GIRLS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

"SIR,—

"Will you allow us a small space in your paper to make an urgent appeal to the public for funds to carry out the great work done by the Irish Girls' Protection Crusade? Probably few of your readers have the very smallest idea of the terrible dangers that girls are exposed to. The knowledge has come as a shock to the members of this Society. It is only since the beginning of their work three year ago that they have discovered the awful pitfalls prepared for innocent and inexperienced girls, and they have learned of the many young girls lost previously. The reports of our six trained and paid workers, who meet boats, trains, etc., show that we have helped over 5,000 girls, some of whom were in great danger.

"It would be, indeed, sad if, for want of funds, such a great work should have to be curtailed, and we call most earnestly on the public to help us. Subscriptions may be sent to the Hon. Secs., Mrs. Norris Goddard and Miss Redington Roche, 52 Merrion square, Dublin.

"Yours, etc.,

"E. M. FINGALL,

"VICTORIA A. HOLMPATRICK,
"Presidents, Irish Girls' Protection
Crusade.

"July 3rd, 1915."

This letter, which appeared in the *Irish Times* on 4/7/15 is of great interest to all Irishwomen. What does it tell us? For generations Irish wives and mothers have lived, quietly under authority in their homes, believing themselves far apart from the great world outside and the "woman's movement." They taught their daughters to trust men. But bad social conditions forced the girls to leave home, and once in the world their very innocence made them the prey of man's lust. We know now that thousands and thousands of pure young Irish girls have been the victims of the White Slave Traffic, beguiled into a life of shame to perish miserably of foul disease. Well, the labour movement urges mothers to unite to work against these things. See, it is not some "hysterical woman" or "paid agitator" who says that these things are so in Christian Ireland but two Unionist peeresses! Dear me! Is all now well? Can Irishwomen, wives of farmers or city workers, shut their eyes contentedly, now that they know a society of aristocratic ladies, with two peeresses as presidents, are looking after their girls? But peeresses are only peeresses! Money is needed to protect Irish girls from the Huns, who haunt trains and boats in order to make friends with innocent girls and then entice them to houses of ill-fame.

Men are asked to die and to murder in order to "protect women" from what a foreign invasion might mean; but who cares about protecting women here and now? Just now the aristocracy have to subscribe to help Russia, France, Belgium, and the man in the moon. They cannot "afford" to "save their King and Country" financially, and at the same time pay for the protection of Irish girls from a far worse fate than outrage by invaders! Then, too, England is out against "frightfulness," and the class whose daughters most need protection are the most "disloyal." By refusing to subscribe to help the "rebels" in their need, by leaving their young daughters and sisters still exposed to an awful fate, they (the educated governing class) may be able to force the men of Ireland off to France and fire them with a burning love for England and the Irish aristocracy! So much for our "generous public." It is not worthy that this Society to help and protect young Irish girls was first thought of by Suffragists who got over Miss Alice Abadam, of the

Catholic Women's Suffrage Society, to speak on the matter. The Protection Crusade Committee is carefully composed of Suffragists and Anti-Suffragists, Catholics and Protestants, Unionists and Redmondites. We take it for granted that no Labour or Sinn Fein woman need apply. Certainly no Labour representative is on the Committee. This is one of the reasons why it is so necessary for Irish working women to organise. There are a number of excellent aristocratic women running various excellent "non-party" societies. If we Labour women were organised it would be difficult for them to keep us out, and our members would be able to do most useful work, as they would bring to the common stock real knowledge of social conditions and of the people concerned. Of course some "ladies" would resent this and object to "the poor" having any voice in the decision of matters affecting their own interests. They would object to meeting "disloyal persons!" "If you cannot end the White Slave Traffic by conservative methods," they say, "it is much better to allow it to continue than to try Socialism as a remedy! We will only protect souls provided that our property is protected!"

But happily many middle class women are really anxious to do right at all costs, and would welcome the help of organised Labour. Such women, for instance, would readily combine to stop sweating by buying their clothes at Co-operative Stores run by the Workers. We are apt to think of Industrial Organisation only as a weapon against employers—mostly men. Women are the shopping sex, the consumers, and I believe that a very great deal of good could be done by women's Unions getting into touch with thoughtful, conscientious, middle-class women, especially Suffragists. If such are too few to be useful, Mr. Critic, that is a still stronger reason for us organising to protect Irishwomen and Irish girls ourselves.

OUR "UNITED" FRONT

A notable fact in connection with the meeting at Coleraine was the enthusiastic reception given two Sergeant-Major Rahilly and Lieutenant Burns, to speakers who, under pre-war conditions, could scarcely expect to be received in a sympathetic manner by the loyalists of Ulster. As Lieutenant Burns said: "Twelve months ago if I met any of you Ulster Volunteers, I, as a National Volunteer, would have probably caused trouble. Now we are out to beat the Germans, and to do this we have *sunk our differences*. Orangemen and Nationalists, Protestant and Catholic, are joined together in the cause to defeat the common enemy of mankind.

HOW THEY SUNK THEIR DIFFERENCES.

Private George Kirkwood, Canadian Army Service Corps, formerly of Belfast, in a letter to his mother, describes an interesting celebration of the "Twelfth" of July at the front. He says that the Canadians from the east and western parts of Canada gathered together, with a good many Ulstermen, true to their cause, to celebrate the anniversary. The procession started from "Shrapnel Square," and decorated with orange and purple ribbons, was headed by a scout on a white horse. Next came the fife and drums, which were decorated with orange lilies, and the flag bore the motto, "No surrender." We all marched along to "Jack Johnson" avenue, where we halted. I was delighted, as an Ulster Unionist, to think that this was the first Orange procession ever held in France, and on the battlefield. We finished up by singing "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the King."

WHO WILL BENEFIT BY THE WAR?

MANIFESTO BY FINNISH EXILES IN CANADA.

As members of the working class we condemn all wars, because under the present reign of capital there cannot and never will be anything else, than struggle for commercial markets—i.e., for fields of exploitation and the fields of plunder—between certain groups of capitalists. In these commercial wars the working class (those who are still under the spell of capitalist morality) are allured under the disguise of old bourgeois catchwords as "patriotism," "freedom," "democracy," and "national defence," etc., to sacrifice their life and blood for the benefit of the greedy plunderers; and where this cajolery of the workers does not succeed, well enough to satisfy the rulers, coercive measures, such as starvation, general conscription and even plain violence are resorted to.

No matter which group wins the present European war, the working class will have nothing but suffering out of it. Whether a trench is taken or lost, it will always be flooded with the blood of workingmen. Besides the millions of killed and mutilated, still more millions of unfortunate wives and children of the working class will perish in the horrors of war and in the misery it brings with itself. But while the battles are still raging hottest, several groups of capitalists—those preachers of patriotism—are already reaping the harvest of the war, are gathering into their purses high profits by speculating with war materials, necessities of life, government loans, and transportation facilities; in short, with everything they can lay their hands on. They seize upon the opportunity of reducing wages, to infringe upon the civic liberties and to lower the standard of living. In the treatment of prisoners of war, and of those of foreign birth, who are under public supervision, even here in Canada one can see a bold return to the slave labour of ancient times.

Our grandchildren, doubtless, will still be paying the interest on the enormous debt created by the present war, in sweat and blood. Special taxes, such as are being levied in Canada, are being borne largely by the working class, which is least able to bear them, although largest numerically.

For us Finns the exacting of these special taxes is so much more repugnant, because most of us have fled to Canada from the blood-dripping despotism of the same Russia, the tyrannical government which we are thus compelled to support, not only in its predatory foreign policy, but also in strangling of our unfortunate native country, Finland, which has fallen into its merciless clutches.

Now the Russian knout and halter policy is the only one to benefit permanently and materially in the present suicidal war of the great civilised nations of Western Europe. The governments representing the capitalist class in the countries allied against Germany, and the press serving as their mouthpiece, are clamouring for the continuation of the war, until the German "militarism and junkerdom" has been completely crushed—whereby is meant nothing but the crushing of the German industries and trade for the benefit of the capitalists of other countries. This end could perhaps be reached by overwhelming efforts on the part of France and Great Britain, but their forces could be so completely exhausted that they could not give protection to the European civilization and freedom—while even only a relative one—against the Asiatic barbarism of dark Russia. The complete crushing of Germany thus would mean the triumphal process of the Russian blood-czardom throughout Europe.

We have been suspicious for some time past that this is the very object the capitalist class.

in all countries by a natural impulse (a survival of barbarian kultur) have been striving for. Even here in our remote Dominion the ruling class are quivering with ardour for an opportunity to compete with the Russian *regime* in subduing and humiliating the working class. To misguide public opinion their newspapers have been picturing the Russian Czar to the world as a progressive, a reformist, who is almost ahead of his time—this honourable president of the reactionary "Alliance of the Russian people," the so-called "black hundred," which is notorious for arranging massacres of Jews, and which even among the Russians themselves are considered the darkest element of that benighted country. He is the same Czar, who in his own capital, in front of the palace, ordered thousands of workingmen, his subjects, to be shot down, who had come in a peaceable way with no other object in view than to present to—the "little father"—a humble petition to the same Czar who has caused the spilling of the blood of the best sons of Russia and the tears of its noblest daughters, tortured in his dungeons: the one who, with the aid of his hired spies and murderers—paid with the money, borrowed from the French and English robbers—once more succeeded in quenching in blood the flames of revolution blazing in all corners of the empire, men and women who had grown tired of their sufferings and miserable conditions, shot down or hanged, often without a semblance of trial, and by burning their homes and devastating large areas of settled country. In the whole wide empire of Russia, from the Caucasian Mountains to the glacier-covered shores of Siberia, from the Baltic Provinces, Finland and Poland to Amur and the Island of Sakhalin, there are not to be found many handbreadths of land, where the tracks of the Cossack—the most faithful tools of this whitewashed "reformer"—would not be dripping in blood.

True enough the Czar has been in the habit of deceiving Europe with promises of reforms, with a miscreation carrying the name of "constitution" and with a caricature of a parliament—but his own people he cannot any longer deceive. All the manifests, promises and oaths of the Czar, the people have learned by bitter experience, are only baits, by which the credulous are allured into the snares of bloodthirsty thugs.

Of course, there is nothing excusable in the German militarism, any more than there is in the militarism of any other country; it is an inevitable manifestation of capitalism, and will fall with the falling of the present system of production. But everything is relative and we, who have had opportunity of becoming acquainted with the reign of the Russian Czar, believe that there is nothing in Europe, to be traded for it, not even the Turkish wretchedness.

On these grounds we ask you, comrades, through the Dominion Executive Committee, to call upon all locals of the Social Democratic Party of Canada to join with the Finnish comrades in demanding that:

"The next Internationalist Socialist Congress be petitioned to pass measures which will make it obligatory for Socialist members in every country to call the attention of their respective governments to the frightful crimes committed against a people whose only crime is that they are seeking such measures as will lead to the alleviation of their present miserable conditions, and that their hope for freedom from this despot will not be shattered. The respective governments be called upon to bring such pressure to bear as will force the Russian Czar to grant more humane conditions to the people of Russia."

SUBMISSION OR DEFIANCE—WHICH?

[The death, just announced, of O'Donovan Rossa, though it did not suggest, may give some point to these lines which they would otherwise lack.]

Some sorrow for the days long gone,
And in the shadow of their ruined hopes sit dumb,
Relaxed in Manhood and in Vengeance numb,
Harkening nor even cloud nor morning dawn!
But bent in grovelling aspect as the brute
Which, worsted in the conflict, licks its sore—
Quenching its parched pains in its gore—
Hiding its misery by some gnarled root.

Some dash the blood-sweat from their brow
And tear the jagged flesh from every wound,
Nor heed the ruddy torrent thus unbound;
But make their blood the good seal of their vow
And, Anteus-like, spring quickened from the dust;
No terror haunts their eyes, no menace chills
their heart;
But, disencumbered of man's grossest part,
They mould their "Will" into a dauntless
"Must!"

And fewer hasten to the strife again,
With ampler skill and doughtier strength to dare—
All enmity, all wrath, to conquer there,
Or in their fall, to thrill the souls of men.

Patience is noble, Meekness decks the bold,
But greater *he* who symbolises *Right*.
And in that strength defiance hurls at might,
Tho' it may marshal adds a hundred fold—
Who lists for no acclaim, seeks no condescend
While yet a blow sustained remains unpaid,
Who calmly marches to the barricade,
And steadily pierces through the deathless goal!

Which prize ye! men who yearn and pray?
On whom is your reliance and your prayer?
For him who knows no gospel but *to dare*,
Or him who swoons faint-hearted in the fray.
Your "Cause is just!" Why urge it then with
fear?
Your "Queen is proud!" Then ye her pride
exalt.
The *victor* in his triumph hears no fault!
The *vanquished* in his fall scarce wins a tear!

And Morrow dawns bright, hopeful yet
controlled
By Yester's needs; and Youth takes up the
thread—
So tangled—of our lives. The
Must lie impassive as their tale is
And Youth must reap what they have sown—
Seeds of immortal glory or of
Thus through each era Ignominy and
Recount our acts—Fate makes of them
own!

SEAGHAN.

TWINEM BROTHERS'

MINERAL WATERS

The Workingman's Beverage.

TWINEM BROTHERS'

DOLPHIN SAUCE

The Workingman's Relish.

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

SPORTS AT CROYDON PARK.

Readers of the WORKERS' REPUBLIC will learn with satisfaction that arrangements have been made for the carrying out of Sports at the "Park" on each Sunday from this onwards. Already Sports for the Juveniles have occupied the card for the last two Sundays. On Sunday, the 11th inst., the following juveniles carried off the prizes in the various events:—

Girls (under 12 years of age) Race—1. May Ryan. 2. May Fairclough.
Girls (over 12 years of age) Race—1. Sheila Rooney. 2. Florrie Rooney.
Boys (under 12 years of age) Race—1. Owen M'Carney. 2. William Fairclough.
Egg and Spoon Race—1. Kate O'Neill. 3. May Byrne.
220 Yards' Boys Race—1. Michael Hughes. 2. James Kavanagh.

Last Sunday's results were as follows:—

Race for Girls under 17 Years—1. L. Kavanagh. 2. E. Barrett.

220 Yards' Race for Boys (confined to Members of the I.C. Army Boy Scouts)—1. — Farrell. 2. W. Fairclough.

One Mile (Handicap)—1. C. Byrne. 2. — Kilkelly.

220 Yards Boys' Race—1. Hughes. 2. Casey.
Married Women's Race—1. Mrs. Core.

After a most exciting pull in the Tug-o-War Contest, Mr. Fairclough's Team carried off the "honours."

Next Sunday another good day's Programme is being arranged, full particulars of which are given on the Handbills. The Prices of Admission for next Sunday are:—Adults, 2d. Children, 1d. There is no Entrance Fee charged for the various Events, and Valuable and Useful Prizes are given.

Look out for a Great Day's Enjoyment on the FIRST MONDAY in AUGUST.

Roll up and Register your Entry now for the Various Events. No Entrance Fees. Splendid Prizes.

Come and See Great Camog Match on August (Monday) Bank Holiday.

BACHELORS' WALK SHOOTING.

MEMORIAL TABLET ON VIEW.

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

WORKER'S CO-OPERATIVE

STORES,

31 EDEN QUAY, DUBLIN.

NOW OPEN.

MEN'S WEAR:

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

MEN'S UNDERCLOTHING from 1/11.

MEN'S SOCKS, Hand Knitted, 1/6.

CAPS, MUFLERS, BRACES.

WOMENS' WEAR:

BLOUSES, GLOVES, CORSETS, APRONS, PETTICOATS AND UNDERCLOTHING, at Lowest Prices.

CHILDREN'S WEAR:

FROCKS, OVERALLS, PINAPORES AND :: UNDERCLOTHING, :: at Lowest Prices.

THIS CONCERNS YOUR INTERESTS.

INSURANCE CARDS AND BOOKS.

ADVICE AND WARNING.

Unless your Insurance Card for the last Half Year is given up at once to the Irish Transport Workers' Society, if you are a Member, you will suffer reduced Benefits if you should fall sick during the year beginning November next (the Penalty Year). Bring or send in your Insurance Card and Book to-day. Don't wait until to-morrow. Have you got your Insurance Card for the Half-year beginning now (4th July, 1915)? If you have not, ask for it. Have you found any Stamped Cards belonging to you which you thought were lost? If you have, send them in at once to Liberty Hall. Is anyone trying to make you join another Society? Ask him or her if he or she will give you more Benefit, or give you Benefit half as quickly as your Society—The Workers' Society—gives it when you are sick. Workers should stick to the Workers' Society because it is the best Society for the Worker.

If your husband or your son has joined the Army let the Society know, and send the Society any of his Stamped Cards.

THE WORKERS' REPUBLIC.

EDITED BY JAMES CONNOLLY.

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

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

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

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

Office, LIBERTY HALL, DUBLIN.

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

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1915.

STRIKES AND REVOLUTION.

WE wish this week to congratulate our Welsh Comrades upon the successful outcome of their resistance to the attempt of the Government to dragoon them into submission. We congratulate them all the more heartily because we realise that had the Government succeeded in terrorising them we might all have bidden a long farewell to our industrial liberties. Successful in Wales the capitalist class that runs these islands would have been ruthless in Ireland. We are aware, of course, that the people of this country do not possess the same public rights as are freely exercised in Great Britain. But we also know that the measure of Liberty enjoyed in Great Britain has a direct bearing upon the measure of liberty permitted in Ireland.

That which the people of England enjoy as a right we in Ireland are sometimes permitted to exercise as a great favour, but if the people of England can only enjoy it as a favour then we will never be allowed it at all. Every loss of freedom in England entails a still greater loss in Ireland; every victory for popular liberty in

England means a slight loosening of our shackles in Ireland. This is humiliating, as everything in Ireland is humiliating to-day. But we do not destroy the humiliation by refusing to recognise it. The humiliation is part and parcel of the price we pay for the degradation of being members of a subject nation—fit only to fight the battles of their conquerors.

The Welsh miners have attested the value of solidarity. They demonstrated that the Government feared to prosecute any resolute body which defied them, and to the cautious whispers of those who declared that the Government desired to make an example of them, they fearlessly answered that they were ready any time that the Government wanted to try that sort of thing.

This was the right spirit. It proves again that the only rebellious spirit left in the modern world is in the possession of those who have been accustomed to drop tools at a moment's notice in defence of a victimised or unjustly punished comrade. The man who is prepared to lose his job in defence of a comrade is prepared to lose his life in the same or a greater cause, and out of such willingness to sacrifice the perfect fighting army of revolution may at any moment be fashioned.

MANIFESTO OF THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

The following statement has been issued by the Executive Committee of the Irish Volunteers, dated 14th July, 1915:—

The British Government has ordered four Irishmen to leave Ireland. No charge has been brought against them, no fault has been imputed to them; they have not been summoned to defend themselves before any tribunal; no explanation has been given. They have received peremptory written orders to leave Ireland, their own country, within seven days. They have received these orders from a British authority established by force in Ireland and not from any Irish authority.

The men who have received this arbitrary sentence of banishment from Ireland, without trial of any kind—without any cause stated, complaint made, or warning given, are organising instructors or prominent officers of the IRISH VOLUNTEERS. Three of them are Ulster men, one of whom is a well-known business man in Belfast.

The order for banishment, like previous deportation orders, is nominally given under the Defence of the Realm Act by General Friend, on behalf of the military authorities. General Friend is, in these acts of hostility to the Irish Volunteers, required to act as the political agent of the Government. The orders of deportation and banishment directed to the members of the Irish Volunteer Organisation are in fact the continuation, under Mr. Birrell's direction, of the "Curragh revolt," under General Gough, the Clontarf Centenary expedition under Mr. Harrell, now reinstated in the Government service, and the shooting down of unarmed citizens at Bachelors' Walk.

General Friend, in giving these orders, acts entirely at the instance of Mr. Birrell's subordinate officers. For a long time before the banishment orders were issued on the 12th of July, Mr. Birrell's officers were instructed to keep a constant watch both by day and night on the Organisers now sentenced to banishment, and to note and report all their words and movements. It was known to the members of the Irish Volunteer Council, before any action was taken by the military authorities, that the

political authorities of Dublin Castle had decided to proceed against the men now ordered into exile.

The fact that Mr. Birrell's department had kept up the strictest surveillance over those men for several months past shows that Mr. Birrell desired to obtain some evidence that might enable him to act against them by process of law, civil or martial. He failed to obtain any such evidence, and having failed, he resorted to the purely arbitrary powers exercised nominally by the military authority. It is evident that, by this policy, Mr. Birrell's Government hopes either to intimidate the Irish Volunteers or to pryvoké them into acts of unconsidered resistance. The Government will not succeed in either respect. The Irish Volunteers will continue training and strengthening their Organisation to the maximum of efficiency, and making themselves more and more worthy of the confidence and support of the Irish Nation.

In the case of previous acts of hostility to the Irish Volunteers, Mr. Birrell has partly attempted to escape from responsibility by a form of words, and to place responsibility upon the military authorities. He has partly endeavoured to justify his actions on the ground that the attitude of the Irish Volunteers "in the present crisis" is not in accord with the sort of "loyalty" that he expects from the people of Ireland. By the present crisis Mr. Birrell means the present war. The hostility of Mr. Birrell's Government to the Irish Volunteers began openly with the Arms' Proclamations of December, 1913, immediately after the first enrolment of the Irish Volunteers in Dublin, and was continuous from that time until the outbreak of the war. If Mr. Birrell's pretence is true, his Government was engaged in special preparations for "the present crisis" in the year before the war. The war crisis has not mitigated the condition of affairs in Ireland that made the Irish Volunteer Organisation necessary for the safety of Ireland. It has in no way altered the policy and objects of the Irish Volunteer organisation. Now more than in 1913 it is manifest that Ireland requires self-protection against "the menace of armed force" from whatsoever quarter. The future prosperity, perhaps the very existence, of the Irish Nation, may depend on the country being in a position to offer effective resistance to the imposition of a ruinous burden of taxation for Imperial purposes.

On behalf of the Irish Volunteers, we re-affirm the original pledge "to secure and maintain the rights and liberties common to all the people of Ireland." This pledge implies the attainment of a free National government, free from external political interference. It implies resistance to any partition or dismemberment of Ireland which would exclude a part of the people of Ireland from the benefits of National autonomy. It implies resistance to any scheme of compulsory military service under any authority except a free National government. It implies resistance to any scheme of taxation which may be imposed without the consent of the people of Ireland, and which may defeat all their hopes of National prosperity and complete the economic ruin consequent on the Legislative Union.

Leanam lorig na Laochraíde.

Cumann Gaedelaíoch an Éiríoch
(Croke Gaelic Club).

Δεμιθεάδτj Camóg match

NORTH v SOUTH (DUBLIN),

At CROKE PARK

On Sunday, July 25th, 1915

Commencing at 3.30

St. James's Brass and Reed Band

Admission 4d

LIBERTY!

By "J. J. B."

Mr. Justice Boyd, at Galway Assizes, on Monday last, is reported by the *Evening Mail* to have said:—

"... Is it not worth fighting for a country that looks after the liberty of the subjects so well."

Mr. Boyd was referring to Ireland, and Mr. Boyd was in earnest! Please do not smile, but read on.

The ignorant Irish may think that Mr. Boyd was, to use a vulgar expression "coddling" them, but I will endeavour to show that he was perfectly right, although he did not fully explain matters. Let me correct Mr Boyd's oversight.

Having for so long been held down by the Germans, we do not really appreciate the liberty which England forced on us when she saved us from our enemies. If we were at present under an unfriendly government we might have to join the army and fight for a foreign country, whereas under English rule we have an alternative—we can starve! Mr. Boyd omitted to state this fact.

Irishmen are at liberty to clear out of their Native Land, even when the British Empire is in danger, or they are given the option of spending their holidays in any of the Government Hotels! Mr. Boyd did not mention this fact.

The authorities are so anxious to secure the liberty of the subject that Police Protection is supplied free to the Natives (or Sinn Feiners, as they are called)—to make sure that the said Natives are not interfered with! Mr. Boyd forgot to say anything on this point.

Munitions, which were not allowed into our hands under Alien Rule, are now freely distributed to Irishmen, irrespective of class or creed! "The Ulster Division," is an example—a frightful example of the liberty of the subject. Mr. Boyd, however, was dumb on this subject of our liberty!

There are numerous other "liberties" which we have recently obtained, but I will content myself by naming only a few of them.

For instance we can read all about the European War in Dublin "Echoes" of England, and we are at liberty to believe every word in them. We are at liberty to eat as much as ever we did—provided we pay double or treble the price. We are at liberty to get a "dying wage" (at 103 Grafton Street, or the nearest Recruiting Office)—but we are not supposed to ask for a living wage! We are at liberty to say anything we like—provided it does not endanger the safety of the Realm.

We are, in fact, at liberty to do everything we can to save the glorious and immortal British Empire—and, what more does an Irishman want?

CORK NOTES.

We now come to the last, and let us hope the time is not far distant when they will come to be regarded as the most unimportant section of Cork society. The aristocratic and ne'er-do-well, those relics of an age of loose morals and bad manners, whose births, deaths, and marriage certificates are safely hidden in the strong rooms of the lawyers' offices, the descendants of people who grew rich and prosperous out of the sufferings of the poor, and because they grew rich the means whereby they achieved their purpose was never questioned. Ask some of the great ones of to-day how they came to be possessed of so much public or Corporation property. Find out who is drawing the ground rents of the city and why, and you will never again be surprised why the rates are high. "They rose in dark and evil days" not to right their native land. Did the forbears of the great ones of to-day? No, they did it to take advan-

tage of the famine and other misfortunes, so that they might leave a class to follow in their footsteps worthy of their deeds and their traditions. Some of them were poor and unscrupulous, and when war broke out they saw their chance of doing a bit, and, taking advantage of the times, they ran their contracts at a profit by increasing their prices three or four hundred per cent. for food, clothing, and other luxuries till it was doubtful whether the enemy on the field or the enemy in the fold was the greater. Of course such things cannot occur to-day. Steam, electricity, gas, and all the other inventions of our times, together with a possible Royal Commission of Inquiry, lasting five or ten years, ought to be a sufficient deterrent to at least prevent people adulterating the food and drink of our brave soldiers and sailors. Of course huts and clothing are entirely different matters provided the officers are not neglected. But to return to our aristocratic class, they have the fat of the land. They got it by trickery, fraud, deceit and force, and therefore deserve neither respect nor credit.

To level up the various elements of Cork society you must spare none. You must meet trickery by trickery; fraud by fraud; deceit by deceit; and force by force, always bearing in mind the end justifies the means. To the workers we would say educate and organise; consider no man nor woman either your superior; respect a man not for his wealth but his ability. Your employer might be rich and powerful. Your father might have hesitated to damn his soul to do the same for you. Cork society is Cork's curse. It is up to the people themselves to pull down the old structure. Everybody has got to do their share. Let us all make a start and put an end to "Twopence halfpenny looking down on twopence."

Already a start has been made. On Saturday last, a lady was seen driving a paper boy in her motor through Patrick Street. Dirty faced, ragged and laughing, it was something more to be admired than a pekingese or poodle. The dawn of a new era.

The Macroom Railway Co. are contemplating issuing new recruiting bills. We won't give you your job if you leave us to join the army. Correspondence later. We are not to be allowed to make munitions. Why? it would not be worth while. When the war is over they can be manufactured much cheaper in Germany. It appears the Public Health Department has not yet sent anybody to look after the G. S. & W. R. Goods Yard. Are they waiting for an epidemic?

Is it for the benefit of the canteen runners, that poor Tommy is prevented from spending his money outside? It is said some of the people ordered to leave Ireland are not pro-Germans, but Socialists. Why don't they go the right way and become Attorney-Generals? The new method of dealing with traitors.

The G. S. & W. R. has offered to invest the earnings of their employees in the War Loan. When one realizes that the maximum paid to porters including bonuses amounts to 19/- per week, it is like buying a trunk and going naked. No doubt we must all appreciate the spirit of generosity and the spirit of thrift, apart from patriotic motives.

We hope to hear something from the Trades Council next with reference to the new Labour Party. Are they falling asleep?

Complaints reach us daily about the doings of the staff of Cork Union. If these continue, we will have to be more outspoken.

NORTHERN NOTES.

THE DEPORTATIONS.

The deportation by military order of the four Irish Volunteer officials is the all-absorbing subject of discussion in Belfast. There is much anxious speculation as to the outcome of the

whole affair and throughout the city, irrespective of party, there is a strong feeling against the deportations and in the most unexpected quarters a certain amount of indignation at the monstrous outrage on individual and national liberties and rights. Three of the men concerned have been connected with movements in Belfast for several years and two were born and reared in the city. After an exhaustive canvas of the nationalists the present writer feels safe in asserting that the general opinion is that not alone should all four refuse to leave the country, but the duty of the Irish Volunteers is to retain them and any others in their position in Ireland.

BELFAST'S PROTEST.

Friday night's meeting, called by the Volunteers to acquaint the people with the circumstance in which the arbitrary deportation orders had been issued, was in every way the most successful protest organised by a comparatively small body. All the afternoon and evening there had been a downpour of rain but in spite of this and in spite of very short notice rather more than two thousand attended the meeting at Clonard Street, Falls Road. It was a spontaneous protest on the part of the people and showed that if they have been deprived of their nationality they have still enough feeling and spirit to resent an attack on their liberties. The speakers were loudly cheered on driving up and cheered again and again on their way down the Falls. There was little or no dissent from the statements or sentiments of the speakers except from some ultra-loyalists on the outskirts of the crowd. The majority showed warm sympathy and applause punctuated the speeches, and all the boos and hostile expressions were reserved for the British Bobrikovs.

THE SPEAKERS.

Seosamh Ua Conghaile presided and all three Belfast deportees, D. McCullough, Ernest Blythe and Herbert Pim (A. Newman) spoke with spirit and to the point. Born and bred in Ireland they were now ordered as aliens to leave the country and take up their residences in areas in which aliens were graciously permitted to live. That they would never do of their own free will at the command of any other than the Irish people. The people who boasted about fighting for small nationalities were blotting out this small nationality, Ireland. If the Irish people permitted the deportation of Irish citizens they were permitting the surrender of their national rights. To maintain those rights the Irish Volunteers had been founded and for their work in the Volunteers they were ordered to leave Ireland. They would not give consideration to the order and would only go under compulsion. If the government wanted them out of the country the government would have to come and take them. That was the common note of all the speeches.

THE REP'ILE PRESS.

The Unionist papers gave full column reports of the meeting on Saturday. As usual the Devlinite reptile organ, the "Irish News," distinguished itself by suppressing all reference to the meeting. The meeting has had an excellent effect in the city.

CROBH-DEARG.

ROOMS TO LET

LIBERTY HALL, DUBLIN.
TO SOCIETIES,—Rooms to Let.
Apply to Caretaker on Premises.

NOTICE TO NEWSAGENTS.

Any Agent not receiving their proper supply of this paper, please communicate with:

Head Office, Liberty Hall, Beresford Place.
'Phones: 3421 and 4199.

FINGAL NOTES.

As I promised Organiser O'Brien of the U.I.L. an account of the grievances that exist in Fingal I shall do so. O'Brien may rest assured that these grievances are real. My seat on this historical hill of Feltram gives me a clear view of the whole district. Nothing escapes my view. Besides, my finger is on the pulse of Fingal, and my ear is to the ground. Nothing exists in the county that I am not aware of; nothing happens from week to week that I do not know, and social or political, labour or capitalist, doings have no mysteries for me.

O'Brien evidently is a stranger to us. His inquiries lead one to this conclusion, anyhow. Let me lead him on alphabetically, speaking from A to Z in gíngal matters. The inhabitants of this district are mainly of two classes—the "Gentry" and the "Natives." The "Gentry" comprise such people as landlords, D.L's., J.P's., D.C's., Squireens and parish bosses. They are all capitalists, in pocket or in mind. Their appearance would often lead one astray as they look like ordinary human beings. The "Natives" are simply the workers in this district. They form the great preponderating majority of the population, hence a preponderating majority of human slavishness, suffering and misery is theirs. Both classes never mix in social, religious, or political gatherings. The Natives enjoy the right to vote, hence the Organiser will at once see where his greatest attention should be devoted. He may have some methods of righting grievances that were unheard of up to the present. This is the age of inventions. He may have found out some new gas for asphyxiating capitalists. Or he may be a magician who can use the magic button. In a short time, in fact "at no far distant date," our grievances may be a thing of the past. Let us see them for the last time.

1. The average weekly wage for farm labourers between the city and Swords is 14/- a week. This might have been a living wage one hundred years ago. It is such no longer. With food stuffs advanced in price at least 50 per cent., it may be classed as a starvation wage. The "Gentry" supply most of the foodstuffs. It is they who pocket them all. Will the Organiser let loose some gas when the wind blows from Howth? We shall hopefully wait and see.

2. The average weekly wage between Swords and Lusk is 12/- a week. Food prices are equally high. Will the Organiser press the button and see that justice is done?

3. The average weekly wage between Lusk and Balbriggan is 10/- a week, a miserable wage. It will take clouds of gas and rows of magic buttons to create a change in this district. If the Organiser is sincere in his desire to redress grievances, here surely is a field that affords plenty scope for his energies. I will be the first to publicly thank him if, through his efforts, the workers in this district can keep away from Balrothery during the coming winter.

4. Not only does the "Gentry" pay a miserable wage but they also insist on a delivery of further goods for the same money. The homage of hat-lifting must be paid them besides other slavish acts of the same kind. The employers' views on politics and labour must be his, too. For a breach of these holy and wholesome laws to be sacked is the penalty. Will O'Brien press the button and switch on the light into these dark and shameful corners.

5. It is a crying shame that carters, herds, etc., should be sent into the city markets without overcoat or oils. The horse will have a rug thrown over him, but no such luxury is given the carter. With protection from neither cold or wet it is no wonder that these unfortunate men often drink to excess. Will the Organiser preach some Christianity on this matter? Let us hope he will. I could continue for a week,

but for the present I'll go no further. I have mapped out a fairly extensive programme for O'Brien. Let us hope he will at once put his shoulder to the wheel.

What has happened the Balrothery District Council Recruiting Committee? This is a question that is being asked all round, by the simple and innocent. The ways of Balrothery are wise and few there are amongst us who can discern them. Having read the A.O.H. signals that flashed through Fingal prior to the formation of this Recruiting Committee I know how matters stand. There was a grave danger in the activities of the City and County Recruiting Committee. If they extended their operations to Fingal some of the "Natives" might be bamboozled into enlisting. Workers would become scarce and labour dear. "Let us" they said, "get to work at once. A Recruiting Committee very active in talk but not in work, will keep this energetic city committee away." The District Council was formed into a Recruiting Committee, and a proof of what I said is its activity since then, and the eloquent speeches of two of its members at recruiting meetings—that of P. J. O'Neill at Portmarnock Bridge and of Thomas Wade at Balbriggan.

FELTRAM.

WEXFORD NOTES.

At a recent meeting of the Wexford Co. Council, John S. Hearne raised the question of that body's contribution to the scholarship scheme of the National University. He said that this was a time for economy and proposed that their contributions would cease. The proposition was passed by a majority.

This is surely a nice kettle of fish, the first thing to be attacked is the education of the people, to suit ravings of a Coalition Government, who have always done their best to keep this unfortunate country of ours in complete ignorance. Surely the Co. Council could do away with some of the nonsensical departments attached to that body, before they make asses of themselves in this connection; but of course the doing away with any of the departments referred to above, would mean doing away with the jobs of their friends and relations.

Sir Thomas Esmonde, M.P. was at the meeting and strongly advocated the discontinuance of the scholarships, surely a nice attitude for a man in his position to take up. But then he must do something for economy in order to please his British Paymasters.

The Wexford Corporation at their meeting on Monday condemned this action on the proposition of Alderman Corish seconded by Councillor Rossitter.

The Wexford Gaardians also condemned it unanimously, but the joke of this was, that there were a couple of Co. Council members present, and they along with the rest voted for the resolution, although they had voted for Hearne's resolution at the other meeting. "Great consistency surely."

The Foundry employers here are in a state of funk owing to all the men, leaving them to make munitions in England. Although we do not like to see men leaving their native town especially on such a mission, they must go somewhere to earn a decent livelihood, as the starvation wages paid by the foundry proprietors here would not be sufficient to keep the wolf from the door.

We wonder will they blame Larkin for this disorganization?

The members of St. Patrick's Club went on their Annual drive to Cullenstown on Sunday last, dinner was served at the Bungalow, after which the journey was continued to Kilmore, where tea was partaken of at Mr. White's. A pleasant day was brought to a close in the club at 11 o'clock, with the singing of "A Nation Once Again."

TRALEE NOTES.

[By ROBAL.]

IMPORTED PAINTERS.

Musgrave's shop is being repainted, and a Cork firm's card warns the people of "wet paint." It should also warn them to shun Musgrave's who import painters (second offence) to do local work while a large number of local painters are unemployed. This is only in keeping with the action of the firm which imports practically all its staff from Carson's dominions. The remedy for local painters is to get organised and affiliated with the Trades Council, and have public opinion brought to bear on the question.

FLOUR FOR UNEMPLOYED.

Another consignment of Canadian flour—200 bags—has arrived in Tralee. The first moiety to hand a few months back caused a slight flutter among the "upper ten" who condescended to patronisingly disburse it to the poor. Of course they did so through benevolent motives, and had no intention of seeking self-advertisement! Not at all, although they were applauded and thanked in the Press by inspired paragraph puffs. The Trades Council representatives on the Distress Committee, who also acted on the Flour Distributing Committee, and who did all the hard work in connection with collating and inquiring into the names of deserving parties, got none of the praise but all the blame when some who thought they were entitled to the flour did not find their names in the "Roll of Honour." The withdrawal of the Trades Council men from the Committee, however, has upset the Committee a little, especially when at the last meeting the appointment of a Sub-Committee to take charge of the flour was considered. Strong appeals were made to get the Trades Council to withdraw their withdrawal, moreover as the Trades Council representatives were such hard workers, and did such herculean work while on the Committee. It is only right that those responsible for getting flour for the unemployed should also undertake to distribute and complete their beneficial labours, at the same time gaining the notoriety they are after. The Trades Council more than once have said that flour was not a panacea for unemployment ills. Work, not charity, is their motto.

DRAPERY DISPUTE.

The Assistants' case at the Assizes was adjourned to next Assizes for Kerry. Picketing is going on as usual. The evidence of the black-leg ladies at the magisterial inquiry was a bit interesting, and showed that they liked the company of Neazer, the local stick-in-hand-cum-pipe-in-mouth Sherlock Holmes, who was "protecting" them. Though the summons against Dan Murphy was dismissed, still he was warned to keep his prepossessing figure in from the doorway.

A WIN FOR WYNNE.

Though L. Ginnell's question in the "House" concerning Wynne, R.M., and his admonitions anent future offences under the Defence of the Realm Act brought forth only the expected evasive reply, the publicity which it obtained has shown up our local Removable who suffers from enlarged cranium to a certain degree. To the arithmeticians amongst us we put the problem: If for a technical breach of the Realm Act Wynne would give a man six months in durance vile, what would he do with a "man" who alienates a wife's affections from her husband and constantly meets and walks with the wife without the husband's consent? Who will pierce the problem?

UNITY IS STRENGTH.

Unity is in the air! The Mitchell G.A.A. Club and its offshoot, the Parnell Club, have united, both Clubs to form a hurling and football team. The Redmondite Volunteers are striving might and main to rejoin the Irish

Volunteers in a *body*, while the Liberal Registration Club and the National Club are joining hands. There is no truth in the rumour that the latter are to be called the National Liberal Club, and are to work the National Registration Act locally.

CONSCRIPTION.

The unexpected has happened! The Tralee Rural Council, which marked the Trades Council's anti-conscription resolution "read" a fortnight ago, unanimously adopted the resolution at their last meeting. Wonders will never cease. The comments in these Notes on the matter last week have had the desired effect. Listowel Urban Council and Killarney Rural Council have also adopted the motion, the latter adding that Ireland had supplied sufficient men to the British Army. Listowel and Dingle Rural Councils have passed similar resolutions. Tralee Urban Council marked it "read," being afraid that discussion on it would send young men out of the country, and that the question was safe in the hands of the Parliamentary Party. J. M. Slattery can enforce conscription whenever he wishes by "sacking" men. He tried it already, but let him beware!

SAYS LABOR'S GREATEST NEED IS A FAIR PRESS

The following is taken from the report of General Secretary-Treasurer Jere L. Sullivan of the Hotel, Restaurant and Bartenders' International League of America to the eighteenth general convention now in Session at San Francisco, Cal. and is just as applicable to Ireland as it is to the workers in America:

"Probably no feature of the American labor movement presents so serious a phase as that which is offered and which appears to indicate intolerable indifference and lack of tangible support of its labor press. For years the workers were the victims of criminal misrepresentation and biased news distribution, they suffered until they saw the need of combating their opponents with similar weapons, a press owned and controlled by organized labor.

"Unfortunately for the workers and for the greater advancement of the labor press, they did not appreciate that it required capital to continue and print the news; the workers refrained from looking deep into the subject before reaching unjust conclusions; they were willing to peruse the editorials and articles which championed their side of the bread and butter question, but were listless and backward in digging up the required financial support. They made critical comparisons between the daily-business-supported press and the labor publication.

"Therefore it follows that if organized labor expects to make proper headway it must have its vehicles for the dissemination of news and educational articles, and it cannot expect a few men here and there to make sacrifices of time, talent and money, in order that millions of workers, organized and unorganized, may benefit.

"Organized labor must have its own press, and there is but one way for it to make its wants possible of realization—support what they have by a fair share of patronage and encourage the editors and publishers to steadily improve, which they would be gratified to do with the assurance of proper support."

Don't Forget LARKIN'S

LITTLE SHOP for GOOD VALUE
in Chandlery, Tobacco, Cigarettes, &c.,
36 WEXFORD ST., DUBLIN.
IRISH GOODS A SPECIALITY.

WHO ARMED THE PIRATES?

By J. T. WALTON NEWBOLD.

LONDON, June 29.—The *New York Call* and its London bureau are agitating the capitalist press of this country and a vigorous campaign is being manipulated against me by the blood-drunk journals from whose columns the above quotations are drawn.

Quite fitting the onslaught was led by the *Clarion*, an organ which has devoted columns and columns of its space in recent years to inflammatory militarist articles; whose editor has gone out of his way to defend the armament firms, and whose advertisement income is largely drawn from the small arms, military transport and subsidiary armament makers, who canvass their wares in this journal.

During a recent speech in South Wales, I denounced the connections of the Nobel Explosives Company with Krupp and the Kaiser. This firm has a great works near my meeting pitch, and now the London press screams that I ought not to be allowed to continue my career a day longer. I am continuing to draw the attention of my audiences to the sinking of British and French warships by torpedoes made in the foreign works of British armament firms. I am driving home the story of the Leon Gambetta and the British patriots who draw royalties and dividends from the ship and from the missiles that sunk her.

HE REVEALS NAMES.

I am telling the public the very names of these gentry who armed "the pirates." I have named a princess of the blood royal, two bishops, the Speaker of the House of Commons, a Cabinet Minister, two high officials of the Admiralty, newspaper editors and recruiting agitators as persons directly or indirectly connected as shareholders in the equipment and profit of Whitehead and Co., of Fiume (Austria).

I have named the clerics, the bankers and the politicians, the products of whose investments tore the little babies at Scarborough and in London when the Germans bombarded our ports and towns.

I have told them how a British armament contractor bribed a Japanese admiral and how the Foreign Office here and the British Embassy in Tokio behaved in the affair.

I have found and mentioned in public the identity of a high diplomat not remotely associated with the case who was a shareholder in the said armament firm at the time of the scandal.

I have shown how the British and German embassies helped to shield their respective nationals and how the British firm tried to shield the German firm.

DUNDALK,
Sunday, 25th to 30th July.

23 PIPERS' BANDS
COMPETITIONS.

Football and
Camoguidheacht
Contests.

Exhibition,
Drama.

ALL
IRELAND
FESTIVAL

Special Cheap
Fares from all Parts.

Sunday, July 25th,
Excursion Trains from—
DUBLIN (10.45) Fare 3/4.
BELFAST (10.45) Fare 3/6.
DERRY (8.15) Fare 6/-.
Calling at Intermediate Stations.

The OIREACHTAS

"ADMINISTRATION" OF THE LAW A CONTRAST

[From *The Saturday Post*.]

The Offence and the Punishment. That circumstance alter cases is a truism. A noteworthy illustration of the extent to which cases may be altered was afforded during the past week in Dublin. Two women burglariously entered a house in Townsend Street, during the absence of the tenant, and as a consequence, the police had occasion to pay a visit to the place, in order to ascertain what amount of depredation had been committed. While so engaged they found a gun. Townsend Street happened to be in the vicinity of a railway line. Here, then, was "a case" under the Defence of the Realm Act against the already victimised tenant, who on the 1st of July was brought up before Mr. Swift in the Northern Police Court, and charged with having "in contravention of Regulation 33 of the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Regulations, 1914, had in his possession a rifle without a written permission of a competent naval or military authority." Mr. Swift ordered the forfeiture of the rifle and placed the defendant under rule of bail, himself in £20, with two sureties of £10 each, or in default, six weeks' imprisonment.

"A Contrast. Two days afterwards, at Swords Petty Sessions a case similar in character, but far more serious in point of detail, was for hearing. A Malahide man had a rifle in his house, and Malahide "is a place in the vicinity of a railway line." Getting into trouble with the police, he ran into the house and brought out the rifle. The police tackled him so effectively that he could do no more than whack them with but-end of the firearm. Mr. Laurence J. O'Neill, solicitor, appeared for the defendant, and when the case was called Mr. O'Neill was in a position to tell the magistrates not only that an arrangement had been come to between himself and the district inspector whereby the prosecution was not to be pressed, but even to inform their worships regarding the amount of the penalty which should be imposed, namely, "half a crown" for the defendant's drunkenness, a similar sum for belabouring the police with his rifle, and no fine at all for the offence of assaulting a mere constable, the concession on defendant's side being that he would withdraw a cross summons against the police. With this cut-and-dried arrangement the magistrates very obligingly fell in, and imposed the nominal penalties suggested, with the unimportant variation of putting on two shillings fine for the wallop dealt out to the constable. They did not bother about the trifling formality of hearing evidence. People are asking: (1) Why was the Malahide man not brought under the Defence of the Realm Act—copy of which the D.I. had with him in court, with the penalty clause underlined, and actually shown by him to the defendant after the case had been disposed of? (2) Why did not the magistrates hear the evidence before convicting? (3) Were the police afraid to face the cross-summons? (4) Why did they apply to court to have his rifle returned to him? If the Malahide man had been like the Townsend Street defendant a member of the Citizen Army, would he have been differently treated?"

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

FOR IRISH ROLL & PLUG.

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

Irish Citizen Army

Headquarters: LIBERTY HALL, DUBLIN.

COMMANDANT:
JAMES CONNOLLY.

CHIEF OF STAFF:
M. MALLIN.

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

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

STREET FIGHTING—SUMMARY.

A complete summary of the lessons to be derived from the military events we have narrated in these chapters during the past few months would involve the writing of a very large volume. Indeed it might truly be urged that the lessons are capable of such infinite expansion that no complete summary is possible.

In the military sense of the term what after all is a *street*? A street is a defile in a city. A defile is a narrow pass through which troops can only move by narrowing their front, and therefore making themselves a good target for the enemy. A defile is also a difficult place for soldiers to manoeuvre in, especially if the flanks of the defile are held by the enemy.

A mountain pass is a defile the sides of which are constituted by the natural slopes of the mountain sides, as at the Scalp. A bridge over a river is a defile the sides of which are constituted by the river. A street is a defile the sides of which are constituted by the houses in the street.

To traverse a mountain pass with any degree of safety the sides of the mountain must be cleared by flanking parties ahead of the main body; to pass over a bridge the banks of the river on each side must be raked with gun or rifle fire whilst the bridge is being rushed; to take a street properly barricaded and held on both sides by forces in the houses, these houses must be broken into and taken by hand to hand fighting. A street barricade placed in a position where artillery cannot operate from a distance is impregnable to a frontal attack. To bring artillery within a couple of hundred yards—the length of the average street—would mean the loss of the artillery if confronted by even imperfectly drilled troops armed with rifles.

The Moscow revolution, where only 80 rifles were in the possession of the insurgents, would have ended in the annihilation of the artillery had the number of insurgent rifles been 800.

The insurrection of Paris in June, 1848, reveals how districts of towns, or villages, should be held. The streets were barricaded at tactical points *not on the main streets* but commanding them. The houses were broken through so that passages were made inside the houses along the whole length of the streets. The party walls were loopholed, as were also the front walls, the windows were blocked by sandbags, boxes filled with stones and dirt, bricks, chests and other pieces of furniture with all sorts of odds and ends piled up against them.

Behind such defences the insurgents poured their fire upon the troops through loopholes left for the purpose.

In the attack upon Paris by the allies fighting against Napoleon a village held in this manner repulsed several assaults of the Prussian allies of England. When these Prussians were relieved by the English these latter did not dare to attempt a frontal attack, but instead broke into an end house on one side of the village street, and commenced to take the houses one by one. Thus all the fighting was inside the houses, and musket fire played but a small part. On one side of the street they captured all the houses, on the other they failed, and when a truce was declared the English were in possession of one side of the village, and their French enemies of the other.

The truce led to a peace. When peace was finally proclaimed the two sides of the village street were still held by opposing forces.

The defense of a building in a city, town or village is governed by the same rules. Such a building left unconquered is a serious danger even if its supports are all defeated. If it had been flanked by barricades, and those barricades were destroyed, no troops could afford to push on and leave the building in the hands of the enemy. If they did so they would be running the danger of perhaps meeting a check farther on, which check would be disastrous if they had left a hostile building manned by an unconquered force in their rear. Therefore, the fortifying of a strong building, as a pivot upon which the defence of a town or village should hinge, forms a principal object of the preparations of any defending force, whether regular army or insurrectionary.

In the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 the chateau, or castle, of Geissberg formed such a position in the French lines on the 4th of August. The Germans drove in all the flanking supports of the French party occupying this country house, and stormed the outer courts, but were driven back by the fire from the windows and loopholed walls. Four batteries of artillery were brought up to within 900 yards of the house and battered away its walls, and battalion after battalion was hurled against it. The advance of the whole German army was delayed until this one house was taken. To take it caused a loss of 23 officers and 329 men, yet it had only a garrison of 200.

In the same campaign the village of Bazeilles offered a similar lesson of the tactical strength of a well defended line of houses. The German Army drove the French off the field and entered the village without a struggle. But it took a whole army corps seven hours to fight its way through to the other end of the village.

A mountainous country has always been held to be difficult for military operations owing to its passes or glens. A city is a huge maze of passes or glens formed by streets and lanes. Every difficulty that exists for the operation of regular troops in mountains is multiplied a hundredfold in a city. And the difficulty of the commissariat which is likely to be insuperable to an irregular or popular force taking to the mountains, is solved for them by the sympathies of the populace when they take to the streets.

The general principle to be deducted from a study of the example we have been dealing with, is that the Defence is of almost overwhelming importance in such warfare as a popular force like the Citizen Army might be called upon to participate in. Not a mere passive defence of a position valueless in itself, but the active defence of a position whose location threatens the supremacy or existence of the enemy. The genius of the commander must find such a position, the skill of his subordinates must prepare and fortify it, the courage of all must defend it. Out of this combination of

genius, skill and courage alone can grow the flower of military success.

The Citizen Army and the Irish Volunteers are open for all who wish to qualify for the exercise of these qualities.

IRISH CITIZEN ARMY SCOUTS' CORPS

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

By Order,
COMMITTEE.

RECORDER DISCOVERS A HUN.

We learn from the *Irish Citizen* of July 17th that at the City Sessions on 12th inst. one William Ford was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour for an indecent assault on a child of six, the daughter of a respectable working-woman, a widow.

The Recorder announced his intention of dealing severely with these cases in future, and threatened to give ten years' penal servitude should a case of criminal assault come before him.

We are glad that the policy of avenging Belgian women and making excuses for bestial outrages in Ireland is not to continue. But why hush up what occurs in Ireland while publishing broadcast official accounts of Continental atrocities?

Two soldiers were found guilty of bigamy on the same occasion, and were handed over to be dealt with by the military authorities.

The Women's Watching the Courts' Committee are responsible for bringing this case before the public notice.

Members of the Committee, including several well-known Suffragists, attend court with a view to gaining accurate information as to Irish moral conditions and the best methods of dealing with sexual crimes.

The Committee aim at having women police, women jurors, women lawyers, and women magistrates, to do justice to their own sex.

CORRESPONDENTS.

A TRUE FELLOW. Cannot publish any letter unless the name and address of the writer is enclosed for our private information.

IRISH VOLUNTEER. If the government desired to "provoke a premature insurrection" don't you think that they would have arrested Eoin MacNeill, and not a few comparatively unknown men?

BELFAST BOY. The persons who are spreading that yarn are the same individuals as voted to give Redmond control of the Volunteers. The coincidence is more than significant; it is damning.

RAILWAY STRIKER. We quite agree that some of the tradesmen are more afraid of losing their jobs than the Fenians were of losing their lives.

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

EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

IT IS THE

DUBLIN WORKMEN'S INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION, LTD.,

10 SOUTH WILLIAM STREET

Office Hours—10.30 to 5.50 each day. Monday, Tuesday and Friday Evenings to 9. Saturday Evening, 7 to 10.30.

Manager—ALD. T. KELLY.

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