

WE SERVE NEITHER KING NOR KAISER.

Belgium and the Refugees in Ireland,

By JAMES CONNOLLY.

The presence of a large number of Belgian refugees in Ireland, and the mixed feelings aroused by their presence, makes it all the more imperative that we should clearly understand the part Belgium has had to play in this war.

In a previous issue we tried to indicate the grounds for our belief that England had deliberately sacrificed Belgium for her own ends, that having tempted Belgium into this conflict she callously left her to her fate, and that when Antwerp was about to surrender the English Government insisted upon that city attempting to resist the bombardment, although well aware that such an attempt was useless and would only lead to the destruction of the city. It is highly interesting to find that all those points are by implication admitted in the English capitalist Press. Here, for instance, is a cutting from the London "Morning Post," reprinted with approval in the "Daily Mail," of the same city, and of course sedulously ignored by the Irish Press. The reader the product of the second s

that our nation had been ruled so long by such an embodiment of meanness and hypocrisy as the British Empire. "Here," he said, "we see that the English are shedding tears over 'gallant little Belgium,' but as soon as a considerable number of Belgians take refuge in England, the country for whose sake they have sacrificed their own, these English raise the cry that they ought to be sent out of England and dumped into Ireland-a most charitable country.'

So over here they are sent in hundreds. Some are sent into the workhouses, where they will probably remain until they have to leave to make room for the crippled Irish soldiers who at the end of this war will be sent home by their English paymasters to lie in destitution and misery. Others are being placed in jobs from which Irish men, women, boys and girls are being discharged. Already young Irishmen are being dismissed to compel them to enlist, whilst Belgian refugees are being prepared for their places.

about "the brutal violation of poor, innocent little Belgium "

"The documents show," says the "Vos-sische Zeitung," "the duplicity of England and her indifference at planning a violation of Holland. They also show the wisdom of Barton Graindl (the Balgian Minister or Por Baron Greindl (the Belgian Minister to Berlin), who had the right opinion about trusting English protection. His prediction was realised. Belgium bleeds from a thousand wounds received in behalf of British interests, and the indignation of the English statesmen over the sanctity of a treaty is mere hypocrisy."

As an antidote to the stories of Geman outrages retailed in the Irish Press, the following report of an American correspondent of the Associated Press makes good reading, and also makes us wonder at the cold-blooded lying with which it is sought to assassinate the character of a brave and kindly people. The above correspondent writes :---

The night before the Germans entered Brussels, when the Belgian Civil Guards and refugees begai pouring into the city from the direction of Louvain, they brought. stories of unspeakable German atrocties, maltreatment of old men and children, and the violation of women.

The Belgian capital reeled with apprehension. Within an hour the gaiety, the vivaugees are being prepared for their places. city and brilliancy of the city went out like It is stated, although we cannot youch a broken arc light. The radiance of the

of two Belgian refugees with their hands cut off. Oh, it was great ! And " special to the 'Evening Herald.'"

But on Friday, October 23rd, the English and Irish Press contained an account of the trial at Liverpool Police Court of James O'Brien "on the charge of obtaining board and lodging on the false representation that he was Corporal James O'Brien, of the 9th Lancers, and took part in the recent charge at Mons." And so it was all a fake!

The's enthusiasm of the "Evening Herald " for James O'Brien was, we presume, based upon a warm appreciation of the abilities of a fellow-liar.

Histo y Repeating Itself C"ARLEMONT and REBMOND

As soon as the Volunteers (all of whom were Protestants) bad aims within hands they began to avitate for the removal of all these grievances. On the first all were unanimous, and accordingly when they paraded the streets of Dublin on the day of the assembling of Farliament, they hung upon the mouths of their cannon placards bearing the significant words: FREE TRADE OR BLSE-"

and the implied threat from a united people

Dark Rosaleen's Anguish : And Her Lament.

[By J. J. SCO LAN, A.O.H., J.A. 4] When mine people were banished by the Sassenach, who are of the race of Goths and are Vandals, into the b ndage of slavery to the Isles of the Barbadces and the suckling babes were torn from their mothers' breasts and transfixed upon swords, mine sacred shrines desecrated, pillaged and ruined, and all mine country laid waste, mine soul was in great travail ; though even then I had consolation as Lone of mine children endeavoured to betray me

And when there proce in Usns, from the house of O'Neill, Owen of Tyrconnell, mine heart for a time was glad for he did much to free mine people from their ancient English foe; but the Saxon Goth feared him greatly, and treacherously hired their assassing to encompass his death, and too well did they accomplish their fell work by poison, and mine tears flowed anew.

In he who was Sarsfield of the Lucan race did I also place mine faith; and it was well placed; and in the cruntry of the Boyne Valley, and that of Aughrim; and of Limerick City, he did well on mine

After Batt, mine eyes beield "Parnell, who was a Stewart, and known as Charles, and I rejsiced greatly, for no thought "at last c mes mine deliverer."

But when he had fought mine ancient foe successfully, and had his hands firmly planted around the throat of mine enemy, and gaining the victory; then did he lose all by trescoery, an 1 fraud, and deceit.

Some of the fels, friends who betrayed him were O'Brien, who was William; and Dill n, caled John; and Healy, named Timothy; and they also shall be despised. By their aid was mine faithful son cast down; and mine soul was tortured with sorrow at the treachery and faithlessness of children who claimed to be of my body.

In turn I trusted McCarthy, then Dillon, and then Redmond, whose name was John, to lead mine people to the Promised Land of Freedom; though in the last-named man my faith was but little.

And mine mistrust has been amply justified, as in the hour of mine highest bones HE SOLD ME and mine people, vilely, flagrantly, and openly unto mine ancient enemy Also did he shamelessly consent to mine dismemberment, by taking away from me mine faithful child. Ulster; helf but he trunted too much in Eng. and his reward from the Sassenach was

How did the position stand? Antwerp was being used as a base by the Belgian army, which was conducting harassing operations against the enemy's line of communications. The fortress, owing to the lack of heavy modern artillery, was not in a position to resist a serious attack from the German siege train. And, of course, a great and populous city like Antwerp was in no case to stand a devastating bombardment over helpless forts. When, therefore, it became · obvious that the German attack could not be adequately met the proper course was for the **Relgin** army to retire from the position and retreat to a position of more safety. The only iternative-a bad alternative at the best -was for the Allies to throw into the fortress a strong relieving force capable of holding the trenches against all attacks and adequately supported by great guns. That would have been a bad alternative, because the proper place for reinforcements is the field where the Allied armies are fighting the German main army.

But even this bad alternative was not adopted. A more futile scheme was devised; at the last moment a mixed force of marines and Naval Volunteers, with a few heavy guns, were thrown into the city. By that time the outer sector of the fortifications had already been breached; the city lay at the mercy of the great howitzers; the line of retreat was most seriously threatened; and it was pressingly important that the Belgian field army should retire without any delay. The force thrown into the city by the Admiralty consisted partly of our admirable marines-as fine a force of its kind as there is in the world-but largely of odds and ends thrown together, and volunteers who were undergoing training for quite different kind of work. These men were rushed across and thrown into the frenches when the position had already been lost. They lay in the trenches under a deadly artillery fire and quite unable to reply to the German artillery. But the worst of the whole affair was not the loss of our fine marines and brave volunteers, ill as we can spare them for a useless undertaking.

The most serious result of the diversion wa. that it encouraged the Belgian authorities to prolong a defence which, on clear evident 'e, they had before been forced to recognise 's hopeless, and to delay in a position from which it became hourly more difficult to extricate their army. If the British force h 'ad not been promised the Belgian army cou id have been got out of Antwerp into safe was not such a descent the line of retreat vas not such a desperate hazard. And the citi. have been spared the di adful ordeal of bomabembardment. As it wa its escape became the army was delayed until extremely difficult. The espatch of the British force, then, did not ext scate the Belgian army; but, on the contral, tended to delay it until its extrication had be ment in difficult and det difficult and dangerous; the move ment, in short, was within an ace of bring. In the Belgian army to determine the bring. Belgian army to destruction.

Belgians will gradually come to under stand what is meant by the homour of British statesmen. The pouring into Ireland of Belgian refugees is a sample of what is meant by British gratitude, Recently a distinguished Wish literary man France and England. The Doutiche of genius said to me that it almost make: Tages Zeitung declares it hopes new one ashamed to be an irishman to think that the neutral states will cause to meak

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true, it may only be a coincidence, but it smells fishy.

It is in fact so scandalous that nothing but the exceedingly slimy character of the firm in question would lead us to give the slightest credence to this story. But from all over Ireland such tales are reaching us, and if a tithe of them be true, we fear that the poor refugees are being made a catspaw of industrially as their country has been politically.

We counsel our readers to accept none of such stories on faith, but to investigate promptly and report to us. We will not fail to give instant publicity to any wellauthenticated case. And meanwhile, whatever we may think of the war, let not any wrath or displeasure be vented upon the refugees themselves. They are but helpless victims of a criminal war for which they were in nowise responsible. Their foolish or culpable Government, by consenting to play England's game against a commercial rival, is criminally responsible; the people themselves were but helpless instruments in the hands of a ruling class. Say no harsh word to them.

Upon the general question of the relations of the Belgian Government with England we extract the following from American newspapers :---

Count Von Bernstoff, the German Ambassador at Washington, states that

Concerning the Anglo-Belgian military agreement existing since 1906, a formal deniat has been issued by England, which proves nothing. . The documents are in the hands of the German authorities and will be published in full. The facts remain that a so-called "neutral" country concluded a military agreement with England, which provided for landing of British troops in this "neutral" country. The document proves that by its own free will "neutral Belgium" accepted the British offer and decided to fight on the side of the Allies. England instigated Belgium to go to war, and when the time came to protect the unfortunate little country it was left to its own resources. Germany, on the other hand, who had heard of Belgium's agreement with England at the beginning of this. war, offered to protect Belgium and to pay full indemnity for all her losses. Germany would have religiously kept her promise.

The documents found in Brussels further prove that as far back as 1906 England was systematically trying to bring about the coalition which has now forced war on Germany."

One American newspaper writes that Alleged documents of the Belgian General Staff, inscribed "English Intervention in Belgium," which are said to have been found by German's military authorities in Brussels, and which were published by the North German Gatetic, are rausing com-ments show that long ago it was decided ment in German Gatetications

The "Kreuts" settung" says the docu-tu case of war this Belgium would side with

from which it suffered on June 18 1815 when it trembled with the fear of a French victory at Waterloo.

In less than twenty-four hours the Hygian citizens were chatting comfortably with the German invaders, and the allegations of German brutality and demonical torture dissolved into one of the myths which have accompanied all wars.

NO OFFENSIVE ACTS.

Neither in Brussels nor in its environs was a single offensive act, so far as I know, committed by a German soldier. In a city of over half a million people, invaded by a hostile army of perhaps a quarter of a million soldiers, no act sufficiently flagrant to demand punishment or to awaken protest came to my attention.

The frightful reports that had preceded the German army into Brussels included the disembowelling of old men and the impaling of children on lances, just outside Lonvain. Investigation not only failed to subsfantiate these rumours, but could not even discover anyone in the immediate vicinity who gredited them. An eye-witness of uninipeachable veracity told me that the worst behaviour he had observed during the first German entry into Louvain, August 19, was that of a German soldier, who leaned from his horse and kissed a pretty Flemish girl who brought him a glass of beer,

Robert J. Thompson, American Consul at Aachen, visited Liege during and after the capture of the ports. It is the opinion of Mr. Thompson that no outrage was, committed by Germans during the several days' fighting there.

Remember that this correspondent was sent from New York by the greatest news gathering agency in America, with mrict orders to find out and tell the truth rand that his sympathies were not a factor in his story, and think of all the second-

hand stories of brutal outrages with which we have been deluged. All these stories of outrages are told by copie who say " they heard from somebody, who knows somebody, who say somebody," but this man was there in the spot. Here is another witness freen the spot and we have done :----

An officer of the Special Reserve at the front, in a letter in the "Times," tays :--"The Germans are not cruel. I have seen them bandaging our wounded. The stories in the papers are only exceptions. There are people like them in every army

Did you know Sergeant J.-O'Brien, of the 9th Lancers? The Dublin "Evening Herald" knows all about him. In its issue of October 15 it devoted two columns of small print to a reported an interview with him. Six lines of double column scare heads graced the stary, and fifteen lines of introduction. Sermant]. O'Brien's photo was given an honoured place, and the story was of the most blood-surdling character. Charges and counter-charges, "a raging interpo," "like a vat of boiling lead," and a most minute description of the awful ways at Monty winding up with the unual story

12. The state of the share of the state of t Parliament-all their leaders deserted. They had elected aristocrats, glib-tongued lawyers and professional patriots to be their officers, and all the higher ranks betrayed them in their hour of need. After the granting of Free Trade a Volunteer convention was summoned to meet in Dublin to consider the question of popular representation in Parliament Lord Charlemont, the Commander-in chief of the body, repudiated the convention. His example was followed by all the lesser fiy of the aristocratic officers, and finally when it did meet, Henry Grattan, whose political and personal fortune the Volunteers had made, den unced them in Parliament as an " armed rabble."

The convention, after some fruitless debate, adjourned in conjusion, and on a subsequent attempt to convene another Convention. the meeting was prohibited by Government proclamation and the signers of the call for the assembly were arrested and heavily fined. The Government having made peace in America, with the granting of American Independence, had been able to mass troops in Ireland and prepare to try conclusions with the Volunteers. Its refusal to consider the demand for popular representation was its guage of battle, and the proclamation of the last attempt at a Convention was a sign of its victory. The Volunteers had, in fact, surrendered without a blow."

This extract from 'Labour in hish History," by James (onnolly, is a siziking commentary on the present situation. It is simply another instance in many of those amazing parallels in history where the deeds of one generation parody the misdeeds of the past, The story of that period of opportunities missed threatens to be the story of to day. If you wish to know how the leaders of that time be rayed their followers and bew Ireland's greatest opportunity was grossly aban lened, it is set forth in the most fearless and straightforward manner in the work we have just quoted. A few copies are still unsold and can be had of any bookseller, or from the "Irish Worker," Liberty Hall. The price is one shilling

AND SULAND SULAND SULAND

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



support yourselves.

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

the earth through English perfidy; but in foreign lands they upheld mine honour, also secured, as the price of mine partition and mine fame became known to all nations of the earth, but still I sorrowed, though all mine children remained faithful unto me.

For many years did I writhe in mine anguish, beaten and bruised, and all was dark, as if the end were near; when there arose within the land one of the Ormond family, by name Fitzgerald, and with him was Tone, and also Byrne and Dwyer, who were from the Leinster country ;whilst in the North, McCracken and Hope were born unto me; and mine heart rejoiced over much, with hope renewed.

This hope was short lived as mine ancient enemy of the English land was tor strong and canning for my sons, who were upright, and deepieed decoit. There were some of mine evil-disposed children who betrayed them for gold, and let their names be as anathema through the ages to all mine faith'ul children-they were Leonard, of the Clan Mc nally; and one, Reynolds

And a broad sheet circulated largely amongst mine people at that time also, named "Journal of Freeman," which did much to assist mine exemics and destroy mine people, whilst making great pretence of being their friend. And it pursues this policy even until the present day. This j urnal was closely related to the Squire who was sham

Emmet, who was named Robert, endesvoured also to relieve mine sgony, shough he was folled and disappointed ; and like unto a wild beast of the firest secking for prey, mine Bassenach foes thirsted for his bloud; and his life was gladly given np for me, whilst mine soul panted in its socrow for him.

Broken hearted and exhausted, I lay at the fect of mine relentless, treacherous and cruel enemy; and of all the human family had only one, and he oppressed me over much. He was one of the Goths; and whilst smiling, and swearing vows of friendship to me he was scourging mine. children with famine, eviction, fire and sword, and robbing them of their sustenance.

Then arise Dan, who was known as O' onnell, and I daned to hope again, only to be bitterly grisved and disappointed, as he left me and mine children still as laves in their own lead, and mine tears

flowed out streek. The Pasian mon did much to loosen the obsist on the limbs of mine programy, through many still great were their diffi-outline, false friends and open constine working for their downfall , and they gene round, of their braining, and of their blood for their moles a rake. In the Sciences hand O'Beins, and Allow, and Lestin, and Barrett, wars drug to destin by haghand's amoutioners, though note

and betrayal from the Sassenach one hundred pieces of gold each quarter year, and they waxed fat inded on their illgotten wealth.

And for one of his friends, who was a relative, he secured the post as Chief Keeper of the Bastile, which carried with is 2,000 gold pieces each year as an emolument

And of his traitorous and suborned friends were Devlin and Nugent, who also took the gold of the Saxon to rivet mine chains of bendage still firmer.

Redmond was descended in m Ananias. and also from leceriot, who was known to all mon as Judas; and was also known to my faithful children as the "Man of the Forked Tongue" and of the "Two Voices."

He came from the Sassenach land. when she was in a life and death struggle with a neighbour who was of her own blood, and told my people that they were free; but his only proof was a "scrap of paper," like unto that at Limerick. He isked my children to desert their mother, and fight for her enemy.

And to sacrifice my people to the greed of Brithin in a foreign war he us d all his arts, and wiles, and endeavoured to seduce them from me. Then by threats, an l'unjust laws, and by depriving them of their means of subsistence, were some of them compelled to leave me, but they were tew.

Then in righteous wrath, my children. who had been fooled by this viper, at home and in far off lands, turned around upon him and his serpent brood, who would betray his and their mother to her releations foe through all the ages, and went them into the wilderness, as although : a very faw of my children bave fires worn each other ; never, in all my sad years, until Redmond, did any (f my people's Leders betray or c neent to mutilate me. And he who shall be traitor to the land and down shrough all the ages. tickscole man and his deeds shall stink

And when his soul leaves his body, tall be interned in a place, which any and is known to all men as the Nint Oirole of the Inferio, where it shall writh in torman for all time.

In the firmed might of mine feithf billion back the twentieth contury Christ, and the eighth of mine score mine mound enemy, the Goth, being her death theres, fierk Hossieen has gr perfor her people's deliversace, and

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معتهدته بجري ورورا

is slowly cating its way through the country, attempting to poison and pollute the well-springs of Irish national opinion, and canker and corrode the virility of the dispute-1913-'14-should report the nation by trying to stampede the manhood of the country into the military service of England.

To us who have watched the various vile methods resorted to by these same politicians to malign and misrepresent the working class of this country in its different endeavours to secure better industrial conditions; their present treachery to the cause they had the handling and control of is nothing new; and right well did they wield and wave the Green Flag, while not for a moment did they care a jot about what it symbolises, to deter the forward movement of the Irish workers, slowly realising the meaning of the revolutionary tenet, "that labour produces all wealth and hence to labour all wealth belongs." Against all those who thus strove to arouse the Irish working class to a sense of its importance and its true position in the community to make THE IRISH WORKER will be published weeklythat class realise that those who lived on the toil of those who worked were idle wasters, parasites on the body politic, a All communications, whether relating to literary or foul outgrowth of the rotten system of the private ownership in the instruments of production, and that the workers were carrying them, Sinbad like, on their backs We do not publish or take notice of anenymous for no useful purpose.

Against all those who attempted to remove this hideous ever-present workingclass nightmare, the political and Press machines of the bosses were used with unstinted ferocity, and all such were labelled as enemies of Home Rule and revilers of religion, and no calumny was too foul, or lie mendacious, to turn the ear of the working class from the truths of these pioneers and propagandists of the militant labour movement.

But the temporary advantage achieved by the wire-pulling politicians is gone; the world now knows them as traitors to Ireland, and although we always knew it would take something colossal to expose their treachery, we did not deem it would require a European war to accomplish this task.

Hence to the labour movement comes the satisfaction of knowing that the country is realising that its position on the national question is the only peronly manent and abiding one, that true freedom is achieved in proportion as the subject class in the country emancipates itself from industrial and political servitude.

The idea of national independence in the fullest sense being wrung from the oppressor without taking into consideration the material, economic conditions of the people is a fallacy for accurate notice that hat red of England was equivalent to that advance and be accurate accurate to the second seco

NOTICE

It is requested that in order to facili-The perfidious poison of the politicians tate the proper closing of our accounts all persons who paid any monies, subscriptions, or in any other form to William Hopkins, TC., during the late same to John O'Neill at Liberty Hall. BY ORDER.

> Until the return of Jim Tarkin 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.

price one penny-and may be had of any newsagent. Ask for it and see that you got it.

business matters, to be addressed to the Editor, 18 Beresford Place, Dublin. Telephone 3421, Subscription 6s. 6d. per year; 3s. 3d. for mix months, psysbie in advance.

contributions.

DUBLIN, Sat., Oct. 31st, 1914.

THE HOPE OF IRELAND.

.THE present crisis in Ireland is shattering many reputations and falsifying many predictions, but to the careful observer it is becoming daily apparent that it will leave intact at least one reputation, that of those who pinned their faith to the working class as the anchor and foundation of any real nationalism that this country can show. Here and there the working class may waver, here and there local influences may exert sufficient pressure to weaken or corrupt the manhood of the workers, but speaking broadly it remains true that in that class lay the only hope of those who held fast to the faith that this Ireland of ours is a nation distinct and apart from all others, and capable of working out its own destiny and living its own life.

The working class has ever refused to be drawn into any mere anti-English feeling; it refuses to be drawn into it now. It has always refused to consider

Irish Transport & General Workers' Union cannot intervene as a nation on the only eide that honour and interest dictates.

> Alone in Ireland the working class has no ties that bind it to the service of the Empire. Hunger and the fear of hunger have driven thousands of our class into the British Army, but for whatever pay or pension such have drawn therefrom they have given service, and owe neither gratitude nor allegiance. For those still held to that accursed bargain as Reservis's, &c. we have no feelings except compassion ; the British Shylock will hold them to the bond. Other classes serve England for the sake of dividends, profits, official positions and sinecures-a thousand strings drawing them to England for the one patriotic tis that binds them to Ireland. The Irish working class as a class can only hope to rise with reland. Equally true is it that Ireland cannot rise to Freedom except upon the shoulders of a working class knowing its rights and daring to take them

That class of that character we are creating in Ireland. Wherever then in Ireland flies the banner of the Transport Union there flies also to the heavens the flag of the Irich Working Class, alert, disciplined, intelligent, determined to be free.

The news from South Africa is very disheartening. Very De Wet and Beyers, rejecting all the bribes of the compromisers have raised the flag of the South African Republic, and set out to avenge the concentration camps. Poor old British Empire has now to depend upon the valour of the mercenary coloured troops from India to save her on 'the Continent of Europe, and the promised troops from Botha will have to stay at home. An example for Ireland to follow. We see that already Beyers and De Wet have been "defeated," but the despatch says, "out horses were too tired to follow." Exactly. De Wet's old game.

The Clan-na Gael manifesto analysing and exposing the trickery of the Redmondites was a great literary and patriotic masterpiece. It came as an invaluable aid to- those holding aloft the banner of freedom in this Island.

Jim Larkin sailed from Liverpool on Saturday. The "Gaelic American' of October 17th, gives a good deal of space to Jim's activities in Dublin in connection with the Mansion House recruiting meeting—a fact that promises well for Jim's success in America.

The Torchlight Procession and Demonstration announced in last week's issue in connection with the Volunteers came off as advertised, and was a magnificent success. Many thousands

JIM LARKIN IN CORK. Farewell Address.

In the City Hall, Cork, Mr. Jim Larkin addressed an immense gathering on last Wednesday night. Mr. John Good, Secretary Cork United Trades and Labour Council, Cork, presided, and delivered a stirring speech. Councillor Partridge also spoke, and meanwhile Mr. Jim Larkin arrived amid loud cheers.

The Chairman said the business tonight was a two-fold one. They would hear from Mr. Partridge his views as regards the duty of Irishmen in the present war, and later on they would be treated to some few words of parting from their friend, Jim Larkin (cheers). He need not express any apology for standing on that platform. Probably he differed a good deal from many of his friends in Cork that night but whilst he differed with them or from them, he always entertained the profoundest respect for any man who had an opinion of his own regardless of the consequences (cheers). To-day in Cork they knew many men were expressing opinions, not their own, but simply because they were the most suitable ones to meet their requirements. It was all very well for people to shout, "go to the war; fight for England" but the people who were shouting loudest in that respect took very good care that they never set the example themselves (cheers) They were told that they should forget the past, but there was no man who would be more anxious than he (Mr. Good) would be to forget the past if it could be shown to him that the people making specious promises to-day were inclined to keep these promises. (cheers.) Eut the history of our country proved to them that the people who governed us never vet made a promise to Ireland that they were not prepared to break if it suited themselves (cheers.) For this reason he asked was it their duty to volunteer, or induce others who, perhaps, in a thoughtless moment, would be inclined to do so, to go out to fight their fellow man on the fields of France or Germany (cries of "never"). He emphatically said no He had no wish for the military system of Germany-be knew that in many instances that it was bad, and he would not like to see it fhere-but at the same time until England gave us a guarantee that she will act fair and just to our country, he said our people have no right to fight for that country (cheers). They had a Home Rule Bill put on the Statute Book, but the man who was instrumental in putting it there said magnificent success. Many thousands show the people of Ulster—the Orange at any time, or for any object, that Ireland's loved semi responsible for the would abed one days of the Hard's loved semi responsible for the would abed one days of the Hard's loved semi responsible for the would abed one days of the Hard's loved semi responsible for the would abed one days of the Hard's loved semi responsible for the would abed one days of the Hard's loved semi responsible for the would abed one days of the Hard's loved semi responsible for the would abed one days of the Hard's loved semi responsible for the would abed one days of the Hard's loved semi responsible for the would abed one days of the Hard's loved semi responsible for the would abed one days of the Hard's loved semi responsible for the would abed one days of the Hard's loved semi responsible for the would abed one days of the Hard's loved semi responsible for the would abed one days of the Hard's loved semi responsible for the would abed one days of the Hard's loved semi responsible for the would abed one days of the Hard's loved semi responsible for the would abed one days of the Hard's loved semi responsible for the would abed one days of the Hard's loved semi responsible for the would abed one days of the Hard's loved semi responsible for the would abed one days of the Hard's loved semi responsible for the would abed one days of the Hard's loved semi responsible for the would abed one days of the Hard's loved semi responsible for the would abed one days of the Hard's loved semi responsible for the would abed one days of the Hard's loved semi responsible for the would abed one days of the Hard's loved semi responsible for the would abed one days of the Hard's loved semi responsible for the would abed one days of the Hard's loved semi responsible for the would abed semi responsib that it would be only there with an to remark that it was the birst parade be an unthinkable thing for them to coerce Ulster. Could any reisonable man tell him that the man who made that statement was inclined to act honestly and fair towards Ireland (cheers). In Cork they saw men who said, "we will not go to fight for England, but protect our own sho:es, and we will not advise our fellowworkers to join the English Army," forced to leave their positions and driven in exile from their native land (cheers). He asked them how could they expect justice from a Government that would do such a thing. The poor unfortunate man who is tied to the army has to go to the front, but seeing that Ireland had already sent more than her proportion to fight for the British Empire, he failed to ste why they should urge their fillowcountrymen to send any more (cheers. Yet they were told that they should ad. vise their people to go out and save the Standard that fleated over us and created a famine and slaughtered our min women and children, and drove our people to exile in the coffin ships and sold them to the plantations in the West Indies; and last, but not least, shot them in the streets of Dublin (cheers). It was all very well to say. Send out our soldiers, but when the war is over. when the mothers and sisters and wives are crying by the hearth-side in long winter nights, and when the children are calling for the fathers lying dead on the plains of Europe it was all very well to say they died for the honour and glory of the Fmpire. What did they get after the Crimean War, after the Boer War, or any other battles they cvcr fouught in for England? They got starvation, and the workhouse cheers). His advice to the people was to stay at home, and if Germany or any enemies of our country attempted to take Ireland let them fight against that enemy and also the enemy within our shores for 700 years (cheers). He then introduced Councillor Partridge, of Dublin, who spoke at considerable length and was loudly cheered. Mr. Larkin, who received a tremendons ovation, said-What was the a estion at issue? It was the old never-ending struggle that has lasted in this country for seven hundred years. To day the Celt faces the battle, having the fight of their forefathers and making no compromise with the enemy. In the past men of our race sought to sell the country they belonged to, and tried to sell our name and our tradition. So to day we have got foul i.e.sts who call themselves ltishmen, who have risen in our midst. and who are cajoling us and leading the peop'e astray for twenty years, and who say, "now is the hour to sell your birthright and sell your Nation" (applause). Let us see what those bargaugers and those tricksters in a nation's joint manifesto calling upon our Irish

des.iny have got to fer. Let us not for a moment be mish by any canard about the foul atrocif of a German or Austrian. What maters those people to us. The question is the question of the Celt agains Saxon despotism and brutality [appause]. The ques-tion is not one to be lowered down to the deadlevel of newspaper gossip in this county. They talk about the destruction a men, women and children, but that is the business of people who engage iu war. War was a brutal hellish thirg, and the man who tried to make the war not as brutal as it was was a liar in his heart (applause). There was no apology for war, and no man can paint a picture of it other than a brutal, murderous one Let us realise where we are. Did we ask for war? Do we want war? Did we agree to the bargain made by those unholy crea tures who run the world at the present time-the diplomatists, statesmen, kivgs and emperors? (applause) Did they consult the Cork people or the people of Ireland whether they should be dragged into this hellish business " (applause). They had used us as tools—as food for powder too long-and we have always been used by the brutal, lying, cunning Saxon. Remember the men you are dealing with, when they could not beat our leaders in the open field they stabbed them in the back (applause). They caloled Red Hugh O'Donnell they murdered Owen Ruadh. Do the English rulers come with clean hands to the council or conference?; do these men's words bear confidence in our hearts or our minds? (" No, no "). No, and they knew what kind of people those were they had been told that Ireland's credit was at stake by Crosbie of the "Cork Examiner." What right has Crosbie to speak to Irishmen and tell them they were cowards if they did not do England's bloody work (applause). When men come to traduce our race, and talk about the cowardice of our race, let them come with clean hands. He cared nothing for all the Crosbies that were ever born, or for the threats of the sanguinary legislators [applause]. Tuey all knew that Asquith had proved himself to be not only untruthful, but cowardly into the bargain Twelve months ago they were told, with the words of Carson, that his army and hirelings were to march from Belfast and take Cork. There was no question then of interference with him; it was alright for the Orangeman to arm with guns and bayovets and to tell the people of Great Britain that he would establish a Provisional Government in Ulster. But they had seen lately where Asquith said he would

w rkers to go on with their work and t ke no notice of the war. Put the following day they saw in the papers that the leader of the Irish race at home and abroad [laughter] the mon who persistently told them that his whole object was to work for Ireland, that he devoted his talent and life to Ireland, and he got up in the House of Commons and said, speaking on behalt of the 'rish people, that he was prepared to tell the rish people to rally to the Union Jack and fight, not for the liberty of Ireland, but to uphold and honour the Union Jack [hisses]. They all had to regret and teel ashamed that one of their leaders got up in the House of Commons and told the British Parliament that he was speaking for the Trish people, and that they were prepared to forget the past, and pr pared to go and rush like. Zealots-the men who had forgotten their name and race -to do the work of a dirty, brutal, lying, [applause]. The speaker having dealt at length with the Home Rule Bill and its shortcomings, said it was an absolutely worthless measure Having com-mented on the action of the military in shooting down the people in Dublin, he concluded by saving that the question was—"Are you for Irelan' or for the Empire ?" Those present should with one unanimous voice-"For Ireland !"

The proceedings concluded with the singing of "Who Fears to Spaa of '98 r"

The Flag of the Irish Republic.

Up from the chaos of Ireland's betraval Forth from her abyss of shame and despair,

- Where he, false prophe's and lea'ers had thrust her. In their despite springs a symbol most
- fair.
- Oe'r the base standa:ds they brazen!" carried
- And the mean creeds they had sca'tered afar
- Rises once more Ireland's emblem of Freedom
- Bravely, serenely as eve's splendid star.
- Blest be its rising-we answer its challenge,
- No fairer flag waves in War's riotous gale ;
- Proudly we'll follow where e'er it shall lead us
- High on the gallows -or oer the red trail.

Let come what may, on the World's

DILE

White

...... The conditioning and co-ordinating of the Irish national movement with the labour movement is simply resurrecting a side of the national movement according to modern democratic conditions, long pushed out of sight by Irish nationalists, who wish to forget that the ancient mode of land tenure in Ireland was communal ownership of the soil.

Hence, then, the Irish labour movement; being of a truly working-class nature, admits no possibility of being divided on the lines of material interest, and, being intensely national as well as democratic, will proclaim in one breath the: national and economic independence of the country, for in conscious labour alone: lies the necessary force to the accomplishment of these objects.

More immediate sporadic attempts of an exclusive nationalist nature may be made but are bound to fail, bringing disaster to the ardent spirits who headed them, lost because they were not of the whole democracy; and to ask the workers to forsake the slower, perhaps, but surer way of working to lake part in a more immediate movement even, whose success would be only Dead Sea fruit, turning to ashes on the lips, by leaving the lot of the people as it was prior tothe national change, we will not enlist for.

Therefore our attitude must continue tobe, no matter how sympathetic other nationalist organisations may be to our cause, a thorough reliance on material. conditions as the motive force, and the organisation of the people on material lines. as the broad and permanent basis from. which alone can be reared a broad and. permanent national regime, free from. alien government without and domestic: despotism within,

This is the historic mission of Labour, and Labour is all-powerful.

STELLA MARIS.



The working class of freend when grown conscious of its true dignity does in Dublin to start at the appointed not consider that it owes to the British time. Empire any debt except that of hatred. but it also realises that the best services it can render to the British people is due to them, but that service will be and take [Executive of the Volunteers ; Sean Milthe form of as speedy as possible a destruction of the foul governmental system (Trades Council; and James Councily, that has made the British people an instrument of the enslavement of millions of the human race, of the extirpation of whole tribes and nations, of the devastation of vast territories. Enslaved socially at home the British people have been taught that what little political liberty they do enjoy can only be bought at the price of the national destruction of every people rising into social or economic rivalry with the British master class. If it requires war to free the minds of the British working class from that debasing superstition then war we shall have, for the world cannot progress industrially whilst so important a nation in Europe is perverted mentally by a belief so hostile to fraternal progress: if it requires insurrection in Ireland and through all the British dominions to teach the English. working class they cannot hope to prosper permanently by arresting the industrial development of others then insurrection must come, and barricades will spring up as readily in our streets as public meet-

ings do to-day. / Those who hold that the British people must learn this lesson are not necessarily enemies of the British people, of the British democracy. Rather do they hold with John Mitchel that they are the truest friends of the British people who are the greatest enemies of the British Government. The Irish working class see no abandonment of the principles of the Labour Movement in this fight against this war and all it implies ; see no weakening of international solidarity in their fierce resolve to do no fighting except it be in their own country to secure the right to hold that country for its own sons and daughters. Rather do they joy in giving this proof that the principles of the Labour Movement represent the highest form of patriotism, and that true patriotism will embody the broadest principles of Labour and Socialism.

The Labour Movement in Ireland stands for the ownership of all Ireland by all the Irish : it therefore fights against all things calculated to weaken the hold of the Irish upon Ireland, as it fights for all things calculated to strengthen the grasp of the Irish people upon Ireland and all things Irish., It has no war with Germany, gling towards the light. It believes that the blood guiltiness of this war lies chiefly. at the door of that British Empire whose 'far-tlung batile line " is a far-flung hadow upon the fa e of civilizes progress. And so believing it counsel the 'right Kara to stand alo f how the battle, kines it

The meeting at Stephen's Green was addressed by Madame Markievicz and Messrs. Pearce and MacDiarmuid of the roy, P T. Daly, Wm. O'Brien, President All the speakers declared against any participation of Ireland in the infamo s war upon the German Nation Their sentiments were vehemently applauded.

Dublin is being rapidly filled with Belgian refug**ces.** Many are stronglimbed, lusty young men, and people are inquiring what such likely-looking soldiers are doing here in Ireland idle, at a time that Irishmen are being asked to defend Belgium. Tales of the employment of Belgians and the dismissal of Irishmen and girls are also accumulating with great rapidity and accompanied with every circum-We shall have stantial detail. something more to say on this matter.

A funny incident happened in Kingstown. Two Gipsy women were going quietly along the street when they were stopped by a lady reside t and a half crown placed hurredly in the hand of one of them, whilst the giver assured the Gipsies that her 'heart bled for their poor country." She had thought that they were Belgians.

India and the War. A special article upon this subject. written expressly for the " Irish Worker by an Indian Nationalist, will appear next week.

Independent Labour Party of Ireland.

MR. L. P. BYRNE will lecture on CO-OPERATION " in the Council Chamber of the Trades Hall, Capel St. on Sunday, at 8 pm. Chairman-R. J. P. Mortished. Admission free. Next week's meetings in Room 3, Liberty Hall, at 8 o'clock. Tuesday, business meeting, instead of Friday. No meeting this Friday. Wednesday, Discussion Class. Members ought to attend both. Non-members also will be welcome.

Dublin Trades Council

AGENDA-Monday, 2nd November.

Feeding of School Children-Mr T. Murphy. Report from Asylum Board Committee-Messrs. Lawlor and Forau.

The Shelbourne Pootball Club and Unfair Labour-Mr. Simmons. Messrs. Arnott & Co and the Drapers' Assistants-Mr M. J O'Lehane.

The Enforcement of the Vaccination Acta Mr. Macl'arthn,

the blood of Irishmen [applause] by And who shed the blood? The same Government that said they would not shed a drop of an Orangeman's blood. Why the difference? Because the Orangeman knows his business; he is honest in whatever he does. When he m kes his mind up to go al ng a certain road, he makes no mistake about it, and woe to him who stops him. But it matter nothing how much they shed of the blood of the people of Munster. Connaught and Leinster. The reason for this is because we had not valued our blood at the proper price and at the proper standard [applause]. To night they heard that six hundred Munster-men-many of whom went to school and prayed at the same altar as these in this hallsix hundred of these brave men were lying on the battlefield, or prisoners in an armed camp. Why? Because the Munstermen were left in the lurch to fight the German Army, while our loval and trusty Northampton, and Leicester and Vorkshire regiments fled -a strategic walk to the rear [laughter and applause]. But if the question was one, as was claimed, of putting down militarism, there was no man living who would be more willing in the matter to destroy the false curse of militarism than he himself. But if Germany is cursed with militarism, is not England also cursed with militarism? [hear hear] Was there any dif-Germany and doing service, for every man was alike there, and the voluntary system in the British Isles, which means that they disemploy you, put vou out on the streets, they give you bad and foul conditions and compel you to work for a miserable dirty shilling, and sell yourself as a hited assassin (applause). A German soldier is a soldier ; he is determined to defend his country against anybody, while a British soldier was a hired assassin. The British soldier makes a bargain to sell his life and the life of himself and his children, for a pettyfogging one and ninepence a day. If he was going to fight for his country why doesn't the British Government treat him as a man ? [applause] But fancy a man giving his life to defend the good word of England. There was never a time that England did'nt break a treaty, or tried to get behind a bargain [applause]. What happened when the war broke out in his own Union? No less than 2,400 men were told they were reserve men and to go and serve with the colours. These men asked him what they, would do and he told them to do as they ought to as Irishmen ; now is England's difficulty, and now is our opportunity (applause). They appealed to the other sections of the Irish race in Ireland; they appealed to /

the leaders and asked them to issue a/

Maeve Cavanagh. REBEL CORK! Your Country Needs You. Join the Irish Citizen Army.

Captain Mackey Section. MERCHANT'S QUAY, CORK. Live and die in Ireland. Learn to shoot straight. The Captain Mackey Rifle Range is now open at above address where men are trained for Ireland, and Ireland only.

All for 8d. in the £.

Another of those everyday anecdotes concerning the officious D.M.P. man has come to our notice. The other day at Amiens Street Railway Station the Constable bearing the number 117C [formerly known as "little 88"] accosted a youth who happened to pass that way wearing the familiar Republican Bidge of green, white and orange. He called on the young fellow to remove the colours from his coat, and or being met with a refusal ordered the wearer to get off the foofpath. He accompanied his order by a profusion of that elegant 1, language traditionally associated with the uniformed footpad and fini h d up with some disgraceference between a man brought up in ful observations concerning a certain well known and respectable lady in this city. We wonder if the authorities have any control over their subordinates?

CHRISTMAS DRAWING.

Remember that tickets for the great Christmas Drawing of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union are now on sale, and can be obta ned at Liberty Hall, any of our Branch Rooms, or from any of our delegates, shop steward, or members.

Iris's Transport and General Workers' Union.

ANNUAL GOOSE CLUB.

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

Please Support our Advertisers.



War Office Contracts-Mr. Clinton.

Saturday, Oct. 31st, 1914.]

CORK NOTES.

Py "A REBEL"

Taibat Prosbie Again.

I see that the gallant Captain is again writing letters to the Press. Why does not Crosbie go out and fight? He need not buy a new uniform. The one he had in the Volunters will do if he dyes it back to its original kheki. By the way, this ex-rack renter has not been taken back by the Commarket patricts. They are afraid he would keep on asking them to keep their word and go and fight for their king and country. However, he knows that it negre and Byrne will secure a list of their nunes for the Militia Pallot Act. Col ner Moore's Dern'y Lieutenant Constant re bave hern's eking the names and aulice-sea of eligible Volunteers, and the lide neite Volustee's are e'ecked ell and numbered by new It is well known die Copiele Fund sithe Chief Recrudie: Officer, Cork District, was at Cora- 1 of talking to Felor Setter Donegan to the ay the Reds opened their compaign. I winder how much a head Denegan is getting for his dopes. Donegan in Gran seen with Talbet Crestie, though the latter is not allowed rear the C. rrus, rk. for fear of flightening away the bas who are not in love with the Millin Paliet Act. Creshie tried to start a course fais (wh for the S xleen h 'rish Division of Cromwell's Army lut found that h end not even get a dozen of Dones n's depes to catch on. So he is now hangi g on to General Carson hoping to get s me army to lead. The Cornmarker Militia should take care that they do not find themselves in "Queer" street ene of these days. The hounds who hunte liegarty and Walsh will not spare the folls t'st are so led by Byrne the Bounder.

Fairh and Fath land.

Cauca Marphy, of Macroom, I hear, is auvisi g his par shieners not to recruit though he has let this name to Redmond for his recruiting Valuations. Canca Murphe is ene of these who try to explain away he votes given by the Irish Cathelie Bishops for the Unior. Perhaps some successor of Canon Murphy will be trying to explain why the Parish Priesr of the town where Eishep Herlihy was murdered for telling the people Lot to trust ing and lent his name to Judas Empire Redmond in his stiempt to prosti ute young hish Nationalists to the service of those who murdered that bishop b-cause he told the people : "Trust not the Sexon for perfidy lurks in its fold.

The Builders' Labourers' Strike.

The Slasters are out to starve the strikers into agreeing with their terme, and no change has taken place. Owing to the lace of organisation the labourers are very ladly prepared for a strike, but are determined to starve sconer than give in. William O'Connell is advertising for men at 20s., all found, though he begrudges his old employees what was promised to them twelve m nths ago. The great man will go to mass next Sundry, say the Lord's Proyer, like any of the Pharisees who batten on the sweat of the wcrk.

go one better than Barrymore in his love for English rule who will be respected by future generations? Pity you did not die ten years since, then history would know you as an Irish patriot fearless in the fight. Now, when you g_{γ} , as you must s on, y u will be rem mbered as a traitor who would have sold his people who f llowed him in the fight for Ireland, to the enemy he b cught them out to fight. An agent provica eur, he talked Corknen into the belief that England was their enemy only to sell them after a 37 years' struggle. To what base uses !

Apalogy

I find I misunderstord Ald. Kelleher's attitude on the consion when the S dier of the Queen attacked Jack God ov r his ladge. I am af aid I tock it from where I was that 'erry was keering to his usual side. As it was, he took the right side for once. I have put a chalk mark on the stairway, and only say that I would willingly apologise to him for all I ever thought of him, if he proved as right as he sprarently was on the occasion in question.

limerick Notes.

TY THE FROKER I expected that a big number of our police would solunteer to fight for their King and Countrie," but I was sadle risapprinted. During the Riots they proved themselves heroes in the way of attacking defruceless proble. For weeks afterwards they were gloating over their splendid work, and several of them actually declared that if they had more NN in they would accomplish better things. A splendid opening now presents itself to achieve further laurels Why not have a go at the Germans! One member, I am told, said that the majeri'y of his couraces would be glad if it was over. No wonder. Practising on a flute or concertina and firt ing with a former's claughter would be much preferred than lying in the trenches.

LIFE IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

Judging from the amount of cises which have cropped up at the Police Court lately in which a number of young men were charged with desertion, and what with the reports every other day of suicides and mutinies in both Army and Navy, life in either branches of the service must be anything but what the average recruit pictures it previous to joining. 'The writer last week met a respectable young man from County Limerick at the Limerick Term nus, and standing near an unctous recruiter he was crying titterly, and this aspirant for military fame told the writer that he had "a few drinks taken one night," and the sergeant followed him and dwelt on the attractions of army life to such an extent that the ambitious swain "took the 'bob'" and turned his back on his

IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

The Irish Worker.

First Convention.

The First Convention of the Irish Volunteers was held in the Abbey Theatre, Du lin, last Sunday, Mr. Ecin MacNeill, Chairman of the Brovisional Committee, p e iding. 4t eleven o'clock about 160 delegates had assembled, a large number of whom wore uniform The fellowing declaration of policy was

unanimously adopted by the Convention :

I To maintain the right and cuty of the Irish nation henceforward to provide for its own defence by means ef a permanent armed and trained Volunteer force

2 To unite the prople of Ireland on the basis of Irish nationality and a common national interest ; to maintain the integrity of the nation and to resist with all our strength any measures tending to bring about or perpetuate disunion or the partition of our country. 3. To resist any attempt to force the m n of Ireland into military service und.r any Government until a free National Government is empowered by the Irish people themselves to deal with it.

4. To secure the abolition of the system of governing Ireland through lublin ' astle and the British milit: ry power, and the establishment of a National Government in its place.

Tadraic O Maille proposed Mr. Eoin MacNeill as President of the Irish Volunteers. They were on the side of Eoin MacNeill because Eoin MacNeill was on the side of Ireland (applause)

Mr. Louis Smyth seconded. The motion was carried with acclamation, all the members rising. and cheering vigorously for several minutes.

Mr. M-cNeill briefly returned thanks. He promised them that whatever influences were brought to bear against him, whatever lies were told, he would not shrink from his duty.

On the proposal of Tomas Mac-Donnchadha, seconded by Major Mac-Bride, the O'Rahilly was unanimously elected Treasurer.

On the motion of Mr. Dalton, Limerick, seconded by Mr O'Connor, Limerick, that portion of the constitution submitted by the Provisional Committee which provided for the election of an Executive of nine members resident in Dublin was abandoned, and it was agreed that the members of the Provisional Committee should be elected. The members of the Provisional Committee alone dissented from this arrangement.

It was decided to leave the arrangements for the election of representatives of the various counties to a general council in the hands of the elected Executive

Amongst other resolutions, on the motion of Eamonn Ceannt, seconded by Peadar O Maicin the following resolution was adopted :---

TRALEE TOPICS.

[FROM "THE MALL']

The gathering of the clans at the local theatre on Wednesday week was truly an awe-inspiring one The meeting was asnounced as a public one called to start a branch of the Nationalist Volunteers pursuant to Mr Redmond's House of Commons speech. "Volunteers" armed with borrowed rifles and bayonets of an out of date pattern "guarded" the entrance to the hall, and would not allow in anyone who they suspected of being such a terrible monster as a San Feiner,' which to them meant an anti-Redmendite John Redmind was t eir littie god, and right well they worshippe him The theatre was packed in every sense. There were Unionists (present by invitation), Red Cross followere, Aberdeenites, Shoncen Nationalists, capitalists, and old women of both sexes.

Mt. J. M. Slattery, J P., of pigs' head fame, presided. He and Mr: Kelliher, J P.; Thomas Atkins, O'l onnell, and M. Flavin, M.P.'s, aided by the wellknown Nationalist, M. P. Ryle, orated to the'r hearts content They ridiculed and villified the Volunteers who had iemained true to Ireland, and dubbed them " inn Feiners" and idiots, and having thus done a good day's work for the Empire, they formed a "branch" of Recmond's Irish Brigade, which, it is stated, will be known as 'slattery's Mounted Foot." So far we have not yet heard of any of these wordy patriots' sons joining England's Army and going to the front to repel the attacks of the barboric Germans They prefer, as Captain Crosbie lately stated, to skulk at home behind the English Navy. Yer, and while they are secure in their wealthy surroundings, they call upon the Irish working man to take a place in the firing line for England, so that the English and Lish capitalists can stay at home and "capture" German trade. Every mean device possible is being used by these Empire men to undermine and break up the local Corps of Irish Volunteers. Abuse has been abundantly poured on the heads of individual members, and efforts are being made to get them "sacked" by their employers, and even lies have been freely circulated that some of them have been dismissed. This is only a small sample of the blackguardly opposition they have to meet, but we are sure it will only strengthen the ranks of the Volunteers. One employer, it is said, has gone to such an extent that he has told his men that they will be dismissed if they don't join Redmond's Local Union Jack Volun-

Great admiration is expressed for the Strand Street Band in refusing to have anything to do with the seceders, and repuising true to the original corps. They have fully justified their claim to be a Nationalist Band, and long may they prosper.

terrs !

Militarism in Tullamore.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

I desire to make you acquainted with the circumstances attending the arrest of Aloysius Brennan, a commercial clerk. who was charged at the prosecution of the Crown at a special court held in Tullamore on Saturday, the 17th inst., with being guilty of conduct "prejudicial to the safety of the Empire,' under the Defence of the Realm Act, 1914

Brennan, who is only twenty years of age, was coming home from Mass at 8 30 on the morning of September 26th, and on passing a dead wall near a publichouse (Sweeney's pointed to a recru ting poster and said to a blacksmith (Wallace, an ex soldier) who was passing by : "It's time for that to come down," or some such words, and passed on hore. One Fuxton, recently home from India We congratulate the Volunteers on the One Euxton, recently home from india was congratulate the Volunteers on the and appointed Recruiting Sergeant here. We congratulate the Volunteers on the was coming out of a pub, after a more there exists a large number of dele-ing libation, heard the words, and, there is a large number of dele-though he must have known they were uttered jocularly, reported the matter to the Military Authorities, who referred it is a significant signature that the source of the active company is archied to Civil Authority, and on last Saturday week when no one was at home but Brennan's mother and young delicate sister, the house was raided by the Dis. trict Inspector, Head Constable, and seven or eight R.IC Cossacks. They searched the premises from top to bottom, carefully, examined a few rifles belonging to the local Volunteers, and finished up by arresting young Brennan and rushing him before the RM-one Callan, formerly secretary to Dudley in Australia, I think, and son of old Phil Callan, one time M P. for Louth. He was remanded to the Petty Sessions on bail of £50 and two sureties of £25 each, though there was absolutely no evidence against him He was brought before the Petty Sessions Court on the 17th inst, presided over by Callan, RM; Dr Kennedy (Prison doctor, true blue Imperialist, etc.); John Bready (retired sbopboy of Goodbody's now on his own), and E. J. Graham (the only Catholic and Imperial Nationalist; who, anyhow, dissented from the others). Brennan, by the way, had received a summons to appear under the "Malicious Damage Act," charged that he did tear down poster, etc., etc. Ruxton swore that he saw him tear down the poster, and that it was at eight o clock ; that he crossed the road from the pub and said he was "glad he had caught someone at last," etc. [Each and every one of these statements was perjury]. Wallace swore poster was damaged and torn previous to that date, as he had passed that way four or five times daily to work ; also that Brennan did NOT tear it down. The billposter swore also that it was damaged previous to that day. In spite of this Callan and his satellites sentenced Brennan to one month's hard labour without the option of a fine ! A youth of twenty, member of Pipers' Band. Gaelic League, Volunteer (not the Redmondite brand, of course), and a weekly Communitant, sentenced to a month's hard labour by a Castle gang not fit to wipe his boots. I should have mentioned that Ruxton got into trouble recently with the Military Authorities in connection with certain moneys withheld from recruits.

3. All bailiffs, emergency-men, landjobbers, spies, informers, blacklegs and scabs

4. Pensioners of all kinds, this is, anyone who at any time received pay or received from the Treasury of His Brittanic Majesty including the everfaithful Irish Party and myself.

For particulars of pay, etc., apply to the nearest Molly Maguire Lodge (B.U.E.), or Brigadier General J. E. Redmond, M.P., "Union Jack," Barracks, Augavanna, Wicklow.

Given at our Royal Falace. Augavanna, this 11th day of August, 1914. Note -The Fress Bureau has passed the above proclamation, but does not accept any responsibility for its accuracy.

Irish Citizen Army Notes.

past. It is a significant signation should give Irishmen here at home reason the second pause to see Volunteer delegates from London, Liverpool and Glasgow taking their place with the true men of the movement. They have not forgotten the hellish system which made them to seek a living in the land of the stranger. Another event of great importance to Ireland has been the Clan na Gael Convention in America.

There is no evading the issue in the statement put forward by the delegates assembled. Every sentence breathes a spirit of confidence that Irishmen here will not be false to the teachings of the brave men who laid down their lives for the land they loved. Redmond and his band of traitors have got notice to quit from the Irish in America.

History is but repeating itself, and the fiery Mitchel' was right when he referred to the leaders as "Give in" leaders. We have the "Give in " Redmonds, Dillons and O'Briens of our day just as then. We ask all Irishmen to study back that short period of Irish history and contrast it with the present. It presents the same features, but with you lie the results. Are you capable of deciding? Our opportunities are greater now than then. In your hands the issue lies. Do not betray the cause for which so many great men offered up their lives. You die but once, and, even if facing fearful odds, how can you die better?

Once more we advise you to stand for Ireland and Ireland only. Remember, this country may yet have the final word to say in the European struggle. England does not trust us, and the fear of the coward tells her she has good reasons.----We wish to bespeak a hearty welcome for the new daily, "Ireland," the first issue of which was published on Monday last. The next issue will appear on next Monday and be continued daily. In the hands of all members of the Citizen Army and Volunteers that paper must be seen. Do not ask the loan or give the loan of it to anyone; but be an agent in advance and do your utmost to spread the light.

8

Larkin's Meeting.

Jin. dving visit to Cork Las upset the scurfaces and hasses a little. That Jim should speak at a meeting in the City Hall "b; kind permission of the lord Mayor ' is awful. Those who heard him admit it was one of the best speeches ever made, even by Jim Larkin. The crowd, mestly ecuposed of Volunteers. were delighted and accompanied Larkin to Liberty Hall singing rebel songs. Everyone bores that Larkin will n t be long cut of Ireland, and that his journey will prove to the citizens of the great Republic that Ireland has not yet fo gotten the and divis of those who lived and died frber We hope that | arkin will tell Cork men in the States that there are rebels left in the Rebel City yet in spite of William Ol rien and John Redmond.

Ciien Army,

The Cart in Vackey division of the Citizea er by is being organised in Cork by Councillor Partridge, who has already got a miniature rifle range gcing. Every them they would stick to life among workingman who blieves in the old principle of an Irish Republic should at cnce turn into the Lall and drill. Dublin MIIITARY INCLINED. working nen have now a picteding force in the Citizen Army, which will ensure that there shall be no more tyranny over the workingmen. Cork will soon have the same. The Citizen Army will work in harm ny with the Irish Volunteers (not Fedmond's Uni-n Jack Scabs) and will ensure that every man will be ready to defend his home and friend when the Militia Pallot Act starts. Workers should also send their sons to jein the Fianna. Here hey will learn to be Irish not like the Huberbian anti-Irish crush which is being run by the scabs in the Commark et.

Wilsm 8 Brien, Recruiter,

"he" Free Press" is full of the great William's var ourings these times. William is writing the "leaders" in his paper now. and assuming Redmend for not getting his Volucteers to go out to be killed. But O'Brien has not yet got his "All for-England Club" to volunteer. Several of the losfers hanging round there locking for drink would Le a good riddence if they would be sent away. William is full of abuse for the Irish Americars who think that Irishmen were born to fight for Irelard and not England. His paper is also sceering at the Young Extremists. Poor O'Brien I Was it the Young Extremist who planned a raid on Dublin Castle and deserved Tullamore from England or the old pro-Britisher who tries to

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father and mother, his cows, his garden, and his plough. But he must have soon got a foretaste of the refined and enlightened companionship that was to be his thenceforward, for he spoke of his mother and his sisters. and said -- 'Ob, if I was at home nothing would tempt me to lave." Pcor boy, your guillers mind is wrenched away now from the innocent joys and reflections of home life and plurged into a vortex of practised sin-into an atmosphere where the mouth is ed with blasphemy and the heart is black with Justiul and criminal plottinge. Slowly and certainly you will "forget' your morning and night prayers, or be ashamed to say them, and surely and steadily you will become more brutalised. You will consider mental and moral degradation as an accomplishment. and you will seek excuses on that blessed Surday morning which was a sacred event in your rustic life to evade your duty to your God, and over cards and drinks you will speak of your Maker only in blasphemy It Irish boys with manliness and spirit. who join the Army of England could but get a faint idea of the terrible prospect that swaits them of the ruin of their saving simplicity of manner and putity of mind, of the obstacles that are put in their way on Surday morning-especially in England Line or Militia Regiments, so that they might not go to Mass, of the speers and taunts that are sedulously flung at

their native hills.

Our city girls, to use a common phrase, are gone mad on the "military knuts" who are stationed here at present. The majority of them are so vain and so unappreciative of their own dignity as to consider it an honcur to be linked with one of them, and to parade down our principal street. Evidently the conduct of some of the soldiers attached to one of the regiments which were driven out of the city some time ago is almost forgotten How any self respecting girl forgets berself as to make a little tin pot god of the "military Jackeens" passes my comprehension.

EMP. OYERS AND RECRUITING.

I am informed that owing to the slump in the recruiting trade in Limerick that several of the employers have now adopted the roll of Recruiting Sergeants. The serponse to their appeals is poor. By the way, what about their own sons going into the firing line instead of having them playing ping pong and hockey every day ?

Ireland for the Irish.

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

-

"That this Convention speaking in the name of the Irish Volunteers. pledges itself to resist the operation of the Militia Ballot Act, or any other form of compulsory military service which may be applied to Ireland in the interests of England."

The Convention concluded at five o'clock with the singing of "A Nation Once Again."

We reprint herewith some passages from a very striking declaration by Sir Roger Casement upon the attitude of Ireland towards the war.

I will not presume an opinion on the British standpoint in this war, beyond saying that the public profession under which it was begun, namely, to defend the violated neutrality of Belgium, is being controversed by the official spokesmen of Great Britain. The London "Times," in its issue of the 14th inst., declared that Great Britain would not consent to peace on any terms that did not involve the "dismantling of the German Navy," and the permanent impairment of Germany's place in the commerce of the world as a great sea faring nation. That may or may not be a worthy end for British statesmanship to set before it, and a warrant for the use of British arms against Germany, but it is no warrant for Irish honour or commonsense to be involved in this conflict. There is no gain, moral or material, Irishmen can draw from assailing Germany. The destruction of the German Navy or the sweeping of German commerce from the seas will bring no profit to a people whose own commerce was long since swept from land and sea. The cause of Ireland is greater than the

cause of any party; higher than the worth of any man; richer in its poverty than all the riches of Empire. If we sell it now we are unworthy of the name of Irishmen. If to-day we barter that cause in a sordid bargain, we shall prove ourselves a people unworthy of freedom-a dwindling race of cravens from whose veins the blood of manhood has been drained. If to fight is our duty, now, then let us fight on that soil where so many generations of slain Irishmen lie in honour and fame. Let our graves be in thar patriotic grass whence alone the corpse of Irish nationality can spring to life. Ireland will be "false to her history, to every consideration of honour, good faith and self interest" if she now willingly responds to the call of the British Government to send her brave sons and jaithful hearts to fi ht in a cause that has no glint of chivalry or gleam of generosity in all its line of battle. If this be a war for the 'smail nationalities," as its planners term it, then let it begin for one small nationality, at home.

Speaking as one of those who helped to found the Irish Volunteers, I say, in their name, that no Irishman fit to bear arms in the cause of his country's freedom can join the adied millions now attacking Germany in a war that, at the best, concerns Ireland not at all, and that can only add fresh burdens and establish a new drain, in the interest of another community, upon a people that has already been bled to the verge of Death.

and the second secon

Co-operation in Dublin

"I want every member of the Union who has not already joined the Co-operative Movement to do so at once." -Jim Larkin, in his last message

to the members of the Irish Transport Workers' Union.

The Dublin Co operative Society has for some time past been carrying on a vigorous propaganda in Dublin in order to spread a wider knowledge of the many advantages which this movement offers to the workers. Some few weeks ago Mr. Robert Fleming, the popular and well informed lrish Propaganda Agent of the Co operative Union, was the lecturer, and his eloquent and instructive address was followed by an appreciative at dience. 7 he Dublin Society has now made arrargements for another lecture, an i have secured as speaker on this occasion Mr. T. Shaw, of the Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society. This lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides It will be held in the Concert Hall of the Rotunda on Wednesday next, November 4th, at 8 pm, and tickets of admission can be had free at any of the branches of the Society, viz:-17, Turlough Ter-race Fairview; 164, Church Road; 32, Lower Drumcondra Road ; and 132, Thomas street, where new members are enrolled on payment of one shilling entrance fee. The rise in the price of practically all food stuffs, following on the outbreak of the war, showed what a valuable weapon lies to the hand of t e workers to help them combat the .x tortionate prices sought to be exacted by the profiteering traders and food rings which are in business to make a profit out of the necessities of the people. Several weeks ago the Master Bakers of the City raised the price of bread a farthing a loaf, but the Dublin Co operative Society has been able, up to the present, to sell it to its members at the old price. Could the e be a plainer or more striking demonstration of the power for good of this movement? It is open to all who are prepared to pay the modest entrance fee of one shilling, and become customers for bread and groceries.

Remember it is no use criticising this movement from the cutside. Come INSIDE and then your influence will be felt. It is sun on the most democratic lines, and can be moulded to the wishes of the members. Every member has one vote, and no member has more than one. Attend this lecture, and bring all your friends. And don't forget we want as many women as possible to attend also,

Notice to Newsagents. "Irish Worker" on sale every Friday Morning at this Office.

Volunteers! Your King and Redmond Need You.

Redmond's Appeal to the Irish People.

200,000 Irishmen required immediately to join the English Army and shed their blood so that I will win for threequarters of Ireland a Provincial Council with the dignified name of an "Irish Parliament.

For 40 years, as you know, I have made great sacrifices for the people of Ireland, and I have spent the best years of my life in her service. I began as Clerk in the Mother of Parliaments at Westminster, and after a short time gave up that lucrative job to become an M.P. I was returned for the old and historic town of Ross, and I have done everything possible for that town. I unveiled the 98 monument there, and at the death of Parnell I stepped into his shoes and assumed the title of Leader of the Irish Race at Home and Abroad. I have tried to follow his footsteps and traded on the immortal memory of the Chief since the day of his death I ask you what more could we have done? When we were receiving a miser ble pittance of a few thousand from the Irish people. I gave up my profession and thus made the greatest sacrifice of my life. I have now accomplished the greatest deed of infamy since the days of Castlereagh-the winning of a Parliament for $\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$ three quarters of Ireland The Home Rule Bill is signed and sealed by that august humbug German Georgey (The Fifth), but not yet delivered.

in return for this noble "act" I have promised Asquith an "Irish Brigade, ' or to speak correctly, an " Irish Army Corps," and I appeal to you to come forward in your thousands and join England's Army. You will be trained under the patronage of the most callous brute in creation, Kitchener of Khartoum, and you will go forward to the European shambles to renounce the memory and the deeds of the men of '98, '48 '67, and last but not least, the wounded soldiers of the Land War.

I have been to pestered with applications for positions and jobs, that I have resolved to adhere strictly to the following rule for all who are desirous of defending the Empire-

I. All Freemasons, A.OH. [B.O.E.] 2. All lords dukes, and earls, their agents and abettors.

Orders for Coming Week.

All companies drill as usual at Liberty Hall. Our rifle range is now complete at Croydon Park, and all Volunteers and others interested in rifle practice are heartily welcome.

A musketry competition 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 sights barred. On the same date a revolver competition will be held, for which suitable prizes will be given.

Croydon Park has been granted to the Citizen Army for that date. Further particulars at Company Headquarters.

Special Instructions. - Training in street fighting has been started. The first instruction was given last Sunday in Liberty Hall, as the Croydon Park parade was abandoned owing to the rain. Great interest was shown by all the members.

Next instruction will be given on Sunday, November 1 at 12.30 in Liberty Hall. All members are urged to attend. Parade ground show soldiers may stay

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No Irish worker should be without reading this great story of the aspirations and struggles of the Irish working class in the past. No Irish Nationalist understands advanced Nationalism until it is beibed.

A large quantity of the 1/- edition is new to hand, and can be obtained at Liberty Hall. The 1/- edition differs from the 2/8 edition in the binding only.



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The Irish Worker.

for we had to frighten them for they do try and advance in the night when all is quiet, and we had to start that time every night. Sometimes they would rot answer us, only let us peg away, but it two in the morning we would get the word "Stand to Arms !" and after haif an hour the Germans would let us have it and they had every place ranged and knew the distance We were trenched by two trees and they would play on them.

But we got the wrong orders and we went to Mons and from that back to this v.llage; this was in the morning at two o'clock. We were told to take off our packs, but before we had them rightly off we got shelled and had to leave all behind; so we had nothing to clange, and the Germans were seen with our topcca's and shirts on them, for there was some captured after. Five hundred happened to get on our right as we were retiring; our scout saw them, and as we we were rear-guard, our C.O. sent one company back to lie down under cover, but the captain in charge was not having any. He made us get all the carts in the place and block the bridge, and we got away in time. They set all the villages on fire, and when we were under three fires trying to get to the trenches in sisne. we were tild to say our prayers and skake hands with one another, and it made some worse than what we were under, for the bridge was blown up, and the fngineers had put up another one five hundred yards away, and they knew there was no other way of getting to the trenches; so they shelled all the time, and there were fifteen wounded. When we got there we had to go more to the left and dig our own trenches. Then we could not get water.

The 3rd Brigade advanced al ng the road, where we got a halt to take . ff u. caps to say our prayers, for the bilge was blown up and they had to cross a plank and the Germans were shelling a l the time from five miles bac , f r they knew there was no other way to cross. There were only three wounded crossing. Then we sheltered at a church to gather the battalion together and they went on to a field and rested; then as we were a mile from the bridge and as their shells were going to the br dge we were safe ; and s) we went from the field into the trenches and waited for reinfercements We were entrenched for a day and a night and then went to the cave, where sine of the KOSB swere to form their supports; we relieved them next day : we lined the trench for four hours and then moved on again and made cur own trenches. We stopped there for nine days. On the morning of the ninth day I got hit in the treuch. The captain put A Company in a wood; when they were about ten minutes in the word their half came back wounded and left the other halt dead. The Germans made an attack of eleven o'clock at night, when we 'were alled to arms and were just in time to diffe them (back till quarter to two: At fon: o'clock they attacked aga n and kept it up all day, and to make it worse we could not get our guns up, for the bridge was blown up; they were at the rear for four days, and one night we we got four over and another night six; and so we got them up by degrees. When they got the range of the Germans they soon shifted, and then we went on advancing. So I was carried on a stretcher into a cave for a res. and to be out of the shell fire; then I was taken to the first field hespital. I stopped there for two nights. After being ineved to a couple of more hespitals I was put into a train ; I was in the train four days. After I had been operated upon I was sent by bcat to Southampton.

Hoping you will publish this. I am dear sir, yours faithfuily, KATHLEEN HOUSTON.

Assistant Sec Gevarnment Warkers Vice mised.

To the Editor "Irish Worker"

Dear Sir,-Allym me to put before the public the treatment ex soldie a are getting in Island Bridge Ordnance Stores. 150 soldiers came from Woolwich an dumped in Dublin to take the place of good workmen, taking the bread and butter out of their wife's and children's mouths 1 wonder does Kitchener know about th's. Surely he reeds them in France and not in Island Bridges Per haps the Liberal Government is trying to set their own back, as they have given an increase in wages--sispance per week-the large amount of one penny per day. They broke their heart. It is an insuit to their Trade Union to offer them a half farthing per hour extra.

What has the Government Trade Union to say to this ? Enough said Action is louder than words. Yours truly,

A VICTINISED EX SOLDIER.

-----Anothes Letter.

Dear Jim,--I hope that you will take the opportunity to let the people know the intrigues that are carried on in Kitchener's Army.

To begin with, from the time you enlist you have no idea as to what pay you are entitled to, so y u have to take whatever they like to give you. Now as to my friend's experience He went to ublin last Monday fortnight without a pass as they would not give him one. On the following Friday. having failhed the business that brought bim three, bewent to Kirg bridge to come back to the Currage, but was arrested by the military ricket and left in the Royal Barracks til Sunday with ut food or blankets. On Sunday and Monday he got a little dinner and tea but no blankets. On Monday night he was brought back to the Curragh and cn Tuesday received a sentence of 168 hours and ordered to forfeit eight days' He had to do the usual parades for the week, and was released on last Tuesday. Then, when the men were getting 3s-their week's fay-he went and asked about himself. He was informed that he would have to soldier for another eighteen days for nothing, and was given no explanation. This is only one case of mary. If

yru are a good steady solcier yorr pay is 6s. a week. The sergeant can have a spice to celebrate Ts'ana,' but you must not aik who revs for it The privates are being deliberately robbed. If you speak openly in asking for your money you are put in the guard room. No wonder these are so many deserters. Yours faithfully.

A SULDIER.

them were swieling in the mud, and were bla k with dist. I thought of the song, "And down in the dust be seen," only it was mud. And it poured beavens hard all the morning. I asked a And he did. friend if he thought it would keep raining and spoil J.E.'s meeting. He said-"Now, leave Redmond to God and he'll play the devil with him." And he did. It never stopped raining all day. And

with some tub's linen. For woman, I

a sure he need it. I do not hnew if

any man get in, bet I heat that he

girls were there from three arl's an

there would hardly be any rous for

I've been using a very bad ren and

can't bear to use it much longer. But

I may tell you it was had tactics to put

out those flags as a whole lot of the

men and women are cursing and swear-

ing at Redmond for a twister and a

traitor, only they lack the moral cour-

age to stand firm and come out openly

against him, as the Hibs. are nove too

Facts and Fancies from the

Front.

With the Troops at Clontarf.

By " J. J. B."

which has been rendered by an "Eye-

withess? present with the General Head-

quarters, continues and supplements the

parrative already published of the move-

Notwithstanding the frying nature

of the fight in this quarter and the

wet wrather, our troops are still alive.

The fact that we are steadily ad-

vancing does not app ar to worry the

enemy stail. The Germans are heart-

less creatures-nothing will move

them They stick in their trenches

and sometimes stick into ours. In

furtherance of this 'Krupp-t" policy,

in short, the Germans will stick at

at present have only two months'

service, and some of our prisoners.

state that these men cowardly enough,

will not expose themselves in the

Never beless, the eremy in front.

are fighting well and skilfully, and are

showing considerable powers of endur-

FICE. Of course we don't know what

they are coing when our backs are

They generally continue to move their

wounded, and often to bury their deed

before they fettire (to rest). This prac-

Many of the theops opposed to us

ments of the British forces .----

nothing.

trenches.

tuined.

The following statement of account

them.

gentle.

the best of it all was they had made no other arrangements, and sent out ment will be started in Ulster word that the meeting was cancelled. The "Evening Herail' must be all Of course there was still the Clonard Picture house where the women and

the decency to publish the aways in

n sivite of the Black wound under beiry fim. him, and he fell dead close besile me

Corporal Hauston, of the Sectorthe was a young fellow of the Northamp. last account 1 saw the German trying to hide his tears."

the above in the other "Iria" papere, These papers were the line it their "German Atroc'ties' to take notice of this testimony to the fact that the G ... mana are human bei ig..

Through the short sight-dress of the editor, this passage crept into the columns of the 'Evening Mal' :--

"A drunken in autryman tried to embrace a Flemish wom n at Melle on Monday night A Garmar officer happe ed along, and, without saying a word, emptied the contents of his Browning revolver into the man.

Does the E"iter of the "Mail" ever take a stroll around the city at night? If not let him do so now, and le him bring an English officet with form, and if that officer dces not shoct at least half a dozen soldiers he is not bull at good a man as the German vite r referred to in the above extract from the 'Evening Mail."

The "Irish Times" have t ken a sudden objection to errigration to America, But it is continuing to tell vs teat 'Our King and Country need us, and that we should go to France to protect lieland from the Germaus. To my miad there is not much difference in tasse things, excert that you have a better chance of living in Averca than in Europe at the present time

(dash)." It looks like another disaster.

Editor (snatching the report from Sub. Editor)-"Dash it all."

It is sumoured that the Wooden Bullets" which drifted ashare last week were intended for Carson and Co As soon as this ammunition arrives atouts rightful destination a Provisional Venera-

right or the "Telegraph' would as con demn it to much. At any 1. to ... hal girls were to pres ht Mrs. Redmond

" Not a'l German Te eni sag the tree pital at Newcast = "the sight my was It ine for he ors some is a berman came along and build up my ren he had made me snip slupe he su going to clear off, but a stras bul et caught

said-" Arter Soirsons ! was lying on the field badly wounded Near by tonshire Regiment Star ling ever him was a German infantryman holding a water bottle to his her nul trying to southe him. The wounded man was delitious, and kept calles, "Mother, are you there?" all the time. The German seemed to understand, for he passed his hand gently over the feverish brow and caressed the poor lad as tem erly as any work of might have done. Death came at las , and as the soul of the wounded man tra-sed to its

Tiloaked in vala for any sign of

Go to **MURRAY'S** Sheriff Street. FOR GOOD VALUE # PROVISIONS " AND GROCERIES. "

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11 and 72 New Street; 1 Dean Street, DUBLIN.

Established 1851 For Reliable Provisions! LEIGHS, of Bishop St. STISTIN INTER Summer man The Workers' Cycle! Gun-j theme Kelly Special and Ariels. 2/- WEEKLY. No Deposit. Write or call for Order Forms-J. J. KELLY & CO. (Kelly for Bikes), LR, ABBEY STREET, DUBLDL

Then from that to a village called ---where there were seven hundred Germans, and our captain marched us to it along with General ----, and they gave it to us there. They killed four and wounded ten and shelled the whole place and wounded an old man and woman that were leaving their house. We had to retire from there for we could not get reinforcements, and from that we done a test march of twenty-nine miles to a big town and stopped there for two hours, and next morning we heard that place was shattered with shell. So we got to another town and stopped in an inn for seven hours, where we got tea and bread and a pint of beer, for they gave us the beer before they let the Germans come in and take it, for that was what they were doing in any place they came across.

LETTERS.

Sees It.

same date at Belfast. Passed the dector

and got an equipment on the 5th and left

Belfast on the same date for Tidworth

(England). Left Tidworth on the 13th

of same month for France. Landed in

The Brigade march 257 miles in a

fortnight, doing fifteen to twenty kilo-

arry morning to the officer in charge of

the Company, and it contained one tin of

bully-beef (half pound), six biscuits (four

ounces), tea and sugar. This you were

were brought in front of the C.O.

for breaking on your iron rations, as they

were called, and we were served with this

in Tidworth, and we were served with our

day's rations besides six biscuits and one

tin of bully beef between three. This we

were to eat and do us the day. So we

Between dropping dead and wanting

sleep it was horrible, for we were brought

out and we would not know where we

were going. Rise at two o'clock, parade

at three, no time for tea, and we get a

stop every five miles and halt for ten

minutes, and we were that way until four

o'clock next morning, and then we rest

till ten or twelve and if you had tea you

could wet some of it again for the dis-

tances. But we got to the frontier and

our first battle was Mons. As I escaped

very lucky when we were first up beside

the Germans' trenches and were getting

the command to charge. The --- were

our supports and were behind. The -----

opened fire on us. so we had to retire by

our own firing on us. This was in the

night at seven o'clcck, and when the

Germans saw our swords shining they let

us bave it hot and warm, and they only

wounded four and the -- killed three.

We retired to an embankment and stopped

there until morning and all retired, and

they kept on shelling all the time but

none were killed. Then we went skirm-

ishing next day as our battalion were rere

and the --- on our right, and the ---

on our left. When we seen a German

aeroplane flying we commenced to fire at

the shoulder by one of our own men.

marched to the Belgian frontier.

not allowed to touch, for if you did you

France on the 15th of same month.

Then we got to Aisne-the battle of Aisne. (This place is where the Germans fought the French a good many years ago, the very same place where 700,000 French surrendered.) It was here that I got hit. We he'd the trenches for nine days, and on the ninth day our Battalion was to be relieved at night, and it was in the morning on the ninth day that I got hit, and was lying there for seven hours, bleeding, before I could get anyone to take me away, and then I was taken two miles to a hospital. It was a big stable, and my leg was put in straw and splints. I was there for two days and then they carried me five hundred yards to a private house (I think it was a school), and I stopped there for one day and a night, and still the Germans were shelling the Church beside it, so they took me from there to a train to-----and there they operated on me. It was a Friday and I stopped there until the next Friday and was taken to the boat, and from the boat to the train again, so I suffered a lot of pain all the time, and then they took me to the hospital where, with the help of God, I will get better again and be able to go home to see all my friends again. At the battle of Aisne we could get no

food for three days, and on that day we got a loaf between four and a tin of bully for the same and one biscuit, and you had to show the biscuit every day at eleven o'clock.

Then we seen no food for another three days and then it was less; we got bacon and nowhere to fry it. It went rotten and done to clean our rifles. A pot of jam for fourteen men and a half glass of rum every seventh day and no pay. We only received five france for the two months at war-and I gave one for a alice of bread, and there was fags and tobacco sent out to us by manufacturers in England and it was divided among tan men or one tin for three. I left my battalion-or all that is left-in Aisne. We got our Maxim smashed up at Mons and we got our other two smashed at Aisne, where our officers and lieutenant were wounded. One got his mouth blown off. Our time for firing on the Germans was ten o'clock at night,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH WORKER

Oxford, October 22nd, 1914. Dear Sir,-If one could feel less indig. nant it would be very amusing to observe the effect of Mr. Redmond's boastful promises of Irish assistance upon the English mind.

Surely the National Volunteers will enlist now that Mr. Redmond has told them to," or "Does it depend on individuals to decide whetter they will enlist or not, or will they just do as Mr. Redmond tells them ? " Remarks such as these make one realise the extent to which English people regard us as a nation of children under the thumb of our (alleged) Nationalist leader.

Let the result prove how far recruiting does depend upon individuals, and how little Mr. Redmond has to do with it. Yours, &c,

IRISH WOMAN.

Irish Women's Franchise League, Westmoreland Chambers, Westmoreland street, Dublin.

24.10 1914

Dear Sir,-We beg to draw your attention to the following resolution passed, with one dissentient, at a public meeting held by above League on Tuesday, October 20th, 1914-

"That this meeting views with horror and indignation the suggested reintroduction of the Contagicus Diseases Acts into these countries, and pledges itself to use every effort freinforced if necessary by militant action) to defeat any attempt to apply these Acts to Ireland. That we call upon the Irish members of Parliament. without distinction of Party, to resist this infamous outrage upon womanbood."

A copy of this resolution has been sent to the Lord Lieutenant, Hon. Augustus Birrell, Sir Edward Carson, Mr. John Redmond, Mr. W. O'Brien, Mr. T. M. Healy, and to the Plymouth Town Council."

Belfast's Catholic Orangemen.

To Editor " Irish Worker " Falls Road, Beilast. Cctober 24th, 1914.

It is a good thing that you were down in Dublin these two days. You would not believe that you were living on the Fells Road. You'd think some magician had lifted your house and put it down in the + hankill Road. Never were to many Union Jacks hung out to honour Sir Edward Carson as there were hung out last night and to day in benour of J. E On Friday night I thought it was the limit when I saw the Union Jack on the Catholic Boy's Hail along with the Belgium flag; great big flags they were, and at the bottom two small 3d. green flags. was all worked up about it, but imagine my feelings when I got a little past Dunville Park on Saturday right to see a monster Union lack, and alongeide of it a green banrer with the inscription, "Who Fears to Speak of '48 ' Such rn-speakable insolence. Is there any word that would express to the smallest extent the colossal impadence and depth of degradation of the people who were responsible for such a display. Never in all my life did I see such large flags. Where did they get them ? 1 would like to know.

One A O H. division had a large Usion Jack and a green flag with a Union Jack in the corner, and underneath an inscription running along the entire length of the house-'We Welcome the leader of the National Volunteers to Belfast." And so it was with every AO.H. division Everywhere along the road was England's flag, but, thank God, no Irish ilag was hung out. If it had I am sure it would have turned red with shame and so been like its company. And all the way from King street to the Grosvenor Rcad the sides of the road was hung with decorations. I meant to tell you first of Celtic Park. It was let for the reception and review, and on Saturday it flew the Union Jack. Do you remember, when the very same flag was the cause of a riot there? It was terribly foggy last night. You could not see the light of a train its own length away. I said--'' I pray God it turns to rain, and rains all night and to-morrow, and spoil their meeting. And do you know, it rained and blew all night, and in the morning their desecrations, at least a good few of



tise of burying their dead before they retire goes to prove that the enemy are taking no chances of letting us capture and convert them to Catholicity. Our reporter is rather handicapped in getting the correct results, as every time the enemy bury their dead a note is made of it, so that one German, if he is buried often enough, may appear in the score sheet as twenty or thirty. The enemy have only one advantage

over us-the Zeppelin On the 15th three of our aeroplanes gave chase to a German machine Unluckily, the one machine cf ours, which was faster than the enemy, met with a slight accident. and cave up the chase. Our soldiers, with their usual frivolity in the face of danger, called this "The Paulins Chase; no doubt, because the airship that came down now refuses to "grow up."

Two of our officers, disguised as gentlemen, got through the enemies lives, but we have not since heard from them They are expected to report at Headquatters any minute. We heard a few "reports" shortly after they left us. These sounded like revolver shots. Some of our Marines landed in Ant-

werp to save Belgium from the Germans. These Marines are now safely lauded in Holland, and are teaching the Dutch to play football . The Belgians are still playing the one-back game. Most of the "news" contained in the

above dispatch appeared in our "Irish" papers on Saturday last. The full text of the message from the firing line is now published for the first time.

An old lady (evidently mistaking me for "D" of the "Evening Mail') wanted to know where she will send some socks that she is at present knitting for a friend who is in the 'Irish Brigade" I. don't like doing "D" out of a column. and I don't like telling the old lady that there is no necessity to send socks to any of our soldiers at the front as the Germans are supplying all demands in this department, but if the old lady will let me know what sort of a life has friend lived, I will give her the desired information.

CONGRATULATIONS TO 'IRELAND."

THIS WEEK'S JOKE. Editor (of Press Bureau)- 'What's the latest ?"

Sub Editor (of ditto)-reading tape-"The Germans at (dash) surprised the (dash) and the (dash) made a dash for

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