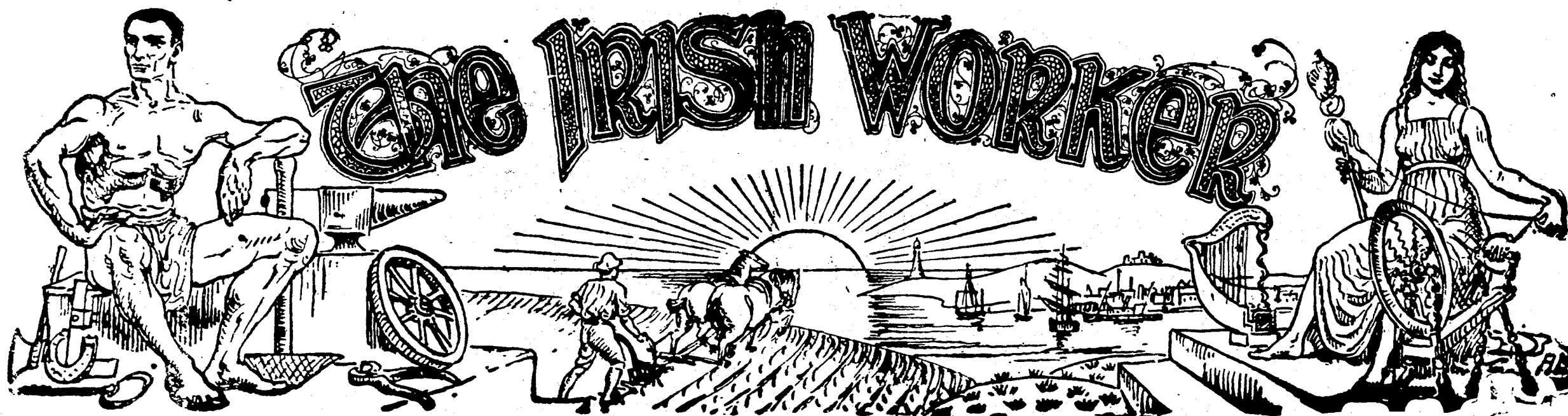


Who is it speaks of defeat? I tell you a cause like ours; Is greater than defeat can know— It is the power of powers. As surely as the earth rolls round As surely as the glorious sun Brings the great world moon wave Must our Cause be won!



The principle I state and mean to stand upon is—that the entire ownership of Ireland, moral and material, up to the sun and down to the centre is vested of right in the people of Ireland.

James Finlan Laker

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Edited by JIM LARKIN.

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No. 20 VOL. IV.]

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, SEPT. 26th, 1914

ONE PENNY!

5,000 American Irish and Germans Sympathise with German People.

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

has now come and Germany to save herself was obliged to make the first forward dash. She could not wait until caught by the throat and she is now struggling with half the world. Whether she will survive only time will tell, but we, the German-Americans, extend our most heartfelt sympathy to struggling Germany, and we extend to the mothers and sisters in the fatherland our deepest sorrow and commiseration in this hour of their great national affliction. "We ask no one's sympathy. We have met here to-day to express our regret for the slandering statements and the exhibition of undeserved hatredfulness in a neutral country. "When we consider what Germans have done for America, we feel that we have a right to come to this hallowed hall, to this cradle of liberty to ask for fairness and for justice."

CHEER PRESIDENT WILSON. Robert Sturn presided at the meeting. The absence of any flags in the hall was fully explained when the audience was informed that the locking of the hall on Saturday prevented the carrying out of the planned decoration. The oft-repeated declaration of love for America, the singing of "My Country 'Tis of Thee" and the cheers at the mere mention of President Wilson's name would have made the flag almost a superfluous token of loyalty. As a result of the proceedings, the following resolutions were adopted by the vast assembly. They were drafted by Max Otto von Klock, a German prominent both here and abroad, and consul for several governments:—

"Resolved—That we, American citizens residing in Greater Boston and representing different racial elements of the United States, particularly the German element, assembled in Faneuil Hall, approve unreservedly the policy of strictest neutrality in the present European conflict proclaimed by the President of the United States as solely compatible with the interests of the United States.

"Resolved, That we sympathise with the German people and the German Government in the present war, which has been wantonly forced upon them by the aggressive jealousy of powerful nations. "Resolved, That we regret and condemn the unwarranted attacks upon the German people and government by a large part of the American press. "Resolved, That we see a great danger to the future of our country in the attack upon Germany by Japan as England's ally, which is clearly an attempt to dominate the Pacific politically and commercially to the detriment of the United States."

Professor Walz followed. As professor of German language and literature at Harvard he is an authority on Teutonic affairs. His address, which made a distinct impression by its evident painstaking preparation, was in gist as follows:—

"Resolved, That we sympathise with the German people and the German Government in the present war, which has been wantonly forced upon them by the aggressive jealousy of powerful nations. "Resolved, That we regret and condemn the unwarranted attacks upon the German people and government by a large part of the American press. "Resolved, That we see a great danger to the future of our country in the attack upon Germany by Japan as England's ally, which is clearly an attempt to dominate the Pacific politically and commercially to the detriment of the United States."

"We have not come to stir up animosities amongst our fellow-citizens. All we ask is suspension of judgment, willingness to listen to the other side and fair play for Germany. "It will be a task for future historians to unravel all the entangled threads that led up to this conflict, but at the present time England and France point to the German Emperor as the aggressor, the disturber of peace, and many of our American papers repeat this cruel charge. "A man should be judged by his deeds. Even those who have not been admirers of the German Emperor must admit that his acts have been in the interests of peace."

MATTHEW CUMMINGS SPEAKS. The speakers were Professor John Albrecht Walz of Harvard; J. Freiman, a Social-Democrat, who spoke for the Socialist Germans; Robert Sturn, who made the opening address; Karl G. Fredin, editor of the Swedish newspaper "Svea" of Worcester, who brought the good wishes of his people; Matthew Cummings, former national president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, whose declaration that Ireland is with Germany in her unquenchable hatred of England made the hall rock with applause, and ex-Congressman Frank Seiberlich of Jamaica Plain. Police had a hard time restraining the crowd. The overflow meetings, composed of fully 2,000 persons, filled the surrounding streets, and the speakers addressed them on finishing inside. A stirring scene was witnessed at the close when, accompanied by a large band, the entire audience arose and sang—as only Germans can sing—"Die Wacht am Rhein," and "America," and followed them up by old songs of the Fatherland, one after another, the whole assembly remaining standing. Chairman Sturn said, in opening: FEEL DEEP REGRET "It is with deepest regret that we feel ourselves obliged to meet here to-day for mutual consolation on account of the unjust attitude which our Press has taken against everything German, but which, however, has now been somewhat modified through President Wilson's appeal for neutrality. "Our position as German-Americans is to be doubly deplored because it compels us to resort to the unpleasant task of reminding the Press of what the Germans have done for America, and, in fact, for the whole world. "We have been told that the papers are obliged to print the news as it comes. But it is not the news that we find fault with—it is the placing of headings above the 'news' which exhibit the animosity and lack of neutrality of our papers. "Mr. Sturn then declared that pro-ally news is constantly reprinted, long after it has lost its value as news, while German, even when given for the first time, appear on inside pages in small type. He compared, in this connection, the published accounts of the meetings of the parliament in London and the Reichstag in Berlin. "FORCED GERMANY INTO FIGHT "Mr. Sturn rehearsed the conditions which, he said, had forced Germany into the conflict, and declared the common talk of "fighting the Kaiser and not the German people" to be only another way of telling Germany to disarm that she might be subjugated the more easily. "The time for the unavoidable struggle

SAYS KAISER FOR PEACE. Dr. Walz here told of the Kaiser's refusal to join Russia and France against England at the time of the Boer War, while all Germany clamoured for war; of his refusal to attack Russia when Japan had demoralised her forces and her frontier was barred of troops; of his swallowing the bitter Morocco pill and accepting a small African compensation rather than plunge Europe into war, and he drew from these the conclusion that the Kaiser stands for peace. Referring to the given causes for anti-German feeling, he said: "It is said that Germans are ill-mannered; that their officers are insolent; that their officials are arrogant, and so forth. There may be ill-mannered Germans, officers who are insolent and officials that are arrogant; but the Germans may have less self-government than we have here; the parliament may have less power, but there is no despotism in that country, with its written constitution, and reformers point to it again and again as a country where law is supreme and is enforced against the highest and the lowest. "Because German women were willing to bear children; because Germans were willing to support them; because they used their bodies and brains to build up German commerce and industry; because they built a navy to protect that commerce and industry and were guilty of getting rich, these are the reasons that caused England to form all-powerful alliances, enlisting in her cause the desire for revenge of France, the desire for conquest of Russia and the desire for supplanting the white race of the Japanese. Edward VII. prepared the unnatural alliance and Nicholas II. set it in motion. "Dr. Walz told of the various pretences of the opposing nations, and ended with a prophecy of the terrible consequences of a Russian victory which he declared would eventually involve the United States in a frightful war, and would plunge England, Russia, Japan and the whole world into new wars. TEUTON VERSUS SLAV. He derided the "Teuton versus Slav" theory, adducing as proof of its fallacy the fact that the Austrian Slavs are valiantly fighting beside their German brethren, despite coloured reports of mutinies. He spoke of the English claim that the Kaiser, not the German people was being fought as a "confession that deep down in the English conscience is the realization of the terrible wrong they are committing against Germany and the world. It is the attempt to stifle conscience. "In concluding he said: "If the worst should happen, if Germany should be defeated and dismembered—which God forbid—then our children and our children's children, free-born Americans shall be told the story of the great empire which was great not only in the extent of its territory, but great in the spirit of its people, the empire whose women sacrificed everything and whose men laid down their lives on the battlefield against a world in arms, because they believed in justice and in right."

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

THE REDMOND-O'BRIEN PRESS GANG.



The Coming of the Irish Judas and his Paymaster.

Men of the martyred Emmet's race The arch betrayer comes, With his English master, Asquith, With beat of English drums. Men of the race of peerless Tone, These knaves greet as you ought, Show to the world that Irishmen Can not be duped or bought.

The English trickster and his tool Come seeking Ireland's aid, And "Empire John" has vowed to form An "Irish Slaves" Brigade. So English poltroons, sit ye tight, Give Redmond your command To find you Irish dupes enough To save your craven land.

Where are the people's shepherds now? The wolves are on the fold! Is there a man in all the land Not gagged by English gold? If Justice lives a day must come Of rock'ning and revenge When all that's true in Ireland will This day of shame avenge.

Then England, send your ghouls to lure A gallant Nation's soul; To trade in Irish flesh and blood And win us from our goal. Your whippers-in will bring to heel But worthless curs—not men, So haste and take your wastrel pack Nor bring them back again. And beat your English drums, ye knaves, And ply your shameful trade, The while with tongue in cheek you fake An "Irish Slaves" Brigade. True Irishmen, close up your ranks— The prowling wolves disperse— Where'er the traitor pack may go Shall follow Ireland's curse. MAEVE CAVANAGH.

the recent mission of President Poincaré of France to Stockholm was as an "angel of peace from Russia." "But we have had angels of peace from Russia before," said Mr. Fredin. "If Sweden had but a stronger army or navy, she would today be fighting Germany's battles, as 90 soldiers out of 100 would welcome the chance to combat Russia," he said. He prophesied Russia's seizure of Sweden, as shown by her building three railroads through Finland to the Swedish border and by her openly circulating anti-Swedish literature. J. Freiman, a Social Democrat, described the efforts of the Socialist members of the Reichstag to preserve peace up to the very last minute, but he also declared that after they saw the impossibility of keeping peace they went to the rescue of Germany, like all the rest, and would fight to the bitter end. The Hon. Frank Seiberlich, in a short address, gave a historical sketch of the contributions of German-Americans to our history. He told of the Germans in the Revolution, and of their frank espousal of the Northern cause during the rebellion, and he compared this to England's commiseration to the South, and of her commiseration to the destruction of the Union. Matthew Cummings, former head of the Hibernians in the United States, was greeted with an ovation. His address was punctuated with deafening applause, and his advocacy of Ireland's open sympathizing with Germany as against England, created something of a sensation. He said in part—

act in a spirit of fairness to all the belligerents in this war. "More than 25 per cent of the entire population of this country are of German blood; as American citizens they have no superiors. From the very earliest period to the present day the Germans have contributed more than their share to the advancement, progress and civilization of this Republic, in the industrial world, in peace and war, in the arts, science, law and literature, and, above and beyond all, the power and influence of your people have always been used to keep the policy of this government in strict accord with the principle laid down in the constitution of this country. "Notwithstanding these undeniable facts, fair-minded American citizens are forced to blush with shame when we read the false and prejudicial accounts of the war published in most of the daily papers in our large cities. The most insulting things that could be conceived in the minds of unfriendly English writers against Germany are published by our American papers as news, so as to poison the minds of the people of this country against Germany. The most foolish and untruthful accounts of the war are sent to the American press by special writers who were selected for the purpose of slandering and vilifying the German Emperor and the German army. "Every day the German army is annihilated, but next day they are forced to admit that the annihilated army has advanced 10 or 20 miles. As an American citizen of Irish blood I heartily join with you in your righteous protest against the unfairness of a great many of our American papers. This is not an Anglo-Saxon nation, although, unfortunately, some of the papers are controlled by British influence and money. "WILL DEMAND FAIR PLAY. "The American people are fair-minded and they will see to it that Germany receives fair play and decent treatment not alone from the Press of America but also from our American Government. America must not be made England's catspaw during this war. "The same Press that is now slandering the Germans has always in the past slandered the Irish; but now, we read every day inspired articles telling of the loyalty of the Irish people to England in

this war. We are told English officers are to be sent to Ireland to drill the Irish Volunteers, and that guns and uniforms will be given to them by the English Government. "I think I know the character of the people of my race, and I am free to say that guns and military instructions will be gladly received by them from whatever source it may come—but the English red coat will never be worn by an Irish Volunteer, and the oath of allegiance to King George and his Government will never be taken by an Irish National Volunteer soldier. "Ireland's honour must not be bartered or sold for any political or personal advantage. I believe, the great majority of the Irish race in America are opposed to England in this unnecessary war of aggression which she is now waging against Germany. The Irish have always been with the under dog in every fight, and Germany is the under dog in this war—a war forced upon her by England's hatred and intrigue. Permit me to quote from resolutions passed by the Federated Irish Societies of Massachusetts since the commencement of the war. "QUOTES RESOLUTIONS. "Whereas, It is quite noticeable that an organised attempt is being made on both sides of the Atlantic to mould public opinion in favour of England in this unnecessary war which she is now waging against Germany; "As American citizens we must not forget the fact that the people of German birth and extraction make up 30 per cent, and those of Irish birth and extraction 25 per cent, of the total population of this country. "As citizens of this free Republic both races have always been bound together by the closest ties of friendship, cemented by the best blood of both, shed freely on many hard-fought battlefields, fighting shoulder to shoulder for the flag and institutions of this country. "Resolved, That we the Federated Irish Societies of Massachusetts in convention assembled most emphatically protest against any attempt to create race hatred or race animosity between these two great elements in our American life, and we deeply deplore the fact that men of our race should allow themselves to be caught off their guard and quoted as advising Irish

CAUTION

The Pillar House, 31a HENRY ST., DUBLIN, —IS THE DEPOT FOR GENUINE— Bargains by Post.

We do cater for the Workingman. No fancy prices; honest value only. Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repair A SPECIALITY.

men to stand behind England in this unnecessary war of aggression—a war that places such a tremendous burden on the people of Ireland which will impoverish generations yet unborn. "We still claim, as O'Connell did, that England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity, and we further believe that this is the opportune time for Ireland's representatives in the British Parliament to demand a measure of real self-government for a united Ireland. Resolved—That we earnestly call on our kith and kin in the old land to fight no nation's battles but their own, and we most particularly call on them not to fight England's battles, as all history proves that the Irish people do not owe England anything. We must not forget the fact that only a short while ago English soldiers shot and bayoneted innocent men and women in the streets of Dublin, therefore the Irish people must not be asked to lick the hand that only recently struck them down without provocation. "May the Germans continue to grow and thrive. We know them as God-fearing, law-abiding, and self-respecting citizens, who bring credit to any community they live in."—From the "Boston Post" of 31st August, 1914.

"The Tame Geese." By J. J. B. The honourable tag of "The Wild Geese" is in danger of being substituted by a new and dishonourable one—"The Tame Geese!" All Irishmen respect the soldiers of the "Irish Brigade," not because they fought for France, but because they fought against England—the enemies of their country; and while, with Sarsfield, regretting that their blood was not spilt in the cause of Ireland, Irishmen of all time will reverence the memory of their gallant deeds. Ireland has counted many decades of sorrow since the glory won at Fontenoy by her sons first sent the fighting-blood on a wild whirl through its veins. Ireland has suffered the agonies of a strong man bound hand and foot to one whose sentiments and sympathies are as different as the sentiments and sympathies of Lucifer before and after his downfall. "Home Rule" is expected to cure Ireland's ills and give us a chance of moving about our own domain in a less restricted sort of way. The "medicine" is already concocted, and the strange thing about it is that the "doctors," before their patients have tasted the concoction, expect us to have recovered from the effect of the agony of torture through which we have passed. Most Irishmen will, I am sure, feel rather stiff when they attempt to move out of the cramped position in which they have been kept for so many years, and will hardly be able to look after themselves much less protect their old and only foe. Taking the above considerations into account, Irishmen should not unduly knock themselves about over the great Continental row (about which, by the way, we don't care a continental damn), especially as the "medicine" may not in the long run prove as effective as it appears at first sight. In other words, the "Bill" is not yet honoured, England is still our enemy. Therefore, it is necessary to stick to your guns, Volunteers. You may have cause to use them later. Remember that while there is a "Blarney Stone" in this country there is also a "Treaty Stone." Don't let English "blarney" (or Irish "blarney" for that matter) make you forget the broken "Treaty of Limerick." Don't act "The Tame Geese" now. No more "Irish Brigades"—except for Ireland, and Ireland only.



Saddling the Right Horse.

By "Shell-back."

The readers of 'The Irish Worker' will have noticed in last week's issue two articles that appeared therein—

Correspondence.

What he is doing for England ; What England is doing for him

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

It is perhaps fitting that so many wretched and rotten places in Dublin should bear the name of Meath.

Another Case.

The document of which the following is a copy speaks for itself.

[copy.] 60 Dawson street, Dublin, 16th Sept., 1914.

Mr. William Brennan, 6 Mid. Gardiner street.

With reference to the shop and parlour which you hold in 6 Middle Gardiner street, at 6/- a week, upon which there is now due £2 11s. od., I have directed my collector to serve you with Notice to Quit.

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

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

RICHARD STOKES.

Lord Mayor Sherlock Blows His Trumpet

The following letter was read at the Dublin Trades Council on Monday evening:—

personnel of the Committee would not give universal satisfaction. I have received already serious complaints that practically only one political party is represented on it, and that there is a very small representation of those who subscribed the money.

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

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

The Building Trades Employers' Federation who endeavoured to starve us into submission early in the year are again anxious to "save" us.

Dear Sir,—At the last General Meeting it was unanimously decided to inaugurate what would be known as "The Builders' Volunteer Force."

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

- 1. Are you willing to assist in the inauguration of the Force? 2. Have you any trained instructors in your employment? 3. What do you think would be a suitable place for drilling a squad of say, ten men? 4. Have you among your staff one who would be willing to act as Secretary for your employees who volunteer?

What I Miss in Dublin.

For a week I have been walking round Dublin, and in every hole and corner have been confronted by badge and flag, bedecked women and men.

Resolution of South African Labour Party on the War.

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

Allies Routed.

THE BATTLE OF FIRMOY. Last Friday, the 18th, four hundred of the Kitchener Garrison Volunteers tried to hold an anti Home Rule demonstration in the barrack square at Fermoy.

The Irish Builders' Co-operative Society, Ltd.

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

the Red Hand up, and show your fellow men that what stood for so much a year ago shall stand for more in the future. Let us see that even though there may be weaklings in our midst you still preserve that big hearted spirit of comradeship which must permeate our movement if our dreams are to be realised.

With apologies, A LONDON IRISHMAN.

To Editor 'Irish Worker.'

Sir,—Would you kindly take up the cause for the mothers of Dublin and their sons at the front? No tidings from them; no letters goes from home to them. It is too bad for Irish children to be driven like cattle to the stake without hearing any news of them.

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

Respectfully yours, ANNIE WARD.

Soldiers' Pay.

Portobello Barracks, 18th September, '14.

Sir,—Will you please find out for me what pay a married man is entitled to, as we, married men, have only received 2s. pay. I think there must be some mistake. I hope that Kitchener's Army will be better treated.

D Company, Royal Irish Fusiliers.

Irish Citizen Army Notes.

Events are rapidly maturing in Ireland. Since our last notes good progress has been made, not the least being the unexpected grasping of hands on Sunday at the "Emmet Anniversary."

At the request of the Lord Mayor, a meeting of the Mountjoy Branch U.I.L., was held in the league rooms on Wednesday night, 23rd, inst., and although he had promised to preside at the same meeting he must have known what was in store for him, for he had not the courage to come before his electors and he sent his usual apology.

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

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

Allies Routed.

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

The Irish Builders' Co-operative Society, Ltd.

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

Wexford Notes.

Wexford did not seem to rejoice very much when it was made known on Friday last that George had signed the Home Rule Bill, or as it is generally known here, "The Recruiting Bill."

Redmond's Manifesto to the youth of Ireland exhorting them to join England's rotten army has turned some of his strongest supporters against him here in the town, and he comes here on a recruiting expedition rumour has it that his meeting will be somewhat stormy.

Let us hope that if Redmond does come to Wexford he will have sufficient shame left in him to refrain from holding his recruiting meeting in the Bull Ring, that sacred spot which has drunk the blood of Irish martyrs, shed by the antecedents of the dirty crew he now looks for help for.

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

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

Church Street Disaster.

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

Independent Labour Party of Ireland.

SOCIALIST LECTURES in the Council Chamber of the Trades Hall, Capel street. INAUGURAL LECTURE by James Connolly on "Ireland and the War," Sunday, Oct. 4th, at 8 p.m. sharp. Lectures every Sunday evening beginning October 5th, by prominent Socialists, Trade-unionists and Co-operators including L. P. Byrne, D. Houston, F.L.S.; Countess Markievicz, R. J. P. Mortished, George Russell, R. L. Wigzell and others. Admission Free.

Established 1851.

For Reliable Provisions! LEIGHS, of Bishop St.

T. P. ROCHE, The Workers' Hairdresser, 34 NORTH STRAND, DUBLIN.

N. J. BYRNE'S Tobacco Store, 39 AUNGIER STREET (Opposite Jacob's).

For Irish Roll and Plug.

To Enjoy Your Meals AND STILL HAVE MONEY TO SPARE CALL TO MURPHY'S, 6 Church St., North Wall.

The Workers' House, where you will get all Provisions at Lowest Prices.

All Sections of Army to be in Croydon Park Sunday without fail to take up positions at 4.30 latest. England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity. Remember

England Wants Men!

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

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

The Irish People, however, mindful of their inalienable heritage to COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE

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

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

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

Remember the Manchester Martyrs. Remember the doing to death in Prison the Men of '67.

Remember Howth Sunday, July 20th, 1914, when "OUR" Army deliberately fired on unarmed citizens in revenge for the beating they got from unarmed Volunteers and Boy Scouts.

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

Remember the Manchesters Martyrs. Remember the doing to death in Prison the Men of '67.

Remember Howth Sunday, July 20th, 1914, when "OUR" Army deliberately fired on unarmed citizens in revenge for the beating they got from unarmed Volunteers and Boy Scouts.

If the War is prolonged England will be in a state of starvation, and will seize all the Irish food stuffs. Then the Irish will starve.

HOLD THE HARVEST. ENGLAND WAN'S MEN, BUT BY GOD THEY WILL NOT GET IRISHMEN!

[The above Handbill has been distributed extensively throughout the city]

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

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The Workers' House, where you will get all Provisions at Lowest Prices.

Notice to Newsagents.

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

MADE BY TRADE UNION BAKERS. EAT FARRINGTON'S BREAD. BAKERS AND BREAD. THE IRISH WORKERS' BAKER

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO LOOK OLD!

Dr. KING'S Hair Restorer. Keeps your Hair from getting Gray. Shilling Bottles. Made in Ireland. LEONARD'S MEDICAL HALLS, 29 North Earl Street and 38 Henry Street DUBLIN.

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Facts and Fancies from the Front.

With the Troops at Clontarf. By 'J. J. B.' Monday, September 21st. The Sunday edition of the 'Irish Times' gives us the following intelligence:—

'On enquiry at the Mansion House last evening it was learned that Mr. Asquith is to speak at the Mansion House on Friday evening next. He will have the support of Mr. Redmond and Mr. Devlin. I hear, however, that Asquith does not intend to depend entirely on Redmond and Devlin, but has requisitioned the "support" of the police and military authorities—presumably to cope with the great "rush" of recruits which is expected. (The "Press Bureau" has not had a chance of denying or forbidding the publication of the above report.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

From this item, in another paper, however, it would appear that there is some truth in the "statements" that the Germans are conducting the war with "unspeakable" brutality. See for yourselves: "Frequently it has been found that the trenches upon which the French fire has been directed are occupied only by DUMMY SOLDIERS." These "dummy" soldiers bore silent witness to the German "atrocities" probably.

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

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

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

"MORE FALSE NEWS FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT."

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

CITIZEN ARMY TOURNAMENT Croydon Park, SUNDAY, 27th SEPT. Night Assault upon a Fortified Position by Citizen Army. Aeroplane Demonstration against Croydon Park. Illuminated Display of Physical Drill. Trooping the Colours. March Past with Fintan Lalor Pipes. ILLUMINATED GROUNDS. Admissions, 3d.; Children, 1d.

Dublin Trades Council.

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

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

Mr. T. Farren (Stonemasons), remarked that this so-called branch of the United Irish League in Wood Quay had gone out of its way to attack the Council on the Housing Question, but now had the brazen audacity to ask the Council to endorse its views. He thought they should invite these people to debate the matter at a Public Meeting. The Chairman supported Mr. Farren's suggestion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"That this Council, representing the working class in the City and County

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

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

The motion, seconded by Mr. Cullerton, was adopted.

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

REDMONDS RECRUITING CAMPAIGN. The Standing Orders having been suspended to enable a matter of urgency to be raised,

Mr. P. T. Daly said they would be failing in their duty as a Trades Council if they did not condemn the action of Mr. John Redmond, M.P., in attempting to seduce young Irishmen into joining England's army. The young men of the cities in Ireland had always been in the forefront of the National movement and there was nothing to justify Mr. Redmond's present conduct. He ought to be condemned for leading himself to the British Government as a scab recruiting sergeant (applause). Councillor O'Carroll felt that Mr. Redmond was not going to be a success as a recruiting sergeant. It was nothing less than an act of suicide for any Irishman to go out to fight for England in the present war (hear, hear).

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

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

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

The Folly of Fighting.

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

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

"War is Hell."—General Sherman. "Down with the army and navy. We do not need killing machines. We need life-giving machines."—Jack London.

"They shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks. Nation shall not rise against nation, nor shall men learn war any more."—Isaiah.

"Whenever there is war, the Devil makes Hell larger."—German Proverb. "O War, thou son of Hell."—William Shakespeare.

"War is a brain-spattering, wind-pipe-altering art."—Lord Bacon. "War is the devil's gambling game."—George Fox.

"War is the business of Hell."—Rev. John Wesley. "There never was a good war or a bad peace."—Benjamin Franklin.

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

"Napoleon was a great gambler, whose game was empires, whose stakes were thrones, whose table earth, whose dice were human bones."—Byron.

"War is the statesman's game, the priest's delight, the lawyers' jest, the hired assassin's trade."—Shelley.

"Thou shalt not kill."—Moses in the Decalogue.

"Take not up the sword. They that take up the sword shall perish by the sword."—Jesus, the Carpenter of Nazareth.

"Providence takes no notice of which side is right or wrong in any war. Providence is always on the side of the heaviest artillery."—Napoleon Bonaparte.

"I confess without shame that I am tired and sick of war. Its glory is all moonshine. Even success, the most brilliant, is over dead and mangled bodies; the anguish and lamentations of distant families appearing to me for missing sons, husbands and fathers. It is only those who have not heard a shot nor heard the shrieks and groans of the wounded and lacerated, that cry aloud for more blood, more vengeance, more desolation. War is hell."—Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman.

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

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

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

Of course we can't blame Carson—he is a Unionist all his life. But what about Redmond, O'Brien, Dillon, Healy, Devlin, and all the other so-called Nationalists? Well, the sooner they are kept in their place the better.

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

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

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

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

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

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