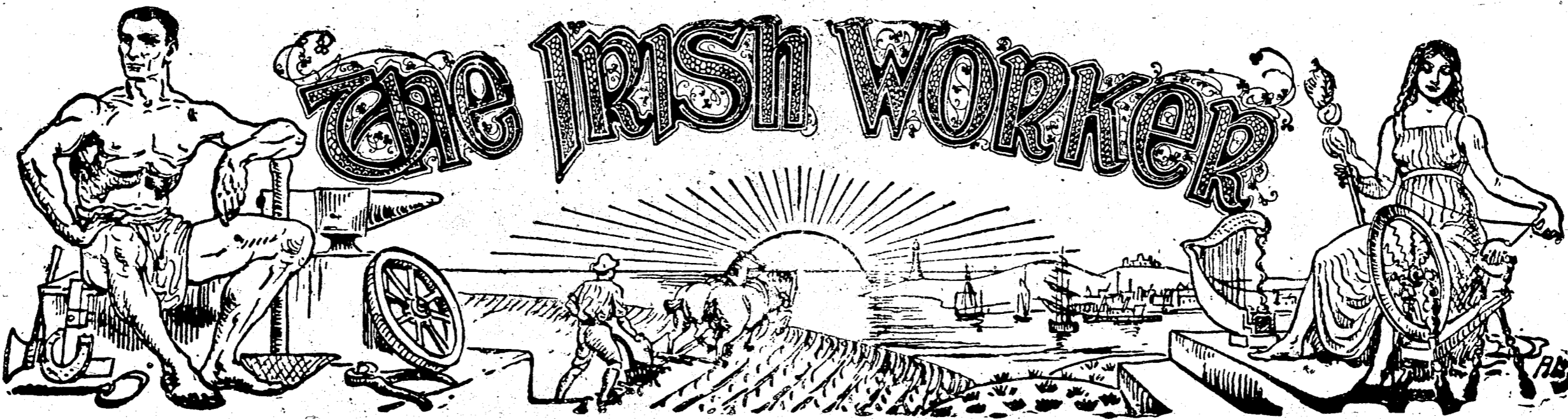


Who is it speaks of defeat? I tell you a cause like ours; Is greater than defeat can know— It is the power of powers.

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 Finlay Labor.

Edited by JIM LARKIN.

Return this copy

Registered at G.P.O. Transmissible through the post in United Kingdom at newspaper rate, and to Canada and Newfoundland at magazine rate of postage.

No. 30 - Vol. IV.]

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, DEC. 5th, 1914.

1

[ONE PENNY.]

WE SERVE NEITHER KING NOR KAISER.

GERMAN and IRISH SCHOOLS

By JAMES CONNOLLY.

German school children are referred back to their glorious past for encouragement and instruction in the study of the plastic arts, and in sooth they have something to be proud of. Not only do they learn the history of art, but they make excursions to the various castles and fortresses, churches and Rathausers, built in the different styles according to the genius of the fashion of the age.

left in Ireland, or shaping itself in Ireland for the re-conquest of Ireland and the establishment here of a social and political system guaranteeing Freedom, and opportunities of development for all, it is incumbent upon us to consider what provision is now made for the physical and intellectual growth of the Irish workers—these workers who have to bear the burden of the present system and whose children will have to build and shape the future.

Latter day investigators have set beyond all doubt the truth that in Ancient Erin the chief and clan held in most repute were they who most esteemed and fostered the schools for the teaching of the wisdom of the day, and that even long after the Norman Invasion the Irish schools and scholars continued to shed a lustre upon Gaelic civilisation, and to redeem Erin from the imputations her would-be masters so persistently strove to cast upon her native life.

liance of Intellect it may have? Great Genius it may show, Rare Fruits in Philosophy, Art, Science will blossom out of it, but without democracy it will remain a torture house for the labourer, a prison for the hearts and hopes of the poor.

Between the institutions such as we have quoted amongst the Protestant minority, the illegal but secretly tolerated schools of the Catholics of the same period and the National Schools of our own, there stretches a great period of time—a period marked by many and far-reaching changes in the political situation. But in our treatment of the schools for our Irish children there is not to be observed any such radical or fundamental change as the development of the democracy would seem to warrant.

A few questions from impartial authorities upon the points we have noted will serve to illustrate how in our own generation the administration of schools still retains more than a flavour of the spirit of the bad old anti-democratic days, with its contempt for the poor.

In the year 1900 the "Lancet" sent a Commissioner to investigate the sanitary conditions of the National Schools of Dublin. Of one of the schools he wrote:

thoroughly, but the school houses, no doubt, help the work of disease. I can count up fourteen monitors who have retired through ill-health and have, I imagine, all since died. Two young mistresses employed in an overcrowded school have died within little more than a year.

Nine years afterwards the Inspector for Belfast No. 1 District was constrained to say in his Report to the same Commissioners upon the same subject:

It is a pity, where so many agencies are at work making for the health of the people, that little children almost at the threshold of existence should be thrust into overcrowded rooms, where their young blood is slowly poisoned.

How great this overcrowding is, and its effects upon the health of the children, as well as upon their ability to benefit by the education provided may be surmised by the following excerpts from the above quoted Reports for the year 1909-10. Mr. Keith, the inspector declared:

Serious cases of overcrowding continue to occur. One city school supplies space for 291 children. At one visit I found 386 present. In spite of the rooms with accommodation for 47, 107 infants spend their school days. At another school where there is accommodation for 232, 324 children were in attendance, whilst 73 pupils were taught in a room for 44, and 116 in a room for 47. Part of the time about 50 of the 116 referred to were taught in a tiled, unheated passage, and this occurred in a snowy day in winter. . . . In another school 103 children were given a conversational lesson in a room 16 ft. by 15 ft., accommodation 24. In this room 49 babies spent their school days. . . . At another infants school an unheated room 10 ft. by 10 ft. is used as a classroom. There the children have to endure one of two evils in the winter, either to perish with cold if the door is left open, or to inhale vitiated air if it is shut.

On visiting a school in September last I found 37 pupils (boys and girls) under instructions in a small yard. Sixteen boys were sitting on the tiled floor of the yard, and two others were sitting with their backs to the door of one of the out-offices. The teacher thought this preferable to crowding the children into a classroom that is no better than a den.

The Report cites 43 schools in which the numbers present are always grossly in excess of the accommodation. The figures for the first ten will suffice:

Table with 3 columns: Accommodation, Present, and an unlabeled column. Rows 1-10 showing increasing numbers of present students over accommodation.

The bearing of the capitalist system upon the problem of educating the young is shown in this statement of the Belfast Inspector

The cost of sites is a difficulty to be reckoned with in Belfast. I was informed that a roof of inferior building ground cost the promoters of a school about £500.

Five hundred pounds to be paid before Belfast can secure a roof "of inferior building ground" upon which to erect a school to educate its children, and the landowners who exact this tax upon enlightenment are the political leaders of the people whose children's education they obstruct.

Again, the well-to-do classes in Belfast take very little interest in the schools. . . . The condition of many of the schools presents a powerful contrast to the phenomenal progress made by the city in many directions.

In 1911-12: It is a pity that a city in many respects so progressive with "pride in its port and defiance in its eyes" should have to look calmly on while its children are either cooped up in ill-ventilated classrooms or left to face the perils of the streets.

Bad as are the conditions of Dublin, and hardly as they bear upon its working class it is certain that Belfast pays so heavy a price for its "prosperity" as to make one wonder if after all that prosperity is not too dearly bought. None acquainted with the lower paid working class population of the two cities can have failed to note the extraordinary prevalence of illiteracy in Belfast as compared with Dublin. This illiteracy exists despite compulsory school attendance, and can only be accounted for by first, the rapid growth of the former city, and second, the fact that the textile industries of Belfast depend upon women and child labour.

There is no doubt that a great many Belfast children do not attend school. The local schools may be overcrowded; the parents may remove so frequently that their children escape notice; factory life brings about a state of affairs which reduces parental influence to a minimum; some parents seem to have ceased to consider themselves responsible for the upbringing of their children. . . . When the children are old enough they get on half time in the mills, and are then obliged to go to school. At a recent visit to a school attended by half-timers and other pupils, it was noticed that there were 104 half-timers in Standards I. and II. These children were all over 12 years of age. Where were they between the age of 6 and 12?

To this evidence of the Inspector may be added the fact that half timers really learn nothing during the days they attend school, as mixing with adults at work teaches them such habits of bravado and recklessness of speech and conduct as make them the despair of any and every teacher, and make their presence fatal to the discipline and value of the entire establishment.

To this picture of the result of the congestion of Belfast and the squalor of Dublin may be added a third, that of the depletion, the emptying of the rural districts of Ireland, and the awful loneliness that is gradually descending upon the once happy homes of the Gael as the capitalist system sucks the life's blood of the race. In Sligo we are told by the report:

There are some places where there are no children. Those who in the past did not emigrate, but remained at home, have grown up, and confronted by the difficulty of subsistence have never married. In other places the young men and women emigrate year after year, and there are none left to help on the farm except the children, who are, therefore, kept away from school.

The problem presented by the schools is a problem that can only be settled in one way, viz., by the extension to those institutions of the democratic principle, and all that principle implies. We have had ever since the establishment of the National Schools an attempt to perform by a mixture of bureaucracy and clericalism what can only be accomplished by a full and complete application of democratic trust in the people. In order to cater to the rival churches the question of school accommodation has been left to the zeal of the various denominations, with the result that there are at least ten small schools where one large one could more efficiently and economically meet the requirements of the district. Instead of the magnificent public schools of American, Scottish or English towns we have in our cities squalid, unhealthy, wretched abominations where teaching is a torture to the teacher and learning a punishment to the taught. Where the democracy functioning through a representative public body would supply a component staff of well paid teachers, and splendidly equipped heated and lighted buildings, the present system if clerically controlled education gives us a staff of wretchedly paid teachers with no rights, but with duties continually increasing. These unfortunates are condemned to carry out the most important functions of modern society in buildings totally unsuited for the purpose, badly ventilated and drained, and in most

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

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

WORKERS!

By supporting this industry you support yourselves.

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

instances totally unheated save at the expense of the unfortunate head of the teaching staff.

The democracy of Ireland amongst the first of the steps necessary to the regeneration of Ireland must address itself to the extension of its ownership and administration to the Schools of Erin.

Whatever safeguards are necessary to ensure that the religious faith of the parents shall be respected in the children will surely be adequately looked after by the representatives of a people to whom religion is a vital thing. Such safeguards are quite compatible with the establishment of popular control of schools, with the building and equipment of schools that shall be a joy to the scholar and an inspiration to the teacher, and with such a radical overhauling of the curriculum as shall ensure that full recognition shall be given to the deeds and ideas of the men and women whose achievements mark the stages of the upward climb of the race, as their failures, to achieve mark the equally important epochs of its martyrdom. When such Palaces of Education shall replace the torture houses at present doing duty as schools, when such honoured and loyally paid teachers shall replace the sweated sufferers of to-day, and when such records as the progress of human enlightenment and freedom replace the record of royal aristocratic and capitalist feasts, slaughtering and dishonourings of the poor as pass master for history at present, Erin may once more have reason to be proud of her scholars.

Irish Transport & General Workers' Union ANNUAL GOOSE CLUB.

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

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 obtained at Liberty Hall, any of our Branch Rooms, or from any of our delegates, shop steward, or members.

Now on Sale "SHEAVES OF REVOLT" A Book of National, Anti-recruiting, Labour and other verse, by Maeve Cavanagh. ORDER NOW, from all Newsagents. PRICE 6d.

Wholesale Agents—City Printing Works, 13 Stafford Street, Dublin.

THE IRELAND The ONE NATIONAL DAILY Paper Reliable News.

"Ere" stands for Ireland, and Ireland only, first, last and all the time. EVERY MORNING. One Halfpenny.

Wexford Notes.

Eddie O'Callen is on the warpath again, this time against the committee who have made the Wexford Feis famous. He says "that the committee ought to be composed of orthodox Nationalists so that they could predominate it; that it has too long been in the hands of extremists; that where Gaelic Leaguers are politicians they are usually on the wrong side; that the Gaelic League is entirely antagonistic to the Irish Party." Did anybody ever hear tell of such tommy rot? Here are men who for the last decade have kept the language movement going in the County and made the Feis a thing to be looked forward to with pleasure, being rebuked by Eddie O'Callen, who, we are sure, would not care if the Feis were never held again, all because, we understand, he does not get a m.o.l.o.p.o.l.y of the printing which comes to a large sum every year.

After his criticism of the Feis Committee he has a slap at the memory of Emmet, Tone and Davis. He says—"A little about Emmet, Tone, Davis and Mangnan, is very good in season, but the people of Ireland cannot exist on memories in the past of Robert Emmet and Davis, whose methods are out-of-date so many generations ago."—Ye gods, did the youngest of us ever think we'd live to see such stuff printed in an alleged nationalist paper, surely if Eddie thought like this he ought to have the common decency to keep it to himself, and leave the publication of it to some Orange rag, why even the "Irish Times" never went this far, he appears to have got more English than the English themselves since this infamous war broke out.

This is the second week Eddie has been abusing the Feis Committee, and for his effort of the 21st ultimo, the "Free Press," of the 30th ult., gave him a cutting up, which of course is due to the fact that the secretary of the Feis has sufficient influence with the family of the proprietor, as we all know that the "Free Press" is as great a jingo paper as the "People." We observe that the Mollie McGuire's Wexford Branch have by unanimous resolution thanked Father Kavanagh for his recent patriotic letter with reference to recruiting. Where, in heaven's name, does the patriotism come in? If it be patriotism to send the young men of Ireland out to the battlefields of Europe in order that England may do the hypocrite before the eyes of the world, then, indeed, patriotism has come to a pretty pass.

They refrained from telling us about all the influence that was brought to bear on Father Kavanagh before he wrote that letter, which they try and make so much capital out of.

LIMERICK NOTES.

Police Blackguardism.
Respectable citizens who happen to have the company of a young lady should they go for a walk on the Ennis Road are to be questioned by an ignorant clown of a policeman who is attached to the Caherdavin Station. Some time ago the people living in the Caherdavin district were complaining about the number of peelers stationed out there, as they considered there was no need for them (now that such a thing as crime is practically unknown in this city but the police, when they heard of the complaints, decided on showing cause for their existence as a police force by sending out a young man to question people as to where they are going. Having pointed out where the police are needed most we trust the responsible authorities will close the station and send this young blackguard and his comrades to watch Kitchener's Army.

The Government and the "Irish Worker."
Judging by the discussions that took place in the "House of Hamburg" the "Irish Worker" must be looked upon as a "dreadful paper." I can imagine no better tribute could be paid to the splendid work accomplished by this Journal than the mere fact of the Government making a move to suppress it. The paper was started in the interests of truth and justice, and the programme published in its first issue has, I am glad to say, been faithfully and fearlessly carried out. It appears nowadays that any journalist having the courage of his convictions is to be hunted to ruin and destruction.

It is useless for the Government to prevent such a truthful paper like the "Worker" reaching its readers than to stop the news Shannon from flowing with a pitchfork.

Death of Mr. Joseph Bramminger.
It is with feelings of profound regret that I chronicle the death of Mr. Joseph Bramminger, which sad event occurred at his residence, Sandymount, on Sunday last after a comparatively short illness. When the news of his death was made known in the city his many friends were pained and abashed. The sadness of the melancholy event was intensified by the fact that he was taken away in the prime of life. During the short time spent in his presence here he was looked upon as a friend and an enjoyable companion. A representative of the word was heard from his lips, while his remarks, cheerful, witty and playful, were most agreeable and profitable.

Martial Law in Dublin.

PUBLIC MEETING

To Protest against Military Suppression of Irish Journals

WILL BE HELD IN

BERESFORD PLACE, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 6th.

CHAIR TAKEN 12.30

JAMES CONNOLLY, Acting Gen. Sec., I.T.W.U.



NOTICE.

Until the return of Jim Larkin 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 Worker,

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

THE IRISH WORKER will be published weekly—price one penny—and may be had of any newsagent. Ask for it and see that you get it.

All communications, whether relating to literary or business matters, to be addressed to the Editor, 18 Beresford Place, Dublin. Telephone 5481. Subscriptions for 3d. per year; 6d. for six months, payable in advance.

We do not publish or take notice of anonymous contributions.

DUBLIN, Sat., Dec. 5th, 1914.

To Our Readers.

The editorial for this week has been declined by the Printer on the very reasonable grounds that it was against the Government, and he had been notified by the Military authorities that if he printed any criticism of the Government, or against recruiting he would be held responsible, that his place would be closed—and himself arrested.

We will now rejoice, because: Home Rule is now on the Statute Book. Martial Law is now in force, and Free Expression of Opinion forbidden.

Irish Citizen Army Notes.

All members are requested to assemble at Liberty Hall, on Sunday next, at 11 a.m. sharp, to proceed from there to Baldoy, where a public meeting will be held at 3 o'clock. Every man is to carry a day's rations. Cyclists are also requested to assemble at the appointed time to take orders from commander.

ORDERS FOR THE WEEK.

All members of the right half of No. 1 Branch are earnestly requested to attend drill on Tuesday night, from 8 till 10 o'clock. Musketry drill will be given by acting-Captain, C. Poole, and every member is expected to attend. The left half will meet on Wednesday night, from 8 to 10 p.m., for musketry drill and bayonet exercises.

The Rifle range is now ready and members are requested to avail of the opportunity of improving their aim by attending Croydon Park, on Saturday evening, where they will get plenty of shooting at very moderate terms.

Members of the others companies are requested to take orders from their commanding officers.

Girls! Attention!

All girls wishing to become members of an Ambulance Class of Red Cross Nurses under the control of, and affiliated to, the Irish Citizen Army, are requested to give in their names to the undersigned at Room 7, Liberty Hall.

JAMES CONNOLLY, Commander, pro tem.

The "Irish Worker" Advertisers.

A WORD TO OUR READERS.

The "Irish Worker" performs useful service to the cause of Irish Workers. It is the only means of publicity Irish workers possess. There is one side issue of its activities which Irish workers should not forget. It stands as a medium between the buyer, the Irish workers, and the seller of what Irish workers need. The "Irish Worker" only accepts advertisements from the right people, who sell the right things at the right price. If the "Worker" helps you, if it says the thing you want said, if it supports the cause you want supported, it is aided in doing so by the advertisers. Then it is up to you to support those who advertise in the "Irish Worker," and, when you do so, mention where you saw their advertisement.

Nodlaig na bFiann.

(The Fianna Xmas).

Is the first attempt of the Fianna (National Boy Scouts) to produce a paper. It is an attractive little Christmas number in book form. Our readers will find many old friends among the contributors. James Connolly has gone into the philosophy of "Boys and their Parents." George Russell has contributed a very fine poem containing good advice to a statesman. Maeve Cavanagh and Seamus O'Sullivan have both given poems. Our old friend, "E.R." and Grace Gifford, of "Irish Life," have both given us something to laugh at in their clever cartoons. From the "Fianna" we have stories, an account of the gun running at Howth and articles by both president and vice-president. The supplement—a portrait of the President (Countess Markievicz)—is alone worth more than the modest sum of one penny, which is the price of "Nodlaig na bFiann."

Irish Transport and General Workers' Union.

No. 1 BRANCH.

GENERAL MEETING

FOR

Election of Officers and Committee,

WILL BE HELD IN

House Room, Liberty Hall,

ON

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 13th.

Chair taken at 12 Noon.

CARDS MUST BE SHOWN AT DOOR.

JAMES CONNOLLY, Acting Gen. Sec.

REFLECTIONS.

There's not a man of all our land our country now can spare, The strong man with his sinewy hand, the weak man with his prayer. No whining tune of mere regret, young Irish bards, for you! But let your songs teach Ireland yet what Irishmen can do.

Denis Florence McCarthy when he wrote the above thought of Ireland. First, last, and all the time; how very appropriate of us to take up the same stand as those of '48, '67, and not crawl, as Mr. J. Redmond advises us to do. Irishmen, Volunteers, and Citizen Army, stand together, and you will achieve your object. From time to time I will take up verses such as above to bring before your minds that the spirit still lives on in the men of to-day to help you to think that Ireland was as dear to those as it is to us. Think, study those few lines, and see the value that you will derive when Ireland is free! You won't be a slave then. Mr. John Ryan, conductor of your choir, truly sings in one of his songs—

Think, think, what your forefathers fought for, When to O'Neill or O'Donnell abou, Sassenachs everywhere sunk in the slaughter, Oh! Vengeance for insult dear Erin to you. Oh! yes! 'tis a dear little spot of it! Oh! yes! a sweet little isle! Yes! yes! if Irishmen thought of it, Erin once more is our own little isle BOUCHAIL GAN EOLAS.

Waterford United Trades and Labour Council,

Resolved—That we, the members of the Waterford United Trades and Labour Council, protest against the attack made in the "Irish Worker" on our President and Secretary, Messrs. Dalton and Dunne, and hereby reiterate our complete confidence in their past actions where Trade Union matters are concerned. Further, that we call on the authorities in control of the "Irish Worker" to either substantiate the charges made or repudiate them publicly in the next issue of the "Worker."

Proposed by Thomas Coughlan, Asylum Attendance Association. Sec. by Patrick Stafford, Plumbers' Society, and passed unanimously.

[Note—We have called the attention of our Waterford Correspondent to this matter.—E.D.]

The Secret of Success in Advertising.

There are few features in modern business which have won so secure a place as advertising. A short while ago advertising was used by a small number of firms. These few firms have gone ahead, and today they are monopolists; those few enterprising men who saw the value of publicity, quickly established such a lead that they have long since left slower men behind.

The newspaper advertisement is so much extra window space, so much more shop front. You pay dearly for shop front. A shop in a back street is far cheaper than one in a big, busy thoroughfare, because of the value of shop front. There is one way of increasing your shop front, that is by advertising.

And advertising is cheaper than rent. The Irish Worker is a big buyer. He farms the bulk of the population; he buys the bulk of what you sell. The "Irish Worker" Paper is the only paper which reaches the Irish worker. Then if you wish to get to the Irish worker buyers the only way to do so is through the advertising columns of the "Irish Worker."

"Sheaves of Revolt."

The attention of our readers is directed to the little volume of verse recently published under the above title from the pen of Maeve Cavanagh. Miss Cavanagh's name is familiar to most of the readers of this paper, and many will be glad to have the opportunity to avail themselves of the more recent of her stanzas in book form. The present volume is most acceptable in all respects, and the little gems of poetry it contains are sure to evoke all round appreciation coming as they do in a crucial period of our country's history. These songs find a ready place in our affections, not merely because they are anti-English, but because they breathe the spirit of pure patriotism.

The book is now obtainable at the modest price of Sixpence, and can be had, Wholesale and Retail, from the City Printing Works, 13 Stafford Street, Dublin.

The War Against Disease.

A Lecture on "Factors and the War Against Disease" will be given by Dr. HUGSTON, F.R.S., etc., under the auspices of the Independent Labour Party of Ireland, in the Trades Hall, Capel Street, at 8 p.m. on Sunday next. Admission is free. Be there early!

We Serve Better—Buy our Natives—Buy British.

Photographs of Liberty Hall, with the above in the background, for sale in the City Printing Works, 13 Stafford Street, Dublin. Price 6d. per copy. Copies on view at the front shop.

NORTHERN NOTES.

Ca'mhne na Marbh

At the Manchester Martyrs' Commemoration Padraig MacPiarais was in excellent form, and delivered a very stirring address. The hall was well filled with a very enthusiastic audience, and altogether the commemoration was the most successful and inspiring held in Belfast for many years. In spite of the Police Commissioner's order forbidding the carrying of arms the Irish Volunteers marched to the meeting with full equipment. The Irish Tricolour banner of the Young Irelanders was much admired, and the Republican badge was in evidence.

Finis.

The "Irish News" has discovered that Sir Robert Casement is unknown and a nonentity in Ireland. The "Irish News" knows, of course, that once upon a time he tried to unite Orange and Green in Ballymoney. But it is a long way from Ballymoney to Berlin, and on the way there Casement seems to have lost his nationalism. Anyway the "Irish News" has pronounced sentence of national excommunication against him. However, it cannot be carried out in Belfast, for the bold baton brigade is in Fermoy. And nobody suggests Casement cares very much. Now if the "Irish News" had been able to put his name in inverted commas!

National Union of Boot & Shoe Operatives DUBLIN BRANCH.

At the December Meeting of the above-named Branch a vote of condolence was passed to our oldest member, Thomas Walsh, on the death of his wife, and to the brothers of Arthur O'Brien who was also an esteemed member; and that this meeting stands adjourned until January as a mark of respect.

A. LOWE, Secretary.

Irish Workers! Do You Want

A Hair Cut
A Shave
A Razor ground or set?
If so support the house that supports you. The Workers' Hairdressing Saloon, 95 Lower Gardiner Street Geo. Hynes, Proprietor.

POTATOES.

Best Table, 3/8 per Cwt.; Swedes, 1/6. Delivered Free.

DUNNE, 47 CABRA PARK

Their Country Needs Them

CITIZEN ARMY BOYS' CORPS.

Grand Concert & Display

will be held in LIBERTY HALL, on SATURDAY, 12th DEC., 1914, at 8 o'clock, sharp. Admission 3d.; Children 1d.

Don't Forget to Help the Boys!

ROOMS TO LET

Liberty Hall, Dub.in.

TO SOCIETIES.—Rooms to let. Apply to caretaker on premises.

Irish Transport and General Workers' Trade Union.

Olympic Club.

LIBERTY HALL.

Members wanted for above Club. Apply at Room 2, any evening from 8 to 10. All Trades Unionists are eligible to join. D. GROGAN, Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE TO NEWSAGENTS

Any Agent not receiving their proper supply of this paper, please communicate with Head Office, Liberty Hall, Beresford Place.

IRISH WOMEN WORKERS' UNION.

Liberty Hall, Dublin.
All sections of woman workers are eligible to join the union. Entrance fees 6d. and 1s. per week. Contributions 2d. and 1d. per week. Meetings on Wednesdays and Fridays. The following are the names of the members of the Union:—

MARTIAL LAW.

Since the greater part of this issue was set up, the Military Authorities have visited the offices of "Sinn Fein," "Irish Land," and the "Irish Worker," and in each case warned the printer that in the event of anything appearing hostile to the Government or to recruiting for the printer would be held responsible and liable to prosecution. The office carrying this information declined to receive the paper before leaving, or to pass or supply any particulars, but insisted that the printer should be held responsible for the information given, and that the printer should be held responsible for the information given, and that the printer should be held responsible for the information given.

