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DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JULY 15th, 1911.

The Rights of Labour. By JAMES FINTAN LALOR. A RETTEN BY I. DEV/V REILLY [This article appeared in the Irish] Tribune" for July 1st, 1848, without a signature, but it has been attributed to Lalor.]

Man was created free, and is at the same time a social being; that is, in order to enjoy the advantages which society can give, each individual tacitly agrees to relinguish as much of his freedom as may be found incompatible with the existence of society. All men are abstractedly equal and should be so in law, but are not so in fact, for we find a wide difference between men, as well physically as morally and intellectually. Our actual happiness depends entirely upon the results of labour; and as this labour is affected by our physical, moral and intellectual powers its amount must vary with the individual, and consequently the happiness which he can enjoy will depend on himself if the basis of society is just.

Every man is entitled to an equal share of the land, and of all other things which are the free gifts of Nature. These are the raw materials, from which, by his labour, he is to obtain the necessaries of life; but this right he possesses only during his lifetime—he cannot will them to another, nor exert any influence on their disposal after his death. Every member of the community is entitled to an equal share of the property of those who die; but as such a division could with difficulty be made, society allows each individual to inherit the property of his father or other kinsman in lieu of the share to which he would be entitled of the general property.

The labour of man produces, in most instances, more than he actually requires to support life: this surplus, which he possesses in the form of tools, buildings, &c, is called capital, or wealth, and in a flourishing state of society continually increases; it is its possession which constiautes the real difference between the savage and civilised man. As one individual may be morally, physically, or intellectually superior to another, he will naturally, by the use of his labour, obtain more products-that is, more capital or wealth-than the other: and as the arrangements of society allow the children to inherit the capital of the father, it must necessarily happen that great inequalities must exist in every society in relation to wealth; that, in fact, there must be rich and poor. This arrangement of society is just, and could not be otherwise. Although some may be born poor, and therefore inheriting no accumulated labour or capital, they cannot therefore justly demand that a new distribution of wealth should take place—that the property of the rich should be given to them. But, on the other hand, society cannot demand from them to become machines, to work to an extent unheard of among savages, and yet deny them that comfort and that share in progress which ought to be the sole end of civilisation. The poor man is entitled to live; in the fullest sense of the word he is entitled to share in all the accumulated advantages of civilisation, not only as regards his physical happiness, but also his moral and intellectual cultivation. Why should he alone have no future except that of suffering? Why should anyone dare to debar him of the enjoyment of domestic ties, those greatest incentives to virtue? The ancient civilisation of Greece permitted the same inequalities of rich and poor as our modern civilisation does; but with the Greeks the intellectual and moral man was the highest object of study. They laboured and accumulated capital; but the rich among them, instead of employing the whole of that accumulated capital in debasing the men who made it, by subjecting them more and more, or in ministering to their own animal senses, sacrificed their merely personal comfort to the public enjoyment of the nation. Hence were produced those masterpieces of art which we can only admire, but not imitate. The poor Athenian citizen was not taught that his sole business on earth was to labour incessantly, and that enjoyment was only for the rich; no, he felt that it was his right, his business to discuss in the public places the affairs of his country, to enjoy the pleasure of the theatre, to hear the great truths enunciated by the philosophers, to attend the games, and that it was his duty, as in all free States, to defend his country as a soldier. During the Middle Ages the peasants were the serfs of the nobility; but although the conditions of their tenure were hard, though frequently robbed of all the ts of their labours, they had a real inst in the land-an interest which in

to their children. They were poor but not destitute-no pauper class. Those Awho did not possess land were the servants of the lords, and, as such, were always certain of obtaining the first necessaries of life. The burgher class of the towns was a manly race, which pursued its peaceful occupations within the walled towns, and, when necessary, defended their rights and properties by the sword against the nobility which surrounded them, whose trade then, as now, was plundering the industrious classes. Each trade formed a guild, itself under the protection of a patron saint. The guild regulated the conditions of apprenticeship, and prevented the trade from being overstocked by taking too many apprentices. The apprenticeship was a useful custom; it required a considerable sacrifice of time, and consequently of money, and therefore prevented too great competition ; it kept up a sympathy between the employer and the employed, as the apprentice, in most cases, resided with the master. The apprentice's hours of labour were also limited, and he thus had ample means to amuse and improve himself. When the apprentice became a journeyman, and received wages he did not immediately marry, but went to other towns and worked there for some time, and thus increased his knowledge and experience; and when he accumulated sufficient capital he became a master, settled in the place best suited to his business, took apprentices and employed journeymen, and then only did he marry. The masters in those days were only small capitalists, as each man endeavoured to be one; but they were sure of independence, for they did not believe that the market for their goods depended on unlimited production, and hence ruinous competition, but on the income of the countryon the fact of the people, the masses, possessing wealth. It is not the few rich in a country which consumes the product of labour-they only consume luxuries, and these luxuries must always give but a precarious employment-it is the diffiusion of wealth among the population generally which regulates the demand and ensures the labourer from sudden and ruinous fluctuations, and this system of numerous small manufacturers produced that result. And yet these masters must have been wealthy, numerous as they were, else they could not have raised those mighty symbols of religion which excite our admiration, or those beautiful, though quaint, town halls which grace even the smallest continental town. Look at the cities of palaces, with their gorgeous frescoes, of republican Venice, Genoa the superb. and Florence. Have our great capitalists anything similar to point to? Alas, no! Our characteristics are prisons and workhouses. What a contrast does not the position of the poor in our days present to that which we have just noticed ! A few individuals have gotten possession of the whole of the land, which they look upon as theirs absolutely, to do with it whatever it may please them. This, as it suits them, is allotted to cattle or to men, the latter being the worse treated, for although they consider them both as having been created by the Almighty for their sole use and benefit, yet as the value of the cattle is in the beasts themselves, they take care that they are well fed and housed; but as the value of the men consists in the result of their labour, and as they are worth nothing when worked out they can readily be replaced by new ones: the landlord Thugs would therefore consider it a waste of capital to either feed, clothe, or house them. And when they grow dissatisfied with the amount of plunder which they can obtain, they cleanse the land of such offal, and renew the stock. These pariahs, or, as they are denominated, "surplus population," have no refuge in Ireland save a shallow grave, uncoffined and unnamed, or the charnel-houses denominated "workhouses." In England, however, they sometimes pass through another stage before they find this, their last resting place; they become labourers in manufactories, and add to the number of those truly miserable and undenominated wretches who form a large proportion of the population of all manufacturing towns. Here a new system commences, exactly similar in its effect to that of the landlord Thugs: a few men possessing not real capital but money, or rather a still more fictitious one called credit, having taken advantage of the discoveries of science, establish large factories, and employ labourers, not men only, but women and children of the tenderest age; these they enclose in large, low, ill-ventilated rooms from the earliest dawn until night; nay, often robbing their weary bodies of their natural alumber. To them Nature dis-

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some countries they were able to transmit to their children. They were poor but not destitute—no pauper class. Those who did not possess land were the servants of the lords, and, as such, were

"Grudge them e'en the breeze that once a week

Might make them feel less weary and deject."

They become weak in body, depraved in morals, and the monotony of their employment dulls their intellect, and what is their reward? To be badly fed, badly clothed, and worse housed, and liable at any moment, from circumstances over which they have no control, to be deprived of all employment. This class, rosembling the Proletarii of the Roman Empire, is increasing with fearful rapidity and will one day revenge all their wrongs on their oppressors, but will also, it is to be feared, destroy society itself. This class may be called the *destitute* to distinguish them from the general poor.

With the breaking down of the old society and the present state of things, a new science was created, which had for its object the study of the social condition of man; and to this science the name of political economy has been given. This science has attracted great attention in England, because the evils of the present social system have been more developed there than in any other country. It is only there, or in countries blasted by her rule, that true pauperism exists in all its unmitigated horrors. The desire to accumulate wealth and the state of things produced by this desire naturally led everybody to study a science which he was given to understand would help him to attain his end, and hence whole libraries have been written on the subject : but what is termed the science of political economy in England bears the same rela-

Loyal-to Whom?

By the time this appears George V. will have returned to England. The excitement will have abated, and we will be able to talk of himself and his visit calmly and as reasonable beings. The thousands who last week were wildly rushing to and fro, will now return to their normal state. The coloured papers and gaudy rags will be taken down and shamefacedly hidden away to await the next visit of George or his successor.

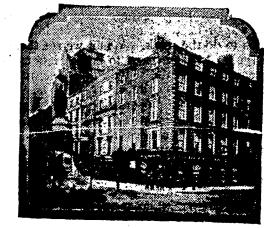
The crowds who stood open-mouthed on our streets last week when the English king was here, cared nothing for himself or the British Empire. It was the novelty of the thing that attracted them. They would stand and cheer as long and loudly, nay even louder, at a dog fight in a back lane. There is no real loyalty to the king in this country, and very little in England. If the people were loyal there would be no necessity to guard the king of England so carefully from his people. If the Irish people have become loyal and submissive, as they say we have, what was the necessity of bringing such an army of soldiers, sailors, and police to line the streets and guard the king? The one thing that stands out clearly after last week, is the Government's fear of the people, by their action in drafting such a huge force of armed men into Dublin, they have proclaimed to the world that the men and women of Ireland are as disloyal to the English crown as ever they were :---" Thou art not conquered yet, dear land," may well be our battle-cry now.

Even in England the crown is losing its old power. All the pomp and ceremony that hedges a king is only kept up for the same reason that the clown stands grimacing outside the circus door to gather a crowd. George V. does not possess the affections of his own countrymen. In procession, the school children who had no better sense, and the grown-up people who went out of curiosity, we find the number greatly reduced and can judge of Ireland's loyalty.

Over one thousand persons deliberately chose to visit Wolfe Tone's grave on Saturday last in preference to staying in the city to watch the procession. Over one thousand young men and women, in Dablin alone, who cared more for the principles of a man, whom the British Government sentenced to death, than they did for all the tawdry pomp and bloody vengeance of the Pirate Empire.

Some may say that this is out of place in a labour paper; that we should not take sides in politics. We know what we are about. We know that until the workers of Ireland obtain possession of the land of Ireland and make their own laws, they can only hope for and obtain partial improvement of their conditions. We ask for no more than our rights. We will be content with no less. We owe no homage to any king or government that we do not ourselves elect. We are willing and anxious to help in every way, and at all times, the struggle of English or Scotchmen for better pay and shorter hours. While we are subject to England we will be anxious to participate in any benefits the law may confer on the English worker. We would rather have the British Government make and administer good laws than bad ones. But, good or bad though the laws may be, nothing less than complete and unhampered control of our own land will satisfy us.

Until we obtain this we can have no love for a foreign monarch. The people of Ireland—the men and women who work in it—are the only ones to whom we owe any loyalty or homage. While there is an army, navy and police force, in the pay of the British Government, ready to shoot and imprison us when we ask what is ours



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England want a king it is their own business, we acknowledge their right to have one. We do not admit their claim to choose for us. Were we convinced that a king is necessary for the good government of a country we would be in favour of having one. It is on the score of good government and efficiency alone that we are republicans. In the past kings may have served their purpose and justified their existence; this can no longer be said of them. Now they have neither power nor ability to make a country's laws, and their only claim to the throne is a hereditary one that will not be acknowledged much longer. The most progressive countries in the world are at present republican. The good of the whole reople being one ideal, we bow to no man or men but those. chosen by the people themselves. Everything that stands in the way of our ideal. must go down. The king and his courtiers are not so important as the poor, who do the work of the world. We are prepared to co-operate with the workers of any nationality, who are fighting for justice; we will be subordinate to none. We acknowledge no king of Ireland, and are loyal to no king but the Irish people. Inthis we have at least four-fifths of the population on our side. "I never could have believed from birth, That God had sent upon this earth Some hundred mortals full of pride, Ready, booted and spurred to ride, And millions saddled and bridled, to Be ridden to death by the haughty few," 0. F.

tion to that science as the quackery of Parr or Holloway does to the science of medicine. We do not, however, mean to say that

the English political economists have never enunciated any truths; on the contrary, a good many valuable laws have been deduced by Adam Smith and others ; but the errors which they have promulgated far outnumber the truths, and have done incalculable mischief. They have materialised everything; with them the sole object of existence is the production of wealth, not the advantages which its equable distribution would have on the community. They only look to the actual sum total of the wealth of a country, even when that wealth is in the hands of a few millionaires, while the masses are debased paupers-with them England is the most flourishing country in the world, because from acting on their principles it possesses in the aggregate more wealth than most other nations; but they forgot that one half of the population is reduced to a state of degradation unparalled in Europe. They make that the end for which we live. which most other nations consider the means by which we may enjoy life. Under their influence the arts, abstract science, or a healthy literature can with difficulty flourish. Sismondi's answer to Ricardo, one of the most eminent of them, gives in one sentence their whole character :---"What, is wealth then everything ! are men absolutely nothing?" In Ireland what is bad in their principles has been acted upon, but the good has been totally neglected. We hear constantly our flippant ameliorators and turnip-headed candidates for prominent places whose knowledge of legislation has been gleaned from the leaders of a superficial press, or the stupid speeches of a class of "gentlemen" little better informed than themselves, talk about capital and a few other words which are only sounds devoid of meaning to them. We would be fortunate if all our economists were of the same value; what injury, for instance, could we suffer from such trash as the "Clarendonian talk about Repeal," &c.? But there are others whose poison is more insidious, and who have taken the best means of diffusing it through our veinssuch as one Whately,* a goodly specimen of the foreign vermin we have allowed to crawl over us-of such we must beware : already they have received a few lessons from another quarter, and the "Irish Tribune" will continue the tuition from time to time.

• Richard Whately, Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, whose economical heresies were trust upon Irish children in the National School books.—ED.



England there is a strong and ever-growing anti-monarchial spirit. Desperate attempts are being made by a small band of influential self-seekers to postpone the inevitable collapse of the English throne. But it will not avail.

What signifies it if a few thousand children cheered the procession? They are only children, and will do as they are bidden by their teachers. In a few years they will become the men and women of Ireland, and before then they will have learned a lesson from us, if we do our duty, that will fit them to take their places in the fight against every kind of dishonesty, jobbery and monopoly. We will teach them the lines of Emerson :--

"God said I am tired of kings, I suffer them no more, Up to my ear the morning brings The outrage of the poor.

I will have never a noble, Nor lineage counted great, Fishers, and choppers, and ploughmen, Shall constitute a state."

It was not loyalty that gathered the crowds. The people who hung out flags and bunting are the self-same people who are at other times howling about the iniquity of Home Rule. One day they are damning the Liberal Government for their alleged democratic tendencies and Irish sympathies, the next they are cheering the king, who represents the Liberals, and is under their control. To-morrow they would be republicans were a Republican Government established. Their whole ambition is to be with, or appear to be with, the party in power. They are the men and women who matter least in any country, and are the least reliable.

Even the armed men who lined the streets were not there through love of the king. It was not loyalty made them first don the soldier's or sailor's uniform or the policeman's tunic. It was, in the majority of cases, hunger or laziness. Some enlisted because they thought they would have an easy time and little or no work to do. Others were driven into the armed forces through want of work and consequent semi-starvation. The greatest rebels I know are ex-soldiers. So that when we take the soldiers, sailors, police, and other officials, who were paid for attending the

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by right, when and while this state of things exists, we are and must be disloyal and dissatisfied.

We are not anxious to cut ourselves off from the rest of the world. We dislike no man because he was born in a different country to us. Our ambition is to see every nation look after its own people first, and the rest of the world afterwards.

We do not consider it right that one nation or one body of men should be subject to another. The world is the heritage to all men alike; Ireland is our particular share of it, and we mean to have it.

For hundreds of years England has tried to make us a part of her empire, and for the same period we have fought against her attempts. "Rebellions" have repeatedly broken out, and though they were considered unsuccessful, we are not yet subdued. Whatever the ideas of former generations may have been, whatever their ultimate goal, the first step on this road and on ours is National Independence. Without this we can never hope to raise the working classes of Ireland out of their present conditions. Until we can regulate our lives to suit ourselves we will not rest content. We stand for the ideals of Fintan Lalor, and while we do we cannot consistently be loyal to England or England's king. Therefore we say that the Irishman or woman who is dissatisfied with the conditions under which the bulk of our people live, must logically be on the side of disloyalty to the British Government. Our ambition is to nationalise the wealth and productions of the country; to do this we must first nationalise the people, then the Government. Whether you are an exsoldier or a Fenian we want your help. The best way we can secure peace is by being prepared for war. Formerly we struck at our opponents heads, now we can strike at their pockets and do them greater injury. We do not wish to see any man sell himself as a government assassin, but when circumstances force him to it we will not blame him for what he cannot help. We will do our best to change the circumstances.

The welfare of the people of Ireland is more important to us than the smiles of a king or queen. While there is a hungry man, woman, or child in Ireland, while there is even one of our people ill-clad, or ill-treated we will join in no display of hypocritical loyalty. While there is a barefooted child in this country we cannot afford to buy flags or fireworks, nor present loyal addresses. We will demand and if necessary fight, for what we consider are our rights; we ask no favours. Because we consider "loyalty" dangerous to our class, we are out to make rebels. Our hatred of the British Government is not based on the wrongs of the past alone, but on the present. Political independence is not the goal we aim at, it is only the means to a greater, more glorious ideal. We bear no personal enmity to the king of England. hereditary rulers. But if the people of For MEN'S BOOTS, Chrome, Box Calf or Glace Kid, AT 6/11. 78b Talbot Street.

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hatred of the British Government is not based on the wrongs of the past alone, but on the present. Political independence is not the goal we aim at, it is only the means to a greater, more glorious ideal. We bear no personal enmity to the king of England. On principle we are opposed to despots or hereditary rulers. But if the people of

Workers and Starved Irish Industries.

Once in a while some people pray to God to save the King; every day of their lives, from the time they first learn to talk, they are praying for Bread ! Daily the cry grows louder, more insistent: strong men, toil-worn women, starving children, wailing and praying for bread. "Give us liread," we cry; "only a fair share of the world's bread, enough to enable us to live without fear of the morrow." But the cry goes unheeded, and thousands die of starvation.

When the food was seized and exported from our island during the famine of 1847, a greater wrong was not done us than is being done daily by the men and women who sit idly by while emigration and starvation are doing their deadly worst. We have people amongst us (professing nationalists) whose sole aim and object is to squeeze as much as they can out of us. They draw their dividends and never pause to inquire how they were earned. They invest a few pounds in a newly started industry, and call on the people to support them. When we make sacrifices to help them and enable them to build up a big business, they cut down the wages of their employees or import scabs to do the work. When we set them on their feet they cease to be patriots and become plutocrats. This has occurred not once but many times.

The worst employers in Ireland are Irishmen. Not only do they pay low wages when industries are in their infancy-this is only natural-but the more powerful they become the worse they treat their employees. We are repeatedly called upon to give a preference to Irish manufacture, even though it may be a little dearer or of lower quality than foreign. We are anxious to help anyone who comes here to start industries, but we are not going to make sacrifices for them unless they in return are prepared to treat us fairly. If these men went into business purely out of sentiment and because they wished to give employment to the poor, we could understand an appeal for special treatment of them. But when we find they are undercutting others in the labour market for the purpose of increasing their own incomes; when they are able to pay good wages out of the business, but insist on paying bad, they are no friends of ours and are not worthy of support. We want to see all our people working and earning fair wages. We do not want to see them sweated by Irishman or Jew. We would like to have all our industries controlled and owned by Irishmen who will treat their workers justly. But we are prepared to support a fair shop owned by a Jew in preference to an unfair one owned by an Irishman or man of any other nationality. We stand for the good of the workers; let the employers look after themselves. SEUMAS OG.

Farrell's Foolery.

be done was to secure the Tory vote for Farrell's salary and things would work well.

Parties in the Corporation were sized up. The Sinn Feiners were against any loyal address, and against any increase in Farrell's salary; but they are only a handful and could not do very much. The Tories, who are in larger numbers than the Sinn Feiners, are against the increase of salary, but in favour of a loyal address. Then there are a number of old loyal addressers who backed up Pile and Meade in their reception of royalty. Some of these were not in favour of an increase in Farrell's salary, but were all regarded as safe for the address. There is also the Home Rule Party, who are the majority, and carry all before them. All these were in favour of the increase, and most of them favourable to the address, or would be neutral and stop away from the meeting. Then there are a few independent members who were not counted but regarded as being against both propositions. Having counted all the skulls, and Farrell still sticking strong for the shekels, as he would have to do a lot of entertaining, it was resolved to bring into consultation some of the minor fry, and so High Sheriff John M. Cogan; the Dolphin's Barn grocer, J. P. Scully; the Poddle publican, Vaughan; the Essex street bung, O'Neill, and a few others of equally charming personality and intelligence, were brought in, and as a result a requisition for a special meeting, signed by the above, was handed in and a carefully prepared resolution increasing the Lord Mayor's salary by £2,000 along with it. The meeting was called, but something happened, and the Lord Mayor the evening before sent a letter to a number of the members of the Council to stop away from the meeting, that he was going to rule the resolution out of order; and so he did, despite the protests of some of those who did not receive communication but attended the meeting. Another requisition and another meeting was summoned in hot haste, and in order that nothing could occur this time and that the Tory Party would vote straight, Councillor Ireland was brought into consultation and to him was given the task of squaring the Tories. If they voted for the salary the address would be all right. Ireland did his business very badly; instead of going about it at once he waited until the actual meeting and then went whispering from one Tory to another who were asking prepared questions for the Town Clerk to answer, which were so obvious that the Tories would have none of it. They voted straight. The increase was defeated. On that day was sent out the notice for the meeting to pass the address, by order of Farrell, but matters began to look rocky. The salary was not increased ; there was a lot of ugly talk going on, but nevertheless Campbell was confident still and worked hard to gain his ends, and probably if Farrell was not such a jackass he might have at least got a meeting together to consider the question of a reception to King George. But Farrell's vanity was never counted upon by Campbell, and he determined that now he would show that he was loyal to the core, notwithstanding all his previous declarations and speeches. So on the steps of the Mansion House, on Sunday evening week, when a number of those who attended the Gaelic Sports came up to interview him about his attitude on the address and his declaration in the last day's paper, and his assinine letter quoting Shakespeare and using religion to cover his treachery, raised such a storm of public opinion that has not in our day prevailed so long and so well-so well, indeed, that even the Castle cannot touch the renegade now. Of course, he is in possession of how Dougherty and the other Castle fry were in the swim, and he must be kept silent or else there would be very great unpleasantness-so an inspectorship under the new Insurance Scheme or some other job will have to be found for him. But there was no address-no reception-no invitations-no titles; and Mr. Henry Campbell is still the same as he wasplain Henry. The Recorder is not "Sir Thomas," but he has the Housing of the Poor to fall back upon now that the address to King George from the Dublin Corporation has fizzled out in disgrace. The action of the Lord Mayor throughout the whole proceedings has been anything but what the people of Dublin approved of. The calling in of the police to prevent members attending a meeting was absolutely disgraceful, and, on the face of it, it looks suspicious that only those who were known to be against the presentation of a loyal address were badly treated. The treatment meted out to Alderman Kelly and other members of the Dublin Corporation at the hands of the police was both brutal and illegal, and calls for public inquiry.

How do you Fight?

Did you tackle that trouble that came your

With a resolute heart and cheerful? Or hide your face from the light of day With a craven soul and fearful?

O, a trouble's a ton, or a trouble's an ounce, Or a trouble is what you make it,

And it isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts,

But only, how did you take it?

You are beaten to earth? Well, what of that?

Come up with a smiling face. It's nothing against you to fall down flat.

But to lie there-that's disgrace. The harder you're thrown, why the harder

you'll bounce; Be proud of your blackened eye!

It isn't the fact that you're hit that counts, It's how did you fight—and why?

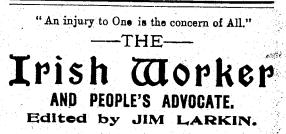
And though you be done to death, what then?

If you battled the best you could,

If you played your part in the world of men, Why, the critics will call it good. Death comes with a crawl, or comes with

a pounce, And, whether he's slow or spry, It isn't the fact that your dead that counts,

But only, how did you die? ELIZABETH M. FORTLER.



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DUBLIN, SATURDAY, 15TH JULY, 1911.

The Great Strike.

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The position with reference to the condition at the different ports affected by the the present dispute briefly is this-Liverpool, where the men took action first, was also first to settle-that is to say, that a majority of the firms engaged in foreign. going traffic agreed to pay union rate of wages and obser e union conditions. In one or two of the large shipowning firms they have granted the increase sought for by the sailors and firemen but have agreed to meet in conference the Union representatives with reference to the demands put forward by the dockers, all matters in dispute to be settled within a month. The

employees engaged by the Mersey Dock

boats we stuck up in Dublin was the last boat I bossed before coming out with you. I told you the badge would again be exhibited in Harrison's; the working class cannot be defeated." But why may I ask, seeing the comradeship and solidarity amongst the workers in and about the quays of Liverpool, as exemplified by the joint action of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union, Cooks' and Stewards' Union, Carters'Union, unorganised dockers', and now even the Dockers' Union; why not a transport union? Now, Tom Mann! You at least have played a man's part. Why not give them another lead; either you have been saying what was true and necessary the last twelve months; or what was untrue and unnecessary. Never mind vested interests-vested interests were the cause of the disorganisation of the workers of the great port of Liverpool, aye, and other ports, too. The time is rotten ripe for one union, one union only, a Transport Union, not a local transport federation, but a real Federation-a local Federation -will result in that you will have a number of small-minded men with, their narrow limited outlook, quarrelling and snarling at one another to see who will boss the show. We have had this exhibition before, and I plead with those who lead, and with those who are willing to drop their sectionalism, to form up in a solid phalanx. Let your cry be : One union of all men engaged in the transport of goods-one Transport Union. Remember, in conclusion, that the next three weeks in Liverpool are fateful ones for you. Oh, workers, every shipowner and employer throughout the universe is watching you. On you rests the success of the greatest movement of modern times. Be true to your class-no dissension, no bickering. Speak like one man-act like one man. Some amongst you will say why should a paper catering for the Irish worker appeal to us in Liverpool. We make no apology. Seven out of ten of those who toil in or about the quays of that great port are Irish, either by birth or blood. Again, I speak on behalf of the first and only Transport Union in existence-a union which embraces all classes of workers-the Irish Transport Union. National in name: international in aim and object. A union which stand for the overthrow of the present brutal system of master and slave; and because last, but not least, when you in Great Britain were attacked-when the Shipping Federation imported scabs to take the place of members of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union ; when they engaged scabs to load and reload boats on your side-we, of the Irish Transport Union, took our fate in both hands, and refused to load or unload boats sailed or loaded by scabs. For our action we have now over one thousand men in dispute. We are paying out, not only to our own members, but to our comrades of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union, some £470 per week. Therefore, we have something at stake, and be the result what it may for us, we can at least say we. Irish

Spreading the Light.

Big Meeting in Wexford.

The phenomenal success of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union in Dublin has attracted the attention of workers in various parts of Ireland. The most recent and notable instance of this fact is the extension of the Union during the present week to Wexford, where on Tuesday evening in the Bull Ring-in the midst of a great multitude of the "Boys of Wexford "-- its principles were expounded by Councillor M'Keown, of Belfast. The meeting, which was arranged by Mr. Peter O'Connor, who was sent down from Dublin on Monday, was fixed to commence at 7 o'clock, but did not begin until 7.30., as the principal speaker, Mr. M'Keown, did not arrive in Wexford until some minutes after 7 o'clock.

In the brake, which was used as a platform, were several members of the Wexford Corporation—notably, Mr. John O'Connor, Mr. M'Mahon, and Mr. Bergin. On the motion of Mr. M'Mahon, Captain Murphy was selected to fill the position of chairman.

Mr. Murphy briefly thanked the meeting for the honour conferred upon him, and introduced Mr. Peter O'Connor as a representative of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union.

Mr. O'Connor, in a few well-chosen remarks, explained the purpose of his visit to Wexford, which was to enrol the seamen and quayment of that town as members of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, the principles of which would be fully explained by Mr. M'Keown, of Belfast.

Mr. M'Keown was introduced by the chairman and was very cordially received. He said he came there at very short notice, and as a poor substitute for the General Secretary of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, Mr. Larkin, who was at present in Liverpool. It was not his first appearance in Wexford ; and though it was twenty years or thereabouts since he last addressed a meeting of workers there, it was evident from the great throng of people he saw before him that the spirit of loyal co-operation was still living in their midst. Before entering into the details of the movement which he was there to propogate, he wished them to consider for a short time the position of affairs as shown by the fact that a large number of vessels laden with merchandise were tied up at Wexford quay at the present time. Now what was the cause of this? The root cause of it was to be found in the operations of a mighty and a wealthy corporation called the Shipping Federation. For several years the sailors and the firemen, the men who bear the stress and the strain of bringing ships from port to port, appealed to the Shipping Federation for justice—for a wage that would give them a living existence-but their appeal fell on deaf ears. Finally, through their workers, took our share in the struggle of leaders the sailors and firemen determined the working class; and that we have in to make a stand for the justice which had so long been denied to them, and they intimated to the world at large that on a given date the signal for that stand would be given, and the ships in all the principal ports of Great Britain and Ireland, and of some Continental ports also, would be tied up, and remain tied until their claims were conceded; and they appealed to their brethren engaged in other parts or sections of the transport trade to help them in their efforts. Hence it is that the men in Dublin who are not making any claim for themselves, are standing by the sailors and firemen. Now the Shipping Federation treated the warning of the men as they had treated their appealswith contempt. They said when they condescended to take any notice at all of it that it was all "bluff." But they got a rude awakening, and they'll get a sound threshing before the united transport workers are finished with them. Now, there is a very important phase of this question that I desire to place before this meeting, which is composed of others besides those engaged in any section of the transport trade. There are, if I mistake not, people listening to me who belong to the business or shopkeeping class, and I say to them that this question is one which affects them as well as the sailors and firemen, and other transport workers. Where wages are highest shopkeepers prosper. Few of them, if they attend to their business, become bankrupt, but there is a still more important fact that I wish to direct your special attention to. Many of you will remember the struggle that was made in this country to crush out land monopolyto break the power of the landlords who monopolised the land, and consequently held the power of life and death over the people. Now, though Ireland is capable of producing sufficient food and other commodities to support three or four times her present population, she does not produce at the present day sufficient to keep her present population, and linked as she is, commercially as well as otherwise with Great Britain, the foodstuffs produced in the United Kingdom would not sustain its population for more than a few months at most in any one year. The consequence is that we have to get our food supplies from various parts of the world, and they are brought to us by the ships that are manned by our sailors and firemen, and that are owned by the great wealthy corporation called the Shipping Federation. If, therefore, the Shipping Federation, which is developing into a monopoly that would possess a power equal to, or even greater, than that possessed by Irish landlords, was not met and kept in subjection. it might some day in the near future raise freights to such a pitch that foodstuffs would go up to famine prices. It therefore behoves the people as a whole to help the men who are battling against the growing and avaricious power of this great corporation and prevent it becoming a monopoly that would eventu- will attend.

Saturday, 15th July, 1911.

ally have the power of life and death over the inhabitants of the United Kingdom.

Mr. M'Keown explained in detail and at considerable length the aims and objects of the Irish Transport Workers' Union, and concluded his address amid ringing cheers, and with assurances that the organisation he spoke for would get the whole-hearted support of the workers of Wexford. 0

DUBLIN TRADES COUNCIL.

The ordinary fortnightly meeting of above will take place on Monday, July 16th, 1911. Mr. Thomas Murphy, president, will take the chair at 8 o'clock prompt. Agenda-Irish Party and Insurance Bill (The President). The F.xisting Dispute and threatened Lock-out on the Quays (Mr. Larkin). Labour Representation Committee-Date of Annual Meeting and Election of Trades Council Representatives (The Presdent).

CITY AND COUNTY OF DUBLIN LABOUR REPRESENTATION COMMITTEE.

Annual meeting and election of officers will take place on Monday, 24th Juiv, 1911. All delegates must have paid the affiliation fees before taking part in discussion, and election nominations will be received at meeting.

Police Cowardice.

On Sunday last, July 9th, 1911, at about half-past one, a young lad about eight years of age, by some mischance fell into the river close to the Butt bridge. Λ number of the audience at the protest meeting to demand the release of Miss Moloney and young M'Ardle, hearing cries, ran across to the quay wall, and there stood two of our noble hand of heroes, 113E and 131E. Those noble heroes who, baton in hand, can be so brave on an occasion in brutally assaulting men, women and children-there they stood, 113E and 131E, creatures of heroic mood, whilst down below, in the surging flood, a child eight years old, was struggling for life. Did these heroes of the baton brigade dive in to the rescue? No! but one of the heroes asked would no one volunteer to save the lad? and out from the crowd stepped a MAN, though dressed in rags and without a baton, who sprang from the quay wall into the turbulent stream, seized the boy and brought him safely to the steps, where willing hands attended to their needs; and this MAN, dressed in rags, when asked for his name refused to give it and walked away. The child was saved, but no thanks to the police. They stood idly by, waiting for somebody else to take action. No doubt they were very active when the danger was past, and produced their note-books in a most dignified and official manner; and no 'doubt they will strut around byand-bye with medals on their manly (?) chests, which will be graciously conferred on them for doing nothing during the King's visit, while the man who risked his life to save another's, goes unrecognised and unrewarded. Next week we will give a photo of the MAN, and if possible of the policemen.

The dirty intrigue which has for some time back been hatched between the Town Clerk's Office and Dublin Castle was revealed last week. Only that the whole business was so dirty, people would have to laugh at the proceedings-a veritable comedy of errors. But the dastardly effort to sell democratic Dublin makes it too serious for laughter, and everyone is glad that the effort at selling has proved fatal to those who brought Dublin's honour and reputation to the market place. Let us go back to April last and the motion to present an address and give a civic welcome to British royalty. The wirepullers arranged that this meeting should be met with a counter move. As Ireland had no Parliament the council proceeds to next business; when "next business" is moved there can be no discussion, only a vote. There was a vote and an overwhelming majority for next business. Next business with the wirepullers was only sparring for wind-a waiting game to see what time would produce. Well, time produced Mr. Lloyd George's Insurance Scheme-and there are many jobs to be given away when it becomes law. And time produced as well the profound discovery that Dublin was the only great city in the Empire whose Town Clerk and Recorder were not Knights. So there were various underground rumblings and various secret confabulations going on since the middle of May, and the Rt. Hon. J. J. Farrell came back from London after his reception by the suffragettes, with his head swelled as big as one of his own billiard tables—and so everything was going well for the due and proper reception of the King's majesty.

In June matters began to grow hot, and the four principals in the intrigue began to lay their plans. These principals are :---

- 1. Henry Campbell, Town Clerk.
- 2. Sir Jas. B. Dougherty, Under-Secretary for Ireland.
- 3. Thomas O'Shaughnessy, K.C., Recorder of Dublin.

4. J. J. Farrell, Lord Mayor of Dublin. Dougherty had several interviews with Campbell on the matter in his office in the Castle Yard. Campbell had several interviews with Farrell in the Town Clerk's Office. O'Shaughnessy had several interviews with Campbell and with Dougherty, and so matters proceeded for a few days, when Farrell declared his opinion that to do the thing right the salary should be restored. This was only natural, as he has always been out for the shekels, and he saw in the question of an address a good opportunity to secure them.

Matters now became warm. Members who had business in the Town Clerk's Office were asked their opinion, and this was duly marked on a card. The letters A. F. and N-against, for, and neutralbeing affixed before 'each member's name according to what he said. The F's began to grow, and now the only thing to

Brooks, Thomas and Co's Employees.

A few weeks ago the men in the employment of Brooks, Thomas & Co., were compelled to go on strike for an increase of wages. In a few days terms were made and the men returned to work, having secured individual increases ranging from 1s. to 4s. per week. The total increased wages secured amounts to the respectable sum of £310 14s. Od. yearly. This means that Brooks. Thomas' men will have this amount more to spend on the upkeep of themselves and their families, and consequently extra work will be found for tradesmen and others who would otherwise be unemployed. This firm's porters have 20s.; the lorrymen 22s. Another victory for organised labour!

MORAN & SONS, Smiths and Farriers, **17 LR. GARDINER STREET,** DUBLIN,

and Harbour Board, in their several capacities, such as lightship men, coopers in tobacco warehouses, and labourers general, have all received a welcome and much too long delayed increase in wages and alteration in conditions. What is more significant about this great movement of the alleged unskilled workers is this-I am. referring more particularly to Liverpool, which I have visited during the past week-that the movement was of the rank and file, and moreover of the unorganised rank and file. When you realise that the membership of the National Union of Dock Labourers had sunk to something like 7,000 members, and that the officials of that Union actually deprecated any manifestation of unrest on the part of the members, and that when the sailors, firemen, cooks and stewards ceased to work the large mass of so-called non-union men at the North Docks of themselves determined to stand by their fellows in this gigantic struggle, shows that given honest and able leadership the dockers in Liverpool are second to none in their determination to wrest from the employing class some small measure of redress and improvement, both in the wage and working conditions; and to those of the dockers whom this paper may reach in Liverpool, or to the dockers in general, let me give a word or two of advice. Have full and complete confidence in your leaders. Be loyal, be energetic, be steadfast. At the same time give those leaders no oppor-tunity to sign or settle conditions governing your working conditions without those conditions having been read and explained to you. I don't take any one man's interpretation of some par- one said, "But Carroll brought it on himticular clause or clauses. I speak as one who knows. Have no Board of Trade mediators. You have won; get the fruits of victory, complete recognition of the principles of Trade Unionism. The improved wage is not so important; at the same time, see to it that all firms sailing East, West, North or South pay the same wages and observe the conditions set down in rules. As bad and incomplete as these rules are, as I said, the National Union" of Dock Labourers' membership had gone down as low as seven thousand odd. I am creditably informed that from the first knew that if you declared a lock-out and day of the struggle up to now their membership has increased by some (14,000), fourteen thousand members. Well, I only hope that that fourteen thousand, the large majority of whom were lapsed mem- move. Might I inform Mr. M'Cormick bers, will take a little more intelligent interest in the government of the Union in the future than they did in the past. I was never more gratified in my life than when on landing in Liverpool on Tuesday last, one of the first men to meet me was an old time comrade and worker in Harrison's, one of the heroes who stuck it for thirteen weeks in 1905. His first word was, "Jim, badges up again in Harrison's; where were you, lad, that you were not with us." I replied, "One of the first apaper. Price one halfpenny,

the past brought no blush of shame to the cheek of any Irishman, either at home or abroad. We close, wishing our brothers of all nations—An mait duit—good luck with you.

Lock-out in Coal Trade.

We are informed as we go to Press that the Employers' Federation met yesterday, under the chairmanship of Mr. Samuel M'Cormick. The meeting, which was specially summoned by Mr. M'Donald (of Flower M'Donald) was called for the purpose of deciding the future action of the coal importers with reference to the present dispute. Members and non-members alike were invited, and though I was not invited-well, as a matter of fact. I was over in England making ready to meet this new move which was agreed to by the federated employers-I am enabled to give the readers of THE IRISH WORKER a knowledge of what took place after a weary harangue from Mr. M'Cormick, who, with his usual respect for facts and figures, told the assembled innocents how the Irish Transport Union had bought a hall for £700 lately, and that they had practically drawn all their money out of bank ; further, they (the union) had placed a levy of 2s. 6d. on every member of the union, and in his opinion what they should do was to lock-out every member of that union until they agreed to work for Carroll as free labour men. One or two employers who were present wanted to know why they should do this. They saw no necessity for such action, and pointed out that the public then would be on the side of the men. "Oh, no," said Mr. M'Cormick, "We are only defending Carroll." Some self trying to humbug the men. He (Carroll) had no right to take Heiton's part." Then Mr. Hewett chimed in, We did not bring Carroll into it at all." [Editor-May I remind Mr. Hewett of a little tract called "Your sins will find you out."] But Carroll is in it, Mr. Hewett, and you are in it, and in fact all you loyal gentlemen are in it, and the reason why you did not lock-out the employees engaged in your different firms last week was you dare not. Some of you who were angling for an invitation to the Castle or a medal caused any public inconvenience during the past week you might be brought to book. You will realise before this fight is finished that we had anticipated this that we have not paid that £700 for a new hall yet; further, we have not fixed a levy of 2s. 6d. per member-but your suggestion we note. We have not, Sir M'Cormick, up to now let the public know all the facts of the case. We will issue a special edition of the IRISH WORKER, giving the true facts of the position every evening, beginning with Monday evening. July 17th. Look out for the Lock-Out Edition of THE IRISH WORKER, on red

An Appreciation.

We are accustomed to take a great deal of what "John Bull" and its editor, Mr. Horatio Bottomley, M.P., says with the proverbial "grain of salt," but we have pleasure in endorsing and reproducing what they say of Comrade Wilson in last week's issue. "J.B." says :--

"Hearty congratulations to Mr. Havelock Wilson on his success in securing in so many places 10s. per week advance in the sailors' and firemen's wages. We have known him for over twenty years, and have heard few men more virulently abused or more foully slandered; but a sturdier fighter for the sailors' cause has not existed since the days of Plimsoll. He has fought a brave battle for the toilers of the sea, their wives and children, and we are glad that, thanks to his efforts, there will be more in the locker for the sailor's family when Jack is earning his living at the hardest of all callings, for, after all, there are many thousands of sailors who are married and have families."

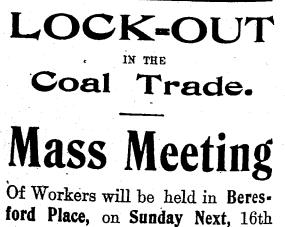
Barmaids Dissatisfied.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

DEAR SIR-When making inquiries re long hours of shop assistants please include barmaids in the different hotels, such as the Dolphin, the Moyra, &c. Those girls are far worse of than the others, as they must be on duty all hours to attend visitors staying in the house.--Faithfully yours,

WHITE SLAVE.

While engaged in erecting a bonfire at Stapleton park, near Pontefract, for the Coronation celebrations, Walter Kilburn, a woodman, was struck by lightning and killed. Two other men who were rendered unconscious have recovered.------God save the King! We can easily get another woodman.



inst., at 1 o'clock, sharp.

Leading Speakers and Bandi

The Irish Worker.

Gaelic Gleanings.

BY OSCAR.

Hundreds of city Gaels are readers of THE IRISH WORKER, SO I could not resist the Editor's appeal in last week's issue to take up my "wooden sword" to help him in his enlarged issue this week.

The Editor, I am sure, will be only too glat to give a column each week exclusively devoted to the doings and work of the G.A.A. At present this great organisation has to depend on limited space in obscure corners of our so-called "National " Lapers. 🖕 🚓 🚸

Fut, then, the Gaels have themselves to blame. They would not support a weekly paper of their own when they had the opportunity. Let me hope, however, they will give that support, which is its due. to The inish Worker.

* * *

After all, it should be remembered that the GAA is a Democratic organisation. composed of the "horny-handed sons of toil" in city, town, and village. Its followers all helong to the Democratic ranks. and it sir uld be the duty of all members. and fellowers of an organisation such as curs, to support the paper that stands for the "uplifting of the masses." * * *

Then, again, the G.A.A. is a militant National organisation in the country. It has always preserved the true National ideals, which were ever foremost in the minds of its founders.

* * *

Hundreds of readers of THE IRISH WORKER have never, perhaps, read the famcus letter written by the late Most Rev. T. W. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, to the founders of the Association, in December. 1884. This famous letter forms, as it were, the charter of the G.A.A., and new at a time when "shoneenism" and "flunkevism" is rampant in our city, I make no apology in asking the Editor to publish it in full in his columns.

Its publication may, perhaps, be the means of inducing the son of many a Dublin worker to recognise his duty to his country, by encouraging him to play only the national games. Unfortunately there are thousands of youths in Dublin who take delight in playing foreign games, and who look upon the G.A.A. with contempt. ***

This should not be so. Every young Irishman should take a pride in playing only Irish games. Surely the games of Cuchuilian and the Fianna are good enough for the young men of to-day. Let us leave the games of the foreigner to be played by the "degenerate dandies" alluded to by Dr. Croke in his letter.

I have been asked time and again what is responsible for the alienation of so many young men from Gaelic games. I answer without hesitation-The so-called system (f "National" education, and this will continue so long as the teaching of

Ground, Drumcondra, on Sunday next :----Senior-Bray Emmets v. James's Gate, Senior-Kickhams v. Parnells, 11.30. Minor (Final)-St. Patricks v. 12.45. James's Gate, 2 o'clock. The three matches should form a good day's sport. The Whitehall tram from College Green will take you near the ground.

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The Committee of the Dublin Football League has fixed Sunday, August 13th, as the date for their annual meeting. The order for this season's medals for the winners of the competitions has been secured again this year by Messrs. Hopkins & Hopkins, O'Connell street. The medals are of Celtic design, and will be manufactured in Messrs. Hopkins' own workshops. * * *

Two Ties in the Leinster Senior Football Championship will be played at Jones's road on Sunday next, when Meath meets Queen's County, and Kildare will play Wicklow. The first match is timed for 12.30, and the other for 1.45.

* * *

Two Leinster Football Championship contests were played at Jones's road on Sunday last. There was a fair attendance of spectators, but the matches were devoid of any excitement, as the competing counties fielded in different teams. Louth beat King's Co. in the Senior Championship by 4-10 to 1-1; while Dublin beat King's Co. in the Junior Grade by 2-4 to nil.

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A Tie in the Leinster Senior Hurling Championship was played at the Waterford Sports Field on Sunday last between Wexford and Leix. (Queen's Co.). The game was a fast one, and resulted in a win for the All-Ireland Champions (Wexford) by 8 goals to 1-3. In the Junior Football contest, played after, between Wexford and Carlow, the former were victorious.

Two Ties in the Saturday Hurling League Championship were played in the Park on Saturday evening last. In the Junior Grade Kevins beat Clann O'Tooles by 6 goals to nil; while the O'Tooles had their innings in the Minor match, defeating the Kevins by 6-1 to 3-1. The matches were played on the Hurling Ground. * * 🌣

A New York exchange to hand gives particulars of a great hurling match played some Sundays ago at Celtic Park, New York, in presence of 8,000 people, between exiles from Tipperary and Clare. The exchange describes the game as a "corker," and certainly it was a grand exhibition of the National pastime. In the opening half "Tipp." led by 3-2 to 2 points; but the Clare men rendered a good account of themselves in the second half. The final scores were-Tipperary, 4-2; Clare, 3-3.

The Late Dr. Croke's Letter.

At the founding of the G.A.A. the following letter was received from the late Most Rev. T. W. Croke, D.D., Archbishop of

Christian [?] Ireland Awake.

SIR-Might I respectfully suggest that you would earnestly urge upon all Christians under your care that it is their duty to work and pray that the awful conditions under which we live may be obliterated, thereby giving a chance to the tender plants, long neglected, which are springing up in thousands in our midst.

The shepherds are deep in controversies over small and triffing matters of doctrine, unmindful that the flock has long since wandered from beneath their care, and at present is feeding on the rich and fertile plains of socialism, materialism and scepticism.

May the day soon dawn when that fierce competition which has disgraced our commerce, causing "concerns" to sell the souls of their brothers and sisters in order to survive as the fittest-that competition which has entered into the heart and soul of Protestantism, making it a bye-word amongst those who scorn so-called Christianity-may the day soon come when it shall be a thing of Pagan ages, and instead, the creeds long torn asunder be petty trifles-while the masses starve. sinking their little differences, shall unity as one to herald out the glad message sung over the hills centuries ago, taken up by the shepherds, and carried to the heart of sorrowing man. Peace on earth, good will to all men; then all the world o'er men shall be brothers—" None shall hurt or destroy in all God's holy mount."

In the early days of the history of Ireland her sons were shrouded in a halo of faith and honour, which won for them in every land love and reverence, till in almost every clime the sons of this our country left their footprints on the sands of time. These were dark and lonely days, still God was with us. To-day in every land the clouds are o'ercast-there are signs of abundance of something; what that something is going to be has yet to be determined.

When the time came God sent Moses to deliver the children of Israel. When the time came God sent forth his Son to deliver mankind. To-day the time has come for the toiling, sorrowing sons of democracy to be released. Shall Ireland's Protestants take their part in that great work as their forefathers did in centuries gone by? Shall we unite and be true to the traditions of the past, and to the plain commands of the Ancient of days?

The heart of democracy the world over is like unto a ploughed field waiting for the grain, then favourable conditions for growth; but the church which democracy shall recognise in the future, as the church builded on the true rock, is that church which shall prove itself to be a bye-word, and indeed a solace to the bereaved, a support to the weary, a shade from the heat, a shelter from the storm.

Which church or creed is going in to possess the heart of democracy? Let us to insert the above in the columns of your

Wexford Up!

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

DEAR SIR-I am one of the Irish parents that were thrown into jail and branded as 'criminal," because we defied the vaccination law. They fined us one shilling, but our principals or conscience could not be bought so cheaply, and we preferred jail sconer than violate either, and by our action we have killed vaccination in Co. Wexford. We got a week in the "Third Division," were given dirty clothes to wear, and food that would sicken a dog. But we gloried in doing it, and would do as many years sooner than have our children polluted with "Pure Lymph." My children are not vaccinated, nor the chil-dren of the other "criminals," and never will be. To-day there are thousands unvaccinated children in this county, and Dublin Castle is helpless. They threatened to suspend the Enniscorthy Guardians and send down a set of Castle Guardians if the vaccination law was not put in force. But the guardians defied them by 27 votes to 6. Let them go and vaccinate the English, Scotch and Welsh children. A child named Cullen died here as a result of some bad "pure lymph," and the mother's story, published in all the papers, made us all determined to save our children from a like fate, and we have done so. Any father or mother that understands what "lymph" is would refuse to have it put into a little weak baby. They take a calf and shave its belly and sides. About sixty cuts are made on the shaved surface and a drop of virus is rubbed into each cut. The calf is fastened in a stall so that it cannot lick its sides. The sores fester in nine days and the calf is put on an operating table and the scabs are lifted and the putrid matter, or 'lymph," is squeezed out with iron clamps. The bits of skin, and hair, and blood are removed and glycerine is added, and the "pure lymph" is ready for your child. The virus put into the sores on the calf, is, according to a Local Government report, taken from the pustulis on a corpse that has died from smallpox. It is vaccinated into a monkey, and from the first into another monkey until it is "attenuated." Then it is passed through a series of calves in the same way and then it is ready for your children. I say it is a hellish thing, and we must save our children from it at all costs. Let all who do not believe in it organise, and it will soon

Printers' Packers and Porters. TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH WORKER.

DEAR SIR-Permit me to bring under your notice that the firm of Browne and Nolan, printers, Nassau street, only pay their packers and porters 16s. per week, although they are contractors for the Government offices.

Hoping that you may be kindly pleased

The Christian Sweater.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IBISH WORKER. DEAR SIR-I hope you had a right royal

feast on Coronation Day, which fell on a Friday. Now, I congratulate you, sir, as you are making a splendid fight. You are voicing the feelings of thousands of young men, who for lack of courage and other reasons are unable to help you. But you may rest assured that on every hand, even where you least expect it, men are beginning to realise that this tragedy of life cannot continue. Religious men are beginning to read the Bible in the light of modern thought. They see on every page there is stamped a curse against the man who oppresses the poor and defrauds the labourer of his hire. They see that, as an earthly father pitieth his children, even so God pitieth His children; and what earthly father would like to see his children suffering hunger and oppression? They read for themselves that great masterpiece, the Sermon' on the Mount, which must be the keynote and bedrock of all Christian religions. There they find such a passage as the following-" Therefore; all things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them." After reading that they take the Christian sweater and weight him in the balance and find him wanting. They see that according to logical Christian teaching one ever God is Father, and all the human race are brothers and sisters. Instead of living up to this, what sordid spectacle must we behold, all brought about by the greed and selfishness of these Christian sweaters? They take good care to do well for themselves and families ; but in order to do that, the virtue; purity and innocence of their drudges are sacrificed, so that they might build churches, support charities, and thereby procure husbands for their useless daughters and jobs for their brainless sons. What is the result of this? Walk the streets of Dublin at night-you know it all-better than any man living. By Heaven, we must make a move in

this city that will shake to its foundation a system which makes for the worker, from the cradle to the grave, one lone, souless, cheerless trudge, and a hell on earth. Sorry for troubling you so much; but continue your magnificent work with the same valour and energy as heretofore, and things are bound to come right.

Yours in the struggle, JUSTICE.

A Coronation Ode.

Hooray for George; and yet again hooray; And still hooray, till every loyal throat Is dry as "Blogg's Sermons." Let's be gay, And wag a flag, and act the blooming goat.

Lo, on this day the second son of Ned Dons a gold hat-though not before, 'tis

true. The Primate has poured on the royal head Some sacred hair-oil and a prayer or two.

Labour at the South Dublin Union.

3

THE COAL SUPPLY.

At the meeting of the Guardians on Wednesday, Mr. W. A. Shea presiding, The Clerk asked for instructions as to advertising for a supply of coal, and to

state the quality required and the period of the contract. Mr. Duffy-I don't think you can do

better than last year.

The Clerk-The question is whether it would not be better to get a supply from the 31st August to 18th of April, and then bring it into the regular contracts for next year.

The Chairman-I was at a meeting of another Board this morning, and they ordered the best Wigan, as they considered it the cheapest.

Mr. Baird-If you advertise for the best Wigan you will get it, but if you advertise for the Pemberton you might get rubbish more inferior than the best Scotch.

The Clerk-Suppose you put it best Wigan and put it ex-ship.

Mr. Martin asked what guarantee had they that the supply would be what they advertised for? There should be a penalty so that the standard would be kept up, the same as for milk and other things.

The Clerk-The penalty is on the tender form

Mr. Baird-That is not acted up to.

The Clerk-You have the penalty that you can put them out of the gate and buy coal at their cost.

Mr. Baird-That is our weakness to fail to carry it out.

Mr. Martin-It is not fair to people who are required to keep up the standard for milk and other things that people can slide in any sort of coal.

Mr. Byrne asked what about Whitehaven?

The Clerk-There is only one firm in Dublin supplying that, and they could charge anything they like.

It having been decided to advertise,

The Clerk asked what was the nature of the guarantee that they should require. Would they get it ex ship?

Mr. Greene-I believe you will get a ticket from the colliery company with° Whitehaven, but there is only one firm in Dublin that deals in Whitehaven-that is Tedcastle, M'Cormick & Co.

The Clerk-Would it not be best to invite tenders for the best Wigan or Whitehaven?

Mr. Greene-I would not say Whitehaven, as there is only one firm that supplies that; but they could all have a run for the Wigan.

The Chairman-What about the guarantee?

Mr. Greene-You will get a guarantee with the Wigan.

Mr. Baird-You can judge easily between the best Wigan and the second best.

be exposed.—Yours sincerely, J. DWYER. Kerlogue, Wexford, July, 1911.

Irish history is barred in our National schools. * * *

I hope the few notes I have written will help in some way to break down "the barriers of prejudice " which many of our city youths entertain towards the G.A.A. Let them remember that their first duty is to their country, and they cannot claim to be Irishmen so long as they ignore the national pastimes of the country. There is every opportunity for them to become members of one or other of the many Gaelic clubs in the city, and their doing so will make them better Irishmen.

* * *

Many of our Gaelic club-rooms are intellectual centres during the long winter evenings. Irish history, songs and dances form the chief items of amusement, and could a young man spend a winter evening better than in listening to a debate on the past history of his country, or a short reading from the writings of James Fintan Lalor, which has become such a popular feature in the pages of THE IRISH WORKER. I think not.

Several complaints have reached me

that some sports' committees in the provinces have purchased their prizes from Dublin firms that do not recognise the Trades Union movement. The Central and Athletic Councils of the G.A A. have stipulated that all prizes for sports meetings should be of Irish manufacture; but they should go a step further and insist that no sports promoting body should purchase prizes from firms that do not pay the standard trade union wages.

* * *

1 am personally aware that in the past the rule regarding Irish manufactured prizes was openly flouted, as many of the sports committees in the country got all their prizes from Brummagem, all made under the worst possible sweated conditions. This was in the days not many years ago, when athletic sports were organised by the "publican clique" in the country for the sake of bringing them extra custom. But, thank Goodness, all this has been altered, and the Athletic Council will only now grant a permit for a sports meeting to a properly affiliated club.

* * * The Irish-American Hurling Team which is composed of exiled Irishmen, who left their native country many years ago will visit their native land early next week, and the Central Council has arranged to give them a fitting reception. They will play a series of matches with all the prominent teams, in Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Wexford, and other places. Their first match will be with the Wexford hurlers in Wexford Park, on July 23rd, and at Dublin on Aug. 13th with Dublin. The Central Council are arranging a banquet for the latter date. 0 0 0

The following fixtures will be played by the Sunday Football League at the Thatch

Cashel and Emly :---

"The Palace, Thurles,-" December 18th, 1884.

"Mr DEAB SIE-I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication inviting me to become a patron of the Gaelic Athletic Association, of which you are, it appears, the Hon. Secretary. I accede to your request with the utmost pleasure. " One of the most painful, let me assure you, and,

at the same time, one of the most frequently recurring, reflections, that, as an Irishman, I am compelled to make in connection with the present aspect of things in this country is derived from the ugly and irritating fact that we are daily importing from England, not only her manufactured goods, which we cannot help doing, since she has practically strangled our own manufacturing appliances, but, together with her fashions, her accents, her vicious literature, her music, her dances and her manifold mannerisms, her games also and her pastimes, to the utter discredit of our own grand national sports, to the sore humiliation, as I believe, of every genuine son and daughter of the old land.

"Ball-playing, hurling, football kicking according to Irish rules, 'casting,' leaping in various ways, wrestling, handy-grips, top-pegging leap-frog, roun-ders, tip-in-the-hat, and all such favourite exercises aud amusements, amongst men and boys, may now be said to be not only dead and buried, but in several localities to be entirely forgotten and unknown. And what have we got in their stead? We have got such foreign and fantastic field sports as lawn tennis, polo, croquet, cricket, and the like-very excellent, I believe, and health-giving exercises in their way, still not racy of the soil, but rather alien, on the contrary to it, as are, indeed, for the most part, the men and women who first imported, and still continue to patronise, them.

"And, unfortunately, it is not our national sports alone that are held in dishonour and are dying out, but even our most suggestive national celebrations are being gradually effaced and extinguished, one after another, as well. Who hears now of snapapple night, pan-cake night or bon-fire night? They are all things of the past, too vulgar to be spoken of, except in ridicule, by the degenerate dandies of the day. No doubt, there is something rather pleasing to the eye in the get-up of a modern young man who, arrayed in light attire, with parti-coloured cap on and racquet in hand, is making his way, with or without a companion, to the tennis ground. But, for my part, I should vastly prefer to behold, or think of, the youthful athletes whom I used to see in my early days at fair and pattern, bereft of shoes and coat, and thus prepared to play at handball, to fly over any number of horses, to throw the 'sledge' or winding stone,' and to test each other's mettle and activity by the trying ordeal of 'three leaps,' or a hop, step, and jump.

Indeed, if we continue travelling for the next score years in the same direction that we have been going in for some time past, contemning the sports that were practised by our forefathers, effacing our national features as though we were ashamed of them, and putting on, with England's stuffs and broadcloths, her masher habits and such other effeminate follies as she may recommend, we had better at once, and publicly, abjure our nationality, clap hands for joy at sight of the Union Jack, and place 'England's bloody red' exultantly above the

" Deprecating, as I do, any such dire and disgraceful consummation, and seeing in your society of athletes something altogether opposed to it, I shall be happy to do all for it that I can, and authorise you now formally to place my name on the roll of your patrons.

"In conclusion, I earnestly hope that our national journals will not disdain in future to give suitable notices of these Irish sports and pastimes which your society means to patronise and promote, and that the masters and pupils of our Irish colleges will not henceforth exclude from their athletic programmes such manly exercises as I have just referred to and commemorated

"I remain, my dear Sir,

Your very faithful servant, * T. W. CROKE, Archbishop of Oashel." hope whichever creed it be, that in sympathy it may prove itself wider, broader Yours sincerely, and deeper than the creeds of the past, which in the morning time came forth, strong like a giant refreshed with new wine, bearing in their hands gifts for the toiling masses; but ere noon they had spent their force-they had lost their faith; they had fallen helpless before the goddess Mammon.—Yours truly,

PROTESTANT WORKER.

Seven years of drab and dreary existence ; by day the typewriter; by night the gloomy lodginghouse. -Counsel in defence of Miss Le Neve.

We plant in hotbeds of iniquity and cannot under-stand why vice appears instead of the white flower of purity.

What can you expect from the thousands born in tenements and cradled in vice? (21,000 families in one-roomed tenements in the city of Dublin; 1,200,000 people on the verge of starvation in England-the greatest nation on which the sun has ever risen; Christians, think !).

What can you expect from the thousands of marriageable men and women working for a miserable pittance in a hard age of competition, with no hope of a home even in the dim distant future, and nothing to cheer them from week to week?

Is it to be wondered at that the toilers of the world are discontented?

Who amongst men have not felt the thrill caused by the thought of a good woman, yet, owing to insufficient pay, there are many who cannot make such a woman queen of a happy home?

Christians, read again the old book-the guide and chart of life-read Isaiah 3, 14, 15, and like verses. Read the following :--The guilty thieves of Europe, the real sources

of all deadly war in it, are the capitalists-that is to say, people who live by percentages or the labour of others, instead of by fair wages for their own All social evils and religious errors arise out of the pillage of the labourer by the idler-the idler leaving him only enough to live on (and even that miserably), and taking all the rest of the produce of his work to spend in his own luxury, or in the toys with which he beguiles his idleness.-RUSKIN.

The production of labour constitutes a natural recompense, or wages of labour.-ADAM SMITH.

The people live in squalid dens, where there can be no health and no hope, but dogged discontent at their own lot, and futile discontent at the wealth which they see possessed by others.-Rogens. I feel that the time will come when people will find it difficult to believe that a rich community such as ours, having such command over external Nature, could have submitted to live such a mean, shabby, dirty life as we do.-WM. MORRIS.

I have sent a copy of this to every prominent Protestant clergyman in Dublin, from the Archbisnop down, perchance the followers of the Nazerene, who had nowhere to lay his head, and the Galilean fishermen, may even now throw off the muzzling influences of capitalism, and stand with democracy for purity, for righteousness, and for justice, if so their churches shall cease to be empty, and once again the stalwarts who have now left them shall rally to their aid.

You are making a splendid fight. If I read the Bible aright you are living up to the principles and precepts therein contained, for every page of it contains a command such as the following-Seek judgment; relieve the oppressed; judge the fatherless; plead the cause of the widow. Dear Jim, we will DO thipgs yet. The present muckers only preach them.-P.W.

valuance paper-THE IBISH WORKER

A WORKER.

Imperial Pomp at Murphy's Hotel. TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH WORKER.

SIR-Please allow me, through the columns of your much-needed WORKER to call public attention to the way domestic servants are treated in Dublin. Take the Imperial Hotel, for instance. Girls engage there for a pound a month. Then, to get this hard-earned money, they must be at work sharp at 6 o'clock in the morning. They get 20 minutes for breakfast, which consists of bread and some leavings of fish from the visitors. This is kept over from the day before, or perhaps, for two or three days, reheated, and probably by the time it comes to the staff it is impossible to eat it. Then they get one half hour for dinner, which consists of some leavings of meat and potatoes. Potatoes are the only vegetable, and they are the smallest that can be picked out for the staff. I see some selling through town at $4\frac{1}{2}d$, per stone, and they are even better than what is given in this hotel. Then they have tea at 4 o'clock-just some eye water and bread and butter, and on this food they must stay on their feet until 11 o'clock at night and probably later. If there is any fault found the housekeeper dismisses them at once and without a character. This is quite true, as I know two girls at the present time walking about the streets starving, and she won't give them any recommendations, and they cannot get a place. So I wish to call your attention and also the attention of the public to it, and try to have it stopped. Yours truly,

A DOMESTIC WORKER.

An Historical Truth.

The following handbill, with the familiar figure of King William on horseback, is being distributed in the streets of Belfast :--

BATTLE OF THE BOYNE. A POPISH VICTORY.

The Battle of the Boyne, fought July 1st. 1690, was the result of an alliance Orange to curb the growing power of France, and King James joined with King Louis to obtain help to save his own

Is it not then amusing to see Orangemen celebrating a Popish victory over the

Irish people? Read Murray's "Irish Revolutionary History" and Von Ranke's "History of the Popes,"

On this auspicious date each lordling wears . If not you could call in a mineralogist. His Sunday togs; each peeress her best gown:

Also, the trousers of provincial mayors Grow baggy, doing homage to the Crown.

To-day, the headmen of the British clan Will broach the wine skins (hence these hearty cheers);

Also, the patriotic working man

Will smash his hat and purchase sundry beers.

And sycophates will syc. the livelong day To gain a knighthood (title rich and rare!);

And having crawled upon their stomachs, they

Will henceforth keep their noses in the air.

It's true, the day George Wettin gets his crown.

A half-a-crown is more than some have

Who live beneath his rule—but they are down

Because they drink and gamble, like as not:

If they worked hard, and didn't get in debt, And were content to do as they were bid, And never drank or gambled, each would

Each year, like George, four hundred thousand quid.

Let's dwell on more congenial things instead :

Let's think how, everywhere, some corpose snob.

Will hand out silver medals made of lead Amidst the cheers of an admiring mob.

Note, how the nation's youngsters will be stuffed

With buns and sentiment, till, growing tired

Each goes home plus a mug, and somewhat puffed (Said mug by other mugs will be admired).

The paupers-some of them-will be regaled

With goodly fare (but not too good, of course).

Although to make their fortunes they have failed,

They'll be allowed to cheer until they're hoarse.

The very rich will have a glorious day,

Thanks to their store of dividends and rents.

As to the very poor. I think-but they Are, after all, of little consequence.

KARL.

Hurling and Football teams visiting Dublin should patronise - KAYS' ----Douglas Hotel and Restaurant, 11 EDEN QUAY. Shilling Dinners and Teas. Bedrooms, 2s. Open on Sundays, - And an unit

Mr. Greene-There are some experts at the Board now.

Mr. Baird-When the coal comes I will know the best if the Board supports it.

Mr. Greene proposed that they advertise for the best Wigan from 1st August to 31st March, and that the contractor be required to employ trade union labour, pay the standard rate of wages, and observe the conditions of employment recognized in Dublin; and that this resolution be embodied in the tender form.

Mr. Baird seconded the proposition, which was passed.

THE INMATES FOOD.

Arising out of the new dietary scale, Mr. Greene stated he was in the cookhouse and there did not appear to be much nutriment in the food there.

Mr. Ganley proposed, and Mr. Greene seconded, that particulars of the daily menu in the new dietary scale be supplied to the Board, and that the analytical data on which the doctors based their opinion of the menu be furnished so that the present dietary might be compared with the old system.

The Chairman said they should give this new system a fair trial.

Mr. Ganley-What we want to know is, what is the actual food value of the new. system. If the Board saw the diet we saw they would not approve of it.

The Master-On the whole, the new dietary is giving satisfaction.

Mr. P. J. Lea-The Master is not in a position to answer for the inmates. The Master-Yes, I am.

Mr. Lea-It is the business of the Board to go and see if the inmates are satisfied. The Chairman-I think it would be a good thing if the members of the Board went among the people and found out whether there is any general dissatisfaction.

The proposition moved by Mr. Ganley, and seconded by Mr. Greene, was passed.

DISPENSARY PORTERS' WAGES.

It was ordered that the question of the wages of the dispensary porters in the South City area be put on the agenda for that day fortnight, on a recommendation by the Finance Committee that a minimum wage of £1 a week be fixed with increases of 6d. per week each year until 25s. is reached.

What is man born for but to be a reformer, a re-maker of what man has made; a renouncer of lies: a restorer of truth and good.-EMERSON.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO LOOK OLD! Dr. KING'S Hair Restorer Keeps your Hair from getting Grey. Shilling Bottles. Made in Ireland.

LEONARD'S MEDICAL HALLS, 19 North Earl Street and 38 Henry Street, Dublin,

between the Pope, Innocent XI., and William Prince of Orange, against King Louis of France and King James of England. The Pope joined with the Prince of

throne. . . When the news of the battle reached Rome, the new Pope, Alexander VIII, ordered the Vatican to be illuminated and special Masses offered up to celebrate the defeat of the Irish at the

Boyne.

National Insurance Bill.

Action of Dublin Trades Council.

On Sunday last a public meeting was held in Smithfield, under the auspices of the Dublin Trades Council, in support of the National Insurance Bill, which was addressed by Messrs. Thomas Murphy, President Trades Council; M. M'Keown, Beifast; W. Partridge, Wm. Field, M.P.; Wm. Abraham, M.P.; Thos. McPartland, John Farren, Sec. Wm. OBrien; and Jim Larkin. The attendance was large, and included the band of the Irish Transport Workers' Union.

Mr. Murphy, who presided, in opening the proceedings, said-Fellow-workers. this meeting has been convened by the Dublin Trades Council on the suggestion of the Parliamentary Committee of the Irish Trades Congress for the purpose of putting before you their views on this important measure for securing National State Insurance, which is now before Parliament, and which should be supported by the entire working population of this country. The measure was before the Irish Trades Congress in Galway a few weeks ago, and the Congress, having gone through it from start to finish, approved of the principles of the Bill, and suggested amendments that should be made in it in order to meet the interests of the workers in this country. Since then the Dublin Trades Council held a special meeting for the same purpose, and appointed a special committee to draw up amendments. That committee met several times and submitted amendments together with a report to this last meeting of the Council, by which they were unanimously adopted. It was also suggested by the Parliamentary Committee that meetings should be held as soon as possible for the purpose of explaining the terms of the Bill to the workers, and to ask for their approval in order to strengthen our position in putting forward these amendments: and this meeting was called in pursuance of that suggestion to fully support the measure and put its terms as plainly as possible before the workers. There are two reasons why this Bill has been introduced. One is the poverty that exists amongst the poor when stricken down with sickness or knocked out of employment, which undermines the constitution of the workers' children and produces an unhealthy population; and on that account the producers of all the wealth of the country are weakened. Lloyd George, being a farseeing statesman, recognises that the everincreasing army of the unemployed may become in time a danger if they were not taken into consideration, because there was no one who could expect that healthy men would starve to death in the sight of plenty and allow their children to starve also. It is against human nature to expect that. Our social system is a blot on our civilisation by allowing a healthy community to starve for want of employ. ment; and they wanted men of influence to take up their case and fight for them. That is the reason why this measure has been introduced—and they all believed that it should have been introduced years ago (applause). A Voice—And not be depending on the clique in the Corporation. Mr. Murphy-If the Bill is amended in the way we propose, it will in a short time prove a great blessing to the workers at large. At the start the benefits will not be as great as we would wish, but as time goes on, and as the law becomes operative. the insurance fund will accumulate and greater benefits will be extended to the workers. Sick benefits will be increased as the funds admit of it. In that way, after some years, we will have brought about a very healthy condition in our midst, and the sum got from the weekly contributions would have increased so much that it would prove a great benefit to the poor people forced at present to live in slums through no fault of their own, but through the bad system that had been allowed to prevail. There is one point I wish to emphasise, and that is, that any organised society of workers becoming insured through their society will receive greater benefits than the non-society workers, who have to insure through the Post Office. That is a matter that should be taken into consideration by the entire workers in the city. They should take it into account that they should join some society and thus get the full benefits of the measure. The sick benefit to society members will be 10s. a week for 13 weeks, and 5s. a week for the following 13 weeks, should the sickness last that length of time. A society member will also get into benefit in six months from the time the Act comes into force; but in the case of the non-society person, who will have to contribute through the Post Office, he will have to continue paying for twelve months, and will only then receive the amount he has paid in contributions-which will be a small amount. For instance, the nonsociety man insured would receive only 20s. in benefit, while the society man insured for six months would receive £9 15s. That was a very big difference. They would, therefore, see the benefits were greater for the society workers. The unorganised workers in the city should take that fact immediately into their consideration, and if possible join some union or society. A Voice-The Irish Transport Union (cheers). Mr. Murphy-Yes. That was open to all unskilled workers, and was doing great work (cheers). I am sure they will be open to receive any who wish to join. I don't want to take up you time longer, and will let those other gentlemen who have come here address you (cheers). Letters of apology were read from Measurs. J. J. Clancy, P. J. Brady, and Alderman Cotton, M.P.'s.

been entrusted to me to propose for your adoption. It is :---

"That this meeting of Dublin workers heartily approves of the principle of the National Insurance Bill as submitted to Parliament, and in order that its terms may be made applicable to this country we respectfully request that the suggestions formulated by the Irish Trades Union Congress and the Dublin Trades Council be embodied in the measure before it is placed on the statute book.'

Before addressing any remarks to you, I want to tell you that the day for humbug is gone, and the workingmen will have to seriously apply themselves to their own work of looking after their own interests. You have before Parliament a Bill which will impose a tax on every man over 16 years of age and under 70 years. This Bill encroaches upon your liberty in many directions and will bind you up seriously if you don't take an interest in your welfare and safeguard your rights by taking an intelligent view in what is going on, and by voting only for those whom you know to be friends; and by seeing that when you place them in position they keep their promise honestly and loyally.

A Voice-What about the Lord Mayor? (groans).

Mr. Partridge-Now, this Insurance Bill has been criticised and condemnedand those who criticised it and condemned it I daresay never read it. The Bill is a difficult one to read. It is still more difficult to understand. It is something like Lord Mayor Farrell's letters in that respect (laughter). But what we have to face is this—we want to get out of the rut. The Labour Party in Parliament, Mr. Field and his friends, are bringing about this condition of affairs. The modern system of competition makes the workman who is hit grey before his time, and he is told he must stand aside and make room for the younger men-and the older men are thus put out on the street to starve, with no provision made to keep them. You have been told by the chairman of the benefits of this Bill. I will tell you what I think is the value the workers will get from it for their money. So far as we, workingmen, are concerned, we don't care what the employer has to pay. We are concerned with that and the Government grant only, so far as it affects our own pocket, and I will speak only of what the workers will have to pay. A man who receives 1s. 6d. a day will have to contribute one penny a week, or 4s. 4d. a year, and he becomes, after six months, entitled to benefits. These benefits will amount to £9 15s.; that is, 10s. a week for 13 weeks, and 5s. for another 13 weeks-a sum representing 45 years' contributions. Let such a man join the insurance scheme and he will draw out of it in six months more than he would have paid in 45 years. at the rate of a penny a week. Well, we are told Irishmen would not benefit by the scheme. If a man is earning 2s. a day and pays twopence weekly he will, if he gets sick, get back in return benefits after six months equal to $22\frac{1}{2}$ year's contributions; and if he earns 3s. a day or 4s. a day he will get benefits (equal to 15 years and 11¹/₂ year's contributions. He is thus getting good value for his money. Again, in the case of married people entitled to a maternity allowance, they would draw out of the insurance scheme more than they paid in, supposing they only became entitled to the maternity allowance once in six years, which was a longer limit than usually elapsed. So that under the scheme there were many ways for the workers getting back the money they paid in contributions. If, however, you want to make the measure beneficial you must stop out of the public-houses. A Voice—Out of Farrelly's. Mr. Partridge-Go to your trade socities and take an active interest in what is being done there, and do what you can to help your leaders. When you see you have a good leader you should stand at his back. You should stand by your leader and strengthen his arm, because the strength of his arm depends on the assistance you give him. If your labour leaders are going to make this insurance measure beneficial you will have to give them all the assistance you can. Mr. Partridge then referred to the advantage of Clause 51 of the Bill, which protects a sick person in benefit from having his furniture seized or from being evicted. That is a clause that appeals to me, because when an honest man lies helpless and stricken down in debt the thought of the position of his wife and children drives him to him grave. They, of course, had the house owners in Dublin crying out against that clause. Again, some of the farmers of Ireland did not like the levy they would have to pay for their farm servants; but the farmers should not forget that when they were fighting for the land the workmen in the cities and towns helped them in the fight, so that the least the farmers could do now is to help them to get this insurance scheme. But the workers would have to grasp the circumstances for themselves by supporting their societies. When this Bill becomes law there will be no such thing as a nonsociety man. At all events, those who remain outside of societies will see that they will lose much by doing so, and this

he does not, and if he pays his contribution into the Post Office, he will lose, because if he falls sick he will only get back in benefit what he has paid in after 12 months. That is a point well worth the attention of all workmen who were non-society, and I hope they will give attention to it.

The Irish Worker.

Mr. M'Keown, Belfast, seconded the resolution. He said-It is only a week ago since I heard an exhaustive statement from Mr. Joseph Devlin, M.P., on this Bill. I don't know whether all his colleagues are supporters of his views, but if they are I can promise you that the workers of this country have nothing to fear. As regards the farmers, I regret to see that amongst some of them there is determined opposition to the Bill, but it will behave the workers to make this opposition worthless, and while they have are more people in the workhouses in the support of such men as Mr. Devlin, Ireland in proportion to the population Mr. Field, Mr. Abraham and others, I don't think the workers need have anything to fear from the farmers. What we have to fear is the lethargy of the workers themselves. If the workers are true to themselves, and if they desire this Bill, they will get it. The greatest blot in the Bill is that it requires the workers to pay anything. The worker should pay nothing, and I hope it is not too late for this detail to be dealt with, and I hope the Irish elected eleven prominent men from Party will introduce a clause that the poorer workers should pay nothing. They, after all, are the greatest contributors to the rates, because they are denied a true share of what their labour produces. The man who only got 1s. 6d. a day was not getting a wage sufficient to give him a decent life. It was not sufficient to keep him, and the greatest blot in the Bill is that it requires a contribution from such a man. In conclusion, Mr. M'Keown urged that men not in societies should get enrolled in some organisation so as to secure the full benefits of this Bill (applause).

Mr. Wm. Field, M.P., said what they wanted to do that day was to show that beyond any doubt whatever the workers of Dublin were determined to have this Bill. Some people were saying that the Bill would ruin Ireland. Well, there was never a bill introduced yet that some people did not see disaster and ruin in it. A similar law was in operation in Germany for the past twenty years. The farmers there appreciated it just as he believed that the farmers in Ireland would appreciate it by and by, but whether it was useful to the farmers or not the city workmen had made up their minds that they were going to have it. As stated by Mr. Partridge, the Bill would force men to join societies, and that would be a great advantage, because they wanted to get labour organised. The Irish Party never said they would back the Bill as it is, and they have appointed a committee to prepare amendments so as to make the Bill acceptable to Ireland (applause).

Mr. Wm. Abraham, M.P., pointed out the advantages of the Bill in combatting consumption by providing sanatoria all deal of grumbling amongst farmers an

spectacle in this town of tens of thousands people, some of them getting only eleven bob a week, flying little penny flags running about town; and here you have today a meeting called by poster to consider a Bill which is going to do more for the working classes of this country than any measure hitherto introduced, and yet this meeting is not attended as well as it should be. Now, I know the circumstances of the English workers very well, and I say this, that this Insurance Bill has more good in it for the Irish workers than for any worker in the British Isles, because for one outstanding reason, and that is, that the Irish worker gets 25 per cent. less wages than the English worker or the Scotch worker-and remember, the Irishman is subject to invalidity more per ratio than the English or Scotch. There than in England and Scotland or Wales. There are more unemployed in Dublin than in any other town in England or Scotland or Wales that Field or Abraham could name. I am glad that the Irish Party are going to bring into their councils the organised workers. Surely if anyone knows anything about the organised workers of Dublin it is the Trades Council of Dublin. The organised workers have amongst their number, and these men are capable of dealing with the situation ; and I am glad the Irish Party are going to deal with us-going to negotiate with us - and to get our point of view. Now, we have been arguing this question during the last few monthswhether Ireland can pay what this Act of Parliament requires from her people. I say Ireland can pay. There is more money in the savings banks and other banks in Ireland proportionstely than in England or Scotland. In Ireland we have rich monied classes-people who when they get money hoard it up in the banks and will not use it to develop the country or increase employment for the working classes. They are narrow-minded, and use the money of the people for their own friend Field congratulates you on the passing of the Land Acts, but the most abominable atrocity that was ever committed was to give to one portion of the nation the land that belongs to the whole of Iredone for the men who pay four shillings a week for slum tenements? And why did not the Irish Party having the Act for providing meals for school children applied to Ireland? In England hungry school children are given meals, and why could not that be done in Ireland, and why was Ireland deleted from the Bill? Well, my friends, Ireland will be deleted from this Health Bill, too, unless you watch your own interests. This Bill is going to make for Irish stability as a nation-it is

will induce them to join some society. If for on yesterday (Saturday) you had a best food. If the workers did not get what they were entitled to it was not because of want of money on the part of the employers. It was because of want of heart and want of soul. The most selfish men in the community were those selfopinionated people who tell you that the workers were out trying to rob them. Well, there was robbery going on by day and by night-that was the robbery of the working classes. Who pays for all these goo-gaws around? You do, my friends, and your fellow-men; and when 20,000 men during the winter proved that they. were unemployed and hungry, and their children were starving, they could not find in the city of Dublin £100 to relieve their necessities. Well, my advice to you is to come out, not in one's or two's, but in thousands, and demand of your representatives-the Abrahams, the Fields, the Devlins, and the advanced section of the Irish Party-that they will not sell your cause again, and that they will prove that what they say on the platform they will carry out in the House of Commons (cheers).

Having referred to the necessity for improvement in the Bill as regards the maternity grant and the treatment of women, the speaker said Mr. Field says the Bill will be made applicable to Ireland. What is applicable to England can certainly be made applicable to Ireland. If the English worker gets 10s. a week benefit and a free doctor, what is the matter with the Irishman that he should not get it ? and of the two the Irishman has the stronger claim, because he was getting lower wages and was therefore heavier taxed. Instead of the Irish worker being obliterated from the Bill I should ask that where the Englishman gets 10s. we should get in Ireland a much larger amount. They would not get a doctor in Dublin for less than 5s., and 10s. in some cases, and I know a case in which Dr. Donnelly demanded a guinea before he would put his name on a piece of paper for a man. I can prove this if Dr. Donnelly was brought before the Board, as I have the document in my possession. These doctors have held a meeting and purposes-the people who wasted their said "they would go out on strike." Lo, health to get the land for them. Our and behold ! every man who condemns a strike amongst the humble classes says, "Yes, the doctors have a right to go on strike if they don't get what they demand." Well, what is good for the doctor is good for me (laughter and land. What has the Town Tenants' Act cheers). I have a copy of the Bill here. I know its author (cheers for Lloyd George). I say that Bill should be amended so as to provide that every man unemployed should be guaranteed 10s. a week or a job (cheers). We know what we are after. We say we have a right to get as much as we can. In Dublin they have proved as well as in Glasgow, Hull and Manchester that when the working people don't work no one can get food. Everything depends on them, and they have a right to be provided for. The County Dublin labourers, for instance, tion but it is going to give you the best have a right to be properly provided for. chance you ever had to fight a strike, be- I am glad that the labourers of County over the country. They heard a good cause to avail of the Bill all workers must Dublin are making a move for organisation under the Transport Union banner (cheers). We are going to extend that union all over Irelaed. Five out of ten in this crowd before me have come straight from the country and belonged originally to the country. You cannot live in a town like Dublin without assistance from the country, and it is our duty to see that when a man from the country comes into the town he will do so as an organised worker. and won't come in as a blackleg or a scab (cheers). For the organised workers this Bill is a good thing. It has got the germs of great service in it for the workers, and will be of undoubted utility for uplifting the working classes. Therefore go baldheaded for the Bill and make your voices heard. I am going to London with a deputation to Mr. Lloyd George, and I suppose Mr. Abraham and Mr. Field will introduce us. If they don't, depend upon it we can introduce ourselves (cheers). We should call a meeting immediately of all the Parliamentary representatives of Dublin city and county in the Mansion House, if we are allowed in (laughter) to discuss this Bill and support our amendments, because the working people know

Saturday, 15th July, 1911.

more about the points of the Bill than any outside persons. Mr. Field did not teil you that the committee of the Irish Party are not of one mind on this Bill. There is a majority against having the Bill at all. Joe Devlin is standing for your side of the case, because, why? because he would not sit one hour for West Belfast if he betraved the cause of the workers (cheers). The men of West Belfast division are Democrats, and will make the man who represents them a Democrat too. But there are men in the Irish Party opposed to Democracy, who are the bitter enemies of the working classes, and are the supporters of sweating, men who pretend to represent the National opinion on Home Rule, and yet are opposed to the working classes in this country. They are Home Rulers because they have to be Home Rulers, but as a labour Party they are all wrong; but we will depend on Mr. Field and Mr. Abraham and Mr. Devlin to make them do what is right with this Bill to get it improved if possible, but to get it through by hook or by crook, and if you do that you will have done more for the Irish cause in this country than you are aware of. The great mass of the intelligent workers of the country are watching the action of the Party on the Bill, and hope they will act straight. We have now come to the parting of the ways. Home Rule is looming in the distance. Is it not time it should come to the forefront. If you are determined to get Home Rule you will get it. Don't sell your principles while you are waiting for it. We will get Home Rule whether they give it by foul means or fair. International laws, international complications and economic laws are working in your favour and in favour of Ireland's demand from the British Government for some portion of what she has robbed you of-the chance to live in your own country and to work out her redemption (cheers).

Mr. Abraham said it was quite true that no invitations were sent by the Committee of the Irish Party to any organisation to give evidence before them, but it was also true that Mr. Redmond published a letter in the newspapers asking for the opinions of public bodies with regard to the Bill. When the Trades Council deputation goes to London the Irish Party will be only too glad to receive from them any statement of suggested amendments.

The Chairman said when he made the remarks he did at the meeting of the Trades Council, the Sub-Committee of the Irish Party had published a paragraph in the newspapers stating they were to collect information on the Bill, but the Trades Council never received any invitation from them.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Murphy.

The Labourer.

BY W. D. GALLAGHER.

Stand up erect! Thou hast the form And likeness of thy God-who more? A soul as daubltess 'mid the storm Of daily life—a heart as warm And pure as breast e'er wore.

Mr. Partridge (Inchicore), who was repayred with cheers, said-A resolution has

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employers at the 3d. a week they would be required to pay, but every right-minded employer would consider it worth his while to pay 3d. a week in order to have a healthy workman, because they all knew that a healthy workman did his work better and more satisfactorily than one who was not in good health. In Germany the scheme was a triumphant success and the employers there were trying to improve it, and he had no doubt that would be the case in Ireland when they had experience of it. It must be worked through the trades unions and friendly societies, and they should endeavour to see that every man got into these societies so that they would be in a condition to take advantage of the benefits in the Bill. He could not contemplate any man holding himself aloof and gaining only the voluntary portion of the Bill. He believed that the Bill would be the greatest boon for the workers, and he was therefore glad that the Trades Council had taken action to support it.

Jim Larkin next addressed the meeting. He said (amidst cheering, and a voice in the crowd having greeted him as "the backbone of Dublin ")-I hope our good friend, Field, has not gone away, as I want to put a question to him. I have listened painfully to the reiteration of the statement that questions concerning the working classes are put forward by the Irish Party. You know my position. There is no man that I will give way to on the national question. My friend, M'Keown, is a member of the United Irish League. and so are my friends, Abraham and Field. Last week Field and myself settled the dock dispute with Palgrave, Murphy & Co. The evening papers did not tell you that. We went and settled it, and I was put in as "the other person" as having settled the matter. Well, that is the way the evening papers treat us. Now, this question of State Insurance has been before the country for many months. I want to ask our friend, Field, when did the Irish Party invite the trades unions in this country to meet them? or when did they invite the working classes?

Mr. Abraham-May I say, Mr. Chairman-

Mr. Larkin-Mr. Abraham can correct me when I am finished. I say this, I am one of those traile unionists representing those people who are misrepresented as unskilled workers. They represent seven out of every ten workers. Therefore, when I speak I speak with authority for the largest body of organised workers (cheers), and I say that no invitation has been sent by the Irish Party either to the Dublin Trades Council, the Belfast Trades Council, the Limerick Trades Council, or the Waterford Trades Council, or the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Congress, to get the point of view of the working classes. I say I don't blame them.

be organised into societies. embodies the principles of the labour movement in England. . We want you to get it and to use it to your own advantage. Don't you forget what we are aiming at. We want to make it possible that the man who is sick will be provided for and maintained during his illness, and that himself and his wife and children will be saved from that den of infamy called the workhouse. They were also going to see that workers were paid a proper wage. I noticed that our friend Field shook his head when M'Keown said that the workers under this Insurance scheme should not be asked to contribute anything. I say the workers should not be required to contribute. They were already taxed in not getting proper wages, though they are the men who carry on the industry of the country, and were the men who transported the goods that fed and clothed the nation. They could do without police or . soldiers or kings or lord mayors, but they could not do without the men who carry on the the national industry-the workers. What apology then should they make to employers when asked to give from their profits a small portion to pay the Insurance rate. They gave their workmen they say a pound a week. It is a miserable low wage.

not only going to get you into organisa-

A Voice-Starvation.

Mr. Larkin-What about the fellows of ten shillings. You think there is no man depending on ten shillings. My friends, thirteen per cent. of the working class people in this town over 21 years of age are working for less than ten shillings. There is another large mass, comprising 17 per cent., who are getting 15s., and there is a great bulk of skilled and unskilled workers who are getting something like £1. You cannot afford out of 16s. or less to pay 3d.-under £1 a week you pay something less. We should demand under the Bill a non-contributory clause, so that no worker should pay one cent, He is paying the whole thing now. He should demand from the Government when sick that he should be kept in good health. Well, that is an Irish bull (laughter). When sick he should get a good doctor, the best medicine, and the

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carry ladders weighing over 4 stone to Ballsbridge and other suburban districts. Men have to do all class of repairing work, such

as glazing, fixing sash-cards, fixing enamel letters and painting. When a man meets with an accident he has to live

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What then? Thou art as true a man As moves the mass of men among As much a part of the great plan That with creation's dawn began As any of the throng.

Who is thine enemy? the high In station, or in wealth the chief? The great, who coldly pass thee by With proud step and averted eye? Nay! nurse not such belief.

If true unto thyself thou wast, What were the proud one's scorn to thee? A feather, which thou mightest cast Aside as idly as the blast The light leaf from the tree.

No; uncurbed passions, low desires, Absence of noble self-respect-Death, in the breast's consuming fires, To that high nature which aspires For ever, till thus checked—

These are thy enemies-thy worst; They chain thee to thy lowly lot; Thy labour and thy life accursed. Oh, stand erect, and from them burst, And longer suffer not !

Thou art thyself thine enemy! The great !---what better they than thou? As theirs, is not thy will as free? Has God with equal favours thee Neglected to endow;

True; wealth thou has not-'tis but dust! Nor place-uncertain as the wind ! But that thou hast, which, with thy crust And water, may despise the lust Of both—a noble mind !

With this, and passions under ban, True faith, and holy trust in God, Thou art the peer of any man. Look up, then; that thy little span Of life may well be trod !

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