DUBLIN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5th, 1911.

Who is it speaks of defeat?

I tell you a cause like ours:

Is greater than defeat

As surely as the earth

rolls round, As surely as the

glorious sun Brings the great world

moon-wave,

won!

Must our Cause be

can know-It is the power of

powers.

No. 11.—Vol. I.]

To Charles Gavan Duffy.

By James Fintan Lalor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "NATION." TINAKILL, ABBEYLEIX, January 11th, 1847.

I am one of those who never joined the Repeal Association or the Repeal Movenent—one of Mr. O'Connell's "creeping, crawling, cowardly creatures "-though I was a Repealer in private feeling at one time, for I hardly know that I can say I am one now, having almost taken a hatred and disgust to this my own country and countryner. I did not join the agitation, because I saw-not from reflection, but from natural instinct, the same instinct that makes one shrink from eating carrionthat the leaders and their measures, means, and proceedings, were, intrinsically and essentially, vile and base; and such as never either could or ought to succeed. Before I embarked in the boat I looked at the crew and the commander; the same boat which you and others mistook in '43 for a war-frigate, because she hoisted gaudy colours, and that her captain swore terribly; I knew her at once for a leaky collier-smack, with a craven crew to man her, and a sworn dastard and foresworn traitor at the helm-a fact which you and Young Ireland would seem never to have discovered until he ordered the boat to be stranded, and yourselves

I would fain become one of the "National" party, if they could consent to accolong with me and I with them. ut is afess I have my many doubts-I have had them all along; and they have been terribly strengthened by the two last numbers of the "Nation." I mean those of December 26 and January 2; the last (January 9) I have not yet seen. It is not figure, but fact, that reading those two numbers made me ill. I have long been intending to write to you to resolve those doubts, and have only been prevented by sickness. I must now defer doing so for some little time longer, and my reason for writing the present hurried note is this: It has just occurred to me that, at the meeting on Wednesday, an Association may possibly be formed on such a pasis, and resolutions or pledges adopted of such a character, as would exclude and excommunicate me and many besides.

These resolutions or pleds as may relate either-1st, to the end 2nd to the means. Now remark-1st, As to the end :- Should the end be defined strictly, in terms or effect to the Repeal-simple Repeal, and nothing but or BESIDES Repeal - I would thereby be excluded. For, in the first place, I will never contribute one shilling, or give my name, heart, or hand, for such an object as the simple Repeal by the British Parliament of the Act of Union. I shall state my reasons hereafter, not having time now. Don't define the object, nor give it such a name as would define it. Call it by some general name-independence, if you will-and see fally. I will never act with, nor aid thy organisation limiting itself to the SOLE 6 jet of dissolving the present connection with Britain and rigidly excluding every other. I will not be fettered and handcuffel. A mightier question is in the land-ne beside which Repeal dwarfs down into a petty parish question; one on which Ireland may not alone try her own right, but try the right of the world: on which you would be, not merely an asserter of old principles, often asserted, and Letter asserted before her, an humble and feeble imitator and follower of other countries—but an original inventor, pro-Islander, and propagandist, in the van of the earth, and heading the nations; on which her success or her failure alike, would never be forgotten by man, but would make her, for ever, the lodestar of history; on which Ulster would be not "on her flank," but at her side, and on which, better and best of all, she need not plead in humble petitions her beggarly wrongs and how beggarly she bore them, nor plead any right save the right of her MIGHT.

And if the magnitude and magnificence of that other question be not apparent and recognised—any more than the fact that on its settlement now depends the existence of an old and not utterly worthless people—it is partly, indeed, because the mass of mankind see all such questions, at first, through a diminishing glass, and every question is little until some one man makes it great; but partly, also, because the agitation of the Repeal question has been made to act as a procription of every other. Repeal may perish with all who support it sooner than I will consent to be fettered on this question, or to connect myself with any organ-

ised body that would ban or merge in favour of Repeal or any other measure, that greatest of all our rights on this side of heaven-God's grant to Adam and his poor children for ever, when He sent them from Eden in His wrath and bid them go work for their bread. Why should I name it?

National independence, then, in what form of words you please; but denounce nothing — proscribe nothing — surrender nothing, more especially of your own freedom of action. Leave yourselves free individually and collectively.

2nd, As to the means:—If any resolution or pledge be adopted to seek legislative independence by moral force and legal proceedings alone, with a denunciation or renunciation of all or any other means of preceedings, you may have millions of better and stronger men than I to join you; but you won't have me. Such pledge, I am convinced, is not necessary to legalise any association. To illegalise there must, I conceive, he positive evidence of act or intention-deeds done or words spoken. Omitting to do anything can surely form no foundation for a legal charge. What! Is silence a proof of criminal intention? I speak, of course, in ignorance, being no lawyer, thank God! But whether I be correct or not, I never will subscribe or assent to any such pledge or resolution. As regards the use of none but legal means, any means and all means might be made illegal by Act of Parliamen; and such pledge, therefore, is passive bedience. As to the pledge of abstaning from the use of any but moral force I .m quite willing to take such pled se if, and provided, the English Government agree to take it also; but "i not, not." Let England pledge not to a gue the question by the prison, the conact-ship, or the halter; and I will readily pledge not to argue it in any form of physical logic. But dogs tied and stones oose is no bargain. Let the stones be given up; or unmuzzle the wolf-dog. There is one at this moment in every cabin throughout the land, nearly fit already to be untied—and he will be savager by and by. For Repeal, indeed, he will never bite, but only bay; but there is ANOTHER matter to settle between us and England. There has already, I think, been too much giving in on this question of means and force. Merely to save or assert the abstract right for the use of other nations or other times, won't do for me. We must save it for our own use, and assert it too, if need be, and occasion offer. You, will receive, and, I hope, read this on tomorrow morming, before the Committee meet. My petition to you is that you will use your influence to prevent any of those resolutions from being adopted, which would cut me off from co-operating with the new Association, should one be founded. Don't mention my name. It is not worth half a farthing; but such as it is I don't choose to give it to the Seceders until I have some better guarantee than I possess as yet, that their new organisation will be anything better, stronger or nobler than a decently conducted Conciliation Hall, free from its open and brazen profession of meanness, falsehood, cowardice, and corruption, but essentially just as feeble, inefficient, and ridiculous.

Is there any apology required for addressing you in this manner? I don't know. Perhaps I have no right—though I have been a Seceder since I ceased to be a child. I owe to you some gratitude. "You have given me a country." Before your time I was an alien and an exile, though living in my own land. I hope you won't make me one again.

This letter has been hastily written; and I have not acquired the faculty of expressing what I wish with clearness of facility. Still I hope you will understand or at least that you will not misunderstand me. The "Nation" of last Saturday might possibly give me information which would render my writing plainly unnecessary; but I don't receive it until Wednesday, being in partnership with another

* The above letter is taken from Sir C. G. Duffy's 'Four Years of Irish History."

Encourage Irish Work. GET PHOTOGRAPHED Finnerly's, ESTD. 1903, Studios: 46 HENRY ST. and 77 AUNGIER ST.,

Best Work-Lowest Prices. This Coupon entitles you to 20 per cent. off List Prices. See our Stall at all Basaars and Public Fetes.

DUBLIN.



Well, between thim an' their king's visit, an' their sthrikes, look at that foot, an' th'other wan is worse.

Trading Stamp Nonsense.

A fortnight ago there appeared an advertisement in this paper for "Mutual Trading Stamps." Since that time we have enquired into the trading stamp business and stopped the advertisement. We were told at first that these stamps were a good thing, and intended to benefit the working for a sheet of perforated paper not worth class, who deal in the shops where they are given. We are now convinced that this is not the case. In our opinion this stamp business is not only useless, but harmful, both to the shopkeeper and to the purchaser.

If a man pays fourpence for bread he is entitled to get four pennyworth; neither more or less. If the shopkeeper gives him the full value of his money he cannot expect a bonus in the shape of a stamp. If he does not get the worth of his money in bread, the stamp will not compensate him. A shopkeeper who has to pay from ten to fifteen shillings per thousand for stamps cannot afford to give them away free, unless he has been making too big a profit previously. When this was pointed out to some of the people who try to defend the system, they said, "It benefits the the purchasers by depriving the shopkeeper of some of his profits." This might be all right if it were true, or if the money taken from the shopman went to the customers; but we find that instead of the latter being the case the money paid by the shopkeeper for the stamps goes into the pockets of the people who run the stamp business; only a small fraction of it ever finds its way back to the purchaser. There are several reasons for this, one is, that people who start collecting "Trading Stamps" generally tire of it, or see how foolish it is before they have collected enough to exchange for any article. and as all stamps had to be paid for in advance, the stamp company has obtained money for which they give no return in value. Another objection we have to this system is, the shoddy articles that are offered in exchange are nearly all of foreign manufacture.

· A third cause of complaint is that by giving the stamps to only one or a few shops in each district, an attempt is made to create a monoply, and by unfair competition, crush out those who have not got

Our fourth objection is, that foolish people who do continue to collect stamps are compelled to deal in certain sheps where they are obtainable, irrespective of the quality or value of the goods sold, o they will be at the loss of those they have already collected.

These stamp companies serve no useful purpose; they do not increase the purchasing power of the people's money by the smallest fraction, neither do they benefit the shopkeeper. We are astonished at any respectable or honest man being foolish enough to hand over ten or fifteen shillings of his money to these companies so many pence. We are in favour of a living wage for all who do honest work, and do not see why the shopkeepers should be bled by stamp companies. If a man can afford to buy stamps and give them away, he can afford to give his customers better value and no stamps. If he is already giving the public what they pay for they are not entitled to anything more. Let those men who do not give trading stamps put a notice in their windows stating-"We give you the worth of your money in goods," and they will see the last of the trading stamp companies in a month.

Do not think we are paid to write this condemnation, we see no good in the system, and consider it our duty to point out the injurous effects it is likely to produce. On the desk before us as we write, lies a signed order for fifty-two insertions of an advertisement from one of those trading stamp companies, which we have refused because we do not approve of the

system. So much for the stamps, now for the shopkeepers. A great deal is said from time to time about the apathy of the working class in regard to Irish manufacture. The fault lies not so much with them as with the people from whom they buy their goods. If I go into a shop and ask for an ounce of tobacco, a box of matches, or a pair of boots, in nine cases out of ten I will be supplied with foreign made articles. Children do most of the shopping in the working class districts, and because they have not sense enough to ask for Irish-made soap, thread, &c., they are sent home with imported stuff. The shopkeeper is to blame not the child. In every case where foreign goods are not expressly ordered Irish, should be supplied. The more work there is in the country the more money there will be to spend, and the better chance there will be of increasing wages, The more imported goods we consume the more unemployed we will have, and the less money there will be left to spend in Ireland. But, likely as not, we are only wasting our time in repeating what has been said and ignored so often before, and is likely to fall on deaf ears for ever and ever, world without end. Amen.

" Irish Manufacture — Twelve Guineas."

A great opportunity is missed every year by the exhibitors at industrial exhibitions. The same sort of goods are brought by the same people, which they arrange in the same sort of way on the same old stalls. We never see anything new, and seldom anything we can afford to buy. Take the costume exhibition at this year's Oireachtas, for instance. There was nothing distinctly Irish about the majority of the dresses. The material may have been made in Ireland, but certainly they were not designed here. One might as well have been in Bond street. Six, eight. nine, twelve and fourteen guineas were the prices marked on the ladies' costumes. Now, where do we come in? Doubtless, it is possible to obtain an Irish-made dress at less than than six guineas, there must be clothes made in Ireland that the working class can afford to buy, but where were those cheap clothes -where are they? Unless we are told we cannot know; if we do not know we cannot buy. I expected to see costumes that were at least of Irish design. But what I

did see were neither national nor rational. The Gaelic League is making the same mistake that other national parties have made in Ireland. They are paying too much attention to the shopkeepers and manufacturers and too little to the people on whom the success or failure of their movement must ultimately rest. It is not enough that clothing or cloth is made in Ireland, unless we can afford to buy them. It would be better for the Gaelic League. and better for all of us if filling their hall with piles of shop or factory-made articles, they had given us some simple designs and information that would enable us to make at least some of the things we wear. It should be possible, and certainly is desirable, to replace the present style of dress with something more simple, neat, national, useful and healthy. Nothing weird or wild, you know, but something that can be easily made and cleaned; something nice that

anyone might wear. I have occasionally seen, on Irish girls, home-made and embroidered dresses that looked a thousand times better than the most elaborate tailor-made costume, and cost but a fraction of the price. What is the use of filling the hall at every bazaar and show in Ireland with heaps of stuff that can be seen and bought any day in almost any shop? The people who go to the Oireachtas are those who are in sympathy with the ideals of the Gaelic League: they already know what things are made in Ireland. Besides, when we go and find all sorts of unfair and dishonest employers basking in the smiles of the League officials and selling their sweated goods under their patronage and approval, it is enough to make us deny our country and forbid our children to learn its language. It's a nice thing surely to find the men who talk of "rebuilding Ireland and restoring her to her old and honoured place," running the language movement in the interests of a crowd of dishonest employers who do not care a damn about anything but the money they can squeeze

On the council of the Dublin Industrial Development Association we find Barrington, Malone, Varian, and Irwin, patriots who would not pay a fair day's wages to a man if they could get a girl or a foreigner to do it for less. Is it likely these people are in the Development Association or the Gaelic League for the good of the people? They may be, but knowing how they treat their employees we are very sceptical. If the Gaelic League is nothing more than an advertisement for unfair employers it is little wonder the people take so little interest in its doings; and we doubt the likelihood of the working classes ever coming into it until the employers get out or repent. I feel quite listless and gloomy after visiting the Oireachtas Exhibition this year. It would be very interesting to show side by side with the factory-made exhibits some of the under-paid, half-fed, ragged, unhealthy people who produce the goods. But it wouldn't be nice.

THE CRANK.

WORLD'S FAIR

6½d. BAZAAR,

30 HENRY ST., DUBLIN.

Established over 20 years. Everything possible for 61d.; Cheap and Good.

múrcail vo mirneac, a banba. Is it dead—the patriot spirit that once quickered every breast

Where's the love for mother Eire that our forefathers possessed? Has it gone with them to slumber in the dark and silent tomb

And left not seed nor root behind with promise still Has the emerald lost the lustre that it shed in former years? Ah! movron! sure 'tis not darkened by being steeped

in blood and tears! Has Fitzgerald's life been wasted, and has Emmet died in vain? Shall we ne'er see our island fair "A Nation Once Again?

No! not dead! Who dared to say it? 'Tis a base and cruel lie; We were ready, we were waiting, but our land can never die!

And within our breasts are beating hearts as warm, as brave, and true.

there beat in our ancestors' in the time of Brian We shall never kiss the fetters, never shall we bend

Sooner Death! Aye, Death were glorious! Death and even nameless graves! But too long she has been sleeping, 'neath drugged

sleep too long she's lain; Waken now the patriot spirit! murcait, Banba, once again.

Her verdant hills are greener now from patriots' blood and tears And her children love her ever as they did in for-E're the Saxon's foot polluted our land of emerald

green, And dared to make a nameless slave of her who was a Queen. But thou art not conquered, Banba, no'! and never

shall you be While hot blood flows within our veins we'll strive to set you free; 'Tis not dead-the patriot spirit-Emmet has not

died in vain! Welcome Death that helps to make you "A Nation

We'll not heed their lying promise-Gol and truth are on our side:

the ink had dried." There's a battle stiff before us, there are wrongs to be revenged,

There are fetters to be broken, there are crimes to be avenged E'en the very rocks and mountains, towering in our

island home, Call to us in solemn silence that the land should be

Waken up your courage, Banba, that asleep so long Oh! Help us God to make our land "A Nation

M. O'C.

Lunacy and Pauperism in Ireland.

The recently issued 60th Annual Report of the Inspectors' of Lunatic Asylums gives food for thought to all who take an interest in the welfare of this country, for there must be something radically wrong in a country with a population under five millions, when in thirty years there is an increase of over eleven thousand in the number of its insane. But our present purpose is not to inquire into the cause of this alarming increase, we wish merely to draw attention to the close connection bepauperism and insanity, or rather, to the amount of insanity among the unfortunate compelled to incarcerate themselves in what official reports ironically term work-

Just note these figures. In 1910, 3,576 lunatics were admitted to District Asylums—an increase of 1,074 on the year 1881, and 250 on 1909—of which 653 were transferred from workhouses! In other words, of the 3,576 lunatics admitted to asylums in 1910, two in every eleven were from the workhouses.

Surely this fact in itself should be sufficient to condemn a system which, judged by its results, would seem to have been specially forced upon Ireland to give the last fell stroke to the pauperised, decimated population, created by foreign misgovernment. It is not England's fault if the native population of Ireland is not today entirely composed of old age pensioners and workhouse inmates. When she gave the Chinese opuim, she gave us the workhouses, and later, lunatic asylums; but as the force of public opinion in Europe, Asia, and America, compelled her to stay her devilish work in China, force should be brought to bear on those who are turning the manhood and womanhood of this country into paupers, and the paupers into lunatics. The abolition of the workhouses and the substitution of outdoor relief should be made one of the first aims of every progressive party in the country.

BALLINGARRY.

FOR MEN'S BOOTS, Chrome, Box Calf and Glace Kid, 6/11 worth 8/11. THE SMALL PROFIT STORE,

78b Talbot Street.

0, F.

out of us.

TRADES SPORTS, JONES'S ROAD.

WE WILL ALL BE THERE. Quarter Mile Bicycle Championship of Ireland, ALSO 5 Mile Bicycle Championship of

Leinster. ALL THE CRACKS WILL COMPETE. Bands, Refreshments, Good Company, and we

have fixed about the weather. Bring herself, themselves, yourself and myself will be there.

LOUGHLIN'S, For Irlsh Outfitting,

Ties, Shirts, Hosiery, Tweed Caps, Hats, Braces, &c., &c. Largest Stock. Lowest Prices. Irish Outfitting Headquarters-

19 PARLIAMENT STREET, DUBLIN.

St. Andrew's, Westland Row.

Men's Total Abstinence Association Annual Excursion NEXT SUNDAY, AUGUST 6th,

Rathdrum, Ovoca, Woodenbridge Fare, 2 -; Children, 1/-. Bieyeles, 6d.

Train leaves Westland Row at 9.30 a.m. Tickets at Vestry, Cumberland street, or at Westland Row Station on Sunday Morning.

BECKER BROS.

Finest, Purest and Cheapest

TEAS.

PRICES-26, 22, 2 =, 1/10, 18, 16, 14 and I.2.

8 STH. GREAT GEORGE'S STREET And 17 NORTH EARL STREET, ·グ~ DUBLIN.

STRIKE AGAINST BIG PROFIT!!

R. W. SHOLEDICE For Watch and Clock Repairs.

Cheapest and most reliable House in the trade, 37 HIGH STREET

OPPOSITE CHAPEL.) Special Low Terms to Working Men.

Inchicore

ROUNDS OF AMUSEMENT: Hobby-Horses, Ballroom, Cafe Chantant, &c.

Open up to and including Monday, 7th Aug.

ADMISSION

Study your own & your Children's Health :: SEE THEY ::

Drink Pure Mineral Waters

CALLACHER & CO., LTD., DUBLIN.

To preserve life the next most important factor to the air we breathe is the water we drink.

HORAN & SONS,

95 & 96 GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET, 58 UPPER GRAND CANAL STREET,

6 South Lotts Road, Beggar's Bush,

1, 2 & 3 SEAFORTH AVENUE, SANDYMOUNT, Give Best Value ever Offered.

Quality, Full Weight & Defy Competition.

SAVE MONEY!

The Ball of Blue Gives the Best Value in Dublin in BOOTS, SHOES and other Goods.

Come and see; you will be surprised.

Corner of RUTLAND SQUARE, West.

** Save your Money and think of ** The Ball of Blue."

FANAGAN'S Funeral Establishment,

54 AUNGIER STREET, DUBLIN. Established more than Half-a-Century. Coffins, Hearses, Coaches, and every Funeral Requisite.

Trades Union and Irish-Ireland House, Punctuality and Economy Guaranteed. Telephone No. 12.

Irish Transport Workers.

Mass Meeting

BERESFORD PLACE. On Sunday Next, 6th August. At 1.30 O'CLOCK, P.M.

BUSINESS IMPORTANT: Our action with reference to Strike Settlement.

Daughters of Erin and Socialist Party

of Ireland. Under the joint auspices of above

MONSTER DEMONSTRATION

WILL BE HELD IN Beresford Place, on Sunday, August 6th,

Ат 12.30 риомет, To Welcome Miss Molony and Mr. McArdle released prisoners from

Mountjoy Jail. THE COUNTESS DE MARKIEVICZ, will Preside. Several Prominent Public Men will also address the Meeting.



CAHAL O'BYRNE, Poet and Singer. We make all his Clothing.

IRISH COSTUMES

McDEVITT & CO.,

5 ROSEMARY STREET, BELFAST. Mention Irish Worker.

PRICES AND DESIGNS ON APPLICATION.

PERSONS DESIRING

GOOD LODGINGS Should apply-MRS GEARY, 10 Shaw

Street. Dublin.

CONSISTENCY.

Gallagher, Limited, York street, Belfast, writes to the Industrial Development Association: -- "We consider the Irish Industrial Development Movement a good thing for Ireland, and if every Irishman would support the Movement by purchasing Irish Manufactures, it would still further increase the demand for Irish Manufactured goods, and there would be fewer of her young men leaving it through want of employment, as they would all get plenty at home." On Sunday last we were in Belfast, and went into a shop for a box of matches. We were given one with Gallagher's name on the front of it, but on the back in small letters we found-"Matches made in England." Why?

At the Oireachtas Exhibition on Tuesday we came across Kernan's mineral water stall, and found that the bottles were foreign machine-made ones. Again,

WHERE WILL WE GO?

People who do not care to travel too far in search of amusement will find the Inchicore Fete just the thing. We have been there and can recommend it to our readers. Those of you who will not be leaving the city for the Bank Holiday could not do better than spend a few hours at this Bazaar. Bring your wives and children with you—if you have any if not, bring someone else's children.

DUNCAN'S ITINERARY.

Washington, July 22.-James Duncan, delegate from the American Federation of Labour to the International Secretariat at Budapest, who sailed for Liverpool on July 12, will visit the following cities :-After leaving Liverpool he will go to Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds and Newcastle, then to Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Birmingham, London via Newhaven, Dieppe, Paris, Brussels, Antwerp, The Bague, Berlin, Vienna, Budapest, Venice, Milan, Florence, Rome, Naples, Genoa, Turin, Paris, London, York, Newcastle, (attend British Trades Congress), Dublin, Belfast, and sailing on the return trip from Liverpool, September 23, on the Mauretania.

It is stated that a jury in the State of Georgia, U.S.A., has awarded damages to the amount of 10,000 dollars for a pig of the Berkshire variety, killed in a railway accident.——If it had been a work-man, instead of a pig, the case would probably have been dismissed.

REVEILLE.

Raise the standard of revolt Straight before the master's eyes; · Make him hear your women plead, Make him hear your children's cries.

Measuring out the sorry dole; Can he take his money with him When his body leaves his soul? Can he stand before his Maker Counting down his paltry pelf:

Saying "I have loved my neighbour,

He will give you scanty wages,

Lord, I've loved him as myself." No! he'll leave it all behind him, Some to build a splendid tomb To perpetuate his memory

Thousands of his fellow-creatures, Soon grown old, yet not with age, But with working, weary working Just to earn a meagre wage.

His-the man who sent to doom

Hospitals and Sanatoria, Cats and dogs will get a share; But the children of his workers Starve and die—why should he care?

Then join together-strength in union, Side by side and hand to hand; Rally round your chosen leader; Act as one—the solid band.

Raise the standard of revolt, Shake it in the master's face; Fight for all your dearest rights, Love of home, and pride of race.

DEATH.

SIMMINSON.—August 2nd, 1911, at her residence, 26 North Strand, Dublin, Mary Simminson, aged 23 years. Deeply regretted. Funeral for Glasnevin cemetery on Saturday morning, at 10 30.—R. I. P.

"An injury to One is the concern of All." --THE-

Irish Worker AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

THE IRISH WORKER will be published weeklyprice One Penny-and may be had of any newsagent. Ask for it and see that you get it.

Edited by JIM LARKIN.

All communications, whether relating to literary or business matters, to be addressed to the Editor. 10 Beresford Place, Dublin. Telephone 3421. Subscription 6s. 6d. per year; 3s. 3d. for six months, payable in advance.

We do not publish or take notice of anonymous

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, 5TH AUG., 1911.

THE STRIKE.

It is essential that the facts in connection with the alleged settlement of the dispute in the Custom House Docks should be stated. On Saturday, 29th July, I received a telephone message from the Castle, that Mr. O'Farrell, Assisiant Under-Secretary for Ireland, wanted to speak to me with reference to the aforementioned dispute. The gist of the discussion was that Mr. O'Farrell wanted to know if I would meet certain members of the Board in conference, with a view to bringing about a settlement. I replied that I was most anxious that such a meeting should be held, as that was part of the settlement arranged with Mr. M'Cormick and Mr. Watson, but I wanted it clearly understcod that my colleagues and self attended in an official capacity as representing the Union. That being understood, it was arranged that a conference should be held on Monday, July 31st, at eleven o'clock. We here insert the letter forwarded by us to the Board yesterday,

Thursday:-IRISH TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS' UNION,

> 10 Beresford Place, Dublin, Aug. 3rd, 1911.

CHAIRMAN OF PORT AND DOCKS BOARD. SIR-On Monday, July 31st, 1911, I received a communication through. Mr. O'Farrell, Assistant Under-Secretary for Ireland, requesting my attendance at the Castle, with a view to settling the present dispute between the Board and their em-

I replied that I should be only too pleased to do anything in my power to facilitate such settlement, but that it should be distinctly understood I so-attended in my official capacity as Secretary of the above Union, of which Union all of your employees are members. That being understood, out of courtesy to the members of the conference who were representing your Board, I brought with me two of the Board's employees—a Mr. P. Doyle, and a Mr. D. M'Kenna.

At the opening of the conference, as you are aware, which was presided over by his Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, it was suggested that Mr. Grandy, your manager, should be permitted to attend in his official capacity, a suggestion which we approved of. During the discussion that took place various points were raised, the first one, and to which Mr. Hewett seemed to attach great importance, was the stoppage of the s.s Theory. Mr. Grandy stated that he had entered into negotiatians, on the 23rd of May, with a Mr. Brabazon, of the Antrim Iron Ore Company, to open up a trade with Glasgow, in opposition to the Burns and Laird Line. He stated that this was a verbal communication, and if he had known there was any objection to working the Theory they would have taken such steps that would have prevented the present rupture. That explanation was accepted by my colleagues and self; another point

claimed was entitled to be considered a constant employee. Mr. Doyle, in confirmation of that, stated that Mr. Nevin had worked in the employ of the Board for the last three years. Mr. Grandy denied that, and stated that he had not completed twelve months' service. Mr. Doyle, in reply, stated that Nevin had had his arm broken some two years ago, May, 1909, whilst in the service of the Board. Mr. Grandy emphatically denied Doyle's statement, and said he had no knowledge of Nevin having been injured. Doyle then quoted the time of injury, the job at which he (Nevin) was injured, and Mr. Grandy as you know had to admit that Doyle was right, his excuse being that the doctor had certified Nevin was suffering from heart disease. Doyle then stated such certificate must have been issued since Nevin met with a broken arm. Mr. Grandy then definitely stated that Nevin had been examined by the doctor twelve months previous to the accident to his arm, and the doctor on the occasion certified that Nevin was suffering from heart disease. Therefore he (Mr. Grandy) could not place him on the constant staff. We don't agree with that statement, and we ask you, sir, to call for the doctor's certificate. Nevin never was examined previous to having met with the accident which broke his arm, and that is some two years ago. In conclusion, our position was at the close of the conference and is now that all men are prepared to return to work, and questions of wages and conditions to be referred to a conciliation board. We did not agree that only a portion of the men should return, and as Mr. Grandy published without the authority of the Board a poster stating that fifty men would be employed at good wages, we see nothing to prevent the Board re-employing the forty-four men who are out in dispute. We also left the conference under the opinion that nothing could be done of a definite character be-

fore to-day's Board meeting. P.S.—I enclose certificate issued by Dr. M'Walter, who examined Nevin on August 2nd, 1911, also two letters sent to Mr. P. Doyle and Mr. D. M'Kenna.—I am your faithfully,

JAMES LARKIN, Gen. Sec. I.T G.W.U.

We say there is no misunderstanding either on our part, or on the part of Mr. Grandy, who is supported by a ring on the Board. Mr. Grandy advertised both by poster and in papers—"50 Men Wanted; Good wages.—Apply, Manager, Custom House Docks." Now, Mr. Grandy cannot find work for more than twenty-six men. We are told the Custom House Docks do not pay. We don't wonder! £600 a year for one man, who has proved himself inefficient, and in addition you have 19 clerks at varying salaries, who all received annual increases of £10 and upwards, but the men who do the work are not worth £1 per week. This dispute is part of the bigger dispute. We were promised a satisfactory settlement, we agreed to return to work on the same conditions the two unions implicated. If the employers are not satisfied with the agreement they entered into, and some of them have been threatening to lock-out their employees-they have done that on two different occasions and failed - maybe they think they will succeed on the third occasion. Others of them have up to now failed to carry out the agreement in the spirit and in the letter. Then we want it understood we know our minds. We went into the conference as union officials, representing our respective unions, and admitted by the employers as representing 98 per cent, of the men in the port. If they want peace it must be an honourable peace. The men in the Custom House Docks must return as they came out. If there are to be men victimised, we will all be victimised, or none. No man will return to work only on that understanding. Don't forget mass meeting tomorrow, Sunday, Beresford Place, at 1.30, to deal with the situation.

Subscriptions Received for Strike Fund.

Mr. P. Kavanagh, Coombe, Provision Dealer 0 Mr. Farrington, Baker A. S. R. S. per Mr. Redmond, Sec. 3 0 Do. do. Mr. Kennedy ... 3 0 Collected from Union Tailors, per Tom Lawler, P.L.G. ... 2 Tom Lawler, P.L.G. 0 2 6 Electrical Trades Union, per Mr. Maher Corporation Workshops, per Mr. Redmond No. 2 Branch, per J. Halligan 1 8 W. W. Robinson's men, per C. Nolan D. P. & D. B. Deep Sinking Staff 1 0 0 No. 2 Branch, per J. Halligan, ... 0 11 do. Do. ... 1 0 Nicholls' Boat men Mr. Farrell, Sir John Rogerson's Corporation Paviors, per T. Quay Reilly D. G. S. S. Corporation Carters, per Mr. Reardon Do. per Mr. J. Broughan 0 15 Crowe's men, per John Byrne 0 12 Tedcastle's casuals, per P. Quinn 0 12 0 Laurence Healy, 2nd contribution Employees Irish Plating Co.,

NATIONAL STRIKE IMMINENT.

Gt. Brunswick Street ... 0 6

A partial report of the strike ballot returns from the Northumberland miners already indicates a solid sentiment in favour of tendering notice and asking the General Miners' Federation to order a was in reference to a Mr. Nevin, who we national strike.

THE D.M.P.

Behind the Scenes—Bullies Exposed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH WORKER. DEAR SIR-It was with much disgust that I read in the Dublin papers of a few weeks ago of an action brought by a resspectable law-abiding merchant and citizen of Dublin against certain of the Dublin police for false arrest, imprisonment and cruelty. As a man of common-sense, as well as being a member of the D.M.P., I should like to impress it on yourself and your readers that all our force are not tarred with the same stick as far as manufacturing "cases" are concerned. Now, Mr. Editor, knowing that you always have been the champion of fair play, I would be very grateful if in the next issue of your far-reaching and influential little paper you would publish the following facts, which will give the public a small but true idea of what manner of men they were who so mercilessly and cruelly illtreated a defenceles and innocent gentleman.—Yours very sincerely, A CONSTABLE OF THE D.M.P.

This bright youth is a recruit of about

Re CONSTABLE COTTER, 189B,

COLLEGE STREET.

15 months' service. Out of that term he has scarcely done 4 months at his regular tour of street duty. Why? Well, he is a trifle better educated than the majority of his division (handy with the pen like), besides being inclined to be a bit shy of the crowds—especially on Saturday nights. The following instance of his bashful nature is common gossip in the division, and can easily be confirmed: Some short time ago the bowld Cotter,

189B. was called into Dawson street in connection with a case of suicide, which was just after taking place. Directly this lion-hearted constable got inside the door he at once went off in a dead faint at the sight of the revolver and blood which covered the corpse. Yet in the police station he was brave enough to twist an already exhausted man into semi-unconsciousness. Isn't he the broth of a gossoon? Give him a leather medal. Re CONSTABLE MALCOLMSON, 190B,

COLLEGE STREET.

This constable has about 6 years' service, and he is noted for his great ability in securing "soft jobs" in plain clothes. By the way, he is a great lady-killer, and the sight of him in cycling attire while minding the decorations during the king's visit was enough to set all the ladies' hearts in a whirl-that is, of course, all the ladies whom he has not already passed through his hands. He is also a DEAR CHRISTIAN, and a bright light in the Plymouth Brethren crowd which meet in Merrion Hall, Lower Merrion street. If the readers of The Irish Worker could only hear this Christian constable singing such hymns as "Man of Sorrows," "Rock of Ages Cleft for Me," and a few more Mothers' Meeting warbles, they would don't be careful they will be bankrupt. as in Liverpool, that is, full recognition of scarcely believe that he would stealthily creep into a police cell and wantonly kick an innocent man black and blue.

The writer of above knows more about the private affairs of the police than we do. We are aware that hymn singing often covers a multitude of sins, but we thought that the last of the "Plymouth Brethren' had gone to Heaven long ago.—ED

The Irish National Foresters' Benefit Society.

BRANCH-"SUNBURST," No. 128. DUBLIN DISTRICT.

The usual weekly meeting of the committee of above branch was held on the 31st, Bro. Joseph Preyed, C.R., presiding, Bro. Michael Traynor, J.W., in the vicechair, also present Bros. Richard Moloney, J.B., Peter Keena, Treasurer, and Jno. J. Traynor, Secretary. Bro. Preved, delegate to the special delegate meeting, gave his report of the business transacted there, which was considered satisfactory.

Members having books of tickets in aid of Brass and Reed Band, kindly hand blocks and remittances in before August

Having transacted financial and routine business, the meeting adjourned to the 14th instant. Don't forget, tickets and remittances must be handed in before August 12th, 1911.

AFTER P.O. DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Clarke, of Florida, has introduced two Bills, both upon the same subject, one providing "that no head of a depart-ment of the Government of the United States, nor any other federal official, shall issue any order or promulgate any rule which tends to prohibit in any way the right of Government employees to petition the Congress with relation to any matter relating to the public service." A penalty of 1,000 dollars is provided for the first offence, and for the second, impeachment is provided. In the companion Bill it is provided "that no order or rule of any department of the Government of the United States shall have the force and effect of a law of the United States.'

LABOUR IN URUGUAY. From every country in the world comes

the news of the movement of workmen. In Uruguay there is being proposed, and with an assurance of adoption, an eighthour working day for all workmen, including industrial and commercial employees; one day of rest after every six working days, State pension for working women just before and after confinement, during which period they will not be allowed to work, such pension to be paid by the State pending legislation on insurance and workmen's savings banks: provision for special inspectors to see that the provisions of the law are observed in factories, workshops and offices.

Letters to the Editor. A FEW EXTACTS.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for all the

statements made by correspondents.

KENNANS' FOUNDRY. "The working smiths in this firm who are on piece work earn about £3 weekly.

15s. 3d. for his week's sweat." WILLIAMS & WOODS AND MILROY

but the poor helper, or striker, only gets

"There used to be half-a-dozen men

employed in Williams & Woods' factory as sugar boilers at from 30s. to 52 per week; but the middle-man there, will not now employ men, but gets girls to do the work for a few shillings a week. This man is the patriotic president of the Rotunda Ward U.I.L. Milroy is just as bad. He had three men employed, and could still employ them, but he also prefers scab labour; only in his case it is boys that have been brought in to do the work. This man's shen is opposite the Trades' Hall! There and Sugar Boiling Union in Dubliu, if there was this would not be allowed. I would like to ask trade unionists when giving their children money to buy sweets, to see that they do not spend it on the product of scab labour, but patronise shops where

G. S. & W. R. CO'S. COTTAGES.

the labour was honestly paid for.

"If you will pay a visit to the houses belonging to the above Railway Company. at North and South Terraces, you will find the sanitary accommodation as bad as that in Waterford."—ENGINE DRIVER.

MITCHELL, BRABAZON ROW.

"Some of the employees in this firm have the large sum of three shillings handed to them after a week's work.

ROSS & WALPOLE. "On the 11th July the men engaged by this firm were stopped for the day - that they might go to the Review; it being stated that it was done at the men's request. This is not true as the men

were not consulted in any shape or

ORGAN BUILDING.

"Please say a few words in this week's Worker about organ building in Ireland. Some years ago the organ builders had a Trade Union and a representative on the Trades' Council. There is a lot of work leaving the country, and wages are not good; if they organised they would be able to get better conditions and keep most of the work at home."

TRAMWAY COMPANY.

"We were all wondering what we would get for the extra amount of work done by us during the king's visit. A stice in bold type, and worded in such a way that it would take one of the learned directors to pronounce the 'jaw breakers,' informs us that each man (or what is left of him) will get ten shillings. My word, if they This amount would not pay for the food we had to buy when we could not get home to our meals."

TIPPERARY. "Please send me a copy of your excellent paper every week, as I wish to become a subscriber, and greatly admire the vigorous manner in which you apply the lash

to the slave-drivers." GREENMOUNT SPINNING MILLS.

"The girls were kept out on the day of the Coronation, but the firm did even worse than this. The girls get ninepence bonus for keeping good time every week, but after locking them out for a day without pay, they stopped another penny from their bonus money for being late on the day they were not working! Then they kept them out on the day of the King's visit. Some of the girls only drew 2s. 6d. or 3s. on Saturday, and out of this they had to pay from 4d. to 8d. in fines for what was no harm at all to the cloth. It would be decenter for the manager to put his hand into the girls' pockets and take out what they were after earning, instead of swindling them in such a bare-faced way. But he has a big salary and doesn't mind the sufferings of his poor workers. How can girls live on such wages?"

How to make next Sunday a Holiday Sunday. In our advertising columns will be

found a notice of the Annual Excursion,

organised by the Total Abstinence Sodality attached to Westland-row Church. Here is a decent chance for everyone who wants to give his missus or his girl a bit of an outing. The excursion is running to Woodenbridge, but arrangements have been made with the railway company to allow those travelling to leave the train, if they so wish, at Rathdrum or Ovoca. There is no necessity to talk much about the scenery of the County Wicklow; anyone who has been there wants to go again, and anyone who hasn't will have to see for himself. The cyclist has the Seven Churches, the Devil's Glen, Shelton, Abbey. or Arklow within handy reach. And for those who have not bicycles with them there is the "Meeting of the Waters," and the fact that the Committee of the Excursion, under the Presidency of Father Landers, have arranged for sports at Woodenbridge. We commend the excursion to our friends and readers—it affords a pleasant way of spending the day, and the holiday the next day will give ample time for rest to those who take the outing strenuously. Go, and get a breath of God's fresh air after your week's work. The fare for grown-up people is only 2s, and you can bring the youngsters for a shilling.

Is your Newsagent exhibiting our Poster? If not, why not?

THE STATE INSURANCE BILL.

DEPUTATION FROM IRISH TRADES INIONISTS TO THE IRISH PAR-LIAMENTARY PARTY, THE LABOUR PARTY, AND THE CHAN-CELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

On Wednesday and Thursday of last · intitions were received from Irish Trades Upins ists by the committees of the Irish was the Labour Parties having charge of the State Insurance Bill, and later of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Spatiation consisted of Messrs. M. J. O'Letter chairman), and P. T. Daly (secretary) of the Parliamentary Commattered the Irish Trades Congress; J. Morp W. Walker, Belfast Trades mas Murphy, Dublin Trades Miss Mary Galway (textile Oreign for Ireland; Messrs. George Gr. A. N. Small Amalgamated Union of Las Pr. Dawson Gordon, Belfast Flax Rulling W. Rooney, Linen Lappers, Belling W. M. Keown, T.C., Irish Transpertugies General Workers' Union; and W. A Hayes, Bakers' Federal Union of

194 Wednesday the Committee of the Irish Parliamentary Party received the deputation. The members of the committee resent were Messrs. J. E. Redmond, M.P. (chairman); John Dillon, M.P.; J. J. Shee, M.P.; Joseph Devlin, M.P.; J. Lardner, M.P.; J. J. Clancy, M.P.; J. P. Nannetti, M.P.; W. Field, M.P.; and W. F. Cotton, M.P.

Mr. M. J. O'Lehane said that the Irish Trades Congress had approved most heartily of the principle of the State Insurance Bill, but required amendment in a numi er of particulars. He handed in a statement on behalf of the Parliamentary Committee of the Irish Trades Union

Cornes of the statement were also given to the Charcehor of the Exchequer and to the Committee of the Labour Party. The following is the statement referred

1. That special Insurance Commissioners le appointed for Ireland, having a central office in Dublin, and that all monies received by way of contributions in Ireland, and all sums contributed by Parliament shall be paid into an Irish National Health Insurance Fund, under the control of the Irish Commissioners.

DISABLEMENT BENEFIT.

2. ('lause 8, Section 7.—We consider this clause should be amended so as to entitle the insured to participate after the payment of 52 contributions instead of 104. REDUCED RATES OF BENEFITS FOR PERSONS UNMARRIED UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

3. Clause 9.—We are of opinion that this clause is altogether unfair, and object Ato the benefit being curtailed for any insured person who has contributed the necessary amount of monies qualified for benefit, and we accordingly press for its

WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION ACT. 4. Clause 11.—We also ask for the deletion of this clause.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCE.

5. Clause 16.—We are of opinion that, in addition to the maternity benefit the usual weekly sickness allowance should be given in this case.

6. Clause 18, Section 2, Sub-section 2.— As there seems to be some ambiguity about this paragraph we desire to have it amended so that there shall be no restrictions on trade unions by way of disbursement of their funds in the furtherance of trade union objects; we would, therefore, suggest that after the word "members" be added - "This is not to apply to trade unions which disburse money for ordinary trade union purposes, such as strike or dispute pay, or by way of contributions or other disbursements in furtherance of trade union objects."

7. Clause 20,—We are of opinion that the security required in this case is altogether too much, and we are of opinion that if a society is worthy of becoming "approved" that in itself should be sufficient, as they must have given all necessary data to secure approval, including evidence of solveney, &c. We wish further to point out that there is no provision made is r a refund in this case.

PLACE OF MEETING.

8. Clause 21, Sub-section 5.—That this be deleted and that the following be substituted: — "Approved societies shall select their place of meeting and the Insurance Commissioners shall have no power to interfere with such selection, unless the place of meeting be on licensed premises or some objectionable place not approved of by the majority of the members of the society.'

Admission to Membership. 9. Clause 24, Section 2.—Delete all

words after "persons."

DEPOSIT CONTRIBUTORS. 11. Clause 32. — That Sub-section B, dealing with the exhaustion of Post Office Funds, that these funds shall be supplied by monies provided by the Treasury.

FORFEITURE AT DEATH. Sub-section G.—We ask that this be

deleted. 12. Clause 54.—We consider this is unjust and would inflict punishment on one person for the misdeeds of another, and we consider that the clause should be deleted.

13. Clause 59, Section 3.—We are of opinion that 1,000 should be substituted for 5.((1) in regard to membership for Ireland, and in addition that all bona-fide Trade Unions five years in existence prior to the Bill being passed should be considered approved societies.

Section 4.—We are of opinion that the

County Councils and other Boards should be transferred to the officials of the nearest approved society.

PART II.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. 14. That the area of compulsion be extended sto the unemployment benefit

15. Clause 62.—Bearing in mind the great uncertainty of employment and the amount of casual labour in Ireland, we are of opinion that the term of 26 weeks should be reduced to 13 weeks.

STRIKE OR LOCK-OUT.

16. Clause 63, Section 2.—We are of opinion that benefits should be continued in the case of lock-out, as the insured cannot be held responsible.

CRIMINAL CONVICTION.

Section 3.—That this shall not apply to persons convicted of political charges. COMPOUND PAYMENTS AT REDUCED RATES.

17. Clause 70.—That the workers shall have an equal right with the employer to compound his payments to the Fund. PIECE-WORKERS.

18. Clause 72.—We are of opinion that there should be inserted in Part I. of the Bill a similar provision to that contained in this clause.

WORKMEN ENGAGED THROUGH LABOUR EXCHANGES.

19. Clause 73.—We are opinion that, as this is a clause which might at any time cause grave dissatisfaction to trade and labour unions, it should be deleted. Clause 74, which tends to the lowering of wages, should be deleted.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

20. That a larger State grant than is specified in the Bill should be secured.

21. That provision for the return to a contributor or for the placing to his credit, for future contingencies, such sum and interest thereon, as may be held to his credit, for such time as may be employed within an approved trade, but which would, unless so provided for, be lost at his voluntary or involuntary transfer to employment outside the scope of the employed section of the Bill.

22. That the benefits to the different trades, by the making of an additional grant to the Exchequer to cover the heavy liability in the mechanical, shipbuilding, or construction of vessels, or other trades, be equalized.

FREQUENT DISMISSALS.

23. That some penalty be put on employers who dismiss employees without reasonable cause, as these frequent dismissals become a big drag on the scheme.

Exemption from Contributions.

24. That employers who do not pay 20s. weekly to the worker should be compelled to pay the workers' and employers' contributions, as less than 20s. weekly is not a living wage, in Urban districts at any

25. We are of opinion that it is a hardship to compel an insured person to pay both his own and his employers' contribution during illness or unemployment, and we feel that they should be free from these contributions when ill or out of em-

26. We are of opinion that the medical benefits should be extended to the dependants of the insured person.

QUESTIONS.

What is the proposed value to be put on board and lodgings, or board only. in the case of shop assistants?

Mr. Thomas Murphy, following Mr. O'Lehane, desired to bring under the notice of the Party the great injustice which the workers of Ireland felt would be done them by their exclusion from the benefits of the Medical Aid sections of the Bill. He protested against the proposed action of the Party in having Irish workers deprived of benefits which the workers of England, Scotland and Wales would enjoy. He also hoped that the Party would see their way to amend their views in reference to that question, as well as in reference to the questions of the exclusion of the "casual" worker and the outworker from the provisions of the

Miss Mary Galway said she desired to emphasize the great necessity which existed for including the outworker in the provisions of the Bill. Coming as she did from Belfast, she believed there was no class of workers who suffered more than the women outworkers, whose earnings in most cases never reached more than a few shillings for a full week's work, toiling from early morn till late at night. She pleaded earnestly and eloquently for the compulsory payment by the employer

of the worker's contribution in such cases. Mr. Hayes dealt with the question of 'approved" societies.

Mr. Dawson Gordon spoke of the Medical Aid Clauses, and said that the badge of pauperhood should be removed from the Irish worker, and the way to do that was by extending these provisions to

Messrs. W. Rooney and P. T. Daly also

Messrs. Redmond, Lardner, Shee, Ciancy, Devlin, and Nannetti discussed the various suggestions to the deputation.

The Committee stated that they were desirous of procuring all the benefits of the Bill for the Irish worker. They recognised the moderation with which the deputation had put forward their views, but the workers in Ireland laboured under a mistake. There was no intention to exclude the outworkers referred to by Miss Galway. They came in automatically as persons to whom the order referred under the Factories Acts. They regretted that they feared they could not hold out much hope of securing that the views of the deputation would be acceded by the Chancelior in regard to Clause 11. In reference to the Medical Aid Clauses, power proposed to be conferred on the views of the deputation would be con-

sidered by them, but they should remember they would save £360,000 by not having the Medical Aid benefits, and this * would mean $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per insured person. Inasmuch as the measure was an insurance scheme, they feared it would be impossible to secure its provisions unless for a contributor. In reference to the question of piece-workers, the Committee would consider the matter, and would do all that was possible to meet the situation.

Mr. J. E. Redmond, M.P., thanked the deputation for going to see them and for the assistance they had given them in regard to the views of the workers of Ireland. Their views would be fully considered, and in every instance, he could assure them, the Irish Party would do all they could to meet their views, taking into account the interests of their country. Speaking for the Party, he could assure them that they would be pleased at all times to meet the representatives of the Irish workers.

Mr. M. J. O'Lahane briefly thanked Mr. Redmond and his colleagues, and the deputation withdrew.

DEPUTATION TO THE LABOUR PARTY.

On Wednesday morning the deputation had a conference with the representatives of the Labour Party, under the presidency of Mr. Gill, M.P.

The deputation put before the Labour Party the statement already referred to, and discussed the questions in relation therewith at some length.

Mr. Gill, on behalf of the Labour Party, promised to do everything possible to give effect to the views expressed.

Mr. O'Lehane expressed the thanks of himself and his colleagues, after which the deputation withdrew.

DEPUTATION TO THE RIGHT HON. D. LLOYD-GEORGE, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

On Thursday afternoon the deputation was received by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his room in the House of Commons. They were introduced by Mr. J. E. Redmond, M.P., who stated that the deputation would place their views before the Right Ilon. gentleman; they spoke for the organised workers of Ireland, but their views were their own, and whilst the Irish Party had already an interview with them, the members of the Party were still considering the views expressed by the deputation, and had yet to come to a decision on them. Having said so much he would withdraw and allow the deputation to expound their own views in his absence. Messrs. J. P. Nannetti, M,P.; J. J. Shee, M.P.; J. Lardner, M.P.; and Joseph Devlin, M.P., accompaned Mr. Redmond the two first-named remaining during the interview.

Mr. O'Lehane said that deputation was representative of the Irish labour movement. He handed in a statement, printed above, a copy of which had been given to Mr. John E. Redmond. He (the speaker) desired to place before the right hon. gentleman the views of the Irish Trades Union movement in connection with this Bill, the principles of which his constituents heartily approved. As the Chancellor could see they desired autonomy in connection with the administration and disbursement of the funds provided by the Bill. Many amendments were suggested in the Memorandum, and the question of security was one of them, as was the question of disablement and the question of reduced benefits under Clause 9. He submitted that where persons subscribed certain sums to a common fund

they were entitled to the full benefits.

Mr. W. Walker, J.P., dealt with the question of medical aid. He desired to draw the attention of the Chancellor to the unfairness of excluding Ireland, as he regretted to see had been suggested, from the benefits of the Medical Aid Clauses. He submitted that it was unfair from many points of view. First, because Ireland would be losing the benefits of two-ninths of three halfpence from the State for every

person insured. The Chanceller of the Exchequer—You need not trouble to point out the advantages. I know them all. But, I am not going to force benefits on the people of Ireland, if the people of Ireland say they don't want them. And the same applies to England, Scotland, and Wales; to each of them, and to all of them. Let the people of Ireland make up their minds, and he was prepared to meet them through

their representatives. Mr. Walker (continuing) said he would pass from that. He referred at some length to the Incompetency Clause, and pointed out how unfair it was that the brand of "incompetency" should be placed on a competent worker for causes other than the incompetence. He also dealt with the question of County Councils, and said that from his experience of the labour movement in Ireland, he would sooner throw himself into the Thames than be placed under their control. Mr. Walker dealt with the position of himself and others, the E. C. of whose societies were in England or Scotland, and asked what way would they be treated.

The Chancellor then entered into a discussion of an informal kind of the many points raised, in which Miss Mary Galway and Messrs. George Greig, John Murphy, Gordon, Walker, M'Keown, O'Lehane, Rooney, Hayes, and Nannetti, M.P., joined, after which the Chancellor replied

briefly to the deputation. The Right Hon. gentleman said he was very pleased to have had the opportunity of hearing the representatives of the Irish Trades Congress on this Bill. He agreed with the request of the deputation for an Irish Board. He was, as they knew, a Home Ruler, and accordingly favoured a perfect autonomy for Ireland under the Bill, always remembering that the charges under this Bill would not be chargeable against the Irish people when the Home Rule Bill was passed, but remain an Imperial charge, and accordingly making provision for that. He was sorry that he had to refuse anything to the deputation

who had come such a long journey to see him, but he must tell them clearly and distinctly that he refused to consider further the representations made in reference to Clause 11. It would cost £750,000, without anything, which occurred to his mind, justifying it. He had refused to accept the view put forward by the Labour Party on the question. In reference to Clause 18, he thought he made that position clear in the House of Commons, and it was not his intention that there should be any interference with the unions in respect to this Clause With reference to the question of security in regard to Clause 20, they can take his assurance that there would not be any difficulty. They would take a bond for the money, so that societies could find benefits, and have no money tied up unnecessarily. noted that the deputation were under the impression that he had the power of providing money for everything, but he assured them they were wrong. He would like to assure them of a larger State grant, but at present he could not say anything on the point. He could not commit himself to granting benefits to non-subscribers; it was contrary to the spirit of the scheme, although he felt sincere sympathy with that class of the community who had been referred to as "the outworker," and whose earnings were so very meagre. With regard to the query of Mr. Walker, he pointed out, if they wanted autonomy, they should have autonomy, but they could not have both. With regard to the question of approved societies, he agreed to the membership suggested, and in order to work the smaller societies in, he was in favour of a scheme of federation under which, by the aid of district committees all the societies represented would participate. He would give the representations of the deputation every consideration, but, of course, in his decisions he would have to consider the views of the representatives from Ireland in the House. Mr. O'Lehane briefly returned thanks

on behalf of the deputation, to which the Chancellor replied, and the deputation withdrew.

The members of the deputation desire to return their heartfelt thanks to Mr. Joseph Devlin, M.P., and to Mr. Nannetti, M.P., for their kindness and hospitality whilst in London.

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For Best Qualities of House Coals delivered in large or small quautities, at CITY PRICES,

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P. O'CARROLL, BLACK LION, -V- INCHICORE.

Mutual Window Cleaning Co. 59 MIDDLE ABBEY STREET. We charge 25 per cent. less than any other

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Window Cleaning Company in Ireland, and pay our men 50 per cent. more. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Telephone No. 7.

Have YOU had a VIBRO Shave and Hair Cut? If not drop in at Saunders' Hairdressing Saloon, BLESSINGTON STREET.

Amalgamated Society of Tailors.

TO THE TRADE UNIONISTS AND CITIZENS OF DUBLIN AND COUNTY.

The following is a Complete List of all the Tailoring Establishments in Dublin who observe Fair Conditions and Employ Trade Union Labour:-

Robinson & Steele, Dawson street. P. Shawe & Son, Dawson street. Walter Conan, Kildare street. C. H. Walkey, Stephen's Green, N. S. M'Clure, Grafton street. E. & W. Seale, Grafton street. Alex. Conan, Dawson street. Wharton, Dawson street. J. B. Johnstone, Molesworth street. Phillips & Lane, Nassau street. R. Gall, Suffolk street. Switzer & Co., Grafton street.
J. Deane, Wicklow street. J. Jones, Stephen's green. Pim Brothers, George's street. Connor, St. Andrew street Healy, Dame street. Conway & Swan, Dame street. Callaghan & Co., Dame street. Kenny & Owens, Dame street. Jones & Son, Brunswick street. Boyd & Dixon, Wicklow street. Michael Meers, Pembroke street. T. G. Phillips, Dame street. S. M'Comas & Son, Sackville street. Scott & Co., Sackville street. Junior Army & Navy Stores, D'Olier st. Thompson, Westmoreland street. Wright & Son, Westmoreland street. Pearson, Westmoreland street.

D. Moran, Arran quay.
Todd, Burns & Co., Mary street.
Henry Street Warehouse, Henry street. Arnott & Co., Henry street. Dallas, Henry street. Callaghan, North Earl street. R. Allen, Lower Sackville street. Cleary & Co., Sackville street. Harvey & Co., Sackville street.

P. Brown, Bachelor's Walk.

Made by Trade Union Bakers.

SWEETEST AND BEST.

Inmates writ against Chairman.

ANOTHER INMATE'S LETTER SUPPRESSED.

Board of Guardians on Wednesday, the

Chairman, Mr. John Scully, produced a

writ, which he stated he had received at

the suit of Christopher Hughes, who

claimed £100 damages for alleged defa-

document,

Scully.

ness of the Board.

that yourself.

keeping order.

the Board?

it himself.

worry yourself.

another inmate:-

indemnified in some way.

The Clerk having proceeded to read the

Mr. Lorcan O'Toole objected, and stated

Mr. O'Toole.—It only refers to Mr. John

The Chairman.—Order. Try and con-

The Chairman (striking the gong)-

Mr. O'Toole.—You should try and do

The Chairman—I will have to ask the

The Clerk then read from the writ the

plaintiff's statement of claim, which was

for £100 damages for alleged slanderous

language used by the defendant (the

Chairman) in reference to a communi-

cation from Hughes, which was before

the Board at the meeting on 26th July,

and the publicity given to the alleged

slanderous language which plaintiff

claimed could only have the effect of hold-

ing him up to obliquy and preventing

him from obtaining employment in Dub-

lin. The plaintiff stated he is at present

an indoor patient of the South Dublin

Union, of which the defendant is chair-

man, and the words complained of were

that he (the defendant) had spent one por-

tion of his life in jail, and the other in the

workhouse, and never did a day's work in

The Chairman—I suppose the Guar-

Mr. M'Cormick-What is the rule when

The Chairman—I think he has to defend

Mr. M'Cormick—I think he ought to be

Mr. O'Toole—Put it in the desk, it is no

The Chairman—Order, order. Don't

Mr. O'Toole-Perhaps you will worry

"No. 6 Ward,
Garden Infirmary Hospital,
South Dublin Union,

To the Chairman and Ladies and

Gentlemen of the Board.

cruel conduct of the Master, E. Doyle. It

is, I gave him a written application to see your respected Board on Tuesday, July

18th, which he never forwarded to you.

As he handed to me my written applica-tion to see your respected Board on Fri-day, July 28th. Such is the state of affairs.

Do your respected Board allow him such

high-handed power as for him to prevent an inmate to see your respected Board; or does the Poor Law Acts of Parliament

allow him such power that he can over-rule your respected Board? I ask you, as a body of gentlemen and ladies, do you

allow him such tyrannical power over

poor people that is compelled to be in

such places, on medical grounds or desti-tution through want of employment or otherwise. Thanking you for a personal interview with your respected Board at

your next general meeting, I remain, yours

Mr. Thomas Lawlor-What was in the

The Chairman—We are not going to go

into that. These are two characters who

should not be tolerated, and no communi-

cation should be received from them-

letter that the Master refused to submit

most respectfully,

MICHAEL STAPLETON."

to us?

Tuesday, August 1st.

part of the business of the Board, it is

directed to John Scully personally.

yourself before you are done with it.

an action is taken against a member of

dians, commencing with Mr. O'Toole, will

subscribe whatever the damages are.

members of the Board to assist me in

Order. I will make you conduct your-

duct yourself. This does refer to the busi-

Mr. O'Toole having again objected,

he did so because the document did not

refer to the business of the Board.

At the meeting of the South Dublin

THE IRISH WORKERS' BAKER.

neither Hughes nor Stapleton. If the SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

of the poor at all.

Master sent up to the Board all the communications he received the Board would be able to transact no other business.

who should not have the right of refusing to submit any letter to the Board. The Chairman-You are judging the Master before you have heard him.

Mr. Lawlor-This involves the Master,

Mr. Lawlor—I am not. Mr. O'Toole—We are here in the interests of the officials, not in the interests

The Chairman said there was one of those gentlemen charged before Judge Kenny on Tuesday. He wanted to be received before the Board, and when he was not, he pulled down a lot of electric fittings. He has been before the judge and handed up a list of witnesses he wanted, including the Chairman, the Clerk, Dr. MacNamara, Dr. Bigg of the Local Government Board, and the Chairman of the Citizens' Association. He

Mr. Greene.—In justice to the inmates I think these letters should be read.

wanted to go into the whole question of

the electric lighting of the house, but

the Judge sent him to gaol for two

The Chairman-We will spend the whole time reading inmates' letters. Mr. O'Toole.—That is what we are

elected for? The Chairman-When we know a cer-

tain set of inmates who are continually giving trouble-blackguards who never did a day's work in their life, I don't see that the time of the Board should be taken up with these fellows. All the respectable inmates are well treated. The letter was marked read.

Mr. Ganly said he was given to understand that the men employed by the meat contractor did not belong to the journey-

men butchers' association. The Chairman stated that if the association wrote to the Board making a representation on the matter, the letter

could be referred to the contractor and

RICHMOND ASYLUM.

Questions for the Committee.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH WORKER. DEAR SIR-Seeing that you are ready to champion the cause of the down-trodden and oppressed, and to show up the humbug and the fraud, maybe you will allow

me to ask a couple of questions, through the medium of your sturdy little paper, in connection with the above.

Why is positively stinking black bread at present and periodically allowed to be supplied here for the patients and attendants? What relation is the contractor The Clerk read the following letter from for same to a certain member of this Asylums Committee of Management? Is the contractor not the same individual who, not a thousand years ago, bargained for and bought a cargo of damaged corn? Is the same contractor not supplying bread here these years? And has he not been several times criticised and threa-I, Michael Stapleton, do most respecttened by the Board in connection with the filth he dumps into the Asylum? fully beg to bring under your respected Board's notice, the cowardly, malicious, Whose fist is being greased in this mat-

> Why, may I ask, was porridge recently taken from the vast majority of the inmates, and eggs-miserable, dirty, rotten eggs, costing ten times as much-substituted for it? Who is the contractor for eggs here, and who does HE get them from? Will it be disputed that he is mainly supplied with them by a certain member of the Asylums Committee of Management who has no oatmeal to foist on the house?

The foregoing are only a few of a hundred equally serious questions which require answering, but which will be dealt with elsewhere very shortly. It is hard to conceive anything more absolutely rotten than the system of what is akin to pilfering and of bribery and corruption permeating the hole-and-corner management, or rather mismanagement-miserable mismanagement of this place. And it is time, in the interest of the ratepayers and of the unfortunate insane, that those abusing their position on the Board, by the unscrupulous use of all means for their own ends, were brought to book, when their acts would probably be judicially pronounced upon.—Yours faithfully, 26th July, 1911. GLEANER.

SIMPSON & WALLACE,

ter?

The Workingman's Meat Providers,

For Best Quality and LOWEST PRICES.

Note Addresses:

57, 139 & 113 Great Britain St. 5 Wexford Street.

4 Commercial Buildings, Phibsboro'.

26 North Strand. 28 Bolton Street, and

15 Francis Street.

THE QUESTION OF HOUSING.

Our remarks last week re Waterford's slums, brought back to our mind this important question of the provision of proper housing accommodation in this city. During the stress of our recent labour conflict our minds were fully occupied, and we had not the time to attend to anything else; but this fight now is just over, and we are in for, I hope, a prolonged period of calm, while always prepared for war, should it arise, I suppose if in the councils of empire the maxim holds that the best way to preserve peace is to be always prepared for war, so in the councils of labour this maxim is useful. But we have a little breathing time now, and I remember one evening a couple of weeks ago, tearing out of one of the evening papers a report of a sitting held in the City Hall by a Mr. Taylor, Local Government arbitrator, to inquire into the claims for compensation of those who own property at the rear of Cook street, where the Corporation are going to build "houses for the workers," bless the mark. The report was headed "£900 Are the Claim for Dublin Property," and dealt with the preposterous claim made by a Colonel Bonham (through his agent, Mr. Dooley) who is the head landlord of a number of the rotten old slums which are in existence there, he claimed £315 for his portion, and the Corporation valuer estimated the value at £59—I would value it at 9d.—and the next day another individual—one Brady, of Francis street-a patriotic "bung," who is the leaseholder of a lot of these rotten slums, and has a large number of friends in the Corporation, claimed a large sum -I forget the exact amount, but can easy get the figure—for his interest in this valuable property. What should have been done with him was that he should have been given into custody for claiming for such property, the rooms of which could easily have been papered with all the sanitary notices and summonses which were served on him, to say nothing of those which he got through his influential friends withdrawn. We are told in this newspaper clipping that the Corporation are going to clear about an acre and a quarter of old tenements on this site, erect 182 new tenements for the working classes, "embodying the latest sanitary principles"!!! This is all bunkum. The Corporation, or rather the ratepayers, will have to pay perhaps five thousand pounds in all for the buying out of Colonel Sodger Bonham and patriotic Bung Brady, &c., who hold the head and leasehold interests in these rotten slums, and then clear the site; and now let us see where this beautiful site lies where the workers are to be housed. It is stuck at the rear of that part of Winetavern Street popularly known as Michael's Hill, and more popularly known mental anguish. She, as women do, will by another name, runs back close to St. be terrified of the "penalty of the law" Audcen's Arch, under the old city walls. set out on the poster, and, though loving The site is bounded on the north by Cook her child with a mother's love, will be street, on the south by Borris Court, on the east by Schoolhouse Lane, and on the west by St. Michael's Lane, and if the Corparation were five years back looking for a dirty, unhealthy, insanitary site in this city to erect dwellings, they hit upon

enough for the workers. On this site the dwellings to be erected will consist of rooms entirely too small. I am told that they are to be in the tworoomed flats, 10 feet long by 9 feet wide; and in the one-roomed flats, a couple of feet longer. Just imagine what this means on such a site and in such surroundings. A double bed is 4 ft. 6 in. wide and 6 ft. 6 in. long. Put it into one of these rooms and where is there room for anything else. If there is a bed for the little ones where is it to go? Is it any wonder that the death rate of Dublin is so high, when those who are responsible for the public health conceive and forward such schemes. Imagine life during this intense heat amongst the dwellers in those 182 tenements—on such a site and in such surroundings, what it would be-why the Black Hole in Calcutta was just a little

such a site now, for there is not within

the confines of this city a more unsuit-

able position to put people to live. On

this site are a lot of rotten old slum dwel-

lings which should have been wiped out

long ago, and surrounding it on all sides are

the same class houses, and when the Cor-

poration have built their 182 dwel-

lings if they are let do so, the surround-

ings will remain dirty, insanitary, and

disease-sodden, and on this precious site

too, is the accumulated rubbish of cen-

turies, every class of filth and offal has

been deposited here, and this is good

Workers of Dublin, you have duties as well as rights. We have fought and will fight for your rights, but you must do your share. Your share in this matter and in all such is to see that when they build houses for the workers, that they are houses fit for the workers. There is no use abusing the Corporation when the evil is done. The evil would not be done, and the evil will not be done if the working men and women of this city do their duty. Too long has the public opinion formed in drinking shops been allowed to hold sway here: its day is over, and its night as well.

IF YOU WANT

worse, no more.

ADVERTISING Done at Reasonable Rates.

McGLADE'S THE MAN

McGLADE and no monopoly. McGLADE, Mid. Abbey St.

TELEPHONE No. 216. 42 MIDDLE ABBEY STREET

For all kinds of Poster Work, Bill Distributing, &c.

Sober opinion amongst our workers is going to be the order. We are going to have the voice of the sober men and women workers heard in this city in all matters appertaining to their welfare, and surely proper and decent housing is such a question.

If the Corporation cannot find a better site than this one in Cook Street to spend the thousands of pounds of the citizens' money in building houses, then let them have the whole area cleared, let them wipe out all the tenement slums in Cook Street, Michael's Lane, Michael's Hill, and up to High Street. They will then have at least wiped out all the rotton surroundings of their great site, and could, perhaps, erect some better class buildings than they propose to do now, and if they cannot do this then let it alone. Let other men come along and see if better can't be done; but there is no doubt that there is more air, more sunshine, more brightness in the least presentable of the tenement houses at present in Gardiner Street, Gloucester street, North Cumberland Street, or any other street than could possibly be in the whole of the 182 tenements that are now proposed to be built on this dirty site, with its squalid surroundings.

I hope this present scheme will be dropped and the whole area cleared, and a better scheme put forward. If it is not dropped, then there will be a meeting of the workers held on the site, and we shall ask these good friends of the workers, the Franciscan Fathers, of Adam and Eve's, to come out and speak to us, and I promise that there will be no uncertain sound from that meeting in proclaiming that when the workers are to be housed they will be housed right and decent.

WHERE THE POOR RATE GOES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH WORKER.

A CARA-Some one on the North Dublin Board should ask who authorised the expenditure of the ratepayers' money on the flaring red and black posters plastered in different parts of this union, but since torn down. It set out in brutal language that the severest penalty of the law would be visited upon anybody who would not take their unvaccinated children forthwith to the nearest dispensary to have them diseased, and perhaps killed with their smallpox juice. I hope the parents will not be so easily cowed. You are not simpletons to submit to a law that dare not be enforced on English, Scotch or Walsh parents. Change your address, hide your child, but save it and keep it safe. Write to the Anti - Vaccination League, 37 Richmond road, which was formed to give you all the help possible. The notice is illegal and you should tear it down if there happens to be one intact in your district. You, by doing so, may save some distressed mother considerable mental anguish. She, as women do, will torn between submitting to the risks of vaccination or the brutal threats of the law. I suppose the doctors who are now losing fees since the Anti-Vaccination League got to work, urged the issue of the posters in the name of the North Union. It is duly authenticated by the Clerk of the Union, but some friend of the worker should probe into the matter of its issue and the cost.

Years ago a big dispute in the tobacco trade was caused in this way. There was a scare in London about smallpox, and the doctors were making hay while the sun was shining, and going round to the employers telling them they should make their workmen get re-vaccinated. Five shillings went to the doctor for each "free" re-vaccination he performed. Salmon and Gluckstein, the cigar makers, issued such an order, but the men quit work, and the Union sent back word that the employer had no claim to the blood of his workmen, and the men established

In the official returns of the Irish Registrar General for 1906, two deaths figure as "cowpox and other effects of vaccination." A few years previous four other deaths are given, "effects of vaccination." Last year a child named Bass

died from vaccination near Gorey, and one named Cullen, in Enniscorthy. We haven't had that number of deaths from smallpox in Ireland for twice the number of years. What a murderous practice. Professor Russell Wallace pointed out years ago vaccination kills more than smallpox does. He also proved smallpox does not kill where the worker is housed in a decent house. Smallpox is a dirt diséase and disappears in ratio to the adoption of sanitary measures and public health legislation, but the doctors say vaccination, not decent houses, is the cure. Open. your eyes, oh! you fathers, and read some of the leaflets you can get from above

address. Use your own thinking machi-

nery—it has been rusting too long. Mise do chara, P. он U.

Listen to what the organised workers of New Zealand say, and think, quoted from the Editorial columns "Maoriland Worker"-"Ireland must have Home Rule. No democrat may deny this. This logically implies the entire abolition of the hereditary-legislation principle. Such is anachronistic, possibly atavistic. Anyhow, Home Rule for Ireland—and the sooner the better. Then the real issue will bulk. For Home Rule cannot avail unless it is also Labour Rule—the rule of the workers plus industry by, for and of the people. This is Ireland's most urgent need. It is what that grand Irishman, Michael Davitt, sought. And because he sought it there were not wanting compatriots who threatened him with jailunder Home Rule—as agitator. We must never forget that mere political rights are useless unless they advance economic liberty, equality and fraternity."

The Jewess and her Son.

Poor Mrs. Levi had a luckless son. Who rushing to obtain the foremost seat,

In imitation of th' ambitious great, High from the gallery, ere the play begun, He fell all plump into the pit, Dead in a minute as a nit:

In short, he broke his pretty Hebrew neck; Indeed and very dreadful was the wreck!

The mother was distracted, raving, wild-Shrieked, tore her hair, embraced and kissed her child-

Afflicted every heart with grief around: Soon as the shower of tears was somewhat And moderately calm th' hysteric blast,

She cast about her eyes in thought profound: And being with a saving knowledge blessed,

She thus the playhouse manager addressed: "Sher, I'm the moder of the poor Chew lad,

Sher, I must have the shilling back, you

know, Ass Moses haf not seen the show." -PETER PINDAR.

Dat meet mishfartin here so bad-

PICKETING.

THEY DO THESE THINGS BETTER IN AMERICA.

The Baldwin locomotive strikers in Philadelphia are learning the new method of "mass picketing" which has worked successfully in other big strikes, carrying much weight both with scabs and police. A despatch to the "New York World," of June 27, describes the incident as fol-

"By the most impressive demonstration given by organised labour in this city, the strikers at the Baldwin Locomotive Works yesterday prevented the reopening of the plant. Ten thousand of them marched the streets about the works, which cover several blocks, from 6.30 in the morning until long after the usual

When word was received at police headquarters that the strikers were swarming in the thoroughfares that surround the works, hundreds of policemen were concentrated about the works, and virtually the entire detective force from City Hall was rushed to the place, but beyond giving orders to the men to "keep moving" there was little activity from the public guardians. The strikers had no intention of making trouble. None of them uttered a taunt or a threat, but marched almost as silently as though they were making part of a funeral procession.

At only one time was there danger of trouble. One striker struck a man in the face who was about to enter the plant to work. Instantly he was arrested. In a moment hundreds of men ran towards the policeman and his prisoner, but foremost among those to arrive were the authorised pickets of the union. "Keep moving, keep moving!" they shouted as the crowd gathered, and after a few minutes of uncertainty the crowd dispersed, its members resuming their walk about the silent

A nod is as good as a wink to a blind

TRAMWAY PUZZLE.

CLEAN, HONEST AND POLITE.

WHAT THE MEN GET IN RETURN. Dublin, July, 1911.

DEAR SIR-I have read with interest during the past few weeks letters concerning the motormen and conductors of the Tramway Co. in your valuable journal, and I should like to say a few words on their behalf, although not directly concerned in their doings. What I say is this -They have earned world wide respect from all classes by endeavouring to serve the public in a polite manner. This the company can boast of, but can they say they are treating their men like-

No! they can not, for the following truthful example will tell you.

I am accustomed to travelling with the same conductors from week to week going to business in the mornings.

The other morning a strange conductor was on the car, and I asked him was conductor- not working to-day, and he politely told me he was "stopped." I failed to understand his meaning, and asked him again, and he told me he was suspended for neglecting to take a penny fare. I replied that I thought he was very clever and could not make such a mistake. The conductor replied—"Sir, if you had 120 passengers on a tram that was constructed to seat 54, as was the case of conductor-, do you think you would be able to take them all accurate?"

Well, at that my blood began to boil, to think of a man being suspended from work for omitting to take one solitary fare out of 120. Then the company boasts of treating their men fairly when they suspend them for not doing impossibilities.

The following morning the denounced conductor was on the car as clean and polite as ever. When he was taking my fare I asked him how he got on yesterday, and he replied-" When the case was read out I had not time to speak, being called upon to 'go out' and not let it occur

Well, I had to laugh, not at the conductor, but at the way the Tramway Co. treats their white slaves in this tribunal of

Hoping you will give this letter full justice in the medium of your valuable CONSTANT PASSENGER.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK. We will speak out, we will be heard,

Though all earth's systems crackwill not 'hate a single word, Nor take a letter back."

Outside the Chapel Door.

DURKIN, OF GLASGOW, ON HOLIDAYS.

"Are ye goin' over at the Fair, Durkin? I suppose ye're like myself, ye don't visit the ould land very often?"

'Not very often, Doolan. A man needs a bit av money goin' over there; it's not like as if ye wur goin' among strangers, ye know. An' sure friends are friends all the world over; an' I don't blame them. No, Doolan, if I do go ahnny place this year it will not be to Ireland; my purse is too lean for over beyont. But I might try the Continent, if all goes well. An' I might not. Ye see, holidays with us is a time av rest. A week's holidays manes seven Sundays instead av wan. That's for you an' me, av coorse. The better off payple can manage to knock seven Saturdays out av every week. Doolan, the poor av these countries will have a heavy bill to meet when they die, for allowin' these rich folks so much time an' pocket money, while denyin' the ordinary comforts av life to their own childre. The holiday time is the season av the year when the masters think their engines an' machinery need a regular good cleanin' out an' overhaulin'. Whenever there's a power av machinery ye're always sure av a good holiday and no wages. Where it's not plentiful—as in the country places ye get no holidays, but are paid the regular rate. They don't give ye less there because other payple's idle."

"But we're all the better av a holiday

all the same.'

"We are, Doolin; it gives us time to think, that's them av us who have brains to think with. An' that fact doesn't add very much to our happiness. If we had no brains we'd never bother ourselves about the misery we see around us. The fools have all the happiness to themselves.

An' brain rules, they tell ye. Brains, Doolin, do nothin' av the kind, an' never will, so long as wan fool is aiqual to wan jaynyus at the pollin' booth. Brain only carries out the work, but it's the fools of the country that gives the order. An' the Liberal Party knows it. An' now, when ye're gettin' yer holidays, while other people work—that's when yer unemployed—this good party av the poor does somethin' wonderful for the workless man. When ye work, ye pay yer own subscription to this new Insurance scheme an' the master pays his; when ye're idle, ye've got to pay both his an' yer own. An' if ye're not able to pay it then, well ye'll have to clear off that debt as soon as ye start. Talk about givin' an idle man a start. Well, if this new scheme doesn't do it he's not aisy shocked. A sensible man wud have thought that the employer who makes off ye workin' or idle, wud have paid your contribution during versidle time, but he to call it wages) they exact their pound of doesn't, an' you who never made a penny of flesh. Finally, there are doctors off him at ahnny time have got to pay for and other wealthy men and women who two idle men—that's verself an' him. Holidays, Doolan; we'll soon have plenty av holidays. Kape the payple from goin' abroad, make the man in a job put by as much as will kape him that's out av wan, so the master can have some labour to fall back on should the boy inside the gate turn up his nose too sharp, raise prices, an' with a stan-still wage we'll soon be on to a rice diet, improve machinery so a rice-fed man can aisily attend it: that seems to be the aim av the great Lloyd George, the saviour of the Liberal Party, an' the biggest asset ever an army av fools sent to Parliament to fight for frightened Capitalism. It's no wonder Hilaire Belloc hints at a servile State—if this kind av thing goes on I shouldn't be surprised if we soon be takin' our holidays under the charge av an inspector from the Home Office. Lloyd George purtends to fear the workin' man is rather fond av holidays; that if he got, through bein' a member av a couple av societies, as much pay sick as when workin', he'd be sick all the time an' fool the doctor. Lloyd George knows better than than that, Doolan, an' he also knows that if the money comin' when idle is kept well below the workin' wage, there's always the big chance av an unemployed man scabbin' on his discontented mate for the sake av the few shillin's more. It's no wonder there's goin' to be no party fight over the Insurance Bill in the House of Commons. Dog won't ait dog, Doolan, as long as there's a pick of mate on the worker's bone. An' an employer in the House wanted to know what was in the Bill to frighten the masters there? An' nobody answered. Nobody cud answer ahanny other way. I'm not a wealthy man, Doolan, but I'll send a copy av Forward every week for a year, free av charge, to ahnny man who attempts a reply. I don't know if this is what Belloc sees in the future, but I can imagine an army av unemployed men marchin' for their idle aliment, an'; after gettin' it march back agin an' line themselves up outside the forge gate where the men in-

the manager some grievance or other, can plainly see them. "If the worker be forced to insure himself agin a holiday, why not double the

side the office, who are discussin' with

MORAN & SONS, Smiths and Farriers,

17 LR. GARDINER STREET, DUBLIN.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO LOOK OLD!

Dr. KING'S Hair Restorer

Keeps your Hair from getting Grev. Shilling Bottles. Made in Ireland.

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

contribution, so he may get his full pay when idle. What the devil odds does it make, when it's himself has to pay for it, ahnny way? That wud be insurance,

Doolan. "Well, well, all these things will be forgotten when the roundabouts come round. We'll forget aiven the great Lloyd George, England's second saint av the name. But the Capitalists won't forget him if they know ahnnythin' at all about the word gratitude! An' when I'm awalkin' on my holidays along a quiet country road, away far from Cooney's clap-trap an' the mad noise av cities, when aiven the birds in the bush by the roadside are silent in deference to the quiteness around them, an' when through the twinklin' av an old star the heavens seem more alive than the solid earth, there in my solitude I'll maybe frame an Insurance Bill which will not have the blessin' av every rich man in the House of Commons, no matter what party he belongs to, but which wud insure the workin' man agin the hell on earth which an enforced holiday manes for him the day."—MARK TYME. -Glasgow Forward.

DOCTORS' SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

SIR-The following facts are so true that were I put on my oath as to their veracity I could not retract one word. Doctors are trumpetting forth to the world at large in high-toned, loud-sounding vociferations their state of feeling, because they fear the Insurance Bill may become law. I am not saying pro or con of the benefits of this scheme in regard to our poor people; but the outspoken declamations on the subject from our doctors make my feelings ache. They are doomed, they say, to become seris of the white slave trade, and intend to strike for an 8-hour day. Now, look at the ridiculous side of the dispute. They have servants under them—how do they pay them? How many hard, weary hours are the poor servants locked inside their houses? Forsooth there might be a loss to their master of a few pounds if there was no one to answer the telephone!

The week consists of, approximately, 108 hours working time, minus 9 or 10 hours for fresh air and amusement. Sunday is forgotten. There is as much, and more often a deal more, to be done on this day than any other week day. Friends are feted in tennis parties and dinner parties, and the poor servants drudge along, trucking, pulling, carrying; and if the visitors were humane or even considerate enough they could read depression and discontent from beneath the eyebrows of the servants. Truly, for the money the wealthy classes give their servants (pardon the remark! servants only receive pocket-money now, and have to be content keep servants, and who in no sense can be put into this category, for they act as gentlemen and ladies. But there are others ---, and I work for one of the lastunmentioned. There may, or there may not be, many who suffer as I do; but even if only one individual suffered so, I think it would be fair to acquaint the public of

Epitome:— 108 hrs. per week, inclusive of Sunday.

9 hrs. for recreation.

0 hrs. on Sunday (never free). SERVUS MEDICE.

LIGHT ON THE GAS COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER. DEAR SIR-I would be very glad to draw your attention to the way young men are paid for their labour on the Gas Company's waggons. They have the paltry sum of 12s. per week for three loads per day, and if they do four loads it is 6d. extra. The waggon men have double their pay for doing the same or less work. There are some chaps who have to keep their mothers and young children. Others are in lodging and boarding houses, and it takes up nearly all their money, where, if we were in some other coal yard, we would have 3s. 4d. daily for less work and the same number of leads. This can be proved any day in the week, and I appeal to you to try and do something for them and publish this in The Irish Worker, if it's not too much trouble.

ONE THAT'S IN THE KNOW.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienated rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are institutions among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it. and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organising its powers in such form, as to them shall deem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."—American Declaration of Independence.

"I look upon the sale and brokerage of titles as a disgrace to the House of Commons and the country which permits it. The leaders of the Liberal Party, while engaged in a crusade against the House of Lords, have helped to fill the Party warchest by creating peerages. I hope every additional peer they make will be followed by a Nemesis like that of the Bye-Election in Colne Valley, where the electors showed what they thought of hypocrisy and political inconsistency."—H. C. Lea, M.P., 20th February, 1908.

MORE COMPLAINTS FROM EASON'S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH WORKER. SIR,-I read a short time ago in the

"Evening Herald" a report of the police court proceedings where an employe: was charged with stealing papers from Eason's. and, furthermore, the report stated trut a detective was brought in to watch this man. I understand he has since been sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment. Does Mr. McDowell remember the time when two brothers (relatives of his own) were caught red-handed, one for selling Sporting Chronicles," and it was only when this man got in, the truth was found out. The other brother was caught infting a picture, or in other words a "plate." Why did he not bring in a detective to watch them? And, well may we ask, why did he not prosecute? Simply because they were relatives. But my contention is, why watch and prosecute one thief, and let two pass. Jedwood Justice again. Where does Eason's draw the line? It proves beyond yea or nay, that McDewell, as my friend "Peter the Painter" justly calls him "the tin kettle merchant of Cam len street," can do what he likes in the Abbey street stall.

"Peter the Painter," in his able letter, lets you know how they treat the staff in Abbey street. But what about the Gloucester Street Factory? I will give you facts. Young girls in the factory roceive the munificient salary of 2s. 6d. per week; while the girls, say of 18 years. receive the princely salary of from 7s. Cd. to 8s. per week. Is it any wonder there is immorality in the city when we have persons posing as great employers of labour and paying their staff at the rate of 2s. 6d. per week. Yet, this individual could subscribe twenty-one guineas for Union Jacks and could not see his way to pay his staff of over-worked Christians.

To be brief, it is for want of organisation that this thing has been allowed to go on for years. I would ask the girls and young men of Dublin to organise and show their employers they were determined to have a living wage. The employer, no doubt, might mark you out if he knows you are determined to have your rights; but when you are organised your interests will be looked after, and neither Eason or Irwin, of Abbey street, can cough at

"LOOKING GLASS."

To the Generation Knocking at the Door, Break, break it open, let the knocker rust; Consider no "shalt thou," and no man's

"must." And being entered, straightway take the

Setting aside tradition, custom, creed. Await no summons, laugh at all rebuff, High hearts and youth are destiny enough. The mystery and the power enshrined in you Are old as time, and, as the moment, new; And none but you can know what part you

Nor can you know until you make essay; For this alone, this always will succeed.

The miracle and magic of the deed.

JOHN DAVIDSON.

THE PRINTERS' SPORTS.

The Annual Athletic, Cycling and Musical Carnival promoted in aid of the Dublin Typographical Benevolent Fund, will be held this year on August 12th, in Dalymount Park. The Committee in charge have devoted themselves unsparingly to make the 1911 fixture an exceptional attraction from an athletic, and an unique success from every standpoint. The programme is a varied, well-chosen one. and though entries are confined within the limits of the printing trade and its allied branches, this restriction will not detract from the merit of the competitions in the least. Generous support has always been accorded to this re-union, and it is certain public patronags this year will be increased. The pleasantness of the evening's sport, the certain excellence of the musical programme, and the meritorious object to which all proceeds are devoted claim unstinted appreciation. For over half-a-century this fund has been administered with exemplary zeal and discretion, bringing consolation and succour to the widowed and fatherless, and relief and comfort to the physically stricken. It it not a chronic claimant for popular doles, nor is this annual fixture an occasion for that "charity" which luxuriates in the public eye. The combination of enjoying a healthy evening's outdoor entertainment, and the consciousness that your retronage effects some human good, is a strong appeal to all. Let the Printers' Sports on August 12th at Dalymount be a token of your gratitude to those who have been

stricken in the midst of their labours. James Muirhead (Darvel).—In 1905-6 about 62 per cent. of the total taxation was indirect. Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P., in his "Socialist Budget" (p. 23), works out the working-class share of indirect taxation thus:-

Four-fifths of Tea Duty ... £5,452,000 Four-fifths of Sugar Duty ... 4,940,000 Four-fifths of Tobacco Duty 10,170,000 Four-fifths of Taxes from

Coffee, Cocoa, Chicory, Dried Fruits Three-fourths of Revenue

from Beer and Spirits and One-tenth of Wine Revenue 26,500,000 The total indirect taxation paid per head of the working class is £1 7s. 6d. per annum, or £6 17s. 6d. per family of five

725,000

" As so many deplorable accidents have lately happened in collieries, it certainly claims the attention of coal owners to make provisions for the distressed widows and fatherless children occasioned by these mines, as the catastrophes from foul air becomes more common than ever. Yet we have been requested to take no particular notice of these things, which, in fact, could have very little good tendency; we drop further mentioning of it."—Newcastle Journal, 21st March, 1767.

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