Who is it speaks of defeat? I tell you a cause

like ours; Is greater than defeat

can know-It is the power of powers.

As surely as the earth rolls round, As surely as the

glorious sun Brings the great world moon-wave, Must our Cause be

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

Edited by Jim Larkin.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19th, 1911.

[ONE PENNY.

Failure of the Gaelic League. **NUR JUSTIFICATION.**

No. 12.—Vol. I.]

The other fellow is always a fool if his opinions are different from ours. There can be no other reason but want of wit or common honesty for his daring to disagree with us on any subject. We are sure to be right. The foregoing seems to be the guiding principle of most people who have what is called "fixed opinions."

There is no light but the light that they see; no truth but the things they say.

These people are so fully convinced of their own wisdom and goodness that they seem to think there is always a halo of at least five hundred candle power shining around their heads. When we say we cannot see the illumination, they curse us for fools, and pity our blindness. They never trouble to find out whether the halo existed at any time, or, if it did, whether it has not burned out long ago. A good many members of the Gaelic League believe they have halos. But, like their kilts, they are detachable, and only seen on rare occasions.

We went to the Oireachtas Exhibition, and published a fair and friendly statement of what we considered were faults. We were of the opinion that the Gaelic League was meant to be a National organisation, and it was because of this we pointed out what, to us, seemed one reason why the people of Ireland did not generally take more interest in the Language Movement. Our contention was and is-If the League stands for the welfare of the nation, and is doing all it can to make the shopkeepers and manufacturers wealthy, it could, should and must take an interest in the lives and struggle nation. The interests of the employers and employed can never be identical until

↑ The Gaelic League openly stands for the support of Irish manufacture, which means the welfare of the well-to-do. When we ask them to assist the workers by seeing that the employers pay fair wages they tell us it is none of their business. When we mentioned these things -or hinted at them-before, a correspondent, whose reply we published last week, accused us of lying and shallow thinking. This style of argument has become so common that it was just what we expected. Calling a man a liar does not prove your own truthfulness; nor does it establish your own reputation for wisdom to say another is a fool. A lot of people, including "Ballingarry," have yet to learn this.

the people become their own employers.

In reply to our criticism we were told "the Gaelic League is not concerned with the relations existing between employers and their workers." This surely is no reply. It was our charge against the League; now it is put forward as their defence, and only makes bad worse. They seem to say-or "Ballingarry" says it for them-"Because we do not care how you are treated; do not care whether you die of semi-starvation and consumption in a city factory, or of hunger and hardship in the country, we ask you to come to our halls at night to learn the Irish Language and to subscribe to our funds. This is all We ask of you, and all we care about you." It doesn't seem much of an ideal, nor one likely to draw a crowd, does it? But let us hope they do not all think or talk as "Ballingarry" does.

The analogy drawn about THE IRISH WORKER being printed in Gaelic is ridiculous. The aim of the men behind this paper is to state the grievances of the working class, with a fixed determination to have them redressed; and to view all things in the light of their interest. The workers of Ireland understand but one language at present, and that is English; therefore, it were folly and waste of time to speak to them in any other. To think in one language is better than talking

without thinking in two. The revival of the Irish Language is a desirable ambition, and has our wholehearted support; but the abolition of destitution, disease, and the conditions that cause them, are even more necessary and urgent. What use is bi-lingualism to a dead man? First make the people healthy and happy; it will be time enough to make linguists of them afterwards. To a man or woman dying of hunger one loaf of bread is more important than half a dozen languages. The Irish people are at present dying of hunger; they want Bread. WAKE UP!

Officials of the Gaelic League tell us they stand for the good of the whole nation, not of any section or class; yet they are doing all they can to make the

shopkeepers and manufacturers wealthy, and, on their own admission, nothing to help the workers. Where does the Irish nation come in here? At least ninetynine per cent. of the nation is made up of working-class people. "No nation," they tell us, "ever was or will be composed of only one class;" yet here they are trying to build a nation of employers. We are more concerned with the present and future than with the past. What was, was; and it is not in our power to alter it. We are living in the year 1911; not B.c. 210. We are trying to make history on new lines: not to repeat the errors of the past. There is one important thing we would like to be told, and that is the names of the company promotors and shareholders in ancient Ireland. Will the Gaelic League oblige?

We repeat what we said in our previous article on this subject:—

"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." . . "The Ultimate People," as Bart Kennedy calls them.

We are sorry to have to say these things; we take no pride in it. The Gaelic League can do us no harm; we do not wish to injure them. We want them to understand that until they cease acting the Fairy Godmother to the rich, or take as much interest in the welfare of the poor, there is little success in store for them. While they are trying to revive the language, the people are dying out or degenerating. The people are more important than the language; they for better conditions of the common are more important than any tradition or people. The manufacturers are not the mythical hero of the past. We are sick and tired hearing about "the picturesque poverty of the Gael"; we don't want poverty, picturesque or otherwise. It isn't necessary; it isn't nice; the language doesn't depend on it.

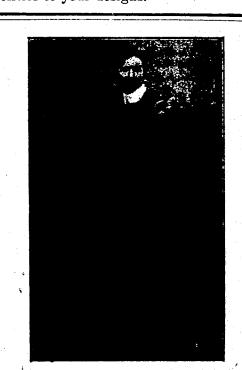
The success of the Language Movement, if it is ever to succeed, must be bound up with the welfare of the people. While it is possible for us to win our cause without the help of the Irish language, it would be nonsense to expect the Gaelic League to succeed without the people. Up to now the mass of the people are apathetic.

Probably it will be looked upon as treason to say these things. Cæsar's wife is dead-but the Gaelic League is with us above suspicion and beyond reproach. Yet, like the lamps of the five foolish virgins, the halo of the League is burning dim. It needs oil; we have told them where to get it.

Will any persons who may feel inclined to criticise this article please refrain from devoting their whole time to calling the writer a fool? He is quite willing to believe you beforehand, and will listen to anything else you have to say. We are aware of our own folly, and anxious to hear your wisdom.

OF.

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CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

How often we have heard of the two. You remember the amount of capital you were told was in the country, and how badly off we would be if it were taken away. You believed the people who said we could not exist without the capitalist. Do you believe them now? A few weeks ago there was a strike of seamen and dock labourers in Dublin; they stopped working for a few days. Capital did not go on strike; only labour. The men who were out on strike had no capital; they had nothing but the strength and ability to work. Those who owned the capital could not do the work. Their capital could not do the work for them, it was lying in boats and storerooms rotting and wasting away, because the labourers would not work.

To-day there is a strike in London, in Liverpool, in Glasgow, and in several other English and Scottish towns. Not a strike of capitalists, but a strike of workers. There is a great deal of trouble being caused. The people are starving; trains are not running; boats are lying idle; trams are stopped; there is talk of a famine. Surely the capitalists of England cannot have emigrated and taken their capital with them! No, there is no shortage of capital—there is as much in England to-day as there was a month ago. But the people are starving. Why don't the capitalists step in and save them? Why don't they make the ships sail, the trains travel, the mill-wheels turn? Because there is a strike of workers, and

capital is helpless while the strike lasts.

"In the beginning God made the world." The world! and man began without any other capital. There is no record of Adam having had money invested in Consols or the Great Northern Railway Co. There were no Consols in nis time—no Great Northern Kailway besides, there was no money. Yet Adam is said to have lived a long time—longer than you or I will live; longer than the capitalists will live; yet he had no money; he had no capital, but his head and hands. and the earth, the same as you and I. Poor Adam! He had no employer to give wages, no sick money, no poorhouse to go to when he was no longer able to work, no policeman to pull him down from the platform when he wanted to make a speech. Poor Adam! He never went on strike; but then, you see, he was never locked-out either. Poor old Adam!

Trade is dislocated in Liverpool. A little work is being done by scabs under military and police protection. Soldiers with rifles and bayonets are guarding the carts. Capital can always count on the support of the law and of the military. Whether the Government be Liberal or Tory it is always ready to defend capital and shoot down the workers. They tell us it is necessary to call out the military to protect the lives of a few miserable scabs. They are afraid the scabs would be killed. A scab is a traitor to his class, time of war to fight against his own people. When the capitalists go to war it is for the sake of robbery, as instance the country from invasion and robbery. England was in the wrong, yet if a man deserted from the British army to fight for the Boers, and was afterwards captured, he would be shot. When a man deserts from our ranks in time of war (for a strike is war between capital and labour) he on the same principle forfeits his life to us. If England is justified in shooting those who desert to the enemy, we also are justified in killing a scab. If it is wrong to take a scab's life, it is right for British soldiers to desert to the enemy in wartime. You can't have it both ways. JASO.

PERSONS DESIRING GOOD LODGINGS Should apply-MRS GEARY, 10 Shaw Street, Dublin.

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Letters to the Editor.

42 Amiens Street. August 9, 1911.

DEAR MR. LARKIN, I was sorry to see in your journal some time ago, a reference made to me over the appointment of caretaker in the Technical

Schools, Bolton Street. I had as much to do with the appointment as you had. I went there, as I might do again, by virtue of right and not with an idea of jobbery. I had no

My sympathy with trades union and labour men, both attached to the Dublin Corporation, North Dublin Union, and Richmond Lunatic Asylum, is well known by every worker there. On every occasion where the workingman's interest was at stake, they had, and always will have, an

unselfish and unflinching advocate in me. Perhaps, and I do think that some little misunderstanding exists between us, but I hope the air will be now cleared.

> With very best wishes—I remain, Yours sincerely, CHRISTOPHER L. RYAN, T.C.

Nibbling in the South Dublin Union.

Garden Hospital, Workhouse, South Dublin Union.

DEAR SIR,—At a meeting of the Guardians on the 19th ult. an amusing discussion arose among the Guardians as to the quality of beef tea issued to the sick and dying in the hospitals of the workhouse, many of the Guardians pronouncing the sample produced as hot water.

Now, the question arises, who are responsible for this heartless treatment of the sick poor? I have no hesitation in asserting that the responsibility rests (with one exception) with the medical staff of the workhouse, who, by their apathy, approved of the new scale of dietary against their own better judgment. I may state here that, according to the old scale of dietary, twelve ounces him 14s. a week. He had no regular of beef was allowed to every pint of beef tea; but the new scale allows but five ounces. If, then, it took twelve ounces to make a pint of beef tea, surely five ounces will not produce even half a pint of beef tea, and yet a lady Guardian, who has sworn to protect the poor, hopes that the sick and dying would never get worse outside. I wonder what the public judgment will be on these covert sneers.

Has the author of these uncharitable remarks (a lady Guardian) taken the trouble of ascertaining the treatment meted out to the helpless infants, ranging from one to three years? Can it be possible that the lady Guardians are aware that the infants in the nursery department of the workhouse are receiving not the same amount, but the same diet as that prepared for and issued to healthy adults? I doubt very much a deserter who goes over to the enemy in if the taskmasters of Siberia would be guilty of such inhuman treatment of innocent babes.

The ratepayers are complaining (and case of the Boers. These men had right very justly) of the increase in the rates, on their side—they were defending their which, the workhouse authorities opine, is owing to the maintenance of paupers; but the writer will later on tell a different tale. Why, San Francisco was razed to the ground and built up again in onethird of the time it took to build up a couple of outhouses in Pelletstown, which cost the ratepayers an enormous amount of money.

CHRISTOPHER HUGHES.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.—I.W.W. PREAMBLE.

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SWEETEST AND BEST.

THE IRISH WORKERS' BAKER

FRATERNAL GREETINGS.

Govern and District United Labour Council.

Mr. JIM LARKIN,

10 Beresford Place, Dublin. 8th August, 1911.

DEAR COMRADE—At our last meeting, held on 28th ult., of above Council, our Chairman (Mr. H. Hopkins) gave a resume of his visit to Dublin at the Fair Holidays, and in the course of his resume he stated the splendid work you had done on behalf of the Dock labourers and the unorganised workers in Dublin, and some of his own experience in being honoured to address some of your meetings, and also to be in your company at the Trades Council meeting. Above Council, I may state, feel gratified, and trust the efforts put forward by yourself, and whatever assistance he (Mr. Hopkins) may have been able to give, will bear good fruit. I am therefore instructed to forward to you Council's fraternal greetings and every good wish for your future welfare, and trust you may be long spared to continue the good work you are engaged in on be-

THOMAS HUSBAND, Sec.

P.S.—Accompanying this I am sending a letter of greetings to the Dublin Trades Council, as I have not the name and address of the secretary. Would you kindly see same delivered to the secretary and kindly oblige.

half of labour and the cause of the

workers.—I remain, dear comrade, fra-

ternally yours,

1224 Govan Road,

August 8th, 1911. Mr. JIM LARKIN, 10 Beresford Place, Dear Comrade,

At the last meeting of the Govan Labour Representation Committee, H. Hopkins. the chairman of the committee, submitted a report of the splendid fight you are making in Dublin for the general improvement of the workers' condition, and was instructed to convey, by letter to you, the fraternal greetings of our committee, and to hope that the life of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union would be long and successful.

We also compliment you on the victories achieved, and hope that they are a forecast of the future.

> On behalf of the Committee, I remain, Yours fraternally, R. K. Johnstone, Secretary.

SEE THE PICTURES?

WE HEAR-

That the men employed in the "Lord Mayor's Picture Theatre" are only paid 14s. a week, while those who are employed by the English Companies get £1. That the Dorset street show is just as

bad, so far as wages is concerned. That there is sure to be a rush of people to these two places after this. Selah!

Unexpected Interviews.

No. 1.—THE TRAMP.

"Got a match mister?" asked the man who was sitting next to me on one of the seats in the Green. I handed him the box, and after searching in the most unlikely places, he at length drew forth a well-worn wooden pipe from one of the numerous apertures in his ragged coat. "Do you smoke cigarettes?" said he. "No, a pipe," said I, handing him my pouch. He filled and lit, and lying back lazily in the seat, began, between the puffs, to tell me what he thought of things in general, and finally drifted to farming.

"Last week," said he, "I walked through a good deal of the South of Ireland, and was astonished at the amount of ignorance, in regard to farming matters, I came across. Along the roads, everywhere I went I saw hedges of nothing but whitethorn or briars. The trees were growing how and where they would, and there seemed to be very little, if any, attempt made by the farmers and labourers to use to the best advantage what land they possessed. If I had a little farm, or even a labourer's cottage with an acre of ground, I would not plant the same kind of hedges, trees or vegetables that I see growing everywhere throughout the country. Some trees send their roots down deep in the ground; others spread them along near the surface; and it is the latter kind that is most unsuitable for small gardens and therefore mostly used. My garden, if I had one, would be surrounded by current and gooseberry bushes, and fruit trees; and I would not grow cabbage nor turnips in it like I see in most people's, but there would be every kind of grain to make bread, and a hive or two of bees. I could get all I would want out of my own garden, and would have some to spare which I could exchange for clothing.

If I had power to make laws I would have every road in Ireland lined with fruit trees. They could be planted and cared as easily as the sort we see at present, and wood for manufacturing purposes need not come short while there is land lying idle that is able to grow it. Supposing fruit grew along the sides of the roads in Ireland as it does in other countries, what a difference it would make in the health and wealth of the people. There would be more food, more work, and less patent medicines in the country. There would also be less drunkenness. It is a well-known fact that eating apples destroys the desire for alcohol. The more apples a man eats the less porter he will drink." I agreed with him and stood up to come away, when he asked me if I had a copper about me. Handing him some, I bid him buy apples and went home.

THE CRANK.

"This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or over-throw it."—Abraham Lincoln.

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Battle Hymn for Women.

They are waking, waking, waking,
In the East and in the West: They are throwing wide the windows to the sun; And they see the dawn is breaking, And they quiver with unrest, For they know the work is waiting to be done.

They are waking in the City, They are waking on the farm, They are waking in the boudoir and the mill; And their hearts are full of pity,

As they sound the loud alarm

To the sleepers who in darkness slumber still. In the guarded harem prison, Where they smother under veils, And all echoes of the world are walled away, Though the sun has not yet risen, Yet the ancient darkness pales,

And the sleepers in their slumber dream of day. Oh, their dreams shall grow in splendour, Till each sleeper wakes and stirs; Till she breaks from old tradition and is free; And the world shall rise and render.

Unto woman what is hers, And welcome in the race that is to be.

Unto woman, God the Maker, Gave the secret of his plan; It is written out in cipher on her soul, From the darkness you must take her,
To the light of day, () man! Would you know the mighty meaning of the scroll! ELIA WHEELER WILCOX.

WOMEN WORKERS' COLUMN.

THE HOUSE.

Before all things there should be absolute cleanliness in the house; it is most essential to the general comfort, health, and well-being of the family. It is very depressing to go into a house that presents a lack of cleanliness; and if it has that effect on an outsider, it must certainly make a stronger impression on the inmates. It is an undeniable fact that one's surroundings help to either elevate or degrade. Now that there is a better spirit all round among the workers—they are thinking, studying, and elevating their minds, fighting to better their position—then it behoves the women-folk in charge of the household to do their important part to see that the home inspires them to carry on the progressive spirit that animates them.

Of course we all know that there are many disheartening drawbacks for the housewife to struggle against; insufficient wages in many cases, which, however well managed, hardly leaves a margin for buying necessaries for cleaning purposes. Then the houses are so arranged that they seem to be no sooner cleaned than they are dirty again. But let us put aside these drawbacks and see what can be done. Soap, water, and energy will do wonders towards sweetening the dwelling house. I think most of us have a mania for collecting, and, what is much worse, a strong feeling against throwing away useless articles. In many houses one will see disabled delph perched up on a plate shelf or mantel shelf, and even sometimes plates patched up with seccotine or some such concoction occupying an important position on one of the walls. Many things are kept idle like this, and added to year after year. To my mind they are so much useless lumber, which add to the work of the house. We have no right to make the house a storeroom for worn-out furniture or crockery that cannot be used. To make the house fresh and bright as much air and sunlight as possible should be permitted to enter it; but if all manner of unusable articles are hoarded up, occupying space that would be much better empty, then we are disregarding the laws of health and comfort. Then again we ought to discard draperies and curtains, except such as are absolutely necessary; they are no use whatever; they simply prevent the sun and air from getting into the houses, collect dust, and add greatly to the labour of the housewife. Windows are put in houses for two reasons-first, to admit light; second, they are made to open so as to allow the fresh air in. But with an utter disregard for the use of the windows, we seem to go out of our way to put up curtains and draperies so as to exclude as much light as possible. Don't be afraid of light and air; they are healthy and cheerful; dark rooms are dismal and depressing. Another ununecessary amount of work that a number of women give themselves is the numerous steel and brass ornaments, which they think add to the elegance of the house, forgetting that the hours they spend in cleaning these articles would be better spent out in the fresh air, benefiting their health and robbing life of some of its drudgery.

Now, with all this brokerage cast away, most of the curtains disposed of, and the brass and steel ornaments sold to the antique man, we lighten the household

To the Irish Women Workers.

Sisters-We appeal to you, whether you work in the mill, the factory, biscuit or jam, sack or packing—whether you are a weaver, spinner, washer, ironer, labeller, box-maker, sack-mender, jam packer, biscuit packer-whatever you do, or whereever you work, to enrol in the new Irish Women Workers' Trades Union, entrance fee, sixpence; weekly contribution, 2d. Sign the annexed form. Send on postal order for 6d. Your brothers of the Irish Transport Workers' Union are prepared to render moral and financial assistance.

GGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGG I desire to become a member of the Irish Women Workers' Union.

BIL WOMEN WOLLDER GENERAL	
Name	
Address	•
Age	• •
Occupation	•
Where employed	• •
Address-James Larkin, 10 Beresfor	d,

Place. -

work, lessen the expenditure to a certain extent, make more room, and also allow the woman of the house necessary hours to herself. To many a woman life has very little relaxation; her house and her family occupy all her time; but she must realise at once that such a course is very foolish. In the first instance she owes a duty to herself as well as to her household. For her to be in good health is most important; but if she persists, as I know a great many women do, in denying herself the necessary time to enjoy a walk abroad and a little leisure time for reading, she is, without a doubt, doing a deliberate injury to herself and family. To keep well and fit fresh air is absolutely essential; and if she does not make a point of going out, what happens? Her health becomes injured, therefore leaving her unfit to attend to her duties. A little attention paid to her own personal wants and she is in a fit condition to perform the demands expected from her concerning her house and family, and she is then in a position to proceed with her cleaning operations.

DRESS.

In response to last week's chat on the revival of the National Dress, a number of girls had a meeting to discuss the subject, the result being, that they are seeing about getting the dresses without delay. Now they are not doing this because it is the thing to do, or the latest fashion. No, they are doing it from a desire to break away from the contaminating influence of other countries. They are showing a spirit to be admired. We are quite willing for the inhabitants of England, France, &c., to wear what they choose, but it is desirable for the Irish people to act as thinking, independent people. The Irish are often spoken of across the water as being original, but to look at the gowns of the women we meet in the streets, originality would be the last virtue to accuse them of. These girls who intend to wear the National Dress will first start by appearing in it at all meetings and such like gathering, then when they have become accustomed to it, they will wear it on all occasions, Also, I have been informed that there are another party of girls who have been thinking of adopting the Irish Costume, well they have no reason to wait any longer, the movement is started.

Anyone desiring information concern- Dublin, Saturday, 19th Aug., 1911. ing the design of dress, and where to procure the necessary material, have only to

The Women-workers' Column, THE IRISH WORKER, 10 Beresford Place, Dublin.

Railway Workers!

To THE SECRETARY:

We, the undersigned, of the Westland Row Branch A.S.R.S., beg to propose that a Mass Meeting be called of the Dublin Branches to decide what attitude to adopt with reference to the Strike of our brethren on the other side, and to instruct members of above Society; also to condemn the recent award by the arbitrator to the Great Northern Employees, as we consider such award a gross insult to humanity. It is now near time the AS.R.S. woke up, as we consider the Conciliation Boards a fake. as they have broken their agreement in every way, and are only a loss of time. Look at the Conciliation Boards of the Irish Transport Workers' Union. No other Conciliation Board will better the Railwayman but that, and it is time we took a leaf out of the I.T.W.U. book, and not be leaving ourselves open to criticism.

Tramway Slaves! Wake Up!

Next week we will print some letters received from the slaves in the employ of the octopus (William Martin Murphy, member of the Executive of the new secret society called Dublin Employers' Federation, who are banded together for the purpose of victimising any man or number of men who try to improve their condition). This group of blood-suckers have arranged to provide some £20,000 for the purpose of the procuration of creatures like Simon Punch, of Cork. Now, I want to point out to these men in the Tramway Company's employ that if they are prepared to be treated as slaves, as slaves they will continue to treat you. What is the remedy? Why, be men, join an organisation which is prepared to protect you, which is prepared to negotiate or to fight, until the other fellow is prepared to negotiate. Therefore sign the annexed form, enclose same in letter addressed to James Larkin, 10 Beresford Place, Dublin, not forgetting a postal order for 1s. 4d., an official will get in touch with you, giving a receipt for the money sent, and will inform you how to act when the right moment has arrived. Don't hesitate because of the past; the mistakes then made will be guarded against. The men who are at the head of this organisation don't bluff unless they have a high flush.

We know the gang of scorpions, inspectors, drivers, &c., who go amongst you for the purpose of conveying knowledge to William Martin and his well paid tools; the foregoing not only applies to tramwaymen, but to all workers. Sign the form, send on your entrance fee, enrol in the workers' army. We are marching on to liberty. We are marching on to the tune of universal brotherhood and peace in every clime.

&&&&&&&& I desire to become a member of the Irish Transport and General Workers'

Name (in full)..... Address..... Occupation..... Age....

THE MACHINE.

Said the great machine of iron and wood, Lo, I am a creature meant for good, But the criminal clutch of Godless greed Has made me a monster that scatters need, And want, and hunger, wherever I go. I would lift men's burdens and lighten their

I would give them leisure to laugh in the

If owned by the many-instead of the one. If owned by the people, the whole wide

Should learn my purpose and know my

worth; I would close the chasm that yawns in our

'Twixt unearned riches and ill-paid toil; No man should hunger, and no man labour To fill the purse of an idle neighbour; And each man should know when his work

Were I shared by the many-not owned

I am forced by the few, with their greed

for gain, To forge for the many new fetters of pain; Yet this is my purpose and ever will be, To set the slaves of the workshop free. God hasten the day when, overjoyed, That desperate host of the unemployed Shall hear my message and understand, And hail me friend in an opulent land. ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

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

Irish Worker

AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE. Edited by JIM LARKIN.

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. 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.

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"Your liberty at stake. All railwaymen must strike at once. Loyalty to each other means victory.-(Signed)—Williams, Fox, Lowth,

RAILWAYMEN

Transport Workers

OF EVERY GRADE will attend

Mass Meeting TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, At 8 O'CLOCK.

Beresford Place.

For Irish Transport Workers-

JAMES LARKIN. A.S.R.S.—WALTER HALLES.

MASS MEETINGS

WILL BE HELD IN Antient Concert Rooms, Sunday, Aug. 20.

All Railway Workers at 1 o'clock. All Carters at 2 o'clock. Cross-Channel and General Cargo men,

3 o'clock. Coalporters and Coal Carters at 4 o'clock. General Workers at 5 o'clock.

No man allowed in meetings under the influence of drink.

By Order, JIM LARKIN, WALTER HALLES.

COMRADES-Owing to the bloodthirsty and callous manner in which the Government are supporting the irreconcilable attitude of the railway magnates in declining to meet the just claim of the Railway Workers, we, Irish workers, have been appealed to by our fellow-workers in Great Britain to stand by them in their heroic struggle. Their fight is our fight. Therefore, we, the undersigned, acting on behalf of the Committee in charge of the Strike, declare that no traffic must be handled in, about, or on the Irish railway system until the men's grievances are remedied.

On behalf of Strike Committee,

JIM LARKIN Irish Transport Union, Sailors' and Firemen's Union. WALTER HALLIS,

Railway Servants.

MURDER MOST FOUL.

Again we have a repetition of the foul and bloody deeds done by the hired assassins of the employing class at Mitchelstown, in Ireland; Fetherstone, in Yorkshire; and in Belfast. Brothers, how long will it take to make you realise that militarism means death? Standing armies and floating navies are not for the protection of the workers, nor to protect Name of Employer..... countries or commerce—they were estab-

lished to protect persons, kings, &c., who were exploiting the people. They are now kept to protect a rapacious, soulless, bloodthirsty group of miscreants, who are exploiting the working class—creatures who are allowed by the unthinking workers to monopolise the means of production and distribution. When the workers, the actual producers, claim a little more of the products that they may exist, these parasites—who won't work until you and I use our senses—call upon the people whom we have appointed as rulers to order out men of our class: police, soldiers, &c., armed with instruments of death, which we again have produced, to baton, bayonet, or murder us with bullets made by ourselves. What does the law of God say?-"Thou shalt not kill." If you are going to commit murder and damn your soul to Hell, why not use your batons, bayonets, and bullets on the cursed class, who never failed to give the order: "DON'T FAIL TO SHOOT." Yes, let us shoot, let us bayonet, as the men of '93 did in Paris. Shoot straight—hesitate not. If these hired assassins are to be let loose at the dictation of the master class to baton unarmed men, women, and children, redcoated heroes many of them, who will be cadging and whining in a few months' time, when their time is up. Fire on ununarmed men! Some of them were not so ready to fire on armed men—they preferred to hold their hands above their heads until told to take them down. And now we have that hero of the camera, Winston Churchill, telling his fellowmurderers in the House of Commons that the shooting was due to sectarian feeling in Liverpool. They said that of the shooting in Belfast, where they were ashamed to allow the Coroner's inquest to be held on the murdered girl and boy. But what are the organised workers doing? What are the railway workers in Ireland doing? Michael Pendergast is dead. I worked with him. I knew him. I knew young Sutcliffe. They died, so that some railway workers should get a shilling a week more wages. Prendergast was a docker; Sutcliffe was a carter. What are you doing, you railwaymen in Ireland? Shall I tell you? In practically every fight for wages you have acted the blackleg, not willingly, I admit, owing to the rules of your society—but rules can be changed. Men who won't lead can be relegated to the obscurity of the Board of Trade—Dick Bell, the conciliator, for example. We have got to do something. The employers are federated. If you attack one employer, all of the employers take his part. Well, what is the use of fooling yourselves—calling yourselves carpenters, engineers, moulders, railwaymen, &c.—thinking yourselves superior to the ordinary worker? You are all slaveswage slaves—to the lowest and most degraded form of slavery. Think of the two men murdered in Liverpool—two workers. Don't forget, it may be your turn to-morrow. Get ready, your loins girt. Let us see to it that we be ready. Don't forget, you assassins in Liverpool-"If you take a sword and draw it,

And go stick a fellow through, Government ain't got to answer for it, God will send the bill to you!"

Weregret to announce that our comrade, David J. Kenny, late City Councillor, Birkenhead, and Secretary of the Liverpool Branch Sailors' and Firemen's Union. passed away on Monday morning last. Davy Kenny was well known to thousands of seagoing men, and his many friends in Ireland will regret his demise. The last occasion he was in Dublin was in connection with the strike settlement. He accompanied me to the Castle and was very helpful, He has left a wife and growing family behind him. To them, on behalf of the organised workers of this country, I extend our sincere condolence. David was a good shipmate, had rough passages in his life. Let us hope he has arrived in a smoother haven. R.I.P.

HEALTH CONGRESS.

We see, or at least we hear, of a Health Congress that is being held in Dublin. Well, considering that the death rate in Dublin is the highest in these countries, it is full time some one started to consider themselves. This Health Congress in Dublin could be made a means of bringing into being a guild of civic service, a gathering together of women and men of all classes and capacities, women and men imbued with a sense of civic duty; but when we see men like Jimmy Vaughan, T.C., boss wire-puller and the friend of the slum property owner, having the audacity of reading a paper on the housing problem, it is enough to make the poor angels, who during this epidemic have been killed off like flies, weep.

We would ask Dr. M'Walter does he or James, T.C., the self-advertising philanthropist, ever go through the streets abutting on Henry and Mary street? I would suggest that they take the delegates around the North City Ward, and Mr. Travers, the man who returned from a holiday paid for by the citizens and reported on the need for back-to-back houses—a system of houses that has beencondemned by every public authority; and then we have Sir Charles Cameron blowing off superfluous gas about milk inspection. Why, if this man did his duty there would be an alteration in an hour. What are his inspectors and he doing? Why has the death rate amongst infants increased in one week 100 per cent? Because the children are getting poisoned. Aye! blame their poor unfortunate, half-starved mothers. If some of the well-fed and well-clothed ladies who feasting themselves and displaying their charms at this Congress were compelled to live down in the slums and bring up a family on the wages Charles

Eason pays his workmen, perhaps they would be careless. Maybe they would drink; of course they don't drink now. I opine that some of them spend more on their cats in a week than some families get to exist on. Solve the housing problem by allowing the private capitalist to erect more of jerry-built dog kennels. Yes, let us still remain the prey of the Croziers, Doyles, &c. Why, when I listen to these creatures talking with their tongues in their cheeks I am reminded of a certain undertaker who was seeking municipal honours, and his chief claim to the votes of people was that he wanted to get on the Health Committee for business

We see our article with reference to the alleged bread supplied to Richmond Asylum has had an effect. The contract is to be terminated if there is any other complaint.

TRADING STAMP FRAUD. The following has come into our

hands:—

No. 8830. 1911.

WRIT OF SUMMONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE IN IRELAND. KING'S BENCH DIVISION.

HERBERT HENRY ERNEST HUNT,

Plaintiff.

AND BERNARD DOYLE,

Defendant.

George the Fifth by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, and soforth: To Bernard Doyle, of 13 Stafford Street, in the County of the City of Dublin, Printer. We command you, that within 10 Days after the Service of this Writ on you, exclusive of the day of such Service, you do cause an appearance to be entered for you in an Action at the Suit of Herbert Henry Ernest Hunt. And take Notice that in default of your so doing, the Plaintiff may proceed therein, and Judgment may be given in your

Witness-The Right Hon. Peter Baron O'Brien of Kilfenona, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, the 15th day of August, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eleven.

N.B.—This Writ is to be served within TWELVE Calendar Months from the date thereof, or if renewed, within Six Calendar Months from the date of the last renewal, including the day of such date and not afterwards.

The Defendant may appear hereto by entering an appearance either personally or by Solicitor, at the Pleading Office, Four Courts, Dublin.

The Plaintiff's Claim is for Damages for Libel, and for an Injunction to restrain the Defendant from publishing further Libel.

(Signed) Justin MacCarthy & Co. This writ was issued by Justin Mac-Carthy & Co., whose registered place of business is 19 Upper Merrion Street, in the City of Dublin, Solicitor for the said Plaintiff, whose place of business is at-33 Lower Camden Street, in the City of Dublin, and is a Merchant.

'Enry 'Erbert H'ernest Hunt is up against a wall. He has not served US with a writ for libel, but we now invite him to do so. Every statement made in THE IRISH WORKER about the Trading has happened. This savage assault did Stamps can be proved true. The system is a bad one, and we have not hesitated to say so. 'Enry 'Erbert Hernest Hunt won't frighten us by serving a writ for libel on a man who is in no way responsible for what we said. You notice, however, he does not state where or when the libel was published, but we presume he refers to our statements. We promise to make good our charges in any Court, and furthermore, to give 'Erbert 'Enry the time of his life answering our questions. There are many things we would like to ask him in presence of a judge and

It's up to you, 'Enry 'Erbert Hernest Hunt (by the Grace of God) to give us a comrades to strike a blow for liberty. chance.

When may we expect the writ? By the way, 'Enry, were you ever in Cork? You do make us smile!

THE WRITER OF THE ARTICLES.

Just as we go to Press, another writ has

arrived. Mr. Dickison of The Assurance Tea Co. wants £1,000—; he is likely to want it for longer. Mr. Thomas Dickison had better begin examining his conscience. We are glad of the chance of having these people's methods enquired "Wait and See."

The Dublin Shopkeepers' Protection Association.

41 Rutland Square, Dublin, 16th August, 1911. Dear Sir-

I am instructed by my committee to convey to you the following vote of thanks which was proposed and passed unanimously at to-night's meeting:-

'That the best thanks of this association be tendered to Mr. J. Larkin for the able manner in which he has championed the cause of straightforward and honest trading in Dublin."

I am, yours very truly, DENIS O'MOORE, Secretary.

TELEPHONE No. 1777. Cranston & Co., Wholesale Stationers Paper Merchants & Paper Bag Manufacturers,

18 & 19 TEMPLE LANE (Off Dame St.), DUBLIN.

IRISH MANUFACTURE A SPECIALITY.

MASSACRE OF WORKERS IN LIVERPOOL.

Little by little the workers throughout the world are learning by rough experience how false are those old ideas that the police are to protect us and our homes against assault and burglary, and that soldiers are to protect us from foreign invaders; and, if anything could, the affray of Sunday afternoon, 13th inst., in Lime street, Liverpool, must have brought home to the minds of thousands, that the armed forces-police and military-are at hostom hired bullies and armed ruffians in the pay of the robbers who tyranize and exploit us, the workers.

The Press has generally described this affray as a riot, but as an account of what I saw of it will show it was nothing but a bloody, unprovoked assault of policion a peaceful, unarmed crowd.

The meeting had been called by the Transport Workers' Federation to celebrate the success of their recent struggle with the dock and ship owners.

The crowd began to gather about 1.30. At 2.30 I took a tram to the place. On the car we passed long processions of University carrying their banners, and of Socialists. singing their war songs. It is estimated that there were 80,000 present. I was -track with the perfect order and calm which prevailed, as densely packed in the iroiling sun we listened to the speakers from the various barrels, which were used as

Whilst standing there I reflected on the fact that so dense and vast a gathering could keep itself in perfect order, and that everyone present was secure and undisturbed, although not a single policeman.

spicuous by their absence an unusual

Up till about 4.30 the police were con-

absence, as there had always been police present at the usual Sunday meetings of workers in that place. This absence, in itself, struck me as ominous. Be ween 4 and 4.30 a slight disturbance in the snape of a stream of people issuing from a side street was noticed, but did not attract much attention. Next thing, columns of foot and mounted police were seen charging the people at a gallop, era king every head in reach with their batons. The speakers on platforms in the enclosure around St. George's Hall attempted to restrain their hearers from joining the fray, which they supposed would be confined to the surrounding thoroughfare. But not content with clearing the streets, the police next attacked the crowd on the platform-everyone in reach, regardless of age or sex, was mercilessly clubbed. Those who attempted to flee found their course barred by more columns of uniformed ruffians.

Polished batons gleamed in the sun as troops of mounted police dashed at a gallop over the people, leaving many prostrate on the ground; while the wounded, covered with blood, fled in all directions, the streets were sprinkled with blood and wounded. In the midst of the tumult, as though law and order had not received a sufficient holocaust, some coward or fool of a magistrate read the Riot Act; then came the military

with fixed bayonets. Had it not been for the heroic courage of a few workers who, stripping off their coats, with belts and bare fists turned on their ruffianly assailants and impeded their attack, scarcely any one present would have escaped with a whole skin.

Still we are not sorry that this event more in half an hour to teach the workers who are their true enemies than years of preaching and pristine content. Conservative workmen who went home with their heads in slings did not sing "God save the King" on that evening. All over the town we heard groups discussing the ideas which revolutionists have preached for you. They will not be so ready to send their minions to molest the workers in their struggle against starvation and slavery.

Let the workers of Ireland remember that our enemy is their enemy, and now that that enemy is engaged in throttling us in England it is the moment for Irish

Yours for the Workers, W. KENNETT.

S. H. Morton.

Since this we have lain under police despotism, and streets are barred, and those attempting to enter them ruthlessly clubbed. Our pockets are searched in the street, and the courts are sentencing prisoners by the hundred on mere police assertion and police evidence.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL. On Monday evening the weekly meeting

of the National Council, which had been adjourned last Thursday evening as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Hugh Holohan, was held at the Central Offices, 6 Harcourt street, Mr. James Whelan presiding. The agenda having been dealt with, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Tomas S. Cuffe and seconded by Mr. Padraig O'Keeffe:-" That we desire to express our most sincere regret at the early demise of our comrade and co-worker, the late Hugh Holohan. Fully aware of the untiring and unselfish labour Hugh, Holohan directed towards the uplifting of our country, we realise how poorly Ireland could afford to spare the services of so devoted a son. To his afflicted wife and two young children we beg to tender our heartfelt sympathy in their awful bereavement." The Secretary was directed to send

copies of the above resolution to Mrs. Holohan and to the Press.

The Unity of Labour is the hope of the

A SAVAGE IN DUBLIN.

Horrible Scene in King's Inns Street.

On Friday night last a scene of the most brutal and savage nature took place in the street mentioned above. A woman was leing arrested for something or other by 123 D, who, seeing he had only a woman to deal with, deliberately drew his baton and unmercifully heat the poor creature W. o evidently had been overcome by a Little base or heat, nearly to unconsciousness. A young man named John O'Neill at realed to 123 D—" For Heaven's sake digit hill the woman." 123 D let go the we man, and without a word of warning pitched into O'Neill and attacked him with paten and foot, also dragging him a distance of about one hundred yards, where another young man (who works at Hammond Lane Factory) appealed to The P to stop killing the people. 123 D turned like a mad bull on him, struck him on the head with the baton, and bit his fineer leaving the marks of his fangs in the poor fellow's tinger. Blood flowed copiously from this man, who was taken away by some sympathisers. 123 D again get on to O Neill, and attacked him once more with his baton. 129 D, who had now appeared, threw his arms around O'Neill, and begged of 123 D to "put up your staff, he's had enough of it," to which 123 I) who was now nearly exhausted) with freth coming from his mouth, did, and O'Neill was brought to the bridewell where he was left in a battered and bruised condition until the following (Saturday morning) when Mr. Macinerney sentenced him to three months' hard labour for assaulting the police. Now, we don't want to judge this magistrate, but we ask Mr. Macinerney why was the weman's evidence (which, we would say, was trathful) on oath not taken into consideration, and why was 129 D not called. In our epinion an investigation into the case should be taken up by the head of the Department, and a proper inquiry made as to 123 D's sanity, for we are perfeetly convinced that this man is not fit to be among Christians, and we also make beld to say he should be kicked out of the country, like Sheridan who maimed the cattle, and the "Tykes," who, as ex-Cossacks, are the curse and damnation of this city. We will look further into this Zulu's character.

When the case came on we were in Court, and heard a woman named Mary Dowling swear most of the things that have been stated in the foregoing. She also said that several other independent

witnesses, who were not present in the Court, could corroborate.

Instead of adjourning the case for proper inquiry, Mr. Macinerney, after hearing the witness, asked prisoner's soliciter would he say he did not believe her. He deliberately tried to shield the policeman. "Prisoner," said he, "has five previous convictions." Now, we don't care if he had fifty-five, he is entitled to fair play, and we know he did not get it on Saturday last.

The man may or may not be guilty, but he was sent to jail on the unsupported evidence of one policeman; while there were numerous witnesses ready to appear in his defence.

The obvious unfairness which we witnessed in the court caused us to make inquiries afterwards in the district where the man was arrested, and we think a full inquiry should be made into the case, if a man is to be sent to prison on the unsupported testimony of any policeman because he was convicted before, there will be no end to the number of cases the police will bring forward. They have only to look up the records, and when "trade is slack" haul up some unfortunate man or woman who broke the law and paid the penalty previously. Apparently no defence will stand when the policeman says "previous convictions, your worship."—ED.]

"IRISH" MANUFACTURE

Below we give a sample of the kind of thing that Captain Cuffe's satellite, Mr. Kiddie, of Southport, where the shrimps come from, is capable of. This is a copy of a character given to a competent Irishworker by this imported scab procurer, Kiddie. By the way, is it true that the Jew cabinet maker who this Irish firm was compelled to dismiss in Kilkenny for corrupting the youths employed there by exhibiting obscene pictures to them, is working in the Dublin Branch, Nassau street. What does our friend, Mulcahy, think about the Kilkenny Woodworkers, who, by the way, are all imported scabs from Scotland.

The testimonial has the "Irish Trade Mark " in the top-left corner :--

"The Kilkenny Woodworkers, "Factory: Talbot's Inch,

"Kilkenny, February 23, 1911.

"TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. "John Walker was in the employ of the Kilkenny Woodworkers for a period of four years, and, much to our regret, foolishly persecuted himself by leaving the situation in preference to working in our factory, because we claimed the right for our employees to use their own judgment as to whether they became members of a specified trades union or otherwise.

"During the time he was with us he gave us every satisfaction, and we have every confidence in recommending him as a capable and conscientious workman. "The Kilkenny Woodworkers,

"F. W. Kiddie,
Manager."

--THE-Mutual Window Cleaning Co. 59 MIDDLE ABBEY STREET.

THROUGH THE COUNTRY.

CORK NOTES.

The Cork Steam Packet Company's action with regard to their "constant' men is worthy of mention. The men have signed for twelve months, they are to receive eightpence per hour at some problematical date in the future—of course there is nothing about that in the "agreement "-that they are not to join a trade union. "If they leave their employment, or if they join a trade union, each and all of them are to be imprisoned for two years," so saith the bosses of the C.S.P. Co. We know they would if the "bosses" were what they would like to be: the judge and jury to try the case.

But just imagine the fools some men are! Simply, because the "boss" says they will be imprisoned, there are some of these men-poor fools-think that what they say is true. No man can be bound to abide by the signing of a document which he does not understand, and the signature of any man is in no sense binding if it signs away his statutory rights.

Constant" man, inaugh! We wonder how long any one of the "constant" men would be retained after the date it would suit the "bosses" to discharge them. And we wonder if even the most foolish of the men believe any one of the "bosses' would be imprisoned for two years' for breach of agreement. Aye, or two

minutes much less two years.

"Keep your manhood," "keep your independence," must be the watchwords in Cork. The employers will just give you what they must give, and you'll get just as much as you value yourselves. But, to get anything, you must be organised, and the Transport Union is open for you at the rooms, 50 Old George's street.

Patriotic employers of Irish Industries! Oh, yes, we've got some. We have a woollen factory here. The factory employs a number of girls, who start work at 6 a.m. If any of the girls is late, she is "locked out" for a quarter-day; if she turns in at breakfast time she works the remainder of the day for nothing; and if she loses three quarter-days in the week, she receives no wages for her work for the balance of the week!

Of course these poor girls are not organised. No wicked "agitator" has endeavoured to get them under the banner of trade unionism. And the good kind "bosses," upon whose kindly interest and benevolence the workers are advised to rely, force the girls to labour for starvation wages at all times, but we never heard before that they were so kind as to provide work without wages.

Some day we hope that a genuine effort will be made to organise our sisters in the labour movement. May it come soon, and when it comes, may Cork be one of the first of the Irish cities to come within the ambit of the good work. We may say that the announcement in last week's IRISH WORKER that Jim Larkin, is considering resolutions. The building of the new the question, has given general satisfaction in Cork, as we are sure it has in the other cities and towns of Ireland where womenworkers are employed.

LIMERICK, The other evening I was listening to a very interesting, if not very intelligent discussion upon what two men, of the well-fed and well-dressed kind, called this unfortunate dislocation of trade caused by the epidemic of strikes. "Its this way y' know" said No. 1, "these poor ignorant men don't know of course, that where they get an advance in wages the consumer has to pay for it." "Yes," said No. 2, "look at the Trans-Atlantic ships putting up the cost of berths as a result of the strike!" "Yes, indeed," said No. 1, "and the poor fools only get a couple of shillings for themselves, and what is it to them. They'll drink every penny of it!" "I wonder," said I, "did you ever know what a couple of shillings means to the men? Did you ever consider that it was the margin between a little comfort and the borderline of starvation? And when you two gentlemen talk about drinking I'd venture to say you've spent more in drink to-day, than would be represented by the whole increase to any two of these men for a week, and yet, nobody talks of your drinking, although one of these men do more work in a week than the two of you together would do in a month." "Impertinent fellow," said No. 1 to No. 2, and they waddled off to raise a further grievance against the worker.

But how true it is, after all. The men get a couple of shillings increase, and the employers by the, and as a result of the system, screw pounds of further profit from the people.

Limerick is in the throes of a couple of disputes-one at the Clothing Factory, another at Spaight's Sawmills. Another which was in progress at the docks has been satisfactorily settled.

At the Clothing Factory, the conditions were deplorable, some of the girls working all the week could not earn more than ten shillings per week, some of them as low as three shillings per week. A number of the girls got work to make at home for one of the overseers, who had private customers. Such of them as were good obliging little girls and consented to work till the wee sma' hours at home, at a sweating wage, got the pick of the work at the Factory: the ones who refused were starved out, until at last, they refused to go on "working" at the state of affairs. and come out on strike.

"That they may win," is the prayer of everybody in Limerick. But, I cannot allow the occasion to pass without adverting to the lamentable fact that some of the women acted so traitorously to their class interests as to stop in and "blackleg" on their sisters who were battling for better conditions. I might pity those who had no support nobody to maintain them; but, what is to be said for those

who have husbands earning a good wage? And some of these husbands are themselves "trades unionists" working for the standard and above the standard wage in constant employment, and without chick or child to support but the husband. and the wife!

I am also informed that during the strike the factory has been able to get some of the work done in Dublin! Doesn't this show the necessity—and the urgent necessity for organising the women-

In Spaight's the sawvers are on strike for an increase of two shillings per week. And when it is remembered that the same firm is paying the wage demanded in Cork, and that all the other firms in the city of Limerick are paying the rate, I feel that Messrs. Spaight's action is all the more inexcusable and that the men are bound to win. They have the entire symof the citizens at their back at any rate.

The Dock Labourers' Strike was for one shilling per day. An old standing arrangement with the Limerick Steam Packet Company gave them the advantage of having regular general cargo weekly boats discharged at a lesser rate than the coal of other boats. The Sionnain came in with an entire cargo of coal and the men insisted on the outside rate being

A little bird has whispered it in the ears of the citizens that in a short time when the Transport Union is an accomplished fact, they will be paying a little more all round.

'Why has the Limerick Gas Committee to employ a middle-man to get their coal?" is a conundrum which at the present moment is exercising the minds of a, lot of Limerick citizens. Some people give one solution; other people give another. But the fact remains, and I can only "give it up" and say—Why?
The Mayor (Councillor T. Ryan) has

placed his services at the disposal of the parties in the Clothing Factory dispute. But there does not seem to be any appreciable symptoms of acceptance by the manager or his board. I would advise strong organisation amongst the women themselves as the best service to place at their disposal. Councillor Jas. M'Carron and Mr. P. Lynch are here assisting, and I wish them every success in their

Mr. P. T. Daly, the Southern Organiser of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union and the Secretary of the Irish Trades Congress was here last week, and has arranged to pay us a return visit. He is to speak at a public meeting on

The President of the Trades Council (Mr. P. Walsh, T.C.) is to move the adoption at the local labour and trades union resolutions of the Dublin Corporation at the next meeting of the Borough Council. I would advise all the workers in the city of Limerick to watch what way their representatives vote on these very important bridge with local materials instead of ferro concrete is one of the pressing matters which the passing of these resolutions aim at, as well as securing that Limerick men will get employment on the works which they pay for, and that trades unionists will also secure employ-

WATCHER.

WATERFORD.

Steady progress is being made here with the branch of the Irish Transport Union, Mr. M. Power acting as secretary, and the members of the Trades Council are giving him every assistance.

Mr. P. T. Daly makes his return visit on Sunday, 27th inst., when we expect an exceedingly large meeting to welcome

Mr. Thomas Dunne's many friends will be glad to hear that he is able to be about again, and we hope in a short time he will be as well as ever. Mr. Dunne's services to the trades union movement in Waterford could never be appreciated too highly.

Some time ago it was arranged to have a public meeting here in connection with the Insurance Bill, but the meeting fell through at the time. The Trades Council are, however, going on with it again, and we expect to have it in or about the time of Mr. Daly's visit. Mr. Fallon was deputed to come to speak at the last meeting. We expect Mr. J. E. Redmond, M.P., or Mr. Joseph Devlin, or perhaps both, will come on this occasion.

JACK TAR.

LABOUR EXCHANGES.

The first meeting of the Advisory Trade Committee for Ireland will be held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, Dublin, on Monday, August 21st, 1911, at 2.30 p.m. The following will constitute the Advisory Trade Committee :-

Representing Employers-Messrs. Geo. Baine, master baker, Belfast; R. H. Beamish, brewer, Cork; J. A. Cleland, J. G. Crawford, B. Devine, master baker, Belfast; W. Fleming, W. T. Green, grain importer; H. M'Laughlin, builder; L. Morley, Guy P. Horrish, W. M. Murphy, J.P., blood-sucker; W. R. Nolan, P. J. O'Neill, J.P., farmer; A. J. Phelan, A. Cecil Pim, J. D. Wallis, master carrier.

Representing Employees-Messrs. Jos. Clarke, carpenter; Thompson Donald, M. Egan, J.P., coachbuilder; James Freeland, G. Greig, shipyard labourer; E. H. Hayes, baker; Henry Howard, boilermaker; R. S. M'Namara, stonemason; J. Murphy, printer; Richard O'Carroll, bricklayer; Nathan Rimmer, railwayman; H. Rochford, hairdresser; Michael Wall, Patrick Walsh, J. M'Carron, tailor; Miss M. Galway, textile worker.

The world will not be saved by stainedglass saints,

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION. Another Attempt to Suppress Letter.

CARPENTERS' SOCIETY AND GUARDIAN.

At the meeting of the South Dublin Guardians on Wednesday it was reported that the Finance Committee recommended that an application by Thomas Craven, slater, and John MacNamara, tinsmith, to have their wages increased by 1d. per hour was referred to the Clerk of Works for report as to the wages paid in similar employments outside.

Mr. Mullett moved an amendment that the application of the tradesmen be granted. He stated that MacNamara has been a long time in the service of the Guardians, and was an excellent man, who had to keep the stock of the tin ware, and in addition had the onerous work of Pelletstown added to that.

Mr. Thos. Greene seconded the amend-

The Chairman (Mr. Scully) urged that in view of the fact that the Committee had referred the application to the Clerk of Works for report, it would hardly be fair to the Committee for the Board now to deal with it.

Mr. Mullett-Four of the Committee voted against that report. The Chairman-I don't want to boss

this Board, but we must try and put the Mr. Mullett-If you refuse it I can't

The matter was allowed to stand pend-

ing the the Clerk of Works' report to the

NURSES' NIGHT DUTY.

Arising out of a proposal to advertise for two nurses for night duty, Mr. Lea said he thought the Chairman had suggested that there should be a revision of

The Chairman-You can't do it presently. You have a certain number of day nurses and they would refuse to do night duty.

Mr. Lea-Something should be done. It is a great hardship.

The Chairman explained that they could do nothing about changing the nursing at present, as there was no vacancy on the day nursing staff.

Mr. Crimmins—Even if there was a vacancy in the near future the existing night nurses you have would have first

It was decided to confine the advertisement to night duty.

" MORE THAN A PENNY AN HOUR." A letter was read from the Local Govern-

ment Board sanctioning an increase of salary by £30 a year to Dr. MacNamara, resident medical officer of the Union, for duty as visiting doctor at Pelletstown. Mr. Lea-That is more than a penny

The Chairman—It cost the doctor more

than a penny an hour to get his pro-Mr. Lea—Employers make a lot out of

workers when they are serving their time. The Chairman-Some doctors made very little money. Mr. Thomas Lawlor-It takes but little

doctors to make a lot of money. Mr. Lea (to Chairman)—That's the worst of making your sons doctors.

NURSE'S SALARY.

Nurse Finnegan, who does duty in the epileptic and skin hospital, wrote requesting an increase of salary. She has been nine years in the service of the Board, and has been in charge of the hospital for six

The Chairman—What salary has she? The Acting Clerk (Mr. Mullett)-She has £26 a year and rations.

The Chairman—Let the application be referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. Crimmins—Yes. She requires to be

considered the same as anyone else.

SANCTION REQUESTED.

Mr. Thos. Greene proposed, and Mr. Crimmins seconded, that the Local Government Board be requested to sanction the permanent appointment of George M'Donnell, plasterer, and Joseph Craven, slater, who were elected by the Board on the 18th May, as the Guardians considered the services of these tradesmen were essential owing to the large amount of work in their respective trades to be done in the Union.

TEMPORARY MIDWIVES.

Mr. Telford, Relieving Officer, Rath-farnham district, reported that he had to employ a special midwife in a case, as Nurse Cunningham, who had been appointed temporary, had declined to attend, as she had to act in a previous case.

Mr. Lawlor—This is a temporary nurse who could not attend. Why should these people who have private practice be taken on for temporarily jobs. This unfortunate patient was left in an awkward position. The Chairman explained that the num-

ber of cases these temporary nurses were employed on by the Union would not justify them in giving up private practice.

The Acting Clerk—If the Board paid

her a regular weekly salary she would attend, but when she is only paid 10s. 6d. per case it is different. Mr. Lawlor-It is a dangerous practice to be only paying these people per case.

Mr. Lea-Supposing when a nurse was on a temporary case her practice case came on, how would she act? The Chairman-She would have to let the private case stand over.

They should be paid a weekly wage.

LETTER FROM CARPENTERS' SECRETARY. The Acting Clerk preceded to read a letter received from the Secretary No. 6 Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters in reference to remarks made

by Mr. Mullett at the last meeting. The Chairman-This letter should not be read here.

Mr. O'Carroll—I protest against it being marked read. It is a letter from a trades union organisation and I move that it be

Mr. Lea, Mr. Lawlor, and Mr. Greene supported the proposition that the letter should be read.

The Chairman—It is a private matter between Mr. Mullett and the secretary of this trades union.

Mr. O'Carroll—Is it not an official letter addressed to the Board? And I move now that it be read.

Mr. Greene—As a matter of principle I support Mr. O'Carroll that the letter should be read. Mr. O'Carroll-It is a letter from the

Carpenters' Society to a public institution. It was proposed by Mr. O'Carroll, and seconded by Mr. Lawlor, that the letter be read.

The Chairman proposed an amendment that the letter be not read, and Mr. O'Carroll's proposition was carried.

The letter was then read as follows:— "Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Dublin, 6th Branch.

DEAR SIR,-Mr. Mullett, when opposing Mr. Lambe's application for an increase of wages last Wednesday his first step was to say that the Guardians would not be bullied by officials of the Carpenters'

I will tell Mr. Mullett that the officials of this society never bullied or attempted to do so, and on this occasion Mr. Mullett is the aggressor. Perhaps it was the ram rod, not the jack, he was referring to. He also stated it was to satisfy old Mr. Byrne that he proposed Lambe, which shows he would sooner satisfy individuals than the ratepayers, for when he would propose a supposed incompetent man for a position and have him elected it must be so. Where does the clean administration of the Poor Law come in there?

I may tell Mr. Mullett that the Carpenters' Society have expended thousands of pounds on sick and unemployed benefit, and, therefore, have given more help to keep down the poor rate than the publican class can boast of.

He lastly stated that he made men out of a lot of those fellows. I would like to know how was it? By allowing men to spend their earnings and leaving their wives and children hungry, as it is the first time on record where I have ever seen that a publican made a man of any-

I may be Winterville before mullet is a fish to be sought after, as anglers will not waste bait on mullet.

I remain yours, etc., J. Somerville (not Winterville yet)."

What has Palmerston to do with King's Inn's St. Schools?

Who was Palmerston anyhow? We find that the children in the above schools are using the "Palmerston Readers," in which there is little mention of Ireland, or the things that matter to Irishmen, women and children. There are chapters on the Lanimer Queen in Scotland, the May Queen in England, but what about the May Queen in Ireland? Is it possible we are not to be allowed even a May Queen of our own? There is something about Lucy (or was it Harry?) getting pollen on her (or was it his?) nose when smelling a flower. It sounds very Irish, and we suppose the Pats, or Bridgets, never are or will be allowed to smell flowers.

In book three, which lies (lies is a good word) before us, there is a story about Sandy from Edinburgh but nothing at all about Paddy from Ireland. On page 84 of the same book we read: "In our histories we read about the Roman invasion of Britain, about the Saxon invasion, and the Norman invasion." We fail to see how these things can be read in OUR histories. unless the superioress of the schools thinks that the history of England is our history, which is a bit too thick.

The Dublin Bookbinders' Association wrote asking the superioress to consider the matter of these books or discuss it with them, but she replied she would do as she liked. She seems to think she can do as she likes, but the children are ours, not hers, and she may learn the full significance of this before long.

We will have a good deal more to say about these books next week.

Dublin Coalvendors' Association.

A meeting of above was held on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 43 Lower Kevin St. Mr. M. Doyle in the chair; also present, Messrs. John Doyle, Luke Daniel, N. Wilson, A. Costelloe, H. Reynolds (committee); also a large number of members. After several important matters were discussed and routine business transacted the meeting adjourned until Wednesday, 23rd inst., at 8 p.m., sharp.

EXCURSION TO SLIGO.

In our advertising columns last week appeared an advertisement of an Excursion to Sligo, which is being organised by the Archbishop M'Hale Branch of the Gaelic League. True to the principles and ideals of the great "Lion of the Fold," the members of the M'Hale Branch one of the democratic type, being all workers and trades unionists, who, when their hard day's work is done, devote their short leisure to promulgating the language movement in every possible way. In addition, they hold children's classes, which are attended by upwards of 150 pupils, all children of the workers in the district where the branch premises are situated. We heartily commend the branch itself, as well as the excursion they are organising, to the support of our readers. All who travel may be sure of comfort on the journey and an enjoyable day in Sligo, all arrangements being now

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Office and Factory-74 to 78 COOMBE, DUBLIN. All classes of Grain for Feeding Purposes ground at the Mill. Best Quality Goods, and after that Prices as Low as possible. That is our idea of successful trading.

All readers of The Irish Worker are invited to the Heridheacht and Dancing Competition. Cambridge Road, Ringsend, Suuday, 27th Aug., 1911.
Pipers' Band in Costune; Piccolo and Violin Solos; Irish Songs, Dances and Recitations. Proceeds in aid of New Church. Admission, 4d. Entries for competition to be sent to Mr. H. O'HAGAN, Pembroke College, Ringsend, with an

entrance fee of 6d.

TOM CLARKE, TOBACCONIST AND NEWSAGENT,

75 Great Britain St. and 55 Amiens St. Keeps a full line of Tobacco and Cigarettes manufactured at home in Ireland by Irishmen. THE IRISH WORKER and all other newspapers on sale. . .

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Dr. KING'S Hair Restorer

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

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

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. Scott & Co., Sackville street.

S. M'Comas & Son, Sackville street. Junior Army & Navy Stores, D'Olier et. Thompson, Westmoreland street. Wright & Son, Westmoreland street. Pearson, Westmoreland street. P. Brown, Bachelor's Walk. 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,

Sunday's Meeting in Beresford Place.

Though not specially arranged, a public meeting, under the auspices of the Irish Transport Workers' Union, was held in Beresford Place on Sunday, which was addressed by Mr. Jim Larkin. There was a very large gathering including as usual a very many members of D.M P. who for some time prior to the meeting were being drafted in squads from the various city stations to Store street. The display of force, was of course, uncalled for.

Mr. Jim Larkin in his address to the meeting said-It was not intended to hold a public meeting to-day, but it is very important that there should be an understanding as to where we are. I don't think it is fair either to the men or the organisation—that is the official head of the organisation, the way some of the men are going on, and it is handicapping those who have their case in hands. This week we are to have a meeting of what is

THE CONCILIATION BOARD.

Now, drop that word "conciliation." It is not a Conciliation Board we are asking for, what we are asking for is a board representing the men and the employers, both sides to have full powers to settle any matters pertaining to certain industries. Therefore, it is not conciliation that we are to have. The board is to be composed of those who have had experience -men who can decide what conditions we are to work under, men who understand our business and will not be prejudiced. against us. We are to have the same kind of an arrangement as made in Liverpool. The representatives of employers on one side, and yourselves on the other, will discuss certain grievances and claims submitted. That will be done during the present week, it has only been delayed because those who called us together originally have had certain work to carry out which has not left time for other purposes. Sir James Dougherty has had to postpone the matter, as he had no time to pay attention to our particular work, and the Earl of Aberdeen had to go to

TO VOTE UPON THE VETO BILL.

That is an important Bill. Though you don't realise it, the work in the House of Commons and the House of Lords during the past week has been a revolution. I don't know whether you understand that word or not. There has been a real revolution carried out in England. The power of the hereditary persons-those divinely, self-appointed persons, as they have been called—has been cut short. It has been proved to them now, as in the time of Charles the First, that they are only human beings, and the power they have claimed over the lives and property of the people has been taken away. That is a tremendous revolution such as you and I have not dreamt of and many don't fully understand as yet; but it only requires careful handling to be a powerful lever in our hands to achieve emancipation. This revolution that took place in England last Thursday has been a bigger revolution than took place in France in 1793.

THE WHOLE POLITICAL PANO-RAMA HAS BEEN CHANGED

without a drop of bloodshed. There were formerly the three estates of the realm— King's, Lords, and Commons. You have now only one realm—the people (cheers).

arrived). Mr. Larkin-We are getting more of the people (laughter). Found guilty, and don't do it again (laughter). Continuing his references to the revolution, he said it would be a great lever for the benefit of the people if wisely used by men who are intelligent and knew how to bring their powers to bear on public questions. How are you going to do that? You have been fighting peacefully—as the employers say —in a most determined manner for a shilling a week. Well, you now have true political power to back up the forces behind your power—the ways and means to achieve emancipation. No longer are the working classes to be

UNDER THE HEEL OF A GANG OF NONENTITIES

that have been ruling them for hundreds of years. With every change of government, hitherto the House of Lords, only became, as it were, more powerful. Things had come to such a pass in the British Parliament that whatever the House of Lords said should be done. What they objected to should be objected to, and no-thing carried but what they agreed to. A change has been effected, and now when the people say we want a measure passed through it must be passed through. The change in the House of Lords opens the way for many reforms, including Home Rule. But, bear this in mind, that unless under certain conditions Home Rule will be the greatest piece of Chicanery ever achieved. They have Home Rule in England, but what is the result? I was reading to-day about the condition of the workers in London, and as bad as it is in Dublin it is twenty times worse in London. In the Minories the conditions of life are something terrifying, and yet this

IN LONDON, WHERE THEY HAVE GOT HOME RULE

The gaining of Home Rule will not cure, what the country is suffering from. It will give the people greater power of legislation and of administration, but in order to be successful the people must exercise that power wisely, to as to remove the many obstacles in the way of the improvement of their condition. It will give you directly into your own hands the means of revolutionising your con-

Allega San A.

dition, which you only possessed indirectly one of these louts remarked "That bloody hitherto. Some of you when you read the word "Revolution" on THE IRISH WORKER poster of Saturday revolved its meaning within yourselves. To many of you revolution is perhaps a terrible thing. It is, however, a most necessary thing. Without the revolution of the driving wheel the engine-shaft won't go. You are going

THE WHEEL OF PROGRESS SET MOVING

and all the shafts and pulleys running as fast as they can go. By that means you will get better time for yourselves and be better able to control the Government. You have been told that you are governed by the House of Commons: you are governed by two or three forces that you don't understand. The government of Ire'and is in the hands of the Privy Council, which consists of nominated persons-nominated because they are subservient and reactionary. The laws of Ireland, as established, are not carried into effect as they should be. The laws upon the Statute Book are not applied to Ireland,

NOR IS THE LAW IN IRELAND

ADMINISTERED AS IN ENGLAND. I will give you one example. Our friend Carpenter (cheers), was arrested for having made a certain statement, the magistrate who heard the charge against him held, on the unsupported testimony of two policemen, that he was guilty. These policemen of course, always tell the truth, it was absolutely useless to bring any witnesses in defence, Macinerney held that Carpenter was guilty and punished him. In London and in Liverpool, and throughout England, there are men on public platforms, at the very time we are speaking, now, saying things fifty times worse than Carpenter said, about George the Third and his descendants, but, in England they dare not arrest these speakers as they arrested Walter Carpenter. Captain Craig, who is connected with Dunville's Distillery, has declared from a platform at Gilford, in Co. Armagh, that he will get up a revolution if there is Home Rule. He is calling on the Orangemen to

COME OUT AND LINE THE DITCHES

in opposition to the Empire. The Government does nothing to him for these declarations, but poor Carpenter is arrested for having criticised in a fair and proper manner the people who are supposed to govern the country, and he is tried before a magistrate who got his job because he is a place-hunter. Last Sunday you had around the platform a scene created by the police which you would not witness outside of Russia. There was a young girl who made a statement. She admitted she made the statement with qualifications—but, before she had been allowed to qualify the statement

THE COSSACKS THAT WE HAVE HERE BEHIND US

were ordered to burst up the meeting and . but how can the Union help them when arrest her. Had they acted according to the law they would not have done that, because the law states that a person should be called upon to desist, and if he or she did not desist; then could arrest that person. That was not done in this case. In Dublin every police constable considers he has a right to arrest you, if, in that intelligent man's opinion, you are doing wrong. Now, there is no law about that. Where is there any right or justice if

A COMMON OR GARDEN POLICEMAN is to say, that he, "the all-mighty, the allpowerful," knows whether you are doing right or wrong. With all respect to them I decline, and I feel you decline, to accept the doctrine that every common ignorant policeman is to be the judge of what is right or what is wrong. There must be equity in the administration of the law. There must be fair play and honesty between man and man. In Dublin the police have taken on themselves to interpret a clause in the Dublin Police Act, but I want to know why your representa-tives have not taken this matter into consideration. I don't say policemen should he kicked. I don't think it is fair, but I do say kick the man who gives power to policemen to do such things. (A Voice, That is right). Those fellows who should get the kicking are those who give them the power. You are the people who let them do what they are doing, and until you make up your mind it is to stop, they will not stop it—they know they are breaking the law and will continue to do so. Now I want to tell you that from this forward I am going to

LOOK INTO THE CHARACTER AND CONDUCT OF THOSE POLICEMEN. I have at present any amount of information. I want to know why a policeman who was found in a man's house in Foley Street buildings was not dealt with. If there is no explanation given I am going to know the reason why. If they condone crime in one quarter, why not have it in another? In Henrietta strect a woman was kicked and beaten by a policeman and a man who objected to the policeman batoning her said, "I will help you, but don't hit the woman," was struck himself and arrested, and got three months imprisonment. I am going to inquire into that case and see if we cannot appeal Whatever a policeman says is God's truth according to the magistrate, but in my opinion it is the other way about. When actions are brought against them in court juries are packed in their favour,

just as juries are packed in other cases. Í

have got a sample of that myself. It was

proved, too, in the Longford case that the

jury was packed, and it could be proved

in every case. And again, as for the

police saying they don't assault people in the stations—well they do. Last Sunday

swine, Larkin,

SHOULD HAVE A KNIFE PUT IN HIM."

would like to see the fellow do it. He might try with a crowd of his fellows with him, but he would not do it by himself (applause). I know that this does not apply to the whole of the police, and I know that their officers do not consider that a right or proper statement for a policeman to make. It is not, however, the first time that a policeman has spoken that way. Going along the street I have heard them making observations. I could hear them saying, "there is So and So, I would like to get a chance of that swine.' That is me. That is how they speak. I don't know that I ever did any harm to them. I may have hurt their feelings. Well, if not, I am going to do it. I have no objection to policemen—they are necessary if they do their duty, but they don't do it. Where they ought to look after the interests of the people they don't do so. I saw one of them

WATCHING THE SALVATION ARMY WHILE A WOMAN WAS DROWNING, and he would not go to her rescue. Nobody is going to molest the Salvation Army or disturb their services, but the policeman preferred looking after the Salvation Army than trying to save this woman from drowning. Recently I brought a man from London in reference to life-saving on these quays. There are supposed to be life belts along the quays, but here is a sample (Mr. Larkin here

produced a life buoy which was broken in parts because of decay and rottenness). That was a sample of what the Port and Docks Board kept supplied. Is it not time that public opinion was brought to bear on these things? They were asking for an increase in wages of 5s. for dock labourers and 4s. 6d. for cross-channel men; but how can you ask for a rise in wages when you have men working in the Port sheds for 2s. 8d. per day? In Ireland railway servants employed permanently get 2s. 4d. a day. But the reason why the wages were low in Ireland was because the men had not grit in them as the men across the water had. In England at present there are 49,000 railway men out on strike Before the week is ended there

Irishman in Liverpool is worth £1 a week. IT IS TIME WE ALL EMIGRATED.

may be 300,000 out. They have put in a

demand for £1 a week and overtime. In

Dublin the get 12s., 14s., and 16s. An

Irishman in Ireland is worth 16s., but an

I am an anti-emigrationist. I believe there is enough room in this country for four times the population. But who is going to stop here when men will get only 12s. a week? There are even men in this town getting less. So long as you are apathetic and don't care, that is going to go on. It is going to continue if you don't rouse yourselves. If you don't fight for your rights you must remain downtrodden. We have men coming in from different occupations asking for our help; they don't help themselves to get better paid? The Union will not help any men until they have paid into it for twelve months. If you think you want better wages come along and join the Union; and by helping those in it you help yourselves. Down on the quays we have a chance of getting what has not been got for many years; but these men, like all Irishmen,

WHEN THEY GET AN ADVANTAGE ABUSE IT.

There are complaints that our men are abusing the liberties they have won. One firm says it would take a horse and car to drag some of them to work; and when you get them to work you must put a chain about them to keep them at it. They want to go to the publichouse. Now, I ask is that sort of thing going to help you when I am arguing your case for you? Myself and others feel ashamed when the employer can bring up objection after objection. Our men are absent from their posts, or something else. You must change all that; you must regard yourselves as a disciplined body. When you get orders obey them; but if they are wrong you can argue about them afterwards. Don't act as the men in Cork did—they gained so many advantages that they lost themselves, and thus played into the hands of the employers. These employers are wise men; they are educated men; they don't abuse their powers, and they are waiting to trap you. If anything goes wrong blame yourselves. I don't go and get drunk, and you never see me wasting a chance of gaining some point for you. I am always ready for work and action. I want you to be the same—not only for your own sakes, but for the sake of those depending on you, your wives and children.

I DON'T WANT YOU TO GET DRUNK

AND THEN FIGHT POLICEMEN. Not later than last week a man went out of his way to assault a policeman. Then, when locked up, he wanted to know "will Larkin get him out?" "will Larkin get him a solicitor?" "will Larkin pay the fine?" Well, Larkin will not. I will support any man, and the Union will support and help any man, who deserves it; but we are not going to help any blackguard or waster who thinks it worth while to get himself into trouble and leave his wife and children on the mercy of the world. Now, I want to refer to other matters. Owing to the introduction of the military into Liverpool there is to be a meeting there to-morrow. Word is to be sent along the line. It is possible they will issue orders that

EVERY MAN IN THE BRITISH IS-LANDS WILL "DOWN TOOLS" UNTIL THE MILITARY ARE TAKEN OUT OF LIVERPOOL.

make the Government do what they have made the Government do in a small way before—that is, to make the Government do all the work, which is what the Govern- of Cork hill looking for a job. Having ment can't do. Even with all the military and militia, and with our friends, the police, they can't do all the work of the world-feed and clothe the multitudebut we will give them a chance to do it. If it is necessary you are to be ready, they will also be ready in the other Irish ports. As soon as we get word every port closes, and Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Haldane will have a job on hands. You are doing more for Ireland in this fight than you are aware of. They had workmen everywhere congratulating the Union on its success. It was going to stand by the workers better than all the Craigs, the Asquiths and Birrells. Englishmen were acknowledging the help given them by the action of the Union in Ireland. As for Mr. Craig's threats, if they would fight in Ulster they would get it—all the guns were not in the Orange lodges. The Labour Party in Ulster is now a strong body. We have at the present moment even a majority in the Queen's Island. We have changed the whole atmosphere in Belfast. Formerly the fight there had been between Orangeman and Nationalist. Now all that is changed. We have got them to agree, and when those other fellows try to play their game Ulster will speak to them. We hear Mr. Campbell, K.C., talking about what Ulster will do. What does he know about Ulster?

HE NEVER LIVED AMONGST THE WORKERS

there, and therefore knows nothing about their conditions. Then they had that imbecile, Lord Londonderry, with the Craigs and the Moores, and even Mr. Kettle. What does he know about Ulster? He would not understand an Ulsterman's dialect. There is nobody who knows what Ulster will do except the Ulstermen; but we know that we can rely on them as real. true democrats-and don't you forget that. When the Craigs start lining the ditches we will be there as well. Ireland is bound to succeed. We are going to have Home Rule, and Ulstermen are the men who will get it for you. They have always been the backbone of the Nationalist movement. The bravest leaders have been Ulster Nationalists, and have been, too, the strongest in the movement. There is no O'Brien up there dividing them (a voice—Joe Devlin).

JOE DEVLIN WILL BE IN LINE TOO. as long as he represents West Belfast, because it was the organised party in Ulster that put him there, and he would not be kept there if he did not act with the proper party. The worker in the North, South, East and West were now joined together, and were determined to raise their position and to live as human beings or die out altogether. In Dublin the workers owed much to the organisation of the carters', dockers' and coal-heavers. They had all got increases of wages because the the coal-heavers, dockers' and carters' had kept together. He had in his pocket a letter from railway men that they were determined to take common action on the lines laid down by Irish Transport Union. The Union was now firm in Dublin, though four years' ago there was no calling of a Transport Federation. In Ulster they had a strong organisation of Transport Workers'. Having quoted from Reynolds's Newspaper as to the general situation in England and Scotland, Mr. Larkin pointed out that in Glasgow the tramway-men were getting 50 per cent. better wages than in Dublin, but in Glasgow they wanted more.

THE TRAMWAY-MEN IN DUBLIN.

God help them. In the Custom House Docks the men had secured a victory over the little Czar who attempted to be ruler. There would have been a bigger alteration if all their representatives had attended the meeting and acted like Mr. O'Beirne and Mr. Bergin. Lord Mayor Farrell (hisses) was away recuperating after his strenuous life with the King. Mr. Field was in London, and could be excused, and Mr. Nannetti is ill. But where were our other friends? You all have seen that the associated bands have refused to take a prize cup from the renegade Lord Mayor. The Corporation band had threatened to resign, and were going to do worship at the shrine of this great Irish-Irelander, who imports all the goods in his shop in Talbot street and imported all the boots when he had the boot shop. The Corporation band had resigned because the other bands, which were nationalist, said they would not be insulted by having a prize cup from such a man-a man who divorced every man in Dublin from himself by his action during

THE KING'S VISIT.

He was the head of the Corporation workers, but if the Corporation workers wanted to improve their organisation they should put a proper man at the head of affairs. That organisation should be the most powerful one in Dublin were it not that it was being run by a few placehunters. Canty was running the organisation as he was running the drinking club in Brunswick street. The workers were not being treated as they should be by the Corporation. If the Corporation gave a rise of wages they cut down the labour, and the men that were left had to do too much. The men who were brushing the streets at night had to work under most unhealthy conditions. They had to suffer from all the dust, which also went into people's houses and injured the shop goods, because the Corporation would not employ dampers in front of the sweepers. Many streets and lanes were never cleaned.

TAKE STAFFORD STREET, FOR INSTANCE.

That was never cleaned. There is no man

If they think it wise and necessary to and brush ever seen in that street. There was no one at the head af the Corporation Union that wanted to change that system. They preferred to be standing at the corner announced a meeting of women to form an Irish Womens' Workers' Union, A voice in the crowd inquired—"What

about Farrelly's? "Since Farrelly had a quarrel with us," remarked Mr. Larkin, "his takings have gone down, and I am sorry to hear he has

retired for a time."

IN FORO CONSCIENTIAE.®

A SATIRE. By J.L.L. It is only when the world smiles upon us,

when we have not to worry as to what we shall eat or wherewithal we shall be That we have the time and inclination to

look around us, and to perceive that there are others, no matter how they may worry, who are unable to provide the ordinary means of subsistence for themselves; And, following the dictates of our con-

science, we shall so rule our actions that our endeavours to make things comfortable for ourselves may not have the effect of making others miserable!

We realise that we have been mistaken as to the aim and object of our existencethat there is a higher and worthier purpose than the hoarding up of money for others to spend.

It dawns upon us, since we admit the Divine Plan to be that man should earn a living by the sweat of his brow,

That this Plan must be capable of accomplishment—else it would not be Divine— And, since we recognise that none but a bad architect would devise a habitation of insufficient cubic capacity for the occupants,

We must also admit that a Divine Architect would not draw up faulty Plans for the purpose of inviting human criticism! Admitting this-and who will contradict

it?-it is incumbent upon us to say that all men should have a chance of sweating-By which we do not mean the common

interpretation of the verb "to sweat"-But rather infer that all men should have an equal opportunity of earning a living, and that the standard should, until such time as we become better men,

Be so fixed that those in the humblest walks of life would receive enough to maintain themselves in comfort and

And not, as at present, in a state which would ill befit the beast of the field!

As humble Christians, we prayerfully admit our backslidings, and avow our intention of striving to make amends for past misdeeds.

In future we shall realise that, although we cannot satisfy our own peckish appe-

There are others, far worthier than we, whose only means of appeasing a natural craving is to narrow the circumference of their belt!

We do not expect to succeed in all our exertions, as there are some whom our social system has sunk among the cohorts of the damned,

of toil and misery, who are only quieted by the thought of recompense in a world to come! But the words of Him who said, "Inas-

And some whose life is one continual round

much as ye do it unto the least of these my brethren ye do it unto Me,"

Will give us the greatest comfort in our laudable efforts, and cause us to reflect that we have been looking for the reward of our goodness on the wrong side

It will drive home upon us that the occupation of the landlord, the publican, and the employer in general, is not quite so nice, so good, nor so Christian as we had fancied,

And we have determined that the time has come for us to throw off our unnatural apathy, to think a little less of the world which is to come, and to devote more attention to the one we have!

* Before the Tribunal of Conscience.

Weep not that the world changes—did it A stable, changeless state, 'twere cause

indeed to weep."-W. Cullen Bryant.

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Patrick's Bakery, Patrick street. P. MONKS & Co., 38 North King street. JAMES ROURKE, City Bakery, Store street, and 138 Great Britain street. Wm. COLEMAN, 95 Upper Dorset street. WEST CITY BAKERY (J. Halligan),

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