Who? is it speaks of defeat? I tell you a cause like ours; Is greater than defeat

can know-It is the power of

powers. As surely as the earth rolls round

As surely as the glorious sun Brings the great world moon-wave, Must our Cause be Won

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

by Jim Larkin. Edited

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11th, 1911.

[ONE PENNY.

No. 26.—Vol. I.]

#### FACTS ABOUT DUBLIN.

By R. J. P. MORTISHED.

#### THE BABIES' MILK.

Speaking of the causes of the appallingly high infant mortality of Dublin, Sir Charles Cameron says :- "I am convinced that a considerable proportion of infants do not receive a sufficient quantity of milk. There are families who purchase one penny worth of milk daily, which is to supply a baby and be used in the tea drunk by the members of the family. A pennyworth would be about 14 ounces—a quantity insufficient for an infant three months old.

"It is certain that infants perish from want of sufficient food."\*

Even the little milk that the baby of the working class does get is not of good quality. "On one occasion, in 1904, upon which a surprise inspection was made of milk caris coming into the city from the suburbs and country districts, forty-two samples of milk were collected, one sample being taken at one af the railway termini, Harcourt-street. Sir Charles Cameron furnished a report to the Public Health Committee of the result of the analysis of the samples of milk thus taken, in which he stated that not one of the samples was above the average quality of milk . . . only six samples were up to the average quality of milk, and twenty-eight were below the average quality, eight samples being barely over the minimum standard."

Our babies get too little milk; even that milk is poor in quality, and it is often actually a source of disease. "Of all the articles of our food not one is so liable to be contaminated with disease germs as milk." + Yet "the hygienic supervision of the rural sources of milk might be expressed by the word nil." The cans in which the milk is brought to Dublin "on very many occasions are not in as cleanly a condition as they should be, and are not subjected, apparently, both inside and outside, to a

thorough and regular cleansing." In the city itself "the storage does not attain, in many instances, to an approved hygienic standard."† It is therefore not surprising to find that "in September and October, 1909, 15 persons who had scarlet fever had used milk which had come from a dairy situated in the County Dublin, a few miles distant from the city . patients suffering from scarlet fever in the Rathmines Urban District had used milk from the suspected dairy."

### THE CHILDREN AND THE SCHOOLS.

An excellent index of a city's social morality and prosperity is the number and condition of its schools and school-children. The following facts and figures are, therefore, sorry reading, for they show a great discrepancy between the number of children of school age and of school-children, and an utterly inadequate and improper condition of the schools:

Number of Schools and School-Children in Greater Dublin in 1909.

DISTRICT.	Child Population, i.e., 5 years to 15 years. (Census 1901.)	Number of National Schools on 31st Dec. 1909.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils.
	53,717	160	37,611	28,618
	4,439	15	2,509	1,917
Rathmines and Rathe	gar 4,661	19.	3,584	2,673
	1,587	6	1,002	790
	<b>3,2</b> 48	. 10	1,782	1,441
Greater Dublin .	67,652	210	46,488	35;439

There was an average daily attendance of 313 pupils in the workhouse schools of

Dublin during the year 1909-10.

That the condition of the schools is very far from satisfactory the following statements are sufficient evidence:-

"In many of the schools there is overcrowding. . . . The greatest defect in the Dublin schools is the want of seats and desks adapted to the height of the children. ... On the whole, there is not sufficient sanitary accommodation in the schools.

The tables show that in many instances the playgrounds are too small. It is to be hoped that this examination of schools will be the means of causing many of these defective conditions to be remedied."\*\* Four years after this inspection of the schools and the publication of the foregoing condemnatory report Sir Charles Cameron was compelled to admit that "most of these defects continue."

In the interval another investigation had been made, with, of course, similar results. "Some of these (national schools) are situated in the poorest quarters of the city, and many are, from a public health point of view, not in as satisfactory a condition as they might be. In some instances the buildings in use can hardly be said to be suitable for school purposes, and in many cases the sanitary accommodation is by no means adequate for the number of children attending the schools. Out of the total of 167 schools (in 1905), no less than 104 have no lavatory accommodation, and 21 have no playground attached. In some cases the available playground is very small and the facilities for the ventilation of some of the older buildings are defective. In some few of the schools the average daily attendance of children is in excess of the accommodation provided (that is, allowing for sufficient cubic floor space), and there is con-

sequent overcrowding.†"

As for the children, "In Dublin it is certain many children go hungry to the schools "\*\* —how many, there is no means of ascertaining. But, judged from our statistical knowledge of the appalling amount of poverty in Dablin, and from the sights of everyday experience in the streets, the number of children who go hungry, ill-clad, dirty, diseased, suffering from a thousand conditions rendering the teaching they get valueless to them, is too great to be readily imagined. "Poverty, and its accompanying filth and neglect, inflict on our children a thousand ills, emaciation from malnutrition, horrible skin-diseases, incipient consumption, defective sight, hearing, and teeth, and speech, and a mental condition varying from a vague dulness to positive defect. And for mentally defective children there is absolutely no suitable provision anywhere in Ireland, though there are over 6,000 of them." ††

## THE INEVITABLE HARVEST.

It is unnecessary to point out that the inevitable result of poverty and its attendant evils is sickness and death. But the figures of the general and infantile mortality in Dublin will serve to give a melancholy emphasis to the close connection between poverty and death, and the magnitude of the poverty problem in this city.

In Dublin the general death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population in 1909 was as follows :--

Dublin City Townships 16.1 Greater Dublin 20.5 (the lowest on record).

"The death-rate in the City Districts is, of course, much greater than in the Metropolitan Registration Area, which includes the suburbs. In the latter the majority of the population are placed under more healthy conditions as regards airspace, house-accommodation, pecuniary means, &c." (see Tables 3 and 4). The connection between social position and mortality is even more striking when the rate is

analysed by classes. P. H. Report, 1905.

† Surgeon-Col. Flinn, Report Cited (Italics his).
† Prof. E. J. M'Weeney: "Why Milk should be Pasteurised." W.N.H.A. Pamphlet,
§ P.H. Report, 1906. || P.H. Report, 1909.
¶ Report of Commissioners of National Education for 1909-10. (In Col. 2 of Table 5 the figures for

the age-period 5-15 have been inserted instead of those for the period 3-15). c\* P. H. Report, 1904.

†† Report of Royal Commission on the care and control of the Feeble-minded. Cd. 4202-1908.

Table 6.—Death-Rate by Classes in Dublin City in 1909. (From Public Health Report for 1909).

OCCUPATION	opulation in each Class nd Group in 1901.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 of the Popula- tion in 1901.	Total Number of Deaths.	Deaths Under 5 Years of Age.
Classes. Deaths in the families of the-	. and		25 (2012)	01 1180.
I. Professional Independent Class	17.436	16.5	288	12
II. Middle Class	87.188	16.5	1,438	227
III. Artizan Class and Petty Shop-			-,200	
keepers	110.423	16.8	1,850	531
IV. General Service Class	154,279	23.0	3,556	1,599
IV. Group 16-Coach and Car Drivers,			,	_,
Vanmen, &c	14,390	24.3	349	145
IV. Group 17 — Hawkers, Porters,				,
Labourers, &c	89,861	29.4	2,638	1,317
ALL PERSONS	373,350	23.3	8,750	2,620
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1.2			

The magnitude of the general death-rate is in direct proportion to the poverty of the class of the population, the death-rate for the poorest classes, who form an extra-ordinarily large proportion of the total, being nearly double that of the insignificant few who form our rich class. .. In other words, poverty doubles the chance of death.

Not only is the death-rate of the poor of Dablin excessive as compared with that of the rich, but the general death-rate is very much higher than that of other large towns. The death-rate per 1,000 living in London is 140, and in the 75 largest towns (excluding London) in England and Wales, is 149. The death-rate in Dublin now (23 per 1,000) is higher than that of London 20 years ago (21 per 1,000), since which time the rate for London has been reduced by a third.

The cause of this excess is poverty. "The general death-rate in Dublin is far in excess of the mean death-rate in English twins. . . . The high adult mortality in Dublin is to some extent, I have no doubt, due to the fact that there is a larger proportion of very poor people in Dublin as compared with the English and Scottish towns. Amongst the very poor in every town there is a high rate of mortality. . . . 42 per cent. of the deaths occurred in the various workhouses, hospitals, lunatic asylums, and prisons. . . . In the large English towns only about 18 per cent. of the deaths

take place in public institutions." \* Instructive though the figures of general death-rates are, they yet do not show the calamitous effects of poverty so clearly as the figures of infantile mortality. "Infant mortality is the most sensitive index we possess of social welfare and of sanitary administration.† The deaths of infants under one year old in Dublin in 1909 numbered 143 for every 1,000 births registered.\* "The high death-rate of infants and young children is practically confined to the lower classes. One-third of the population of the Dublin Metropolitan Registration Area consists of hawkers, labourers, porters, etc., and the deaths of their children under five years of age number threefifths of the total deaths of children under that age. The 'middle class' are about as numerous as the labourers, porters, hawkers, etc. (See Table 6) In 1909, 227 of the middle class under five years of age died suddenly, whilst 1,317 children belonging to the labouring classes passed away. If the children in the workhouses be included, as they nearly all are in the lowest class, then the deaths numbered 1,598."\* The relation is the same every year. In 1,905 the deaths of children under five were 0.9 per 1,000 of the professional and independent class, and 12 7 per 1,000 (14 times as many) of the hawkers, etc. "No doubt the birth-rate is greater amongst the poorer classes, but that but slightly affects the question." Bearing in mind that employment of married women-one of the most serious causes of high infant mortality-is not common in Dublin, the infant death-rate compares very unfavourably with that of other large towns.

## Infant Death-rates per 1,000 Births in certain Great Towns, 1906-9.

		T L 1!:	T1 10				
Year.		Dublin City.	Belfast County Boro'.	London.	Liverpool.	Edinburgh.	Glasgow.
1906	• • • •	150	144	131	172	118	131
1907	•••	159	136	116	144	127	130
1908	•••	145	147	113	141	122	137
1909	•••	145	139	108	144	119	133

Contrast the marked decline in London and Liverpool with the fluctuations-at a much higher level in Dublin. Again, the cause of the high death-rate is poverty. Having regard to the very large proportion of very poor people in Dublin, it is to be expected that the infantile death-rate would be high-it is surprising that it is not higher." S It is quite clear that the chief causes which contribute to the high deathrate in Dublin are:-

- 1. Poverty, with its attendant evils.
- 2. Tuberculous disease.
- 3. Intemperance.
- Insanitary conditions under which the poorer classes live. 5. Overcrowding.

6. Want of knowledge in the feeding and care of infants."

All these causes may be summed up in one word—poverty. "Poverty is the principal predisposing cause of tuberculosis in Ireland." The most important factor of the problem of the drink problem is the poverty-stricken, dismal life of the working-"Drink," says Bernard Shaw, "is the chloroform that enables the workingman to undergo the painful operation of living." As for bad sanitation and overcrowding, it has been shown that wages in Dublin are so low and rents so high that most working-

P.H. Report, 1909. † Report on Infant and Child Mortality by the Medical Officer of the L.G.B. for England (Dr.

Newsholme). Cd. 5263 1910. P.H. Report, 1905. § P.H. P.H. Report, 1905. § P.H. Report, 1908. Flinn. Report Cited.

Dr. T. J. Stafford. Evidence before Royal Commission on Poor Laws. Report Cited.

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men cannot secure adequate, decent accommodation. The last factor, ignorance, is everywhere attendant upon poverty. The visitors of the Public Health Committee render inestimable service by educating the poor in these and similar matters. But the necessary knowledge should have been imparted to mothers long before the birth of their first child, and even then, so long as poverty remains, would remain impossible of application. A mother in a one-room tenement cannot keep her child clean, cannot give it sufficient fresh air; she is often so weak herself that she cannot nurse it at the breast, she is too poor to buy enough milk, and what she does buy is not pure. Usually mothers of even the lowest class, once they know what to do for their babies, will do their very best with the means available. But sometimes poverty is the cause of the direct tragedy of all—the mother, herself born and reared in poverty and pain, has become so degraded that she does not care.

### PHYSICAL DEGENERATION.

The figures of general and infantile mortality, sad though they are, nevertheless do not fully represent all the evil consequences of poverty. In view of the misery that fills to overflowing the cups of the survivors, it is hardly possible to pity those who die. Many of our fellow-citizens and future citizens succumb in the struggle against poverty, their weak frames unable to stand the strain; the rest survive, it is true, but only to remain crippled and stunted for life. Poverty means not only death, but physical degeneracy. "It cannot be too distinctly recognised that a high local mortality of children must almost necessarily denote a high local prevalence of those causes which determine the degeneration of the race."\* There seems to be no statistics available for Dublin to show the stunting effect of poverty as evidenced by the inferior size and weight of poor school children, but the facts in all towns are the same, differing only slightly in degree. For example, the medical officers of the Govan School Board examined over 12,000 children from 29 schools in their district. The schools were divided into three classes—Class I, the children of the well-to-do class; Cl s. II, those of the upper artizan, retail shopkeeping, and lower commercial classes; Class III, those of the "working" and very poorest classes. The children in the schools of Class III were "markedly below" those of the other classes in weight and height. At 10 years of age the boys of Class III were 5.74 inches below the standard height, and 11.7 lbs. below the standard weight. The boys in Class III were 44 inches shorter than those of the same age (10) in Class I, and over 3.5 inches shorter than those in Class II.

"But whose shall offend one of these little ones, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck and that he were drowned in the depth of the

## PAUPERISM.

The number of persons returned in 1901 as receiving Poor Relief was 9,543, or 1 in 30 of the population; 6,024 in workhouses, and 3,519 on outdoor relief. Unemployment and under-employment, together with wages so low that there can never be any reserve, are obvious causes of pauperism in a population that at best can only struggle to keep its head above the slough of destitution. Another most important cause is sickness, engendered by bad housing, clothing and feeding, together with its consequent physical inefficiency. "At least one-half of the total cost of pauperism is swallowed up in directly dealing with sickness. To this we must add the indirect contributions of sickness." It must be borne in mind that no attempt is made to prevent this disease of destitution, except to a very slight degree indirectly and almost . unwillingly. Boards of Guardians cannot prevent destitution; their powers allow them only to relieve the destitute when they are utterly helpless; the eradication of the causes of destitution is beyond their province.

## CRIME.

It is surely unnecessary to speak of the amount of crime that is directly traceable to poverty, especially to bad housing and street trading. Session after Session the Recorder inveighs against the moral degradation and direct incentive to theft produced and fostered by life in a one-room tenement, where the family income has to be eked out by the earnings of the children in the streets.

## THE PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED.

What society sows society reaps. If you sow ignorance, you reap incompetence and economic loss; if you sow rotten houses and overcrowd, then you reap high birth and death rates and drunken tenants; if you sow juvenile street trading, you reap thieves and criminals; if you sow poverty, you reap disease and destitution and a whole broad of social ills. All these seeds, which we ought not to have sown, we have sown, and the harvest at its worst is Dublin or Dundee or West Ham." Our city is unhealthy, blotted everywhere by densely-crowded, filthy ugly slums; our streets are ill-made and dirty; our schools overcrowded and insanitary. Our people are abjectly poor; condemned from birth to death, to misery, and pain; their bodies are dwarfed; their minds debased; their idea of pleasure does not rise above the grossest forms of intemperance; for beauty and culture they have no opportunity; all their lives are squalid and ugly—inexpressibly sad. The present generation has been hampered by a sorry legacy from the past. To begin the work of wiping out that heritage and of building up a beautiful city of clean, wide streets, of well-built, comfortable houses and handsome public buildings, of green parks and gardens; a city peopled by sturdy men and women, healthy in body and mind, and by merry, intelligent children; a city worthy to stand on the shores of the sweet bay of Dublin-the beginning of a great reconstruction is the work of the citizens of Dublin to-day. The task is huge - so huge that their efforts singly or in small sections will be, as they have been, unavailing; it must be the work of all Dublin, using their collective might, spending their common funds, availing themselves of all the powers the legislature has given and will give to them. There must be no dallying and tinkering, no over-scrupulous care for vested interests; whatever is done must be carefully foreseen and planned and vigorously executed. Upon our honesty and earnestness depend the lives and welfare of many thousands of our fellow-citizens; in our hands lies the whole future of Dublin. That is the task to be undertaken. The question is now-"What steps must we take; what reforms must we carry out?"

(To be continued next week.)

\* Sir John Simon, M.D.

† Report of Medical Officers of Govan School Board for year ended June, 1908. Quoted by Prof. T.

Jones in "Medical Inspection of School Children."

† Census, 1901.

§ Report of Majority of Royal Poor Law Commission.

| Prof. T. Jones: "Medical Inspection of School Children."

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## WOMEN WORKERS' COLUMN.

### TRAM-CAR POLITENESS.

When a working man or woman commits a breach of good mauners they are at once dubbed unmannerly boors. But the well-dressed, idle class can commit as many breaches as they like with impunity. One only has to enter a tram-car to meet with unlimited rudeness. Women in this respect are greatest offenders. On entering a tram-car one afternoon of this week, which was occupied solely by women, the following incident occurred. On either side of the car there was room for one more passenger. As a new passenger I patiently waited for a few seconds for those occupying the seats to sit closer together. They made no attempt to do so, whereupon I sat down in the small space unoccupied; still these women made no attempt to move until the conductor ordered them to go closer together, which left comfortable space for all passengers. Not content with the uncalled for rudeness they had displayed they thought it best to continue it. After the conductor had issued his order, and I had procured comfortable seating room, the women coolly and insolently stared at the new passenger, with expressions of disdain on their faces. Surely every passenger has a right to a seat in a tram-car when a seat is available. All those women in the car were well-dressed, and would undoubtedly style themselves "ladies." It is to be hoped that this class of tram-car passengers will alter their attitude and their manners.-VICTIM.

## THE SERVANT QUESTION.

This question has been and is a much talked of and badly abused one. There is a great deal to be said for both sides, but the bulk of the grievances undoubtedly lies with the servants. It is not my intention to deal with the domestic servant class as a whole at the present time, but with a certain section of them—the badly treated, hardly-used general servant. With very few exceptions, the lot of the general servant is a sad one; in fact the term "household drudge" would be a much more appropriate name. The classing of this section as general servants gives some idea of the work they are required to do. Their duties begin in the early hours of the morning, and only end at a late hour at night. As a rule they are required to be able to understand something of the art of cooking; must wash and undertake the principal cleaning of a house. Now, these duties would be quite hard enough if performed with the help and under the control of a competent, kind-hearted house-wife. But as a rule the persons who are in a position to be able to employ a general servant belong to the class who term themselves the 'middle class,' and look upon domestic work as an indignity, and the poor creature. who is so unfortunate as to be general servant in such an establishment is deserving of the greatest pity. It is no exaggeration to say that her work is never done, and to get a few hours off one evening in the week is more a trial than a pleasure. Then as regards the food supplied to these servants, this is another of their many grievances. It would be greatly to the advantages of the mistresses if they considered the servants more and fed them in a proper manner, not leave them as many do to dine on the scraps and leavth∠s of the family. How can any girl do efficient work, or take an interest in her surroundings, when the body is badly nourished. It is no uncommon thing for a mistress to cater for and buy in food for the household, quite disregarding the fact that while the servant is in her household; she is a member of it, and has every right to be considered! It is quite a humane act, without doubt, for a mistress to get a servant to cook a dinner that is just sufficient to satisfy the members of the family. Is it any wonder that we find that girls will go and work in the factories instead of going as a domestic servant? The dearth of good general servants is due to the manner in which they are treated by the mistresses. Of course, there are exceptions to every rule, and some mistresses do treat their servants humanely, and the result is that these housekeepers are considered in a kindly way by the servants, and the household work is done in a satisfactory manner. Again, there is the question of evenings off. This is another of the drawbacks to girls going into domestic service. They find that by going to work in the factories they are at liberty in the evenings. Certainly the factories are not havens of kindness and easy work, but for the few hours of liberty that they enjoy in the evenings they put up with the slave-driving of the managers of the factories. Now, would it not be better both for householders who are in the position to employ a genera. servant and for girls who are desirous oil becoming general servants (but who object and rightly, to the long hours, insufficient food supplied, and the curtailing of liberty) to come to a better understanding with each other?

It only requires a little more consideration for the health and welfare of the servant, and a certain amount of tolerance towards their demand for more freedom. D. L.

All classes of Women Workers are eligible to join The Irish Women Workers Union. Entrance fee, sixpence; Contribution, twopence per week.

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## Irish-Ireland Notes.

By An Spatifik Fanace.

Acts speak louder than words."
We take the following from An Claidheamh Soluis, of October 28th:

"Conscience.

"Now the point of these remarks is this. Every Gaelic Leaguer is wanted to examine his or her conscience. Is he doing anything besides grammar for the Language movement? Is he doing as much, thinking as much, for the national movement as he is for his pleasures and his games and his arm-chair hilosophy? With all the stress of modern life, with all the difficulties of obtaining a livelihood, it is doubtful if Irishmen have not more spare time than the people of any other nation. The streets of Dublin prove this. Nowhere else will you see such a fine athletic body of young men and women trifling away their time each and every evening. It is not the wealthy, the dissolute, the halt and the lame and the blind you find there, but hardy, vigorous, intelligent folk of the people. Think of all that host actively engaged for the good of the nation! Yet they pass the days and the years in killing time, killing themselves, and killing Ireland. Now the average member of the Gaelic League is outside this; but he has many friends who are not What is he doing to bring the friends in? Nothing. He may selfishly learn a little Irish himself, but he does not spread the light. In the name of goodness let him become a real active member of the Gaelic League. Time after time the secretaries of branches circularise him. He does not respond. He is at a dance; he is tired: he is blase; he is, to use his English expression, "fed up." Really this premature "old age" is not deserving of a pension, it is deserving of a kick. No young man should be "fed up" If he is tired let him go to bed until he is rested enough to be a man agaiu. Now that huge four-fifths must come in and help the overworked one-filth. They should attend the next meeting of their branch and let the secretary and committee know that they are willing to help with mind and heart the sacred cause of

After this we may expect "great things" from the writer of the above. The surest sign of our own earnestness is to practice what we preach. We are delighted that "the examination of conscience" with regard to Irish Ireland work is about to commence, and we should say it was about time. "A nod to the knowledgeable is sufficient" as the Irish proverb

has it.

In a country of so many shams, frauds, and makebelieves, oppressed as it is with a reptile Press, it
behoves everyone who has an interest in the future
of the nation to tell the plain unvarnished truth, at
every time, in every place, and on every occasion.

We set out with the vow to tell the truth no

matter how bitter. We are sworn enemies of jobs, preferments, and all the other dishonest devices which oppress our public and national life. We have no doubt we shall be dubbed cranks, but we once heard the remark that it is only an honest man can afford to be a crank. For instance it has always struck us as highly ludicrous to notice the large per centage of people high in the councils of the Gaelic League who possessed as much Irish ten years ago as they do to-day. It may be remarked that these are not the over-worked members of the League nor people of the humbler walk of life, to use a hoary phrase, but the respectable classes, God save the mark. We intend to do our part to shame such individuals into either learning the language or making room for effective workers in the control of the

rgansation.
It is high time that a halt was called to the "Diabluit" Brigade.

## IN GAELIC FIELDS.

By "Observer."

Last Sunday was a day which will long be remembered by Gaelic players. A regular hurricane blew from early morning until late in the day, which kept many players from turning out to venues where their teams were engaged, and the result was that walks over were given in several in the Park. Three Football League Matches were listed for the Thatch ground, which was fairly well protected from the gale by the numerous trees that surround it. The first match played there was a Junior Tie between Marlboro Rangers and Hibernian Knights, which was well contested despite the strong wind. Within fifteen minutes of full time a misunderstanding arose with some of the Ranger players regarding a free kick near their goal to the Knights, which brought the match to an abrupt ending, the Rangers leading at the time by 1-1 to 1 goal The second match between Benburbs and Clann Lir in the Junior Grade was a lively game, the latter coming out on top by 2-4 to nil. An interesting Intermediate League game between Erins Hope and Parnells ended in a victory for the former

The Gaelic grounds at the back of the Magazine Fort on the fifteen acres was a bleak apot on Sunday morning, and it was small wonder that there was so few Gaelic players about at the hour appointed for the starting of the first matches. On No. 1 ground the Foxrock Geraldines got a walk over from Rossas in Junior A Grade, while on the same ground the Forrock Geraldines B team were down to play Shankhill Shillmaliers in the Junior Grade. The match started right enough, but owing to the strong wind blowing the ball was oftener out of play than in; in fact on several occasions the leather was wafted halfway round the field ere it could be secured. The referee and players stuck it for forty minutes, and a heavy shower coming on it was decided to abandom the game. On No. 2 ground the Dolphins played Kickhams in the Minor League, and beat them by a goal to 2 points. Dolphins and Boyle O'Reillys got "w.o's" in the Junior B League from Lord Edwards and Grattans respectively, while Grattans got a w.o from James's Gate in the Minor Competition, and shortly after two o'clock not a single Gaelic player could be found near the

grounds. They had got enough of it for one day. Several hurling matches were brought off on Sunday. At Ringsend the Galtee Rovers beat Purveyers in the Senior League by 5-1 to 4 goals. The O'Manonys got a w.o. from Kickhams in the Park in the Junior Grade, while the Faughs defeated Wolfe Tones in the Middle League by 5-3 to 3-1. A Minor Hurling Tie between St. Ednas and Davis was played at Jones's Road after the tournament matches, when the Davis won by 6 goals to 1. The weather melitated greatly against the attendance at the Benefit Tournament organised by the Geraldine F.C. to "Cocker" Daly at Jones's Road. And more's the pity! Two matches were played. The hurling match between the Kickhams and Davis was won by the former by 5 goals to 3, while the Keatings best Geraldines in football by 1-1 to 1 goal. Down in Tipperary the Semi-Final of the Munster Senior Hurling Championship was played between Limerick and Clare. Castleconnell represented the former who won by 10-6 to 6-1. A number of matches were arranged to be brought off in the Provinces. but many of them had to be postponed owing to the

SOCIALIST PARTY OF IRELAND.

LECTURE in Antient Concert Buildings, to-morrow, Sunday, 12th November, by P. J. Hoskin, on "Economic Position of Ireland." Admission free.

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Edited by JIM LARKIN.

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All communications, whether relating to literary or business matters, to be addressed to the Editor, 10 Beresford Place, Dublin. Telephone 3421.

Subscription 6s. 6d. per year; 3s. 3d. for six months,

payable in advance.

We do not publish or take notice of anonymous contributions.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, NOV. 11TH, 1911.

## **OUR PREDICTIONS.**

We have been justified in our predictions. We opined that the result of the cogitations of the Party who call themselves the Irish Party (who should be properly styled as the Irish Farmers' and Employers' Party) has resulted in the base betrayal of the claims of the workers of Ireland to the same benefits under the new Insurance Act as the English, Scotch and Welsh workers are to enjoy. Why, in the name of commonsense, are we lrish workers to pay for the pleasure of being governed by an alien body calling itself the British Parliament, if we are denied the same rights and privileges as our fellow-workers who have the right to claim an address in the adjacent countries? You are to remember this is not a question of race—it is purely a question of location. If an Irishman has a residence in England he is entitled to the full and complete benefits of the Act, inadequate as they are: but if that Irishman desires, or is compelled by economic circumstances to live and work in Ireland, he is denied-due to the connivance of the alleged Irish Party with the Medical and Employers' Federations and Associations—the right to enjoy the limited benefits of this alleged Insurance Bill. Why, we ask again, are we Irish workers to be robbed of the limited benefits which are far outweighed by the shortcomings and drawbacks of British rule? Why, comrades of the Irish working class?—because we deserve it.

We are as 82 to 18—that is to say, out of every 100 persons in this land of Ireland 82 persons are working-class people, and yet the remaining 18 per cent. control all public bodies; administer whatever law is administered. Your alleged Irish Party and Unionist Party are the same Party, with this exception—one believes in being governed from London and the other—the larger Party—say they believe in being governed from College Green, Dublin, of which belief, I have my doubts—that by the way -we who speak through the columns of this paper are nation builders, not empire builders; but to return. Let us take one of the benefits of this welladvertised Act—the medical benefits. Why should the Irish workers still have to submit to the red ticket, the dispensary doctor, and the House? Are we to remain paupers in fact if not in name? Is an English or Scotch workingman built of finer clay than an Irish workingman? No; the difference is the English and Scotch worker is not so easily gulled. Take another typical case—the Act for the feeding of necessitous school children. Throughout England, Scotland, and Wales the local educational bodies have power not only to feed hungry school children, but to clothe and give them the benefits of medical inspection and treatment. We do not intend to go into this phase of the subject; sufficeth to point out the difference in one or two cases between the Irish workers and their comrades across the Channel. Ay! we want

Home Rule. Now, what of our prediction re the result of the murderous attack on our comrade worker, P. T. Daly, in Wexford? Well, we are not going to say very much this week for reasons, except to say this -one of the workers locked out by (Pierce the Pervert) was taken before the selfsame magistrate as adjudicated in the Belton case, and without any humming or hawing gave this locked-out worker for daring to boo at a scab one month's imprisonment and bound to the peace; and another-Mulally-who in broad daylight was alleged to have struck a scab. who was at the time guarded by a force of police, was also sentenced to a month's hard labour. These workers were placed in the dock. Mr. Belton, gentleman and employer, who was charged with assaulting P. T. Daly at 11 o'clock at nighthe, of course, was accommodated at the solicitors' table. Don't forget, £1 fine for wavlaying a man at night, beating him over the head with a stick; and the gentleman who accompanied Belton, the bully and blackguard (Mr. English, owner of the Record), to waylay and assault Daly escaped scot free-well, at least up to the present. We must ask our comrade the Attorney-General about this, or better still, we will join the Stroller's Club and have a friendly chat at dinner with him as to the legal aspect of the case. We expect that the Junior Crown Prosecutor for Fermanagh, Mr. J. Gerald Dougherty, son of the Under-Secretary, must also be a Stroller, as the appointment was made by the Attorney-General. We see Martin Gerald was admitted in Trinity Sittings, 1907. The regulations say, of course. that person appointed must be practising six years. We believe that the present Attorney-General was one of the Juniors who protested against Tricky Neddy Ashbourne appointing his nephew to a similar appointment. Well, times have changed, and all will be well when we get Home

Rule, moryah

A meeting was held in Trades Hall, Capel street, of the New Labour Party, on Tuesday night. One thousand persons were packed in the Hall, hundreds turned away. Freeman and Telegraph never gave a line. Rotunda Ward Branch of U.I L. held a meeting previous week, less than two dozen place-hunters, and some of the creatures who scabbed in the timber strike were present. Freeman and Telegraph gave them a column. Yes let us have that Procession to condemn immoral pipers. We will be glad to assist. The Freeman and Telegraph says the Independent and Herald are lying, vicious and immoral papers. We agree for once, but of course the Freeman and Telegraph never lie, never print anything vicious, never publish Divorce cases do they?

Just a word with reference to the Irish Co-operative Labour Press. You will find inserted in The Worker this week a circular letter and form of application. Let us hear from you at once. We want to enlarge the paper Christmas week. The best Christmas present the Irish worker could get would be an enlarged Irish Worker. What think you of the new frontispiece this week? Don't forget, you can take one share or more by paying 1s. per week or month, just as it suits your pocket. We want the working class to own and control the Irish Labour Press.

What does Long Dennehy the renegade

say? what "Shoot to Kill!"

## WEXFORD LOCK-OUT.

(From our own Correspondent).

Notwithstanding the wire-pulling, the clerical influence, and back-sliding attempts to persuade the men to sever their connection with the Transport Union, they are more determined than ever to adhere to the principles of the Union.

All sorts of games have been played to try and weaken the stability of the good men and true who have been evicted from their employment. I say evicted, because the lock-out is nothing else but a form of eviction, because the men joined the Union.

Did not somewhat similar occur when the tenant farmers of Ireland joined the Land and National League? But in them days the same influence that is pitted against the poor labourer now was in favour of the evicted then.

But the men and women are true to the traditions of their forefathers—are as brave, as true, and staunch as in the days when their forefathers were evicted and thrown on the roadside; they cannot be bought for gold; they will not yield one inch; they know they are on the right side, and that it was not they who brought about this lengthened struggle in Wexford, and they also know too well who influenced the biggest firm here to take action. The employer who is dictated by a manager or foreman as to what action e should take because of a few men joining the Union to seek to better their conditions—well, he is either incapable of conducting his own business or is under some heavy obligation to that manager or foreman.

That that fact will eventually exhibit itself there is no gainsaying.

We know how the wires are being pulled, and we can tap the very same wires and learn how the game is being played.

The lying Press here have tried their hand in an attempt at weakening the men's view by circulating all sorts of alanderous matter about Daly and Larkin, but time will tell how these inimitable falsehoods have been manufactured.

As an answer we publish the letter that was sent from the Infirmary to Mr. Daly, after the gate-porter had been censured—

County Infirmary,
 Wexford, 6th Nov., 1911.

Sir—Your letter of 5th November was placed before the Committee of the above Institution at a meeting held here to-day. The opinion of the Board was unanimous, and I was directed to write to you and convey the following resolution, proposed by Archdeacon Latham, seconded by Mr. John O'Connor, and passed unanimously,

"That the Managing Committee sincerely regret the occurrence of last Tuesday night, whereby Mr. P. T. Daly was greatly inconvienced by the action of our gate-porters, and that the Registrar convey this resolution to Mr. Daly."

Yours truly, M. J. KAVANAGH, Registrar.

To Mr. P. T. Daly, Morris's Hotel, Wexford.

Having reference to what transpired at the meeting on Sunday at Doyle's, I am in a position to state that he (Doyle) at that conference stated "that he was advised by his clergy and others" that he could not conduct his business under the Transport Union. This is another example of the sterling worth of this good employer. But what influenced him to say such a silly thing?

Why his interview with Salmon (of Messrs. Pierce), which took place between the time that he (Doyle) on Sunday morning invited the men to see him, and six o'clock, when he met the men? More of the wire pulling.

Mr. James O'Connor, K.C., speaking at the Solicitors' Debating Society in Dublin, referred to the lock-out here and said:—

"That the men had been locked-out because they belonged to the Transport Union. That showed small consideration for the town of Wexford. Strikes could not be stopped by punitive legislation, but only by the bettering of the conditions of the working classes."

This is in substance and in fact what

the Transport Union is out for, and which their organisers maintain to the last.

The trial of Belton for the assault on P. T. Daly took place in the Courthouse here on Wednesday. Belton was found guilty of committing an assault upon our guilty of committing and assault upon our guilty of committend and assault upon our guilty of committend assault upon our guil

organiser and was fined 20s. and costs.

Daly was going home to his lodgings at the time of the assault. It was sworn that some minutes before Belton and the proprietor of the Record—John English met him at the Post Office in Anne street; that one of the two was heard saying to the other, "There he goes." English swore that they came down Common Quav lane, passed the Courthouse, and met Daly in Monck street, where the assault to k place. But still the assault was not premeditated!

Some couple of weeks ago John Mulally was sent to gaol for a month with hard labour for a trivial assault upon one of Pierce's foremen. Joe Furleng, who has since emigrated to England, and his brother Mat were bound over to keep the peace for twelve months, although independent testimony was offered that Furlong protected instead of assaulting the foreman.

Peter Carney was sentenced to a month's imprisonment with hard labour, the sentence being afterwards reduced to the same as the brothers Furlong, although in this case there was practically no assault other than a technical one; and over 10 other men were similarly dealt with for being portion of a disorderly crowd, the disorder consisting in marching through the streets of Wexiord singing songs and playing an instrument, accompanied by men carrying small flags.

The same bench that sentenced the workers sentenced Belton. But Belton is an employer, and is alleged to be an educated man, who from that circumstance ought to have known the responsibility of his action and be punished accordingly.

Evidently blind Justice in Wexford, to use a colloquism, "winks the other eye" when an employer is in the dock, and weights the scales when the worker is to be condemned.

## CORK HILL CONSPIRINGS.

A monthly meeting of the Municipal Council was held on Monday last at Cork Hill, but the business transacted thereat was of the usual ordinary character. Towards evening, however, the proceedings became more livelier, arising out of a report of the Technical Education Committee suggesting the appointment of a "Permanent Mechanic and a Curator" in connection with the Bolton street Technical Institute. In the report it was proposed to give the former £150 and the latter £125. Mr. Sherlock moved the adoption of the report, while Councillor Bradley, J.P., in his anxiety to record the motion, rose three times to do so. The report was about being put when Alderman Kelly proposed an amendment that the Mechanic's salary be £100 a year, and the Curator's £85. In support of his motion Alderman Kelly stated that a couple of hour's work would be the most these men would have to perform, and he also referred to the manner in which these appointments had been

Then the fun began. Ex-Councillor Joseph Clarke was held up by Messrs. Sherlock, Alderman Doyle, "Mickey' Swaine and others as the only man in Dublin competent to fill the job of Permanent Mechanic. In glowing language Alderman Doyle told us the great man that the ex Labour Councillor was, which reminds us that the Alderman who represents the Rotunda Ward put in one of his " few-and-far-between " appearances at the last meeting of the Rotunda Ward U.I.L. Branch, when the aforesaid Joseph Clarke proposed a gentleman named Duffy to "carry the standard of labour" in the Rotunda Ward in succession to Mr. Nannetti. Councillor R. O'Carroll spoke in support of the amendment, not because he approved of the reduction in the salary, but as a protest at the way the job was made specially for the Ex Councillor. He held that if the job were advertised in the usual way there would have been applications from hundreds of tradesmen equally as competent as Clarke. He also stated that it was an insult to the skilled workers of Dublin for the supporters of Mr. Clarke to suggest that he was the only competent man to be got to fill the position.

During the course of the debate it transpired that the Technical Education Department some years ago refused to recognise Mr. Clarke as an expert. We are not going to say anything regarding Mr. Clarke's abilities or otherwise, but we must protest against the manner in which these two appointments were made, whereby many skilled workers of Dublin were deprived of the chance of competing, and we are surprised that some of the members of the Committee did not protest. against it. Of course, the Corporation members are in the majority on the Committee, and the so-called "Home Rule Party" in the Council take pretty good care to put no one on the Committee only their own clique, so we doubt very much if a protest at the meeting when the selections were made would have any effect. As is well known, Mr. Joseph Clarke got into the Corporation some years ago as a Labour candidate, along with a few other celebrities, who posed as Labour men at that time.

Mr. Clarke did very well as a member of the Corporation, as we notice that there are some other Clarkes there now. Mr. Clarke is a prominent member of the Rotunda Ward Branch of the U.I.L., and he had the cool cheek to state at the last meeting of that body that a contractor named Duffy, who has been selected to represent the League as candidate for the Ward in succession to Mr. Nannetti,

would have the support of the Labour Party, as he (Duffy) was a Labour man.

STILL THEY GO

The Irish Industrial Revival does not seem to have done much to lessen the emigration evil during the year. From the 1st January to 31st October of the present year 28,960 emigrants have left Ireland, as against 30,911 in the corresponding period last year. It shows a small decrease of 1,951. We hear talk now and again of Anti-Emigration Committees endeavouring to stop the "Il wing tide," but no practical results seem to follow.

There was a long discussion when the report of the Paving Committee with reference to the permission granted to the United National Societies for the crection of poles and streamers advertising the Independence Demonstration in Beresford place on the occasion of the English King's visit came up for adoption. The adoption of the report having been moved, Alderman T. Ke'ly moved an amendment-"That the Council, as the authority having control of the streets. pro est against the action of the police in removing the poles erected by the National societies, and that the Law Agent be instructed to institute legal proceedings against the Commissioner of Police in order to maintain the rights of the Corporation to control the streets." Speaking to his amendment the Alderman repudiated the action of the Paving Com. mittee in going back on their previous decision at the behest of certain officials. Alderman Kelly said that the Council paid £30,000 a year for the upkeep of the police, and he wanted to know were they going to hand over the control of the city to the police. "If you do," continued he, "I will touch my hat to the first bobby I meet when I go outside." In concluding his speech Alderman Kelly called on the members to have courage and assert their rights and show that the police were not masters of the Dublin Corporation.

When the Alderman concluded his speech a number of the official Nationalist party, or rather Sherlock's party, cleared out of the Council, and Alderman Vance. turning round to Alderman Kelly, shouted -" Look at the stalwarts going out now." Let them go," replied Alderman Kelly. "If they are afraid to vote they can go." Councillor Murray (Drumcondra) next stood up and stated that the United National Societies got the leave to erect the poles under "false pretences," and he harped on this latter sentence half-adozen times. After some interchanges Mr. P. J. Rooney (New Kilmainham) stood up and attacked Councillors Murray and Farrelly (North Dock) as Nationalists for opposing Alderman Kelly's amendment. Mr. Rooney certainly vindicated in a small way his recent actions by the strong attitude he took up in defence of the United National Societies. He said, although repeatedly interrupted by the Lord Mayor, that the National Societies represented National sentiment in the city. He said "the report of the Paving Committee was a scandalous one, and came from a set of men who had no more backbone in them than a German sausage." He hoped that the Council would show some spark of Nationality by adopting Alderman Kelly's amend-

The next speaker was Alderman Vance, and he struck out right and left, the Lord Mayor coming in for special attention. Of course, Alderman Vance as a Tory was against Alderman Kelly's amendment, as he contended that it would be only useless to prosecute the Commissioner of Police. In concluding his speech Mr. Vance had a dig at John Redmond, who he referred to as an Imperialist. "In fact," said the Alderman, "the hypocrisy of certain men, from John Redmond down to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, is such that one has to keep a civil distance from them." Mr. Sherlock then came into the Chamber from the barrier and immediately attacked Alderman Vance as being "the most inefficient member of the Council." Mr. Sherlock referred to the fact that Mr. Vance only attended one meeting of the Lighting Committee this year, of which he (Mr. Sherlock) was the Chairman. "That is the very reason," replied Alderman Vance, "that I don't attend." Mr. Sherlock then went into Alderman Vance's personal affairs regarding an incident that occurred at Bray some years ago, and we must certainly say that Mr. Sherlock'e remarks about Mr. Vance were neither "dignified or complimentary," and do not reflect much credit on next year's Lord

Mr. Sherlock spoke in support of Alderman Kelly's amendment, and in doing so took occasion "to blow his own trumpet." He referred with contempt to the M'Walters and Vances, and made the bold declaration that three years hence the question of having men like M'Walter and Vance in the Corporation would be fought out in every Ward in the city. Judg ng by Mr. Sherlock's remarks we fancy that liderman M'Walter and Vance must be thorns in the side of his party. Mr. Sherlock 18 evidently unaware of the fact that a new factor is arising in the Municipal life of Dublin, and had he been present at the great meeting under the auspices of the Dublin Labour Party in the Trades Hall on Tuesday night last he would not have been so foolish as to make the declaration which he uttered on Monday last. No, friend Sherlock, you and your "Home Rule Party" (moryah!) have had their day in the Corporation. The workers come next, and who knows but that they will make the same statement to you as you did to M'Walter and Vance on Monday last. Bear in mind the old vulgarism, "that every dog has its day."

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OUR READERS AND CONTRIBUTORS. Bakers' Strike and Cork Echoes too to hand. Held over "Wolfe Tone Humbug," "Least we Forget," Open ter to Nannetti, M.P., and "Why Ired is Kept Poor,"



## "IMMORAL LITERATURE."

William Martin Murphy "Cornered."

THE HERALD IN THE "DOCK."

Not for the first time in our existence we wished on Sunday last that it were possible for our material portion to belike Boyle Roche's bird-"in two places at the one time."

Having to attend at Beresford place the meeting of protest against the action (or rather the inaction) of the so-called "authorities" in Wexford, re the blackguard attempt to murder our friend P. T. Daly, we were reluctantly compelled to abandon our original intention of being present at the meeting in Iona Hall in

connection with above subject. "Blessed are they that expecteth not for they shall not be disappointed." We regret that we are compelled to disagree with the aforesaid in this particular instance, for we "expected" and we "found" in Monday morning's Freeman and in Monday's Evening Telegraph a "full and true" account of the proceedings in Iona Hall—"naught extenuating nor setting down in malice," but showing.

up "Murphy."
We were struck by one notable omission from the list of names (running to close on half a column) of lay and clerical, dignateries and others present. Where was the Lord Mayor-himself a newsagent? Echo does not answer where, but answers in London, where the publications complained of come from (with the exception of the Evening Herald).

We are told the secretary read a letter of apology from the Lord Mayor, but the

contents are not given. Why?
The Rev. Fr. Myles Ronan said, "Attention must be called to the gross pandering of some of our Irish newspapers to the morbid tendency to the sensational and shady."

Father Ronan has within the past few months found time to write to the moraing edition of the very paper to which he now alludes condemning the invitation of the Editor of THE IRISH WORKER to a meeting held in Smithfield.

How many years has he witnessed the Evening Herald spreading its contentsbill before the eyes of the people of Dublin with headings such as

"The Bishop Divorce Case," "The Coleman Divorce Case," "The Foster Divorce Case," and never thought of writing a letter to

call public attention to the matter? Mr. P. J. Daniels made an interesting announcement. He said that "nearly two years ago all the newspapers of Dublin were circularised with regard to this question."

fall into line with Mr. Daniel's idea as regards suppression of detailed reports of filthy cases were the Independent and Daily Express.

C.Y.M.S., read the replies from the different newspaper proprietors in Dublin. which bore out Mr. Daniel's statement that the two which stood in the way were the Independent and Express.

May we be permitted to remark that those letters of refusal from the Independent and Herald should have been posted on every dead wall in Dublin twenty-two months ago.

The Very Rev. Canon Downing said "he had a rather large and painful experience of this matter of irreligious and immoral publications," and he went on to refer to a certain letter which he wrote in connection with the election of a Municipal representative from the Inn's Quay Ward. The reference was plainly intended for the Sinn Fein Party, but was not resented by the gentleman who officially represented that body.

The Very Rev. Canon went on to say-"He thought it was worth recalling to the Very Rev. Fathers and gentlemen here assembled that for twenty-five years past the Archbishop had never failed to call attention to this very serious matter of immoral and demoralising literature (applause).

We can congratulate Canon Downing on having, like "Homocea," "touched the spot" when he further on mentioned the Evening Herald, and added, amidst applause, "He (Canon Downing) trusted the reporters would make no mistake about the name."

But we wonder why it has never struck the Canon as being, to say the least of it. a bit hypocritical to see the Independent mounting the rostrum, turning the whites of its eyes to Heaven, and unctuously recommending its readers to pay attention to the Archbishop's Pastorals, which Canon Downing declares have for twentyfive years been denouncing this immoral literature.

Was it that the Canon's sense of humour overcame his sense of public

We noticed with a sense of lively satisfaction a resolution in the following terms in the Evening Telegraph of Oct. 30th :-

"That this meeting condemns in the strongest manner the undue prominence given in the placards of the Evening Herald to divorce cases, and also the competition in that paper regarding husband and wife living separately, as these matters are repugnant to the convictions of Catholics."

We must apologise for introducing this matter into the report of the Iona

The two newspapers which refused to Hall meeting, but we consider our readers are entitled to have all the facts before them, and let them draw their own conclusions.

The "Husbard and Wife Separate. Mr Smyth, Hon. Sec. Central Committee Establishment" Competition appeared in the Evening Herald several weeks before it was exposed in THE IRISH WORKER of Saturday, October 21st.

It took the "Apostleship of Prayer," Men's Branch, St. Francis Xaviers' Church, nine days after the exposure had appeared in THE WORKER and months after the "competition" had appeared in the Herald before they woke up to the enorm ty of the offence.

We who write in THE IRISH WORKER can at least proclaim fearlessly that no matter how disagreeable to certain people our views may be, we write cleanly, and that within its columns shall never be found reports of the divorce, the unwritten law, and the other unmentionable cases which fill the coffers of the highly-respectable and alleged Catholic journal—the Evening Herald.

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## DUNDALK.

Success of the Strike for a Living Wage.

"All's Well that ends Well."

After four weeks of a determined, but peaceable contest, the strike of Dundalk labourers has ended satisfactorily for the strikers. It was not the fault of the workers that a strike took place at all, and when obliged to strike, it was not their fault that the streets of Dundalk were reddened by the blood of some of their number. Scores of their fellow-townsmen had,

through negotiations conducted by their representatives and representatives of their employers, secured increases in wages corresponding exactly to the increase gained by the coalworkers after a four week's strike. The first claim for an increase in wages was made by the Dundalk employees of the Dundalk and Newry Steam Packet Company at the time the whole cross-Channel traffic was disarranged through the strike at Liverpool. The Dundalk men went on strike also, and demanded an increase in wages. But they had not any organisation, and they communicated with Mr. Larkin in Dublin and asked him to come himself or send some one to Dandalk to form a branch of the Irish Transp rt Workers' Union. In response to a telegram from Mr. Larkin I came to Dundalk on 23rd August, was met at the railway station by a deputation of the men on strike, who conducted me to the O'Mahony bandroom, where a meeting was held, the situation discussed, and a branch of the Irish Transport Workers' Union formed. I had no intention of remaining any more than a few days in Dundalk, but I was informed that unless I remained until the branch of the union which I started had an opportunity of developing and becoming firmly established my visit would be a useless, because a fruitless one. As a settlement of the existing dispute was expected during the following week, I decided to remain, at all events, until that would be disposed of. It was disposed of satisfactorily to both parties, and I received the thanks of the directors who were present at the settlement for the part I took in it. Still I had to remain on, for the organisation was developing rapidly, and there was no one free to take my place. With this rapid development, which was the natural outcome of widespread dissatisfaction with existing conditions, came the desire, strong and irresistible, to at once make an effort to improve them.

A demand was made on the owners of the two breweries, and an increase of 2s. a week to the men employed obtained. The firm of Thomas Williamson, timber merchants, made a like concession to their employees. The builders, the brickworks company, and the coal merchants were also asked for an increase. The answer which these several bodies

gave to the request for an increase was to form a federation and proclaim their determination not to treat with the Trans-

sport Union.

After keeping their labourers out for two weeks the builders gave them an increase of 2s. a week. The brickworks company also gave an increase at the end of a fortnight, but in that case the increase was only 1s., the circumstances of the company and the season of the year influencing the men to accept it without pressing their claim any further. There still remained the coal merchants—the men whose harvest was just beginning. They would not give any more than 16s. a week to the men who work in their yards and deliver their coal in all kinds of weather. This meant only 1s. increase in the case of three of their number, no increase at all in the case of one, and 2s. a week in the case of another, who for the past fourteen years paid his men with the princely sum of 14s. a week. If, therefore, the men were to get an increase equal to that already obtained in other employments they must still remain on strike.

On all sides it was admitted that their claim, which they ultimately reduced to 17s. a week, was a most moderate one. Where, then, was the justification for refusing it? Justification there was none. But intimidation and provocation might supply the place of justification, and Dundalk is consequently well supplied with members of the R.I.C., for whom the Government had no better occupation than by a demonstration of strength try to overawe men who were quietly and peaceably doing what the letter of the law gives them power to do. The demonstration of strength failed to

overawe the men; then came the provocation to riot. A more dastardly attack never was

made than that which was made by command of a uniformed hooligan called Chief Constable Gilhooly on the pickets and others on Thursday afternoon 2nd inst. Neither man, beast, nor thing had been

hurt or injured by the pickets. The best of good order as well as good humour prevailed among them. But something else prevailed among the so called protectors of the peace; some eye-witnesses of their brutality say they were mad with drink. However, that may be; many others believe that it was planned to provoke a riot, which would result in disorder and consequent disaster to the men. There is no question as to the intensity of feeling which the brutality of Gilhooly and his fellow-batonmen provoked, and had it not been for the great amount of restraint brought to bear on the workers of Dundalk at the mass meeting subsequently held in the market square, there would have been a riot. But every hope of victory for the opponents of the union was blasted. They built high hopes on the fact that the union in Dundalk was

only in swaddling clothes, and would consequently have but very small resources to fall back on. They did not anticipate that the men of Dundalk would rise to the occasion as nobly and generously as they have done-every body of workers in the town contributing weekly to the support of the men now on strike, and every society making privations and grants for the same object.

The Dundalk Operative and Labourers' Society-between which and the Transport Union the Catholic and Nationalist Dundalk Democrat tried to create friction gave two grants amounting to £40 to the men on strike and affected by it. The Irish National Foresters gave a donation, and so did the Total Abstinence Society. From Division 556 A.O.H. we got a grant of £10, and the same body promoted the Gallie football match which took place on Sunday, 5th inst., and resulted in a handsome amount towards the strike fund.

How will this attitude of the Dundalk Hibernians tally with Mr. John D. Nugent's assertion that "these disputes are outside the Order's sphere of work"? The Hibernians of Dundalk think differently, and have helped their fellow-townsmen disputing for higher wages, and think it is as grand and as noble a sphere of work as they could be engaged inhelping the oppressed and struggling against the oppressor.

But the coal strike is at an end, and the imported uniformed disturbers of the peace have departed for some other sphere of activity or of normal leisure. The question may now be asked-which side was responsible for the contest just

Surely not the men, who were trying to get a few shillings increase on a miserable rate of wages. Perhaps, the coal merchants were less to blame than the Irish Catholic and Nationalist Press. which took their cue from Pierce the pervert, and tried to kill the Irish Transport Workers' Union by malignity and calumnies of every kind.

The greatest concerns in Dundalk treated with the representative of the union, and gave increases to their men without causing trouble or inconvenience to anyone. The Dundalk and Newry Steampacket Company, not to speak of the breweries and the largest timber firm in Dundalk, have more money invested in their undertaking than the whole of the coal merchants lumped together, and yet they did not disdain to treat with a mere Labour organiser like myself, and their business has not, I believe, suffered on that account. There is one thing certain, that opposition such as is being offered to the union is not making the number of its supporters and admirers fewer, and this indisputable fact goes to prove that it has come to stay in Ireland, whoever or whatever may leave it.

MICHAEL M'KEOWN.

## McHUCH HIMSELF !

Never heard of him (I don't think)-38b Talbot Street is his address. But, be careful! "38b" is on the Verdon Hotel side, few doors from New Electric Theatre.

## THE WORKERS' CYCLE AGENT.

New and Second-Hand Cycles, Accessories, Gramaphones, Records, positively cheaper than all others. Estp. 1902. No connection with any other Eycle Shop of the same name.

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IRISH GOODS ONLY.

GLEESON & CO.. HAVE OPINED A

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11 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin.

the Workingman has to protect him against the power of Capital.'

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New Plain & Fancy Bakery, Sir John Rogerson's Quay,

Contains the Best Flour, Has the Best Flavour, :: Guaranteed the Standard Weight.

Baked by Bridge Street Trade Union Bakers only.

NOTE.—We only ask you to give the Loaf a trial-it will speak for itself.

HATS from EQUAL IN QUALITY TO 2s. 11d. SHIRTS (Angola) from 2/6 EQUAL IN WEAR TO TWEED. J. TROY, 37 Sth. George's St.

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1361 JAMES'S STREET. THE IRISH WORKERS' HAIRDRESSER. Hairdressing and Shampooing Saloon. Razors Carefully Ground and Set. None but Trade Union Labour Employed.

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High st., 213 Gt. Britain st., 62 Charlemont st., where you can get Best Value in BUTTER, EGGS and Mak at Lowest Prices.

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Breakfasts, Luncheons and Teas.

A matter for the Worker to remember! IS TATAT Mrs. HENKI, 61-221 Gt. Britain St.,

Serves all with accommodation of Beds and Food of the Best Quality, at prices to suit the Worker.



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Hatters and Outfitters, 2 and 3 CAPEL STREET.

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

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7 & 37 WEXFORD STREET. New Street, Dean Street, Coombe, and Silversore Mill, Rathfarnham,

Wholesale and Retail Provisioners, Grocers, Beef and Pork D Butchers,

Manufacturers of Sausages and Fancy Meats. 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 pessible. That is our idea of successful trading.

### JAMES LARKIN, Plain and Faney Baker,

72 MEATH ST., DUBLIN. Pure Wholemeal and Buttermilk Squares a speciality. THE WORKERS' BAKER.

Ask for LARKIN'S LOAF.

## HUGH KENNY. General Provision Merchant,

46 GREAT BRITAIN STREET. IRISH PRODUCE A SPECIALITY. Our Teas for the Workers are the Best

IF you have not the ready money convenient there is an venient there is an IRISH ESTABLISH-MENT which supplies Goods on the Easy Payment System. It is THE

Value in Dublin.

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10 SOUTH WILLIAM ST. OFFICE HOURS-10.30 to 5.30 each day. Monday, Tuesday and Friday evenings, 7 to 9. Saturday evening, 7 to 10.30.

MANAGER-ALDERMAN T. KELLY.

Established 1851, For Reliable Provisions! LEIGH'S, of Bishop St. STILL LEAD

## "Trade Unionism is the only bulwark The Future of the Seamen's Movement.

On Friday, the 27th October, Mr. J. H. Wilson, the General President of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union sailed from London for Australia on a voyage undertaken for the benefit of his health. For some time his health has been failing, and his friends have succeeded in persuading him to take this voyage, trusting that it will restore him to his usual vigour—a hope that is shared by all who know him. However, apart from that consideration, and as far as organised seamen are concerned, I feel convinced that this departure of Mr. Wilson will practically determine the existence of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union as a separate and an independent organisation; for without his strong personality and indomitable energy, which alone have preserved its individuality as a union since its foundation some twenty-five years ago, and having due regard to the change that is taking place in the trade union movement in this country, the tendency will now most undoubtedly be for the sailors and firemen to form one section of the Federated Transport Workers-the body that, to a certain extent, will in the future govern the activities of all concerned. This being admitted, and the seamen forming such an important link in the transport service chain, I think it will be the duty of all the connections of that industry to lend a hand in properly organising these men on the lines suggested, so that an unbroken front may be presented to the enemy in the event of hostilities in the future.

In the past the seamen have had to fight their battles unsupported by any other organisation, and at tremendous expense. Their leader was a fighter of the first water, and the whole twenty-five years he has led the seamen has been spent in waging one continual strike that seemed to have no end. Many improvemente have resulted, in fact the present generation of seamen cannot appreciate the great change that has been brought about in the lives and the conditions of employment of seamen through the work of Mr. Wilson; yet there is much to be done, and now that Capital has to be met in perfectly equipped combination, either for attack or defence. there is certainly more hope of success in the new combination of kindred workers than in continuing, single-handed, the wearing struggle of the last twenty-five

Looking back over the long years that I have known Mr. Wilson and the Seamen's Union, I can better appreciate the appalling obstacles and the tremendous odds that he had to face, and I can only wonder how he managed to struggle through. Ever since the days when the Shipping Federation was especially formed to defeat him, his career has been a gigantic struggle against the most contemptible form of tactics employed in industrial warfare. Legions of lies have been circulated in the Press, and public opinion has been steadily focussed upon these misrepresented facts. Trash of the most degraded type-many of them well-known criminals, or men who had been hounded out of every decent society, boarding-house keepers and their sharks-have all been employed to defeat his, while the force he had to rely upon was just the loyal members of the Union, who could only refuse to ship until hunger broke their hearts.

Memory brings up recollections of Wilson, when in his company I have stumped the dock-side of nearly every seaport of Great Britain. It was an everyday experience to be out in the early grey of the morning, in and about bales of goods, railway trucks, stacks of timber, under bridges, arches, piles and columns, wherever it was possible to place or cheer a picket, or intercept a regiment of blacklegs. This was the experience of all who worked with him, and he was equally as well known wherever seamen congregated or wherever ships, big or little, cast their anchor in British waters. The amount of work that he used to get through in what is termed the business hours of the day would be considered by the ordinary business man a fair amount for a week, and after the day's work came the night's and the meetings, always followed up by a gathering of the officials for a general review of the position. This was Wilson's daily life when there was a strike in progress—and Wilson was always on strike. And the result is that no sailor, be he master or engineer, "A.B." or fireman, serving on a British ship to-day, in whatever part of the world he may be, can pass a single day without enjoying some of the beneficial results of Wilson's work on

their behalf. But still much remains to be done. The seamen's fight will be carried on, in the future, on modern lines—the days of ploughing the sands are done, and there will be some security that fighters like Wilson shall not be lost to the general cause by being permitted to wear themselves out in the hopeless task of fighting for one section of labour against the world. There are still oppressed seamen -slaves of the sea-who are still robbed, drowned, and industrially damned. Their families are still denied the rights of common humanity, and the shipowners still employ the same old tactics that they used against Wilson. But what will be their chance of succeeding against the whole of the transport workers? What use will blackleg sailors or firemen be when the docker refuses to load or discharge the ships, the railwaymen refuse

To show how necessary it is that men employed in the shipping trade should be organised in conjunction with the other branches of the transport trades, we have

to handle their cargoes, or the carters

refuse to move them?

only to remember the result of the last dispute-victory all along the line. The old argument that shipping will not bear any further strain in the shape of increased expenses, such as higher wages, and better living, and more hands, can be proved a false one, not by calling living testimony, which would not be reliable, but by casting an eye over the money left by the exploiters of seamen, who have departed this life, as shown by the absolutely undisputable evidence of their own wills. Here is a list of seventeen shipowners lately deceased, with the amount of money each one left:-Sir Donald Currie, of the Castle Line, £2,377,052; Mr. T. H. Ismay, of the White Star Line, £1,335,255; Mr. James J. Bibby, of the Bibby Line, £1,776,432; John Williams, first Baron Inverciyde, of the Cunard Line, £1,038,369; Mr. John Nixon, of Nixon's Navigation Company, £1,145,658; Sir W. Gray, of Hartlepool, £1,500,423; Mr. J. Mark Wood, of Liverpool, £1,043,734; Sir W. Pearce, formerly MP. for Govan, £1,069,669; Charles Henry, first Baron Nurnburnholme, of the Wilson Line, £988 386; R. Brocklebank, of Liverpool, £790,263; Sir J. Brocklebank, of Liverpool, £670 971; Mr. G. Holt, of Liverpool, £598,480; Mr. J. Hall, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, of the Hall Line, £564.198; Sir E. Percy Bates, of Liverpool, £523,446; Mr. Jas. Noarse, of Liverpool, £514,573; Mr. Fred R. Leyland, of the Leyland Line, £916,153; Mr. Walter Savill, of the Shaw Savill, and Albion Line, £1,620,101. These seventeen people left the enormous sum of £16,853,062 between them, just one million pounds each, all made out of managing an "upprofitable" business.— There's nothing more to say.—I beg to remain, fraternally yours,

SHELL BACK.

## An Open Letter to the Electors of the Rotunda Ward.

Nov., 1911.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN-Do not be frightened, this is not an "Election Address." I admit that the beginning is rather ominous, and that within the next two months your letter-boxes (if you are fortunate enough to possess such luxuries) will be crammed to repletion with documents, either typewritten or made up by that intelligent individual, known as the "Comp," soliciting your "vote and influence"; but again I repeat, you have no need to be frightened, I have not the slightest intention of offering myself as a candidate for either of the vacancies caused, or about to be caused, in the Municipal representation of the Rotunda Ward by the voluntary resignation of Mr. J. P. Nannetti, M.P., J.P., or the enforced resignation of Mr. P. Shortall. Between yourselves and myself, ladies and gentlemen, I am not too sure that it would be any recommendation for me personally to have to say that 1 was the representative of the ward in which you "live, move, and have your being."

You will possibly recollect that in February, 1910, you rejected Mr. P. T. Daly because Mr. P. Shortall solemnly assured you that Mr. P. T. Daly was NOT a 'Nationalist," on the other hand, because Mr. P. Shortall assured you that he was a lineal descendant of Con of the Hundred Battles, King Cormac MacArt, Red Hugh O'Donnell, Hugh O'Neill, Sarsfield, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Wolfe Tone, Emmet, Mitchel, and Parnell, you elected him to represent you in the Municipal Council. Are you, my dear ladies and gentlemen, quite satisfied, after nearly two years of Mr. P. Shortall, that he has quite acted up to the standard of his illustrious an-

I am not anxious to rub it in, nor to heap "coals of fire" up on your (forgive the expression) "soft" heads, but I cannot refrain from reminding you that it was hardly the place of the successor of the illustrious Irish Kings and leaders whom I have named to be found acting the lap-dog to a contemptible humbug like the present (never-to-be-forgotten) Lord Mayor of Dublin, Farrell.

You know, ladies and gentlemen, that even to be touting for "Board of Works" contracts from the British Government does not justify a man who climbs into public life as an Irish Nationalist in renaging all the principles of Irish National-

In an "alleged" report of an "alleged" meeting of the Rotunda Ward Branch U.I.L. reported in the Evening Telegraph of October 28th, Mr. P. Shortall, T.C., is reported as saying (amongst other things) "He was always a Nationalist, and always would be one. . . On the same principle he voted for an address to the Ladies and gentlemen, the majority of you (where you take an interest at all in the matter) are followers of Mr. John Redmond and the Irish Parliamentary Party. Mr. Redmond and the Party publicly declared that they were unable to take any share in the celebration of the King of England's Coronation so long as Ireland was denied the right to govern

Mr. Shortall then must be looked upon as a rebel to Mr. Redmond and the Parliamentary Party.

I submit that you cannot have this thing both ways. If Mr. Redmond was right then Mr. Shortall, T.C., was and is wrong. Ladies and gentlemen, "you pay your money "-you can take your choice. In any case, believe me to be, with the assurance of my profound commiseration, yours truly,

AUGHRIM.

JAMS (Irish)—2 lb. Jars, 9½d.; Raspberry. Strawberry, Black Current. BISCUITS—Jam Puffs, Butter Creams, Bermuda, 6d. per lb. LEYDEN'S, 89 Bride Street,

## **Wexford Corporation and Irish** Manufacture.

At a committee meeting of the Wexford Corporation, tenders being invited for oilskin boots and leggings for the Corporation workmen, when the tenders were being opened Councillor Clancy objected to any of the tenders being considered if they were not of Irish manufacture, as there was a notice on the books that all goods tendered for should be of Irish manufacture or a preference given to Irish manufactured goods, none of the goods tendered for being of Irish manufacture, except the boots, which were home-made.

Mr. P. Carroll, Commarket, wrote saying if the tenders were adjourned for a week he would be in a position to tender for all goods of Irish manufacture; this was objected to, and it was proposed by Councillor Prendergast, a publican, who is patronised by the police, and seconded by Councillor N. Byrne, draper, one of the jury who were well and truly packed on the coroner's jury to whitewash the police who murdered poor Michael Leary, that the tenders now before the meeting do be considered.'

Alderman Sinnott said that the last goods which were of Irish manufacture were rotten, and were like rags on the men's backs.

Councillor Prendergast said he would buy English-made goods if he could get them cheaper. Councillor N. Byrne said that English-

made goods were better than Irish. Councillor Carty said it would be well to leave the question to two experts-Messrs. P. J. Carroll and N. Byrne. This

was agreed to. Councillor Carroll maintained that the Irish goods were far superior. Councillor Byrne adhered to his original

opinion-that the English goods were It being put to the meeting whether

Irish goods or English goods be accepted, the following voted for English goods, every one of whom are friends and supporters of the employers who locked out the Wexford men:-Alderman Sinnott, Councillors Hore, Byrne, Carty, Ffrench, Gilson (another of the coroner's jury), and Prendergast.

Councillor O'Connor and Goodison, two Labour members, one of those (Goodison) being one of the locked out men, refused to vote one way or the other.

Councillor Carty, who voted for the English-made goods, being the gentleman who attended a few weeks ago as a representative from the Wexford Corporation at the Industrial Conference in Dublin.

## MAYORAL SALARY.

THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

DEAR SIR-There is a great deal of talk of the liberal way the Mayoral Salary will be spent, and several suggestions have been made. Now with your permission as a true and devoted friend of the workers, I will make a suggestion as to how £300 of it could be usefully spent viz, to give a waterproof overcoat and a good pair of workmen's boots, to every man in the employment of the Paving Department, as these unfortunate workingmen are compelled to remain out in all kinds of weather or otherwise loose their time "I suppose." Now Mr. Editor, I understand provisions in this way are made for the workingmen in other departments, including the Cleansing Department, where I am informed the men are also supplied with other articles of clothing. Now why should supposed model employers make distinctions in their working staff? I stood a few days ago looking at men picking the roadway, and the wet sparks from the picks was filling into the mouths of their boots, not to speak of the easy access the water had where the soles used to lie. Just fancy, model employers allowing their staff out on the streets and roads of the Ireland's capital with nothing to shade them from the drenching rain, only an old sack around their shoulders, and then compare their lot with their more fortunate brethren, who drive on cars wrapped in woollen and waterproof rugs, and don't forget the chap with the lovely bicycle who tells these rain-drenched creatures they did not do enough work. Somehow Mr. Editor, I think its time a little light was thrown on things this way, but being only an outsider from the employment I must only tell you what I see as I go along the streets, and if anything else comes across me in my travels I will probably write to you and tell you, as I know you are the only source from which a workingman's grievance can be published. Sympathetic Workman.

Name enclosed.

## DUBLIN INDUSTRIAL LAW COMMITTEE. Workers and the Factory Act.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

DEAR SIR-My attention having been drawn to an article in THE IRISH WORKER of the 7th October, I shall be glad if you will allow me to make known through your columns the existence of the Industrial Law Committee, 29 South Anne street. The objects of the Committee

(1). To supply information as to the legal protection of the industrial classes with regard to the conditions of their trade.

(2). To constitute a central body, to which may be reported breaches of the law and other matters relating to industrial employment in order that they may be inquired into, referred to the proper authorities, and otherwise treated as may be. (3). To consider all information received, to pro-

mote further legislation and the more affecting administration of the existing law. The Committee ask that all who wish to see wholesome conditions of employ-

ment will give practical expression to their interest by joining in the valuable work which is now being done by correspendents, and earnestly hope that those whose sympathy is aroused will help in at least one of the following ways:-

(1). Information as to suspected breaches of the Industrial Laws.

(2). Distribution of the Committee's Publications. (3). Organisation of Lectures. All who are in a position to help are

asked to communicate with the Secretary-The Industrial Law Indemnity Fund is administered by the Industrial Law Com. mitiee. Its purpose is to deal with cases of workers who are dismissed from their employment for giving truthful evidence to any Inspector. It is used to help them to find fresh work, and it indemnifies them during the period of employment at the same rate of wages as that which they received before they were dismissed. In cases of summary dismissal, a claim is made on the employer for the payment of

KATHLEEN M. O'BRENNAN, Secretary.

## The Tipperary Farmers' Society and its Ex-Secretary.

a week's wages in lieu of notice.

Regarding the ex-secretary of the Tipperary Farmers' Society, if you wish to sound the depths to which a supposedlyrespectable and educated man can sink, get the letters of Messrs. Mansfield and Doherty published in the Tipperary Star almost two years ago. You ask what the teachers of Tipperary have to say to him. Why, the Tipperary teachers have nothing to say for him or to him-they would not touch him with a forty-foot pole. He is one of those camp-followers—the pariahs of the profession—who are non-associated. They contribute not a penny or an idea to the fight which their brethren wage for justice, but they disgrace these brethren by grabbing for the spoils in the hour of

Years ago he was summoned before the Teachers' Association to answer a charge preferred against him regarding the dismissal of a Miss Ryan, assistant teacher, by her school manager, who was also his own. The notice of dismissal was in his handwriting. He failed to come forward, and has never been recognised by his fellow-teachers since. In the correspondence above referred to

he denied certain facts, until his lies were nailed by three respectable teachers. Some two years ago a resolution was, through an oversight-our secretaries had orders to hold no communication with him-sent to, among other bodies, the Tipperary Farmers' Society. It urged the various public bodies to support the claims of the teachers of the Irish democracy, to full civil rights and equal pay and pension with English and Scotch teachers of equal qualifications, doing similar work. The resolution referred incidentally to the over-taxation of Ireland. Will it be believed that this man, who a few years before dare not have appeared even at a farmers' meeting, except under threat of dismissal, and who gave nothing but sneers to those who had partially emancipated him from some of the most slavish regulations in existence—will it be believed that he used the platform on which the sacrifices of his fellow-teachers permitted him to stand, to belittle their claims, to oppose their title to the civil rights which should be the property of every citizen, and to defend John Bull in his over-taxation policy? And all this while fully availing of every concession that had been won; and while, as one of the teachers above referred to put it. "he defended the giant robber from across the border, he was, in his attitude towards the poor, playing the pitiful part of the slave-beggar-in-chief in the microscopic details of local expenditure." To the facts and arguments of his fellow teachers he had nothing to oppose but lies and abuse; like the cuttle fish, he made his escape from the weapons of reason and logic in the mud end dirt he himself raised. One of the teachers mentioned above referred to the regret which O'Connell always expressed at having emancipated a certain type of Catholic, and then he added:-

"So, too, when the Irish teacher is no longer treated as a suspect and a slave in his own land, when he is permitted to take that place in the social scale for which God and nature fitted him, when he no longer feels that through him, a slave, the mind of the nation is being enslaved; when, with a character no longer cramped by ridiculous regulations which in his heart he despises, but in which his circumstances force him to acquiesce, he is in a position to take his rightful place in the building up of an Irish nation—when the teacher is a free man, honoured and respected, there will, amidst the general rejoicing, arise a cry of regret that some, like this slavish secretary, no longer bearing the broad arrow on their backs, will still, in the words of Mitchel, bear it in their souls."

The teacher, in apologising for the crushing treatment of this slave, added-"One cannot always avoid walking on a

These hurried extracts will give you the reason why the Tipperary teacherswho, as a body, sympathise with the -reasonable claims of the workers—have nothing to say to one of the few camp followers in Tipperary County. Which is the more in his debt-his fellowteachers, or the railway worker in his honest struggle against bloated capital. imported managers, multiplied bodies of idle directors, who, with their families and friends, fatten on industry, and a Press which is as anti-national as it dares to be, and as anti-democratic as it can?-Hurriedly yours,

A TEACHER AND A DEMOCRAT.

'Let's All go Down the Strand'

## TIM CORCORAN. Provision Merchant.

BEST BRANDS OF

Irish Bacon & Creamar; Butter ALWAYS IN STOCK.

## TOM CLARKE.

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

6 South Lotts Road, Beggar's Bush.

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

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THE NOTED HOUSE ~~ FOR BUTTER, HAMS AND BACON. PATRICK DOYLE & SONS. Provision Merchants,

29 THOMAS ST., DUBLIN.

### T. P. ROCHE, The Workers' Hairdresser,

34 NORTH STRAND, DUBLIN,

An Up-to-Date Establishment. Trade Unital Labour only employed. Cleanliness, Comfort. Antisoptics used. Success to the Workers' Cause! TELEPHONE No. 1777. Cranston & Co., Wholesale Stationers

Paper Merchants & Paper Bog Manufacturen, 18 & 19 TEMPLE LANE (Off Dame St).

> DUBLIN. IRISH MANUFACTURE A SPECIALITY.

The Workers' Provision Stores. 37 Great Britain St. and 3 Stoneyhatter,

The Houses for Quality and Value. Best Mild Cured Bacon, 6 2d. and 72d. per lb., by the side. Choice Dairy Butter 1s. 2d. per lb.; the talk of the town. Ou Eggs are the finest in the district, and can always be depended upon-large

All our Goods are sure to please the most fastidious.

POTATOES! POTATOES! POTATOES! Guaranteed Best Table Potatoes, 3s. 6d. per cm. delivered free City and Suburbs. By saying in saw my advertisement in The Irish Worker was ordering, I will only charge readers of same 3s. 3d. per cwt.

J. SINEY, Potato and Forage Merchal 35 GOLDEN LANE.

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Printed for the Proprietor at the Printing Works, 13 Stafford Street, published by him at 10 Beresford Plan in the City of Dublin.

[This Journal is exclusively set up hand labour and printed on Irish Paper

160 Nth. King Street, 41 Summeria