



WOMEN WORKERS' COLUMN.

TRAM-CAR POLITENESS.

When a working man or woman commits a breach of good manners they are at once dubbed un-pleasantly rudeness. But the well-dressed, idle class can commit as many breaches as they like with impunity.

Irish-Ireland Notes.

By AN SPANISH FANCIER.

Acta speak louder than words. We take the following from An Claidheamh Saluis, of October 28th:-

"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 philosophy?"

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.

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 the different venues where their teams were engaged.

THE Irish Worker

AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Edited by JIM LARKIN.

THE IRISH WORKER will be published week - price One Penny - and may be had of any news-agent. Ask for it and see that you get it.

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

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

We do not publish or take notice of anonymous contributions.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.

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—

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—

Several hurling matches were brought off on Sunday. At Ringsend the Galtee Rovers beat Fureverys in the Senior League by 5-1 to 4 goals. The O'Mahonys got a w.o. from Kichhams in the Park in the Junior Grade, while the Keatings defeated Wolfe Tones in the Senior League by 5-3 to 3-1.

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.

WHY SMOKE FOREIGN TOBACCO?

when you can get a Plug of Irish Tobacco for 3 1/4d., from

"An Tobacador"

104a GREAT PARNELL STREET

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 scabbied in the timber strike were present.

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.

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.

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 slanderous matter about Daly and Larkin, but time will tell how these imitable 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, viz:—

"That the Managing Committee sincerely regret the occurrence of last Tuesday night, whereby Mr. P. T. Daly was greatly inconvenienced 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 go-d 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."

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 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 Quay lane, passed the Courthouse, and met Daly in Monk street, where the assault took place. But still the assault was not pre-meditated!

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 Furlong, 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 Wexford 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 colloquialism, "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.

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.

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.

Mr. Clarke did very well as a member of the Corporation, as we notice that there are some other Clarks 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 29,911 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 "flowing 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 erection 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. Kelly moved an amendment—"That the Council, as the authority having control of the streets, protest 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 Committee 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 let them 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-a-dozen 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 amendment.

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's remarks about Mr. Vance were neither "dignified or complimentary," and do not reflect much credit on next year's Lord Mayor.

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. Judged by Mr. Sherlock's remarks we fancy that Alderman M-Walter and Vance must be thorns in the side of his party. Mr. Sherlock is 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.'"

The Workers' Benefit Stores, 47A New St. is now opened with a good selection of Groceries and Provisions unsurpassed for Quality and Price.

Don't Forget LARKIN'S LITTLE SHOP FOR GOOD VALUE in Chandlery, Tobaccos, Cigarettes, &c., 36 WEXFORD ST., DUBLIN. IRISH GOODS A SPECIALITY.

"FALL IN AND FOLLOW ME"

IRELAND'S OWN REGISTERED LODGING HOUSE (LATE BLOOMFIELD'S), 4 LR. TYRONE STREET.

The poor man catered for with cleanliness and civility. Beds, 3d. Nightly. Also the Original Shamrock Lodging Houses, 106 and 107, LR. Tyrone Street. P. BYRNE, Proprietor.

MOLLOY & CO., Butchers, Purveyors, and Dairy, 121 LOWER CLANBRASSIL STREET. None but reliable goods stocked

WE SELL FOOTWEAR. Honest Fits for the man who works—Boots that will give Good Hard Wear.

Army Bluchers, 5s.; Superior Whole-Puck Bluchers, wood pegged, 6s.; Strong Lace and Derby Boots, from 4s. 11d.

BARCLAY & COOK, 5 South Great George's Street, and 104, 105 Talbot Street, Dublin.

The Best House in the City for BOOTS, FARREN, 41 Nth. King St. Work men's Boots a Speciality.

WORKERS when spending their hard-earned wage cannot do better than call to LAWLER & CO., 98 Summerhill, WHERE THEY CAN BUY Best Quality Groceries and Provisions At Reasonable Prices.

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THE DAY-LIE PRESS.

"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 be—like 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 black-guard 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, dignitaries 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 morning 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 contents—bill before the eyes of the people of Dublin with headings such as "The Bishop Divorce Case," "The Coleman Divorce Case," "The Foster Divorce Case,"

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

Mr. Smyth, Hon. Sec. Central Committee 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 "Homocoea," "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 twenty-five years been denouncing this immoral literature.

Was it that the Canon's sense of humour overcame his sense of public duty? 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 Hall meeting, but we consider our readers are entitled to have all the facts before them, and let them draw their own conclusions. The "Husband and Wife Separate 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 Xavier's 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 enormity 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. TREATY STONE.

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

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STRIKE AGAINST BIG PROFIT!! Try R. W. SHOLEDIGE For Watch and Clock Repairs, Cheapest and most reliable House in the trade, 37 HIGH STREET (OPPOSITE QUAY.) Special Low Terms to Working Men. FOR MEN'S BOOTS, Chroms, Best Calf and Glass Kid, 6/11 worth 8/11. THE SMALL PROFIT STORE, 78b Talbot Street.

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 Dundalk to form a branch of the Irish Transport 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 band-room, 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 Transport 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.

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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 Gaelic 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 in—helping 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 ended?

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 parvert, and tried to kill the Irish Transport Workers' Union by malignity and calumnies of every kind.

The greatest concern 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.

McHUGH 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, Gramophones, Records, positively cheaper than all others. Estn. 1902. No connection with any other Cycle Shop of the same name.

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BECKER BROS. Finest, Purest and Cheapest TEAS.

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Guaranteed the Standard Weight.

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Branches—1 York street, 11 Queen street, 19 High st., 213 Gt. Britain st., 62 Charlemont st., where you can get Best Value in BUTTER, EGGS and MILK at Lowest Prices.

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

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54 AUNGHER STREET, DUBLIN.

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7 & 37 WEXFORD STREET,
Wholesale and Retail
Provisioners, Grocers, Beef and Pork Butchers.

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Plain and Fancy Baker,
72 MEATH ST., DUBLIN.

HUGH KENNY,
General Provision Merchant,
46 GREAT BRITAIN STREET.

Dublin Workmen's Industrial Association, Ltd.,
10 SOUTH WILLIAM ST.

LEIGH'S, of Bishop St.
STILL LEAD

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.

In the past the seamen have had to fight their battles unsupported by any other organisation, and at tremendous expense.

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.

Memory brings up recollections of Wilson, when in his company I have stumped the dock-side of nearly every seaport of Great Britain.

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.

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.

An Open Letter to the Electors of the Rotunda Ward.

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. Naumetti, M.P., J.P., or the enforced resignation of Mr. P. Shortall.

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 Coe of the Hundred Battles, King Cormac MacArt, Red Hugh O'Donnell, Hugh O'Neill, Sarafield, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Wolfe Tone, Emmet, Mitchel, and Parnell, you elected him to represent you in the Municipal Council.

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 touted for "Board of Works" contracts from the British Government does not justify a man who climbs into public life as an Irish Nationalist in reneging all the principles of Irish Nationalism.

In an "alleged" report of an "alleged" meeting of the Rotunda Ward Branch U.L.L. reported in the Evening Telegraph of October 28th, Mr. P. Shortall, T.O., is reported as saying (amongst other things) "He was always a Nationalist, and always would be one."

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

Wexford Corporation and Irish Manufacture.

At a committee meeting of the Wexford Corporation, tenders being invited for oil-skin 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, Cornmarket, 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.

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, French, 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.

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 working men 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 workmen 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 are:—

- (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 promote further legislation and the more affecting administration of the existing law.

ment will give practical expression to their interest by joining in the valuable work which is now being done by correspondents, 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 Committee. 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 a week's wages in lieu of notice.

KATHLEEN M. O'BRENNAN, Secretary.

The Tipperary Farmers' Society and its Ex-Secretary.

Regarding the ex-secretary of the Tipperary Farmers' Society, if you wish to sound the depths to which a supposedly-respectable 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 victory.

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 and 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 apologiseing for the crushing treatment of this slave, added—"One cannot always avoid walking on a worm."

These hurried extracts will give you the reason why the Tipperary teachers—who, 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 fellow-teachers, 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'

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