Who is it speaks of defeat?

I tell you a cause like ours;

Is greater than defeat

can know-It is the power of

As surely as the earth

rolls round As surely as the

glorious sun Brings the great world

> MOOD-WAVE, Must our Cause be

> > won!

powers.

Workers' Catechism on the National Insurance Act.

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

Compiled for "The Irish Worker" by a Worker.

As a perscription for the alleviation. if not the altimate remeval of many grievances seriously affecting the moral, social and physical well-being of the multitude, the National Insurance Bill may be regarded as a beneficient measure, if properly interpreted and sympathetically administered. In other hands however its results may not alone be found lacking the desired effects, but it may even prove a dangerous and deadiy remedy.

It therefore behaves the working classes of the country to fully realise the great changes about to take place in their circumstances and conditions, and from that knowledge be enabled to take advantage of the opportunities as they arise, Me well as to prevent injustices being done them through a vicious administration of the Act. Towards that end it is proposed in this article, by means of plain questions and answers, to endeavour to impart a little at least of the essential information. And if the writer succeeds in dispelling the confusions that surrounds explanations of this act, he will have accomplished much. Now for the first question:

What persons are compelled to insure under the act?

Practically all workers of both sexes over sixteen and under seventy years of age who have to depend for a livelihood upon their own exertions, and who do not pussess a pension or income of an annual value of twenty-five pounds MUST BE INSURED.

Are there not some exceptions?

Yes! But I give only those concerning orkers. For instance, men who work "on their own" such as luggage carriers, odd job men, jobbing gardeners, blacksmiths, carpenters, cabmen, and all such who have no regular employer to pay them, need not be insured!

How much a week must insured workingmen and women pay?

Where their wages do not exceed 1s. 6d. per day, neither will pay anything and yet both will be entitled to all benefits.

And who pays for them? The employer will have to pay 41d. for

every man thus employed and 34d. for every woman, while the State pays one penny per week in both cases. And how if their wages is over 1s. 6d.

per day?

If it's under 2s, the man or woman pay a halfpenry per week and the employer pays 4d, for the man and 3d, for the woman, while the State in both cesss again becomes responsible for one penny per week.

And if the wages is over the two " bob "?

Providing it does not exceed 2s. 6d. the man or woman pays 2d. per week; the employer 31d. on behalf of the man and $2\frac{1}{2}d$, for the woman, while the State pays nothing in either case, other than the proportion of benefits.

And I suppose all rates are arranged according to this scale?

Yes! What is the most an Irish workman

must pay? Men, 3d.: women, 2d. per week.

How will these contributions be paid? In the case of the average workingman, the employer will deduct each week the sum from his wages. Every insured person will hold a contribution card upon which the employer will place an adhesive stamp showing the value of the deduction made.

But will the employer "dcek" the amount of his share as well as the man's from our wages?

It is not legal for him to do so. But there is nothing in the set to prevent an employer "sacking" a man and re employing him at a lower wage.

STOP PRESS!

NOW OPEN No. 8 MOORE STREET ("THE FLAG,") with a High-Class Stock of

Hams, Bacon, Butter and Eura At the Lowest Prices in the City. Call and see ter yourself

JOHN SHEIL,

6 & 8 MOORE STREET, Also at 45 & 46 Manor St., and } - DUBLIN THOUSE-SIDE and SIS.

But the trade unions will not allow

Exac'ly: it is only they that will prevent it. Workingmen will need their unions now more than ever.

What do I do with the Card when it becomes full up of stamps? You will take it either to the Post Office

er to the approved society, if you be a member of ene. What is an approved society?

An approved society will be a society not run for profit, such as legitimate trade secieties, benefit societies, &c., fulfilling certain conditions as to rules and numbers will become approved societies.

Will existing sick funds of railways.

tramways, &c., become approved societies? They probably will-but the constitution must be altered. Their committee must be elected by ballot. Its members must be free to transfer to other secieties. Membership must not be made a condition of employment, and the employer is entitled to one fourth of the representation in the maragement if he undertakes to guarantee the solvency of the fund.

How will such societies be used under this act?

They will be utilised to administer sick. disablement and maternity benefits, and in the cases of certain trade societies unemployment benefit to its members. They can afterwards claim back from the Government a refund of a certain portion of such monies paid.

Then the societies and not its members will benefit?

The members will berefit because societies can reduce contributions, increase benefits and create new benefits. In fact, a preperly managed society composed of men sympathetic to the working classes which really means legitimate trade Unions-AND LEGITIMATE TRADE UNIONS ALONE - will possess under this act power to do unlimited good.

How about other societies, such as employer sick funds?

They, no doubt, will fulfill the requirements of the law, but they cannot be expected to look after the interests of the workers like a society composed and controlled by workers themselves.

But will not workingmen control such societies, since they are elected by ballot upon its committees?

Human nature is human nature! Will not a slave flog a slave? It would be difficult to keep such societies free of em; loyer's influence.

Then the workingman, having a thought for his own interest, will join his trade

Common-sense alone dictating no other What benefits will an insured person

receive? First, there is the Sanatorium Benefittreatment of consumptives in Sanatoria-

the Health Committee will have power to extend this treatment to members of an insured persons family. Next comes Sickness Benefit : nermally 10s, a week for men, and 7s. 6d. a week for women for 26 weeks from the

fourth day of sickness. Here's where the trade society will come in again and tide you over the four days of famine. Then we have Disablement Benefit, normally 5s. For week from the termina-

tion of sick benefit, so long as the illness And last of all-what I ought to have

placed first, namely, Maternity Benefitrepresenting 30s. paid to the wife of an insured person, or to a woman who is herself insured.

Are not these benefits subject to reduction?

Yes. Persons under 21 years of age and unmarried, the sickness benefit for males will be reduced to 6s. per week for the first thirteen weeks, and 5s. the second thirteen weeks. For females, 5s. per week the first thirteen weeks, and 4s. per week for the second thirteen weeks. Females under 21, permanently disabled, 4s. a week, and males, 5s.

So it pays young people to be married

under this Act? It provides them with a good excuse. Can a person who is insured join more than one society and receive benefits from

Most certainly, providing the total amounts of such benefits received do not exceed two-thirds of his average wages. But on no secount can he obtain Insurance Benefits from more than one scriety.

And when they do exceed that amount? Then a deduction is made and a rew benefit is granted equal to the amount deducted.

The Act says in Part I, clause 9, subpeoples 2; "Mare in the case of any in-

Give us the words of the Act concerning.

sured person the rate of sickness benefit or disub ement benefit (as the case may be) exceeds two-thirds of the usual rate of wages or other remuneration earned by such persons, the rate of such benefit may be reduced to such an extent as the society or committee administering the benefit, with the consent of the Insurance Commissioners, determines; but where such reduction is made provision shall be made by the society or committee with the like consent for the granting of one or more additional benefits of a value equivalent of such reduction."

Well, that settles it. But one wonders where is the necessity for the figuremerching-reducing the amount and handing it back when rechristened?

All that can be avoided by trade societies doing the christening on their own account. Will an assured person be entitled to benefit as soon as the Act comes into opera-

By no means. He must be insured for 26 weeks and pay 26 contributions before he is entitled to sickness benefit.

He must be two years a member and have paid 104 contributions before he will receive disablement benefit. And no maternity benefit will be paid until 26 weeks a member and 26 contributions have been paid.

Will I have the free use of a doctor and free medicine?

You would if you resided in either England, Scotland or Wales, but not in Ireland!

And why did they knock poor Ireland It was at the direction of the Irish

Parlismentary Party that the medical benefits were withdrawn. And what concessions did we get in return?

The Irish worker pays one penny per week less and his employer one halfpenny than is done by either employer or worker on the other side of the Channel.

Bedad, it's a dear "penn'orth." The fool who exchanged the sovereign for a new penny in comparison gave less and got more!

But what did the Irish employer give for the "make?"

Nothing. He is the only one whe gets a clear gain by the transaction. One halfpenny per head for a couple of hundred hands comes to something in the week. The penny to the individual could at its best only provide him with a copy of THE LEISH WORKER.

And am I to understand that I must pay the dector and provide medicine cut fo my 10s. sick money when I get laid

Exactly. And pay both your own and your employers share of the insurance while you are idle. For if you permit yourself to run in arrears the benefits under the Act will be reduced-and in some cases abolished.

Bloody wars. It would be cheaper for a man to die?

Not if he has to be buried in Glasnevin. This is where your trade acciety comes in again. It can make arrangements to keep its members clear of arrears. And Mr. Dillon, M P., has expressed, upon behalf of the "Party," their willingness to restore these benefits should the majority of the people desire their restoration. When the majority of the people-and that's the workers-realise their position, they will remove all doubts from his

mind. But would it not be safer for a fellow to pay into the Post Office than into any scciety?

The only thing sure about paying inte the Post Office is that you will receive less benefits than if you paid into an approved society.

How do you make that out? A Post Office Depositor can only draw

out in berefits to the amount of the total sum contributed by his employer and himself standing to his credit-minus cost of management, medical benefits and canatorium. While with the members of an approved society the case is entirely different

Give an example.

A Post Office Depositor ledges in the Post Office in the course of 26 weeks the sum of 11s. 3d., representing 2d. per week deducted from his wages, and 31d. per week peid by his employer. He then falls sick. And if he does not die during the four days he receives no benefit he will have about one week's sick money to draw before the fund becomes exhausted. The same man a similar time in an astured society will be entitled to increased benefit, alone amounting to £13, to which the sceiety will be able to add that much more.

Then the Act is a good one

Its recognition of the responsibility of the state for the health and condition of the people is its most valuable feature. It is now at its worst, and will improve with time. People who point into its faults are our friends if they seek to apply a remedy. If their only desire is to hamper and upset they rank with our

But is it really value as it stands?

Well, a man who pays out of his wages one halfpenny per week for 26 weeks becomes entitled to sickness benefit alone amounting to £13-a sum that it would take him roughly 120 years to pay personally at that rate. While the same benefit represents 20 years' deductions from the wages of the man paying the maximum contribution. And the matern ty allowance of 302. represents 13 years' deductions of the case of the former. while it represents well ever 10 years' deductions in the case of the latter.

When making these statements you do not take into consideration the contributions by the employer and by the

No. I am only concerned with what will actually come out of the pocket of the worker and what is likely to go in there.

How will societies act towards their members when this scheme comes in

For a year at least they can de very little, as time alone will tell what means will be at their disposal. They in all probability will reduce the members' subscrip ions by the amount deducted from his wages—which will leave him no weree than at precent. Afterwards he will reap the benefits in full.

Then you think all trade societies shall

bicome approved societies? Certainly. And societies not having sufficient members to qualify under the Act should link up with others for the purpose of becoming approved. With all societies approved the interests of their members are assured. And while the workers stand solid together no Act of Parliament or no earthly power can do them injury.

What about the unemployed benefits? This benefit is peid for separate and distinct from the others. It affects the members of only certain trades for the present, but will in time probably extend

What are the contributions? The man will pay 21d. per week; if under 18 years of age one penny per week. The employer will pay exactly similar weekly contributions for each man

And the idle benefits? Seven shillings per week for 15 weeks.

Below the age of 17 no benefit will be paid. From 17 to 18 half benefit. How about the women?

Women are never unemployed according to the Act, for they are not included in this section.

What's the most a man can draw in unemployment benefit? Not more than 15 weeks in any twelve

months. And the Board of Trade can reduce the amount to 6s. per week or raise it to 8s. under certain conditions, or they may reduce the period.

What are the trades affected by Unemployment Insurance? Building, construction of works, ship-

building, engineering, construction of vehicles, ironfounding, and saw-milling (when it is in connection with any of the other insured trades). All workers, skilled or unskilled, organised or unorganised, will be compalsorily insured in the Unemployment Insurance if they are employed at any of the trades mentioned.

It will be a case of the snake's neckand-tail difficulty to tell where one stope and the other begins.

The Commissioners possess extensive powers under this Act, and they will decide much.

How if a follow is too often idle? They will seek for the cause, and, if possible, remove it. If the man is defi-

cient in skill be will be sent to a Technical sent time, a matter of speculation; but School and made efficient. It that be found not practical, then suitable employment is sought or recommended. Does the Act possess any other good feature?

Yes: it will sweep away slum houses. insani ary homes, unhealthy workshops in its efforts to preserve and promote the good health of the people.

Will it injure trade unionists?

Not if the members stand solid. Trade Unimists to a great extent will be relieved of their responsibility in sickness and idleners, and can devote themselves more elosely to their eriginal work at improving the conditions of their members.

Does not this Act encroach upon our

Yes; it no longer allows us to die of hunger, or be poisoned in foul homes or brilliant saying lies not so much in its workshops.

When will it come into force? It is supposed that the scheme will ceme into eperation on the 15th July, 1912, but power is taken to substitute a

later date, not later than the 1st January,

I think I have enough information for a start. Later on I may have a few more questions to ask.

By that time you will have an opportunity of addressing your questions to an official appointed under the Act, who will answer them with authority. What I have stated at random will put you in form for asking the questions.

WILLIAM P. PARTRIDGE.

BRAY DOINGS.

I have said unity and organization are essential if the workingman is to progress. It may seem like carrying turf to the Bog of Allen to insist on tais point at this time of day; but we are slow to apprehend in Bray the causes which cont ibute to the success of Labour movements. Personal pique and personal prejudice have often been allowed to run riot, deing almost irreparable injury to the cause of Labour, when a policy of calm discussion and mu'ual forbearance would have averted many of the dangers consequent on the disruption of its force. A spirit of fraternal friendship, the banishing of mutual distrust, will do much to render the position of the Transpert Workers slmest impregnable. Whoever wins by disunion in the Labour ranks, the workingman himself stands to lose. and he is the veriest of fools if he is still ignorant of this fact. Mereover, he must depend on his united efforts to force his grievances to the front.

With the sole exception of THE ITSH WORKER, no paper circulates in this distric; in which he can put forward his views. If he desires an organ that will furnish him with the address of all the marufacturers of patent medicines, or if he wishes to reed the "puff paragraph" concerning some policeman, his wants are readily supplied; but in any other respect those organs of democracy (moryah) would not touch him with the proverbial forty-foot pole. On the centrary. let him transgress, even in the slightest, and he is held up to the derision of, I am glad to say, a fast diminishing circle of readers. We had quite recently an in-stance of "smert journalism" in this respect a few weeks go.

An humble workingman was before the Petty Sessions Court for a very trivial offence, and the report of his case in one paper was headed in small capitals by the recital of a physical infirmity from which he suffers. This brutal and offensive method of reporting can surely find no countenance from feeling or thoughtful people; but many of these educated gentlemen (God save the mark) go on the assumption that the workingman has no feelings. How many, I wonder, of these same people would like their moral defects paraded in the Press?

An attempt will shortly be made to grant increases in the salaries to some of the officials in the Town Hall. Whether it will be successful or not is, at the pre-

TRADE ::

UNION SHOP,

much will depend on the attitude of the people in the meatime. To embark on such a proceeding in the present financial condition of the town is nothing short of lunacy, and would be going in entire opposition to the will of the people. There is no dispute as to the cause of unemployment here, and to give men who are already well paid an increase would be still further plunging the town in debt. There is a probability—let me emphasize this point of these increases being granted, unless a determined effort is made by the people to prevent, and many of the Councillors, I know, will need a little

strengthening in this matter. "I have but the wages of a vanman," said one of these gentlemen with more regard for effect than trath; but the kernel of this palpable falsehood as the mighty stretch that lies between this underpaid but gifted official and the humble vandriver.

A work that should be taken imme-

diately in hands by the Transport Workers' Union is the solving of the housing problem The present Council has broken faith with the public in this matter, as d scoper or later they must be compelled 10 fulfil the promises so lavisbly made some years ago. The people for whom the houses already built were intended are sill eking out an existence an id the squalid surroundings of slumdum, as d is the public eye the present Council stand convicted of as great a breach of public trust as was ever committed to the keeping of public men. There is another aspect to this question which needs irquiry into. How does it come that the houses in the Purcell's Field scheme. though built scarcely three years, were almost rendered this winter uninhabitable. by reaton of admitting the rain, and that Council is now engaged in spending money to make them so? This matter will have to be sifted to the bottom, and in the interest of justice this would be well, because there are many ugly rumours affeat in the town.

BECKER BROS.

Pinest, Parest and Cheapest

TEAS.

PRICES-2/5, 2/2, 2/-, 1/10, 1/8, 1/6, 1/4 and 1/2.

8 STH. GREAT GEORGE'S STREET AND 17 NORTH EARL STREET,

DUBLIN.

IRISH GOODS ONLY.

GLEESON & CO., HAVE OPENED A

General Drapery and Tailoring STORE -4 FOR THE SALE OF

Irish Goods Only. Note Address-IRINE GOODS ONLY. 11 Upper O'Conneil Street, Bublin.

Encourage Irish Work,

GET PHOTOGRAPHED

Finnerly's, ESYD. 1903, Studios :

46 HENRY ST. and 77 AUNGIER ST. DUBLIN. Best Werk-Lowest Prices. This Coupen entitles you to 20 per cent. of List Prises. See see Stall at all Bossers and Public Fates

Study your own & your Children's Health

:: SEE THEY :: Drink Pure Mineral Waters

AS MADE BY **CALLACHER & CO., LTD.,** DUBLIN.

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

CURTIS,

LETTERPRESS & PRINTER,

Bookbinder and Stationer.

12 TEMPLE LANE, DUBLIN. OFF DAME STREET. High-Qiasa Work, Moderate Prices, Triplin 1415.

WOMEN WORKERS' COLUMN.

TO THE EDITOR IRISE WORKER.

"DEAR SIR—Be so kind as to let me have full particulars of the rules and regulations of the Women's Society. My reasons fer asking same are: I'm married into a family of paper-beg maters—as you know, piece workers. It has taken me some time to convince them to join some organisation, so at last I have succeeded in doing so. As you know, there are a large number of girls em-ployed in above trade in the city, it will be the means of her bringing many other shopmates with her to your organization also under the Insurance Act. Use this to whatever advantage you may

The above letter speaks for itself. The writer, who is a member of the Motrepelitan House Painters' Seciety, is doing what many other male Trade Unionist should de-educating his women friends who are workers to combine to protect themselves, and may I say that no wemen workers in any country in the known world are sweated in such a mean and despicable manner as Irish wemen workers, and especially those who slave in the Dublin area. Dublin mill werkers receive less than balf the pittance deled out to Ulster women workers. Tobacco workers 25 per cent. less; laundry workers 10 per cent. less; workers in match factory are treated in such a blackguardly manner both as to wages and conditions that it sickens one to think of it, and when you remember that house rent is double that of Belfast. Liverpecl, and Glasgow, food and elothing at least two shillings in the pound dearer, that the women workers are compelled by their employers to dress better than the women werkers of other towns. When I say better I mean not in a utilitarian sense but in a dearer way. The Truck Act and Workmen's Compensation Act is simply a dead letter. Fines galore, victimisation a daily occurrence, subject to abominable and obscene language; and now with the advent of the Insurance Act we have a mob of titled smobs going amongst them to try and get an easy living at the expense of these poor exploited women of ours, whom they, the idle snobs, have been rebbing, trying to cajole the poer unfortunate wage slaves to keep them, the idle, lasy, rich snebs, in idleness and viciousness a little leager. What did these parasites de fer the women workers of this country up to new? Did they attempt to help you in any shape or form? Did they try and raise your wages, better your conditions, help you in time of treuble? No; then the eld saying runs true, "God help these who help themselves." Join your ewn Union, organised by Irish women workers, controlled by Irish women workers in the interest of Irish women werkers.

The Irish Women Workers Union meet every night for the present in temperary premises, Small Lecture Room, Great Brunswick Street (up the steps). Ask for Secretary. Entrance fee, 6d., 2d. per week contribution. Sick pay, victimisa-

Don't be fooled in signing any papers in connection with the Insurance Act. Remember the titled snobs fought tooth and nail against the Insurance Act. They want to capture the administration of the Act for their own fell purpose. The Irish Women Workers Union takes in all kinds of wemen workers—mill werkers, factory workers, tobacce workers, laundry workers, domestic servants—all women who work.

The undermentioned letters volumes. The first is in reply peaks Irish Women Workers U- Secretary _ur 12s. 8d. in settlement of Barah ----wages. Sarah's box will be ..rded to the address named."

Another, a laundry worker, whe was injured in her employment:-

Dear Madam-With reference to B. I am in communication with Insurance Co., and will write you on hearing from them."

A girl unjustly dismissed, reply:-

"Dear Madam-With reference to your claim that L -- should be reinstated in her employment, we have looked into the matter, and find that a mistake has been made. We would be pleased if you would instruct L. --- to resume her work at usual time to-merrow merning. The three days she has been idle will be paid to her. The other matter complained of will be sympathetically considered."

We could print desens of such letters. The originals can be seen by any member or intending member. We have paid out in dispute pay, idle pay, victimisation pay during the six months we have been established not less than £172. recovered £40 in wages, got increases for our members of not less than £70 per week. Then your Union is an Irish Union your own Union. Jim Larkin, Hon. President.

Look out for the opening of our permanent offices.

All communications for this column to be addressed 10 Beresford Place, Dublin.

GRAND CONCERT

(In aid of Sick and Superannuated Members of Bakers' Bociety), in LARGE CONCERT ROOM. ROTUNDA, ON

Saturday, 17th Feb., at 8 p.m.

- - 2s., 1s., 6d. TICKETS

Best Talent will appear.

Irish-Ireland Notes.

By AN SPANISH FANAUR.

GALLANT WEXFORD.

As we write we hear good news from Wexford. Despite the overwhelming opposition they had to contend against in their native town, backed as it was by the tiny leaders of passive resistance to British Law in Dublin, the Beys of Wexford have once again shown that the descendants of the men who "foughs and conquered at Ross, at Wexford tewn," who shouted vengeance at Vinegar Hill, and who died with their faces ever turned to the fee in gallant '98, are worthy sons of worthy sires. Yes, there is hope still for poor old Ireland. Arthur will be feeling small for some time to come, we imagine.

Heartiest congratulations to Wexford's

. . . THE OIREACHTAS COMMITTER.

It was decided at a recent meeting of the Oireachtas Committee that twe Treasurers be appointed for this year's Festival, and in accordance with that decision, Tomas Aghas and Micheal O'Fogkludha—both members of the Central Executive of the Gaelic League-were selected by the Committee. At the last meeting of the Executive, held on last Saturday night, this decision was overruled, and we learn from the published report, "the General Tressurer should continue to act in conjunction with another to be appointed by the Oireachtas Committee.'

This over-ruling of the Coiste Gnotha implies to our mind at least, a want of confidence in the Oireachtas Committee; but considering that at present several democrats, who favour such bad boys as the Editor of THE IEISE WORKER, and who do many other things not at all to the liking of the "aristocrata" (save the mark), form part of the Committee, we are not surprised. The Doctor was, as is his wont when the minutes of the Oireachtas Committee come up for discussion at the Executive, very much in evidence with his criticisms. Other members gravely informed the Executive that it were an easy matter to appoint another Committee. And, of course, the dove of peace came along with "lot there be no dissension."

As far as the doctor is concerned, we feel sure that any action taken by the Oireachtas Committee would not meet with his approval, simply because certain individuals are members of it. S.me people have the happy knack of agreeing to abide by the decisions of the Ard Fheis only when these decisions coincide with their own views. With regard to appointing another Committee, may we ask how many members of last year's Committee worked last year's Festival? How many of them would be willing to perform such. duties as, say, distributing handbills, writing Press notices after 11 o'cleck at

might, &c. ? know of one member, and only one, that we could rely en in this respect. The last three meetings of last year's Committee were attended by the Secretary and this member (who happened to be a

ee-opted one. That does not speak well for the appointment of a new Committee. Of course. people sitting dewn in soft-bottomed chairs, with carpetted floors, and blazing fires do any amount of werk with their mouths. We have > use fer such. They hamper any rement.

We mander the decision of the Coister moths with regard to this matter an uncalled for attack on two ardent Gaelies Leaguers who have done more for the League and the Language Movement in Dublin and in other places in one month than half the respectables have done in the past or could do in a life-time.

An important fact seems to have been forgotten altogether with regard to this year's Oireachtas Committee, viz.—that the Ard Fheis or Convention, which is the supreme governing body of the League, and against wheee decisions there can be no appeal, decided that the Dublin Coiste Conntair or District Committee should have an equal voice in the management of this year's Festival. That decision, to our mind, gives the Dublin Coiste Ceanntair an equal right with the Executive to supervise the Oireachtas Committee's work. What will the Coiste Coanntair do? We may have a word or two to add later on this question.

* • • THE RISE IN SALARIES.

Our readers will remember that some time ago we promised to keep our eye on the increase of salaries to the higher-paid officials of the League. We are glad to state that the resolution recommending increases was knocked on the head, and the decision arrived at that any further money available should be spent in the Irish-speaking districts. We are glad that at long last some common sense seems to have crept into the counsels of the League.

THE NATIONAL TRACHERS AND IRISH.

The National Teachers are out on the warpath with the temphawk, the scalpingknife, and in all the fury of war-paint. Heaven help the President of the Gaelic League if the warriors chance to fall across him. His scalp will adorn the wigwam of the medicine man of the tribe.

Or will they put him to the torture first?

Really the National Teachers are kicking up an awful rempus about nothing. Why don't they learn Irish? The parents in all parts of the country have time and time again and in no unmistakable man- are not eligible for the Irish Transport nor shown their sympathy with the Lan- and General Workers Union. We cater guage Movement, and are auxious that their children be taught the language of their sensity; and, with all due respect section of workers to be the teachers, they are not the faul thouse of there by finencial court of upper with regard to this quee. See if it were possible,

tion. If the parents wish their children -taught Irish, we see no reason why any man, or any body of men, should deny them the right. The Gaelic League, goodness knows, is long enough in existence now to have afforded opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of the Irish Language to any person who wished to learn. The National Teachers have a bad care. and putting themselves in opposition to the Irish Language Movement won't make

matters better. We often thought that if Irish were taught as it should have been taught in the National schools for the past ten years, Ireland sould to-day bosst of a rising Irish-speaking generation; but, unfortunately, for the Irish Language, the happygo-lucky teaching methods were anything but calculated to produce such results.

The children must be taught Irish. The scener this is recognised the better, alleged National teachers' rights or other-

* * * THE DUBLIN FRIS.

An energetic sub-committee is in charge of the arrangements for the Annual Feis Ceilidh, which will be held on Saturday. March 16th. Branch Committees are requested to make no fixture for this date. in order that all Gaelic Leagures may be afforded an opportunity of enjoying a real Irish night at the Feis Ceilidh. Particulars with regard to competitions, etc., can be had from the Secretary, Michael O'Maolain, 25 Rutland Square.

All communications for this column to be addressed An Spailpin Fanach, care of Ediotr. IBISH WORKER.

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

--THE---

AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Irish Worker

Edited by JIM LARKIN. THE IRISH WORKER will be published weekly-

price One Penny-and may be had of any newsagent. Ask for it and see that you get it. All communications, whether relating to literary or business matters, to be addressed to the Editor, 10 Beresford Place, Dublin. Telephone 3421. Subscription 6s. 6d, per year; 3s. 3d. for six months, We do not publish or take notice of anonymous

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, FEB. 10, 1912.

We are the Beys of Wexford

Who fought with heart and hand."

VICTORY IN WEXFORD!

We have been holding back awaiting full particulars of settlement in Wexford. -: Briwollet et

" Larkin, Dublin, "Sattlement arrived at. Terms, full recognition Irish Foundry Workers' Union. No restriction on it affiliating; all married men reinstated immediately; all others 30 days. All reinstatements through Union Workers. Men' jubilant.

"CONNOLLY." The following terms of settlement were agreed to by all parties to the negotiations en Wednesday evening, and submitted to and approved of by the committee of the men of the three foundries at a meeting

held on Thursday morning.

THE TERMS OF SETTLEMENT. That, upon the former members of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union in the Wexford Foundries establishing in the place of that organisation an Irish Foundry Workers' Union, the employers agree to recognise, as defined in paragraph II. hereunder, the latter, and to resume work upon the following basis of settlement, vis. :-

1.—All officers of said union to be bons fide workers resident in the district. II.—The employers, while reserving to themselves full liberty to employ in any workshop a union or non-union man, without same being considered a grievance, are prepared to treat through the efficial of such union any complaint coming from a union

III.—All the men at present locked-out to be reinstated within one month of date of settlement, in the positions and at the salaries they hald at the time of the lock-out. The married men to be reinstated immediately.

IV.—Reinstatement to be effected in the following manner-A committee of the workers, representing the new union men in each works, call on the proprietors of each firm, when such committee will be informed of the names and number of the workers that will be at once taken on, and how the remainder will be called in. The committee will be at the same time infermed of the date by which all will be reinstated, as far as the preprieters can at present form an. opinion, a large majority can be taken on at once, a further large number within ten days, and the remainder within ten days more.

Now, the fight in Wexford was a fight for combination. The employers looked the mon out for daring to join a Union. The majority of the men in the foundries for the so-called unskilled workers, but are now and always prepared to assist any: section of workers to better their conditions either by inencial or physical secietin the bank. By the way, this alleged-Trades Union with thousands in the bank had not so many punds in the benk to busst of previous to 1907, and until P. T. Daly got the resolution passed, that none but union men be employed. All this, by the way. The employers have conceded all the men asked for—the right to have a Trades Union, no man to be victimised, all men reinstated in the positions they vacated; the efficials of the Union to decide who is to go back first; all the imported scabs to be deported. And when we knew the calibre of the men of Wexford one has no fear of the future. A Trades Council is to be formed immediately for Wexford and district. Dick Corish, a willing lad, made of the best of metal, will be in charge, supported by the tried and true men who managed the business all through the strike. And, "now for the future, brave boys, de not fear."

The men of Wexferd know their friends and fees by now. Yankee Fanning, of Gorey; Lady Maurice Fitzgerald, poor Josie Murphy, O'Connor, the alleged Labour Counciller; Salmon, and last but not least, O'Hare, the Irish Irelander. We see the "Free Press" has done another somersault. Connolly, says "Crusee," helped considerably to a settlement of the dispute. Connolly dees not state that he and others also helped to prolong the dispute. Well, the men are on top. It is a bad cock that crows too often. Yet if this strike did no more than obliterate that foul sheet called the "Record," English's lying, scurrilous rag, it would have justified itself. We have another of the same kidney in Dublin. Time is en our side. and now what about the man who won the strike, P. T. Daly. He lies in Waterford Gael, lies in a sick bed, refuses to accept bail, so that he might be at liberty to rejoice with the seldiers of the industrial army who he so ably led. To morrow the Parliamentary Committee of the Irish Trades' Congress meet certain Irish members of Parliament with reference to the outrage perpetrated on Daly. Daly not only won the Wexford strike, but his imprisonment means the deathblow to class administration of the law in this country. We, in the Labour Movement will see to that. In all the movements Daly has taken part in he never funked, and his friend, Arthur, tried on his usual dirty free labour tricks. Daly has vindicated himself, and again proved, whatever his faults, he is still one of the Workers, tried and true to his salt.

Owing to the pressure on our space we have had to hold over certain acticles and communications; also our reply to our humorous! Friend Richardson. This is a grave jeke-not a Glasnevin grave.

A meeting of the Shareholders in Irish Ce-operation Labour Press, and these interested, will take place in the Small Lecture Hall, 42 Great Brunswick street (up steps), on Sunday, Pedruary 11, 1912, at feur o'clock.

Truthful Arthur.

There is nothing more dishonest than a disappointed politician, and Arthur Griffiths, misleadar of the late Sina Fein Party, seeing no hope of ever advancing to the position of ruler in the Irish Republic, spends all his time and whatever little brains he possesses in vilefying and abusing those who dare to think for themselves or act on their own initiative. This week he tries to teach John M. Robertson how to be honest. His qualifications for the post of instructor in this subject may be judged from his first sentence in which he says-" The Irish political babes and sucklings were wont to draw upon (J. M. Robertson) for chunks of electro-plated sentiment as to the yearning of the English bowels towards Ireland." We do not claim to know any political babes and sucklings outside the late unlamented Sinn Fein Party (all of whom were too engressed in Arthur's pennyworths of Hungary wisdom to "draw upon" Robertson er anyene else who can think); but we challenge Griffiths to say where and by whom J. M. Robertson was quoted or drawn upon by Irish politicians to prove "the yearning of the English bowels towards Ireland.

This is not the first time we called Griffiths to account for his lying statemeats. He knows as much about politics or economy as he does about the Irish werkers which is nothing. The man who was unable to understand or tell the truth about the Wexford leck-out, which happened under his very nose, cannot persuade us to believe that he is the fittest person to sit in judgment en fereign politios er politicians.

CINEMA STRIKE.

This strike is NOT ended. Imported operators are still working in the Grafton, felts, and Sackville picture houses. DON'T SUPPORT SCARS.

> TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER. 3 Bleesington Cottages.

Drameondra. Six-I see a report in last issue of above that a igeneral meeting of the Dublin Corporation Mutual Admiration Society was held in the Hall 24 Wishest to prove that a Mr. M'Goran proposed Mr. James Lankin, T.C. as Problems, and T. bug to state that I did not do us.

If it was that I passed a Mr. James

And if the many Mr. France Lockin in wrong, then the Capties are to Many because when I saked the manufact's name I was told by them it was James Lorkin.

> . The same and the

We don't brast about having theusands I did not use the word T.C., and therefore

nobody should think it was Mr. James

Larkin, T.C. Because, as each member went into the hall he was told Canties to the right, so I went to the right and was led to the wrong by them.

No sir, I did not use your name nor

never will use a ma'ns name without his

consent, in his absence. The man Idid propose was there and did not object to his name. Perhaps he did not know himself with the "J." added on, but the demi-gods knew well who I meant-because he is a min with sense, and they did not want him, and they knew better still when he had to stop the erawling thing they call chairman from projudging the minds of the members against his proposition to get the accounts audited by a public auditor, and was carried, but he declared the "nos" had it, but when challenged by me for a division he gave us a lecture about being surcharged if we got in public auditors, same like Corporation "bosh," and after the lecture by the Joseph of the cast of many celours, then there was a show of hands and only nine of us voted for the proposition, and of course we lest. But will you only mind the lec ure on surcharges. That was the only vote taken that day, as all the men left when they saw hew the fight went on, as it all arose over a member asking a question which any man of intelligence would have ruled out of order had there been one in the chair, but instead beat and kicked out of erder, and so went on the meeting of the few. Now as a member I attend what meetings I can, and I challenge any member to say that I ever did or said anything offensive to any of them at the meetings, as my only crime is to ask questions on the balance sheet. Two of them already have been admitted to be wrong, and this is the third one I have been present at te hear discussed; but we were not allowed to do so by the cipher that was in the chair; but I will get an answer somewhere else, as we passed a resolution at a previous general meeting that the balance sheet was to be ready so as to be in the hands of every member on week previous to such meeting. This was not done; and when the meeting was going to discuss the balance sheet, I then raised my point of order-namely, that the meeting was out of order in accordance with the previous resolution that the balance sheet should be in the hands of every member at least one week previous to such meetings; so all the mallets put their heads together. I was then told it was not the yearly balance sheet but the quarterly one; so I drew the chief mallet's attention to the front page, which states from the 31st January to the 31st December, 1911; but I was only ignored by the mallet; so I only ignore him and we will wait and JAMES M'GOWAE.

0 2

The Thos. Carroll Fund. Acknowledged last week ... £2 2 Murrough Ö'Brien (cheque) 1 0 T. T. D. 0 Thomas M'Carthy 0 10

Mr. Michael Gallagher (Clothier, 45 Sth. Gt. George's st.) ... Christopher Smyth 0 2 John M Gewan ... 0 2 Protestant Worker 0 2

P. O'Carroll, Blacklism, Inchi-COTO : (9 M. Kelly 0 2

We intend to get old man Carroll into a home. The peor old chap is covered with bedsores through having to lie on the bare boards covered by old coats, and having no change of underclothing. Last Saturday the old chap came out in that terrific enowstorm to tell us he had received a letter from the Duke of Cambridge Fund refusing to assist him. We are informed that at a certain dinner the other night a discussion arose re old man Carrell. One gentleman, an Honourable, if you please, turned to the circle he was conversing with and said, "Let the old buffer die; what right had he to complain to that fellow Larkin? I would not send him the price of a cigar. Why did he not apply to the Guardians?" Well, Mr. Right Honourable, the eld buffer will not die of starvation while Jim Larkin has a shilling. We intend to print photo cards of Tom Carroll, 102! not out ! and sell them at a penny spiece. A number of shopkeepers have agreed to sell them for Carroll's benefit, taking no commission. See list of shopkeepers

The fellowing is the letter referred to

next week.

The Royal Cambridge Fund, War Office, S.W.,

Mr. T. Carroll, In answer to your letter of 29th Dec. last, I have to acquaint you that your application for assistance from the Reyal Cambridge Fund cannot be accorded to. W. SHEELE, Sec.

February 6th, 1912.

TO THE RELYOR IRRES WORKER. DEAR SIR,—Will you, please hand the enclosed 2s. 6d, to the Thos. Carroll fund, hoping you will be able to get enough money to enable this old hero to live in decent comfort for the remainder of his days; and now, dear sir, I would like in a few words to thank you fee your bright and instructive little paper and the great and noble work you are doing in Dublin. Go on in the way you are doing; do not get discouraged by the feel attacks that are made against you. Always senson ber you have the heat wishes and the reason of the thinking workers, both Cotholic and Frenches.

ONE OF THE LANDS.

WEXFORD NOTES.

Near a very historic spot in the town of Wexford lives a very pious old gentleman I am sure he imagines himself that when he passes beyond, so exemplary (?) is his life, so Christianlike (very dcubiful), so charitable (more deubtful still), is it, the recording angel will have all on the credit side and nothing on the debit side. This hypocrite helds an important position in a local charitable institution—a position he is utterly unwerthy to fill, and which he apparently misuses to penalise them who have been already penalised too severely for nothing. I would not at all be surprised if he had the support of many of his colleagues in a recent noterious act of his, but there is this excuss for them, that they don't parade themselves in religion before the public. But entwardly friend and inwardly foe of the worker, a day of reckening comes to all. You may have plenty of the world's goods now-more than you desire-but think of those who come after you,

Thursday night's proceedings thrilled the hearts of theusands. The three thonsand who made up the procession that passed through the Main street headed by the band to do homour to the plucky Leeds fitters, who refused every indusment to scab on their fellow-workers, and who were brought to Wexford under false pretences, were wild with enthusiasm. Jey and hope filled the heart of every friend of labour. How uncomfortable Teramy must have felt.

Tappertit has thrown another somersault. He found to his grief he was on the nen-paying and unpopular ticket, and he availed of what he thought a good eppertunity of retrieving lost ground. You say, "Cruse," you have been "consistent" in your policy. I pity this much-abused word. First you were and then you weren't, and now you went to make us believe you are consistent. Perhaps you are also consistent in your allegiance to the Irish Party. Your memory is libelling you, "Cruso."

Peor Yankee Fanning, after headwink. ing the labour members of the Gorey Board, is going to arbitrate. What are we to expect after his disgraceful statements?

It is rumoured that the Town Clerk of Wexford is about taking out degrees at the Sanitary Institute, and that he is to register a new code of regulations regarding inspection of insanitary dwellings. The object is to secure a more exacting examination of premises registered as

Marshal Mahony had some nice things to say at the Corporation meeting about Labour Leaders. Two-faced Jimmy, I could say some nice things about you, but pray forego me the trouble. Ren bar Liverpool and £ s. d. *** *

"Red. Jack," who got a lot of Johnny Tighe's gold, is supplying Stafford's scale with fresh meet. Mr. James O'Rourke declined the order if he were to get a guinea an ounce (more power).

Micky Byrne, the bitter opponent of Irish manufacture, and one of the jury at the inquest on Michael Leary, was prominent at the discussion re P. T. Daly, at the Corporation. Capitalist plumpers put Micky in last January.

Publicans in Wexford, notably one sporting individual, are allowed to openly supply scabs with drink on Sun days.

Irish Tranhport & General Workers Union

A BALLOT

FOR THE

Election of Secretary, Two Delegates and Committee OF No. 1 BRANCH

will take place on SUNDAY, 11th February, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. Every member must bring his Card. Don't forget

10 BERESFORD PLACE, SUNDAY, 11th FEBRUARY, 1912

The Lord Mayor Will Not Attend. Written in "Louie's" Album by P.J.B.

Louis, I wonder do we, Really mean the things we write in books like this.

When we air our weary attitudes, By writing dreary platitudes, About heaven and eternity and bliss, Why not for us to hearken To the truths yelled out by Larkin, Christ presched the very same as Jim

two thousand years ago. The poor we have -- we've got to heed these And its up to us to feed them. We can't think heavenwards when we're

casply, though we're told we should do so, Or do we think our time is better, For the capitalist and the sweater, I wonder do we, Louis.

BOOTS FOR MEH, Box Colf & Okrone

6/11 as sold elsewhere at 8/11.

Hand-Popped Bluckers at 4/10 AS BOLD ELSEWHERE, 6s. THE SMALL PROFIT STORE, Talbet Street

G. B. Shaw on Home Rule.

Preface to the Home Rule Edition of "John Bull's Other Island." "John Bull's Other Island" was written when a

Unionist Government was in power, and had been is power with one brief interval for twenty years. The reason for this apparent eclipse of Home Rule was that the Lib ral Party had during that period persi- ri in assuring the English people anx.ously that it had no intention of doing anything for England dies object being to show its abhorrence of Socialism) and that it cared f r nothing but Home Rule in Ireland. Now, as the En, lish electors being much worse off than the Irish, were ve y anxious to have something done to alleviate their wretched condition, and were much less interested in Ireland that in Je. usalem and not more than in Mad gisear, they steadily voted for the Unioni-t Party Lot in the least because it was Unionist, but because it cared more for England than for Ireland). except on one occasion in 1892, when the Liberals put all their Home Rule traces in the fire, and fought on a program of English Social Reform, known as the Newcastle Program, drawn up by my f iend and Fabian colleague, Mr. Sidaey Webb, and ingeniously foisted on the Liberala by myself and other Fabians disguised as artless Gladstoman members of certain little local caucuses which called themselves Liberal and Radical Associations, and were open to any paser by who might actonish them ly seeming to take an interest in their routine of bleeding candidates for registration expenses and local subscriptions. The program won the election for the Home Rulers, It was a close thing; but it won it. The Liberals then dropped it; and Lord Rosebery made his famous discovery that programs are a mistake, a view which, though supported with deep conviction by his Party, which still had no desire to do (r mean or understand anything that could conconceivably benefit aryone in England, had the immediate effect of extinguishing its noble author polit cally, and sending his party back into opposition for ano her ten years, at the end of which the Unionis s, quite as ignorant of what the people of England were thinking about as Lord Rosebery, entered upon an impassioned defence of the employment of Chinese labor in South Africa without considering the fact that every one of their arguments was equally valid for the introduction of Chinese labor into Lancashirs. And as the people of Lancashire were concerned about Lancashire and not at all about South Africa, the Unionist Party followed Lord Rosebery into the shades.

One consequence of this political swing of the pendulum was that "John Bull's Other Island," which had up to that moment been a topical play, immediately became a historical one. Broadbent is no longer up-to-date. His bete noir, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has retired from public life. The controversies about Tariff Reform, the Education and Licensing Bills and the South African war. have given way to the far more vital questions raised by Mr. Lloyd George's first unskilful essays in Collectivism, and to the agitation for Votes for Women. Broadbent is still strong on the question of Persia: stronger than he was on that of Armenia (probably because Persia is further off); but there is little lett of the subjects that excited him in 1904, except Home Rule. And Home Rule is to be disposed of

The Government will no doubt be glad to be rid of it. The English people, with prices up and wages down, care less, if possible, than they ever did about it. Even the governing classes are feeling the pressure of the Home Rale agitations in Egypt and India more than in Ireland; for the Irish, now more confident that their battle is won, are keeping comparatively quiet, whilst in the East the question is in the scute stage in which the Government has to explain that really very few people have had comfessions extorted by terture in the police stations, and that if the natives would only be reasonable and recognise the advantages of British rule, and their own utter unfitness for self-government, the rewould be no need to imprison nationalists either in India or Egypt; so that, in effect, the natives have themselves to thank for whatever unpleasantness

may happen to them. The only considerable body of Englishmen really concerned about Home Rule except as a Party question, are those members of the Free Churches, valgarly called Dissenters or Nonconformists, who believe that the effect of Home Rule would be to deliver Ireland into the hands of the Roman Catholic Church, which they regard as The Scarlet Woman. It is clearly not a very deeply considered apprehension, because there is not a country in the world, not even Spain, where the people are so completely in the hands of the Roman Catholic Church as they are in Ireland under English rule and because of English rule. In the non-Protestant Christian countries which are politically independent, the clericals are struggling, not to regain their lost supremacy (that survives only in Ireland), but for their houses, their property, their right to live in the country they were born in, and to have the political weight due to their merits; for they have meri s: the priest is not so black as he is painted in all free countries nowadays. But our Free Churchmen are too much afraid of the Pope, and of the confessional, and of the priest in the house, to see how weak these forces are in the face of democracy. Also, they are not all well off enough to buy plays in sixshilling, or even in eighteen-penny volumes. Therefore, I think it opportune to issue this cheep edition of "John Bull's Other Island" this Home Rule Year, because its preface was written by an Irishman of Protestant family and Protestent prejudices, and shows that the one way in which the power of the pricet can be kept within its proper limits in Ireland is by setting the Irish people free to take it in hand the asslves without seeming to be treacherously taking the side of England against their own

Still more needed is this cheap ed tion in Ireland, where nobody can afford to pay more than sixpence for anything, since, if I may put it elliptically, the only people in Ireland who can afford more than sixpence are those who live in England. I should like to call the attention of my fellow Pretestants in Ireland not only to the fact that in Italy, the centre of Roman Catholicism, the Pope is in a position so closely resembling what that of Louis XVI. would have been during the first years of the French Revolution if he, like the Pepe, had had ne wife to bring him to the scaffold by tempting him to betray his country to a foreign enemy, but that in France, in spite of the revocation of the Ediet of Nantes by the Roman Catholic Church at the height of its pewer, the Huguenots have always wielded, and still wield to-day, a power that is out of all propertion to their comparative numbers, and even, I am afraid I must add, to their merits. The Hoguenot of Ulster is a coward only when he breaks his own backbone by taking the part of a foreign country against his own. Shut him up in Derry with an English King besieging him, and he does not shrick for the Germans to come and help him as if the thumbsorews of the Spanish Armada were already on his hands: he chalks up No Surrender merrily, and puts up one of the famous fights of history. After all, what is the use of protesting that you will not be governed from Rome if the alternative is to be governed from London? The great Protestant Irishmen have been all the more powerful because they level Ireland better, not only than Rome, but than Eagland. Why was it that the priests had no power to impose a Roman Catholic Leader on the Home Rule movement instead of Parnell? Simply because Parnell was so proud of his Irish birthright that he would not be a second of the seco would rather have been one of even a pursecuted minority in an Irish parliament than the Premier

of an English Cabinet. He was not afraid of his countrymen; he knew that Protestantism could held its own only toe well in a free Ireland; and even if he had act known it, he would have taken his chance rather than cell his birthright and his country. It is the essential dishonour of their position as a foreign garrison where they are not foreigners that makes the position of the Orangemen so impossible, and breaks in them the spirit that animates every man in Europe who is fighting for a minerity—and what man of any dignity to day is not one of a minority that cries in the wilderness against one or other of the manifild iniquities and falsehoods of our civilization? I think if I as a Home Ruler (and many other less orthodox things) can live in England and hold my own in a minority which on some very sensitive points reaches the cdds of about 1 to 48,000,000, an Ulsterman Orangeman should be able to face Home Rule without his knees knocking shamefully in the face of a contemptuous England, which despises him pone the less because his cowardice seems to serve his own turn.

There are, I know, men and women who are political perverts by nature. The supreme misfortune of being born with one's natural instincts turned against nature by a freak of nature is a phenomeron that occurs politically as well as physiologically. There are Poles who are devoted with all their soul to Russia and the maintenance of Russian fule in Poland, Persians who are risking their lives to introduce it in Persia, Indiana and Egyptians who are ready to sacrifice all they possess for England and English rule. And it is not to be denied that among these are persons of high character and remarkable ability, comparing very favourably with the dregs of the nationalist mevements, which, just because they are national and mormal, are made up of all sorts, and consequently have dregs-and pretty nasty ones. For that matter, if ever a Book of Spies is written, it will include examples of courage, conviction, perseverance, and ability, that will almost persuade shallow people that spies are the real heroes of military history. Even in the more personal relatiens, natural passion cannot pretend to inspire more intense devotion than perverted passion. But when all is said, the pervert, however magnificently he may conduct his compaign against nature, remains abhorrent. When Napeleon, though he boasted of having made peers and marshals of peasants and cetters, drew the line of premoting a spy, he followed a universal instinct and a sound one. When the Irish Catholic who feels bitterly that the domination of the priest is making his own lot hopeless, nevertheless stands shoulder to shoulder with the priest for Home Rule against Dublin Castle, he is behaving naturally and rightly. When the Orangeman sacrifices his nationality to his hatred of the priest, and fights against his own country for its conqueror, he is doing something for which, no matter how bravely he fights, history and humanity will never forgive him-English history and humanity, to their credit be it said, least of all. Please do not suppose for a moment that I propose that the Irish Protestant should submit to the Irish Raman Cathelic. I repreach the Irish Roman Cathelic for his submission to Rome exactly as I reproach the Orangeman for his submission to England. If Catholicism is to be limited in Ireland by any geographical expression (in which case it ceases to be Catholic), let it be Irish Cathelicism, not Italian Catholicism. Let us maintain our partnership with Rome as carefully as our partnership with England; but let it be, in the one case as in the other, a free partnership. But the Irish Catholics are not Italian in their politics. They do not oppose Home Rule; and that gives them the right to the support of every Irish Protestant until Home Rule is achieved. After that, let us by all means begin a civil war next day if we are fools enough. A war for an idea may be a folly, but it is not a dishoncur. Both parties would be fighting for Ireland; and though the slaying of an Irishman by an Irishman for Ireland may be a tragedy-may be even a crime to those who think that all war is crime at least it is not unnatural crime, like the slaying of an Irishman by an Irishman for England's sake. There will, of course, be no war. I have shown in this book that the Protestant under Heme Rule will be far safer and stronger than he is to-day; but even if there were, that is the way to look at it.

than for Ireland, in spite of England's indifference to it. In Ireland we are still saue; we do not ancer at our country as "Little Ireland," and cheer for a doubtful speculation called the Empire which we could not point out accurately on the map, and which is populated by such an everwhelming majority of what an Irish peasant would call "black heathens," that they force us to punish our own missionaries for asking them to buy and read the Bible, and compel the Protestant Passive Resisters, who will be sold up rather the pay a rate to maintain a Church school, to pay without a murmur for the establishment of the Roman Catholic Church in Malta. Formerly "Little England," the "right little, tight little island," despised Spain for this imperial policy, and saw her lose her place, not only among the empires, but even among the nations, with self-satisfied superiority. Te-day England is letting herself be dragged into the path of Spain. She dreams of nothing but the old beginning—an invincible Armada. Spain reckoned without the God of Hosts, who scattered that invincible Armada for Little England. The modern Imperialist does not believe in the God of Hosts: but the Armada was defeat d for all that, though England's fleet was far more inferior to it than the German fleet will ever again be to the English fleet. The God of Hosts may not be the sort of power that Philip of Spain conceived it to be. Many of us are dropping the personal pronoun, as I have just dropped it lest I should be prosecuted for superstition by the Society for the Encouragement of Cruelty to Animals; but it can still send bigger fleets to the bottom than England can build, and exalt smaller nations than England ever was above drifting congeries of derelict regions held desperately together by terrified soldiers trying to wave half a dozen flags all at once in the name of Empire -s name that every man who has ever falt the sacredness of his own native soil to him, and thus learnt to regard that feeling in other men as something holy and inviolable, spits out of his menth with enermous contempt. Not that I have any de-lusions about Drake and his Elizabethan comrades: they were pirates and slave-traders, not a whit better than the Algeriae corsairs who shared with them what medern idiots call "the command of the sea" (much the sea cares about their command!): but it is better to be a pirate trading in slaves out of sheer natural wiekedness than a bankrupt in a cocked hat, doing the same things, and worse, against your own conscience, because you are naid for it and are afraid to do anything else. Drake thought nothing of burning a Spaniah city; but he was not such a feel as to suppose that if he told off some of his crew to stay and govern that Spanish city by force when it was rebuilt, all the reasonable inhabitants of that town would recognise the arrangement as an enormous improvement, and be very much obliged to him which is the modern Imperial idea. To singe the King of Spain's beard, pick his pocket, and run away, was, in the absence of any international police, a profitable bit of sport, if a rescally one; but if Drake had put a chain round the King's neck and led him round a prisoner for the rest of his life, he would have suffered as much by such a felly as the King, and probably died sooner of werry, anxiety, expense, and loss through the neglect of his ewn proper affairs, than the King would have died of captivity. Bermondeey goes to the degs whilst those whose business it is to

the tax cellector. The notion that the way to prosper is to insist on managing everybedy else's affairs is, on the face of it, a fool's notion. It is at bottom the folly of the ignorant simpletens who long to be kings and chiefs, because they imagine that a king or a chief is an idle veluptuary, with lots of money, leisure, and pewer ever others, to use irrespensibly for h s ewn amusement.

In short, then, the future is not to the empires, but to federations of self governing nations, exactly as, within these nations, the future is not to Capitalist Oligarchies, but to Collectivist organisations of free

and equal citizens. In expressing this irresistible sentiment of nationality with all the rheteric to which it lends itself, I am not forgetting that there are international rights as well as national ones. We are not only natives within our own frontiers but inheritors of the earth. England has rights in Ireland as Ireland has rights in England. I demand of every nation right of ingress and egress, roads, pelice, an efficient post effice, and, in reason, freedom of conscience. I am pre pared to steam-roller Tibet if Tibet persist in refusng me my international rights. If the Meore and Arabs cannot or will not secure these common human conditions for me in North Africa, I am quite prepared to co-operate with the French, the Italians, and the Spaniards in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisis, and Tripoli, with the Russians in Siberia, with all three and the English and Germans as well in Africa, or with the Americans in the hunting grounds of the red men, to civilize these places; though I know as well as anyone that there are many detestable features in our civilization, many virtues in village and tribal communities, and a very large alloy indeed of brigandage in our explorations and colonization. I know also that what compels us to push our frontiers further and further into regions we call barborous is the necessity of pelicing, not the barbarians, but the European dregs and riffraff, who set up little hells of anarchy and infamy just beyond the border, and thus compel us to advance and rope them in, step by step, no matter how much we are adding to that "white man's burden," which is none the less a real thing because it is not specially a white man's burden any more than it is specially an Englishman's burden, as most of Mr. Kipling's readers seem to interpret it. Tribes must make themselves into nations before they can claim the rights of nations; and this they can do only by civilization. Also I cannot deny that the exclusion of the Chinese from America and Australia is a violation of international right which the Chinese will be perfectly justified in resisting by arms as soon as they feel strong en ugh. If nations are to limit immigration, inter marriage with foreigners, and even international trade by tariffs, it had better be done by international law than by arbitrary national force as at present. It will be seen that I am under no delusion as to the freedom of Nationalism from abuse. I know that there are abuses in England which would not exist if she were governed by Germany, and that there will no doubt be abuses in Ireland under Home Rule which do not exist under Eng ish rule, just as things have been dene under the Irish Local Government Act that the old-oligarchical grand juries would not have telerated. There ave, indeed, a hundred horses on which I could ride off if I wished to shirk the main issue. But when all is said, it is so certain that in the long run all civilized nations must at the same time become more dependent one on another and do their ewn governing work themselves, that if Ireland refused Home Rule now, it would sooner er later be forced on her by England because England will need all her time and political energy for her own affairs when once she realizes that the day for letting them slide and muddling through is passt.

INDEPENDENT BURIAL SOCIETY. 48 BENBURB STREET. DUBLIN.

At a Committee Meeting of the above, held on Sunday last, Mr. Cogulan presiding, the following resolution was passed in silence :--

"That we tender to Mrs. Keely our most sincere sympathy on the death of her husband, our late esteemed trustee and chairman, and that arrangements be ma to have the society represented at his funeral, on Tuesday.

Bakers' Concert.

Arrangements in connection with the Bakers' Concert in aid of the Sick and Superannuated Members, to be held in the Large Concert Hall, Rotunda, on Saturday, February 17th, are now almost complete, and there is every indication of this venture proving a thorough success.

The concert programme contains the names of several well-known artistes. Some rousing choruses will be rendered by the Dublin Guild of Meister Singers ; solo items will be contributed by (amengst others) the Misses Power, Annie Tracey, C. Hanlon, Annie Atkinson : Mesera, John Rogan, J. A. Hickie, Owen Kavanagh. Tom Sheridan, Feis Ceoil Medallist, &c. The dance items will be contributed by the Misses Murtagh, Duggan, May Wilson. John F. Kavanagh. Mesara. S. Fitzaimmons, and Christy Keinan will contribute some instrumental items.,

The committee have been fortunate in securing the services of Ireland's Own Band, who will play some selections during the evening.

The committee (Messrs. James Gunn. Chairman; J. F. Kavanagh and P. J. Lea, Hon. Secs.; D. Stoneham, Treas. and J. A. Hickie) are to be congratulated on their work, and as the price of admission is within the reach of all, we trust their efforts will be rewarded by a bumper house on the occasion.

ESTIMATES FREE. PHONE 3008.

City Printing Works

TRADE UNION :: PRINTERS, ::

13 STAFFORD ST., DUBLIN.

Printers of the Irish Worker.

BELTON & Co.'s After-Stocktaking Sale

govern it are sitting on Bengal; and the more Bengal kicks, the more Bermendsey is neglected, except by

Gathers force daily. A complete "wreck" of prices and profits. Tremendous Reductions all round. A gallant rescue will be made by keen buyers from far and near in Ready-to-Wear Clothing, Shirts, Socks, and all classes of General Drapery. All Shop Soiled Goods nearly given away.

BELTON & CO., Drapers, 35 and 36 Great Breaswick Street. We are the Cheapest People in the Trade, many

DUNDALK.

At the Borough Court on Thursday, before Mr. T. F. McGabon, JP., Mary Ann Melia was charged with indecent behaviour on the 27th January.

The case was in connection with the fac'ory strike. Mr. P. J. Kerley appeared for defendant.

Constable F. K. Martin deposed that some of the girls in Carroll's factory were out that night, and when they were going back defendant abouted at the two Miss Campbells, "scab" and "blackleg."

Mr. Kerley submitted the two Miss Campbells should be produced, but his Worship held that the constable's evidence was sufficient. Defendant had no contrary evidence. The last case the factory girls were up in they gave an undertaking to be of good behaviour. The defendant was not of good behaviour, and he had a good mind to send her to jail. The girls who choose to work in Carrell's factory had a right to do so. He would inflict a nominal penalty of a penny and costs, and if any similar case came before him he would deal severely with them .-From "The Dundalk Examiner," of Saturday, 3rd February.

This is how the Trades' Dispute Act is administered in Dandalk by the Nationalist chairman of a Nationalist Urban Council under the REGIME of a Home Rule Government. The thought of it makes one who remembers the days of Balfour and his Removables almost long to see the pure, unadulterated autocrat coming back to power, and hurling the hypocritical democrat from his pigmy throne. As stated by Constable Martin, some of the scabs were out on Saturday night. One of the Campbells had not been scabbing, but was among the locked-out ones and received aliment along with them on Friday even-

The one who had been in all the time

came out it seems to bring the other one in. At the time Mary Aun Melia met the Campbells there was a crowd round the entrance to Carrell's, and Miss Melia said to them, "You'll be shamed if you go up there," meaning to where the crowd was. One of the Campbells turned round to her, and, as she states, in a most disdainful way said to her, "What are you saying?" She retorted. "Go on now and scab it, blackleg." Constable Martin, on detective duty. heard the rewark, took Miss Melia's name, and brought her before Mr. McGahon, in the Berough Court, with the foregoing results. I remember the days when it was a crime to whistle a not very musical air called "Harvey Duff." The magistrates who convicted for this offence were called Removables. William O'Brien, then in his heyday, nicknamed one of the Removables whose name was Roche, "Rowdy Roche," and scarcely a week passed that "United Ireland," which was then edited by Wm. O'Brien, hadn't a rap at Rowdy Roche. His doings and his sayings were painted in glowing colours by William's ultra-vivid imagination. During these years I was a constant reader of "United Ireland," and I never saw anything reported of Rowdy Roche to eclipse Mr. T. F. McGahon's performance in the Dundalk Borough Court. Some weeks previously two sisters were up before Mr. McGahon for a similar offence. Their case was adjourned for a week to see if they behaved themselves in the interval, and when they appeared again they were let off, their solicitor giving an undertaking that they would be of good behaviour. This undertaking, according to Mr. McGahon, was binding on all the girls in the tobacco dispute.

"The defendant, Melia," he said, "was not of good behaviour, and he had a good mind to send her to jail. The girls who choose to work in Carroll's factory had a right to do so." The landgrabber had a right to take his neighbour's land, but the right which the law gave him did not alter the fact that he was a landgrabber, nor does it alter the fact that the girls who helped the Messra Carroll to carry on their business on the lines of sweated wages are scabs, and while Mr. McGahon is King of the Borough Court he is not above the law, and the law, in my lay opinion, does not make the offence he was dealing with punishable by imprisonment.

But just as in the days of the land agitation, the minions of the law are all on the side of the big guas, and they fire off their blank cartridges to frighten and intimidate the workers. Thou.h Rowdy Roche is no longer heard in the Irish political world, he has his prototype in the Irish labour world.

MICHAEL M'KROWN.

KINGSTOWN: BRAY. DEANSGRANGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

The work of organisation continues to be carried on at the above centres with remarkable and encouraging results. The official duties are conducted in

such a manner that it is little use approaching the District Scretary with any confidence whilst any negotiations are pending in relation to matters of increase in wages until these negotiations have finally concluded. But there is one matter which will be a boon to workers at Kingsstown, and that is the starting of a section of the Burial and Tontine Society connected with Dablin head office.

This has been long looked for by the members of the Union, and the object of this is to provide, by voluntary subscriptions, for the decent interment of members. and a divide fund at Christmas.

Members should take advantage of this. If the money that is spent in publichouses was invested in this society, members would receive a divide at the end of the year, together with the other benefits derived for interment, do, during their year of membership.

WATERFORD

At last the darkness is ended, light cometh forth from its place,
Through Councillors Keene and O'Neill, in a maxner of charm and grace.

Workers, can you realise what it means to be represented on Municipal committees where heretofore all the jobbery of Corporations had been planned and carried into effect without ever having been subjected to the light of public discussion? If not, then ask your delegates to the Trades Council to give your organisation a report of the proceedings at the last meeting of that Council, whereat reports had been given by Councillors Keene and O'Neill of the work done by Corporation Committees to which they had been appointed, and how determined some of those gentry are on the destruction of certain individuals who may not have been pleasing to the tastes of the gentry because of their outspokenness on various matters of public interest. Or would it be that creations of positions for some pals may be in the way? By invitation, I had the pleasure of

listening to bo h reports, and was not a bit surprised at the revelations made by our representatives regarding the doings of those committees. The High Sheriff, I learned, was determined on carrying out an execution before resigning his thraldom to his successor by way of O'Connor's dismissal, to which I drew attention a couple of weeks ago. However, the bolt had not shot as desired, and so the execution has been stayed for a month I wender has anything occurred in the clique behind "Willie" which might warrant a wriggling out of the matter just now? The little Alderman (Whittle) was also most persevering in his desire to get rid of O'Connor also. Fancy the public spouter and advocate for the labour cause what he can descend to in darkness. Ah! Tom, you forgot the representatives of organised labour got mixed up on the commit-

The consideration of the further items on the Corporate Employees' programme had been before the monthly meeting of the Corporation on Tuesday, and had been most easily dealt with by referring the matter to the Street Committee. Don't despair, Corporate workers, our boys are on that committee, and any dark ones shall be made light through the Trades Council. Oh, that thorn!

We have got an evening newspaper in Waterford titled "The Evening News." I can't say what its policy is because of the fact that it is one time Tory, one time Liberal, one time Nationalist, one time a Labour advocrte, and again the rankest of capitalist journals. I think it would rank. nicely with Wm. M. Murphy's rage. But, no matter, I happened on a copy on Monday evening, and saw by it that the proposed labour meeting to have been held on Sunday fell through. What was meant by this I cannot say, although I may be suspicious, because I am in a better way of knowing whence a labour meeting is about to take place than is the Editor of "The Evening News," and I certainly had no knowledge or intimation whatever of any such meeting having been arranged

Perhaps he had been confusing his thoughts and took the meeting arrranged for Thursday night under the auspices of the local branch of the Drapers Assistants' Association as having been arranged for

Other little things in course of development which I must hold over for next week, when I hope to be able to report favourably thereon. Those concerned please note and oblige, DAWNING DAY.

Permanent John for Ward-Heelers and Permanent Hunger for Good Workmen.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

SIR, -An infamous attempt is being made to place a pack of ward-heelersa worthless crew of crooks and wastrels, aged anywhere up to 65 years -on the permanent list of Corporation workmen whilst hundreds of men with fifteen years' service—with ten, eight, or six years' service, stand all day idle and cold round the City Hall or walk hungry through the streets.

During the last two years a number of men who have been found useful for election purposes have been put on the permanent staff of the Corporation. Hungry men, with twelve years' service, from the North Dock Ward-starving wen with ten years' service from Inns Quay or Rotunda-gaunt and famished men with ravenously hungry children, and six, seven, or eight years service from other wards-all have been left idle in the streets, whilst broken-down incapables have been pressed into the Corperation service at the command of ward bosses.

Now it is proposed to make those men permanent employees. So cunningly has the move been planned that many real friends of the workers were deceived into voting for it. The cruelty of the deception is this: - Suppose there are twenty vacancies on the Corporation staff, and there are twenty men, skilled labourerswell experienced in their work-each with fifteen years' service, looking for the jobs. If these twenty men get the jobs and keep them for five years, the best men will be entitled to a pension. If he is unit he

could make room for another man, better able for the work, who wants it mere.

But suppose that a batch of brokendown farmers from the scabs shelter, who happen to have been harging on to some nominal temporary toil for two years, are put into the jebs, what happens? Why, the men with the ten or fifteen years' service are robbed of their birthrightthey are left, with their children, to hunger—they can never get pensions, for they will never get the chance of making up the necessary twenty years. Further, the city is rebbed, for incompetent and worthless men draw good wages, and every howest workman is affronted and assaulted for his claims are set at maught.

The Corporation should be the model workshop. It's men should be good workmen, who give honest work for fair pay. It should not be an employment agency to find good jobs for worthless crooks, whilst g od men starve in the streets.

The whole city must become a mass of corruption if men find that permanent positions can be obtained—not by honest, constant, enduring service—but by doing corners.—Yours truly,
J. C. McWalter. the dictates of ward politicians in tight

Dublin, February 7th, 1912.

WORKMEN'S CLUB, 41 YORK ST.

Grand Annual Pantomime: 'Ye Merry Robbers ; ' or, 'The Bettle Imp.'

WEDNESDAY, TEUESDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th February.

Admission, 3d., 6d. and 1s. (Reserved).

TELEPHONE 3562. . FOR .

Irish Bacon, Butter and Eggs,

Customers can always rely on the quality of our Goods at a moderate price, careful attention to orders and prompt delivery.

NOTE ADDRESS-

TIM CORCORAN,

Capital T House, 27 North Strand Road.

FANAGAN'S Funeral Establishment

54 AUNGIER STREET, DUBLIN, Botablished more than Half-a-Century.

Coffins, Hearses, Coaches, and every Funeral Requisits. Trades Union and Irish-Ireland House. Punctuality and Economy Guaranteed. Telephone No. 12,

STRIKE AGAINST BIG PROFIT!

Try R. W. SHOLEDICE

For Watch and Clock Repairs. Chespest and most reliable House in the trade, 37 HIGH STREET

(OPPOSITE CHAPEL).

Special Low Terms to Workingmen.

EVERY WORKINGMAN SHOULD JOIN

St. Brigid's Christian Burial Society, RINGSEND.

Large Divide at Christmas. Mortality Benefits. Meets every Sunday, 11 till 1 o'c. One Penny per Week. Estd. 50 Years.

WORLD'S FAIR

62d. BAZAAR, 20 HENRY ST., DUBLIN.

Retablished over 20 years. Brosything possible for 6jd.; Cheep and Good.

Established 1851,

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

THE DUBLIN ELECTRIC THEATRES, Ltd.

ELECTRIC THEATRE, TALBOT STREET. DUBLIN.

The above Theatre was built for an Irish Company, by an Irish Contractor, with Irish Capital. It is wholly staffed by Irish employees, and its operators are all fully qualified.

Continuous Performances Daily : 3 to 5.30 p.m.; 6.45 to 10.30 p.m.

ADMISSION - - 3d. and 6d.

Sandays 4 to 10.30 p.m. Admission, 4d. & 6d.

To the Irish Worker Shirts, Collars, Braces, Collars, Braces, Sec., &c., &c. (All made by Bubble Workers) at

LOUGHLIN'S hish continues 19 Parliament St., Dublin, Prices Low-Quality High!

CAUTION.

The Pillar House,

31a HENRY ST., DUBLIN,
—IS THE DEPOT FOR GENUINE—

BARGAINS BY POST.

We do cater for the Working Man.
No fancy prices; honest value only.
Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs
A SPECIALITY.



" AT " LEMASS'S,

Hatters and Outfitters,
2 and 3 CAPEL STREET.

Support RUSSELL'S,

The Family Bakers,
Trade Union Employers,
RATHMINES BAKERY.

Dr. KING'S Hair Restorer

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

LEONARD'S MEDIGAL HALLS
19 North Earl Street and 38 Heary Street. Dublin.

Comfortable Lodgings for Respectable Men
3-/ WEEKLY,
7 Marlborough Place, City.

F you have not the ready money convenient there is an IRISH ESTABLISHMENT which supplies Goods on the Easy Payment System. It is THE

Dublin Workmen's Industrial Association, Ltd.,

10 SOUTH WILLIAM ST.

OFFICE HOURS—10.30 to 5.30 each day. Monday, Tuesday and Friday evenings, 7 to 8

Esturday evening, 7 to 10.30.

WATAGE ALBERMAN T. KELLY.



FOOTWEAR.

WE SELL

Honest Beots for the man who works—Boots that will give Good Hard Wear.

Army Blushers, gs. 1 Superior Whole-Back Bluchers, wood pegged, 6s. 1 Strong
Lace and Derby Brots, from 4s. 11d.

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

CORK DAIRY, 117 St. Britain St.

Brancher—1 Yerk street, 11 Queen street, 19 High st., 213 Gt. Britain st., 62 Charlemont st., where you can get Best Value in BUTTER, Ecce and Milk at Lowest Prices.

Proprietor: MICHAIR. GARTLAND.

HORAN & SONS,

58 UPPER GRAND CANAL STREET,
6 SOUTH LOTTS ROAD, BESSAR'S BUSH,
AND

1, 2 & 3 SEAFORTH AVENUE, SANDTHOUNT.

Give Best Yalus ever Offered.

Quality, Full Weight & Befy Competition.

A matter for the Worker to remember !

Mrs. HENRY, 221 Parnell Street,

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

Britain Restaurant, 221 Parnell St. (LATE GREAT BRITAIN ST.)

JAMS (Irish)—2 lh. Jam, 9jd.; Raspherry. Strawberry, Black Ourrant. ElSCUITS—Jam Puffs, Butter Oresans, Bermade, 6d. per lh. LaEYDEIN¹S. S9 Bride Street.

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

Pure Wholemost and Butternilk Squares a speciality.
THE WORKERS BAKER.
ASIE for LARKING LOAF.

Open Letter to Councillor James Larkin.

4th February, 1912.

DRAE COUNCILLOR LARKIN—In the issue of THE IRISH WORKER of February 3rd you let yourself "go" in such a manner which has given delight to every one of your enemies and caused your friends to

Because I had the temerity to criticise epenly, freely, frankly, and temperately in the celumns of your own paper the astounding votes given by the Labour Party on the Lord Mayeralty and Salary questions, you suddenly discovered that the Glasnevin Cemetery question was of no importance, and that the time—the valuable time—of the Municipal Council was being wasted in discussing it. A marvellous discovery, surely, considering that one of the reasons urged why a change should be made in the personnel of the Corporation was the way in which

questions like Glasnevin were shelved.

Because I dared to criticise your actions on these particular points you descend to the lewest invective and abuse—you bracket me with John S. Kelly and E. W. Stewart.

Is there one member of the Transport Workers' Union—of which I am a member—who would endorse your action in this piece of "moral assessination?"

You mention Counciller Maken. I am not ashamed to own to personal friendship with him. I admire and respect him as one who, having raised himself up from the rank and file to the position of Employer, has still remained a trades amionist in the full sense of the word—one who is recognised by the Typographical Society as a "Fair" employer.

Can you apply the same term to all the persons by whom you get your printing done?

You attempt to justify yourself by insinuating that I am in some way connected with what you elegantly style the "scabs' shelter" — Mountjoy Branch U.I L.

Now, while I absolutely decline to acknowledge you or any other living man's right to call me to account as to my associates—socially or politically—I may remark that I have attended two meetings in the aforesaid "scabs' shelter," one on the eccasion of a discussion on the fraudulent "Insurance" Bill, and the other en the night that Counciller Sherlock delivered his address on "Our Much-Abused Corporation." May I further say that on any occasion that a matter of public interest is to be discussed in that or any other meeting-place in the city, I shall be there if pessible.

However, to get back to the Glasnevin matter, yeu go out of your way to justify the Town Olerk; and, ye gods, you—a "Labour" member, the "Leader" of the "Labour" Party—back up Henry Campbell in an insolent attempt to terrerise the members of the Corporation, and to prevent them doing their duty by the citizens, by a threat of surcharge.

Henry Campbell, Town Clerk, had suppressed from the Council of which you are a member a letter written to that Council by William Field, M.P., on May 13th, 1911. You didn't cendemn him for that. You didn't ask the Council was the paid efficial to be allowed to deliberately suppress correspondence which came to him only in his efficial capacity and in reply to the Council's resolution.

No. Your only concern was to get a bang at my humble self because I dared to say that in voting for the abolition of the Lord Mayor's salary, and in voting for Cogan against Sherlock, you and your Party were wrong.

Furthermere, you put into the Town Clerk's meuth the following extraordinary statement—"If this Council means business let them introduce a Bill into Parliament establishing a Municipal Cemetery, as they have the power to do, and I (the Town Clerk) will take their instructions and advise them to the best of my ability, for which I am paid."

Did the Town Clerk really make such an extraordinary statement as the above, and is it possible that (if he did) there was not even one member of the Municipal Council (which pays him £42 per week) able to inform him that ne Bill was required to establish a Municipal Cometery, and that the Public Health Act, 1878, conferred that power on the Dublin Corporation?

You are kind enough in one portion of your distribe to tell me I "am not the earth," you might have added "nor the fulness thereof." Whilst admitting the truth of this statement, I am egotistical enough to state that on the position of the Cerporation as Dublin's Local Burial Authority I could give points to the Town Clerk, Law Agent, and to the majority of the Corporators, including (I regret to say) the Labour Party.

Your cracular declaration as to the impossibility of passing a Private Members' Bill in the present congested condition of the British Parliament may sound convincing in the ears of those who regard your every utterance as inspired, but will not weigh with anyone who (like myself)

understands Parliamentary presedure.

The less references you make to the Insurance Act the better for yourself. Had I possessed a tenth of your influence with the democracy, of Ireland I would have upont this fraudulent and swindling

measure months ago and prevented its application to Ireland.

In conclusion, permit me to point out to you that, while you profess to desire the advent of an educated and thinking democracy, you are intolerant of the slightest criticism.

Y'n strike all round you with a bludgeon, and yet scold like an excitable old woman when one strikes back.

You say you are out to "emancipate the working class," and yet you would put a member of that class like myself under a worse servitude.

You would deprive me of the exercise of mind, brain or conscience. You would ask me to simply surrender to your keeping all the above with which Previdence has endowed me.

No, Councillor Larkin, I will never help to everthrow one tyranny to establish another on its ruins

I may not be "the earth," and possibly, as you suggest, I take myself "too seriously," but at least I can claim to have done one man's part in the fight on behalf of the poer and helpless, and under difficulties which would have dismayed and disheartened most men.

For one thing I thank Providence that
I have been endowed with a sense of
humour—a pricelers possessien which
stood me in good stead for the past fortnight, not to mention provious occasions.

Nannetti, M.P.

Mr. Sherlool
the said she h
worked, and in

Try to cultivate a similar sense, it will prevent you making yourself ridiculeus and destroying the good work which you have already done.—Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM RICHARDSON.

THE MAYPOLE DAIRY CO.

Maypole Dairies' Enormous Profits

Phenomenally good results are reported by the Maypole Dairy Company, with its 714 retail branches and large interests in manufacturing companies. Last year's net profit is announced as £491,738, against £401,860 for 1910, £302,912 for 1909, and £247,368 for 1908. The year's profit is, therefore, equivalent to 50 per cent. on the whole of the issued capital of the company. Preference, Preferred, and Deferred. The reserve funds are increased by £10,000 to £610,000; the Preference and Preferred shareholders receive their fixed dividends of 5 per cent, and 20 per cent. respectively, and the fortunate holders of the Deferred shares are to receive ne less than 200 per cent., against 125 per cent. for 1910. The two shilling Deferred shares, which seven years ago were changing hands at 2s, 6d, and even at one time last year were queted 23s. 3d., are now quoted at 42s., at which, allowing for accrued dividend they still yield mere than 10 per cent, on the new dividend basis.

I see by the above report which appeared in an evening paper that the Maypole Dairy Company have had a magnificent year, from the shareholders paint of view. Their profits amounted to nearly half a million sterling for the year 1911. A certain class of the shareholders are to receive a dividend of 200 per cent. and—they don't appear to be assumed to receive it. Two hundred per cent; that is to say if you had £100 invested in this company, you would get a present of £200 at the end of the year, and still have your £100 worth of shares.

I suppose they treat their branch managers, assistants, and porters very generously. I say I hops. I don't knew. Perhaps some of their "hands" would oblige. Then as to their customers, if I ware one of them I would be inclined to look askance at these enormous profits—they don't suggest giving away anything

Last Saturday was a biting cold day, my business brought me down Camden at. My attention was arrested by a shivering object standing in the gutter, scantily elad, wretched, worn-out, leaking boots, and battered silk tall hat, he was altegether misery personified. This unfortunate man had a heavy board in front a similar ene behind joined by straps resting on his unfortunate attenuated shoulders and the legend these boards conveyed to the passer by was the story of the great value to be had at the Maypele Dairy Co.

Think of it, this millionaire firm with —according to the disgraceful puff referred to in the papers—a reserve fund of £610,000 allowing one of their servants to wander the gutter without sufficient clothing, practically no boots and surmounted by an old silk hat to add to the poor fellows degradation. Two hundred pounds per cent. dividend! £610,000 tight in their fist for emergencies and trading on the poverty of this unfortunate creature (MADE IN THE IMAGE OF GOD) in their hunt for still more profits. We are good christian people, we see that our cows and horses are preparly fed and shaltered.

horses are preperly fed and sheltered.

The big ape in the see is suitably fed and a proper temperature maintained in his dwelling. The only creature we allow to be crushed, starved, debased and ruined is Ged's masterpiece—MAN.

QUIOR MARGE.

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

THE WORKERS' BAKERY
CORNMARKET.

FOR BUTTER, HAMS AND BACON,
PATRICK DOYLE & SONS,
Provision Merobanto,

29 THOMAS ST., DUBLIN,

DUBLIN CORPORATION.

The first business brought before the Council last Monday was in connection with the attempt of a city fruiterer to infringe on the rights of the women who, for a number of years, have been selling fruit at the back of the Nelson Menument. On the suggestion of Councillor Larkin, supported by Alderman M Walter and Councillor Sherlock, an order was made instructing the police to preserve order and prevent any dislocation of traffic by not allowing cars to stand there.

A recommendation was sent to the Markets Committee in favour of re-establishing the market for the sale of pigs and agricultural preduce, where it was formerly held.

Sir Charles Cameren and Alderman M'Walter were appointed as delegates to attend the Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health, to be held in Berlin next July.

A letter was received from the City of Dublin Distress Committee notifying that a vacancy existed on the Committee consequent on the resignation of Mr. Nannetti, M.P.

Mr. Sherlock proposed Miss Harrison. He said she had made allegations about the way the Distress Committee was worked, and in order to give her a chance of proving these statements, he was in favour of her election. "Open the deer," he continued, "and let her right every wrong that exists if she can." Councillors Behan, Larkin, and R. O'Carroll alse found fault with the way in which members of the Distress Committee were misusing their positions for private and personal ends. They opposed the election of Miss Harrison on the grounds that, unaided, she could de nothing with the Committee, and suggested that an inquiry he called fer to ascertain what corrupt practices were carried on behind the ree : by the Distress Committee. The amone text was defeated and Miss Harrison was

In connection with this matter, I would like to ask Miss Harrison whether the Labeur Yard with which she is connected is above suspicion and beyond reproach.

If half the complaints I hear about it are true, she would have her hands full for a long time trying to remedy them. Here is the latest I have heard about it. A certain man in the city has a newspaper shop, and several times gave orders to the Labour Yard in Vicar street for bundles of wood, which he retailed. A few weeks ago he called to the yard and ordered his usual supply. He was teld the manager was absent, but if he wrote down what he required in a book produced it would receive attention. He offered to pay for the wood, but was teld that it would do on delivery, at the rean to whom he was speaking had no authority to take mency from custemers. The firewood was not delivered; so he sent a pestcard repeating order. This was not answered and another eard was sent. Still no reply; so the man went again to Vicar street, saw the person in charge, explained when and how eften he had ordered the wood, and again repeated the order, tendering at the same time payment for it. Now, note what happened. The man he was speaking to asked: "Are you Mr. So-and-so, who keeps the newspaper shop in such-a-place?" "Yes." "Well, you may keep your money; we won't supply you." "Why?" "Because we wen't." This is all the reply he could get. I asked him whether he could suggest any reason for such offenzive treatment. "Well," said he, "I was always supplied before; but this is the first order I sent since I refused to give up selling certain papers at the dictation of the Vigilance Committee."

Can Miss Harrison explain? I will tell her the newsegent's name if she requires it

A resolution was passed protesting against the exclusion of Ireland from the medical benefits of the Insurance Act. The discussion on this resolution showed how little the members of the Dublin Corporation knew about it. Several Councillors declared that it was in their spinions a bad Bill; nevertheless, they wanted more of it. Only four voted against.

Seeing that on every other occasion that the Bill or Act was discussed by this Corperation, they refused to approve of it, their action on Monday seems strange, to say the least.

Arising out of a notice of motion proposed by Alderman Bergin to increase the salary of a Mr. Quirke, Alderman Kelly said that the man whose salary it was now proposed to increase was brought into the Corporation service as a temporary clerk. His friends afterwards created a job for him as storekeeper—a job that nower previously existed. A surchage for 25d is at present hanging over their heads in respect of this man's salary.

Councillor Crozier wanted to know why this man was brought in without passing examination and why the job was made.

Councillor Beattie said the man was smuggled in.

Amidst great disorder Alderman Coffee.

Amidst great disorder Alderman Coffey moved that leave be given to withdraw the motion, which was declared carried.

More jebbery was brought to light in connection with the appointment of Mr. T. F. M'Cann to the position of resident Analytical Chemist at the Main Drainage Outfall Works. Ten men applied for the position, and, in deference to the wishes

of the Municipal Council, Doctor Sydney Young, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, Trinity Cellege, Dublin, and Mr. Hugh J. Byan, M.A., D.Sc., Professor of Chemistry in the University College, Dublin (National University of Ireland), kindly consented to examine the qualifications of the applicants with a view to selecting from the number, in order of merit, these whom they would jointly consider as fulfilling all the qualifications and require-

ments (scientifical) for the position.

The Professors having considered the qualifications of the candidates, placed them in the following order:—1. Ebrill; 2. Chance (Graduate in Engineering of Dublin University); 3. Dennehy; 4. M'Cann; 5. Sheehan; 6. Sheppard. At the meeting of the Committee on the 12th December the report of the Professors was submitted, and the Committee preceded to make the appointment. As the result of a vote by ballot, Mr. J. F. M'Cann, Tyrconnell Heuse. Inchicore, was elected at a salary of £150 for one year in accordance with the conditions laid down in Report 175, 1911, and the resolution of

Council thereen.

"The last shall be first and the first last."

Counciller Cosgrave proposed :-

"That it be an instruction to the Lighting Committee to make prevision in the Estimates for the lighting of the gas lamps in the City of Dublin up to the same hour in the mornings as the electric lamps."

Speaking in favour of the motion, Alderman Tom Kelly said he was in the habit of going home very late at night or early in the morning (cries of "oh, eh!"). "You needn't pretend to be shocked," he continued. "If the police records were looked up you would find written there: 'Thomas Kelly, a respectable man, who goes home late every night." Motion adopted.

Counciller Alfred Byrne proposed:—

"That the Estates and Finance Committee he requested to take steps to have the vacant space lying between the two blocks of Corporation Buildings at rere of Feley street converted into a playground for the children of the neighbourhood; that it be fitted up with swings, see-saws, maypoles, etc."

This space is Corporation property at present, closed with iron gates.

Referred to Public Health Committee for report.

Councillor Mahon preposed:—

"That all men who are at present engaged in the Corporation having two years service and upwards, and for whom there is continuous work, be and are hereby placed on the permanent staff forthwith, subject to satisfactory reports from the City Engineer and Dr. Little, and that all resolutions and orders, if any, to the contrary be and are hereby rescinded."

In supporting this, Councillor Sharlock

In supporting this, Councillor Sherlock said that any man having twenty years continuous service in the Corporation and being sixty years of age is entitled to a pension. The purpose of this motion is to ensure that casual men who are continuously engaged will be entitled to payment for holidays.

Councillor Larkin said he knew of men who were working for twenty years on and off in the Corporation service and they cannot get a day's work now because of the preference that is being shown and the corruption that exists.

A man in the gallery bore out this statement, and said he was left walking the street after twenty years. He continued to interrupt and was removed.

Alderman M Walter said the motion

was intended to benefit Mountjoy, as it was known to everyone that during the past two years Mountjoy had a great pull. Alderman Tom Kelly was not in favour of increasing the permanent staff, but the motion was finally adopted.

Councillor Quaid proposed:—

"That Alderman Coffey be changed from the Estates and Finance Committee to the Improvements Committee, and that Councillor Quaid be changed from the Improvements Committee to the Estates and Finance Committee." Adopted.

Meeting was then adjourned till Mon-

day, 12th.

Call to W. FURNISS,
FOR GOOD VALUE IN
Irish Boof & Mutton.

Taihet St. Meat Co., 36h Talket St.

irish Werkers should support an Irish House by

P. J. KAVANAGH,
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller,

28 UPPER ORMOND QUAY. Bed 1887.

rices Mederate

T. P. ROCHE,
The Werkers' Maintresser,

84 NORTH STRAND, DUBLIN.

An Up-to-Date Retablishment. Trade Union
Labour only employed. Cleanliness, Comfort. Antiseptics wood. Success to the Workers Comp. 1

Made by Trade Union Bakers.

Good Work

FARRINGTON'S BRE

SMEELEST WAS BEST. LAE INISA MORRESS. SPREY

COAL.

For Best Qualities of House Coals delivered in large or small quautities, at City Page,

P. O'CARROLL

BLACK LION,
INCHICOR

HUGH KENNY,

General Provision Marchant, 4
46 GREAT BRITAIN STREET.

IRISH PRODUCE A SPECIALITY, I Our Tess for the Workers are the Big

Bon't Ferget LAR INS
LITTLE SHOP FOR GOOD VALUE
in Chandlery, Tobaccos, Cigarettes, &c.,

36 WEXFORD ST., DUBLIN, I'BISH GOODS A SPECIALITY,

P. KAVANAGH & SONS,
7 & 37 WEXFORD STREET,
Wew Street, Dean Street, Coombe, and Silversen
Mill, Rathfarnham,

Previsioners, Grecers, Beef and Pot Butchers, & Manufacturers of Sausages and Fanoy Keep

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

GOOD DINNER AT MODERATE ORANGEM, 60 TO

IF YOU WARY

Honry's Restaurant 16 & 17 GREAT BRITAIN ST. Good Beds. Terms Moderate. Cleanliness a specially

WEDDING RINGS

Engagement and Keeper Rings

Ladies' Silver Watches, 12s. 6d.; Gent's Silver Watches, 12s. 6d.; Gent's Silver Watches in Hunting Cases, 22s. 6t. Warranteed 3 Years. English Lever Watches, 8 holes jewelled, compensation balance, Hall-Marked Silver Coss, £2 2s. 0d. Warranteed 7 Years.

Best House for all kinds of Watch Repair
Double Bell ALARM CLOCKS, 2/6.

ALFRED ROCK, Watchmaker and Jownstee, 141 Capel street & 30 Mary street, DUBLIN.

M. SULLIVAN, Boot Maker and Repairer, 621 Lower Sandwith Street, Hand-Sown Work a Speciality. Bet Leather and Workmanship Guernamic

Chr. FARREN, Boot and Sime FACTOR,
41 NORTH KING STREET.
Cheapest House in the City for Boots and

Shoes of every hind.

Men's Superior Quality Chrome Boots, Solid Leather, at Sa. 6d.; and Men's Solid Leather Working Boots at 6s. 6d. a Speciality.

TOM CLARKE,

75 Parmell Street and 77 Amicus Sires,
Keeps a full line of Tehneco and Cigaretes
measured at home in Ireland by Ireland.
Tun Iman Wessum and all other newspapers
on only.

N. J. BYRNE'S Tehacco Store,
39 AUNGIER STREET
(OPPOSITE JACOB'S),
FOR IRISH POLL AND PAUG

PROVISIONS!

For the Best Quality at the Level Prices in Town, 60 TO

KAVANAGH'S
180 Mth. King Street, 41 Summeria,

Printed for the Proprietor at the Chi

Printing Works, 18 Stafford Street, and sublished by him at 10 Beresford Plant in the City of Dublin.

[This Journal is exclusively set up by

[This Journal is exclusively set up !] hand labour and printed on Irish paper.

26, CAPEL STREET, DUBLIN. THE BAUET OF TRADESCE AND PRESENCE.

Deal with McQUILLAN For Tools.

TRADE UNIONISTS