Edited Jim Larkin. by

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DUBLIN, SATURDAY, MAY 11th 1912.

[ONE PENNY.

Labour and the Re-Conquest of Ireland.

at newsyaper rate, and to Canada and Newfoundland at magazine rate of postage.

II.

Before we can talk of or develop a policy for the re-c nquest of Ireland it is well that we picture clearly to our mind the es ent al feature of the conquest itself, how far it went, and how far it has alrea y been reversed. Let it be remembered then that the conquest was twofold-social and political. It was the imposit on upon Ire'and of an alien rule in political matters and of a social system equally as alien and even more abhorrent. In the picturesque phrase of F ntan Lalor it meant the "conquest of our liberties and the conquest of our lands." The lands being the material basis of life, alike of conquerors and conquered whosoever held these lands was master of the lives and libert es of the nation. The full extent of that mastery, that conquest, is best seen by the record of the Cromwellian settlement of 1654. In that settlement the conquest reached its highest and completest point. Never before, and never again, were the lives and liberties of the people of Ireland so completely at the mercy of foreign masters as during the period in question.

Previously the old Gaelic culture and social system still held sway in the greater part of Ireland, and the armed force of the Gael still existed to curb the greed of the alien enemy and restrain by the example of its greater freedom the full exercise of his tyrannic l propensities. and subsequently the gradual growth of the ideals of a softer civilization and the growth of democracy contributed to weaken the iron rule of the conqueror. But that Cromwellian settlement well understood, was indeed the final consummation of the conquest of Ireland There are then three pictures we must needs cor jure up before our mind's eye in our endeavour to understand the point we have reached in the history of the Irish nation. These three pictures are su cessively-of Ireland as she was before the conquest; as she was at the completion of the conquest; as she will be at the reconquest by the people of Ireland of their own country The first is a picture of a country in which the people of the island were owners of he land upon which they hved, masters of their cwa li es and liberties, freely electing their rulers, and shaping their castes and conventions to permit of the closest approximation to their ideals of justice as between man and

it is a picture of a system of society in which all were knit together as in a family, in which all were members having that definite place, and in which the highest could not infringe upon the rights of the lowest, those rights being as firmly fixed and assured as the powers of the highest, and fixed and assured by the same legal code and social convention. It is a system evoled through centuries of development out of the genius of the Irish race, safeguarded by the swords of Irishmen, and treasured in the domestic affections of Irish women.

The accord picture is a picture of the destruction by force of all the native system and the disp-raion and enslavement of the natices. Let these fine quotations from Prendergast's "Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland" place before our eyes this picture in all its grim and agonising horror. He tells of the proclamation issued by the English Parliament directing that "by Leat of drumme and sound of trumpett, on some markett day within term days after the same shall come unto them wi hin their respecti e precincts"; the English governors throughout Ireland shall proclaim that "all the ancient states and farms of the people of Ireland Were to belong to the adventurers and the army of England and that the parliament had assigned Connaught for the habitation of the Irish nation, whither they must transplant with their wives and daughters and children before the First of Ma following (1654) under penalty of death if found on this side of the Shannon after that day."

In addition to this transplanting to Connaught gangs of soldiery were despatched throughout reland to kidnap young boys and girls of tender years to be sald into slavery in the West Indies. Sir William Petty, ancestor of the Lansdowne family, and a greedy and unscru-

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pulous land thief, declaring that in some Irish accounts the number so sold into slavery was cetimated at one hundred

thousand.

Here then is the conquest. Fix it clearly before your eyes. National liberty, personal liberty, social security all gone; the country ruled from its highest officer down to its meanest officer by foreigners; the Irish race landless, homeless, bara less living by sufferance upon the mercy of their masters, or trusting alone to the greed of their conquerors to gain that toleration which even a conqueror mus; give to the slaves whose labour he requires to sate his avarice or minister to his wants

This, then, is the second picture. Mastery of the lives and liberties of the people of reland by forces outside of the irresponsible and unresponsive to the people of Ireland - socal and political

The third p cture must be drawn by each as it suits his or her fancy who wishes to visualise to the mind's eye the complete reversal of all that was embodied in the second. As they construed that picture of the future so they will shape their public act ons. In the be ief that the Labour movement alone has an ideal involving the complete reversal of the social and political consequences of the conquest defined in the second picture these articles are written to help the workers in constructing that mental picture aright.

But how far has that conquest been already reversed? As a cold his orical fact the conquest fell far short of the impious wishes of its projectors. The o ojected rememble this antire monle to within the confines of Connaught came into collision with the desires of the land thieves for a tenantry upon whose labours they could grow rich. Land without labour is valueless; and to be an owner of confiscated land, and that land lying icle for want of labourers did not suit the desires of the new Cromwellian squirearchy. So gradually the laws were relaxed or their evasion connived at by the local rulers, and the peasantry began to re-appear at or near their former homes, and eventually to gain permission to be tenants and labourers to the new masters. Into the towns the Catholic also began to find his way as a personal servant, or in some other menial way ministering to the needs of his new rulers.

Catholic manners were within the for bidden territory as wives of Protestant officers or soldiers, and rearing up their children in their own faith, whispering old legends into their ears by day or erooning old Gaelie songs to them at might helped, cons i usly or unconsciously, to recreate an rish atmosphere in the very heart of the ascendancy. Ere long by one of those silent movements of which the superficial historian takes no account the proscribed people were once more back from the province into which they had been hunted, heartbroken and sub dued, it is true, but nevertheless back

upon their old lands. In the North the prescription had been more effectual for the reason that in that province there were Protestant settlers to occupy the lands from which the Catholics had been driven. But even there the craving for a return to the old homes and tribelands destroyed the full effect of the Cromwellian prescription. The hunted Ulstermen and women crept back from Connaught, and unable to act like their Southern brethren and re occupy their own lands upon any terms, they took refuge in the hills and "mountainy" land. At first we can imagine these poor people led a somewhat precarious life, ever dreading the advent of a Government force to dislodge them and drive them back to Connaught; but they persisted, built their huts, tilled with infinite toil the poor soil, from which they scraped the accumulations o' stones, and gradually established their families in the position of a tolerated evil. Two things helped in securing this toleration. lat. The avarice of the new landowning aristocracy, who easily subdued their religious fanaticism sufficiently to permit Papists settling upon and paying rent for formerly worthless mountain land. 2nd.

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The growing acuteness of the difficulties Council Room of the Municipality of of the G vernment in England itself; the death of Croinwell: the fear of the owners of c nfiscated estates that the accession of Charles II. might lead to a resumption of their property by former owners, and, arising from that fear, a disinclination to attract too much attention by further attacks upon the returning Catholics, who might retaliste, and, finally, the unrest and general uncertainty centering round the succession to the throne. Thus in Ulster the Celt returned to his ancient tribelands, but to its hills and stony fastnesses, from which with tear-dimmed eyes he could look down upon the ertile plains of his fathers, which he might never again hope to cccupy, even upon sufferance. On the other hand, the Protestant common soldier or settler, now that the need of his sword was passed, found himself upon the lands of the Catholic it is true, but solely as a tenant and dependant. The ownership of the province was not in his hands, but in the hands of the companies of London merchants who had supplied the sinews of war for the English armies, or in the hands of the greedy aristocrats and legal cormorants, who had schemed and intrigued while he had fought. The end of the romwellian settlement then found the commonality, to use a good old word, dispossessed and defrauded of all hold upon the soil of Ireland—the Cath lic dispossessed by force, the Protestant dispossessed by fraud. Each blaming the other and hating the other, a situation which the dominant aristocracy knew well how, as their descendants know to day, to profit by to their own advantage

This, then, was the Conquest. Now, of that Conquest-how far we have still hattle to battle as their class instructs to go. The measure of our progress to- and immediate needs mpel them. progress of democracy in this island; is measured by the upward march of the "lower classes." The insurgence of the peasantry against the landlord, the shattering of the power of the landlord, the surrender of the British Government to the demand for the abolition of landlordism, all were so many steps toward replanting securely upon the soil of Ireland of that population which, "with sound of trompett a d beat of drumme," were ordered 258 years ago, "with their women and and daughters and children," to betake themselves across the Shannon into Connaught, and there to remain for ever as the despised and hate i helots of fore gn masters.

The unsatisfactory nature of the scheme for rep'anting may be admitted; the essential fact is the reversal of that part of the Conquest which demanded and enforced the uprooting and expropriation and dispersion of the mera Irish. In this as in the political and social world generally, the thing that matters most is not so much the EXTENT of our ma ch. but rather the DIRECTI N in which we are marching.

On the political side the Rz-Conquest of Ireland by its people has gone on even more exhaustively and rapidly. We remember sitting as delegate to the "'98" Centenary Committee' in the Council's Room of the City Hall of Dublin in 1898, Go toand looking around upon the pictures of the loyal ascendancy Lord Mayors of the past which cover the walls of that room. At first we thought merely that if the dead do have cognisance of the acts of the living, surely FOR fierce and awful must be the thoughts of these old tyrants at the thought that such a room should be handed over gratuitously to the use of such rebels as were there upon that occasion Then our thoughts took a wider range, and we went back in imagination back to that period we have spoken of as the culmination of the Conquest, and forward to the following year when we were assured that under the Local Government Act the representatives of the labourers of Ireland might sit and legisla e all over Ireland in such halls of local power as the

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CORNMARKET.

all he g ve ning boards of the land, pushing out the old aristoc acy and instelling in their places the sons of toil fresh from field, farm and workshop, having in their power to grasp every position of political power, local administracion and responsibility, where at the former period they were hunted animals whose lives were not accounted as valuable as f xes or hares. Truly, this was, and is, a rolling back of the waves of Conquest. But how many had or have the imagination necessary to grasp the gr ndeur of this slow re-instalment of a nation, and how many or how few can realise that we are now on the eve of another such change, chiefly portentous to us as a still further development of the grasp of the rish democracy upon the things that matter in the life of a people. It shall be our task in future chapters briefly to portray that de elopment, to picture how far we have gone, to illustrate the truth that the capitalist and land ord classes in Ireland, irrespecti e of their political creed, are still saturated with the

Dublin. What a revolution was here!

At the one per od banished, proscribed,

and a serf even to the s-r's of his mas-

ters; at the other period quietly invading

developed into a heory, would furnish a real philosophy of 'rish freedom. But in this, as in many other conflicts, the philosophy of Irish freedom will probably for the great multitude follow the lines of battle rather than precede them. The thinking few may, and self how far we have gone to the reversal many will fight from day to da, and

spirit of the conquest, and that it is only

in the working class we may expect to

find the true principles of ac ion which,

For the writer his inspiration, he confesses, comes largely from the mental contemplation of those two pictures. The dispossessed rish race dragging itself painfully along through roads, mountains and morasses, footsore and bleeding, at the beheat of a merciless conqueror, and the same race in the near future marching confidently and serenely sided by all the political and social machinery they can wrest from the hands of their masters) to the Re-Conquest o' Ireland.

JAMES COMMOLLY (Belfast).

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A Soft Job.

This is the season when the emigration agents work overtime. With wet towels around their throbbing brows, they labour uncessingly day and night to paint for us the glories of far-off lands. How miserably small and prosaic, how insignificant and soul-less appears our own country when compared with the posters that bedeck the walls of the shipping agents' offices. That's what comes of mixing a little moonshine with your colours.

Canada used to be the first favouritenow Australia holds the place of honour; it is the land of Hearts desire, the workers' paradise—the promised land of the shipping companies. Young men are taught farming and gardening there, not only free of charge, but are supplied with princely pocket money during their apprenticeship. They only work four hours a day or thereabouts; they live on the fat of the land, and save thousands of pounds before they are long enough there to become sunburnt. This is Australia as it is painted to the young men and women of ireland. Now, let us clearn the truth about it from an Australian paper, the Sydney "Worker." This is their own version of the story, and they are more likely to tell the truth than touts who make a liv ng by throwing the youths of their own countries to the dogs of foreign capital.

"The assertion, writes this paper, "that Australia is the workers' Paradise has been dinged into our ears so persistently that we had really begun to take the thing for granted. Any additional confirmation required, however, came to hand last meek in the form of a derile par : roung immigrants, strong n they knew nothing about farming before their arrival, have passed through a course at the training farm, and are now in good employmen, in some cases receivin £1 a week and found.' One pound and keep, which, as they probably sleep in the stable and have a steady diet of skim milk, corn eef, and pumpkin, would pau out, say, another 10s. And there you have it-a whole thirty bob per week And all they have to do in return for this munificence is to rise about 3 a m.—being new hands they probably haven't acquired the cow cultivator's knack of doing without sleep-walk knee-deep through wet grass, and after blundering o er logs, yard the cows into the sty-we mean bails—and put the acid on 2) or 30 of them Then, with a brief intermission for breakfast at which, by the way, butter and unskimmed milk are mostly remarkable by their absence—the cow slave puts in a strenuous hour or two carting cream to the factory, feeding calves and pigs, and delving into the beastliness inseparable from separators. Beyond mending the fences, cutting feed or firewood, or doing a bit of cultivating, there's not much doing after dinner, but at 4 o'clock H r Majesty the Cow again meanders into the scheme of things for a few hours. Then comes tea, which differs from the other meals only by the fact that is followed by dessert in the form of a bit of corn-husking or bedpatching till bedtime. And the remuneration for these few duties is -£1 per week! Of course, all cow operators don't rise to affluent eminence. Feers of an explus of aspiring youth to the cow country impels us to admit that some get only 15s., or less, in which case it is more than probable that scantiness of wages is, as it were, counterbalanced by an abundance of work. Good employment! One pound per week! Workers' paradise! In the face of the above, who can doubt it?" Cut this out, fold it neatly, and insert

in your hat, so that the truth may s.ak into your head and prevent you being a cow puncher at "Ll a week and all found.'

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Who is it sreaks of

I tell you a cause

defeat?

As surely as the earth

rolls round As surely as the glorious sun Brings the great world moon wave,

won!

Must our Cause be

WOMEN WORKERS' COLUMN.

TRADES BOARD ACT.

Minimum Wage for Card-Board Box Makers.

In February of this year a meeting was head in Boliant between the representatives of the Workers and the representatives of the employers of The Card-board Box Makers with a view to arrange a minimum rate of wage for the Employee's engaged at this particular Trade. The workers' representatives unanimously agreed that they could accept nothing less than the 31. per hour rate which had already been fixed for the English workers. As the Employers would not sores to this demand the meeting was abandoned for the time being understood that those present should meet again at an early date

Strange to say, no meeting took place in March as arranged, and this week we receive from the Scoretary of the Trades Board an announcement in the shape of a poster fixing the minimum ra e for cara-board bux makers at $2\frac{3}{4}$ 1. per hour. What we like to know is: Why should the Irish workers receive 4d. per hour less than the Eaglish workers? These and similar injustices a e practiced on the Irish worker. Not alone have the Irish workers to cothe same amount of work as the English workers, thus on that point entitling them to the same rate of wages, but, speaking for Dublin solely, they are living in a city where all the necessities of life are very much dearer than in any city in Eog'and; so they are deprived of their legiumate rate of wage, and, in addition to this, are compelled to pay the highest price for the commodities of life. Then we are told that it is wisked and wrong to show and prove to these workers how they are being deirauded.

The learners under this Act fare a great deal better than formerly, as will be seen from the following table:-

During first six menths of employment after the age of 14 and under 15, 4s. per week; 15 and under 17, 4s. 6d; 17 and under 20, 5s.; 20 years of age and over, first three months, 6s. per week.

During second six months of employment after the age of 14 and under 15, 4s. 6d. per week; 15 and under 17, 5s. 6d; 17 and under 20, 6s. 6d.; 20 years of age and over, second three months. During third six months of employment after the

age of 14 and under 15, 5s. per week; 15 and uader 17, 6s. 6d.; 17 and under 20, 8. 6d.: 20 gears of age and over, third three months, 9s. During fourth six months of employment after the age of 14 and under 15, 6s. per week; 15 and under 17, 7s 6d.; 17 and under 20, 10s. 6d.; 20 years of age and over, fourth three menths,

During nith six months of employment after the sge ci 14 and under 15, 7s. per week; 15 and under 17 9s. During sixth six months of employment after the age of 14 and under 15, 8s. per week; 15 and under 17, 10s. 6d. During seventh six months of employment after the age of 14 and under 15, 9s. per week. During eighth six months of complements after the end of 14 and under 13, 10s. 6d. per week.

The usual wage paid to learners was 2/6 per week, so it is some satisfaction to know that we have done away with this system. Also I have been told that the employers are threatening the employees with dismissal owing to the introduction of the minimum rate of wages. The employees nerd not be one bit uneasy. The employers' old cry of wolf has been sounded too often and too ineffectually. The Secretary of the Women Workers' Union will be only too glad to explain the Act to any Women Workers who does not quite understand it.

Some time ago we had occasion to draw attention to the manner in which the women warkers were treated in a certain printing firm in the city; but, owing to public attention being brought to bear upon the matter, through the columns of the IRISH WORKER, the person responaible was removed, and the women are now working under much better condiziona.

I have heard rumours this week concerning certain foremen in another printing firm, which, if after making influiries prove to be true, shall alse receive our stiention.

As far as we are able we intend to put a stop once and for all to the brutal treatment that has been directed towards the women workers, and in this matter we want the help of the women workers themselves.

leish Language Class.

The Irish Language Class will be held on Tuesday evening at 8 p.m. The Irish Workers now have a chance of learning their own language, which up to the present they have not had the opportunity of doing. Many of them without a doubt joined one or other of the various branches of the Gaelic League, fully determined to acquire a knowledge of their native language, but what was the result—they were saubbed, or given what is commonly known as the cold shoulder. Mind you: not on the grounds of their inability asscholars, but simply and solely because they were of the ordinary working class.

Owing to the aptness shown by the members of the Language Class at the first lesson on last Tuesday night, we feel sure that wow a start has been made, the progress will be rapid.

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Irish Workers' Cheir. Choir practice will be need as usual on Monday and Wednesday evening at 8 p.m.

All information concerning the rules and regulations of the I ish Workers' Choir, the Irish Dancing, and the Irish Language Class can be obtained from the Becretary of the Irish Women Wurkers' Union, any evening after 8 p.m., at Liberty Hall, Beresford p.ace.

Important Notice.

Owing to atterations taking place in Liberty Hell, the Cinderella Da 100 which was to have been held on May 12 h, 1912, is unavoidably postponed until Bunday,

All communications for this column to be addressed to-"D.L."

Women Workers' Column, Liberty Hall, 18 Beresford Place.



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Fare, Train leaves Harcourt street at 8 a.m.: returning at 7.47 p.m. from Wexford. Be in time The Excursion of the year. Weekly Deposits received at Office. Tickets can be had at Liberty Hall, Beresford place; 17 High street, 77 Aungier street; 35 George's street, Kingstown; the

Castle, Bray; and at Harcourt street Railway Station on morning of excursion. \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

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We do not publish or take notice of anonymous

DUBLIN, SATURDAY May 11, 1912.

Have WelJustified Ourselves?

OUR ANNIVERSARY.

One year ago to-day saw the birth of THE IRISH WORKER, it is necessary, therefore, to consider curselves. Have we justified our existence? That we leave to our readers and supporters. Some of the quidnunce prophesied that we would go under in a month. Well, twelve months have passed over our head and we still exist, though the most unscrupulous means and methods have been used to destroy us. No less than seven wris for libel were issued against us. One rascal -Hunt, the Mutual Samp schemerapplied to the Courts to have us sent to gnol for contempt of Courts Judge Dodd. who tried us, and who has no sympathy with our work, refused, unlike old Boyd. to be made a tool of, and gave Hant and his advisers a little instruction.

Then Flood the Stevedore, whom we had taught, that honesty is the best policy, tried his bluff but was too cowardly to some into court. Also, the great Mickey Swains, boss of the United Irish League in Wood Quay Ward, wanted a shousend off me for delamation of character (moryangl He also considered discretion the better part of valour and funked the starter. And then that old friend of Alderman Farrall, the Secretary of the Evicted Tenant's Association, Mr. Dickson the Tea Fraid, the creature who robbed hundreds of working people of their hard carned money, he also wanted 1000 pounds for defamation of character; well we got him nine menths is a piece where he will not be evicted. Thousands of working women and men have had the burden of the lightened owing to the IRBH WORKER. Light has been shed on dark places. The truth has been told for the first time about wome of the hypocrites, who are trading under the clock of religion and hiding behind the mantle or Nationality, and untold benefits have accrued to the slaves who worked for them. We have had the honour of being referred to by such eminent States-men (?) as James Compbell, K.C., Carrion Organic Place-hunter; and Lord Maye,

the Evictor. The Government had occasion to warm us, out they gere afraid to strike. We published the first appeal to the British Soldier to aut the man. It was Fred Bowers Stonemsson, one of our Irish dancing Thursday and Friday contributors and a personal friend of our own, who wrote the latter for which Tom Mana got six months imprisonment yesterday. We have been the means of bringing into existence the first Irish labour party, a real labour party. a workers' party. If we had accomplished nothing else, but that, we claim we have more than justified ourselves. Next week we reprint our statement of principles. We will ask our readers to judge if we have diverged one inch from the position we took up on our first appearance. As we wrote on May,

1911, so we repeat in May, 1912:-"To accomplish political and economic Freedom we must have our own party! There is no difficulty whatever about that. That party means the People—all men and women who are willing to work and build up an Irish Nation. Thus party must have prinoples! And, forget not, workers, that principles are greater than persons! It was persons who sold this Nation in the past! Put your trust in no man, you will the efore never be confounded. Stand by your principles. Let them be as fixed as

BUTT BRIDGE TRAGEDY

Another Police Scandal.

The Coroner's Jury Faked.

Joseph Harmon, wait, as dead. Joseph Harmon's isther was a respectable and competent Tradesman in this city, until he lost his sight; being unable to follow his o cupation he had to take refuge in the North Dublin Union, leaving a wife and children outside to struggle as they might to eke out a miserable existence. Joseph Harmon, waif, who was drowned at the Butt Bridge on Wednesday morning was one of the children of this afficted man. On Tuesday night he has been selling Papers; with the profits gotten from selling the evening lyre's at 2d. per dozen of papers sold, which I am informed amounted to 7d., he went and gave his mother 5d, she was thus enabled to find a night a shelter for herself and the younger children. Joseph who is dead. said "the night being warm I will aleep out and save the coppers for stock." Poor homeless, despisad waif. He sleeps sound enough now. He who watches over the poor and neglected will not despise him. Beaten, kicaed and cuffed on this earth let us hope he has found peace and happiness in heaven. But to our stery-why was Joseph Harmon hounded to his death? why, because he was homeless and friendless! Why were not the true facts in connection with the drawning of this young We had not a jury of youths such as in he Donnelly case. We had a special picked jary of twelve publican's, holders of licensed houses out of fourteen jurymen summ ned. Why did 880 order Christina Prenderast away from the inquest after she had told him at his request what evidence she was gring to tender? Why did 880 whose conduct on the occasion was practically under review allowed to interfere with a material witness; and when Mr. P. T. Dilly went back to the inquest with this woman Prendergest why did 880 refuse her admission again until Mr. Dely insisted upon the woman been admitted? If 880 was too bulky a pe.sm to get under the chamber to resous Harmon, how d.d the Crown Sergeant get under? How did McDmald. who got the boy out get into the chamber? 880 is well named "the loitering man." We are afraid he loitered too long whilst the poor homeless waif Harmon was drowning. We want to know why the twelve publicans were summoned on the ingreet. Will Mr. Coroner Louis Byrns tell us, or will those responsible for Coroner Louis Byrne tell us? There must be an inquiry into this farcial business of a Coroners' inquest. Harmon was hounded to his death. Harmon could have been saved. Why was he not saved? Why; for the same reason that the three children were driven to the death in the Dodder, while the cowardly white-livered rascal in uniform watched them drawn. Of course they were the children of poor people. If poor Joseph Harmon, newsyendor, had been the son of a rich idle man someone would be on trial for manslaughter. Will the public conscience of this city ever be aroused? Will this crime go unpunished like as in the Dodder case? Witnesses intimidated, jury packed, and Joseph Human lies dead!

The Butt Bridge Tragedy.

Mr. Jona M'Donnell, one of the postmen who recovered the body, has written to us in reference to the "luquest" on poor young Harmon's remains, pointing out that the Coroner ordered him out of the witness pox when he tendered evidence showing that he was able to get under the bridge, although the policeman, against whom the allegations were made, had sworn that he (Constable 880) was unable to get under the plastura. Mr. M'Donnell states that he is a broader man than Constable 88 C. and that he is prepared to sabait to any test to prove it. He sistes further that he was nois to do all the necossary work in connection with the recovery of the body; he further states that the body was coffined and all under the bridge, and that being so, he fails to see why there should have been any difficulty in the constable getting under the platform. If there was any doubt created in regard to that portion of the constable's evidence, it would have vitiated the whole

Another correspondent, who is well-informed on the work of the Dublin Port, writes us as follows: -

"I was in the Coroner's Court during the inquiry, and I was struck with a number of the anomalies and contradictions which took place. The boys swore that the young lad who was arrested was taken out of the coffee shed. The constable swars they were not. Very good. That was a conflict of testimony; but the man was in court who had charge of the shed on the night of the tragic cosurrance. Why was he not produced? I saw him talking to the police authorities. Was it because his evidence was not of the sort to suit their book? The Coroner, in charging the jury, too, suggested that there should be more reliance placed on the testimory of the police than on that of the boys. For my part, I never heard any person giving clearer evidence than the young newsboy, Augustine O'Bries. Hs was examined and cross-examined, and yet there was not a contradiction all the time. He swore definitely there was a member of the B D vision there; that he thought he was drunk, and based his opinion on the fact that the man staggered. A member of the B Division was afterwards put on the witness-stand, but I did not notice that "loop-liner" jurors, who seemed so anxious to smash O'Brien's evidence, showed any desire to do so with the "B" man. I saw witnesses being turned away after being examined as to what evidence they were going to offer. Although in the case of one of the witnesses, a man who came up afterwards, insisted on getting in, after interviewing the police superintendent. And whom do you think refused to let her in? The very man against whom the allegations were made, Constable 880! Who had the summoning of the jury, I wonder? How did it come that they were all publicans who, in nearly every case, are practically dependent on the police for leave to keep their shops open. I mean, of c u se, their "good will."

Dealing with the question of reliability of witnesses, our correspondent says-"The boys had nothing to gain by their testimony-everything to lose. were placing thems lives in opposition to a body of men whose tyranny to their class—the newsboys—when they can, is well known. If the boys antagonise them they are driven about from post to pillar. That being so, and the boys knowing it, how the Corener could suggest that their evidence was not as reliable as that of the police, passes my understanding. The police were practically on their trial. They are all-powerful to deal with all the witnesses on the other side. I say "all" advisedly, because the woman who was examined belonged to that class of society that unless she sould be saved from her present courses is absolutely always at the mercy of the police. And still, the man who afterwards swore he had arrested her many times, refused when the was alone to lef her into the court to give her testimony, and repeated it when she went down with the man already referred to until he insisted on her right to enter! Does the Coroner not know that what one peeler says the other will swear to? To sum up, a greater travesty I never attended, and I hope the City Council will look into it, and at once! Poor little lad! He was only a newsboy, Mr. Coroner-only the son of a city tradesman, whom Gad had afficted with partial blindness! But to us of the working class, he was a little hero! Just imagine the son of one of the "respectable" people giving to his mother his last copper so that she might have a shelter wherein to lay her head! Yet, this is what this little lad did: we have it on the sworn evidence of his comrade. "He had five-pence," said the boy, in answer to the query as to way Harmon was out at the hour of the accident, "and. he gave it to his mother. He said he was better able for the knocking about than bis mother was!" Only a newsboy, sir! Only a city waif! But of such stuff are men made. Only the son of one of the viotims of the industrial system !ignorant, perhaps, but with that spirit of self sacrifice which was shown by Him who has taken him away! And just think, this led with his five-pence for the day, was his mother's sole support! No wonder the aristocratic Ceroner should turn up his note at "the waste of time" to find out the cause of his death. May the soil lie light on you, Joe Harmon, and may your sees awaken interest in the class to which you belonged! ONE WHO ATTREDED THE JURY.

The New "Verb."

"TO LARKIN."

Every schoolboy may not know-as Macaulay presumes he does-who imprisoned Montesums, and who strangled Atchualps, but he is aware of the fact, that a certain old geatleman in the west of Ireland made himself so unpopular some years ago as to achieve the unique distinction of adding a new verb to the English lauguage. It was not a passive verb-it was very much active, and made itself felt in ways that the grammarian never dreams of. The old gentlemen's name was "Boycott," and the Royal Irish Constabulary would wish he had never be a bora. But do they know what they are doing just now and what trouble they are bringing upon their own heats? O 1/ the other day an Irish polisonan-duly sworn-was giving evidence of the acress of a rough, and on being questioned as to the charge, he stated that sae prisoner was LARKIN' in the street. The Jourt roared, the magistrate looked up surprised, and the B man fels a quivering sensation down his brawny Lack.

ALL WORKERS should support The Workers' Benefit Stores, 474 New Street. Groceries, Many Butter and Ton all of the high at Lowest Prices.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER! EIR-Kindly g ve me a little space in your paper this week. I understand the Shop Hours Act Iwas enforced from May let. This is the second week, and out of 12 of Mr. Scully's assistants only 4 got off that asked. He will not close, nor he will not leave off the assistants. If you misbelieve this, make inquiries. I understood it was a fine not to leave them out if he did not close. He has no Shop Hours Bill in his shops, and never had. Sully's maves-I cannot call them anything elseif ever anyone earned a half holiday they do. 18 Those girls stand on their feet frem 8'clock in the morning till 10 at night, and on Friday and Saturday until 12 and 12.30 at night, three apprentices, two girls and one boy under 18 years of age, working those number of hours. Is it because the inspector, is a friend of Mr. Soully's, that Ithis has been tolerated, and is this man going to be appoined in the future? How is it that all this has been going on, and no fine on Soully? They have worked 84 and 90 hours a week, and dare not speak, and now they are afraid to ask for what is compulsory. He is risking keeping them

F. M. T.

Taking the Good out of the Shops Act.

TO THE EDITOR IRES WORKER. DEAR SIR, -A great many of the traders in the general provision and grocery trade in the working population districts have decided to cluse their shops at one o'clock on Wednesdays, and by that means give their staffs the full advantage of all being out at one time. One shopkeeper with provision bar in Church street, near King street corner, did not cless on either of the Wednesdays, and the movement threatens to fall through, and the other proprietors will keep open, but allow the mesistants one half-day in their turn each week. This is not near so good as to have all off at the one half-day.

A word from you, Mr. Etitor, in your widely-read paper amongst the workers might cause a change in this one person. -Yours truly,

AN ASSISTANT. Portents.

The Growing Trouble in the Transport

Workers' World. The beginning of the week sees no advance towards settlement of the disputes

affecting the transport workers of London. The strike of Haggerston carmen still continues in spite of the efferts of the Board of Trade to settle the dispu e. It is by do means unlikely that this trouble may lead to a widespread orisis affeoring a large number of the men employed at

the Lucan Docks. It will be remembered that Mr. Bissell, having relused to pay overtime in accordsmoe with the award of last August, told his employees that they must tear up their Union eard or leave his employment. Upon this they struck, and subsequently the Transport Workers' Fede.ation ordered all their members to refuse to handle any goods intended for his carters, as he is now employing nonunion men.

PORTENTS AT WAPPING. Already at certain docks in Wapping there are signs of further developments in this matter. In one case the head of a gang of dockers who refused to deliver goods to Mr. Bissell's men was discharged, and thereupon all the men left work. In other instances Mr. Biasell's certare have themselves been allowed to load their own lorries at the docks during the dockers' dinner hour-a procedure that has considerably alarmed the dockers. Taesa matters are being carefully considered by the Dockers' Union. So far the Port of London Authority have not discharged any of their employees who relused to hand over goods to Bisseli's men, and this restraint on their part has undowntedly prevented for the present a serious

THE TUGBOAT TROUBLE. The tugboat owners engaged in trade in the Port of London remain unbending in their refusal to even negotiate with the masters and mates of their boats, who are demanding a seventy-two hour week and certain revisions of wage schedules. A limited number of these men are already out on strike-under a hundred at present -bus nearly all the remainder, who are members of the Amalgameted Society of Watermen, Lightermen, and Bargemen of the River Thames, gave in their notices on Friday last and will withhold their labour at the end of this week unless some move is made in the meantime to comply with their demands.

THE 100-HOUR WEEK. The men, as already noted, cited in-

stances in which they have been employed for 100 hours and more during the week, and claim that they secured no agreement as the result of the strike at the docks las; August. To this the owners replied that they recently gave advances of wages, and destined to meet the men's officials for discussion. Tais matter also is receiving the attention of the Board of Trade.

IRISH TRANSPORT WORKERS' UNION BAND.

At a meeting held in the Band Room Mr. J. Metcalfe in the chair, on the 7th inst., a vote of condolence was passed to the widow and parents of the late Mr. Patrick Doyle, a highly respected member of above Band-all members standing. As a further mark of respect the meeting adjourned and no further business was transacted. A depatation (Messrs. Beazley and M'Auley was appointed to attend the funeral.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER Foynes, 8th May, 1912 SIR-I have travelled a bit, and have had opportunities of observing the conditions under which workmen live in these countries in which I have been and in which I, for some time, sojourand, and I have found that the toilers of Ira. land work a greater number of hours each day, receive far less wages, and are thought less of, by their employers and those placed over them, than the workers of any country I have been in.

As regards wages and working hours. suppose employers would attribute the disparity between Ireland and other countries to the different economic conditions prevailing in Ireland; but, and to their discredit be it said, the workers of Ireland are themselves, in a very large measure, responsible (at least for the continuance) of the wretched and miserable omditions under which they live. When will the workers of this country fully realise their strength and power

and make a judicious use of them? When will they act in a manner that will commend the respect of those who now. almost despise them? When will they learn and discharge the duties they own to themselves, to their pinched care work and prematurely old-looking wives, in their partially maked and half-hungry children, or to their aged mothers and fathers, who in the winter of their lives require fostering care and nourishment? When will they cease to be slaver, and secure the characteristics of men? When will they become true, faithful, and lovel to each other? When will they learn that they were not created to be slaves? When will they comprehend that it is not just that employers should saturate themselves with the pleasures of this world, at the expense of, in some instance the very heart throbs of tasir employers? You will, I am sure, understand; that I

am referring, in an espec al manner, to unorganised workers. We hear, at times, saroasiio, derisive, and uncharitable referance to paid "agitators"; such allysions are, to my mind, absolutely illogical and n asensical Workers are, on their own initiative, unable to accomplish their social uplifting; to whom shall they look for light, leading, and instruction but to some member or members of their own class? These leaders are poor men; they and their dependents cannot subsist on air: hence they must be paid, and, in my jadgment, no public men, in any walk of life, give a better or a nobler return for their remuneration than do these labour leeders.

The man who dedicates himself to the social elevation of the workers of Ireland takes upon himself a stupendously difoult undertaking; his mission is loty, unselfish, noble, and eminently humans; he merits the support, sympathy, and encouragement of every person who is an inconsible to human suffering and was chedress; he is worthy of the immortal gratitude of all workers, in whose hears his name should be imperishably ea-

MICHAEL CAHILL

SELF-EXPOSED.

"A multi-millionaire in a fashionable restaurant," she said, "pointed to a lise on the menu and said to the waiter: "'I'll have some of that, please."

"'I am sorry, sir,' the waiter answered, but the band is playing that." -- "Katses City Star." Vaccination2.

STOP | Members of No. 1 BRANCH I. T. W. U.

- A SPECIAL **GENERAL MEETING**

Liberty Hall, Beresford Place

SUNDAY, 12th May, 1912,

At 3 p.m.

Business-Port Rules AED WAGE.

Every member must attend.

Something of Interest to Women Workers.

Garrick's Boot Stores

61a TALBOT ST. (under Railway Arch), 22 ELLISS QUAY, DUBLIN.

Are now showing a Grand Variety of Shoes in all the Latest Shapes and Colours at 1/11, 2/6, 2/11, 3/6, 3/11, 4/6 and 4/11 to 7/11. Ladies' Boots, 2/11, 3/11, 4/6, 4/11 to 10/6. Value Extraordinary.

Comments unnecessary where our Men's Boots are concerned.



Men's Sound, Solid Hard-Wearing Goods—the goods that have made our name a byword throughout the Country for the greatest value in Boots. Men's Whole-Back Bluchers, hand-

pegged or nailed, 6/-; Men's S.P. Blu chers, sprigged or nailed, 5/-; also light at 5/11, 6/11, 7/11, 8/11. BARCLAY & COOK,

104/105 Talbot St.; 5 Sth. Gt. George's Sk DUBLIN.

ployment berefits. We are forced to ask

ouisilies, what the Labour Party were

thinking of when they allowed it to pass in

its present form. We were at the lecture

delivered by Mr. "Nicho'sop, in the

Greeham Hote: Doblis, on Tuesday night

last: and havi a heard bis explanation.

we do not wonder that Councillor Tom

Farren should have asked if the Act was

intended to provide "scabs," or, failing

that, debar the benefits to men who refuse to blackleg! According to the Lecturer,

if a job is offered at the Labour Exchange

to a man in a disrtict wherein the area in

which he lives he would be entitled to

"country money," he must ei her take the

job or be debarred! Of course he has the

right of appeal to the "referees" Bus who

are thereferen? There is to be one selected

in order from the panel elected by the

subscribing workers, one by the employers

and an "impartial" person selected by

the Board of Trade. He is not to be an

employer; he is not to be a worker; and

he is not so be "prejudiced" on one side

or the other; according to Mr. Nicholson-

a sort of "neither fish nor flesh," and we

are wondering where they are going to

get him. We have had some little experi-

ence of these "impartial" gentlemen ere

this, and we must be pardoned if we

occupy the role of "doubting Thomsses".

A "good emplo er" is to be decided by

another good (?) employer, a worker, and

a men who has zo experience of either, but

who is nominated by the Board of Trade!

In reply to a number of questions which

the metropelitan Press carefully sup-

pressed, we learned the same court his

the power to decide on all questions of

"suitable" employment. Questions of

trade rules are also to be interpreted by

the same "court" If a man refuses to

accept employment in a nen-union abop.

he may be debarred from unemployment

benefits! Or, it is left to the referees;

and we believe that amounts to the same

thing. No pay during locks out or dur-

ing s riles and we are not quite sure

whether the same condition does not

pply where a man is unemployed

because of either. And for all there

"benefits" it spells compulsory insur-

suce for the trades on the schedule. Is it

any wonder that we questi n what the

Labour Party were thinking about? Is

it any wonder that we exclaim "Poor

I cland!"? No sick medical bevefits! And

compulsory insurance in order that we may

and help unfair employers to procure

labour to help them out of their difficul-

ties. And to put the climax on the whole

presition, the "friendly" Board of Trade

officials are to have the full control of the

administration of Part II., or Unemploy-

ment Section of the Act! And will we

have heard it stated that we do not need

an Irish Labour Party. Well, well; and

we'll leave it at that, or amongst the men

with the "billierd-ball" heads we will

LABOUR DAY DEMONSTRA-

TION IN WATERFORD.

Speeches by Mesrs. Larkin, Wall and

On Sunday last we ment to Waterford

to take part in the Labour Day Demon-

stration. The procession started from

the Trades Hall at about 3 pm., and

paraded the principal streets of the city to the City Hall, where a public meeting

was held. Those represented in the pro-

cession were-Trades Council, Plumbers,

Stonecutters, Orkentiers, Carpenters,

Tailors, Drapers Assistants, Land and

Labour Association, Typographical Association, and Lish Transport Workers' Union. The Barrack Street Brain and

Reed Band, the Trades Hell Brass and

Reed Band, T. F. Meagter and Erie's

Hope Fife and Drum Bands were inter-

spersed through the procession. A fea-

ture of the procession was the large atten-

dance of Drapers' Assistants carrying

mottoes claiming the disestablishment of

the living in system. Seve al other trades

displayed banners symbolic of their asso-

The Mayor (Councillor M Kirwan)

presi led at the public meeting, at which

there was a very large and enthusiastic

gathering. The following were on the platform: -Me are. James Larkin and

P. T. Daly (Organisers Irish Transport

Workers' Union); W. Hells (A.S.R.S.);

M. Wall (President Trades Council: T.

Dunne (Sec etary do.); D. O'Hanlon, T.O.; T. O'Neill, T.O.; R. Keane, T.O.;

James Keily, M. McGuinners, M. Power

(Lard and Labour Association), M.

O'Connor (Irish Transport Workers); G. W. Hayes (Sailors' and Firmens'

On the motion of Mr. R. Keens. T.C.

seconded by Mr. J Kiels, Tailors' Society,

the Mayor (Mr. M. Kirwan, T.C.) took the

The Mayor, who on coming forward was

received with applanes, said :- Fellow-eit sees, my first duty is to thank you

mest sinctrely for the high henour year have conferred on me in active me to pre-

side at this meeting of the trades of Waterford. I appreciate this honour very

much; and I extend a hearty welcome to

all here to-day. By your str ng adher-

ence to trades unionists you have gained

many benefits, and I am sure you will

gain more in the fature. As Mayor of the

city I will do everything in my power to

help the workers as much as presible (applause). I am confident that your

work here to day will be such that we will all be proud, and will tend to the

general welfare of all concerned (ap-

Union); T. Grant, etc.

scon be added Frados.

give the weak ones an excuse to "scab

Kational Insurance Act.

The "Advisory" Committees and Other Humbua.

The cons' eration of the manner in which fre and has been treate i under the National Insurance Act is a fair index of what Itien workers can expect until such time at they wake up and show a de ermiration to look after their own interests. First we were excluded from the medical benefits, as we were from the provisions of Tae Feeding of Necessitous School Children Act, on the ground that the Poor Law Medical Service was such a magnificent institution, although the exclasion meant the saving to the British Tressury of two-nintes of the Seate subsidy. After that the deluge! Magnificent Poor Law Med cal Service magh! We wonder had the people who were responsible for our exclusion ever had any experience of this magnificent system? Do they know that a man must be a pauper before they can secure it? Do they know the manner in which the poor are treated by the medical man when he does attend? Do they know the degradation to which the poor workers have to submit? And if they do what do they mean by the "magnificent service"? And, as we opine, they do not, why do they speak and sot as if they do? Is it because they realize that the medical men are an organized body who know what they want. and have acted accordingly? Or is it because of the well-known patriotism of the working classes who are satisfied to saffer on, sooner than do anything that tacy are told would in any way interiers with what they believe to be the progress towards freedom of their baloved Ireland? Anyhow the fact is there; they were expluded! Accordically they must pay for what the workers of England, of Scotland and of Wales are to get free! They must put up with inferior medicines, with all the degradation of the union, or poorhouse doctor, whilst their breth en scross the channel are to get of the best that the medical fraternity can give! They are to res. content with the brand of "pauper," whilst their more Intunte British fellow-worker is to "swank" with the best. And because forsion h, of the "magnificence" of their poorhouses. Oh, yes! they are magnificent-for the officials! And if that was not had enough, now comes another-and another. An Advisory Committee has been established—or perhaps we should say, Auvisory Committees. One for Ireland amongst the number. But on the Joint Advisory Committee, how many Trades Unionists do you think are representing Ireland? One-Mr. M. J. O'Lehane, the stairman of the Parliamentary Committee -a good man, but still only one. The sthers include a representative of the Land and Labour Association, Miss Harmon, T.O., and-Lady Aberdein! What interest does she represent? Just imagine the Queen of England being put on an Advisory Committee in Great Britain and the workers taking it "lying down"! And yet this lady is supposed to stand in a like position in Ireland, in the absence of her Britannic majesty, M her Britannic majesty does in Great Britain! Whilst on the same committee the British trades unionists have twentyive direct representatives, Ireland has M. J O'Lehane! So indignant did they feel that the Parliamentary Committee

and seconded by Mr. William O'Brien :-"That this meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of the Link Trades Union Congress protes a against the manner in which the claims of the Trades Unionists of Ireland for due and proper representation has been dealt with in the appointment of the Advisory Committee of the National Health Insurance Joint Committee. We desire to point out that, whilst the oxganised workers have only secured one representative, the other, and unorganised, interests, have secured the temainder of the representation. And We inther protest against the inclusion of Lady Aberdeen, on the grounds that she has no claim to such representation and has no direct interest in the work of the Commission."

registered their opinion in the following

resolution, proposed by Mr. Jim Larkin

All this was bad enough; but to it a test be added a direct and indefensible attempt to break through the arrangements in regard to the administration of the fands. The Right Hon. the Chancel-Ir of the Exchequer, apeaking in the House of Commons on November 14:h hat, said that not one penny of the morey under any head would be taken out of Ireland. If that is so, what is the Meaning of the position taken up by the Secretary of the Joint Committee, who is not even acknowledged the following letter sent him on the 27th ultimo by the ore trades union representative from Ireland on the Committee of Advisors :-

27th April, 1912.

DEAR FIR,—On behalf of the Parliamena:y Committee of the Irish Trades Union Congress, I desire to bring under the totics of the National Health Insurance Joint Committee a matter of great imporis co affecting the administration of the Itan ance Act in Ireland. At the Trades Unit n Congress held at Galway last year, Wien the Insurance Act was under d scression, a resolution was passed tanimously demanding independent ad-

ministration for Ireland, with a separate Irish Commission: this demand was folloped pp by a depatation which waited on the Campellor of the Exchaquer towards the and of July last, when the members of the Deputation were given to understand that we were to have separate and independent administration in this country. In conversation with the Chairman of the Irish Commissioners. I have learned that, a suggestion has been made that the benefits should be administered through a Cearing House in London; this, we consider entirely contrary to the promises already given in regard to independent administration, and to such a course we are strongly and entirely opposed. The Trades Unionists of Ireland, and the Parliamentary Committee speaking on their behalf, desire and demand complete autonomy in the administration of the Insurance Act, and in addition, I may point out that the people here, generally, screpted the Act on these conditions.

I am, dear sir, - (On behalf of the Parliamentary Committee, of the Irish Trades Union Congress) -Yours truly, M. J. O'LEHAME. Chairman.

The Parliamentary Committee then directed the following letter to be forwarded :-

IRISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS-Parlimen avy Committee,

Trades Hall, Capel street, Dublin, 7th May, 1912.

DEAR SIE-In further reference to the letter addressed to you by the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Irish Trades Unionists Cong ess, on the 27th April, the Chairman of the Irish Insurance Commissioners has submitted to us a memorandum containing some suggestions in regard to the position of Trades Unionisis in Ireland who are members of societies having their head office in Great Britain. This memorandum was considered last night at a special meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of the Irish Trafes Union Congress, when it was pranimensly decided to reit-rate the statement contained in the letter referred to, dated 27th April

This, as has been previously pointed out, is the unanim us demand of the Trades Unists of Ireland, as expressed at last year's Trades U. ich Cingress, and also by the representative deputation which waited on the Chanceller of the Exchanger on the 27th July last. are to add that there will be serious disappointment and dissatisfaction amongst the workers of this country if any attempt is made to interfere with complete autonomy in the administration of the Insurance Ast bare

We are further instructed to inform you that the Trades Unionists of Ireland, for whom we speak, are determined on refusing to accept any compromise of the principle apon which the Bill was accepted by them and subodied in Section 61 of the Act.—Yours faithfully (on behalf of the Parliamentary Committee of the Irish Trades Union Congress)

M. J. O'Lehane, Chairman. P. T. Daly, Secretary.

We have said that Mr. O'Lehane got no reply from the Secretary; but he had evidence from another source that the matter is under consideration. A week after his letter he got the following:—

(1.) INTERNATIONAL SOCIETIES -In the case of Ireland the arrangements for Clearing Houses shall not apply. A Society doing business in Ireland should be required to send its cards to the Irish Commissioners and receive advances for payment of benefits from them.

(2.) SURPLUSES AND DEFICIENCIES -It should be a requirement that International Society will arrange for consulting its members resident in Ireland with regard to the disposal of surpluses and what steps are necessary to make good deaciencies arising in Ireland—the members resident in Ireland to have a deciding voice in the matter.

(3) In the case of big Societies the Joint Committee should inform the respossible people that the Irish Commissioners will require a separate office for the administration of benefits in Ireland managed by a Sub-Committee of the Society under the general control of the whole society. The Irish Commissioners to retain their right to satisfy themselves as to the amounts provided from the Irish National Insurance Fund to the central expenditure.

So that Irish trades unionists called for the medical benefits to be extended to this country. That was refused! They demanded national autonomy in the administration of the funds, and that is svidently to be refused, too! Poor Ireland! Of course it will be said that the Advisory Committee can revise this. But the Advisory Committee are not to be given any authority. They are like unto the Advisory Boards under the Labour Exchanges, and the only one with any semblance of representative authority has one representative from Irish trades unionists, and then it is only a semblance. But fearing they might "talk" about it Lady Abandson is foisted on, we suppose, to "smile down" any such 'rowdy' comduct. They seked for the withdrawal of the disqualification clause for alleged incompetency. It is embodied in the Act in section 100!

So much for Part I. of the Act. Then we come to Part II., dealing with unem-

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plause). Mr. J. Dunne, hon. secretary of the meeting, reed letters of apology for non-attendance from Mr. P. Lynch, T.C.,

Cork, who wrote that he had to attend in London owing to the strike in the teilorirg trade, and Mr M. J. O'Lebane, Gensyal Secretary, Drapers' Antistante Asrocia ion. Mr. M Well, President of the Trades Council, proposed the adoption of the following resolutions :-

1. That this meeting of the workers of Waterford desires to express our appreciation of the successful efforts of the Trades Council in organizing the labour forces of the city, and hereby pledge ourselwas to support the Council in all its future afforts on behalf of the workers; further, that we call upon all those who are as yet outside the ranks of organised labour to join their respective trade unions at once, and thereby help on the emancipation of the toilers

2. That this meeting of the workers of Water ord again desire to express our regret at the exclusion of the medical benefits from the provisions of the National Insurance Act as applied to Ireland, and that we call upon our Parliam-ntary representatives to use their best efforts in restoring those benefits to Irish workers, either by a short smending Act or by any other means which will obviate the necessity of the workers applying for poor law relief.

Mr. Wall said this fine demonstration amply proved that their efforts, small and humble as they might have been, were being recognised by the workers of Waterford. He, as President of the Council. and the Council as a whole, must fee proud to see this public expression of confidence in their efforts, and he since rely thanked all those who took part in the demonstration. They had used their be t efforts to revive the spirit of trades unionism, and they had been partially successful, but a lot yet remained to be done. Since that time they had got into line the Transport Workers, the Plumbers' Association, and the Land and Labour Association. Their interests as wage earners were identical : no matter in what capacity they sarned their bread, they had the same enemy to fight, because up to the present the employing class and been opposed to the working classes. Referring to the Insurance Act he said the Trades' Council in conjunction with the more powerful bodies of organised labour in Dublin, Cork and Belfast, uttered their strongest protest to the Irish Party because the Act, ia is relation to Ireland, did not include medical benefits. They did that without attempting to hamper or interfere with the Iruh Party in its struggle He held that the failure to extend these provisions to this country was nothing short of knevery to the industrial workers of Ireland, because those whose right it would be to gain those benefits, would have to seek the old time method of red tickets, which was regarded as a degradation by the people of this country (hear, hear). However, he trusted their efforts in the near future would meet with success, and that they would get these provisions of the measure exerted to Ireland.

Mr. O'Connor (Irish Transport Workers) seconded the resolution and expressed his appreciation of what had been done by the Trades Council in organising the trades, and it would be appreciated by every worker who had the interest of organisation at heart. He seconded the resolution as an individual and not as a delegate of the Trades Council. While the attendance there showed their appreciation of the setion of the Trades Council there was, as had been said, a lot to be done as there were still a good many outside the ranks of organisation. He regratted that the appeal to organise had to he put forward so often in Waterford. If the subject of medical benefits under the Insurance Act were discussed at public meetings such as they had there that day, very likely the Iriah party would have taken a different attitude and have medica! bans. fits included in it. He appealed to them to give the resolution their hearty support so that in future the Irish Party would move

as the workers wanted them. Mr. R. Keane, T.C., said it gave him great pleasure to support the resolution. What lad the men who had been organised gained by organisation? There had been a substantial increase in the. amount paid to workers through the Irish Transport Union. The Corporation labourers were now guaranteed a minimum wage of 16s per week. (A voice-It's not enough). If the citizens did not cry out, with the assistance of Keans and O'Neill, and their friend the Mayor, they would yet have 18s. and £1, please God.

The Mayor-Don't make any promises. Mr. James Larkin, who rose to support the resolutions, which he remarked he had not read, in the source of a speech said it was an exaggeration to state that he escaped with his life when he was there last, but thought that the boys who same there paid to stop him escaped with their lives. It would not have mattered ve y much if he had lost his life, because he was but one of a multitude. It might be that he stood for something although he was a unit, and he spoke as the representative of a vast organisation of workers. He thought they should not congretulate the Trades Council because he believed they should have done their work long sigo, and they should have reen that Waterford was the same as she was one hundred years ago, well organised, when she was a great shipping port and owned her own shipping. At present her shipSIMPSON & WALLACE, The Workingman's MEAT PROVIDERS,

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ping was under foreign if not slien man. might have men like Keans and O'Connor sgement, which had no sympathy with administering the laws as made in College the country—which had no care for its Green. Personality was nothing, but emplo; ess except to get as much as preprinciple remained, and the time was sible out of them in the shortest space of coming when all parties would pass away time. It monopolised the port, and unbut the working-class principle and pacty. fortunately the r public men were not Tee people had the power if they only public spirited enough to demand and exe cised it, and the day would pass in exercise the powers they had in this free Ireland for begging any favours. The men port, which belonged to the civisens If in Strangman's Brewery who joined the their public men were public spirited Union forget all about it when they got enough, and knew their duty, they would some favour, and these in Graven' when s e to it that these foreign ship owners they got a rise of wages, took down their would treat not only their men better, but bedges when told to do so by their emwould treat their customers better, too. ployer. That was a sample of their man-No doubt individual members deserved hood. The man who told him to take every credit for the not sa islactory work down his badge would have to take it from in which he too was engaged, but they him, and he would never do that while got no gratitude, and were despised and he lived. He asked them to rise to their spat upon by the employing class who responsibility, and in the mame of their were the enemy that they had to fight. manhood to organise, to raise the old ban-But men were their own greatest enemies per of good times for themselves, the when they were not organised. Nonbeamer of better hope, comradeship, and a u ion men whom he described as camp nes spirit. He appealed to them that in followers and robbers of the dead, would future they would go out on May Day with their wives and children and demontake the advantage of every benefit gained by the organised workers They would strate their strength, as men did in the take the same wages and every benefit of good old days, when they were not alaves that mescalated basta d measure—the or driven like dumb basits. He hoped Shops Act. Mr. O Lehave had sent a that in the near fature Walerford would telegram to the great Winston on the sand its representative to Cloamel to sit in Shope Bill, although at the behant of a few the new Labour Parliament, to join with shopkeepers he wiped out the very vitals their fellows for the good of the country. of the Bill giving a minimum wage and a Let them not say a word against Belfast 60 hours' week which was long enough and the North. They, too, would take for any human being to work. He betheir share of the work. They should not lieved in an international movement, an be humbugged by blatant, ignorant organisation in which men could meet in comradeship and fellowship an i join hands with their comrades across the water to march firward to meet the dawn of a new era. They called upon the men who represented this country but who, no doubt, did not represent the opinions of the people. On the great National question, undoubtedly, they had got a mandate, the people did not want to be convinced of the necessity for Home Rule, but men on this platform

DUBLIN OPERATIVE BAKERS.

an Organizing Meeting of the members of the above will se held in the Hall. Bridge street, on Sunday, May 12th, at 12 o'clock. Mr. M'Partlin, Vice-President of Dublin Trades Council, will preside. Election of Secretary and Officers of Committee will take place.—By Order of

bigots. Bilfast would join Waserford and march forward to vis.ory. Mr P. Daly, southern organiser Irish Transport Union, in the course of his speech, said he regretted that the women wirkers were not represented, as he hoped to take them along with them on the road of progress. If they were employed, it was not because their work was bester than that of men, but because it was cheaper. If they were to be employed, they should see that they were put on an who gave their time and the service of equal footing with men, and if they were their lives for this country would depat at men's work they would see that mand through other workers across the they got men's pay. He hoped that the channel who were being exploited the next time he came to Waterford he would right to govern their own country. be in a position to obegintulate the They were not getting the right to Trades Council on having all grades govern their own country in two years of iabour organ sed, and particularly the although they might get the right to legislate in a sort of a way. They had already gut power of administration. Home Rule meant much more than the Home Rule he saw in front of him. He Bridge Street. could see this nation taking her right-ful place amid the nations of the earth, but not coming in wi h a man with the red flag in front limiting the rate at which she should progress. That was the Home Rule they were getting next year, but he would say to them the man with the red flag must stand saids. "We Emergency Committee. are going to be a nation in fact not a nation in name." He cared not whether he was in the town of John Redmond or PROVISIONS! not he was not a man who fell down at any fetish. Mr. Redmend was an able and convincing man who had done his work with very ineffective tools. that some men might have failed with but if they said they had got what the Irish nation was demanding in Home Rule that was a misunders anding of their meaning. They workers would say to him, 'Go forward; we are not going to hemper you and your party; got what you think is Home Rule, and when it and S Blackhall Place. somes we are going to utilize that measure; we are going to utilise our powers to get the right Home Rule Bill." Once they had the measure it was for the workers to

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Oireachtas

From Monday, 1st July, to Friday, 5th July, 1912.

Syllabus from Hon. Secs., 25 Parnell Square, Dublin.

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SHOPS ACT, 1912.

form such a Parliamentary Party to take

the machinery and utilise it, and making

the road level, go hand in hand up the

hill to meet the new horizon. They were told because they said this they were

A Voice-This is not a Home Rule

Mr. Larkin - I am not speaking of

Home Rule; I am dealing with the reso-

lution. I have been invited here, and I

Mr. Larkin said he wanted to show

what was behind the resolution which

demanded a short amending Act to ex-

tend medical benefits to Ireland under the

Insurance Act. The English, Welsh and

Scott sh workers was getting benefits

they were not getting in Ireland, while

they were as good as the worker. in Eng-

land. Wales or 8. Taey took as

much pride in their wives and children

and claimed the same benefits and medi-cal attention as their employers' children

and family got. The reason these benefits were not extended to Ireland was that there were no works a in the Irish Party.

Proceeding, he said he wanted all classes

of trade and labour organised, that they

am going to say what I think.

Another Veice-Throw him out.

hampering the Party.

meeting.

BELTON & Co.'s Establishments will close on Wednesday at 1-o'clock. Off all Purchases made on this day between 9 and 1 o'clock we will allow 10 per cent. discount.

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Belton & Co., Drapers, 35 and 36 GREAT BRUNSWICK ST.

Correspondence,

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

I had an oppo tunity Sir, the other week

(which seldom occurs), of visiting a mucio

hall to wit, the Tiv. It on Burgh Quay. A

stiange idea smote me when I discovered

the man in the bex office was a clerk in

the service of the Corporation, where I am

led to believe he has a salary of at least

£2 a week. Now this same to me very

unfair, to allow a man employed by the

Town Council, at a good salary, depriving

some other man and perhaps a wife a d

children of the means of ex s eace. There

are several members of the Manogal

Stiff employed in the different Ha's and

Theatres in the city, mone of whom are

paid less than 30s, a week, snot as Sanitary

Inspectors, Porters and others of the official

at such a time, who athere is such distress

midut. I kno s also that those men can

to let the public know what is going on.

Independent Labour Party.

BELFAST FEDERAL COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

SIR,—At a meeting of the above Coun-

eil the following resolution was adopted-

"That this Council of the Independent

Labour Party heartly wello me the advent

of the Independent Labour Party of Ire-

land, and assure them of our cordial

support in the fight for Economic and

National F eedom ' Harrah for the New

Party for Ireland, we will yet win. The

old parties must go. Labour in Ireland

must be organised, we are out to do it.

Ireland must not be governed by English

or Irish Capitalists-Ireland must, and

will be owned and controlled by the

Kingstown, Bray, and Deansgrange.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

told that they are augry, because of the

action of the City of Dublin Company

taking back from their men the subme-

tence money that they granted them when

one of their boats was laid up for survey

What happened was this, when the men

were over in Liverpool they were allewed

fir the week-I am informed 3s. 6d. sub-

sistence money. But immedia ely trey

returned to their station from Holyhead to

Dublin-in fact the next week-the money

was recalled, and the men allowed it, too.

Brave men, theas! I don't think. This is

the firm that has the contract for the

Mails, and the Government Inspector

vinited their yard at Holyhead, and

ordered a comple e routing of all the

rubbish therein, whereupon Mr. Watson

Vaccination.

"Vaccination Inquirer," a well written Journal that was started to help on the

Anii Vaccination movement. It contains

a grave warning from Father J J. Kelly

against the dangers of "this senseless and

cruel operation." Father Kelly states a

child named Lanihan was killed by

Vaccination in his parish, and he has

since advised his people to avoid it. The

Rev. A. F. Moody, George Bernard Shaw.

and other p.ominent Irishmen contribute

to the May issue, which we advise our

readers to purchase. We also notice from

the Enniscorthy "Echo" that a working-

man's child in Wexford named Ffrench is

dying as a result of Vaccination. Three

weeks ago it was a beauti'ul child and

never had a day'ssickness. The mother

frightened at the blue not se she re sived

went to the Dispensary, and now the little

one's arm is a frightful mass of correction

on ward with ugly sore . Another working-

man's child named Cullen died in Ennis-

corthy some time ago after vaccination,

and the Guardians have since refused to

enforce the Vaccination Ac s. We hope to give photographs in a future issue of

the present Wexford viotim's arm, which

will strike terror to say Mother's heart.

If any of our readers have children

suffering from the bad effects of vacci-

nation write to us and we will arrange to

have photographs taken. Dictors say

there are no ill effects, such photos will

sonvince even the Fee-hunting D ctors

who bully the poor, but leave the middle-

alars anti-vaccinator's alone. Don't be

bullied. The Guardians of the North and

South Unions have refused to prosecute

and the blue notices are sent out by the

Doctors and Relieving Officers against the

wish of the Guardians Only the Guar-

dians can prosecute, so light your pipe

with the blue netice. If you get your

shild vaccinated at the Dispensory "Free"

the Doctor gets 2s., and the Relieving

Officer ninepense from the 'Poor Rate.'

That's why the blue "Final Notice" goes

out so regularly. Remember Father Kelly's warning and don't be frightened.

We have remeived the May issue of the

was on the scene to see to it.

What are the wild waves saying? I am

Yours truly,

Workers.

in Liverpool.

FOOTSORE.

6th May, 1912

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Street, Ringcood, Bublin,

How they Vote in America.

We are enabled, through the kindness of our friend, Councillor Clarcy, of Wexford, to publish a specimen of the American Democratic Political Ticket; also a copy of Confidential Circular, issued by a party

CARTER H. HARRISON, Mevor's Office. City Hal, Chicago. Chicago, April 5, 1912.

DEAR SIR-Next Treaday April 9th, the Democratic Party will nominate its candidates to be voted for at the next fall

A great many candidates are on the primary bellot, and great care should be exero sed in selecting a ticket to be submitted to the voters.

The Herm by Committee of the United Democracy has carefully examined into the qualifications of the different candidates. Uare has been used, not only to ascertain the personal fitness of the cand dates, but an effort has been made to recommend to the Party a complete ticket for Iccal offices which will recognise the many different nationalities which make up our great cosmopoli an city.

On the enclosed specimen ballot you will And the names of the candidates recommended marked with an X before their

You are respectfully requested to vote for these candidates and to urge your friends also to vote for them.

I would also recommend that you vote for the United Democracy candidate for Precinct Committeeman in your precinct, Meyer Stein -Very truly yours, CARTER H. HARRISON,

SPECIMEN BALLOT 5th Congressisnal Dist ict. DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY BALLOT.

For United States Senator Vote for Oue. X James Hamilton Lewis

For Governor Vote for One. Ben. F. Caldwell X Samuel Alsohuler George E. Di kson

Edward F. Dunne. For Lieutenant-Governor Vote for One. Barratt O Hara Charles C. Uraig William E Golden

Gustavus J. Tatge Adal T. Ewing John L. Pickering, SR. X Frank D Comerford.

For Secretary of State Vote for One. X F Beidier

Andrew Olson Harry Woods. Far Auditor of Public Accounts Vote for One.

George Sultan James J. Brady X William Desring Steward. For State Treasurer Vote for Oas.

C. V. McClenathan William Ryan, JR Henry Vincent McGurren X Winstead D. Walton.

For Attorney-General . Vote for One.

Albert E Isley William A. Bowles.

Patrick J. Lucey

For Representative in Congress-

State at Large, Vote for Two. W lliam E'sa Williams Lawrence B. Stringer Henry Hogan James P. Brennan William J. McGuira X Albert J. W. Appell X Ernest Langury Leonar J. Walters Elmer A. Perry.

For Representative in Congress. 5th District. Vote for One. X Adolph J. Sibath Edward J. Forst Jacob G. Grossberg.

For Member State Board of Equalization. 5 h District. Vote for Oac. X J. J. Viterna

Edward J. Novak. For Member State Central Committee. 5th District. Vote for One.

X Michael Zmmer Joseph Mendel William J. Kruger.

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Another Stamp Hunt.

Thomas Dickson, who is at present undergeing a twelve months' course of physical culture with a hammar and a heap of stones in one of His Majes y's prisons, was not the worst Henry Hartert Ernest Hunt is still at large, and likely so to remain until the law is amended.

Dickson, though a rogue, was a feel. Henry He bert, wie Hunt carries on his saindle in a most gentlementy manner. He vara the Dublia shorkeepers at his catspaw. and gathere in the chestauts, while they sit, howling with their poor sore hands bound, in RED MUTUAL STAMPS.

About ten mouths ago we aret ter the light shine on Heary, in these columns. Tas majority of the smaller steps in Dublin were, at that time, being reped in by him. "It is in vain, the net is spread in eight o' any hird," and our timely warning and exposure frustrated Henry s staff The is a public scandal, especially owing to unemployment exiting in our little plot. Write for libel and unredeemed RED MUTUAL STAMPS arrived daily; leave their duties, long before their time but, alsa, for our hopes of a fight, Homely to a tend a midday performance, while Heabert Etc. Hunt, to use a vulgar pusse, men are actually staggering in the streets wasn't having any. Not being of a very from hungar. Bir this should be stopped pugnacious disposition, we have the duapat once, sarsly one job is enough for say poin ment philosophically. However, we men, bar is g of cou se Town Councillers. kep our powder dry so as not to be taken There are thousands of poor men with by surgrise; for we expected Mr. Hunt hungry children would be glad of the would begin to wriggle again when he nine or ten shillings a week, but there, found the source of his revenue dried up. until we send our own men to office this Time has brought us our reward. will continue, however it may be no harm

Every tenement house in the city has been visited this week by men distributing handbills advertising Hant's Sumps. The Stamp Swindle having been so thoroughly shown up by us before, we have no intention of dealing in detail with it again this week; we only wish to draw the attention of those in authority to the fa'se statements contained in the handbill just mentioned. In large type on the top of these bills H. H, etc, promises "8s 4d. WORTH OF RED MUTUAL STAMPS FREE " This short line contains two lies; first you do not get 8s 4d. worth of stamps; second you do not get them free. We at do the police intend to do about it? If the is not an attempt to obtain money by false presences there is no meaning in words. And what about "false trade descriptions"? If a man sells margarine as butter, or cotton as linen, he can be imprisoned; but when Hant calls valueless bits of perforated paper "fourpenny stamps" the law is deat, dumb and blind. Is the manufacture of bogus four-penny stamps to be left solely in the hands of Hunt? Sup-

mers would he be interfered with? Di kson would still be swindling had we not publicly drawn attention to him. and thereby compelled the police to act. It is time the Matual Stamp System received a little astention from the law offi-

posing another shopkeeper began print-

ing bogus £5 notes to give to his custo-

We have no personal spite against Hunt or any man. We are out to fight every kind of fraud and corruption. At present we are determined to get the scalp of the Stamp System. Wasch for further developments.

In the meantime SHUR THE STAMP Shops : it's your money they want.

The Half Holiday.

An Impression.

It would bring a thrill of pleasure even

to a capitalist's heart to have seen the happ ness marked on the faces of the throng of drapers and shop assistants hurrying to Westland Row on Wednesday of lass week. They seemed like a crowd of light hearted youngsters released unexpectedly from school on some fine Spring moraing. Giggling, laughing and hurrying, they reached the Station fully an hour before the train was timed to start. We felt tempted to slip in amongs; the crowd to go on to Greystones where the victory, or rather their partial emancipation was to be calebrated. Then we feared they would not understand how their joyousness could affect an outsider so much, and decided not to go. Yet. the writer could not help thinking of the hard lot of these who to I in the shops of the city, and of the thoughtlessness of our women folk which is in a large measure to blame. What pleasure was there in the lives of the girls that had to slave seventy and even eighty hours per week? Not so long ago, employers handed these girls and boys into compounds giving food and cl thing in lieu of a living wage, and would have continued is only that a Trunk Act had to be passed. The living in system with many of its evils remain, but public opinion is rising. Successive Acts have been passed to administer a narcotic to this public opinion. In the old days we were shocked when medical reports emphasised that assistants suffered abnormally from bladder diseases, and complaints due to leg strain. Yet we did not blame or imprison employers for their criminal neglect. Public opinion brought about Public Health Acts and sanitary supervision of shops and workrooms. The employers were even forced to provide seats behind the counter for the gi's Now a half-holiday has to be giv r. Twenty years hence, it is safe to say, all our shops will close at aix o'clock or perhaps earlier. That dreaded public opinion has called forth all these reforms, or

"socialistic measures," as they are called by the class that 'must ke p profits up, the class that diseased their assistants by neglect, and sent them into early graves. Ob, that we could quicken the growth of public opinion, and give the claves of the shops more of God's pure air these fine Spring days Why should they be deprived of the pleasures of life to build up dividends. We have been in cities in of er countries where most shapecless at Six, excepting on Saiuidays. But the worker are strongly organised there. In Ire and we ars only toping with the Trades' Union movement. Bester conditions will tollow. Organization of the workers—as surely as night follows day. Many a girl and many a young man will exjoy the Half holiday, though outside the various organisations that have moulded public opinion. Surely tacir better nature will now urge them to be faithful to their fellows and cause them to join their Trades' Union or Association.

As to the sending of Telegrams to party polit ciens of the Churchill type, it shows a want of dignity and sense. Not Ocurchill but public opinion moulded by labour workers brought about the holiday. It would be as consisten; to thank the Port and Docks Board for the recent high tides in the Liffey or the Astronomer-Royal for the spectacular edipse a few days ago. Why give thanks for getting a chance to breathe God s air ? You were slaves to wait so long for it.

PROINSIAS.

Sailors' and Firemens' Union. (DUBLIN BEAMOH).

Undermanning Life Belts, &c. Our MAIL BOATS.

Whilst the enquiry into the cause of the loss of the "Titanic" is in progress the Union officials tarough ut Ireland are vigilantly watching the skilings of all versile out of the various ports. Notwithstanding their watchfalness it is the duty of all sa lors and firemen, cooks and atewards to report at once to their officials. any case of negligence in the matter of undermanning, shortage of life belts or dereliction of duty in boat drill, the posting up of the boat stations ailotted to the members of the crew or any matters in any wise relating to the undermanning of ships. We know of boats (mail boats at that, where the life belts are tied up in canvas and huddled in a corner of the ships-if a collision occurred what a panic would ensue if these mail boats, travel at a speed of from 22 to 24 knots an hour scross channel in fine or foggy waather, carrying over 300 passengers and 68 of a crew. Imagine for a moment what would coour if a collision took place, with only 8 life beats on board to meet such a demand | and which are only lowered once in a blue moon for boat drill. These matters are of the greatest importares not alone to the crews but to the public at large, and the defects ought to be seen to at once. Every steamer or sailing vessel aff at, no matter how small nor how large, should receive attention : now is the time for action in order that the lives of poor men who have to plough the seas may be better safeguarded against the awful and calamations results as have been exhibited in the late terrible tale of the sea-The "Titanic" diseater. No stone should be left unturned in order to unearth the rotten system that has too long been thrust upon us by the under. manning of all vessels, and the want of assiduity on the part of Board of Trade officials. A system that has hurled many a man to his grave, and left women and children hungey. The commissee of the Dahlin Branch

will meet next Thursday, the 16th inst. at Liberty Hall at one o'clock. All committee men should be in attendance.

HIS BUSINESS.

"Oh, Papa," she said, with a blush, young Mr. Chesinut, who owns so many coal mines in the Midlands, is coming again this evening, and he says he wants to see you on some important business." "All rigat, my dear," responded the old man, chucking her playfully under "I know what the young man the chin. That evening Mr. Chestnut came to the

point at once. "Mr. Hendricks," he said boldly, "I want to ask you if you have laid in a stock of ceal?' - 'Ideas"

THOROUGHGOING COURT. A raral megistrate, listening to t'e testimony of the witness, interrapted him, saying: "You said that you made a personal examination of the premises. What did you find?"

"Oh, nothing of consequence," replied the witness; "a beggarly account of empty boxes, as Shakespears says."
"Never mind wast Shakespeare said

knows anything about the case."-" Delimestor."

have announced that in the fature they will work no more than eight hours per day and all over time is taboord. The dockers of Auckland, New Zealand, say eight hours a day and no Sanday work under any circumstances.

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about it," said the magistrate; "he will to summoned to testify for himself if he

The dock workers at Sydney, Australia,