"The principle I state and mean to stand upon is :- that the entire ownership of Ireland, moral and material, up to the sun and down to the centre is vested of right in the people of Ireland." James Fintan Lalor.



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by Jim Larkin. Edited

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JUNE, 1st. 1912.

No. 2.--Vol. II.]

Trades Union Congress. Irish

On Monday last the nineteenth annual Congress of Irish Trade Unions was held in the Town Hall, Clonmel.

The weather was summer-like, and there was a large and representative attendance from all parts of the country. Much int rist was taken in the assembling of the delegates, and many were on the lo.k out for Mr. James Larkin and Mr. P. T. Daly, who took a prominent part in the recent strikes. There were several ladies amongst the labour representatives. Photographic groups having been taken, an adjournment was made to the Council Chamber where the prcceedings (pened at 11 o'clock.

The Mayor (Mr. James Meehan), who was very cordial y greeted, said it was to him a very pleasing duty on behalf of the Corporation and the citizens of Clonmel to bid the members of the Congress a very hearty cead mille failthe to their midst. He sincerely trusted that their deliberations would be fruitful, and that they would carry away with them happy recollections of their visit to Olonmel (applause)

Mr. D. R. Campbell (Belfast) moved a vote of thanks to the Mayor. Speaking for the North, he desired to me tion that they did not exactly march on the Fouth (a laugh). They came by various ways, expecting a genial and hearty welcome in the sunny South, and they had rot been disapprinted (hear, hear). That Congress was the Parliament of Labour in Ireland, and their obje t was to try and improve the conditions of workers all over the country. If they had to gross swords with these opposed to them they did it believing that the mission they were engaged in was an honest and just one, and if they had to fight they did so in the open (hear, bear. They trusted that the deliberations in Clonmel would strengthen the workers locally, and make them feel that in the near future they were going to be real citizens and real inhabitants of a real country (applause).

Committee be instructed to take all possible action to gi e effect politically to this resolution." He said Ireland had been deprived of the greatest of all the benefits of the Insurance Act-the medical benefit-and that was the one benefit on which there was no divergence of opinion amongst the working classes (hear, hear). They could not blind their eyes to the fact that the proposed change in the government of the country would mean that the old parties were going to be disrupted, and he asked, as a result of the new arrangement, what part were the workers g ing to take? Were they going to allow their class to remain unrepresented in that new body in Dublin? They were not going to tack themselves on to some political part 7 of their masters in order that they might swell the fortunes and help the ambitions of their employers. They were going to enter the new body to represent a definite organised labour opinion. The years in which they would be waiting for Home Rule should synchronise with the preparation of Jabour for Home Rule (applause).

Mr. Moore (Belfast) seconded the motion.

Mr. Larkin, in supporting the motion, said there was no argument against a rolicy such as was cutlined in the resolut on. In that resolution they had a lever to do their own work They were not humbugged in the least by people who said tha; Home Rule meant the millenium, but they believed that Home Rule would give them an oppertunity of expressing themselves physically and mentally.

Mr. Rimmer (Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants said that in view of the Osborne judgment he would not vote either for or against the motion, but

tions laid down in the Act. Then his friend, Ex-Mayor Alderman Farrell, President of the Corporation Labourers Union, who is always protesting publicly against men being app inted as foremen. or even being employed in the Corporation service without being enrolled on the books of the Labour Bureau, jobs Coady into a job as foreman in the Paving. Committee supervising man with thirty years' service. When my attention was called to the matter, I attended the Paving Committee. Alderman Cotton, M.P., was in the char. I asked had they a man named Coady acting ss foreman. The chairman denied that any such man was employed The tecretary, Mr. Tobin denied the fact too. Mr. Lawless, engineer, denied he had employed any such man The wages book w s produced; no such man s name appeared in the book.

When I challenge! Alderman Farrell he admitted it was he (Farrell) who got Coady appointed, explaining that (oa'y was a wounded soldier of the railway. strike I asked for the books of the fureau to be produced. Mr. Heery, the clerk of the Bureau, brought the books. Coady's name did not appear in them ; therefore Coady was working under another name. He had no right to be employed according to Standing Orders, and if it had been my own father I would have him dismissed. But Mr. Coady, the Orangeman - the alleged trades unionist, the man who will alleged trades unionist, the man who will never tote for a Labour man and never voted for a Labour Party—sold whatever principles he had; worked and voted for Ryan, the U.I.L. candidate, not because he balieved in him hor t'e United Irish he believed in him hor t'e United Irish Leasue, but because he (Coady) got his price, a job in the Corporation through his friend, Alderman Farrell. With n two days of my raising the objection Mr. Mackie, Assistant Engineer, stopped Coady and told him, according to Coady's own statement to me, Lirkin is on the job and you must go, for when Larkin means business he will succeed and a l of us will get into trouble Mr. Lawless, engineer, asked me why did you not come to me, Councillor Larkin. I told him (Mr. Lawless I do my work in my own way. I am sent here to wipe out jobbery, and will do it. This, then, is the impoverished trades unionist, C ady, a corrupt place-hunter. I would do the same (c-morrow if necessary.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

When the Congress re-assembled at 9.30 the following morning,

Mr. Drummond (Dublin) said the resclation was very cleverly drawn up and would tend to alter the whole aspect of affairs in Ireland. It stated that they were to come there for one day for the purpose of discussing political affairs, Lut at every Trades Congress at which he had been, practically speating, they had discussed nothing but Parliamentary affairs. Was the trades union movement in Ireland going to become a mere pol tical machine? Mr. Milner (Dublin) spoke egainst the resolution, which, he said, was a question of Socialism versus the old trades unionism.

Mr. Nolan (Dublin) was in facour of direct representation for labour. The working classes were being made the victizes of political exploiters, and the capitalistic classes were seeking to create differences amongst them for that purpose. They had made a fine start in establishing a decent Labour Party in Dublin in January last, which had the power of checking the political hunters in the Dublin Corporation. The speaker was proceeding to refer to the introduction of personal remarks by a delegate at the Congress on the previous day, when the President anno need the time limit, and he sat down.

Mr. John Murphy (Belfast) said that year after year and time after t me they political party. He suggested that the resolution be withdrawn, and that the Parliamentary Committee prepare a

Insurance Act, which was contrary to the spirit of the Act and altogether at var ance with the promise given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer during the passage of the measure in Parliament.

Mr. Johnson (Belfast) proposed the adoption of the Committee's report on the subject.

Mr. Clarke (Belfast) said that the Committee referred principally to the society started by Lady Aberdeen. She occupied in Ireland the same position occupied by the Queen in England, and her social influence was being exerted to further the interests of the society referred to to the detriment of trade union societies. She even made an attempt to make use of the Labour Exchanges before her society was approved of; but in that attempt she had been frustrated by the Parliamentary Committee.

Miss Galwey (Belfast) said they in Belfast had to contend against burial scieties and church societies, and in addition they had to meet the competition of socalled trades unionists who were making an attempt to further divide the workers. They had organisers ony recently arrived in Ireland increasing the trouble which sectarian and political b gotry were causing to the genuine trades unionists of Belfast.

Mr. Qairke (Clonmel) said he knew that the clergy in the South of Ireland did not take the matter up until they saw the apathy of the workers themselves.

Mr. Larkin (Dublin)-May we take it that the gentleman who has just spoken is in the confidence of the hierarchy of Ireland?

Mr. Egan (Cork) said the workers in his city were doing their best to form a local trades union society under the Act.

Mr Campbell (Belfast) said he was al-

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Mr. R. O'Carroll (Dublin), seconded the motion, which was rassed.

The Mayor, acknowledging the vote of thanks, said that as a worker he was proud . to be in the position of Chief Magistrate and to have the opportunity of welcoming the Congress to Clonmel (applause).

The members of the Reception Committee then retired and the regular business commenced.

Mr. M. J. O'Lehane (Dublin) Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, was appointed Chairman of the Congress.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. O'Lehane, who took the chair amidst applause, congratulated Mr. Clarke on the expeditious and very admirable manner n which he had got through the preliminaries, and preceeded to deliver his opening address. After thanking the de'egates for having henoured him by electing him to the chair, the Chairman delivered a lengthy address.

Mr. Murphy, Belfast, moved a vote of thanks to the President for his address, which he described as an excellent and comprehensive one (hear, hear). While all the delegates might not quite endorse what he had said in connection with Home Rule, there were very few of them who did not believe that the present positicn of affairs blocked the progress of the organised workers in Ireland, and that a change was eminently desirable in the government of the country (hear, hear.) Mest of them would be in agreement with what the President had said about the Insurance Act. and their special thanks were due to Mr. O'Lebane for his work in connection with that measure (hear, hear). The reference to education also merited the approbation and admiration of every trades-unionist, because education had been sadly neglected in this country, and the board was as fossilised, ancient, and useless as it could possibly be (hear, hear.

Mr. Egan (Cork) supported the motion, which was put by Mr. Daly, secretary, and passed.

INDEPENDENT REPRESENTATION OF LABOUR.

Mr. James Connolly (Belfast Branch Irish Transport Workers' Union) moved -'That the independent representation of Lab.ur upon all public bcards be and is hereby included amongst the objects of this Congress: that one day at least be hereafter set spart at our annuel gathering for the discussion of all queetions pertaining thereto; that the sfiliated bodies be asked to levy their members 1s. per annum for the necessary expenses, and that the Parliamentary

would remain neutral.

Mr. Greig (Belfast) said the resolution was undoubtedly one upon which very fine speeches and apprais to sent ment might be made (laughter). They were there to look to the practical and not to the sentimental side. If the resolution was carried it would have a very digturbing effect on the trades unions, and it would lead to the shedding of many members. He thought that the resolution was premature and should be postponed until they knew exactly where they were.

Mr. W. J. Hill (Railway Clerks) said that it was the duty of leaders to lead, and if they did not take up a policy they could not bring the rank and file of their unions up to that policy. If they had not defeated the Osborne judgment by the time they were putting into force the resolution then they must do the work they were resolved to do whether that judgment was defeated or not (applause).

Mr. Coady (Dublin) said he would oppose the resolution. He would never again support a Labour Party in the City of Dublin. He had been a victim of the railway strike in August, and he succeeded in getting a position in the Corporation, but because he supported the United Irish League candidate as against Mr. Larkin, the Socialist, the Labour Party objected because his name was not on the Labour Bureau. That was not the real reason why he lest the position, but because he simply had the courage of his convictio: s. The Labour Party in Dublin were as great tyrants as the Czar of Russia, and Mr. Larkin had him hunted and had him banned in the City of Dublin and had made him a victim of trades unionism.

Mr. Latkin said he would require Mr. Coady to prove his statements or one or other of them should withdraw from the Congress. Mr. Coady claimed to speak for the railway servants, but he (Mr. Lirkin) challenged him to meet him before the members of that body and take their verdict as between the two of them. He was elected a Labour representative in Dublin on the straight ticket as against all other parties. He had been called a Socialist, but he had also been called an Atheist and an Anarchist. He was a Socialist, but he had never in the course of his life injured any man .Mr Coady, an alleged trades unionist, worked for the United Irish League candidate though he was an Orangeman.

Mr. Larkin said-Not because of his principles but because he got his price. He, as Chairman of the Amiens street Branch AS.R.S., was supposed to have some influence in the North Dack Ward, and while acting as chairman of strike committee, receiving full strike pay of 16/6 per week was appointed foreman of distress work though he had applied for relief work. Nor had he fulfilled the regula-

Mr. Lurkin added that it was for those reasons that he got Mr. Coady's services dispensed with

Mr. Greig said that it was not necessary that the Congress should hear all the details of a personal matt-r.

Mr. Campbell (Belfast) said that he rose at the same time as Mr. Coady, but gave way to him. He would nt, however, have done so if he had any idea that the unpleasant inc dent which had just been enacted was contemplated. He repres-nted a body before which he was arraigned, indicted, and brought to judgmeet for having the temerity at the last Congress to support a s mewhat similar resolution to that now under d scussion. Now he came, however, instructed to support the resolution. It had been thrown in their teeth that if they were men they would have their own repres-ntatives They had proved that the Nationalist Party would not support their interests if there were stronger interests IRISH WOMEN WORKERS' UNION. at work. They had proved that the Unionist Perty paid little attention to their interests at any time, and they had proved that the British Labour Party would only help them at certain times. They had got to do their own work for themsel es.

Mr. Whitely (Belfast) said that it would be a better plan to send the resolution back to the societies for the purpose of eliciting their opinions on the master. It had been shown that Irish workers differed not only on pulitical questions but on labour matters.

It was decided to postpone further discussion on the resolution until next moning

The Secretary of the Standing Orders Committee stated that he had scrutinised the credentials of 72 d legates, representing over 70,000 workers.

The Congress then adjourned until Tuesday.

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heme of proportionate representation for submission to the next Congress.

Mr. Flavagan (Belfast) said the Nationalist Party had been spoken of as a Labour Party in the absence of a Labour Party in Ireland, but it was quite possible for a member of the Nationalist Party to be a sweating employer and to be opposed to the principles of trades unionism generally. Now was the moment to form a separate Labour group. They expected to have a separate form of Government very soon in Ireland, and it was for them to take advantage of the opportunity afforded them to do something towards organising labour forces. It labour representation was ignored it would get a very poor show in the Irish Parliament when it came into being It was an undoubted fact that the Nationalist Party-the heads of the Liberal and Nationalist Partieswere capitalistic in their views, and it was quite pussible that Mr. John Redmond and his Party might be more reactionary

than the present Ulster Tory Party. Some arrangem nt must be come to to have labour directly represented Mr. William O'Brien (Dublin) said

every resolution sent forward from that Congress had been treaded with contempt by both Parties, and it was time for labour to resent it.

Mr. Connolly, the mover of the resolution spoke at some length in reply and the President, in putting the motion, expressed satisfaction at the high level to wh ch the debate had reached.

The motion was carried by 49 to 18.

The Chairman of the Standing Orders Committee said that on the previous morning an application was received from the Dublin Branch of the Irish Women Workers for affiliation. The affiliation fee had been paid, and the delegate, Miss Larkin, was, therefore, admitted as a delegate to the Congress.

Mr. Murphy (Belfast) asked if the Standing Orders Ocmmittee had taken isto account the bona fides of Miss Larkin's Union? So far as he was aware this organisation in Belfast was a counter one to the organization of the textile workers. In Belfast a considerable amount of friction existed in regard to the matter.

The Chairman of the Standing Orders Committee said the Committee had in quired into the matter, and found that Miss Lerkin's Union was a bona fide organization.

THE INSURANCE ACT. The next business was the consideration of the report of the Parliamentary Ocmmittee, copies of which had been supplied to the delegates. In their report the Committee strongly protested against the efforts which were being made and the assistance which was being given by the Insurance Commissioners

to establish county societies under the

together against Insurance Companies or roral societies having anything to do with the administration of the Act. The introduction of the competive spirit in regard to the Act was, he thought, to be deprecated.

The Committee's report was adopted unanimously.

MEDICAL BENEFITS UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

The Parliamentary Committee in their report expressed their dissatisfaction at the action of the Irish Party in insisting on the elimination of medical benefits from the Insurance Act. They (the committee) were at a loss to know on what public opin one the Party based their decision, and recommended the introduction into Parliament cf a one clause Bill to remedy this grave defect.

Mr. Greig (Belfast) proposed the adop tion of this portion of the report, and said that the Irish Party had in this matter acted in a most undemocratic fashion by arrogating to themselves the right to decide that Ireland was to be excluded from the medical benefits. They were told that there was no public opinion expressed in favour of the inclusion of those benefits. but the fact was that there was no public opinion about the Act expressed in any shape.

Mr. Flazzgan (Belfast) seconded, and said that the matter was a striking proof of the necessity for an Irish Independent Labour Party.

On the same subject the following resolutions were grouped and passed in globo :---

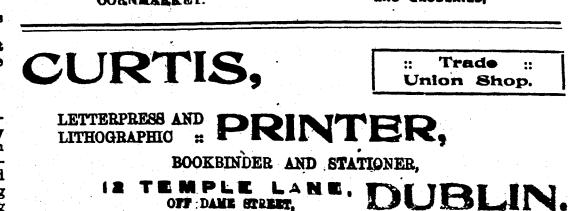
That this Congress, speaking on behalf of the organised workers of Ireland, protest against the action of the Ir'sh ard Labour Parties in allowing the Irish workers to be deprived of medical benefits under the National Insurance Act ; and we now demand that a one clause Bill be passed this session to remedy this grave injustice.

Continued on page 3).

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WOMEN WORKERS' COLUMN.

" THE SACKMENDER."

TO TEE DITOR OF THE IBISH WORKER

DEAR SIE-The parable written by "he o" on the above in last week's IPISH WTGEKER is to real that I desire to express my admination of the manwer in which he pats the conditions of Mess s. Keegh's rack factory before your readers. I have b'en through the place many times and a more lucid and indisputable comparison erald not be drawn. The only omission to has made is that the two young slavediarra did not pass through the gloomy care m while the visitor was interviewing the seekmender and the witch.

The woman workers and their supp riers are fully justified in the attitude which they have taken up - the only mistake is, that they should have moved earlier (but I suppose Mrs Kecgh and the boys will concur with the tinter's motte: "It is pover too lats to mend," so will we sii). I my the woman works s the day they consid work, and I now them to day, and there is not disputing the fact that their condition has improved. It is a great pity that Lady Aberdeea did not see them. I am quite sure she would have learned a useful lessor, which would have been a fine illus ration f r her vex' mesting of the Women's National Health Association. I am quite satisfied that had her ladyship seen these women and givle then and now she would be convinced that one cance of practice is worth a ton of theory. Your action towards the strikers since they struck sgainst objectionable conditions and starvation wages hes a rovel that solf-rel'anos and or mbinsto n is the workers saleguard. I therefore Cars to submit that should Messys. Kough and the other fi ms of sack-makers was firs prolonged fight they can have it Freis workingman when parsing by E. onlices of the Worea Workers' Unica v I willingly hand in tropence in supp ... it the prize ples of trades uni nism. because that is the principle that the employers are trying to defeat, and your rowers oun rest secured that when the Sauk-wakers Association require their workers they will find to their grief that the improved condition of the girls bealth sicce they left Keogh's gloomy, ununitary concern has enabled them to obtain more scitable and rementrative employment.

Yes, Mr. Editor, this is what I infer from the last appral you made on bebalf of our helpless sister workers, who have a very young but a very useful organisation. Three thousand pence westly will give these women and girls a holi ay, and will he'p to put down for ever the transy and sweating. It was never intended at the O sation when man was sent forth to es n his bread by the secat of his brow that WIMEN WAS to becore as slave, Norwas is intended that when they abolished the black alsve trade that white men and women should supplant the black slaves; sud I think your readers-ray, even the A 359 Dy-anve not dupated the fect that this is really what has been going on for years among the women workers. I would also beg to remind the gentlemin who have promised to stand by the firm of Keogh that there are 30 000. Water in Dablin who would willi gly supply the women strikers with 30,000 Lennie with which to start a Oc- rerative rack-making and repairing factory, then witz slavery could be bought at its market value.-Y urs truly,

IRISH WORVERS' CHOIR. Ohorr practice will be as usual on Monday and Wednesday erning at 8 pm Itish Longu g: Olsas on Tuesday evening at 8 p.m. Lish Datcing Thursday and Friday evenings,

Irish Women Workers' Union, Liberty Hall, 18 Beresford Place, Dublin,

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"An injury to One is the concern of All." _____THE_____ Irish Worker.

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

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We do not publish or take notice of anonymous contributions.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY June 1st, 1912.

LABOUR'S PARLIAMENT.

We have had a strenutus tire with n the last few days, having teen herou ed in holding the position of Delegate to the Irish Parliament of Laboar which was held in the historia aspital of Tipperary. Within the walls of the City Hall were met together some of the ablest women and men from amougst the Trade Unions of Ireland-National and International ; man and women of strong opinions drawn from every province in Ireland, imbued with the divine spirit of discontent; holding different opinions; of different creeds, different races. For amongst the heterogenous gathering we had Scotchmen and Rigglishmon, with credentials from the Executives of International Unions : Orangemen Hibernians, All-for-Irelanders. United Irish Leaguers, Sinn Feinsre, Labour Party men, Spoislists, all agreeing in principle, but sgreeing to differ on the methods of putting their principles into action. Men who have made their mark. not only in this country, but who are knows as capable may and admisistrators in the Lation circles the world over. As the Mayor (Mr. Meebay, a tailor by trane) stated that the high level of debatable and oratorical ability exhibited by the Delegates, and the manner in which the Congress was conducted, refl cied the highest credit on the Conirman, Mr. Muhael O'Lehane, the Delegates, bu; above all on the Unions, who had selected such admirable representatives. Admitted that cnes or twice a flare-up occurred, the personal element entered into the discussion, but taking the debates right through for the whole of three days, everything was done in a most business like manner. We who were interested in the advanced movement can congrauiste ourselves that not only did we succeed in carrying all our resolutions but ons-ie., Federation of Irish Trade Unions-but we are of the opinion we convinced those in opposition, that our proposals are not only sane proposals, but are necessary and timely. We were informed some few weeks back that if we dared to eater Olonmel we should require to arrange for our interment. When we arrived on Sunday evening and entered Magner's Hotel, the lady manageress said, "I am nervous about taking you in." Then on Monday numeurs were prevalent that if we dared to sprak on Tuesday night at the mass meeting there would be a riot. Extra police had been ordered in; even the local committee were featful, and we were informed we would not be on the list of speakers. Of course we let it be known that if we ware denied the right to speak at the arranged meeting, we would get a waggon and hold our own meeting On Tuesday night we attended. on the invitation of the Committee, and found it was the largest meeting (vide local men) that ever had been held in Clonmel. O'Lehane, Campbell, Connolly (who made the best speech I have ever heard nim deliver) Flangen, Councillor Lawler, and O'Carroll, having addressed the mesting; we were called upon ; and in all the towns and cities we have had the pleasure of voicing the demands of the workers, we never received a more courteous and enthusiastic a greating than in Olonmel. With the exception of two dranks, who had scabbed during the dispute in Murphy's Brewery last year, and a Mr. Bonald Moore, a prominent Unionist, a DL for the county, and a public nuisauce generally, who was gearded by four policemen | and a D. I., stood at the fringe of the crowd, shouting interjections, asking what about the money we stole from Cork. This was the "cont nued interruption" reported by the "Daily Lyre." At the close of the meeting nothing would satisfy the crowd bat they must parade the town carrying ourselves on their shoulders and led by the pipers' hand. We had to submit to Casey, the blacksmith, Lonergan, and the rest of the boys making a triumphal car of their shoulders, and then into the beat club were up to the early hours of the morning under the chairmanship of the Mayor (a jovial soul, himself " a rale "Tip)." We had a real Irish night. Lynch,

of C.rk. excelled hirself, give us four songs of the brat; Oorisb, of Waxford;: Flansgan, of Bel'as'; White, of Newry; Camp' : Ii, of Bal'ast (who played a base. triok on as) he recited Morris' The O ming Na ion"; en i Brendan Roger's son played. divinely. A night in he remembered. What with songe, resitations, speeches, and jokes, we had the night. of our lives, but spiri altogether from exj yment, we carried through? the need for an Irish Labour Party. We, who had been excelled by a olique from the Limerick Trades Congress threa. years ago, have lived to see three who ware remonsable for that despioable business cost into the actor darkness and by the ananim us vote of the Parliament of the Irish workers were elso ed to the highest position in the Trade Uairn world in Ireland. We are determined during the coming year, supported as we will be by the organizati workers of this country, to uphold the hozeur and digeity of that p sition and do sll we can with cur limited capacity to advence the cause the only cause worth fighting for-the cau e if the common people.

SCULLY AND THE ORGAN.

Jobbery in South Dublin Union.

We have often dealt with the ques ion of corruption perpetrated by public bodiesin this country, but the latest perpetrated by some of the Guardians of the Suth Dablin Union colipses any previously dealt with by us. Some short time ago. the nuns in charge of the schools at Pelletstown where the children of the South Dablin Union a e maintaine i applied to the Board of Guardians for a piano, and the application was referred to the Pelletstawn committee membe s of the Board of Guardians-who were specieted to look after the affairs of that institution. The compaities considered the application, and recolved to report in favour of granting it. In the meantime one of the lady Gaard ans - a Mys. Mooney, who owns a p:wa-office in Lomberd street - sp. rashed the chairman, Mr Scally, and informed him that she had in pledge in her office an Ame icaa organ that she woold be glad to get rid of. The chwirman was agreeable to help in the j b and before the Pelleis own countries reported in favour of granting the application for the pisno, he suggested at the Board meeting that as organ which would be less expensive would suit. Some few days after, the chairman telephoned to the Workhouse for the address of a mechanic who does some work for the Guardians, and when he received it this tradesman was communicated with by some one in the know and was requested to not as agent for the misposal of the organ to the Guardians The organ was then removed to his address, and two of the nuns from. Pelle usowa were brought in by the Workhouse earlinge to inspect it and they were told to secont it in lieu of the pinco, to which they assented. The sgent communipoled with the Board of Guardian and offered the organ for sale to them. and a committee was appinted to visit his place, consisting of the chairman, Mes. Mooney (the owner of the organ), Mus Williams (a friend), Mr. Hollwey and Mr. Matcalfe They in due course inspeced the organ, and after some delay caute i by the last two genilemen-one of whom brought his wife to 'est it-recommended the Board to offer £15 for the orgen, provided some repairs were fracussd on it, which sum was, of course, immediately accepted. The organ was is due course delivered at Pelletatorn, and a obeque drawn for the emount in favor of the sgent. It is hardly necessary to say there was a nice profit netted by the transaction. as it was ple-3gsd fr £4 We may add thes a high-class, well-ficished new organ can be bought for £15. Will deeds such as this be all red to exist and continue? Ars the Dablin public so blind to commeroisl integrity and honour as to sit down and make no offort to wipe out of public life people who should be guilty of such conduct?

National Insurance Act and Other Things. AN OPEN LETTER TO "FERGUS."

Dablio, 25th May, 1912.

MY DEAB FEBRUS -- When you suggested that before cealing with above subject I should (to use your own words) "learn a little or the facts," did it not strike you that the suggestion was a bit superfluous in vi w of your further statement that, "We may say, too, that Mr. Richardson has oprosed the measure all through.'

Before precerding to deal with the ve y few portions of your letter, which are really relevant to the Issurance Act, I am going, by way of preface, to dispose of the side issurs.

May I begin by assuming that your literary personations have carried you through "D okens," and that you have encountered, amongst the characters sketchel by the "Master haud," cur amiable friend "Mr. Dick" It should be then hardly necessary to recall to your mind that "Mr. Dick's " finest literary efforts were spoiled by the fact that into everything which he attempted to write he was bound to introduce "The H ad of King Charles the First." Might I, my dear Fergus, suggest to you that a striking s milarity exists between our "Dictensonish" friend, "M". Diok," and some writers connected with THE IBISH WORKER, who seem to find it impossible to discuss any subject, under heaven, without introducing the words, "Soab Shelter," and harping on my SUPPOSED connection with that

Sume months ago I explained in the offrmne of THE BISH WOBKEB that my visits to the Mountjoy Ward Branca U.I.L R cms, otherwise styled the "Scab Saltar," come and of two. One paid on the provision of the ublic discussion of the Insurance Bill ; the other, on the night thas the prising Lord Mayor delivered his address on "Oar Much Abused Opporation." On the first coorsion I think I can claim the credit of having, nex; to Mr. Anton (the Leseurer), spoken strongest in cenuncisian of the proposed Issurance Bill.

On the record occasion (the Lord Mayor's Lociure) . found, to my amazomsnt, that the oritics of Corporation extravagance, jobbery and maladministration, were comepiouous by their abrenor, and that the gentlem in who had been assuring the people of Dublin, through the Ostizens Assisiation and other bodies, that they could green the city so much more economically than the existing body, funked the disect challenge issued to them by the Lecturer, and even by the title of the lestute.

with the "Souha' Shelter

To carry the matter a little forther, my dear Forgus, what is your justification for styling the Mounjoy Ward U.I.L. the Soab Shelter."

Surely, if it is a crime for an humble private in the ranks like m self to attend the discussion of a matter of public importance at the U.I.L. R oms in Ru land street, it is a much more serious crime for a public representative like M .: Thomas Liwler, T.O., to fraternice oa a public platform with that abomination of all good Transport Workers, Mr. John Saturnus Kelly, T.O.

You are kind enough to sympathice with me as regards my defeat in the North D o'r Ward two and a half years ago,

Lie value of your sympathy can be gasged by the fact that it is offered for the purpose of giving you an opportunity to hang on thereby an insult to a representative of the North Dock Ward, who did his ferel best to festen attention on the Glasnevin scaudal.

His sole crime seems to be that he is Jonng.

Dur't y.u think, my dear Fergue, that is a fault if which he will mend very soon,

Twenty yes sigo you and I might have been somus d of the same crime. Now, alse ! a view to the mirror shows us the tell-tale "silver threads." Don't be soo haid on youth, my dear "Fe gus." You were young ence-no matter how long

However, it is now time to get back to the Insurance Bill.

Your sriele in THE JRISH WORKER of Mey 11th has been so completely ignored in that of 25th inst. that I am forced to sak you to refer to the opening lines in the erticle of May 11th.

You writs- 'The consideration of the manyer in which Ireland has been treated under t'e National Insurance Act is a fair index of what they can expect until such time as they wake up and show a determination to look after their own interasts." Further on you wrote-" And still we have heard it stated that we do not need an Irish Lebour Party.

Now, if any one thing was painer then another it was that an I ish La your Party would save Ireland from all the evile which not impanied the passing of the Act. I took the liberty of poin ing out that

the men really responsible for the application to Ireland of this previous, Insurance Ast ware the all ged "Labour" leaders who ware thinking not of the interests of the people but of shemselves.

And my dear Forgus, in quoting this portion of my letter, why did you quote the part in which il stated that fi some powerful membura of the Irish Parsy connected with certain sectarian and other societies saw a chance of increasing their membership," etc?

And why stop and lead the public to believe that the Irish members were responsible for the extension of the Ast to -Ireland?

Why not have the common h nesy to finish the quetation. "But there people would have hear powerlass in scours this were they not reinforced by the heaven-sent 'slieged' leaders of Labour. the men who sent the telegrams and organized deputations for the purpose of onveying to Lloyd-George the unalterable and fixed determ nation of huadreds of the usands of Irish workers to do SOME-THING DESPERATE if he didn't take imme. diate stops to COMPEL these same worke's' employers to doox 31 from their already over abundant wages." Did you really rate the intelligence of the readers of the WORKER so low as to think that they would be deceived by such a tracsparent dodge or did you think that I was "mug" enough to allow you to misquote me without correction? You so good exough to admit that a number of the provisions of the Ast are injuitues to us; but you, to usy your own words "recognize the possibilities of the measure "-very consoling, no deubt-and I hope you will be able when the Act has been in force for twelve months to convince the ordinary workers of the "advantages "send " possibilities." Now, Fergus, give "Stab Shelters." and other side issues the go bye, and p'ence answer the following questions :---1. As a Domeorat do you believe that a contributory scheme in which the employer is compulsorily made the buffer between the worker and the all-god State, is one which should be accounted. 2. Do you not think the worker pays enough in direct taxation with muleting him weekly ? 3. Had Lloyd George proposed to work the Insurance Act through the Post Office or the Civil Service how many of our "Labour Leaders" would have been found championing the measure? 4. Do you approve of a measure which not alone threatens penalties in case of "conscientious objection" but cleaverly leaves your employer no option but to diamies you from your employment or be muleted in heavy penelices? 5. What justification can you offer for the shoving into the Post Office as depositors the delicate persons- in other words, these who need assis ance most? 6. If, as you assert, Mr. M. J. O'Lehane's friends, by whom you mean, I presume. the Parlismentary Committee, urged him to resign his position on the Advisory Committee, why do you fiad fault with me for putting in print what you are all thinking? 7 Have you read the editorial subleader in this week's WORKER on the Insurance Act ? Now, my dear Fergus, I propose to wind up with a personal reference. In the course of your article you put the question if I were appointed to one of those jobs would I recigu?

TO THE EDITOR IBISH WORKER. SIE - Will you through the medium of your valuab'e paper give publicity to the following Army Order, dated 12th March 1912 :---

Army Order 110. **19**12

* Special R serve It has been desided to introduce a new category in Section B. of the Special Reserve, to be known a Ostegory O. and to be compiled of man of certain branches of the service when when serving, will be required to perform duties similar to those performed by trim in civil life, and who will contergetly need no instruction as coldiers. They will be enlisted into the Special Reason under Part III. of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907. and, ihtraicie, subject to the same conditions of service and liabilities as the regular reservis. but they will not be called out for annual training.

When called out on mobilization they will become in all respects soldiers of the regula: forces.

I think that you will agree with me that no more sinister piece of legilation has av yet yet been at'empted by my benevclent Liberal Gevernment and that it cons i ntes nothing less than an a tempt to form a b'ackleg army, to be used in the in'erests of the capitalists in the sven of a strike Of course this is q i's in keeping with the record of the Party graced by the leadership of "Feather. stone Acquitb."

• Issued as a special Army Order, Dated 291 March, 1912. CASUAL.

Something of Interest to Women Workers.

Garrick's Boot Stores 61a TALBOT ST. (under Railway Arch). AND

22 ELLIS'S QUAY, DU'IN. Are now showing a Grand Variety of Shee 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.

M. SULLIVAN, Bootmaker and Repairer, 621 Lower Sandwith Street. Hand-Made Work a Speciality. Beat Leather and Workmanship Gustanteed.

Comfortable Lodgings for Respectable Men

3/- WEEKLY. 7 Marlborough Place, City:



inet tation.

DEMOCRAT.

We are repeatedly receiving requests from domestic servants engrg din Dublin and other parts of Ireland to help them. They state that their conditions are bad. their heurs long, and rate of wages very lor. We anow all this to be true. But il and domestio servante are sincere in the desire to better their conditions they rerai to prepared to help themselves; it is no use their calling upon outside s. Bross for help. They must be prepared. to fight for their freedom, and to do this effectually and well they must combine. It is only through organization that they are gring to do anything worth while.

Let the domestie se vants understand. that The Irish Women Workers' Union is the means by which they can right their wrargs; let them come forward then and john abia organisation, and through their contained effort, and the combined efforts of all women workers, the whole system of white slavery which exists among all classes of women workers, will be for ever sessiped cut The officials of The Irish Women Workers' Usion are always ready sol willing to place their services at the digital of all women workers The Eccutary of this Usion can be seen any de from 16 a m. to 10 p.m.

* 🜒 *

Owing to want of space this week I am only able to write very lit de on our dispute. The fight is still going on ; our women are as loyal to-day as the day they onms out, and also as determined. When: in Wexford on Sanday we met with the heardest congratulations on the attitude the by the women workers, and a resclution was passed that no mok or other article marked with t'e name of J. P. Keogh would be handled by any man or woman. I was also seled to convey a message to the women strikers of Dublin that not only did the Wex'o d perp'e give their mural support, but would also give the fi ancial support if required. In fact messages such as this have been cont frem all parts of Ireland. This may be on y asmail disputs in itself, but it means asi ation for the women slaves of Ireland. It has sigo roused all women workens to a. sales of their responsibilities. Sympathisers of all classes are interested in it. and the results.

IRISH INDUSTRIES,

The Educational Co. of Ireland and their double-dealion over the Question of Irish Manufacture.

This company are members of the Ir'sh Industrial Development Association. Mr. Editor of "Leader" is booming them this week. Perhaps they will explain why they imported 15 bex s of stationery within the lest month. Why did they import the following this week :-

48 bleokbrards imported from Glasgow The firm of Bennett Bros. supplied these.

No. 1 oircle signs penny books-a faw gross made here; over 20) gross in Glasgos.

Here is a copy of the forwarding tag on £?40 of rops-

JOHN & EDWIN WRIGHT, LTD.,

Rope and Twine Manufacturers, BIRMINGHAM.

Ourrisge Paid.

Merers. The Educational Co. of Ire and, Ltd., 89 Talbot Street, Per L.N.W.R. Dublia.

Of course we have no rope works it this country nor in the city.

TRADES SOCIETIES.

Football Clubs, and any other Working Class Societies requiring rooms for meetings, &c., would do well to call on Caretaker, **LIBERTY HALL,** 18 Beresford Place.

Who are the prominent men associated

with the alleged "Shelter," and what are their records? Let us take the Lord Mayor, Councillor

Sherlook. It may be permissable to describe him as a "Scab." Lord Mayor, on the ground that he took the job at a smaller salary than some of his predecussors but, aurely, the taunt should not be hurled by a sympathiser with. and supporier of, the Labour Pasty, which prcpied to DEPRIVE BIN OF ALL SALARY, and thereby leave the office open for a " OAPI-

TALIST. The designation of "Scab" can hardly be applied to Councillor Mahon where record as a Trades Unionist we 1 pessibly rival that of "Forgas."

I am not aware that Conneillor Briscoe or Mr. T. P. Roch+, P.L G. have ever. in their public or private capacities, struck a blow at Trades Unionism which would wavrant them being described as "scabs." Finally, on this matter, my dear Forgus, I am aware that the name "Soa's Sheltsr' has been sought to be justified because Mr. T P. Cullen, is President of the Mounijoy Ward U.I.L

After all, what was his offence? He remained at work during the timber carters and railway strike last year. Why, in doing so he was only noting as did the railwaymen's "brother" members, with this difference in his favourthat he belonged to no union or sosiety. while the Eaglish and Irish railwaymen belonged to one organization, and the Englishmen looked camly on while their Irish "brothe:s" WEBE BEING WIPED OUT, This, my dear Fe gus may seem rather disoursive, but you oan consele yourself with the thought that you have provoked

You introduce St. Paul for the purpose of again quoting, "Show me your com-pasy and I will tell you what you are," the inference being because I have been on two occasions mentioned in the U.L.L. Booms in Rutland strest that I stand condemned ipso facto.

Now, let us apply this to our overyday business. Within the past week there appeared in the Dublin daily papers a report of a meeting held in connection with the promotion of the Newmarket Fig

On that platform were Messrs. Thomas Lywlor, T.O., and John Saturnis Kelly, T.O.; Alderman T. Kelly and Mr. William

I have not yet heard that Aldermin Kelly has been fired out of No. 6 Havcourtstreet by the National Cou cil because he dared to stand on a platform with Mr. William Field, M.P., and this morning.I passed through Bereaford Pisco and failed to discorn the body of M . Thomas Lawler, T.O., hanging in chains from the front of "Liberty Hall," because he dared to sland on the one platform with J. S. Kelly, T.O.

(To be continued next week).

Support our Advertisers. as they support us.

JAMS (Irish) 2 lb. Jars, 61d.; Respherry, Strawberry, Black Currant. BISCUITS-Jam Puls, Butter Creams, Bermuda, 6d. per lb. LEYDEN'S. 89 BRIDE STREET.

STRONG BOOTS FOR WORKINGMEN.

Army Bluchers-Sprigged or Nailed, 5 - 🐼

Whole-back Bluchers-Hand-Pegged, 6/-

Norg.-These Bluchers are solid leather throughout and will stand plenty of hard wear,

BARCLAY & COOK, 104/105 Talbot St., 5 Sth.

Gt. George's St, Dublin.

When YouGet on a Good Thing Stick toil. Get in and Stick to Irish-Made Boots

JOHN MALONE,

Irish Boot Manufacturer, 67 NORTH KING STREET, DUBLIN.

Herideacht Day

Sunday Next, June 2nd, At Dolphin's Barn, Commencing at 3 30. Admission, 3d.

Best and Brightest Entertainers Sinn Fein Amsin

Votes for Women.-Antient Ocnori Roomr, Saturday. 1st June, at 8 pm A MASS MEETING of Iriah Suffrages to demand the passing of a Weman Bal rage Amendment to the Home Bale Bill Addresses by Irish Women representing the Suffrage Societies of all the Province. Admission, 1s. and 61.

Parents anxious to save their children from the cruel operation of Vaccination should read the "Vaccination Inquirer," One Penny Monthly. Order it from your Newsagent, or send three half-penny stamps to the "Irich Ant Vaccination League, 42 Westland row, Dublin Leaflets and information on how to avoid vacuus tion, sent free to parents on receipt of a start. Write at ence and save your own child. Doit set.

Merket Scheme Field, M.P.

Poposed by Mr Wm. O'Brien (Publin), B: COD de liv Miss Larkin (Dublin).

Tatthe 'rg ess unles upon the Government the destrict of extending the medical benefits in the instant to Ireland ; and we believe that a ore structure to secure that object should at orce be pas ed.

Moved by Mr. J. Murphy (Belfast), seconde 1 by Mr. Whitley (Belfast).

That this Congress desires to record its great disgst d'a ti m with the exclusion of Ireland from mediosl be e.'s und r the National Insurance Act, and cal's spon the Irish representatives of all parties. at inpo the Labour Party, to bring forward or sup pot a one clause Bill to restore Ireland to its right-ful o stom of being included under the whole scheme.

Proceed by Mr. J. Murphy (Limerick). seconded by Mr. J. Walsh (imerick).

That as the National Insorance Act, as it applies to Instated, is ad uittelly incomplete by the omission o' the free medical benefits from same, this Irish Tistis ('), cress is of opinion that unless there is an inted at amending Act passed to remedy this very ma'e is and v tal grievance, the Act. in its application to the working population of Ireland, is unitst. and we wil on the Parliamentary representatives to tale the necessary steps so that the workers of this contre will be placed on an equal feoting with those of England sud Scotland.

Mr James Larkin proposed the following resolutio_ :--

That this Congress, representative of the organiz d work-rs of ireland, desires to p'acs on record its strong disupproval of he attempted interfererce with the autonom as work ng of the administration of the National II alth I-sorance Act in Ireland: the we desire to call attention to the promise made by the Right H m. the Ohan el'or of the Exchequer or Novemb r 14 h 1911, that 'not one penny of the jund's woul be taken out of Ireland,' either of the grant fr.m the state or o'horwise ; and we furthermute reiterate our demand of last U ngress for comp'ete au 'o. o ny under the Act, and refuse to consent to any departure from the principle la d down and afterwards agreed to be embodied in the Act.

In moving his resolution, Mr Larkin Bid Lady Aberdeen was going into every workroom in Dublin and, backed by the employers, was using her influence to get the w rkers, especially the women, to join her society.

Mr. White Newry) seconded.

Mr. Greig Belfast) feared that there was a great deal of misapprecension with regard to the Act. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer had made the statemest mentioned in the resolution he said what co'ending himself. he knew was untrue.

Mr. M'Carron (Derry) opposed the resolution, and Mr. Flanagan (Belfast), speaking in favour of it said it was not good business that the money collected in Ireland should be sent to a clearing house in Englaced and from that sent back to Ireland.

Mr. Rimmer (Dublin) thought it was an eraggers ion to say that Ireland was not ging to get the full benefit of the Act. He raw nothing to justify the statements in Mr Larkin's resolution.

After the adjournment the discussion on Mr. Larkin's resolut on was continued. Mr. Nelan (Dublin) spoke against the resolution, and said that his union won d their own executive would administer the iunde.

Mr. Larkin, in concluding the debate, nid that his union, which way, perhaps the largest in Iteland, was in favour of independent administration of the Act in Itelend. They believed in the principle of helping themselves first. If they in Ireland had the same power as the Labour Party Loross the water they would not have allowed the Act to pass as it did. He saked the Congress to help in bringing pressure to hear on the Insur-13'8 Commissioners, who were antegonistic, eve y one of them. Tee Chairman said the resolution be we then will, po have, the most imputane to be discussed at the Congress because it contained the very principles for which i ey had been fighting all along. The whole question was one of administration, and unless they noted intediately and in evnest the admiristration of the Act would be taken out of their hands for good. Section 83, to which objection was taken, was put into the Bill on pr ssure broug it upon the Givenment by the big unions and friendly societies in Eagland. The big usions in E-gland were determined to hold the administration of the Act and they went so far as to threaten to appeal to the House of Lords for the amend-Rent of the Bill in this respect, which We like appealing to the ghosts of the kes they had alain

open srms, and was assisted in every way. ELECTION TO JRISH PARLIAMENT. He thought it wrong of Mr. Laskin to charge Cork with intelerance. He further denies that the two Councils were conducted on political lines.

IMPRISONMENT OF MR. DALY. The following appeared on the report of

the Parliamentary Committee : -"With reference to the arrest and trial

of the Secretary (Mr. P. T. Daly), the following resolution was parsed :---

That we strongly protest against the unfair treat-ment meled out to Mr. P. T. Daly, a trades union cflicial, he having been arrested at Wexford, tried in an emergency court in the police barrack in the absence of the public, returned for trial on a charge of ircling to riot, and on the same charge sentenced to a term of imprisonment in default of giving bail for his future good behaviour, a mode of precedure. characterised by Mr. Justice Gibson (the judge who subsequently tried Mr. Daly) as unusual, and, as far as he knew, "without preced at"; and that a full statement of the case be forwarded to the Orief Secretary, the Whips and Chairmen of the Irish and Lahrnr Parties, with a demand for fair treatment and justice.

The resolution was forwarded to the varions parties named, but Mr. Dely was not released until sentence passed by Justice Gibson was completed, the remainder of the 'bail' sentence passed by t' e B M. being commuted."

Mr. Campbell (Be'fast) said they should express their strong disapproval of the vay in which Mr. Daly had been treateda disapproval which had been expressed by many who differed from Mr. Daly. It was sught to squeeze out any attempt to organise the Wexford workers by getting Mr. Daly out of the way.

Mr. McCarron drew attention to the fact that the ascietary, Mr. Daly had neglec ed his duty in not rending out o pies of the report of the Parliamentary C mmittee. He thoroughly appreciated the work done by Mr. Daly, but all former secretaries of the cymmit'ce had their rep rts out in time. Mr. D.ly should not have allowed his duties as an organiter of the Transport Workers' Union to inferfore with his duty to the Congress. He (Mr. McCarron) brought the matter forward to give Mr. Daly an opportunity of

Mr Rimmer (Dablis) thought they we e entitled to an explanation from the Par-Il. mentary Commit ce.

Mr. O'arks (Dublin) explained that the default was the result of Mr. Dal,'s imprisot ment Owing to Mr. Dily being engaged in Wexford and his beirg hurried cff to jail so quickly, Mr Wm. O'Brien so ed as searctary and did the work with great activity.

M. Day said he was proud of the men in Wexfind and proud of the fight that was made in Wexford. He repudiated with indignation the accountions that had been made against him outside that Congress. It was stated that he would not go to interview a Cabinet Minister, bat poler to remain independent, and that the report of the Parliamentary Committee proved that statement to be untrue (bear, hear.) He stood by everything he had done, and sooner than apologize in the sense that Councillor 1 L CETION some other people wanted him to spolegile he would repeat everything he had already said, and he repeated that everything that he had done during the year he was preud of, and the fight he took part in and the victory they had won he believed was due more to Trades Unionism than even the report of last year's Corgress (hear, hear.)

Mr. Larkin (Dublin) moved the followir g resolution, which was seconded by Mr. O'Brisn (Dublin), and passed unanimovaly :---

That this Congress demands that such changes shall be effected in the mode of election of members to any Parliament which may be established in Ireland as will secure adult suffrage and the payment of members, of eleo ion expenses, and of returning officers' fees.

That, in the opinion of this Congress, any alt.ration in our electoral system should include 1. Adult suffrage. 2. Abolition of plural voting. 3 Payment of returning officers' expenses. And 4, the repeal of all the anomalies of the present rey

gistration system. In the course of the discussion, Mr.

Nolan (Dablan) objected to the principle of giving votes to women.

Mess Galwey (Belfast) maintained that the women of the country had a right to the vote. They had to observe the laws, and should have some part in the making - ness of many employers to adopt the latest improveof the lawr.

THE LIVING IN SYSTEM.

The following resolution was passed unanimously, on the motion of Mr. Hegariy (Cork), seconded by Mr. Clark (301(833)----

That we call upon the Government to give effect to the Mirority Report on the Trunk Acts in regard to the '' living-in "system, as its continuance is altogether at variance with the spirit of the age, it being icimical to the general interests of shop workers, and in addition deprives them of the ordinary rights of citizeaship.

THE TRUCK AOTS.

Miss Galwey (Bolfast) moved-That we urge upon the Government the necessity of adopting the recommendation of the Minority Report of the Truck Committee-namely, the abolition of all fines, deduction for bad work or damaged material, and bonuses.

The resolution, which Misz Galway deo'a ed had been pissed at every Congress for 19 years, was adopted unanimously.

THE WEXFORD LOOK OUT.

The ollowing was passed on the motion of Mc O B.ien (Daslin) :---

That this Congress, representing the organised workers of Ireland, heartily congratulates our Wexford fellow-workers on the heroid and successful fight for the right of combinaton waged by them for twenty-five a coss against the federated employers.

WAGES IN DOCKYABD3.

The following was adopted on the motion of Mr. Osmming (Queenstown) :---That the answer returned by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty to the member for East Cark re the rates of wages paid to ordinary and skilled labourers in his Majesty's Dockyard, Hauibowline, was not satisfactory ; and that we domand that the same rates of pay as exist in naval yards in England be experded to all classes of workmen in Haulbowhne Dockyard.

MR. LABKIN AND THE FARMERS.

That we protest sgainst the arrangements contained in the Government of Ireland Bill whereby the constituencies a: e so arranged that the industrial workers in the towns are practi ally left without re-D. ess. tation ; that we demand that in any arrangement for representation the towas shall be left muependent of the raral districts, as otherwise they will be at the mercy of the farming classes ; that in all cases where borough members was e returned before the redistribution of seats such borough representa-

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Moore moved a resolution calling upon the Lish members of Parliament to scoure the extension to Ireland of the conscience clause of the Vaccination Acts. to that parents who wished to protect their children from what they believed to bs as injurious practice might be reliaved from the penalties now imposed.

Miss Gelwey seconded, and the motion Was carried :--

FACTORY INSPECTION. Miss Galwey move :--

That we urge upon the Government the necessity for the app intment of additional emale Lespectors Nationalisation and the Extension of the of Factories whose whole time would be devoted to the work of insp cion in Ireland, as we believe such appointment essential for the protection of the women workers of the country. That a sing to the number of accidents of a serious of aracter occurring in linenweaving factories through the escape of shutt'es from Looms intfliciently fenced, and the unwillingthat a closer union should exist between the various ments in shuttle gaards this Congress is of opinion trade and labour bodies in Ireland, and for this purthat the Factory Acts should be smanded so as to empower the factory inspectors to compel the adoption of any improvements in fencing approved of by tion of Trades should be based, such constitution to the Home Office. he submitted to the Trades Unions of the country

She said that there was only one inspector under the Act, whereas they walled at least five or s'x The Government should not be so stingy in these matters. Speaking to the second resolution, she said that shut le accidents were rative to an endless succession of strikes is the vary frequent and were on the increase.

Mss Larkin (Dablin) and Miss M'Caghey (Belfast) both rose to second the motion.

The President called upon Miss Larkin. Miss Galwey said that Mirs M'Caghey ment and the establishment by law of an eight-hours' wes to second the resolution, and had working day for all industries and trades. been cent there to do so. it.

Mr Larkin asked if one union was not as much interested in the matter as another?

The President said there was no seconder on the agenda paper, and it was a RAILWAY CONCILIATION SCHEME. question of who caught bis eye first.

Miss Galwey said the President was not licking towards Miss Larkin before she rese to her feet.

Mis Larkin said she would withdraw in favour of Mile M'Caghey.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

HOME - MANUFACTURED BOTTLES.

Mr. Lovgmi e (Dablin) provored ---

That this Congress, representing the trades and labour bodies of Ireland, call upon all users of bottles, licensed or otherwise, to support the homematufactu ed bott'e, as by doing so they would keep the employment and money at home, where it is so prgently needed, to be circulated amongst their own. As an instance of what bottles are imported into Ireland, for the year ending December 31st 1911, there was imported from Continen'al countries alone the enormous total of 75,396 gross, at the cost of £44,230 which would have given one year's constant employment to over eighty bottle makers and one hundred skilled labourers and boys. We would also call on all traders to have the "Irish Trade Mark" embcdied on their bottles as a guarantee of home manufacture.

Mr. James Larkin seconded, and the resolution was carried.

Mr. Longmire (Dablin) moved, and Mr. Larkin seconded, a recolution calling on all users of bottles in Ireland to support two resolutions calling upon the Govern-

SIMPSON & WALLACE, The Workingman's MEAT PROVIDERS,

Give the Best Value in Beef, Mutton and Lamb.

Miss Galwey shouted, with some heat -

R's lutions in favour of Bailway

Sh-ps Act were proposed and carried

FEDERATION OF TRADES.

That in the opinion of this Congress it is essential

poss the Parlismentary Committee be instructed to

draw up a constitution upon which an Irish Federa-

The resolution was declared lest.

MINISUM LIVING WAGE.

Mr. William O'Brien, Dublin, prop-sel:

That this Congress, believing that the only alter-

prompt redress of working c'ass grievances by legis-

lative action insists that Parliament should at once

address itself to the removal of the glaring contrasts

between riches and poverty. Among other measures

of social justice the Congress declares in favour of a

minimum living wage for all workers by legal enact-

A similar resolution was grouped with

Mr. Holywood (Irish Drapors' Assist-

On the motion of Mr. Tierney, a resolu-

tion was passed, urging on the Govern-

ment and the Irish Party the necessity for

having the Steam Engines (Persons in

Charge) Bill placed on the Statute Book

Mr. Rimmer proposed, and Mr. Drum-

That this Congress instructs the Parliamentary

Committee to call the attention of the Irish Parlis-

mentary Party to the action of the Irish Bailway

Companies in declining to accept the finding of the

Royal Commission on the Railway Conciliation

Echeme of 1907, as embodied in the report submitted

to Parliament, and in ignoring the resolution of the

House of Commons as adopted on November 22nd,

Mr. Milner movel a resolution express

ing the op nion that all motor car bodies

required for use on Irish roads should be

mide in Ireland, and appealing to motor

car agents to have the car bodies made,

Mr. Egap, of Oork, seconded, and the

FEEDING OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

painted, and trimmed in Ireland.

resolution was carried.

mond seconded, the following resolution,

The resolution was passed.

at the earlies; opportunity

which was agreed to :---

1911.

Council who back up these people.

The amendment was defeated.

Mr. James Larkin propised-

without discusion.

without delay.

sn's) seconded.

Nors Addresses-57, 139 and 113 Great Britain St; 5 Wexford St; 4 Commercial Buildings, Phibsboro'; 26 Nth. Strand; 28 Bolton St.; and 15 Francis St.

Mr. White (New y) seconded, and the There is a clique in the Belfast Trades resolution was carried.

ELECTION OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

The following was the voting for the Parliamentary C m. itime : M. J. O'Leta e, drrps a start, Dablin, 57; D R Campbell, a apros agent, Bel'ast, 53; James Las in Sanssport worker, Debl'n, 47; Was. O'Bries, tailor, Dublin, 45; Renard O Jarroll, T.O., bricklayer, Dablin, 39; TS-mas M'Conrell, baker, Balfass, 38; Mas M. Galwey, taxile operative, Bulissi, 37; T. R. Johnston, shop assistant and clerk, Helf at, 34; Thomas M.Portin, carpenter, Dablin, 34. Ssound Ballot-M'Partlin, 41; Johnston, 13.

THE LONDON STRIKE.

Mr. Lerkin proposed :---

That this Irish Trades Congress extends to the Transport Workers in the dispute within the London area our moral and, if necessary, our material support, and wish them success.

He said it was their duty when the men sorces the water were showing disconters that they should be on their side.

Mr. Benzett seconded, and the resolution was carried.

NEXT YEAR'S CONGRESS.

It was decided to hold the Congress next year in Oork.

Mr. Larkin said that no one would be more glad to go to Cork than he if sher had lost once in U.rk they would win sgain.

Cordial votes of thanks to the Passidant. the Reception Committee, and the Olormel Corporation were passed, and the proceedings concluded.

OFFICERS TOR NEXT YEAR.

The Parliamentary Committee hell a private meeting on the conclusion of the Congress, at which Mr. James Laris was elec.ed President of next year's Co. g ese: Mr. Wm. O'Brien, Dablin, Vice President : Mr. D. R. Campbell, Baltis'. Treasurer; Messre. O'Lehane, O'Connell and O'Carroll, Trustees.

Mahon, Mountjoy & Brownstein

We want to sak Councillor Mahrn 'cf Monatioy Ward, the Trade Union P in ..., why he and his friends of the U.I. is Mountjoy Ward, continue to lend that countenance to the Brownstein c.mbingtion of awaaters. We have proved Browntein does not employ a single 3:415 Mr. D. R. Campbell, Bellast, proposed unionist, male or femals, and now we find his printing is done by the most zotor ous blackleg shop in Ireland, the Leinstor Printing Co., 7 Upper Ormend quay. Brownslein not only buys foreiga writing paper and foreiga envelopes, but empl.ys the creature who came over here to sosb on the pristers during the Leiaster Leader Strike.

8

Os a division 37 Colegator voted for Its motion and 17 against.

BIVAL COUNCILS IN CORK.

The Parliamentary Committee reported flat they had been engaged in an atlempt bring about a settlement of the dispute between the rival Trades Councils in Cork, ad they had hopes of bringing the matter La mii f-oiozy on o'usi m.

A short discuss on on the subject took place, in the course of shich it was stated that pai ical diff:rences in O rk had a food deal to do with the dispute.

Mr. Lurkin said he knew one of the Councils, and all the fault he had to find With it was that perhaps it was not suffitimily tolerant of people who were not irom Oork,

Marsh (Cork) said that when Mr Lathin (ame t) Cork he was received with

A Delegate-What victory?

Another Delegate-The victory in Wex ford-a victory such as the failors never wen (applause).

Mr. O'Nei'l (Dablin) said they would feel gas oful to Mr. M Carrin for giving Mr. Daly an opportunity of defending himself sgainst the accusations made against him-jutside accusations-which people outside had not the courage or the maniness to come there and make to his face (hear, bear.).

THE LABOUR UNREST.

Mr. O'Brien (Dublia) proposed the foilowing :---

That this Congress welcomes the growing discontent amongst the working class which has been shown in the recent labour disputes, and congratulates those Unions which were able to obtain increased wages and better conditions for their members. It trusts that all trade unions will continue their activities to organise the workers and to promote a stern fight for a more humans, industrial, ard social life, and earnestly impresses on all werkers the need for both industrial and political unity if the fall freedom of our class is to be won.

In seconding the motion, Mr. Hill (Dablin) said that restlessness meant life. and in the past the workers had been restless because there was the semblance of death upon them. The unrest of the workers was the enrest of day, the unrest of dawn. They had done with the night, and were about to march forward to thefuller life they had a right to eajoy (applanse).

The motion was passed unanimously.

NATIONALISATION OF RAILWAYS. A resolution proposed by Mr. Hill (Dublin) calling for the putting in o fores of the Mejority Report on Nationalisation of the Railways was carried unanimously.

sion shall be restored, and so enable the workers in such constituencies to be properly represented by men of their own class.

said that un'ess the workers git representa ion in the new Parliament they would be in a far worse posision than before, because they would be under the power of the farmers-a elass which, he said, had neisher a soul to be saved nor a holy to be kicked. The old landlords were cultured and educated men, who spent their money freely. The farmers uilised the money and the power of the worke.s to get their land, any in many igstances the workers had to pay for the land for them. Having go; the land they furned round and deals out farmirs' justice to the men who had helped them. The average wages of an agricultural labourer in Ireland was 10s. 2d., in Eagland it was 17s. 4d., and in Scotland 18s. 3d. He (Mr. Larkin, knew the sinms of Dablin, of Glasgow, and of Belfast, but he had never seen anything to equal what he saw in Carrick-on-Suir on Monday, and in the town of Clonmel They stood in a beautiful and fersile country, with evident s ons of wealth, but yet in the borough itself the average wages for the worker was 13s. a week. They could imagine the condition of the labourer in the rural districts. If the towns did not get representation in the new Parliament the workers would be far worse off than under a foreign Government, because they would be under a few people raling the country in a more vicious manner than it had been ruled.

Mr. White (Newry) seconded the resclution, which was passed, Mr. Drummond alone distanting

THE RIGHT TO WORK.

The following resolution was adopted, on the motion of Mr. O'Brien (Dablin) :-

That this Congress emphatically re-affirms its belief in the principle of the "Right to Work" or public maintenance, and the corresponding responsibility of the community to afford to all the opportunity to work.

The sitting then ended till Wednesday morning.

Immense Week-End Display at the Popular Workingman's Draper ON SHOW TO-DAY. -

Ladies' Blouses, Corsets, Underclothing, Millinery, Ready-tc-Wear and Untrimmed Hats, 'Gloves. Neckwear, Hosierv, Children's Millinery. Men's Shirts, Collars, Ties, Underwear and Ready-to-Wear Clothing. New Muslins, Prints, Checks and Delainettes. Wise men and women always shop with "The Cheapest People in the Trade." What they save on one siticle goes to buy another.

BELTON & CO., Drapers, 35 & 36 GREAT BRUNSWICK ST. 48 and 49 THOMAS ST.;

the home-manufactured article. Passed uranimously.

Resolutions were also passed in favour In moving his resolution Mr. Larkin of Irish-made school books and dairy ut nsily.

RIVAL BELFAST UNIONS.

The Chairman of the Standing Orders Committee announced that they had before them a dispute between the Textile Operstives' Scelety and the Lish Transport Workers' Union in Belfast, and that it was hoped that friendly relations might be brought about.

Mr. Murphy (Belfast) moved an amendment disagreeing with the report. He said that the matter was a very important one. They had so many advanturers and bounders in the Trade Union Movement, especially in Balfast, that they were desirous that the Congress should give a lead in the matier. He thought it was very detrimental that such persons should sat up new unions.

Mr. Hill (Railway Clerks) protested that Mr. Murphy was not speaking to the Standing Orders, but was discussing resolution 16, which had reference to Sectional Trades Unionism. The President said that he could not

allow Mr. Murphy to discuss a matter which was debarred until permission was givan to have it discussed.

Mr. Murphy-I protest sgainst that ruling. I consider it must absard. I am proposing an amendment, and I am not allowed to explain what ars my reasons. The President - All the delegates under-

stand what is in my mind. Mr. Murphy said he was not going into

the merits of this question. The recommendation of the Standing Orders Committee was simply shelving the question until next year. It meant that the Parliamentary Committee were afraid to face the music in a discussion that would take place, and which would be in the interest of Trades Unionism. He moved that the whole matter be discussed then.

Miss Galacy (Belfast) said she sloo wanted the matter discussed now. If the question were shelved it would be most unfair to her society, which all along the line had supported Trades Unionism. in every possible way.

Mr. Campbell (Belfast) said this matter had been discussed by the Balfast Trades Council for months and months. The dispute had been referred to a conferexce, but the conference had not yet been ea'led.

Mr. Murphy-The statement made by Mr. Campbell is not true.

Mr. Compbell said he would like an expression from some delegate from the Belfast Trades Council as to whether his sistement was true or not,

Mr. T. M Connell said as one of the representatives from Belfast he endersed every word Mr. Campbell had said.

ment to amend the Act for the Feeding of School Children by extending it to all nscessitors children whether attending ing school or not, and demanding that the Act for the feeding of necessitous school children should be extended to Ireland.

Mr. William O'Brien reconded, and the res lution was carried.

INSPECTION OF BAILWAY OFFICES

Mr. O Sullivan (Limerick) proposed :--That, having regard to the high death-rate from consumption amongst railway clerical workers, this Congress affirms its claim that railway offices should. be subjected to statutory regulations as to sanitation. ventilation, cubic air space, limitation of hours of labour, night work, &c., as laid down in the Bill promoted by the Railway Clerks' Association, and presented to Parliament by Mr. G. W. Wordle, M.P.: and arges the Government to give facilities for the passage of the Bill during the present session of Parliament.

He said that on one railway in England it had been found by statistics that 42 per cent. of the deaths were due to consumption. What was wrong was bad office accommodation, and bad sanitation.

Mr. Hill seconded, and the resolution was adopted.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were also passed declaring that the system of sub-letting in the plastering trade was most injurious and detrimental to the trade ; expressing the opinion that all carriages, waggons, and other vehicles for the Army and other Govermental Departments should be made in Ireland by civilian labour, and calling upon all Municipal and Poor Law Boards throughout Ireland to establish workshops and have their work done by trades unionists instead of giving it out by contract.

MANNING SJALE ON SHIPS.

Mr. Hayes proposed :-

That we, the representatives of the organised workers of Irelard, are of the opinion that the time has arrived-aud it has been clearly demonstrated by the Titanic disaster, whereby there was great loss of life-when pressure should be brought not only by Trade Unionists, but also by the general public, upon the Government to take immediate steps to bring about an efficient manning scale both fer deck and stokehold.

That this Congress considers that, as the Titanio disaster and the terrible loss of life occasioned thereby has clearly demonstrated to the whole world the insufficie: cy of boat accommodation in case of accident, and the want of a sufficient number of skilled seamer, we call upon the Government to take immediate action to see that a sufficient number of efficient men are engaged for the proper manning of all British ships to ensure the safety of every passenger and every member of the crow.

We will deal next wook with Jammy Brady, trade union solicitor, and his letter to the Evening Lyies; and then Jemmy Brady, pairiet a holior and j as man, will be sorry he spoke.

A Knock-Out for Mickey Swaine

Last week we dealt with Middey Swaine. The letter we print below 'sater explains thisgs." What price Mickey for the Wood Quay Stakes next Samary? You won't let the Transport Union Baid play, ch ! Mickey ? Y.u sor, Mickey, you are not so powerful as you thought.

Public Health Committee,

Municipal Buildings, Dablin.

30th May, 1912

SIE,-I am directed by the Pable Health Committee of the Corporation on Dublin to inquire whather you are propared to accept engagements in the Municipal Parks on the following dates :---

16th June, 7th July, 28th July, 18 h August, 8th September, 1912;

It is of course to be understood s' at la the event of a public demonstration, eg, the Irish Language Procession, she Temperance Demonstration or events of a sim'lar magnitude fa'ling on any of the dates ramed the engagement for that perticular day will lapse. Further more, where there is a reasonable possibility as :noon on any Sunday that the afternoon will be se wat as to prevent the public frequenting the Parks the engagement on sanch Sundays would also lapse.

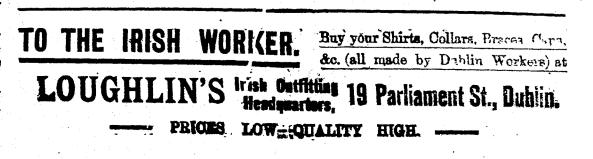
I am, Sir, Your obedient Sorvant, M. J. RUSSELL,

Assistant Executive Sinitar, Officer.

The Hon. Secretary,

Irish Transport and General Work and Union, Bareaford place, Dublin.

ALL WORKERS should support The Workers' Benefit Stores, 47A New Street, Groceries, Eggs, Batter and Tan all of the bart at I overt Prise



For First-Class Provisions

AT MODERATE PRICES.

'PHONE 3552

I BYRNE'S Tobacco Store, **89 AUNGIBR STREET** (OPPOSITE JACOB'S) FOR IRISH ROLL AND PLUG.

4

HORAN & SONS, 95 & 96 Great Brunswick St., 58 UPPER GRAND CANAL STREET, 6 SOUT & LOTTS ROAD, BROGAR'S BUSE, AND 1, 2 & 3 SPAFORTH AVENUE, SANDTHOUNT, Give Best Value ever Offered. Quality, Fall Waight & Dafy Sompetities;

GALLAGHER'S MINERALS.



Insist on getting your Drinks supplied in bottle like the above.

STOP PRESS! NOW OPEN No. 8 MOORE ST. ("The Flag,") with a High-Class Stock of

Labour and the Re-Conquest of Ireland. IV.

From a muticipal point of visw Felfast is a distinct improvement upon Dublin. This statement may come as somewhat of a surprise to those who have been interest d in the recent journalis is comprign against the Northern city. Many English Liberal newspapers and magazines seeing that Belfast is the centre of resistance to the Home Rule Bill, and that Belfast has coupled its resistance with an unctuous self-glorification of its own achievements, have despatched correspondents to the city to discover the black spats in its record and to write them up for the benefit of the Liberal campaign for Home Bale. This is in strict accord with the ospitalist concoption of party warfare. In the past these same Liberal newspapers campaigned against Home Rule, and indulged ia indishiminate alander of the whole Irish race as a weapon in aid of their campsign; now they just as indisoriminately slander and vilify in favour of Home Rula. It is their conception of honourable warfare. We confear, however, that it overshoots the mark-overshoots it to such as extent, indeed, as to excite our nauses were it not for our knowledge that the Tory ru'ers of Belfast have brought it up m themselves by their hypooritical assumption of an exclusive jownership of all the virtues. Be it said then that Belfast is neither so horrible in its municipal condition as it is painted by its Liberal accusers, nor so perfect as it is represented by the Orange capitaliat clique who control it. Municipally, it ein compare favourably with any similar city in Great Britsin and its industrial conditions are the product of modern industrial slavery, and can be paralleled wherever capitalism flourishes. The things in which Belfast is peculiar are the skiltul use by the master class of religious rallying cries which, long since forgotten elsewhere, are still potent to limit and weaken Labour here, and the phasissical spirit of self-righteorsness which enables unscrupulous awesters of the poor with one hand in the pocket of their workers to raise the other hand to heaven and thank God that they are not as other men. When, therefore, we say that Belfast is an improvement upon Dablin from a municipal point of view we mean just exactly what we say, and nothing more, and would protest against more being read into our statement. The homes of the poor are better, house rent is lower, and the city is cleaner and healthier than Dublin.

Reasons for this comparatively favourable state of matters are many. Belfast as the price of its surrender of its national soul, as the price of its hatred of national freedom, obtained every kind o' legislative mathion it desired for its municipal activities; Dublin has been as consistently denied such facilities. Belfast has been enabled to spread as far DOVO: 0. 118 OF# inal boundaries as it desired, and to include its wealthies: districts within its taxable area; Dublin is still confined to a district not much larger than it covered before the Union, and its wealthiest traders have had the aid of the law in keeping their resideatial districts outside of the city limitr. Rathmines and Rathgar, for instance, are scaedelous examples of the areas inhabited by wealthiest traders and merchants who enjoy all the facilities offered by the ci y of Dablin; but the revilers, unfamiliar with the city of Dablin, will appreciate this gress injustice better when we say that a penny tram fare will bring a traveller from Nelson's Pillar, in the heart of the city, into the portions of the saburbs of Dublin occupied by the gentry of Dablip, but outside of the city limits. A penny tram ride in Belfart is essily twice as lorg as a peaky ride in Dublin; but whereas a penny tram ride in Dublin will take you out of the taxable area of the city, a two-peany tram ride in Belfast will still leave you within the city boundaries; this necessarily makes Balfast, apart altogether from its greater manufactures, a wealthier city than Dublio, and leaves a much larger sum available for municipal activities and progress generally. Its taxation is more justly spread. One other contributing cause is to be found in the circumstance that the greater part of the buildings in the heart of Belfast were built upon land originally acquired at nominal ten's upon very lovg leases, whereas Dablin in its centre is occapied by old, houses originally occupied as town mansions by the rackrenting arist(oracy, and when these gentry moved to London they, in pursusz ce of their rack renting instincts, let the houses at the highest rents they could squeeze cut of them. Such houses have. been let and re-let, with an increase of rent accompanying each fresh letting, until Dublin is now confronted with the cu-ious fact that although the tenant who hires the rooms is horribly rask-rented, yet the landlord from whom he hires may have but a small margin to live upon between the rent he receives and the rent he pays to the landlord from whom he had hirsd; and so ad infinitum. One of the first things a Labour Party in Dublin Corporation should do is to demand the publication of the names of the several owners of house property in the city. Only by such publication and the investigation nece warily preceding it

would the tangle of house ownership in Dublin be cleared up and the way cleared up for drastic enforcement of senitary laws-

Our readers will see that the difference between the municipality of Dablin and that of Belfast is the difference between an old city inheriting accumulations of abuses and obstructed at every turn by a hostile legislation and a new city aided by a friendly legislation and unexpectedly spreading over sgricultural land lightly valued and cheaply rented by lite OWNers.

But Belfast has its own problems to deal with. In some respects these problems are more difficult than any Dablin knovs; in some respects the horrors of Belfast life are such as Dablia may pray to be saved from.

With Belfast as with Dublin there is little need to go beyond efficial returns for any statements of fasts. Dr. Ballie, Medical Officer of Health for Belfast, has on many occasions in his Annual Report set down in his dry official way some statistics as to the pressure of the captalist system upon the Belfast workers, and three statistics, well considered, might well produce a crop of revolutionists in the Northern city.

IIn his official report for 1909, referring to the extraordinarg number of premature births, Dr. Bailie remarks—

"The premature births were found to be most prevalent among women who worked in mills and factories, engaged in such work as the following-spinning, weaving, machining, tobacco-spinning, and laundry work. Many of the women appear to be utterly unable for such work owing to the want of sufficient nourishment and suitable clothing, and being through stress of circumstances compelled to work up to the date of confinement would be accountable for many young and delicate children found by the Health Visitors."

Dealing with concumptives and the efforts at its cure he gives the following figures illustrating sgain how it he poor who are the principal authorers from this as from all the other scourges of life in Ireland-

"As in the previous year, the class of persons most severely attacked were housewives (280), the next in order being labourers (179), mill-workers (102), children (117), warehouse workers (107), factory workers (59) and clerks (34)."

Dr. Bailis further drives home the lesson of the causes of consumption when he save :---

"The districts suffering most severely from this disease are Nos. 3, 4 and 12 in which 136, 117 and 112 cases occurred respectively, and it is to be noted that in these districts textile industries are

largely carried on. "Of the total number of cases (1,317) coming under the observation of this Department, 708 were females and 609 males, showing the number of emales to be 99 in excess of that of males. This is fsomewhat difficent to that which is found in most other cities, and may be parsially due to the nature of the work, in which the female population is engaged.

"As in previous years it was found that consumption was most prevalent amongst the poor, owing largely to the unfavourable conditions under which necessity compels them to live-such as dark, illventilated, and overcrowded houses, and insavitary habits, together with insufficient food and clothing This is confirmatory of the previous saying of Dr. Kroh, of Berlin, that the chief cause of consumption was to be found in the unsenitary houses and workshops of the poor. The Socialist contention that most d sesses could be eliminated by the establishment of a juster social ordor, and that the capitalist system is mainly responsible for sickness and the poverty that follows from sickness, as well as the sickness that follows from poveriy, is thus strikingly verified from impartial sources. Of Typhus Fever Dr. Bailie says, and the admission is remarkable, that-

issue long and minute instructions to Sec people as to how consumptive may be avoided, but the instructions are as a rule. atterly valueless to the class most subject to the scourge. Of what use is it to teach people about, the evije of overcrowding when their wages will not permit them to secure depent house room? Of what avail a paper telling how to cook and prepare fund when they have only 45 minutes to come from the mill, cook a meal, est it, and return to the mill-the mother being one of the bread-winners or wage earners of the family? Of what avail izstilling into the worker the necessity of choosing proper food to counteract the tendency to consamption, and so increase the resisting power of the individual, when the wages are so [small that only the poorest, ensient cooked, and generally least nutritious foods can be boughs? We do not deay the benevolent motives of the good ladies and gentlemen at present crusading against consumption in Ireland, but we consider that the agitator who arouses the people to ravolt against the conditions of toil and life for the workers is doing more to end the goourge than all the anti-tubersulosis societies ever dreamed of. Consider, for instance, the life of the sweated homeworkers of Belfast, and imagine what poor resisting power their bodily frames must offer to the inreads of the Whits Plague. We quote again from Dr. Bailie-

"In the last week in December for instance. woman was observed embroidering small dets on cushion covers; there were 308 dots on each cushion, and for sewing these by hand she received the sum of one penny. She said that for a day's work of that kind she would have difficulty in making sixpence. Nor is this autexceptional case. Quite recently our Inspector was shown handkershiefs which were to be ornamented by a design in dots these dots were counted and it was found that the worker had to sew 384 dots for one penny Comment is needless, other classes of work are as. badly paid. The finishing of shirts, which consists of making buttonholes, sewing on battons, and making small guarets at the wrists and sides of the shirts, may be instanced. In each shirt six or seven buttonnoles have t; bs cut and hand-sewn, eight buttons have to be sewn on, and four gussets made. This work is paid at the rate of sixpence fer one dozen shirts. Nor is this a cheap class of goods, permitting scamped work. The sewing has to be neat and well-finished, and the buttonholes evenly sown, the shirts being of a fine quality for which the buying public has to give a good price.

"The making up trades in general pay very poorly, among the various kinds of badly paid work noticed may be mentioned children's pinafores, flounced and braided at 41d. per dosen, women's chemises at 71 per dozen, women's aprons at 21d per dozen, mon's drawers at 10d. per dozen, men's shirts at 10d. per dozen, blouses at 9d. per dozen, and babies overalls at 94. per dozen. From these very low rates of pay must be deducted the time spent in visiting the warerooms for work, the cessary upkeep of the worker's sewing machine, and the price of thread used in sewing, which is almost invariably provided by the worker . . . One penny per hour is the ordinary rate (of pay) and in many instances it falls below this."

The majority of the poor slaves who work under such conditions and for such pay, as the majority of the mill and factory workers amongst whom consumption claime its most numerous victime are, in Beliast, descendants of the men who "fought for oivil and religious liberty at Darry, Aughrim and the Boyne." If those poor swelted descendants of Protestant rebels sgainse a king had to day one hundredth part of the spirit of their ancestors in question the re-conquest of Ireland by the working class would be a much casisr task than it is likely to prove. At present, despite the fact that the capitalist class sweats Protestant and Oatholio with the most delightful impartiality, crashing all alike, brazing all as in a mortar the memory of old fends remains with the Protestent and keeps them apart from their Oatholio fellow-sufferers, repulsing their overtures of friendship, and delaying the emageination of both. But into tue minds of the wiscat of both sections there is gradually percolating the great truth that our common sufferings previde a common basis of actionan amalgamation to fuse us all together and that as we suffer together we shall fight together that we may be free together. Thus out of our toil and moil there arises a new Parly-the Party of Labour, to

Faistal Sailors' and Firemen's Union. (DUBLIN BRANOH.)

THE INSURANCE ACT.

COOKS AND STEWARDS. Last week a warning was given to sailors and fireman, and not without warrant. We repeat the warning, that the e is no compulsion in sailors and firemen to preours cartificates of their birth. The National Sailors' and Firem n's Union of Great Britain and Ireland will shortly become an approved scciety under the Inserance Act, and every member of the Union will be entitled to its protection, so that there is no need for members to fear the idle threats of the officers on board ship. Every man, a membar of the Union. going to see will have the ausistance of the officials of the Union, inside and outside the walls of Europe, and they can command the services of such officials in any matter relating to the Insarance scheme in which they have any doubt. There is, of course, no need for members to be discourteous to their captains or officers, but simply tell them that the officials of their Union will look after their interests.

We hope to have the necessary forms (perhaps hefore these lives are in print) to complete all the requirements in connection with the Issurance at hand, this week end, and every mumber should call or write to their respective branches for a form to be filled up by them. or, for that matter, may office they may go to will give the required information. Members will, therefore, please ask for application forms at every part, but one application form will be sufficient to fill up.

When you have filled up the form you can feel rati-fied that the Usion will do the rest.

With regard to the cooks and stewards. let us re mind them that they will require protection under this Insurance Act. and the only way that they can claim such protection and assistance is by coming up and jain'ng the Union. A worse raid lot of toilers there is not sailing, and it they are men why not join at once the Uvion that is fighting the battle for every man that has to earn his living at sea. There are men sailing in weekly boats out of th's port that are not yaid for their labour, still they continue to take what is offered them lying down, although they are not ratisfied with their lot

Some are coming in daily to join, but we want every man who has his own interest and that of his follow man at heart to come up and be amongs' us. Then the Union will take the necessary steps to saleguard their interest. It must be remembered that without a Union these employers' serie will continue to remain in the mire, and there is very little use of their wailing and orying to members of the Union whilst they themselves remain outside the walls of the Union.

PROVISIONS

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"This disease is extremely proved to be associated with conditions of privation, prverty, and over-crowding, had feeding and intemperance."

The disease in question does not claim many violims in Belfast, but it is interesting to notice that this med cal gentleman places the responsibility for the disease upon the proper shoulders, those responsible for bad social conditions-a feet to be commended to the notice of those good souls who, when they see their obildron, parents, sisters or brothers murdered by disease, blasphemously attribute their deaths to the "Will of God." It is not to the Will of God but to the greed of man most such deaths are due.

To those who are acquainted, even upon hearsay, with the conditions in the mills of Belfast, it will be no surprise to learn that the poor are the chief sufferers from. consemption, and especially the poor mille workers. Imagine a spinning-room so hot with a moist heat that all girls and women must work in here fest, with dress open at breasts and arms bare, hair tied. up tight to prevent it irritating the skin rendered irritable and tender by sweat; and heat; imagine the stifling, suffer cating atmosphere that in a few months banishes the colour from the checks of the rosiest half-timer and reduces all to one common, deidly pallor; imagine all the windows closed in such a place, or only opened for a few minutes when the advent of the Lady (Fastory) Inspector is announced, and closed immediately she retires ; imagine all the muchinery driven at ever-in measing speed in such an inferno, and imagine these poor slaves at meal hours catching up their shawls and rushing out, perhaps amid rain or frost. to snatch up a few badly-cooked mouthfuls of badly nournishing food and be back in their places inside of 45 minutes! Is it any wonder that such people, working amid such conditions, are subject to consumption? The medical authorities

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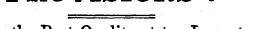
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