James Fintan Lalor.



Tobacconist NEWSAGENT

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ONE PENNY.

Who is it speaks of defeat?

ls greater than defeat

can know-

As surely as the carth

rolls round As surely as the

glorious sun Brings the great world

moon wave

Must our Cause be

11 is if

I tell you a cause like ours;

No. 26.—Vol. III.]

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8th. 1913.

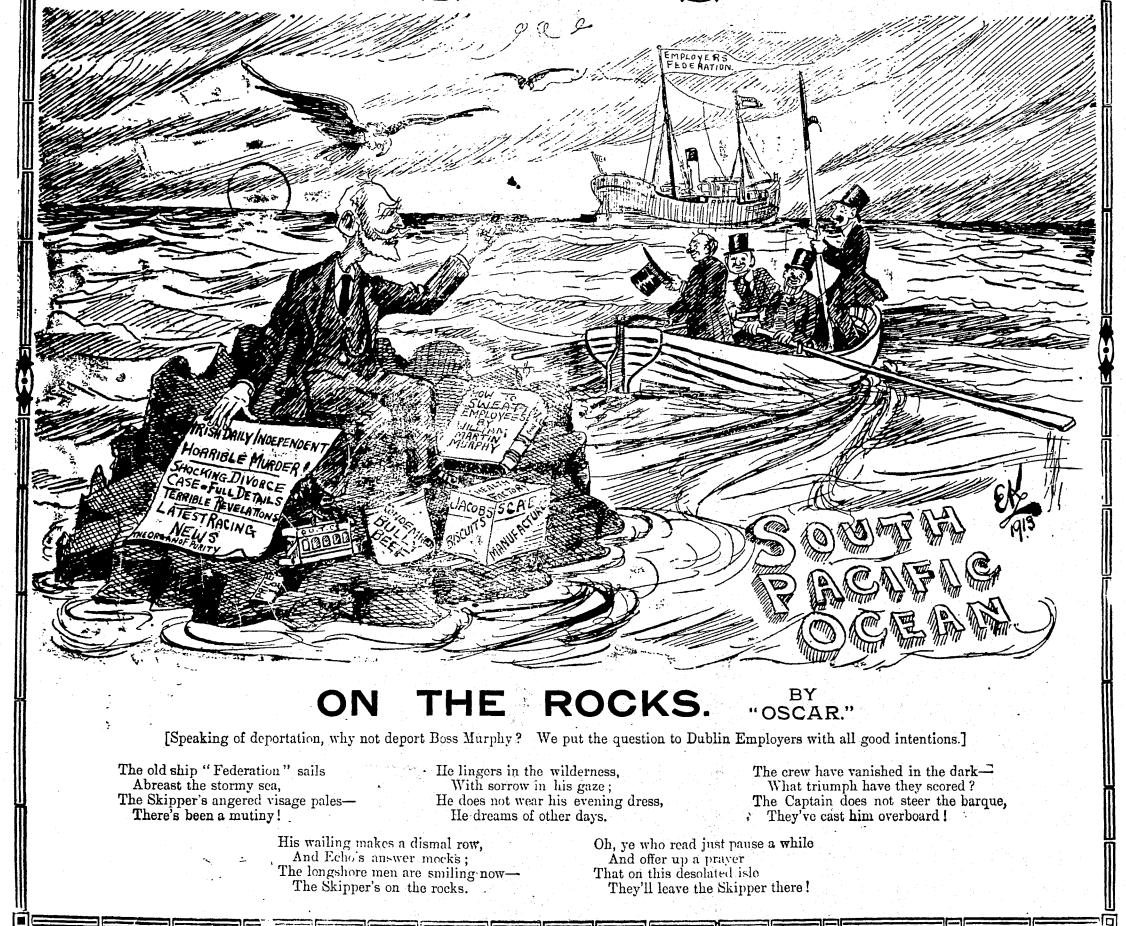
#### The A.O.H., the 'Childher' and the Faith.

Hunger, they say, is good sauce, and for a seried that can now be reckoned in months, the Transport Workers and their chance, whose physical and spiritual wasts have suddenly become first-class e of the newspapers, have never been shart at some whatever the supply of food they had. It is safe, then, to assume that the pillars of religion in this country, when took eight weeks to discover their duty in this dispute, need not include medicine or pills in the list of the items they are now so kindly furnishing to the non-combatants. On one side it is alleged souls -- immortal souls -- are being bartered for a supply of food; on the other side, it would seem by the papers, that souls are being saved, rescued in fact, by a judicious ?) application of physical force and soup. Yet the allegation of souperism is hurled at one side only—that of the selfreliant poor.

• The commercial Press of Dublin evidently knows its Dublin fairly well, and it also knows how to work for halfpence, for it certainly excelled itself on the question of the "poor childher." The "Brotherhood of Man" idea was beautifully illustrated by its concern for the workers children, and above all, for the childrens' souls, yet year in, year out, the Dublin papers have done all that in them lay to prevent the parents of the children getting any advance in wages wherewith to feed and clothe these lat r. By suppressing the truth; by half-truths and whole his on every issue affecting the workers, they have succeeded in making many peop e outside the working. class movement believe that the min of the Transport Union are filled with insatiable greed, and having no sense of order or justice, are trying to bring about anarchy and disorder in the hop of prait to themselves. That it is a revolutionary movement of ignorant unscrupulous men, and every man's hand should be against it.

I was watching the "Hibs." at the "rescue" work on the quays, and I could not help thinking that many of the fops and needles present seemed to believe they were up against something bad and anti-religious. They sang "Faith of Our Fathers," "God B ess the Pope," &c., with vigour, whatever else, and cheered for the Pope and the clergy to keep themselves warm. It was a sad sight, indeed, for anyone who knew the true facts of the case on each side, and had some respect for the gr at Church they misrepresented. I, for one, felt that while as a result of the pother, some dozens of children would be prevented from escaping from the social order that produe d the "Hibs." and the starvation threatened by Murphy; that hundreds of truly Christian men and women belonging to the Union, if n t thousands, would be scandalised beyond measure at the Church leaping eagerly at its first opportunity to put in a bit of work for the moneyed classes, and would never have the same respect for the clergy after these incidents. Such, I regret to say, has been the case.

6 Let us look calmly at the facts for a mement. About fifteen thousand men are locked-out in Dublin for eight weeks owing to the attempt by their employers to make them sign an agreement which is contrary to the law of the land and the declarations of the Papacy. They withdraw their labour in the exercise of their undoubted right, and are standing still for principle facing destitution and hunger. A cause you will say deserving the moral support of every Christian, and since an average of three non-combatants, women and children, depend on the men, their cause would deserve his financial support also. Right is, then, on the side of the men, and the bosses frankly admit that, for they rely for victory, not on the justice of their cause, but on their money, their power to buy the services of poor creatures who will fill the places of their fellow-workers while these latter are fighting the battle of all. The employers do not discuss the right or wrong of the question, they openly reckon on a settlement by starvation. The workers then, but for experience, would naturally reckon on the support of all the churches in their fight for Principle against Mammon. The wretched demoralising condition of the housing accommodation in which their own poverty and the ignorant greed of many pious persons of distinction condemn them to



live, give them the verdict at once in the minds of those who seek the truth for

For two whole months they endured the hardships of unemployment and stood firm for principle. All this time the pious people of Dublin were deeply concerned as a whole with the hardships inflicted by the unruly Transport Union on the employers, and were agreed that irrespective of consequences to God's poor, the I.T.W.U. must go. To secure this desirable end, they were willing that all who stood with the Union should starve if necessary. How Christian, how charitable, how wise a method to employ to settle a social issue. But for the help of the British Trade Unionists, whose home atmosphere, according to newspaper reports, is either un-Christian or anti-Christian, the Transport men and their dependents would have suffered severely from privation. The people who now hire motors to rush to rescue" Transport Workers' children from a well-arranged holiday did not make the smallest move in the direction of helping the hungry. To English and Scotch help, then, the Union's ultimate victory will have to be attributed. I leave it to the reader to say on which side of the water most Christianity was displayed.

With the object of saving the little ones the hardships of the lock-outs' advanced stages, and thereby easing the strain on the Union (a recognised method of mutual help among Unions) at the same time giving the children a muchneeded holiday, many labour centres in England and Scotland issued invitations to workers' children here to go across and stay there while the trouble lasted. Everything, as in the case of the food ships, was arranged in thorough business-like fashion; a special fund for the purpose was inaugurated, Catholic ladies wellknown in social work in Landon under-

was taken to avoid any appearance of and beaten till their heads ran with blood. charity or pauperism. The children, after This in the name of the Gentle Saviour. written permission had been obtained from the parents of each child, were bathed and clothed in the best; a mother or Union official was to accompany fach batch of children to their destination. So perfect were these arrangements, that out of 50 children illegally and uncharitably "rescued" by misrepresentation and unchristian violence when travelling via Westland row and Kingstown, only one case, that of George Burke, could be trumped up against the ladies in charge. The urchin in question was not entitled to the holiday (his father was not a member of the Union) and simply acted the part of a stowaway by mitching from school and mixing himself up with those children who had been signed for. Put the ease of the boy Corbally, a most discreditable instance of unjustified violence in the name of religion against the Burke case, and the Union stands out more than clear. The fact that in this matter police, railway officials clergy and Hibernians rode roughshod over the supreme rights of parents, that the railway companies broke their contracts and the police looked on and assisted in assaulting the Union officials, throws a curious light on the cant we have read and heard about of the iniquity of the sympathetic strike. The gallant secretary of the Hibernians, nurtured from childhood in such scenes of wrong-doing, led the assault in person on Miss Larkin at Amien's street, ably assisted (otherwise he would have been busy elsewhere) by a Superintendent of Police. This archschemer, worthy by his shameless hypocrisy to be the head-piece of the Ancient Order of Hypocrites, was also the leader in the Corbally scene at Kingsbridge, when the father and uncle of the two boys, who showed their tickets for Hazelhatch,

took the role of agents, and studious care were knocked down by brave men (30 to 1)

la Mahomet, as inculcated by the bailiff from Parnell square, won't stand any examination. The inevitable slight resemblance of the methods of the Union on some points with Mrs. Smiley and the soupers of old gave the unscrupulous supporters of the highly-moral, slum-systemcum-charity (by which so many people grind the poor and keep great with the clergy) their chance, and enabled them to rouse the fanaticism of the truly ignorant 'Hibs." by the lying cry of proselytism, whence Dublin has witnessed the ludicrous scenes which have given religion perhaps a permanent set-back. It was most natural and proper that the clergy should warn their flock of the possible danger to their faith involved in living away from home that they should have inquired in the proper quarter what the arrangements were, and have given advice in accordance. Was this done? Did any clergyman or Hibernian call at Liberty Hall on such a mission? In defiance of the rule about rash judgments, was not all this opposition to a perfectly genuine holiday scheme based on assumptions and second-hand information? On what moral grounds can the authority of the parents be set aside by physical violence? This holiday scheme was not a question

of faith and morals, it was a busines transaction concerned with grub and clothes. It is impossible to divorce religion from life—it permeates it; so that in one sense there was an element of religion in the case—the children have souls (famished ones, 'tis true'). To pretend that the religious issue dominated the question; that it was a religious question on which the decision of the clergy should be paramount is an obvious untruth. The Irish

Transport Workers' Union is a genuine and badly-needed trade union that is doing This in the name of the Gentle Saviour. • heroic work for the poor. It has tackled Not the pretext for such Christianity a a vast and thorny social problem—the problem of the slums of Dublin. It-does not believe in charitable donations; it. believes that every man "has a right to a living that is worthy of him, and that corresponds to the exercise of his human rights." A right should be taken, not begged for, and the workers have seen enough of begging and beggars to be convinced there's not much to be got that way. Right or wrong, the Transport Union must be reckoneed with; it cannot be destroyed, neither can it be intimidated by any known combination of forces. 'Twere better, then, that in dealing with its assumptions, nerve-work and physical violence should be left aside, and that all who must live with it should settle down to deal with it as it is, not as the commercial Press describes it. As for the high priest of the "Hibs." it suits him to use the clergy and the religious ticket to-day to the detriment of their sacred character, but when the torce he so readily assailed, because he thought the conition against it was certain of success has finally placed him in his true position be-fore the public, those who thank him for his co-operation to-day, will look ruefully and with shame on their simplicity.

> SHANE O'NEILL. JAMES J. HUGHES

> > Bstablished 1851.

For Reliable Provisions LEIGHS, of Bishop St. STILL LEAD.

#### CAUTION.

### The Pillar House,

812 HENRY ST., DUBLIN,

-IS THE DEPOT FOR GENUINE

#### Bargains by Post.

We do cater for the Workingman. No fancy prices; honest value only.

Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs A SPECIALITY

#### Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

DEAR SIR - I was very much disappointed recently in seeing you in Dublin. I had been told for a fact that you were a Socialist, an Anarchist, a Syndicalist, a Freemason and a Catholic Freemason, a Hibernian (B. O. E. brand), a Carsonite, a Government man, a brothel keeper, and a lot of other things. Lo! great was my surprise. I was not able to make the close investigation necessary, but regretfully, from a superficial examination, I was forced to the conclusion that you were minus the cloven hoof, tail, and the sulphurous smell. Couldn't you fix up the apparatus and be as devilish as you are widely and freely circulated to be?

I am afraid that you are a fool; you must be when so many hypocrites are slinging mud at you. Can't you be a hypocrite, too? They won't stone you then. Not to be one is to be a cock-shot for every rogue and fool, and one need not be a Carlyle to discover that the fools are more numerous than the rogues.

No one bothered about the worker until

you came along. You forced the pace. Showed the evils and set yourself the task of overcoming them. Hercules would have a job at this. The workers had to be roused from their indifference and indifference is the result of contentment. Such contentment was criminal. To be satisfied with dirt, drink, squalor, is bad. To see one's children doomed to be badly educated, badly fed, housed and clad, and not to feel disposed to fight against such a foul fate for them was sinful. Children reared in dirty surroundings would inevitably become habitues of the corners and the publichouses and would end a mismable existence in the misery of a workhouse ward or prison cell. You were right in preaching discontent. Discontent makes for progress. A worker contented with his pay will never receive an increase. Discontent of the worker is bad for selfish employers and thus incurred the hate which true christian charity would be ashamed of. A wretched infamous Press with vindictiveness and unscrupulousness beyond belief fanned the flames against you. Every idiot, unable to judge for himself, took his newspaper as gospel and joined in the howl. Creatures of the Richardson and Nugent type worked with the strange assortment of other forces against you and such degrading hellish work. Every little huxter and would be something respectable swelled the mob, and you were fighting almost single-handed. In the fight where the odds are so great, you may be worsted. Beaten you will win. Paradoxial but true. Now they all are out to help the workers Men and classes who never before thought of him except with contempt profess to care about his welfare. Publicans, politicians, gombeen men and all the rest of them are out to capture the worker now that they have discovered that in his awakened intelligence he is in a dangerous mood and inclined to struggle for a place in the sun. No one spoke of a fair wage and better housing until the worker woke up himself to his rights and his needs. An in-

the rulers, are alarmed. Fair words and platitudes, assurances of sympathy fill the air, but how explain past silence? They cannot claim to have done anything for the workers-no one can but the worker (Continued on page 4).

telligent worker is dangerous; he will be

discontented; he will not submit to be

patronised, and he will struggle for what

he considers is his share. Now that he

has arrived at long last in Ireland, they,

#### Our Children in Liverpool.

As misrepresentations, deliberate lies, ard false reports have teen dished up for public consumption concerning the children of the locked-cut workers who are holidaying in Liverpool, I determined to see for myself exactly how the kiddies were situated. Of course, this was not necessary for my own sat'sfaction, as we knew exactly where the children were going before they left Dublin, but to be able to give first-hand news to the mothers and fathers of the children.

When I arrived in Wallasey on Tuesday afternoon the children had gone to New Brighton, this gave me an opportunity of going round seeing their sleeping apartments, &c. This, it must be remembered, was a surprise visit on my behalf, so that no preparations could be made. I simply saw things as they were every day.

The house they are staying at is beautifully si ua'ed, having a large field at the back belonging to it where the children can play. Their bedrooms are beautifully clean, daintily arranged and airy; their beds comfortable and warm. Each child is supplied with night attire, and they are being thught the healthy habit of changing all their day clothes when going to bed and putting on their night clothes. They are also taught the cleanly and healthy habit of taking baths; as a matter of fact they are living as human beings should

All this took some little time, so we then went down to have a cup of tea while Mrs. Criddle gave an account of the kiddles while they had been with her. Sudderly a little distance off I heard a lot of childish voices singing "Cheer up Larkin, your known everywhere," in a few minutes a rush and a clatter and they were: all in, noisy, resy, and hungry for their tea, and what a tea was spread out. Brown. bread and butter, while bread and butter, bananas, dates, jam, water-cress, cake-

When they saw me their excitement: knew no bounds, the, jumped, shouted, and sang, but there were no tears.

After they had tea I took Katie Booth. the big girl who is in charge of them to one side, to ask her about their religious duties. They go to Mass every Sunday morning, Catech'sm Sunday afternoon, and the priest is a frequent visitor. And this is what it called Proselytising. Shame to all those who dare to u.e. such a word in connection with the children. Would that the Dubling children at home were as well cared forbodily and spiritually—as they are being; cared for across the Channel.

After a great deal of hand shaking, cheering, and kind messages from the children, I made my way back to Liverpool to visit those who are being cared for there.

Here, again, I found the same kindness. and thoughtfulness for the welfare of the children. The young chappie, Bride, is staying with a kind hearted family who own a large sweet shop. Although these friends have a big family, they are mostly grown up, so it is easily understood what a pet Bride is with them. This youngster goes to day school to St Clare's Roman Catholic School; on Sunday he is taken to Mass by Mr. Morris with whom he lives. This man is a non-Catholic, but he is so careful of the youngster that he not only takes him to Mass, but he also sits with him, takes him home again and accompanies the youngster again in the afternoon to Catechism. This, of course, is another case of proselytising!

Now for the two little girls (sisters) who are in charge of their av. t, Martha Fox, and are staying in Preek road. Again I found happiness. cleanliness, comfort, no but, on the ... the kiddles nor the aunty, e contrary, everything done to encour age them to go to Chapel and every

artesy shown to the Priest when he calls. I saw the two litt'e girls comfortably tucked up in their cot-beds, both looking well and happy. Altogether I came away from: Liverpool feeling satisfied about the children in every way. I had only one regret, and that was, that it was not yet in our power to care for our Dublin children in their own city as they are being cared for in Liverpool. But that time is coming, and when it does come there will have been a big reckoning done and a big debt paid back to the workers and their children. DELIA LARKIN.

Message From a Prison Van. To Miss Larkin, Liberty Hall, from your faithful workers.

Molly Keogh, Annie McCluskey, Mary Reid, Lizzie Smyth, Bridget Curran. Mary Reid got one month's imprisonment, and one month to bail, the rest of the

girls got one week's remand having a good feed of Jim's grub.

"Are we downhearted?" No!

Incorporated Brick and Stonelayers' Society (Kingstown Branch). Nov 3rd, 1913.

A General Meeting of the above branch was held at their rooms, 91 Patrick street. Mr. Robert Long, President, assisted by the following-Frank Long, Treasurer; John Cullen, Secretary; and R. J. O Carroll, General Secretary, was also in attendance. After a very able address delivered by the General Secretary on the general aspect of affairs, the following resolution was passed unanimously-"That this meeting urge on the local branch of the Amalgausted Carpenters and Joiners to refuse to work with labourers who have signed the objectionable agreement, or with the men who took the places of those who refused to sign."

TELEGRAM FROM PARTRIDGE.

"Rely on Reading to avenge Government's treachary in Dablin, Larkin must be released. Tell the Dublin boys to be worthy of such a leader. Stand firm. " PARTRIDGE,"

#### Notice to Contributors.

All contributors, without exception, are requested to note that all literary matter intended for the "Irish Worker" must be sent direct to the Editor, Liberty Hall, and not to the printer.

All matter for publication must be in by Wednesday morning.

By Order,

EDITOR.

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

#### The Irish Morker,

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

THE IRISH WORKER will be published weeklyprice one penny—and may be had of any newsagent. Ask for it and see that you get it.

All communications, whether relating to literary or business matters, to be addressed to the Editor. 18 Beresford Place, Dublin. Telephone 3421 Subscription 6s. 6d. per year; 3s. 3d. for six months, payable in advance.

We do not publish or take notice of anonymous contributions.

Dublin, Saturday, Nov. 8th, 1913.

#### Open Letter to the Chief Secretary.

TO THE RIGHT HON. AUGUSTINE BIRRELL. THAR SIR,—Being a common worker, and so not having the privilege of belonging to any of the mutual admiration societies which sent deputations to wait on you during the course of the past few days in reference to the housing of the workers in this city, I am compelled to address a few remarks to you on the subject through the medium of the workers' journal.

It was, indeed, VERY kind and VERY condescending of the comfortable and well-fed, well-housed ladies and gentlemen who formed these deputations to interest themselves, even at the eleventh hour, in the welfare of the workers.

A few short months ago the workers would probably have applauded such condescension; now they spurn it. For some few months great numbers of the workers in this city have heen thinking -THINKING, mind you. They have been thinking as they never thought before, and as a result of that thinking they are beginning to see many things in a

They see that the exploited working class must rely on itself to ameliorate its condition; they see that the anxiety of the ruling class about the condition of the workers is inspired by fear and by iear alone, lest the workers. Who are beginning to do their own thinking, should preceed to put the result of that thinking into practice; they see, amongst other things, that the housing problem, on which interested politicians and wardheelers have rung the changes for so long, is a question for the workers themselves, and that it will only be solved conformally to their interests when they themselves set about its solution.

I have read carefully the "views" of these precious deputations, and it seems to me that instead of giving you any helpful information on the question, you saw the real problem more clearly than they, for you are reported as stating in reply to one of the deputations-" If people could only get for an honest day's work pay sufficient to enable them to live under human conditions and pay their own way out of their own wages, that, surely, is the idea which we should have in our minds rather than patch up a rotten state

In that statement you went to the root of the question; yet not one of those forming the deputations dwelt on that side of the question—and for obvious reasons. But what else can we expect from people who do not belong to the working class and whose knowledge about the conditions affecting that class is drawn from official statistics?

Now, we, at least, have no idea of "patching up" what you admit is "a rotten state of society." We are out to reconstruct society from the foundations. I am unable to tell you why people cannot "get for an honest day's work pay sufficient to enable them to live under human conditions."

It is a pity you did not put that question to the deputations. Had you done so, I am not so sure that some of them would not have that fit of apoplexy you referred to; but, perhaps, you are renerving it for the inquiry which is about to be held.

Anyhow, when the inquiry is held I hope you will put that question—for it goes to the root of the matter-to every employer, captain of industry, and philanthropist who may give evidence thereat. Their views on the question would make interesting reading just now.

The Registrar-General quoted for you figures which any schoolboy might extract from the official returns: but he did nor tell you—as he might have done—hat the high death-rate of this city is in reality a high death-rate among the working class. He did not tell you that of the 8,728 deaths last year 3,783, or 43.3 per cent., occurred in the various workhouses, hospitals, lunatic asylums, and prisons; while in the large English towns only about 18 per cent. of the deaths take place in public institutions. He did nor tell you that the death-rate among the children of the working class is FIVE times what it is among the children of the middle class and FOURTREN

times what it is among the children of the upper and professional classes.

Dealing with the housing accommodation in the city, he went on to explain (?) how the houses were classified in the official returns as fo'lows: First-class accommodation means hous a occupied each by one family; second and thirdclass accommodation consists of second. class houses occupied by one family, or first-class houses occupied by two or three families; third class houses means third c'ass houses; and so on.

But what is the meaning of all this? Now, we, as workers, are not very much concerned as to how att the houses in the city are classified; but what we do want to know is how the houses occupied by the working class are classified; we want to know how the 6.000 odd tenement houses are classified; how many of them will the Public Health authorities certify as suitable dwellings; how many of them are unsuitable. how many families live in them; the accommodation they have, the rents they pay, and the wages they earn?

An inquiry into the housing condition in this city might do a lot of good or it might n t. Everything will depend on hew such an inquiry is constituted and

One thing we are determined on—that is to tolerate no more "housing" schemes promoted by ward-heelers, in which the workers are pigeou-holed off in barracklike structures in the back streets of already congested areas. We demand self-contained dwellings, that should be homes and not mere shelters, at rents we can afford to pay without dep iving ourselves of other necessaries. Go shead with the inquiry; it cannot do any harm and may do some good; and, by the way, don't forget that question of the wages psid to the workers.

For our own part, we shall see to it that whatever the nature of the inquiry, the workers' case shall be put thereat by workers from the workers' standpoint. Meanwhile. I beg to remain,

ONE OF THE COMMON PROPLE.

DANIEL O'BRIEN

**OUR MARTYRED DEAD.** The funeral of James Byrae, secretary of the Kingstown branch of the Irish Transport Workers' Union, was the occasion of a remarkable demonstration. The late secretary was a young man, and leaves a widow and six orphans. He had been twice charged in connection with the labour troubles, and was awaiting trial on a charge of intimidation, when he caught a chill and died from pneumonia in Monkstown Hospital. The Transport Union officials decided that there should be a public funeral. By special train over a thousand men were brought from Dublin." They were accompanied by two bands, The funeral left Byrne's house in Kingstown at 1 o'clock, and did not arrive at Dean's Grange Cometery until after three o'clock, A precession was formed and about three thousand persons took part in it. There were also about 25 mourning coaches and cabs. The coffin was carried by a circuitous route through Kingstown and Dunleary, with the result that the tram service was held up for nearly an hour. On the route house and shop blinds were draws, and many people lined the footways. At the cemetery Father Cornell, Chaplain, read the burial service in the Mortuary Chapel.

Outside the cemetery Mr. James Connolly mounted a roof of a cab and made a short speech. He said that their comrade had been murdered as surely as any of the martyrs in the long list of those who had suffered for the sacred cause of liberty. The police vultures and master vultures were not content until they had got Byrne into prison. He had been thrown into a cold, damp, mouldy cell, but while in prison, so contemptuous had he been of those who put him, there that he had refused food and drink. If their murdered comrade could send them a message it would be to go on with the fight for the sacred cause of liberty, even if it brought them hunger, misery, eviction, and death itself, as it had done to Byrne. It would be their duty to support their murdered comrade's widow and six young orphans; and

"For liberty and bread, We came back wailing, bringing back

our dead." They had made a splendid demonstration in Kingstown, and he advised them to do no act which would smirch and blacken the name of the comrade in whose honour the demonstration had been made (cheers).

The gathering then dispersed, and returned to Kingstown, through which the bands passed playing lively airs. The Dublin men left about five o'clock by train for the city.

#### IN MEMORIAM.

To the Editor "Irish Worker."

43 New Street, November 2nd, 1913.

DEAR SIE,-To-morrow, November ard. will be the first annivertary of my son (Charles Honer's) death. As will be remembered, he met his death as a result of an accident met with while working in a big city firm. His funeral was a great manifestation of the esteem in which he was held by his comrades and by the general public, the St. Kevin's Flate and Drum Band heading a large funeral. Quite recently a large cross has been erected over his graye, and loving hands keep his grave green. Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours very truly, W. C. Honer (Father).

#### Importation v. Deportation

It is a Crime to deport Dublin children in order to feed, clothe and house them better than they were before.

All the newspapers are against it. IT IS NOT A CRIME to import English scale to take the bread out of the mouths of Dublin men, women and children, and to reduce them to slavery.

The newspapers are overjoyed about it. Fellow-workers ! all the cel'ection of hypocrites and sweaters who paraded our docks and railway stations a few days ago, and pros'ituted the name of religion to suit the base ends of those who for generations have grown fat by grinding the faces of the poor, are silent as the grave in face of the importation of English scabs. They poured insult, lies and calumny upon the English labour men and women who offered our children the shelter and comfort of their home in the day of our trial; but they allow English blacklegs to enter Dublin without a word of protest! Will you allow this? If not, you must rally!

Raily and fight as you never fought before. Begin Monday, November 10th. All individual picketing is abolished, and all persons on strike or lock out must attend a Mass Picket outside the doors or gates of their former employment at the usual hours of labour, commencing at the first hours of opening in the morning.

No food tickets will be is ued at I iberty Hall in future except to casual labourers, who must sign their rames each day between the hours of 9.30 am. and 12 noon. Permanent Men will receive food tickets from their respective committee men, delegates or shop stewards, to whom they must report in the morning, and who have the power to refuse if they co sider that the member applying has neglected to attend the Mass Picket.

Any member found hanging around Libety Hall without special reason will forfeit strike allowance.

Fellow-workers—The employers are determined to starve you into submission, and if you resist, to club you, jail you, and kill you. We defy them! If they think they can carry on their industries without you, we will, in the words of the Ulster Orange-

"TAKE STEPS TO PREVENT IT." It is your duty to find the ways and

Be men now, or be for ever slaves. James Goonolly,

#### Suffrage Meeting.

Acting General Secretary.

MR. CONNOLLY TO SPEAK.

Mr. James Connelly is to speak at the usual weekly meeting of the Irish Women's Franchise League next Tuesday at 8 p.m., Antient Concert Buildings. Mr. Hughes will also speak on the latest anti-suffrage book, by Sir Alworth Wright (a Dublin man), which contains the following startling pronouncement: "There are no good women, there are only women who have been under the influence of good men." Discussion and questions will fellow.

#### Correspondence

#### THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE POOR. To the Editor "Irish Worker."

28th October, 1913. SR,—I hope the public will carefully ponder the difficulties and dangers to be met in the work of feeding the children as set forth by the Archbishop in his statement to the Dublin Association of St. Vincent de Paul. Taken in conjunction with the figures he has gi en of the food and clothing systematically provided by the clergy and nuns of Dublin in parishes all within the regions most heavily affected by the present distress. they are weighty facts, which call for the

most earnest and practical consideration. His Grace protests strongly-and I am glad to see it against the habit of looking on the clergy and the nuns as the "relieving officers of the city," and reminds us that "the common duty of charity to the poor is as much the duty of the laity as it is theirs." I think it is high time that we all, rich and poor alike, realized this fact If I may venture to say so; it seems to me as true this fight must be continued, for too often a now as it was in the days of the Apostles; could it be said in the past that when we but those whose duty it is to impart spiritual nourishment should be relieved. under ordinary circumstances, from direct responsibility for supplying food and clothing to those in need. There is also another aspect of the case—those in conatant need come to look upon such assistance from the Church not as the proof of kindly sympathy, as they would if it came through a private individual, but as theirs by right, and thus they lose the hest part of the gift.

I do not desire to blame the poor for this confusion of thought -those who have honestly tried to find work and failed, as so many do in this city, inevitably judge society, and if their judgment is sometimes ill-considered or confused they have a better excuse than many whose judgement is no clearer under far different circumstances. And there seems to me this reason for their c nfusion of thought. they know the teaching of the Church, they know that those who have should help those who have not, and they look to those who teach this truth to carry it out in their case, not realising that it is the laity who represent the State, whose part it is to see this simple duty falfilled. The public inspired by the teaching of their Church, will find ample scope for the exercise of christian charity in supplemeating the provision made by the State (including provision for the inevitable auffering caused by unemployment), a provision which will necessarily remain at the minimum standard of comfort.

The danger of indiscriminate assistance at the present juncture is very great, and

the deadly legacy it will leave hard to realise by the inexperienced; it will need just and firm handling to prevent that demoralization forced by His Grace.

The Archbishop advises that the giving of meals should be kept as far as possible away from the schoolrooms, that the children who do not need them, especially those in the border line, should not be confused with those who do. To obviate this difficulty, would it not be possible to arrange that dinners should be supplied to all children in schools in the poorer districts, on the understanding that the less needy parents should pay their penny or three halfpence a meal? This is, I believe, the system in Germany, where no one but the manager knows who pays and who does not pay. It would be a great mercy to the parents on the border line and others to be able to insure their little ones a better meal by a small payment than they could possibly provide at the price. It would also prevent many respectable people having their children marked out as in need of food.

I know there is a strong objection on the part of many people to the institution of school dinners by law, and the argument that f ee school dinners would really be subsidy in relief of low wages, as parents should be able to earn enough to feed their own children, is a view that has much to recommend it; but is the health of the future workers to be sacrificed pending the attrinment of so desirable a state of affairs? Ferhaps the system of payment suggested might remove the difficulty and avoid the dangers pointed out by Dr. Walsh. It would, of course, need a great effort to start it in all the schools; but I believe at this juncture the attempt would receive wide support, and it could be started now with every possible safeguard. If the dinners were organised by St. Vincent de Paul Association from public subscriptions, at a certain low tariff, with the required number given grais as long as the distress lasts, the heavy burden incurred by the clergy and the nuns might eventually be lightened, and the free mea's gradually reduced to a minimum.

That, under normal conditions, in three parishas alone, 1,280 free breakfasts and 690 free dinners are given daily, and that in the other five parishes the Church has had to clothe 2000 children annually, w.thin the region most heavily affected by the present distress, is clear proof how terribly casual employment is in this city, and how far the workers are from gaining a living wage. Monsignor Parkinson, lecturing here a few years ago, frankly stated that this was the great trouble in Dablin.

The Church continually endeavours to make up to the poor for the shortcomings of the laity by "serving tables" that the laity should have served indirectly in the course of business. When it is at last realised that low wages do not connote cheap labour a wiser policy will, no doubt, be pursued, to the moral and material advantage of all coacerned. Meanwhile all must be grateful to the Archbishop for his clear statement of facts.-Faith-

S. C. HARRISON.

#### S.D.U. and Blackmail.

Mr. Edward Doyle, Master, South Dublin Union, having engaged a solicitor without the sartion of the Board to defend himself at the recent public inquiry, which was held for the purpose of considering certain allegations made against him as Master of the Institution, and having failed to procure the sanction of the L.G. Board to the payment of the socilitor's costs out of the public rates, now seeks to impose these costs on the employees and confract reconnected with the SD Union. The following is a copy of a circular which has been distributed amongst the officials and workmen in the institution, and we understand the contractors are to be circularised

South Dublin Union, 1 James' Street, 15th October, 1913.

Dear Sir or Madam,—At a meeting of the Officers of the South Dublin Union, held on the 14th inst. it was resolved to avail ourselves of the present opportunity to present our esteemed and worthy Workhouse Master, Mr. Edward Doyle, with some token of our appreciation of his many sterling qualities, and in furtherance of same it was unanimously decided to call a meeting of all the Workhouse Officials to be held on the 22nd inst., at 5.30 p.m., at the Admission Board Room, S.D.U. Workhouse.

R. T. A. BURNS.

Hon. Sec. pro. tem. The more slavish of the officials are hawking this document round amongst the employees, and saying to poor men and women, whose wage is less than £1 a week. "I suppose I may put you down for five shillings." These unfertunate people, especially the temporary hands, who hold their positions by the grace of the Great Edward, believe it would be as much as their jobs are worth to refuse to comply with the demand made in this circular. They see no alternative but to submit to this system of blackmail. The contractors will be in a similar position if they refuse to subscribe their "appreciaton of this gentleman's many

petition with Mr. Doyle's admirers Now, we have no desire to say anything of Mr. Doyle's abilities; we know him as Master of the Union, and we knew him as trader, too. But sufficeth it to say he enjoys a very lucrative post with a good salary and all found-house, coal, light, rations, &c., and we think it nothing short of a public scandal for him to stoop to such a contemptible method of meeting his

sterling qualities"; they shall find it much

more difficult to keep their supplies up to

s'andard sample, will be found unsatic-

factory contractors and put cut of com-

#### "DAILY HERALD" On Sale every Morning 9.30,

PEMBROKE NOTES.

Where, oh where, are the pickets? For s me time past the pickets in l'embroke are conspicuous by their absence.

If this fight is to be won, those interested must bestir themselves. Picketing must be carried on vigorously, otherw.se those who are opposed to the spirit of the movement will eventually succeed. Let the pickets be at their post morning, n on and night.

Carry on the fight. Let those who have betrayed you and the cause know that you are in earnest. Make their position unbeara le.

The boycott on th se who are scabs is not carried out as it should be. Pickets should be prated at every business estallishment in Ringsend and see that no goods are supplied to them.

A no e should be taken of every person who supplies them and posted at the head office, for future reference.

Some af the publicats of the district will not take the hint. Now if they are compelled to supply them, they should put a prohibitive p ice on all articles supplied. It will Nor he to their advantage if they do not take this final hint.

The same remark applies to purveyors, bellmen, dairies, and all business establishments. A strict watch will be kent. Now pickets to the busit ers Under no conditions are the scabs of the

Port an i Docks to be supplied. Here is a list as far as I know: - "Starry" Clarke. who, notwithstanding all the pressure brought to bear on him, prefers to scab. "Kidney" Clarke, who sent his children away to friends, it would cost him something to feed them himself. "Waxer" Clarke who stopped out on the beer because his wife was a frequenter of the "Gossipers' (lub." The above trio are relatives to Hoplins, who scabbed it before and T. Whelan (relatives). '(13-by-the-Wall," an unworthy son of a man whe is on strike. S. Collen, arether "slieveen." Christy MeDornell, and Wim. Murphy descendants of Scallabout, who still insists on using the trams. From the above it will be seen that "scab" runs in the blood. Of course I must not forget-Tom Knott, the only (ne wh) scabbed out of all the members of the Stationary Ergine Drivers.—This creature should prefx Mrs. to his name. I hear he is a great hand at making tea, and is supply. ing all who go to him at a moderate co t. Michael Andrew Victor and Dan Synnot (Pigekin) were supplied by him on Wed. needay morning. I hope it was not drugged with "Scab Powder." Now, lade, you know what to do with these two boyos Boycott, the only cure.

Trade Unionis's are requested to keep away from the 'Silent Barber's." He is a tout for the "members of the Chamber of H rrors." I saw several of them in close conversa ion with him. Was it from him the "Black Lat" got his information, which I referred to last week-i.e, the two young men who went to Australia six months ago? He is also a bosom friend of "He of the £10 Character" and the proprietor of the "Ballina:loe Scab."

Andy the Bull, Scab Conductor.—This cringing hound and pimp, who would infect a flock of sheep with scab were he let amongst them, is responsible for having seceral men put in jail, since the strike began, by allegations of imaginary attacks (n him, whose actions have turned his fellow-s: abs against him, and who, when passing on his journeys to and from the city, endeavours by filthy gestures to irritate men, whom he knows to be on strike or locked-out, to do or say something that would give him an opportunity

of having them arrested. This whelp, who is nearly always under the influence of drink, on last Friday, October 31st, stepped off the car (215) in Brunswick street, and discharged a revolver, and had to be almost lifted on to the car by a policeman, he was so much

under the influence of drink. Andy, you may stop ringing the bell when you are passing Leahy terrace, as she would not look on the side of the street on which you walk; she has more

respect for herself. The Mock Monk, another who carries on the same filthy gestures, is noted for being a foul-mouthed cur, and probably for those reasons was fire i out of the monastery.

Towser, now blow as hard as you ring the bell when passing down Brunswick street. Toweer, you are a scab till the end of your days.

I wish to draw the attention of the Relieving Officers of the Dounybrook and Ringsend Districts to the fact that parents of some of the scabs on the Sandymount Line are receiving outdoor relief. Will the local Guardians, please, take notice. What will the Mock Monk do if the relief is stopped?

The local Lodge (732) of the "latter day Saints" are about to invite the public to a series of lectures, entitled "scabs and crawthumpers," by Jam Pots. "How to dodge the shopkeeper, by Bestall. "Reporting Extraordinary," by Bit of Cheese (Pat Jce). O her at nouncements later.

The heavy-weight Photographer is delivering lectures nightly on 'Larkinism" in a publichouse in Bridge Streat. What has the proprietor to say?

Maggie Farrell is scabbing at Jacob's. She lives at 12 Thomas Straet. Pickets should see t! at this dame is ercorted home by a policeman, and not a men ber of the Lr.W.U. There is no necessity for her

Moorhurst Helmwood,

I am glad to certify that the Irish child-

ren who are now staying in this neighbourhood have come here to Mass, o confession and Halv Communion. All Saints' Day, 1913.

Rov. J. G. Manning.

#### SMALL PROFIT STORE :: FOR :: MEN'S BOOTS.

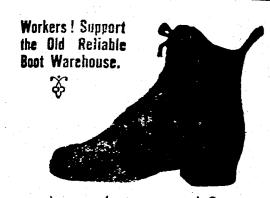
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Walue 5/11. CORDON BARCLAY, The Store with a Conscience, 22 & 23, TALBOT STREET.

#### LABOUR CAMPAIGN.

#### The Past, the Present and the Future.

By "IRELAND'S EYE." "Out of evil there cometh good." The imprisonment of Jim Larkin with the aid of a corrupt government, subsidised Bar, and packed juries, comprising Employers, Jews and Hibernians, has evoked such a storm of indignation and given rise to such magnificent expressions of sympathy

in Ireland since the days of Farnell. The Scribes and tharisees bave been caught in a cyclone raised by literary giants, and consternation reigns among the capitalist classes, the parasites that feed upon them, and scab purveyors of the Nugent, A O.H., to whom is largely due the present lab ur crisis in the city and

and fidelity as have rarely been witnessed

Men like Yeates, George Russell ("A.E.") Bernard Shaw, whose names and work are known and appreciated all the world over, have torn off the mask under which the employers and their confederates of the A.O.H. have strutted displaying the skeletons lurking within and aroused the masses to the sense of danger to which they are so ruthlessly exposed—The vultures hovering around waiting until starvation has dore its deadly work.

"Give me," said Fletcher of Saltoun, "the making of my country's ballads, and I care not who makes the law." The poets and writers of the Young Ireland movement infused a new spirit into the mankcod of our country, and to-day the recognised abilities and genius of our song writers and of the creators of a new era in literature are given with all the pert-up love of their hearts" to the cause for which Larkin fought and laboared—the cause of the toiling masses of cur country.

A movement such as ours, founded on just ce seeking to put a new soul into the body of the man or woman who toils, embracing all that is unselfieh and noblest in the country. must triumph, sooner or later, over all the forces which capital, intrigue calumny, and blatant hypecrisy may ar ay against it. "Freedom's battle, once begun, though baffled oft, is ever won."

A little patience where so much patience has already been exercised, a little more of the self-sacrifice which has been the admiration of the workers in every hemisphere, a little more of that spirit of comradeship and adhesion to your Union, and the labourers, men and women, of the County and City of Dublin, bearing the brunt of the battle; will have won a glorious victory.

In every movement there are waverers and malcontents, but the desertion of a few traitors only cleanses the great body and links up the units into a stronger and more powerful organisa ion.

Do not associate with the scab or hold any converse wi h his protectors. Flee from them as if a pestilence were in their train, and as a consequence the genus scab" will become as rare as autumn leaves in Vallambress.

The employers, seeing that the policy of starving the workers into subjection has failed, are day by day felling into more sericus blunders. Their temperature had been gradually rising; it had again fallen almost to the normal, but the storm raised by the imprisonment of Jim Larkin and the subsequent failure of the Crown to proceed with the trial of Daly, Lawlor, and Patridge, gave cause for a nervous break-down, which points to an early dissolution.

If the truth were told, they are now doubtless in a mood to confess and to make as much restitution for their mis deeds as is possible before the De Profundis is sounded over their execrated

Meantime, whilst bishops and clergy of all denominations, and people of high and low degree, are most anxious that a settlement of the present industrial strife should be immediately arrived at, few can realise what will be the outcome of the present revolution going on in our midst.

Anyone who has studied the history of this country must be forced to the conclusion that all legislation of a ben foe t nature was invariably wrung from the Government of the day through the fe r that an iron hand was hid beneath the silken glove. The same cry was raised against the pioneers of the Land League as is raised egainst the Labour leader, Jim Larkin, to-day.

The cry of Sccialist was very common in the late 'seventies and early 'eighties, and many of us well remember the aphoiem, "The Church is in danger," raised by the Murphys, the Feelys, and the Sheebys, the men who sold their king for gold, as Judas sold his God. To-day similar factics prevail. Jim Larkin, Connolly, Daly, Lawlor, and the rest, have heen called Socialists-indeed, to many the word bears an interpretation quite foreign to its real meaningand I am not quite sure whether they are not rather proud of the title. If they sin in this respect they sin in such good com-pany as Charles Stewart Parnell, Michael Davitt and Archbishop Croke, to all of whom the epithet was applied on frequent

occasions. But how insignificant the accialistic tendencies of the labour leaders of the present day, compared with their predecessors in the land campaign—the names I have just mentioned and th ir associates whe issued the no rent manifesto. There is of ccurs; this material difference to be borne in mind. The Land League fought for a class- the I abour Party fight for the com munity who work excluding only the idle rich—who toil not, neither do they spin.

Successive English Governments yielded to the determined attitude of the farmers, backed up foolishly enough by the labour-

ers who had practically as much if not more right to the land than the farmer who was obliged to pay rent for it. We now find after a lapse of years that the werking classes were called on to buy out the !andlords so that the farmer might get a reduced rent, and in many instances to ena le him to become the owner of the

s il which the lab u er tilled. The labourer unfortunat ly was not in a position to foresee that he was merely replacing one form of tyranny with another—the latter, as it has since trans pired, far more vindictiva and oppressive than the former. Neither was he aware of the teaching—the knowledge had been carefully hidden from himthat the land of Ireland belongs to the people of Ireland and not to any rection of 'rishmen, whether they be designated

landlord, farmers, or planters. If we, therefore, compare Jim Larkin's modest demands - to give the labourer a decent wage, better housing accommodation, and his legitimate share of the prcfits derived from his earning capacitywith those about to be a bmitted to Parliament by the Euglish Government, John Redmond, the Dublin Six, who have rein their constituents in the threes of a great struggle and have done nothing, and the other so called Irish representatives, we must say that Jim Larkin's demands are very modest indeed.

It is recrored by the Liberal Government a d, of c urse, by their Irish allies, to allcoate sixty millions to buy out the landlerds in the interests of the farmers, while the magnificent sum of one millions, or one-sixtieth of the larger sum, is to be set aside to provide better dwellings for the tailing masses.

Oh, what a dupe and a tool is the poor worker who allows himself and his fellows to be robbed so barefaredly. Because he will not think he is led astray by side issues and by carefully-prepared schemes devised by his enemies to keep bim under heel.

### Irish Transport Workers' Union.

CORK BRANCH. Milk-and-Water" Meeting in Favour of Dublin Distress Fund.

A new star has risen in the firmament! Maurice has ocme to judgment!! Alice in Worderland is being cut-Wonderlanded!!! f the representative gather ing at the meeting held in the City Hall on Trursday afternoon was sincere, it would be only fair to say that their sympathies were with the wives and children. and, perhaps, with the husbands and fathers, who were locked out. But sincity, in the workers' opinion, was entirely cast on one side, and electioneering interests taken into its place.

The farce was opened by the Lord Mayor (who presided) calling on Maurice Healy, M.P., to propose the first resolution in sympathy with the wives and children of these whem his brother Tim, by his cowardly and penurious act, tried to place in premature graves.

Maurice has as much sympathy with the workers as his Shylock brother, and if the Transport Workers erred in return ing Maurice for Cark, they are determined to place the seal of defeat to his name at the next election. And they will not remain at that, but they will use a l and every one of the instincts that God has endowed them with to secure the rejection of bis Shylock brother, for their motto is and will be, "Away with the Bantry Band and all political intriguers and ilks of that type."

The resolution is seconded by the High Sheriff (1 ilson, T.C., J.P.), an implement of humanity who pays his male employees a sweating wage of 7s. to 13s. per week, vandrivers included; and when the bottlers are to "slave on" beyond the is another of the sympathisers with the women and children!

If these philanthropists would pay their employees a living wage, we will advertise them in the "Irish Worker," which course will be more to their advactage, here and hereafter, than giving

charity for advertisement sake. The meeting was slightly perturbed regarding what channel the money should be sent through - a question there should have been no doubt about; but, instead of sending it on direct to Liberty Hall, they decided to divide the amount between the Catholic and Protestant Archbisheps. I hope those two cignified ecclesiastics, when they received it, forwarded it on to the proper quarter.

INJUSTICE TO DRAPIES' ASSIS ANTS. A public meeting was held in the City Hall, on Friday, October 31st, under the auspices of the Cork Diapers' Assistants. for the purpose of acquainting the public of an existing scandal, whereby their freedom as Irishmen, to improve their position in life, is completly taken from them by an agreement between the heads of the different drapery establishments not to take an employee from one to fill a vacancy in another. This accurred Freemason secrecy is not slone confired to the Draper's Assistante. I am well imformed that such a parasitic agreement exists among some of the skilled trade unions, and to them, as well as to the Drapers' Assistants I would say-"make use of all methods, both fair and unfair, to frustrate such a gang of blcodsuckers as the Drapery employers and others of this city," as no honest-minded Irishman can remain silent and look on at his countrymen being derrived of the freedem of extending their ability. And still they remark-"don't emigrate"! If the Drapers' join hands with us we will exterminate that

SOME OF CUR SWEATING DEFS. Fitzgibbon, Lusper, George's Quay, is

compelled by law to give his assistants a half-holiday on Wednesday, and makes up for the less by keeping his assistants until ten or eleven o'clock on the following Thursday nights.

M Diwdell's, Butter and Margarine Facers, Union Quay, has their employees working well into Sunday morning, having started early on the previous Saturday.

Lunham Brothers, Pig and "Human" Slaughterers, and subsidisers of "Murder" Murphy, were arraigned ! efore the 'beak,' charged with an infringement of the Fact ry Act, by sweating their female employees, in their endeavour to reccup what they forwarded to crush our brethren

The Lady "nspector told the "beak" she could have brought a larger number of cases than she had (four cases). That is a rather peculiar adm ssion for an Inspector of Factories to make. It is quite evident that Miss Siccock has not done her duty in this case, and it is to be hoped that this is the last of that kind, and that she will do her duty, devoid of either fear or favour, and if not she will be certain to hear of it. I have known of a Factory Inspector to call on a defendant a few hours previous to the presecution. Is there a present at holiday time, Xmas time, or time enough at any time?

There are two classes of workers whom the "rish Wor'er" will insist on doing their duty, and they include—Factory Inspectors and Sanitary Inspectors, and if they persist in neglect of duty, as they are paid from out of the workers sweat, the workers will take the necessary steps to compel them.

There are factories which are more suitable in their present condition for refrigerators than to be inhabited by human beings; but what do the employers care if the inspectors shut their eyes and open their hand?

The Transport Workers of the branch sincerely thank all citizens, and in particular the fema's portion, who have so generously subscribed on Sunday last, to maintain the men, women, and children who are being deprived of the necessaries of life through the inhuman and fiendish act of "Murder" Murphy and his parasites, as it is the most befitting way by which the citizens can show their abhorrence of the contemptible and degrading methods adopted by this gang to drive both religion and nationality out of our

The capitalist Press, subsidised by money from all political and Masonic sources, has done the injury, not to the children alone, but to the adults as well, in regard to their religion. How can children obtain the education in their religion if their fathers will not be allowed to earn sufficient to send them to school? This is exactly the position this murderous gang has placed the parents of those children; and now we have employers subscribing to funds to maintsin the women and children while the breadwinners can either less their religion of forget all about. f those friends of the women and children made a combined and determined demand that this murderous gang should cease its diabolical work and recognise-which they must-the Transport Union, there will be no work for either the amateur or the professional proselyiser, as Jim Larkin is neither a proselytiser nor condones it.

To the collectors I convey the thanks and best wishes of the Union for their noble and self-sacrificing spirit in continuing their labours Sunday following Sunday. To the clerical staff of the G.P.O. the branch wish to convey their appreciation for the generous donation sent from them to their secretary on Sunday night for the relief of the women and ohildren.

It is to be hoped that before the next issue of the "Irich Worker' Cork will day's limit they receive a bottle of stout. Semand at indignation meeting of its. with directions to "hurry up." And this citizens the immediate release of the Leader of the Irish workers.

TRANSPORT W BKER.

Limerick Branch Typographical Association.

Limerick, 3rd Nov., 1913 Dear Mr. Connolly-The above Branch have agreed to pay a weekly contribution towards the Dub'in Strike until such time as the workers win, and I now have some money on hands for this good object, but am at a loss as to the party I am to forward it to. Plesse let me know who is to receive it, and much oblige-Yours re-John J. Christle, Sec. spectfully,

> An Apology. TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER. Dublin, 5th Nov., 1913.

Dear Sir-On reading the "Irlsh Worker" of Saturday last I was more than surpried to see what purported to be a notice of an eviction of a striker named Andrew Doherty. At the outset I desire to state, knowing you as I do, that if you knew the circumstances of the case this notice would never have get publication in your paper for the following reasons-ist, I desire to state that Andrew Doherty is not on strike or locked-out; 2nd, that he never was a member of a Trades Union; 3rd, that he lost his employment not on any question or principle of Trades Unionism; 4th, that the gentlemen whose names sppear on the notice (who, by the way, are only trustees for the property) have to my knewledge done more for this man, Dokerty, than such men as he deserves. In my opinion 'tis such men as this that bring discredit on respectable Trades Unionists and the Labour movement.

Fraternally yours, TOM FARREN.

[An apology is due to the gentlemen named for our mistake, and we gledly tender it,-BD]

#### Wexford Notes.

Whatever Divison may have been when he was mant ger in Pierce's, he at present is unconstedly doing good (unthinkingly, we are sure) to the fitters, moulders, and labourers who are in that firm at present, as we are informed that Nicholas Lacey, who wes victimised after the lock out is over hore at preent looking for men to go to Glargow to the fi m in which the gertleman referred te a ove is a partner. When Selmon beard about it he raised a lot of the men's weges to try to prevent them from goirg; but, es the men have said, our wages were raised before, but were lowered again very soon.

The above clearly shows that the clique in the Polly have at last begun to real'sn that their own men are the best, and that it would not pay to let all the good men go to make room for more like the unhandy creatures they have at present. They have seen that they went a little tos far with the victimisation, which they gave their word of honeur was not going to take place (a living example of the way screements are kept by employers).

Whilst Nick Larev var going round to a few of the workmen's houses, he was picketed by Bibble Maione and Tommie Barnes. Peaceful picketing by the emplayers! Things are looking up. They are bring educated by degrees; but they bave not get breine enough to see it, poor

The Mollies had great fun on Saturday night, looking for children at the railway station (that were not there). We are informed that Erglish and Salmon were there. The hypocrisy of some people is about the limit Does Sa'men's conscience ever anney him about all the men, wemen, and children he deported to Glargow, Liverpool, and such places. to come back no more, perhaps, to see their native land. There was a fine crowd of Lark'nites on the scene to see the pentonime, who reised cheers for the Chief now and ag in to relieve the monoteny. The poslers were also there in large numbers and elosoly watched the Latkinite crowd. Mi k and Dan were there watching the DARK carriages.

At the monthly meeting of the Corpsration, held on Monday last, it was passed by a majority of FOUR that twelve of the dwellings to be built for the working classes in Wexford are to be three-roomed. There was a meeting of the members of the St. Patrick's Workirguen's Club on Sunday night, five handred being present, under the presidency of the Rev. M: O. Byrne, R.C.A., at which three-roomed dwellings were condemned and a resolution passed calling upon the Labour members to vote against them, which they did on Monday.

It is a nice state of affairs to say that a workingman is not to have a parlour, because Joe Doyle, the labour man we den't think), Jemmy Mahoney (another of them), Frank Carty, Howard Rowe, Grorge Hadden, James Ffrench, and a few more of them think so, we hope the workngmen who passed tion will semember this in January, whea Deyle, Firench, Rowe and Hadden go cut, the mombers who voted against three-1800 ed dwe'lings were, Aldesman Hughes Councillors Kelly, Corisb, Clancy, O'Brien, Walsh and Kingebury.

Maboney's antics in the debate were lat ghable, he spoke sgainst three rosmed dwellings at the beginning, but true to his charac'es, he voted with the Anti-Parisurites, when it came to a division.

We notice by the "People" that there was a lively scene ever the imagelar ty of tenders for sawer pipes, and justly feo, a blind man could see that the specification was eltered to suit our brother Mod'e, this action erg't to set workingmen thinking, this is the first glaring more of cercuption the Mellies bave made since they started in Wexford, and we have no doubt that they would try en a little more if they could do away with the Labour Party. It must have been amusing to have heard McGuire, Byrne and Co. trying to help Pat to wriggle out. We wonder did Hadden know the move.

When reading the different reports we were struck with amazement at the way the Town Clerk conducted himself on Monday last, he reemed to be interrupt. ing averybody, which he has no right to do, and the sooner he is made to know that the better, Alderman Hadden made the remark that " he could'nt understand the Town Clerk," a dranken man would not behave like he cid.

We have been told that there was a bit of a sceae at the south station on Monday night last, when the ten trais arrived, the driver immediately jumped off the footplate to look for the graet P. J. when he he found him he gave him a bit of his mind about the lights not being lighted, and told him that it is repeatedly happening, and if it happens again, he will not bring the train any further than the distant signal until they are lighted, he also told him that it would match bim better to mini his own business, not to be in Wichtam's minding other proples

Jemmy Hall we are told is a bit annoyed about our references to him in this paper some time ago, and says that the reasen he was referred to was that he sold a set of harness to Miss Pierce. Only for John Walsh was such a silly old men, he would'nt have any harners to sell.

We have to offer our sirce e sympathy to the relatives of James Byrne, Secretary of the Kingstown Branch of the

Transport Union en hie death, poor Byrne was another victim of employers law, as it was from being thrown into a damp ce'l an untried prisoner that be contracted pneumonia which caused his

#### MARKET NOTES.

To all honest minds and decent traders and dealers who are attending the Vegrtable and Fruit Markets,

I would wish to draw their attention to Mr Thes. Sheridan & Co., of the Vegetable and Fruit Market, about this gentleman's d ings and his staff of scabs.

This Scotch Freemason, who is rosing as a defender of the faith, has made the tools working for him leave their Union, and they were fools enough to do it for him; but little they know that the day is very near when they will be very sorry for it Their names are-Blind Lambe, Jam Keogh, Baky Norman, and Boc Thornton, who are all scabbing for him.

Wr. Sheridan has also bossted that with the assistance of Sab C. Moore, Dirty Polly, and a few smaller fry, he would sit on Larkin. Gd help that Scotch Freemason. I would advise him to leave the other hores; employers in the market alone, and also their staff of men, for things will be getting hot for him. Mr. Sheridan forgets that, during the last strike in the City of Publin Bosts, he was very g'ad to get a permit from Larkin te bring his goods up from the boat. But all's well that ends well, so be very careful, Mr. Scotch Freemason. I tope all traders Then we have Mr. Paddy D yle, of the

Fish Market with his son, John, scabbing it in Jacob's. Now the slum landlords sre fallen Pat, I am not surprised, for you sca' bed it yourself twenty years ago in the L.N.W. Boa's so cat after kind makes a very good mouser. John, you can go on duty now and tell the Nan that they are taleing about Mick Cogan of the Coschpainters' Society in the Trades Hall all about him sleeping and eating with scabs. What price a so for Mr. James Bea'y of the Stationary Ergine Drivers. Scciety, whose caughter is also scabbing it in Paterson's Match Factory. I hope the SEDS. will take note of this. There are also some small fry whose sunts are five sisters in the Fish Market, Cissy Brown and Miss Healy in Jacob's; also Red Ness McGealy daughter in O'Reily's Box Factory. Well things cannot be helped, so I hope that some of the honest traders and dealers will keep away from Mr. Thos. Sheridan, and also some of the Union men of the Markets. -- I remain yours,

#### **Dublin Carpenters and** "Tainted" Goods.

We are informed that the statement made on Wednesday night in Beresford place that the Carpenters had resolved to handle all classes of goods is totally untrue. The boys are as staunch as ever.

The mistake arose through confusing some meeting of the Stanley street staff at which some carpenters were present with a meeting of the Carpenters' Society.

#### independent Labour Party of Ireland,

Antient Concert Buildings, Gt. Brunswick Street. Great Socialist Raily to morrow, Sunday, at 8 p.m. Socialist war songs; Soclalist speeches. Speakers—Ven, of Paris, Fred Bowers, of Liverpool, and others.

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## EAT - FARRINGTON'S

SWEETEST AND BEST, THE IRISH WORKERS' BAKER,

A Question for Mr. Devlie, M.P.

By T. R. Johnson, Porliamentary C.

By T. R. Johnson, Parliamentary Committee of Irish Trade Union Congress.

The outrageous conduct of the "Catholic Grongemen" in other words the AOH, on the so-called "deportation" of the children of the locked out Dublin men, raises many quistions in the mivd of the workers of Belfast, particularly those Protestant labour men in the West Division who have given steady support to Mr. Devlin in his Parliamentary fight.

The member for West Belfast (and President of the Aucient Order of Bibernian), has claimed support from the trade unionists of this city on the grounds of his friendliness with the working class, he poses as a fearle's advocate of the cause of labour, pleading eloquently that the workers should forget their differences of religion and unite in the fight for national freedom and social justice. Some of us have responded to that appeal and have made it possible for Mr. Davlin M.P., to say with truth that the fires of religious hate in Belfast are slowly and surely dying.

But now we find that the organisation of which Mr. Devlin is the head, is used in Dublin to support the enemies of labour and to rouse sectasian and social batted for the purpose of defeating the workers in their fight.

Some members of the Belfsst Trades Council has arranged with a number of Mr. Devlin's constituents, Catholic labour mer, to take care of a few Dublin children until the dispute was over,

The 'athers of those children sought to send them off safely by trein to belfast. but the violence of the officials of Mr. Devlin's organisation prevented them reaching the train. The children must not be sent out of Dublin. The workers of Bel'ast, no more than the workers of Great Britain were not to be trusted with the sare of Dublin children! Mr. Devlin's friends agree with Mr. William Murphy that the surest way to defeat the workers locked out or on strike is to force them to watch the children go hungry. Or is it that they held with Archbishop Walsh that it would be most calemiteus that these children should go back to Dublin discontented with the one roomed tenements they had been used to? We want to know what the member for

West Belfast has to say in the matter?

D. R. CAMPBELL,
THOS. JOHNSON.

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Correspondence—Continues

Human nature is poor, and it is an Irisa characteristic to have a wish to be on the big and winning side. Wobblers desert. and when the lion is stricken there is, even from where least expected, a disposition to join in with the stoners. This may be anticipated. There is gratitude only when all's well. In Ireland, to fail even in small things, though you may previously have succeeded in big affairs, is to be feared. Failure is a fearful thing in Ireland, but even failure may be but for a time. Probably (and as an outcome of the diplomatic mistake re the children) failure will come. But of this evil, good, too, will come soon or late. But what hope can be of a country with a Press so wretched, so maliciously partial and unscrupulous, of politicians so incompetent and cowardly, of a people so weak and impressionable, so easily duped, so respondent to catch-cries?

The task before labour workers is a huge one in Ireland. Self-reliance must be the shield. There is no one else but the worker to fight his own cause. First he will have to educate his fellows and teach them that the evils under which they exist are possible to overcome. The publican's influence has to be crushed, and that influence sways everything in Ireland. Public boards have to be watched and educated; labour representatives elected on every possible chance. There is a huge lot to be done, but one fact alone is to be impressed on the workers, that on themselves alone can they depend on the fight for a fair reward for their work. An underpaid and discontented worker encloses 2/6, a mite sent with a good heart, to be devoted as you think best in the fight

"A Suir-Side Sympathiser."

Yours,

## Subscriptions Received by Transport Union.

We give this week a first list of the subscriptions to the Lock-out Fund received in the Transport Workers' Office, and from week to week we will continue to give a list until all the sums received directly in Liberty Hall are acknowledged in the "Irish Worker."

Sept. 10th.—W. Marshall, Sheffield, 10s. Sept. 11th.—Alfred H. Dickens, Bethnel Green, London, 10s

Sept. 20th.—Char'es A. Kirl ley, Levenshulme, Manchester, £2 19s.

Sept. 22nd.—N. J. Bell, Unity House, London, 165.; R. T. Brady, Salford, Manchester, £2 12s. 6d.; George Brown, Farnham, 10s.; J. Westbrook, Tunbridge, 2s. 6d.

Sept. 23rd.—Jcseph M rrin, A.S.R.S., Liverpool, 12s. 4d.; H. T. Wagdin, Tudor street, London, E.C., 8s. 10d.; "Miner," Stamer hill, Cornwall, 1s.; N U,R, Brighton, 2s. 6d.; J. M. Hamilton, Aldershot, Hants, 8s.; D. O'Driscoll, Tree Forest, Pontypridd, £2 4s.; J. T. Leisten, Cowfold, Sussex, 2s.; E. R. Wood, Stockwell, S.W., London, £3; Frank Wilmot, "Daily Citizen," London, £1 12s.; Cuthbert St. Joh 1's, Plaistow, London, 5s.; J. Parry, South Norwood, 2s. 6d.; R. Melvourne, Woolwich, S.E., £2 11s. 6d.; W. E. Havman, Barnard Castle, Durham, 11s. 6d.; Frank

Wilmot, "Daily Citizen," London, 25, 6d. Sept. 24th.—N. J. Byrne, 39 Aungier street, £1; J. Thornton, 112 Bruin street, Leicester, 6s.; Frank Parsons, Brighton, Gainsboro', 1s.; W. E. Wilford, Malboro' street, Leicester, £1 1s.; J. R. Richards, Ipswich, 5s.; Arthur E. Burge, Streatham, S.W., 10s.; L.S., New Brighton, 10s.; John Bennett, Stockport, £1 28 6d.; M. M. Boldono, Hampton Park, Eastbourne, £5; Liverpool Docker, 1s.; W. J. Young, Barnsbury, London, 1s.; F. Lacey, Beckenham, Kent, 2s. 6d.; C. Jones (or Sones). Shipley, Yorkshire, 2s.; Bertram Collingwood, Earlsfort terrace, Dublin, £1; E. Thompson, West Bromwich, Is.; A. R. P., Hickley, Chelmsford, £5; James Leech, Manchester, 1s.; E. J. Blundell, 24 Harrington street, London, £5; H. G. McIntosh, Brockley, London, S. E., 10s. : George Harvey, Naton square, London, 2s. 6d.; Alex. Adams, Mill Isle, Co. Down,. 10s.; Mr. & Mrs. Bell, Barrow-in-Furness, 25.; J. F. McPhail, Hull, £5.; Ernest. Beaumont, Brighouse Branch, W. Union, £1 10s.; A. Shivas, Mussleburgh, -Harris, Wandsworth, London, 5s.; Rev. N. E. E. Swan, Paddington Junction, 3s.; William Thomas Sturgeon, Park road, London, is.; F. S. Huntsman, Hampstead Heath, £2.; R. Lundy, Chapel street, Salford, £1.; E. Mullholland, 92 King Henry's Road, N.W., £2.; George Gray, Sunderland, 2s.; Joseph Smith, Miles Platting, London, £1 14s.; Chas. Hosford, 96 Bailow road, Levenshulme, 1s. 6d.; Frank W. Goldstone, M.P., Russell square, W.C., £1; Mr. O'Connell, Strawberry Hill, Middlesex, 7s. 6d.; W. Gray, Plumstead, Kent; 5s. G. W. R. Swindon, Wilts, —; R. Lundy,

Chapel street Salford, 105.; Dublin Gas Workers, 5s.; H. S. Knowles. Chapel street, Salford, £5; W. French, Artisan's Hall, Belfast, 8s. 6d.; Joseph Kesterton, John Bright street, Birmingham, £10; F. Turner, Bedford, Birmingham, 101.; Donald Bruce Walker, Wimbledon, London, S.W., 2s.; Ada Newton, 1s.; E. J. Howell, Codnor, Derbyshire, 10s.; Belfast Assistants, £3; Member N. V. Railway, Church Stretton, 1s.; J. T. Watson, 170 Barkenhome road, Nelson, 5s.; Wm. Buxton, 26 Edward street, Grantham, 2s. Ernest Berham, 72 Maryon road, Old Charlton, 5s.; T. Gavin Duffy, Alva House, Moor row, £5; Percy W. Terry, 65 Beaconsfield road, Chatham, 12s. 6d.; L. Burke, Ilford, Essex, 7s.

Sep. 25th.—"Well Wisher," Belfast, 2s. 6d.; W. E. Taylor, Euston square, London, N.W., £3 3s. 6d.; Ellen C. Wilkinson, 107 Plymouth greve, Manchester, 5s; Tin Tabernacle, Sandbach, Chesire, 2s.; A few sympathisers, per C. S., Hooley hill, 5s 4d.; P. M.; Gentry, Walham green, S.W., £5; Miss E. Lewitt, 38 New walk, Leicester, 2s. 6d.; J. Neilson, 18 Hugh Miller place, Edinburgh, 10s.; E. W. Jones, 10 Cross street, Bargoed, 12s.; J. Moore, Crossens, Southport, 13s. 6d.

Sep. 26th.—" Fife Miner," 28. 6d.; Member of Eastham I.L.P. 58.; John Dean, Prescot street, Liverpool, 28. 6d.; Great Eastern Railway Clerk, 9d.; T. A. Judd, Sonthall, Middlesex, 108.; Hugh Mac Gregor, 65 Waterloo road, Middlesboro' £1 98. 6d.; J. Thompson, Neyland, Pembroke, 18.; F. T. Richardson, Pearl Assurance Buildings, Liverpool, £5; British Petroleum Workers, Dublin, 178. 6d; P. Keely, Union Hall, Sligo, £20; G. Baldrey, I Calcutta r ad, Tilbury £5; Herbert H. Elvin, Bishops Gate, Lordon, E.C., £1 18; F. Rawland. 2 St. Mary's terrace, Island Bridge, Dublin, 103.

Sept. 27th.—Will am Pigeon, 12 Mayor street, Du'lin, 10s.; Peter Sherry, Armagh £1

Oct. 8th.—George Lansbury, Bow, London, £1; Mrs. E Fairbairn (per Frank Wilmot), 2s. 6d.; George E. Curry, Hopetown, Darlington, 6s.
Oct. 11th.—W. Coles, Ranelagh road,

London, 1s.
Oct. 15th.—Frank Wilmot, N.U.R.,
Kew Gardens, Richmond, 2s. 6d.

Kew Garders, Richmond, 2s. 6d.
Oct. 16 h.— "Subscriber," Henrietta
street, Dublin, 10s.
Oct. 221d.—From a few sympathisers

Oct. 22nd.—From a few sympathisers in College street, Dublin, 4s.; Mr. E. Silk, Ashton Gate, Bristol, 17s. 2½d.; Mr. P. Rice, Duncalk, 3s.; J. Dowling, Queenstown, £6 4s. 6d. F. J. Hewett, South Ealing, London, 5s.; Thomas Allen, Tilbury, Essex, £2 10s.; B. J. Collingwood, Earlsfort terrace, Dublin, £2.

## The Faith and the Fate of our Children.

There are at the best of times in this city of Dablin, the capital of Catholic and Christian Ireland, hundreds of litt'e children living in a state of starvation, dragging out, God knows how, a miserable existence and many of them know no home, save the hallway or the lobt y of a filthy tenement. This is an undeniable fact, it is self-evident, obtruding itself at every turn. It is impossible to escape it. No person with a trace of human feeling can go through the streets of this proud city, especially in the poorer districts, on a winter's day without feelings of pity for the little mites to be seen starving and shivering at all times of the day, and indeed very far into the night. Those who might be expected to strain every nerve to remedy this state of affairs have grown accustomed to the sight and go their way with a severe indifference to the eternal sacrifice of the innocents.

It is only necessary to realise that this is true of times of commercial activity and prosperity to conceive what must necessarily happen to the children of the weekers in times like the present, when many thousands of wage-earners are deprived of their incomes.

Instead of hundreds we have now thousands of children in need of food, clothing and comfortable homes, and it is a very significant fact that in this city of Philanthropy, not a voice was raised, not an effort made to provide any of these things but when some friends of the workers most of whom are Irish and Catholics, set about finding temporary homes for these children, the Archbishop of Dablin, at the last moment, when all preparations were made and the homes secured, denounces the scheme as dangerous to the faith of the Catholic children of Dublin, and the cry of Souperism and Protelytism is raised by the press of Dablin.

I abhor proselytism in every shape and form, no matter how or in whose behalf it is practised, and that hatred is instinctive in every Irish Nationalist. The Irish Catholics have good reason to hate it. The souperism and proselytism

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of the Famine years and after will remain objects of terror and abhorrence in the minds of the Irish people so long as the Irish nation exists. But the suggestion that the promoters of this scheme are out to interfere with the religious beliefs of the Dablin children is unworthy-unworthy even of the servile journals who have made it. The slimy creatures who control these journals have, however, thrown out the suggestion with a purpose, knowing it to be absolutely without foundation, that purpose being to inflame the workers of Dub in sgainst the promoters of the scheme, Jim Larkin, and the Labour movement. It is somewhat about four or five weeks

since this scheme was mooted by Madam Monfesiore in the "Daily Herald." and every day progress was reported in the columns of that paper. Now, the Archbishop may justifiably plead ignorance of the preparations being made, but the same cannot be said for the news papers who are now so vigorously c ndemning it. Surely if it were wrong to send the children away, it were wroug to make preparations; and why did these papers not condemn the project at its inception? Why did they wait until everything was arranged and settled? Surely such sturdy champions of "Faith and Fatherland" were not waiting for the Archbishop of Dublin to decide whether the sending away of the workers' children to comfortable homes would interfere with

No, friends, the Catholic Press of Dublin knew all the time that the suggestion of souperism was abourd and unwarrantable. They also knew that, if they could find a reasonable excuse for making it, it would be a fine weap n with which to swike a blow against Larkin, and they got that excuse—it was given them by the Archbishop of Dublin.

Now, the Archbishop of Dublin has done much to merit the esteem of the people of Dublin. He is worthy of the reverence in which he is held; but with all respect I would suggest that in this instance he made a mistake. He, no doubt, was quite right to protest if he thought that the faith of the children of his flock was in jeopardy; but I think that an unreserved condemnation of a scheme, the details of which he had obviously not gone into, was a great mistake, and he himself apparently realised this, as evidenced by his late letter to the Press and his subsequent action.

f the character of the promoters had been inquired into, and if guarantees as to the safeguarding of the religion of the children had been asked for before condemnation, and if the former was not unimperchable and the latter not forthcoming, then most certainly the scheme should have been condemned. Neither of these things had been done.

Remember that up to the time of the Arc.bishop's interdict not one of the wealthy Catholics of Dublin or of reland had come forward with an offer to house the children of the locked-out workers. After the interdict two offers were made by people of wealth to lend mansions [to the upkeep of which mansions, by the way, the slumdwellers of Dablia have large'y contributed]. Now, why did these people not come forward before? Is it because they did not know such a thing was needed? Is it because they do not mind what happens to the bodies of the children, so long as their souls are safe, in a Dublin slum, or is it because they knew that cold and hungry children are very effective strikebreaters?

Whether the scheme is right or wrong, it is the honest effort of some of the workers' friend to "step into the breach" and undertake responsibilities which the Irish Catholics shirked, and if in spite of the protest of the Archbishop some of the parents were satisfied to send their children to England, these parents were exercising their elementary righ s in doing so, and to illegally prevent them we witness the (to a Uathoric) revolting sight of several of our priests leading to the railway termini and the boats angry mobs who, in the name of religion, threaten, intimidate, and assault every person who happens to be accompanied by a child or children-all under the eyes of the police, who, a few weeks ago, bludgeoned and murdered us workers for daring to be on the streets, and in some cases for daring to be at home.

Such is religion, my friends, such is ustice!

CAOILTE.

## KATIE LYNCH, (Now Mrs. Brazier)

HAMILTON ROW,

Selling "Independent" & "Herald." WORKERS PLEASE NOTE.

#### THE MESSAGE OF TIPPFRARY

'Tis the message I would send from the brave men of Tipperary: "Keep on the fight till victory comes. Dubliners." In every town and village in Tipperary, in many a cottage or peesant's home in the lone country places, are men and wessen, boys and girls, whose hearts are with you in the fight, and to whom your defeat would be heartbreak.

Against you all the witht of Capitalism Clericalism, Freemavonry, Orangeism, and Hiberoism may be hurled; but despite of all yours will be the victory if only you are true at this crisis.

You have fought no ly to far, workers of Dublin; but a new and insidious for has arrived on the scene, and you may be fooled into betraying your leader; your cause, and your country, as many another bady of Irishmen were fooled in the past.

In encient Iteland the clergy were kept in their own sphere, and durst not meddle in politics; and that glorious Iteland sent abroad, as apostles of the Christian faith, priests whose sole thought was religion and the spreading thereof (no dividends from the accursed and degrading dink traffic in those days). And at home her brave sons met foreign or native tyrants with the dazzing gleam of the nated sword, and brooked no c'erical interference.

Clerical meddli g in politics has again and again brought disaster on our country.

In '98 the priests raged against the United Fishmen, and bade the people surrender their pives. They obeyed the priests, the yeomany were let loose on the defenceless reople, and ruin swept the land. Some of the priests and parsons fought bravely, 'tis true, alongside the badly-armed resp'e; but, thanks to the plest, the deadly pives and gunswere gone and Ireland went cown in death and agony.

In '48 Mitchell and the Young Iralanders were throttled out of existence as a political force by Clericalism, and as result Iroland died in cowardice and fear by the ditches instead of fighting for its rights, for the right to live, and at least go 'down manlike in red riot and revolution.

After the Famine, Clericalism in the

fifties sma hed the Tenant Right League, bro: e the heart of Lucas, greatest of the Cathelice, made Gavan Dully an exile. and foisted Sadlier, the thief, and Keogh, the harging judge, as leaders on the guilible Irish people. Those two base suffians, who later became suicides, were the idols of the Irish hierarchy and priesth od. Yet those men declared that "hell was not het enough" fer the pure soal d Fenians, and the dead b.dy el Tipperary's noble son, Kickham, was den ed entrance to Thurles Cathedral The clarica who fawned on Sadlier and Ke.gh, would not touch the dead frame that had held the pure soul of stainless Kickham. Yes, he was another Laskin —a defender of the poor and lowly. But these we'e Kirwans in Thurles then to give a shelter to the dead heroe's ince on there were in later vegra to stand by Parnell and face with deadly hatred intolent Clericalism.

Parcell, our martyred Chief, how the clerics assailed him as to day they assail Laskin.

Remember, workers of Dublin, how the men of Tipperary stood by Parnell on that glorious day when from the streets of Thurles bishop, priests, and all their dupes had to fly helter-skelter. It is up to you how to stand in similar mood beside Larkin and meet with a hurricane of blows and fury this latest attempt to smash your organisation.

If Labour is crushed now it is down for a generation.

This is the message of Tipperary.

This is the message of Tipperary.

TIOBRUID ARAN.

Dear Sir,—As a staunch friend of Mr. Jim Larkin, and a member of your Unin here, I respectfully say to you and other Transport leaders the sentence of seven months on your leader will be the emancipation of the worker.

Henry Grattan, Lord E. Fitzgerald,

C. S. Parnell, Michael Davitt, and many others were condemed to the gallows or prison because they fought to uplift their country by ridding it of the cursed system of landlordism and Dublin castle rule.

Mr. Larkin and his gallant band are

fighting a noble battle to kill hunger and pestilential homes, raise the life of the worker above the brute, get rid of poverty, put down ungodly and immoral wealth by obtaining a living dividend from the capital produced by labour.

These are some of the grievances trade

unions are fighting against, opposed by the many forces which have kept the labourer in bondage and slavery; but, like Moses, the hand of God is with you. Your mission, like his, is Divine. As he succeeded so will you, and the four hundred Dublin employers will perish, not in the Red Sea, but by the moans and hunger of the poor, which cries to heaven for vengeance.

I would strongly but respectfully advise that the A.O.H. and Roman Catholic clergy be less criticised by Trade Unionists. They will be yet fighting side by side with you: Put out the Dublin Six M.P.'s. Fill all public Boards with your men.

Praying God to bless your noble cause
—Faithfully yours,
PATRICK N. WHITE, J.P., T.C.,

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