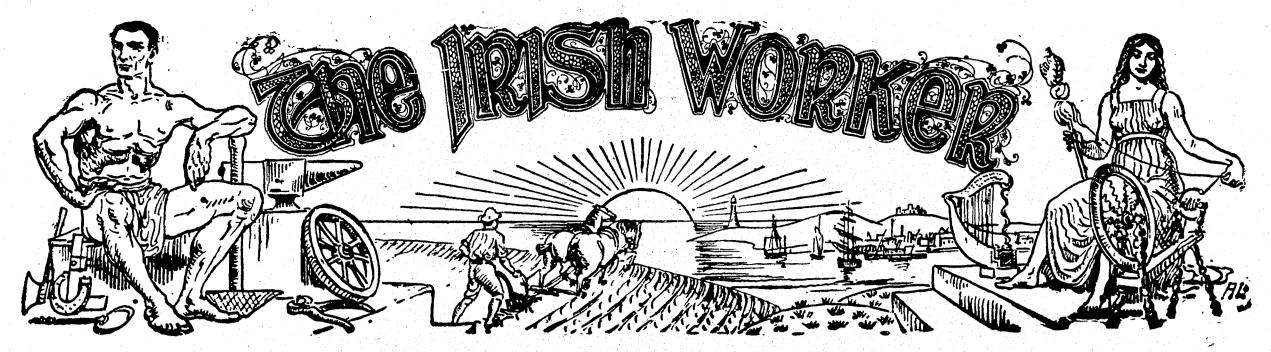
"The principle I state and mean to stand upon is:-that the entire ownership of Ireland, moral and material, up to the sun and down to the centre is vested of right in the people of Ireland."

No. 42 -Vol. III.]

James Fintan Laler.



Who is it speaks of defeat? I tell you a cause like ours; Is greater than defeat can know-It is the power of powers. As surely as the earth rolls round As surely as the glorious sun Brings the great world moon wave Must our Cause be

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DUBLIN, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28th, 1914

Edited by JIM LARKIN.

ONE PENNY.

Jim Larkin, the "Irish Liberator" and His New Campaign.

By SHELLBACK.

On Saturday, the 7th of the present month, there arrived at Liverpool two delegates of the Irish Transport Workers' Union-Brothers Lennon and Donegancharged with a mission on behalf of the victimised workers of Dublin, that could only emanate from the wonderful vitality and the all-embracing activities of that organisation that, after six months' hard fighting against not only the combined capital and treachery of Dublin, but also all the forces of a slimy Liberal Government and the oily-tongued Press of both Ireland and England, backed up by the jealousy and cowardice_of a corrupt Labour caucus, is still so full of fight and still so determined for victory. Unannounced and unexpected these two men reached Liverpool without any prearranged programme or plan of action. but with a religious determination to attain the object of their visit Within a few hours of their landing on English ground, they were taken in hand by the writer, their wants attended to and in comfortable quarters, were arranging and detailing schemes for immediate operation.

These men's account of the troubles of Dublin, coming first hand as it was straight from the firing line, is well worth referring to here. Seated at a pleasant fireside, the wants of the inner man having been attended to, and the blue tobacco smoke curling in peaceful clouds to the ceiling, these two locked-out workers of Ireland's Metropolis went through in real veteran fashion the stirring episodes of their long fight.

They told of their flesh being broken, and depicted the various parts of their bodies that had been injured with all the pride and satisfaction that the battlescarred warriors used to exhibit in the days when men risked life and limb in a holy or an honourable cause. To them there was more glory in receiving a cowardly clout from a policeman's baton and there was more honour attached to the scar that remained than in any of the armless sleeves and legless trousers that are too often the result of trailing arms across a strangers' country to maintain the so-called integrity and the doubtful honour of a commercial and a Godless flag, even though bravery may be emphasised in medals of gold or silver that have been pinned to the breast by the hand of the Sovereign himself. The cause they fought for was the only cause worth fighting for—the cause of suffering humanity, of the toil-worn and the helpless, of the enslaved and maltreated and overburdened men, women and children of their class, and the war they waged was against the powers of hell and its brimstone, the devil and his angels, the ugly adorers of the modern false god, Mammon, whose Juggernaut-like car is ever crushing and pounding the workers' bodies beneath its gory wheels in order that the Shylocks who are its retainers may gorge themselves fat and drunk on the people's blood.

No wonder these men enthused. No wonder their eyes glistened when they spoke of their leader, Jim Larkin. Plain "Jim" he was to them—"Jim" and nothing more. But though they were so much in earnest regarding Mr. Larkin and so affectionate in their esteem of him, the highest point of their admiration was reached when they spoke of their women and their leader, Delia. And again no wonder. Beyond any doubt the working women of Dublin have surpassed all the great feats of suffering and sacrifice that history records of women in the past. They have stuck to those principles they fought for despite the coalition of money, Government and creed that was arrayed against them. They have maintained a fight for many weary months in spite of the fearful risk that hunger and despair might subject them to in the dangerous atmosphere of respectable, Catholic and virtuous Dublin. All through the long weeks of empty cupboards, when they seen the scab traitors taking over their means of living, they have kept their hearts up with true Spartan-like pluck, and now when they are offered the chance to go back to work on the old terms that they had never quar-relled with, they decide to die, if need be, rather than work with the scabs who sold

Does there exist another trade union with such a glorious chapter in its history? I'm afraid not. But they must not continue suffering They are real heroines of Labour, and it would be curlike and contemptible for Labour to shirk its responsibilities in their case, no matter what the "top-hatted, frock-coated, sixpenny cigar" trade union leader may advise.

They are, after all but women, and in the words of Brother Lennon, "the men can look after themselves, but the women and bairns must be protected." The Irish Transport Workers' Union intend to afford their women and children that protection, and as an important and fundamental trade union principle is involved as well as one of a humanitarian character, Brothers Lennon and Donegan are in England to enlist the support of the workers in this country as well as the large number of people who must be inspired by the justice of the women's case in a movement that is the latest development of Dublin's big fight Like most things that come from Jim, or Delia Larkin, the stupendous possibilities that may result from the new phase of the campaign, will give the oldfashioned trade unionists a shock, particu larly when he realises that it is redolent of assured success.

The Irish Transport Union possess as ing in its own grounds, a beautiful park of sixteen acres. Here is the workers' children's romping ground; the lovers' quiet bowers, and the old peoples' cozy retreat, where among gnarled trunks of trees, ages old, though still capable of producing a summer maze of green leaves all may escape for a time from the heat and cares of the day. It is intended to make use of this large house and grounds as a hotel where workers, men or women, can spend week-ends or even longer terms at rates well within their means. This proposition will provide comfortable occupation for a large staff of those women who care for that sort of employment. It is also proposed to set a number of women and girls to work making shirts, dresses, underlinen, &c., &c., particularly for the use of their own class, who will thus be supplied with all the garments they may require very much below the prices they at present have to pay for them.

One can easily imagine how extensive this phase of work may become when made self-supporting Already arrangements are being made for obtaining the necessary grounds and buildings for the carrying on of this work The proposition that appealed to me to be of the greatest importance was that by which it is intended to employ all the women and girls who were locked-out and have been victimised, in the particular branches they understand, such as biscuit-making and bread-baking, to which may easily be added all the connected industries.

I don't want to emphasise the irony there appears to be in the defeated Union entering into competition with the sucsessful employer and eventually driving him out of business, but I cannot repress the satisfaction I feel that Miss Larkin has given the lie so direct to the gutter rage, miscalled newspapers, who so loudly declared the strike was over, and whose writers are so blind that they can see neither blemish or stain on their escutcheon in assisting Murphyism to crucify the people.

There is also a coal supply to be carried Cargoes are going to be brought on. over and Transport men set to man the boats and work the coal out of them. It will be carted by Transport men and supplied to Transport men at first cost, and that will settle our account with some more of those employers who have "defeated" us. An attempt also going to be made to successfully enter into competition with those contracting firms who make big profits out of merely supervising

I think this lot presents a fair programme for a start, and if anyone thinks it is in the least unattainable, I would just remind them of that Jingo song of "We've got the ships, we've got the men, and we've got the money, too," to make it quite clear to them that it only requires the intelligent co-operation of the workers to give us the skips and the

money, the men and the brains we have already got in galore.

As a means to help in getting the initial expenses we are to have a visit from a troupe of Irish actors who are going to tour England and truly portray Irish life on the stage in true dramatic style. They will act Irish dramas, they will sing Irish songs and they will dance Irish dances, and they will look for the support of the English workers without fear. They are also going to march through the streets of English towns, an Irish pipers' band, true to the Irish pipers traditional garb and music, and they are also trusting to receive the appreciation of the English workers, in the only manner that, at present, will prove effective All these actors and bandsmen, are locked-out, and victimised workers, who bear marks of batons and jail, for the principles they fought, and are still fighting for.

And now I have got to the end of my

space for this week. There is a lot yet to tell, regarding the subsequent happenings of brothers Lennon and Donegan. There are renewed introductions to such old friends of the Transport workers as Bob Manson, Fred Bowers, Arnold Sharpley, II. Potts, Ike Pick, W. Finn, J. Bennett, Will Bewley, and many other stauch supporters of the workers cause, who know no country but the world, and no cause but humanity.

A LETTER.

OH! FOR A-

their own property a large mansion stand- For he ain't like some of the swabs I've seen

That comic paper which you sent Appears to be on business bent: Mug-catching seems to be its game, Whatever else might be its claim.

In letters large he writes his name That all who run may see Horatio is not to blame For all this misery.

The workers have his condolence. At least he tells us so; But they must show that common sense Which don't let wages grow.

To strike for higher wages Is according to some "sages" An infernal mean and vulgar plan Invented by the working man.

A better plan by far would be To take advice from old H.B., Then no doubt later on you'd see The skinner and the skinned agree.

Oh, for a bizness guv! One which we all can luv; One which will have a simple plan Of hoodwinking the working man.

The pub-lick then will be at rest. The guv will know just what is best To do with Larkin and that nest Of labour agitators.

When "lunatics" lead striking men, 'Tis well to look just now and then, And see which way the cat doth jump Before you take the public stump.

To tickle your audience it is clear Your sympathies they must appear To be with those you hold so dear, i.e., - the workers, savvy?

So now, dear Patsy, fare-thee-well. In time our foes will be in China: But until then we'll work and strive. And show our mates we're still alive. JAMES MORTON.

CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.

TENDERS FOR SADDLERY REQUIREMENTS:
BLACK AND BROWN HARNESS HIDES,
HARNESS LEATHER, HAMES, ETC., ETC. The Corporation of Dublin invite tenders for the above for a period of twelve months from the 1st April, 1914, to 31st March 1915. Specification, with conditions of Tender, may be obtained at the Office of the City Engineer, 28 Castle street, on payment of the sum of one shilling each. Tenders to be addressed. "To the Chairman of the Supplies Committee, City Hall, Dublin," must be enclosed in a scaled envelope and delivered to me on or before Thesday, the 3rd day of March, 1914.

The Corporation of Dub'in does not bind itself to accept the lowest or say tender.
By Ordes, HENRY CAMPBELL, By Order, Town Clerk.:

Town Clerk's Office, City Hall, Dublin, 23rd February, 1914.

Should the Workers Join the Volunteers?

Sean O'Cathasaigh in a series of vague generalities, which are to say the least of it unconvincing, endeavours to justify his attitude on the Volunteer question, and at the same time to confound my arguments. In this case he makes the initial mistake of misrepresenting -I don't say wilfullywhat I have written on the subject. Those who have so far followed this little controversy can see plainly that he misinterprets my epistle in its entirety. He evades the unanswerable points I made, but makes an onslaught on what he considers the vulnerable parts of my armour. Curiously enough that onslaught leaves my position unaffected. His wordy arrows seem to have gone off at a tangent, as I still occupy the same vantage point I held in the beginning. Sean is very fond of a text on which to base his case In this instance he goes to Mitchel for his ininspiration. This to my mind is a very unfortunate circumstance - for Sean. His position, as I understand it, may be summed up in one sentence—Don't join the Volunteers because they have not placed in the forefront of their programme Sean O'Cathasaigh's views on the Labour question! And because of this omission the workers of Ireland are counselled to boycott the only movement which in our day has caused a flutter in the dovecotes of Downing street and Dublin Castle. Don't arm, says Sean O'Cathasaigh, with the manacled figure of Mitchel in his mind's so they devoted all their intellect and all eye manacled workers of Ireland because a gullible people disregards his glorious message in 48-a message embodied in the one word: "Arm." That message comes thundering down the years to us to-day, and now when his countrymen have at last hearkened to the appeal of the great apostle of Irish Nationalism, a man who claims political kinship with the mighty dead dons the garb of faction and seeks to close the ears of those to whom

As far as my position as a Volunteer is concerned I am proud of it, but when Sean O'Cathasaigh says I complain because the worvers are beginning to dribble into high places, he states what he above all others knows to be absolutely untrue. He seems to forget who was his chiefest support in other quarters on this very question of the rights of the workers But, let that pass. I do not complain because the workers are beginning to elevate themselves from the slough of despair to which hunger, disease and pain, combined with oft-repeated treachery on the part of alleged leaders, had so often consigned them in the past. I rejoice as heartily as he does in the re-awakening of the wage slaves of Ireland to a sense of their own power, to a consciousness of the noble destiny that awaits them if they only prove true to themselves in this the critical moment of

that appeal has been directed.

the struggle. But to proceed. I do not mean to plead for a development of silent cowardice when the time has come to speak. I plead with the class to which I belong, that they may render allegiance to the teachings of Mitchel and Emmet and Tone. I plead for the loyalty of my class to the grand ideal of Irish nationhood. I plead for the unwavering adherence of my fellowworkers to the cardinal principle of our Nationalist faith. That principle is that every Irishman should arm, and thus be in a position to win back and defend the political independence of his country. I appeal to them to cherish the spirit of '98, '48 and '67. Take away that spirit and there is nothing left but ashes.

In his reference to the rod of Aaron, Sean O'Cathasaigh pretends to believe what he knows will never come to pass. That is that the Volunteer will be used sometime in the dim and misty future to keep the workers down in the abyss of industrial serfdom. He says he quotes Mitchel because he is a Republican in principle and practice Is it I ask, the principle and practice of a Republican to tell a people, oppressed and disarmed for centuries by a hostile foreign power to remain in that helpless plight, when they have the opportunity to enrol in a National Guard formed to gain and defend our stolen liberties? Is it the principle and practice of a Republican to try and find flaws in a movement which, like all things human, caunot be perfect no matter how noble and inspiring its immediate objects may be? Is it the principle and practice of a Republican to stand saide

when the Irish people have at last realised the meaning of Mitchel's mission in life. when with a spontaneous outburst of genuine patriotism they have responded to the call of the Motherland, and joined hands in a holy and unbreakable band of brotherhood beneath the fluttering banners of the Irish National Volunteers? Is it, I repeat, the principle and practice of a Republican to stand aside at such a time contributing nothing to the movement but the counsels of despair and the poisoned arrows of spiteful criticism?

The Volunteer movement, it is hardly necessary to say, is one of the most democratic movements of our time In its constitution it is more democratic than the old Fenian movement. Yet where is the man calling himself a Nationalist who is not ready to doff his hat to the memory of the gallant men of '67? When James Stephens and John O'Mahony started the Irish Republican Brotherhood was the Co-operative Commonwealth inscribed on their banner? No! Farseeing men that they were they knew that there could be no permanent improvements effected in the conditions of the Irish working class while the Union Jack floated within a stone's throw of College Green and while the hired assassins of England in their uniforms of red and blue paraded the streets of our great cities and towns These men (God rest their immortal souls) realised the eternal truth that all Ireland's misfortunes are traceable directly or indirectly to that foul abomination known as English Government in Ireland, and their energies to securing its overthrow. The one question for Irish Nationalists to consider to-day is how to achieve that glorious consummation.

Sean O'Cathasaigh talks of the "ranting extreme Nationalists" who ignore the fact that Mitchel fought for the class they elect to despise. One would imagine from this that these individuals were high and mighty ones who regarded the world as their own and the workers as their bondslaves Yet some of these menleaders at that—have scarcely a second coat to put on their backs.

When I speak of the unity of Irishmen of all creeds and parties, which I believe the Volunteers will accomplish, I mean the unity which will spring from knowledge of the fact that one and all are soldiers prepared, if need be, to fight and die for the independence of their country. All sections of Irishmen coming together will learn to know each other better. The differences that kept them apart in the past and that loomed so large in their eyes will vanish to a considerable extent Because, remember the disunion we have always had in Ireland, against which Davis, Mitchel and Tone directed their fiercest attacks was not the result of any inherent love for internecine strife on the part of the Irish people, rather was it because their gullibility encouraged every self-seeking politician with a tongue of silver and a cheek of brase to delude them with meaningless platitudes about Irish freedom while the poor people contributed to keep those political corner-boys in luxury. The unity which I speak of is not another name for placid hypocrisy, but it is the unity that shall yet mean the downfall of English rule in Ireland. There may not be any affinity of thought between a Republican and a member of the Board of Erin, but it is possible, aye probable, that the latter may have Republican principles drilled into him in the ranks of the v. lunteers.

With regard to the criticisms of my friend, I do not cendemn any criticism so long as it is honest, but I do condemn criticism which is intended to damn in the eyes of the workers of Ireland a movement fraught with great possibilities for their future and the future of their

Sean is of opinion that because, as he alleges, Davis, Mitchel and O'Connelli the Gaelic League and Sann Fein failed to unite the people of Ireland, the Volunteer movement will also fail to bring about such a glorious result. The statement if it were true is not in consonance with logic. But I deny that either Davis or Mitchel failed to unite our countrymen. Davis died before his teachings had time to take root, and whatever chance they had of doing so, was blasted by the famine, a distanter which could have been prevented were it not that winneres like my friend were out preaching to the people the folly of arming Mitchel was carried off in chains before his policy had developed.

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As space is limited I have not time to go into all the points raised in Sean's article. But one or two 1 cannot refrain from noticing. I did not say that National Freedom surrounds social and intellectual emancipation. What I did say was that National Freedom is essential to the social and intellectual emancipation of our people, quite a different thing. Again, I said if Tone, Lalor and Kingham had done as Sean would have the workers do, that is act on all questions as the interests of their class dictated, we would not now look back on the stainless records of their lives with pride. He says, We, toilers, will welcome the help of all men who realise, as Mitchel realised, that the life of one labourer is worth the life of one nobleman." Quite right, Sean But if the classes have other interests besides their own, does it not follow that the workers have other interests besides their own? In other words, the interests of the country overshadow the interests of any section or party.

Sean reiterates the statement that the Volunteers are modelled on the lines of the Volunteers of '82. Had he read the constitution he would see that in essentials they are as widely divergent as the Poles. The Volunteers of to-day are open to all Irishmen, irrespective of creed or party. Was that one of the principles of the men of '82? He asks me have I read certain papers I have read all and have found nothing in them to give the lie to anything I have written. To the statement that Irishmen differ, not as to the end to be attained, but only in regard to the means to be used towards the attainment of that end I still adhere. That end is the happiness and prosperity of the people as I said before. Republics, Cooperative commonwealths and all the other panaceas are only means to that end.

With regard to Pearse, if he has done what this correspondent alleges, I do not intend to try and excuse him. But the record of Kelly as alchampion of the rights of the workers is too well known to be dilated on here. "t is true," says Sean O'Cathasaigh, "that the British Government spilled the blood of the Publin workers; it is equally true that the 'rish mercantile Shyl cks of Dublin created the conditions that gave the Government their sweet opportunity."

Granted that these Shylocks created the conditions that gave the Government their opportunity, who created these same Shylocks? Are they not the products of England's so-called civilization? The evils of capitalism were unknown in free Gaelic Ireland, but they shall remain to blight our country and her people until the day when a revivified fireland shall rise from the ashes of the past glorious, immortal and free, strong in the devotion of her daughters, invincible in the courage of her sons. That day shall only come when thellrish race, armed to the teeth, gives the ssignal that shall hurl the British Empire to eternal. damnation unwept, unhonoured, and un-Bung.

SEAMUS MACGOWAN, Pound street, Sligo.

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Northern Notes

Beg, Borrow or Buy.

Readers of these Notes are urged to set about circulating the new Shilling edition of "Labour in Irish History," by James Connolly. Saving Mrs. Green's "Irish Nationality" and "Making of Ireland," no other Irish historical work shows the same thorough and systematic study of social conditions and movements in this country as does Mr. Connolly's "Labour in Irish History." It has wiped away more cobwebs and exploded more myths than any book written in our day. Out with you, then, and beg, borrow, steal or better still—buy this new cheap edition. Copies are on sale at a shilling in the ILP. rooms, 5 Rosemary street, Belfast.

If Youth But Read. "From the Gospel to the 'Contrat Social' it is books that make revolutions," said M. de Bonald, that discerning if THE IRISH WORKER will be published weeklyrather frank "Prophet of the Past," and his testimony is all the more reliable, since he, himself, was an intrepid enemy of revolution. We commend the French emigre's remarks to those ardent and s, irited young souls that hunger to make a revolution in Ireland. We counsel them to read books rather than papers, because knowledge gained from books is sounder and more thorough. You cannot understand Irish affairs unless you have a grasp of the social and revolutionary movements of the past and their basis in history. Too many young people-fine intelligent folk in their way—take a woefully superficial view of Irish History. Their knowledge is neither extensive nor well-grounded, though their assertive self-confidence is evident enough. To all such, and to students, workers and pioneers of all kinds we recommend "Labour in Irish History" It will do you good, and you might put it on your table wi'h Tore's "Antobiography," Mitchel's "Jail Journal," Davitt s "Fall of Feudalism," and Sheehy-Skeffington's "Michael Davitt."

Labour Representation.

Comrade Taylor, Lincoln I.L.P., who is on a deputation studying the Home Rule question, spoke for the I.L.P. of Ireland on "Labour Representation in Ireland," on Sunday night. Keen discussion centred round the attitude of Ulster and the chances of Labour in Municipal and Parliamentary contests under the British and Irish Parliaments.

At the Trades Council on Saturday night, Mr. John Mercer proposed-"That in view of a probable change in the Government of Ireland, in the opinion of this Council the time is now opportune for a Conference of the Trades Councils of Ireland, branches of trade unions, I.L.P. and co-operative societies to consider the question of Labour Representation in Ireland." After much discussion the resolution was amended to call a local conference to consider labour representation, and carried unanimously. This amendment, to our view, changes the whole spirit of the motion. Whilst we scarcely think the Conference will awaken all Ireland, it will, at all events, show that the question of labour representation is being discussed in Belfast. And in Belfast even that means something.

Ireland Indivisible.

The exclusion of Ulster is being warmly discussed in all quarters. Strong views were expressed against the idea of exclusion at the Trades Council meeting. It is felt that the labour movement in Ireland cannot afford to be divided geographically, and this is what exclusion would amount to. As a delegate expressed. it, labour in Ireland must be united whether under Home Rule or without it... Even the Belfast branches of the U.I.L. are stirring, and the "Irish News" is. making desperate attempts to work itself into a frenzy. Joe Devlin's organ pretends that neither John Redmond nor Asquith contemplate anything like exclusion. But will the "Irish Times" tell. us what motive was behind Joe's recent. tour and whipping up-in West Belfast? The Deported.

It is rumoured that the I.L.P. is endeavouring to get some of the deported. South Africans to come to a demonstration in Belfast. We fancy there would be any amount of sympathy for them. amongst the majority of Belfast trades. unionists. South Africa, of course, is so much further away than Dublin, and Colonials are not to be counted amongst; the "Bloody Fenians" of Dublin and Ireland. But as the South Africans have: delivered themselves into statesmanlike hands in England there will be demonstrations enough—and to spare. Belfast I.T.W.U.

To-night, Wednesday, the Annual General Meeting of the Belfast branch of the Irish Transport and General Workers" Union is being held.

CRAOBH-DEARG.

CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.

TENDERS FOR ARC LAMP CARBONS The Corporation of Dublin is prepared to reseive Tenders for the supply of Arc Lamp Carlicus to their Electricity Undertaking for 12 months, anding on the 31st March, 1915.

Specifications, with terms and conditions, may be obtained from the City Engineer, 28 Castle street, on payment of the rum of one shilling for each

Tenders, sealed and marked "Tenders for Carbons," must be addressed to me at my offices, City Hall, Dublin, on or before Thresday, the 3rd day of March, 1914, and samp'es to be forwarded to the City Electrical Engineer, Lighting Station, Fleet

street, Dublin.
Tenders which do n t contain the gern ne of gnatures of both the Tenderer and his sureties will I not The lowest or any tender will not necessaril y be

By Order, HENRY CAMPBELL, Town Clerk's Office, City Hall, Dublin, 23rd February, 1914. NOTICE:

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 must reach office by Wednesday morning at latest. EDITOR-

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

The Irish Worker, EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

price one penny—and may be had of any news, agent. Ask for it and see that you get it.

All communications, whether relating to literary or business matters, to be addressed to the Editor, 18 Beresford Place, Dublin. Telephone \$421. Subscription 6s. 6d. per year; 3s. 3d. for six months, payable in advance. We do not publish or take notice of anonymous

contributions. Dublin, Sat., Feb. 28th 1914.

The Lenten Pastorals.

A CHALLENGE.

A year ago at the meeting of the Maynooth Union a paper was read on "Syndicalism" which attracted widespread attention at the time because of the sympathetic attitude towards organised Labour taken up by the reverend author of the paper in question, and because the same sympathetic note was struck by most of the speakers who took part in the discussion following the reading of the paper. We were amongst the number of writers to the Press who commented upon this phenomenon, and in our Press, the "Irish Worker," we emphasised the fact that in the main the speakers who gave this turn to the discussion seemed to represent the younger clergy—the younger clergy who had been students while the modern Labour movement was influencing the literature and thought of the world. Now to day we are confronted with another phenomena upon a somewhat similar field. The united Irish Hierarchy have issued to the Faithful in Ireland a joint Pastoral upon the Labour Question in the light of the Dublin dispute

As representing the Union most actively involved in that dispute we take it that it will be thought no impertinence or undue self-importance on our part if we avail ourselves now of the opportunity to comment upon the Pastoral from the standpoint of Labour, and to place before our readers the construction, we place upon the events with which that Pastoral deals. We are workers. And we speak for

the class to which we belong As workers then we feel that we have no apology to offer for our share in the recent dispute. The Pastoral admits that it is the right, nay, that it is the duty of the workers to combine for their own advancement; it admits that there will always be the possibility of disagreement, leading to conflict even when the best intentions exist upon both sides: it contends that against such possibilities of strife the best remedy in Ireland is a strong Irish Trades Union, and impresses upon all the desirability of a Conciliation Board to obviate the dangers of industrial war. Well, then, we submit that on all these points - and they are the cardinal points of the Pastoralour action in the past has been entirely upon the lines suggested. We found the workers disorganised, and we proceeded to organise them. We taught them to use their organisation for their own moral and material advancement, and as a result have endued them with a higher sense of the dignity of manhood and womanhood, and weaned them from their former habits of dissipation and recklessness. Against the possibility the certainty of disagreements between employers and employed when the latter sought for relief from intolerable burdens, of toil and low wagery we established an Irish Trade Union, absolutely independent of British control or influence and appealing solely to the spirit of selfreliance we sought to inculcate in the Irish working class. And finally, in order to prepare a way of escape out of the strife that might follow upon hot-headedness on the part of employers or upon our own part, we proposed in the Dublis Trades Council and in our own Press the establishment of Conciliation Boards for the prevention, or if that failed, for the settlement of Labour Disputes. In other words, our activity has been entirely upon the lines indicated in the Pastoral as being the proper lines to follow in our position. If then our activity did not bring Peace but a Sword the fault lies with those who prefer to take the sword rather than suffer the loss of any portion of the profits and domination they lusted for, and had so long enjoyed at the cost of the suffering and damnation of so many thousands of our class. From beginning to end of the dispute-if it can be said to have ended-we have offered to meet and to. discuss with our opponents; from beginning to end our opponents have refused to meet and discuss directly with

us, even in the two abortive Con-

ferences, insisting upon keeping the two directly interested bodies from getting

into friendly discussion, We would most respectfully challenge the Hierarchy

to name any one point of importance

the we sermed to concede which they

had they been in our place, would have conceded, to our opponents, They cannot name one and be true to the position they take up in their Lenten Pastoral.

It is of little practical value in this rough work-a day world of ours to enunciate principles, however sublime, and to refuse to take into account the very im perfect human material with which those principles have to deal. We had and have to deal with a set of employers the most heartless and the most ignorantly selfish in Christendom - employers too lazy to adopt themselves to modern methods of business and seeking by fiendish undercutting of wages to meet the legitimate competition of employers elsewhere who do use modern methods and adopt modern business ideas. In any large centre elsewhere the manager who persisted in using the antiquated methods and the slipshod lack of system that characterises the Dublin employers as a whole would be fired out of his job quicker than he could draw his first week's salary. But up to the present the constantly available supply of cheap labour has prevented the development of up-to-date methods of business in Dublin, and when the Irish Transport and General Workers' Trade Union began to push up the rate of wages and to destroy the supply of cheap labour, instead of the Dublin employers moving up with the times and changing their wasteful methods accordingly their only thought was to destroy the Union, and to remain in the unprogressive sloventy unenterprising state which now and in the past has excited the laughter of every observant visitor.

In any other city an attempt to raise the wages of tramwaymen from the low standard at which they were in Dublin would not have caused a lock-out. The wages would have been raised, and the managing director would have sought by cheaper fares and other attractions, to attract greater receipts to compensate for greater outlays. It is now well-established that cheaper fares by tram or rail or steamer means greater numbers travelling and

hence greater receipts. But in Dublin such a thing was impossible. An increase of wages was not met by a development of enterprise, no, but the suggestion of an increase was met with an outburst of eighteenth century barbarity and a perfect carnival of ferocity towards Labour. This attitude of Mr. William Martin Murphy is typical of the whole class in Dublin to which he belongs. Like the Bourbons "they learn nothing and they forget nothing." The whole world is advancing around them. Labour is everywhere stirring out of the depths of subjection and advancing upward to the heights of citizenship and towards the responsibilities of freedom. But all this shaking up of old systems of thought, all this stirring into life of the dormant germs of social consciousness amongst our long oppressed people leaves them absolutely untouched. As the tiger reared upon flesh can never lose his craving for that food so the Dublin employer reared as employers upon the flesh and blood of cheap labour can never wholly relinquish, and in most cases cannot even partially, relinquish his lust after cheapness in the labour he exploits. The highest industrial authorities in the world declare that cheap labour never pays in the end; the Dublin employers declare that unless they can have a plentiful supply of cheap, and helpless, labour civilisation's hopes in Ireland are for ever doomed. The ineffective pigmies of capitalist Dublin oppose their ridiculous theories to the world wide experience of the giants of international capitalism.

In face of this the beautiful theories of the Lenten Pastorals seem rather weak and ineffective. The whole record of the Dublin master class has been marked by a contemptuous and cynical disregard for every principle of social conduct set forth by his Holiness Pope Pius X. or his Holiness Pope Leo XIII. Not an independent pofessional man, not an unselfish literary man or woman of genius, not a clergyman of any denomination, not an important public servant who investigated into the merits of the dispute all during our long agony, failed to acknowledge finally the justice of our cause or to be won to admiration by the patient suffering and steadfast adherence to an ideal exhibited by the Dublin workers. Be it reremembered that even His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin publicly expressed his agreement with the proposals for a settlement which we put forward. On the first occasion the employers met his prayer for peace by importing English scabs; on the second, when he blessed our peace proposals on the eve of Christmas. they contemptuously refused even to look at them. Again we ask, we challenge, the Hierarchy to name the point of importance which we refused to concede which they, were they in our place, would have conceded to our

obbonenia. Let it be at once understood that the strictures upon Socialism and Syndicalism embodied in the Pastorals leave us unmoved. As complete systems of thought these two principles do not exist, whatever some extremists may say or imagine. As lines of action they do exist, and their influence is wholly beneficial. It is only when taken as offering a completely worked-out system of thought capable of dictating human conduct in all possible phases, and hence governing human morals accordingly, that either of them came under the strictures of theologians with any degree of justification. But in their present stage in the Labour movement, viz., as indicating lines of activity in the Industrial and Political worldthe only stage in which they are ever likely to be popular or useful in Ireland -the most consistent Socialist or Syndicalist may be as Catholic as the Pope if he is so minded.

And it may help the learned on hors Dublin Trades Council. of the Lenten Pastoral to a becoming frame of mind that the recent exposure of the soul-corrupting and murderous tenements in which this capitalistic system condemned so many thousands of their and our co-religionists to rot and suffer and die was not due to any crusading against slums or the things that make for and maintain slums on the part of either Hierarchy or of the parochial clergy, but was solely due to the fierce revolt of the victims, and the reckless campaigning of their leaders. If and when a purified Dublin arises, with clean streets, healthy homes and happy citizens, it will surely be remembered that whatever its foundations may be in lime mortar or brick, its real foundations were the hunger, suffering and martyrdom even unto death of the working class men, women and girls of Dublin, that their hunger, suffering and martyrdom by challenging the conscience of the civilised world laid the foundation of that sweeter, happier city of which we and Ireland shall yet be proud.

JAMES CONNOLLQ.

Queenstown Notes.

The consternation caused in the "Dove Cote" of Hibernianism here, through the publication of my notes in the "Worker" for the past couple of weeks have not yet subsided, resignations from the gang are taking place wholesale.
"Rajah" Halloran called a special

meeting, to appoint a Viligance Committee. Soldier Fitzey got the chair, Brother Heaphy was appointed Secretary (by the way can he write?) "Stand on his Claws" Keller. Mickey Olden, Tom Cummins (Chairman, G.L.U), Freeney, &c. -General Pimps! Who is Freeney? anything to Freeney that " Jack Ketch' of old dealt with in Leinster at one time. Will the Viligance Committee note that the writer of these notes did not give the full facts concerning the fracas that night in the Hall, and the reason for not doing so was, that the language used by the brothers on that occasion, was so vile and filthy, that no decent man would think of putting in writing. Brothers Teeman, Towers, Hurley and O'Callaghan, 'chocolate soldier'" handed in their resignations at the last

Who was the brother that threw his topcoat over brother Bigrove's wife when he found her running for the police in her night-dress at I a.m. in the morning? What a christian way to wind up a debate?

"Rajah," how is the Trades Council getting on? I understand that no balance sheet will be shown. Will you' do the same this year as you did last year, when you fleeced the funds of the Trades Council to the tune of £6, bankrupting the Council, and insisting on that body pledging their credit to you for the sum of six shillings which you stated was still due to you, on the hypothetical basis of twelve letters a week for twelve months. This is but one of the items which go to make up the grand total of £25 a year that you are making out of the Trades union movement of Queenstown. little wonder that you are a Trades Unionist and Secretary of the "Black Hand" (B.U.E.)

"Rajah," you joined the socialist movement one time, the receipt for the only sixpence you ever paid is still in existence. There was no palm oil in the movement so you sneaked out.

'Rajah," you and the "Dog Boy" are nice boys, the moment an organisation is started in the town, ye get the Chairman and Secretary of it into your putrid organisation, so as to keep a grip on the workers and sacrifice them for your own aggrandisement.

Rajah." you should be the last man to write on drinking or drink, a couple of years ago you were insensible three times a week. Whose brother was it that passed the new farthing for a half-sovereign on a little girl, and the poor creature had to refund it to her employer out of her scanty wages? Where did the fifteen shillings come from that you gave "Stand on his Claws" to make him eligible for Secretaryship of the Steam Enginemakers' Society? And when he failed there you took him back into the A.S.E. knowing that he would be a useful tool there.

How is it that you are continually abusing brother Dickey Rourke, secretary of the S.E.M Society at the meetings of the A.S.E., loving him as a good christian brother in the A.O. Hooligan Lodge. What was wrong with the books of the A.S.E. last year when you got "Yank" (your tool) and soccer Quealey (Branch President) to do the audit? Why were you afraid to allow the elected auditors to do the work that they were elected and paid for doing?

My scouts tell me that "Stand on his Claws" is after starting a temperance crusede. Well. it's nearly time he thought of it, His wife need not be following him now to Haulbowline for his wages on pay day.

That Jerry Connell (porter shark) is going to propose Steve, U.D.C., at the next meeting. This will be Steve's eighth application. Why not apply to Brother Nugent for a few dozen of batons? He ought to be able to supply them now. That "Yank" was expelled for foul

language. Well all I have to say is that it must be very bad, "Yank," when they gave you what Dickey calls the "Goat." That Joe made a full statement of the fracas to the County and National Presidents. 'Result yet unknown.' That the "Barrowman' feels inspired

at the notes in the "Worker." That he told the "Rajah" that only for him he would not be taken up with a round turn.

STR. LA MARIS.

New Officers Elected.

At the usual fortnightly meeting of the Council, held on Mouday last, 23rd inst., Mr. Thomas MacPartlin, President, in the chair, the following were unanimously elected:— President—William. O'Brien, Amalgamated

Society of Tailors. Vice-President-Thomas Farren, Stonecutters' Union of Ireland. Treasurer-John Farren, Sheet Metal

Secretary—John Simmons, Carpenter.
Anditors—M. Smith Analgamated Society of Painters and P. Verdon, Amalgamated

Society of Engineers. Delegafes to Irish Trades Congress-Thomas MacPartlin and Win. O'Brien. Representatives on Richmond Asylum Board -Thomas MacPartlin, John Farren, John

Lawlor and Thomas Foran. The following were nominated as delegates to the Dublin Labour Party :--Thomas MacPartlin, Carpenter; James Lyons, Bricklayer; Richards, Shop Assistants; P. T. Daly, Transport Worker, Leavy;

Painter and Molloy, Labourer. The following were nominated for the Executive : -

Thomas MacPartlin, Carpenter; Richard O'Carroll, Bricklayer; Thomas Foran, Transport Worker; Thomas Murphy, Carpet Planner; E, J. Hayes, Drapers Assistant; T. McCutchin, Labourer; Joseph Bownson, Engineer; John O'Planagan, Printer; Leavy, Painter; John Sutton, Plasterer; James Grogan, Painter; Joseph O Flanagan, Stationary Engine Driver; W. Holmes, Stereotyper; W. J. Murphy, Whitesmith; Joseph Boyle, Coachmaker; Edward Hart, Pavior; Patrick Kenny, Engineer; John Lawlor, Carowner; Joseph Doyle, Insurance Agent and Byrne, Slater.

Election will take place on Monday, March 9th.

South African Leaders to Visit Oublin.

At last Monday's meeting of the Dub'in Trades Council, Mr. John Simmons, Secretary, read a letter from Mr. C. Bowerman, M.P., Secretary Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee, stating that application for some of the South African leaders to address a meeting in Dublin would be laid before the Arrangements Committee. Mr. O'Brien said that he had a conversation with Mr. J. A. Seddon, Chairman of the P.C., on the previous Friday, and Mr. Seddon informed him that it was the intention of the Committee having charge of the arrangements to allot speakers for four large demonstrations in Glasgow, Liverpool, Portsmouth and Dublin, to be held immediately after the opening demonstration in London, so that we could count on having a couple of the South African leaders in Dublin inside a fortnight. General satisfaction was expressed by the delegates at this information, the deported leaders being sure of a right royal welcome from the workers of Dublin. It was decided to apply to the Lord Mayor for the use of the Mansion House tor the purpose of holding the demonstration

Croke Gaelic Club.

The members of the above club are staging two very interesting and highlyamusing plays at the Foresters' Hall. 11 Parneli Square, on Sunday night next. The pieces are— An Doctuir, by Dr. Seamus O'Beirne, and The Matchmakers," by Seamus O Kelly. Both pieces lend themselves admirably to comedy, and all those who attend will no doubt be amply rewarded The Crokes have already produced the first named, and were highly complimented by the author on the occasion. The caste this time has been much improved. And to the workers of Dublin who are desirous of having a few hours' fun and laughter we would recommend that they visit the Foresters' Hall on next Sunday. Besides the plays Mesers. Sean Connolly, Seamus O H-Aodha, J. C. Kelly, Eoghan Ua Broin, Misses M. Ni Broin, E. O'Shaughnessy and Sadie O'Duffy (violin) will contribute items. The doors will be open at 7.30, and admission can be had for 6d. and 1s.

Independent Labour Party of Ireland.

Antient Concert Buildings, Gt. Brunswick Street, Dublin.

Another Treat for the Gods!

Dr. P. J. MACGINNIS (Royal College of Science), will lecture on to-morrow, Sunday, at 8 p.m. on "Microbes in Relation to Disease." Questions and discussion. Songs of inspiration. Twopence Admission. All out-of-workers,

Have you got that ticket for the Commune Celebration and Presentation of War Medals, March 16th? If not, see to it at once. Don't rub your eyes; read this again, and come to-morrow night at 8.

Socialist Labour Party Meeting in Phœnix Park, Near Bandstand,

Sunday Next, 1 o'clock, p.m.

Speaker-Comrade MacManus,

Glasgow S.L.P. Workers, Attend! Questions and Discussion.

More Pelice To the Editor of the final ... Sir-On Tuesday morning 1 (as): ceeding home from work and inattracted by the stenionan voice of a two of rowdies, who a retining the contour voices. The working was a standard with a standard vent to their most the second contour voices. I found out that they were I found out that they are were after coming from a light with I understood was given in their strenuous work. It is a light of did everything they could be and their conduct can be also a light with sees. Moreover, when we have a light with sees. Moreover, and they with sees. with sees. Manwin, was the constraint of by missioner do? There were a ways, strains. But amongst the other masses of culture

Yours it. A BAKER.

Sherlock Unmasked

voiced by these prefers on the spire, was,

"Where's Language how workers they shoute i on mantang offices

which do not bear r production in print,

To the Editor of the "Im-" Worker." Dear Sir—i have just had an interview with a frierd of macrowled has been involved in the recent distante and supported by the irish Transpers Union during the full six months. He cold he has sent to the Lord Mayor in the hope that he could secure him employer a in the Corporation. He seemed an receives with the Lord Mayor who told her than he could not secure in employment in the Core poration, but if he joined Read acts in & Union he would get him work make the Pert and Docks Board. In the light of this period practically

acting as agent for a San Them, what becomes of the protest trans . Shallocks henchmen that he is a mini of Labour: Church Avenue Joils MURRA.

February 23rd, 1914.

Owing to pressure on our space Cordalkin Notes unavoidably held over,

Captain Outrageous.

[Mr. W. Murphy, the Tendan Employer Labor in a letter to the Press, says that are expansions has no more changes that the south beam in the the crew of a phate short

They heard him say in his stately way, "Let the passengers that to me; For I spy the sail of the parates pale,

Who are roaming this dolumn sen." So in mild surprise, and with unturned They all slid to their bank samug;

And the captain fat on the capstan sat, Gaily smoking his band cut plug. For is HE afraid of the spinshes made

By tacse terrible c rearrs grim?

And the craft would belong to him But 'twas only a wreck, on whose lower

No a round or two would settle the crew.

Stood the men who had braved the storm For the flatsam freight of the good ship

"State," With but shreds to now keep them warm;

And the Death's Head stark was the hunger mark

That was set on each face and form. "They'd have wanted some bread," he

plaintively said, As they tied the mad Murphy to the mast-

Dublia United Trades Council.

A Special Meeting will be held on Monday Evening next, March 2nd, to take into consideration the

Report of the L.G.B. Committee On Housing Question.

Chair at 8 p.m. sharp CROKE GAELIC CLUB.

Concert & Dramatic Entertainment At 41 PARNELL SQUARE

To-morrow (Sunday) Night, Commencing at 8 p.m. Tickets, 6d. & 1

WORKERS! Enjoy Yorrselves.

Plasterers' Dispute, GLASGOW.

Before replying to advertisements, Plasterers are requested to communicate with ROBERT DICK, Secretary, 587 Cathcart Road, Glasgow.

But no danger from stones of clinkers by purchasing your COALS

FROM ANDREW S. CLARKIN,

COAL OFFICE-7 TARA STREET.

Telephone No. 2769.

Support the Trades Unionist and secure a good fire.

MADE BY TRADE UNION BAKERS.

SWEATHST AND BUST. THE IRISH WORKERS DAKER

istop's Pastoral.

Far be it from me an humble layman lacking any special qualification to attempt to criticise the Pastoral issued by the Irish Hierarchy and directed n, andy to the causes and effects of the recent labour troubles in Dublin. But as it was evidently the intention of their Lordships that their Pastoral should reach the humblest homes carrying with it the penderous influence of the Roman Catholic thatch in Ireland, it may not be quite cat of place if I as a member of the waters community endeavour to voice throns of those who like myself in the faith responsive to its and who through no fault of one time or another, have been the very necessaries of life instigation of a tyrannical overseer converse of an avaricious employer. It is a remarkable thing in the history of the country that the princes o the Conspring from the people and mer in the people have yet been unand the grasp the fundamental principles unactiving the labour problem. This may partiy to accounted for by the fast that the farming and shopkeeping classes in Irelat i from which the priesthood has been largely recruited have shown a lamentable lack of sympathy with the workers in either the rural or urban districts. One has only to read the reports of the proceedings of the District and Councils to be convinced of this unfor mate characteristic. Every effort has been made by those bodies when dening with contracts for supplies to shelve the trades union resolution passed by the House of Commons and embodied in a circular issued by the Local Government heard recommending its adoption by all public bodies in Ireland.

The District Councils have displayed an antipathy to the Labourers' Act un equalled by Carson's expressed hostility to the Home Rule Bill, and it is only under extreme pressure that they conscated to provide proper dwellings for the rural population. The worst sites in the district were too frequently selected. while the highest prices were paid to the farmers for the wretched plots destined for the labourer and his family.

Outside the manufacturing centres in Ireland the Labour problem does not forcibly present itself. It is dormant. That it is present cannot be denied, and that it will become active and insistent for a satisfactory solution of its grievances is inevitable. Hitherto, because of its torpidity, it has been ignored and despised. It can hardly, therefore, be wondered at if the sons of farmers and shopkeepers destined for the Church at a very early age, brought up in such an atmosphere, are either ignorant of or indifferent to its throbbings for emancipation. They leave the paternal roof to enter the local seminary, and subsequently pursue a long course of study in classics and logic in the seclusion of Maynooth. After their ordination they are again relegated to rural districts, where the selfsame conditions prevail as in their boyhood's days, and where progress in any direction is practically unknown. Their very training and environments preclude them grappling with such a complex subject as the Labour movement, with requires not alone a close study of its principles, but a most careful investigation of the elements which endeavour to keep it in continual subjuga-

The hypothesis that Labour to even maintain its impoverished life must be in constant rebellion does not appeal to their im gination. Poverty, they repeat, is a necessary evil, and must prevail for all time. Hence they look with suspicion upon these who are out to rescue the victims and to crush the oppressors who are responsible for it.

Of course it must be said that in rural districts the clergy are closely in touch with their flocks, entering fully into their troubles and aspiration but in a city like Dub . 1 with its big population it is only on rare occasions that the priests feel called up in to enter the tenement or take any active interest in promoting the temporal welfare of their parishioners.

Their Lordships commence their dissertation by bewailing the evils arising out of the struggla in Dublin between the capitalists and the working classes when the former under the direction of that pillar of the Roman Catholic Church. William Martin Murphy, backed up by John Good, the high priest of Freemasonry and the armed forces of the Crown, wared a relentless warfare, carrying am and devastation into the humoler homes of the worker, but I look in vain throughout this lengthened document so wide v circulated for one single word of condemnation of the barbarous methods of those chosen apostles of the Dublin employers —unequalled only in ferocity by the soldiers of Cromwell who were responsible for such terrible scenes of carnage and massacre during the Protector's sojourn in this country

Moreover it occurs to me, a simple layman, that their Lordships lost a nost excellent opportunity in December last, on the approach of Christmas the season of peace and goodwill, commemorating the advent of the Saviour of showing their anxiety for the downtrodden toilers. At that particular juncture they choose to remain silent. Had they given but a word of warning to the Scribes and Tharisees and boldly destroyed the idols of greed self and averice, which they had set up and worshipped in the capital their Lordships would have merited the gratitude of the workers and accomplished more for Catholicity and Nationality than it is within my province to

de cribe. Their Lordships consider it humiliating t' at the workers who were struggling for the right to live should have accepted the assistance so generously afforded by their co wor ers across the channel, but doubtless they would have not have

condemned the sources from which it emanated, had it been obtained through their instrumentality and under their distinguished patronage. As they were not consulted the timely help rendered forthwith assumes a 'tainted' character and becomes a fitting theme for anathema. It is hard however to reconcile this daring pronouncement with the blessings which their Lordships heap upon the heads of the devoted pastors who are being continually sent forth to seek foreign aid for parish or diocesan pur poses in Ireland.

The mild represf administered to Socialism might will apply to those of their orthodox followers who know but little of the subject, but who on every occasion put it into the forefront, to bring as they fondly hope confusion to their enemies and bolster up their own cause, ho ever unjust.

Socialism, the true meaning of which is practically unknown to the many, has served well as a party cry for the hypocrites and place hunters, appealing with considerable force to the foolish and ignorant; but within the Church itself there are cert in communities holding goods in common from which an object lesson may be derived clearly demonstrating that Socialism possesses welldefined advantages over the conditions at present prevailing in our midst.

With pardonable pride their Lordships refer to the care lavished upon the poor workers by the Church when, as they say, the workers did not possess that power in the State which they now enjoy. The Irish farmers who have obtained millions of money from the Government to purchase their holdings, must have loomed largely in their Lordships' thoughts when inditing that remarkable passage; but the workers, as such received but scant consideration from either Church or State. To anyone remotely acquainted with the Irish farmer, conservative in thought and deed, it will be a source of wonder whether the farmer, in his treatment and control of the humble and helpless worker has displayed that spirit of Christan charity which would justify the numberless sacrifices made in his behalf.

I can only reiterate the pious hopes contained in the Pastoral as to the splendid things that are in store for the democracy when we secure Home Rule. If in such an event the workers rely upon men of the type of Brady and Field, M.P.'s for Dublin, then I fear it will be a case of each disaster following fast and following faster.

It is easy to suggest the establishment of conciliation boards now that the evil has been wrought, but it may be of some interest to those readers of the Pastoral who are also readers of the " Irish Worker" if I draw attention to the splendid efforts made by Jim Larkin some time ago-long before the long drawn-out strike, to firmly establish a conciliation board in Dublin. The Dublin employers however with a full knowledge of the wealth and power behind them and of the wretched condition of their employees scoffed at its foundation and refused to assist in its formation. Now however that their Lordships have even at the eleventh hour expressed their approval of the establishment of such a board that ardent Catholic and 'charitable' iconoclast, William Martin Murphy, may be induced to descend from his pedestal, cry peccavi and do penance in sack cloth

It does not need even a rudimentary. knowledge of theology or philosophy to understand that the rich are well able to take care of themselves though it must be noted that the Pastoral countenances a "union of employers." The workers too when they have the opportunity of obtaining the education so long denied them will realise their power and also be in a position to take care of themselves.

In the meantime they should not be refused the protecting arm of the Church. of which they form a vast majority, and when Capital and Labour might and right, are again pitted against each other, it may earnestly be hoped that the ministers of Christ's Church on earth will pause before they condone the acts of the wealthy and indolent, the Castle Catholic and Freemason gang, who before God are responsible for the unhappy conditions and incarceration of the Dublin workers and for the scenes of police brutality and blackguardism that have disgraced the city.

Theoretical principles of living, when applied to a semi-starving populace, will not hold water, nor will all the sophistries of the Aberdeen lecturers convince the hungry that more nutriment is to be obtained from a fresh herring than a cut off a sirloin of beef. The homilies of the philanthropist capitalists of the Eason and Jacob type, and the exhortations of their sympathisers in high places, are merely part of the campaign to keep the worker, who produces the wealth, under foot, lest he should have the opportunity of realising his true position, and by a supreme that he has borne so long.
Poo Schola. and by a supreme effort shake of a yoke

The Searchlight of Truth.

Hail! Bringer of the Light, Flash the Searchlight of Truth Far and wide into the night Without warning or ruth;

Like a flame from the skies.

Till the things that hide in darkness Shall stand forth in all their starkness. Till the lucent rays shall scorch and sear And set the brood to flight, Let it beat fierce and strong.

On the Citadel of Wrong, On its dupes and its spies-And, too, upon that fe vrame world Where Vice, unchecked, her flag unfurled, And the dens that flank the broad white

Where Power and Fashion thong. MARVE CAVARAGE,

Swords and Neighbourhood.

The one time King of the Cabbage Market, Gerald Begg. Ja Pee," ex-T.C., seems to have a mania for meddling in other people's agairs. But the recent lesson taught 1 im may show him the advisability of minding his own business. On Friday, the 20th inst, this intelligent "Ja Pee" visited Homestead Farm, Cabra, to inspect it, get the owner to lay it down in grass as soon as the crops were out, and reduce the men's wages from 17s to 13s. per week. If the workmen did not agree the owner was to lock them out. This is not the first time Bully Begg, "Ja Pee" tried the same game on The men however were prepared for him, and as soon as the motor car, containing the one and only Gerald came into the yar! the men headed by the overseer, Mr. C. i rarly, walked out. The men were sent for but they declined to return, while the motor car remained in the yard. The owner of Homestead Farm immediately issued peremptory orders to Begg to take himselt and his motor car away from the place and never come there again causing disturbance between her workers and herself. Poor Gerald had to take himself off looking for all the world like one of those ill bred mongrels after a hearty whipping. Bosthooa Begg will now have an opportunity of devoting his whole time to the law, the electors of Inns' Quay having dispensed with his services as a Corporator. Heelball Moore may be able to give him a few

John Butterly of the Ward, the fellow with the goat in his head, has a different form of renunciation to the would-be suicide and scab organiser, Early of Swords. Couty Butterly got his four scabs to stand in the yard and hold their Transport Union membership cards in their hands while he went along with a lighted candle and set fire to them. The scabs were obliged to hold the cards as hey burned and say the following words after Gouty: -

I "announce" Larkin and all his works and "pumps" (l'umps, Mr. Printer please, pumps is the word he used). Lest the names of the scabs should be forgotten we insert them here for the benefit of future historians. James Ross, Michael Smith, better known as 'Stavo," and the two Byrnes from Blanchardstown.

Jackeen Cuffe, "Ja Pee," says he will buy every vote in Swords at the next election at the rate of one pint of porter per vote. Jackeen, did you ever hear of the "Corrupt and Illegal Practices Act" and do you know anything about Election Petitions? You might be made

Peter Long (Boar) got his corn threshed some day last week. He ordered all Union men out of his yard when they refused to renounce the Union. This is the Peter Long who took forcible possession of the land he now says he owns and gave his cousin who owned it, a month in jail.

John Kettle (Hoppy) Drynam, brother of Whingeing Paddy, got his threshing done last Mond by by scab labour. He, too, ordered all Union men out of his place, saying that "any man belonging to Larkin's Union did not belong to this country." We wonder what claim have

the Kettles to be called Irishmen. Mrs. John Kettle (Sarah Earley), a sister of joseph Earley, the scab organiser, thought a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. fresh herring good enough for dinner for two servants on a certain Sunday about twelve months ago when she was going out to drive with "Hoppy." At the same time she ordered the unfortunate servants not to touch the pound of butter as it cost is. 5d.,

Hoppy John told the Union men that he would be disgraced and shot if he employed any of Larkin's men. As his brother-in-law, Joseph Earley, the scab organiser happened to be inside the house at the time, poor Hoppy might have reason to tear results it he did employ them; and yet we are told there is no intimidation on the part of the farmers.

and was too dear to be eaten by them.

John Kavanagh, of Streamstown, also employed all scabs at threshing, the "Banjo" M'Mahon being foreman. Mrs "Nigger" M'Mahon will not allow Kavanagh to get his corn ground anywhere except at Nicholas Long's, in order, perhaps, to show that she must be his boss. The "Banjo," "Pussy" Morris,
"Navvy" Griffin, and Mickey Connor paraded the streets of Swords last Tuesday. Banjo and Morris have sworn they will kill Moss, White, and Mike Toole for

putting their names in the "Irish

Worker.' These two rascals set about beating a harmless old man named Jemmy Rourke at the Turnpike on Monday night last, using at the same time the vilest expressions in the presence of several women and of a sergeant and private peeler of the R.I.C. When poor Rourke complained to these limbs of the law he was told by them "to go home at once." Are these two rascals to be allowed to say and do as they like in the actual presence of the guardians of the peace (as the pigdrivers are usually called)? What has District Inspector Dowling got to say? Will be wear that pleasant

smile of his and do nothing? The reference to Crows' Castle contained in our Notes last week has set certain individuals in Swords wild. In the days of O'Connell there was a noted character in Swords named Jane Brien. This Jane Brien got seven innocent men taken out of their beds, tried, and hanged in Trim Jail for the robbery of the abovementioned castle. Next week we shall give a list of Jane Brien's relations now

living in and around Swords.

Despite the heads " ja Pers" and the Drogheda I had sentenced him to 14 days hard labour, and ordered him to

of £5 each, Frank Moss is once more at liberty after II days in Mountjoy Jail, no hard labour and no bail. We shall deal elsewhere with his treatment in prison. Cabinet Minister Masterman has some reason to remember Moss. Perhaps Jackeen Cuffe, Paddy Kettle Mike Dunne, and Company would now oblige the Liberal Government that made them "Ja Pees" and its representative in this country. Humbug Birrell by getting the K.C Clancy to resign the North County in order to run Masterman for the constituency. They should do something in order to show their gratitude to the present Government, for there was never a Government, there is not it present a Government, nor will there ever be one, save and except the present Liberal Government that would bestow Commissions of the Peace on such ignoramuses as Gerald Begg, Mike Dunne, Paddy Nettle, Jackeen Cuffe, and all the other bhoys who have the tail 'Ja Pee' clapped on. The North County Dublin Executive of the "Lague" should convene a special meeting at once and pass a vote of censure on Jackeen Cuffe for his action in the Moss case. Cuffe's influence with the other "beaks" got Moss into jail and the treatment of Moss while in jail influenced many voters in Bethnal Green to vote against the Liberal There you are you can see Cuffe is indirectly responsible for the loss of Bethnal Green. If the members of the "Executive" would not like to pass a vote of censure sure they could recommend that ackeen be relieved of the "Ja Peeship." Something should be done if Home Rule is to

be saved. We are again compelled to leave over many items including list of scabs in and around Kinsealy. We shall deal with them

ROUND TOWER.

Wexford Notes.

A gloom has been cast over the

County Wexford since Saturday last. when it was found that the Fethard lifeboat had been wrecked on the Keerig Rocks, in attempting to save the lives of the crew of the "Mexico," which had been blown there a few minutes before. With the exception of one of their number who died from exposure, the crew of the "Mexico" were saved, while nine out of the fourteen who manned the lifeboat were drowned. The other five along with the crew of the doomed vessel were on the Rocks from five o'clock on briday evening until nine o'clock on Monday morning (sixty-four hours) under a heavy storm with nothing to appease their hunger but a very limited supply of tinned meat. All day on Saturday, three lifeboats and the Wexford tug did all in their power to reach the unfortunate men but the sea which 'ran mountains high' seemed to laugh at every attempt they made. In the evening the storm lashed with greater fury than ever, so that they were reluctantly compelled to withdraw from the scene and proceed to Waterford for shelter. We can imagine the feelings of the poor fellows on the Rocks to see themselves abundoned for another long lonely night at the mercy of the wind and the raging tempest. Saturday night was the worst of all, all through the night a regular hurricane prevailed, and the people who from Friday evening had been watching from the shore did not expect on Sunday morning to see anyone alive on the Rocks, but the brave fellows lived through it all. The storm continued all day on Sunday, and none of the lifeboats that were there on the previous day could approach the vicinity of the wreck without courting disaster. On Monday morning, however the sea had settled down a little and the Wexford lifeboat under the command of one of the best men on the Irish coast (Ned Wickham), got alongside the Keerig and with the help of the Dunmore boat succeeded in rescuing twelve men, seven from the "Mexico" and five from the lifeboat. We can imagine the joy mingled with grief there was in Fethard village when those five heroes were brought back safe as it had been published in all the newspapers that the crew of the Fethard boat had all been lost. At the time of writing seven bodies have been accounted for and the sad scenes witnessed at their burial brought the tears to many eyes, and will not be forgotten for many a long year in the district.

A fund bas been started in the town for the relief of the relatives of the heroes who perished, a sum of £300 being already received, and we would appeal to all workingmen to do their little best to help to alleviate the distress brought about by the dreadful disaster. They, like ourselves, were sons of toil went to their death at the call of duty to their fellow-man. It is only amongst the working classes that such beroes are to be found. Therefore it is we, who are of that class should appreciate their worth, not by lip sympathy, which is no use to those left behind to mourn their loss, but by sending on any little monetary help at our dis-

In consequence of this disaster people are beginning to ask what are the coast-guards on the Irish coast doing. From the evidence given by some of them at the coroner's inquest one would think that they knew nothing whatever about the sea. One fellow could not tell from what point the wind was blowing. If Churchill would pay more attention to the safety of the coasts, and less to Dreadnoughts and armaments, the country would be much better off. We cannot see why there should not be State aid given to lifeboats.

We understand that Prendergast was very annoyed at the few truths we told about him last week, and will think twice before he proceeds to make such find bail for his good behaviour for 12 an ass of himself again. He ought to months, himself in £10 and two sureties never speak about his dealings with Tate,

as he never got sugar direct from him: Twenty-five bags is the smallest consignment Tate will ship, and Prendergist hasn't sold twenty five bags since he started. He was always a miserable creature. When he had a clerk he ate his meals in the shop for fear he might be robbed. As for Billington, he hasn't been seen since. He might resign in f. vo ir of Antonio.

It must be amusing to some of the old sailors and inhabitants of Wexford to hear these fellows cluttering about the trade of Wexford Port. Where were they when there was trade in it before? Burry ruined the firm of Devereux, and Stafford run young Pat Lambert out of

We hope to be able to tell our readers next week what was done with the labels taken out of the Wexford Distillery. Who said "adulteration"?

On Wednesday last the cab Hotel was being cleaned out, under the supervision of Joe Fathead Salmon. The beds and chairs were all removed to Jem Cabbage's auction yard, where, we understand, they are to be auctioned shortly. We hope the people of Wexford will have the good sense to steer clear of such stuff which, in the words of Dr. Pierse, was responsible for the late epidemic of measles, which killed a number of young children. At the time of writing there is a

meeting being held in the County Courthouse by the County Wexford Insurance Committee with reference to the advisability of building a sanatorium in a certain portion of the town. About a fortnight ago a memorial of protest, extensively signed, was handed in and is to be considered also. On the other hand, the Mollie Maguire gang are signing a memorial to have it bulit, the plea that their shops would benefit by having the custom of the institute. Now whilst we are in favour of sanatoria treatment for consumptives, we think that the proper place for a sanatorium is out at the Three Rocks or some other place like it. Wexford town is a low lying, damp town and unhealthy enough without bringing infection from all parts of the country to plant amongst the people. Ask the people of Newtownmountkennedy what they think of the Newcastle Sanatorium? Their village has more consumption in proportion than any town or city in Ireland, it is so bad that they have refused the patient to go to Mass or mix amongst them at all.

Jem Breen is instructing the foundry men to protest against the building and he is a Mollie, whilst Phil Keating and that gang are canvassing every man who goes into their shops to sign to have it

WE HEAR-

That English has been found out at

his dirty tricks. That the "Bacon" Company say that their reason for taking of the cattle boat is due to breach of contract by Spite Richards.

That he was not allowed to use the scissors in that Company.

CORK NOTES

St. Devli='s Oay

The BO.E. seemed to have collared the St Patrick's Day Demonstration Committee and anyone who does not agree with them is open to insult if he does not agree with what they say and do. The Gaelic League used to run the show, but they have been swamped by the Ancient Order of Scabs on the committee this year, and as some of the "leaders" of the Gaelic League are members of the Scab Hibernians they are evidently going to acquiese in the scabmongers bossing the show. Of course it means if the BOE take part in the Patrick's Day procession no self-respecting trades unionist will take part, and the crew who provided William Martin Murphy and Kit Kulkins will have the scab show all to themselves. Our advice to the workingmen of Cork is to put their feet down on this business If the Gaelic League are afraid to exert their authority in preventing Patrick's Day being utilised for a scab paraje, well it is time the Trades Council gave notice that they were not going to be seen in company with those who scabbed on the Dublin workers, and arrangements should be made for a Workers' Demonstration.

The Benevolence of the BOE.

I see by Mr. Scollon's letter that the BOE are claiming that they provided funds for locked-out workers, and that they got money from America for these locked-out in Dublin, but the "Cork Free Press" published a list of subscriptions received by the American Alliance, and surely the Mollies can publish their list also, that is, if they ever got any money from the Board of Erin branches in America, which is very doubtful.

We were expecting that the Citizen

The Citizen Army.

Army would be started in Cork before now, but as yet there is no move The sooner it is done the better, for many will not touch the National Volunteers. The local crowd of the latter are struggling along, but very few workers attend. The fact that the show is bossed by the Kettles and McNeills is enough to damn the thing in the eyes of workingmen. Councillor J. J. Walsh, who is at the head of the Cork crowd, is alright himself, but if he is going to take orders from the Kettles and the Employers' Federation crowd in Dublin he will soon tire. The who are trying to run the National Volunteers in Cork hardly know that the Provisional Committee of Kettles and other spouters have refused to acknow-ledge the Citizen Army which is in existence before it. No wonder the business is such a frost up to the present.

Trades Union Printing.

Workhouse Management.

The School of Music Committee have decided to refuse their advertising to the Cork Constitution" because the latter does not employ trades union printing. This is a victory for trades-unionism which should be followed up, but we doubt if the Mary street crowd have the back-bone to do it. Dennehy, who bosses this show, is a tool of George Crosbie's and a leading light in the B.O.E. He will not do anything against his boss, never fear. In fact I am told that the B.O.E. have such control over the Cork Typegraphical Society that anyone not a member of Norrison's Island have been chucked off the committee. These fellows are Kit Kulkin's first and trades unionists after. wonder is it a fact that the apprentices trained in the "Constitution" office can join their society without any trouble?

The Cork Board of Guardians have refused to provide sufficient accommodation for the children in the hospital. These have for some time past been sleeping two in a bed, with the result that children going in with broken limbs have contracted consumption. The matter was before the Board last week, and all the hungry farmers who are on the Board trooped in to refuse to expend the money necessary to provide proper accommodation. Certainly the worker who would vote for one of those hungry hounds deserves to have his children murdered as they are being murdered in the workhouse through want of proper care. Yet the Poor Law elections will, I dare say, see the Labour representatives beaten by the votes of these whose children will have to put up with present conditions, while those elected will only trouble to get jobs for their friends. At present the workhouse is a happy hunting ground for jobbers by all accounts and is dominated by two or three families who have family doctors to keep in jobs.

General John Regau."

The much-talked-of play is in Cork this week, and a finer satire on Dublin Castle and its string of crawlers could not be seen. What Wesport saw wrong in it I cannot see, for every character in it is only too common, from the tub-thumping newspaper editor and the bung merchant to the wives of the R.M. and D.I who quarrel over the right to present a bouquet to the Lord Lieutenant. Even the latter catches it in some allusions to the spending of "largesse" out of the public money. We want a few more of those plays. They would do more to purify public life than all the resolutions ever passed.

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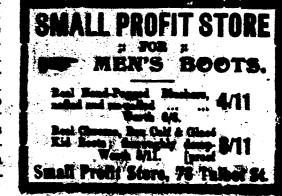


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An Object Lesson for Dublin Workers.

One of the most pitiable spectacles that it has been our misfortune to chronicle was that presented in the British House of Commons on the night of Wednesday, 18th inst.

Barnes, a member of the so-called English Labour Party in a half-hearted fashion, moved a resolution dealing with the ruffianly methods adopted by the police during the reent labour troubles in Dublin, and incidentally with the constitution and finding of the court appointed by Birrell, the Chief Secretary, evidently for no other reasons than to whitewash the police, the capitalists, and myrmidons of Dublin Castle who were responsible for the brutal outrages perpetrated in our city in the name of law and order.

Assuming that Barnes was actuated by the most worthy motives, it was quite apparent that he was incapable of handling his subject adequately. His denunciation of the police was weak, and one can only heave a deep sigh of regret that it had not been the lot of Jim Larkin to have been placed in a similar position to bring out forcibly and luridly the intimimidation, indignities, and outrages to which the citizens of Dublin have been subjected during the police regime. Yet Barnes succeded in making an unanswerable case, and, backed up by Booth, who was himself an eye-witness of the scandalous police batoning in O'Connell street on the day o' Jim Larkin's arrest, forced a division on the issue, which must give the workers of England and of Ireland great room for thought and action. From the beginning it was easy to observe that Barnes was acting more or less on his own responsibility and against the implied wishes of his colleagues, who call themselves a Labour Party, as well as against the combined forces of Liberals, Nationalists, and Unionists.

The Chief Secretary in his reply endeavoured to condone his breach of faith with his Bristol constituents to whom he promised an inpartial commission which would include at least one representative of the workers and in order to bolster up his perfidy he had recourse to the usual clap-trap and apologies with which the ruling powers in Ireland have made us so familiar. He failed miserably to justify the police authorities in their endeavours to blacken the characters of the Dublin workers after succeeding in scourging and crucifying them and extending their tortures beyond human endurance.

But what shall we say of Brady, one of the members of Parliament for Dublin who with smooth tongue and varnished lips bemoaned the trials and tribulations of the Dublin employers and damned with faint praise the workers his own constituents who despite Murphy and his crew fought and struggled so valiantly and fearlessly in a noble and just cause.

Brady was merely the mouthpiece of the so-called Nationalist Party who are now bargaining for the partition of their country, and it must be said he played well the part assigned to him. He was a fitting instrument to set about the task of cloaking the barbarities committed by the police in the metropolis of Ireland, and his crocodile tears for the sufferings of the workers were copious it not convincing. It needed but the uprising of William Field to mark a dramatic touch in the comedy enacted in Westminster. He would have illustrated the villain of the play and "brought down the house with his lugubrious lamentations."

The Irish Nationalist Party proved if proof was necessary their total want of sympathy with their own people. The English Liberal Party who are playing ducks and drakes with the English Labour Party nods its doggy head and forthwith the tail the Irish Party wags in a

like manner.

Some forty members voted for Barnes' motion. The debate deserves the attention of every worker in the three kingdoms. It shows clearly and definitely the hollowness of election pledges and the weakness of the workers themselves in sending employers and professional placehunters to represent them in Parliament, men who at the first opportunity betray them into the hands of their enemies who sit in high places and know the prices at which those so-called representatives may be purchased.

Think ye, workers, of your Parliamentary representative P. J. Brady, joining with your masters in trampling upon your most cherished ideals and in besmirching the fair fame of your friends and leaders. ONLOOKER.

The following is the letter upon which the Recorder again granted a postponement of the trials of the uniformed hooligans:—

To the Editor of the "Irish Times."

Sir,—The placard of the "Irish Times" for to-day bears the legend, "Exoneration of Police," and your leader-writer, by his comment on the report issued by the Commission of Inquiry, leaves the same impression; yet the charges which most shocked and startled many citizens have been endorsed by the findings of the Commissioners. Unnecessary batoning and grave injuries to innocent persons in a main thoroughfare are not denied by the Court, but attributed to a pardonable error. On this point, as on others, I understand that important evidence exists which was not tendered, but withheld, on account of the composition of the Court in hopes of a wider and more representative inquiry, for which the Labour Party intend to press next Wednesday, in accordance with Mr. Birrell's unredeemed pledge. Consequently the Commission had to rely very largely on police evidence. But the amazing occurrences in the Corporation Buildings led to the production of testimony on both sides, I wish to point out the gravity of the fact that the Commissioners' findings here emphatically condemn the police. Now, in the first place, this shakes our confidence in police testimony; for, since the evidence of the victims is accepted, the

police denials can be only organised lying, or suppression of the truth. Secondly, though the Commissioners refer to provocation and excitement, we pay our policemen to be self-restrained and patient, even under stone throwing. But, indeed, the facts accepted as true by the Commission point either to drunken frenzy or deliberate and organised savagery. The police are not a military force, licensed to carry on general war by sieges, yet to break into ten or twelve dwellings, and smash utensils, and images; to wreck a room where a woman is the only occupant; to baton and break the arm of a man not even alleged to have thrown a stonethese are acts of which a British soldier in warfare could hardly be guilty. That such acts are possible, and so far unpunished among so large a party of police, indicates something radically wrong in the discipline of the force and the conduct they are instructed to observe in dealing with the poorer class of citizens. It is unnecessary to reflect that, for all we know, these are the men who have been in charge of the streets and on whose unsupported testimony workingmen (not cornerboys) have throughout the labour troubles been committed to prison. And we must also remember that, though as

Whether the stories of brutal batoning of crowds be true or untrue would be a comparative small matter, if they stood alone; not only because everyone feels that an inspector may lose his head and imagine unreal dangers, or a constable see red and mistake an old woman for Mr. Larkin, and a prayer book for a revolver, but much more because the general public is likely to be injured and resent it. But for officers of the law to commit a deliberate outrage on the homes of the poor knowing that it can be done with impunity because they are poor and helpless leaves a sense of burning wrong, and it inevitably follows that the workers and not a few who sympathise with them, refuse to give the police the benefit of the doubt in cases where it is possible to suppose mistake.

yet unproven, similar incidents are reported

from other streets.

You conclude your leader with an appeal for extra pay for the police on the ground of their good service. Whether this is timely or good policy, in view of the points just mentioned, I have my doubts, but I am sure the majority are decent men; and in any case it always pays to treat a man fairly and pay him well. But if justice be not a word without meaning, your first demand ought to have been for compensation to the victims mentioned in the report for the moral, material, and physical damage which they have suffered.—Yours, etc.,

R. M. GWYNN 40 Trinity College, Dublin, February 16th, 1914.

Correspondence. Soldiers in the Cerk Technical School. To the Editor "Irish Worker."

Sir,—The facility to enable Soldiers to attend classes in the Cork Technical School is a move in the right direction. All soldiers are workmen's sons, and no workman ought oppose it, as it enables them to take up a trade, etc., going into civilian life. Is it because a man enlists that you are going to close all doors on him? If we look at the list of the Transport Workers' Union we will find 80 per cent. ex-soldiers or connected with the military. In any movement the ex-soldier always gives a lead, he may have a certain amount of work to do during strikes which he dislikes, through no fault of his own. The ex-soldier is always opposed whenever anything to his

Yours truly,
TIME EXPIRED.

[Our correspondent would seem to forget what occurred in Dublin recently.

advantage is about to take place. Well if

this is to continue, it is about time the

ex-soldier started a society of his own,

unless this attitude is dropped. It is only

what I call a dog in the manger policy.

Feb. 22, '14 Sir,—The necessity of a co-operative stores is needed in the City of Cork. The prices of the necessaries of life are beyond the workingman's reach, and higher and higher they go I can see by the "Irish Worker" how Dublin is provided with such stores. If the workers in Cork were only organised, they could have the articles cheaper and profits divided amongst themselves. Let us hope somebody will make a start, as the brains are there, and I think the cash could be found. It is a great credit to the President of the Bradford Trades Council to provide food and medical attendance for school children. There is many a boy and girl goes to school hungry, and we all know the brain can't study with a hungry or craving stomach. A WORKMAN.

[There is a co-operative already in existence in Great George's street, Cork. It is evident they don't want too many persons to know about them, or perhaps our correspondent is not a very observant man. We may add that Ireland could have the same facilities for feeding the hungry school children only for the "patriots" who compose the Irish Party.—ED.]

Subscriptions Received by Transport Union.

We give this week a thirteenth 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."

Nov. 10th.—Seven Rebels, per E. Rose, Castletown, 7s.; Orchestrelle Co. employees Elm St., 7th donation, per F. H. Austin, fi 13s. 3d.; The Forward, Glasgow, per Thomas Johnston ... £200 0 0 Hull Tannery workers, N.U.G.W. & C.L., per A. Brown, 5s. 6d.; Dublin Breadserver, 2s. 6d.: R.M.T.F. Greenock, collection per Hugh Hinshlewood, £3 10s.; Hartley Withers

Hugh Hinshlewood, £3 10s.; Hartley Withers Esq, per Miss S. C. Harrison, £1.

Nov. 11th.—City of Chicago Municipal Pension fund, per B. McMahon. £4; Atherton, Bch, Lanc. & Ches. Miners' Fed., per James Latham, £4; A few Stockport Hatters on short time per J. Jennings, 3s. 9d.; Catford Bch, Postmen's Fed., per J. Homewood, 4s. 6d.; Mussleburgh Bch. Paper Mill wkrs. Union, per John Black, Sec. 12s. 6d.; Thornbury Tram Depot, Bradford, per Ned Shaw, Winterburn, Morgan & Cross, £3; Limerick Bch, Typo. Assoc., per John J. Christie, Sec. £4; I.T. & G,W.U., Bch No. 20, Cork, per D. Coveney, £20 6s.; Manchester No. 13 Bch., N.U.R., per W. J. Griffiths, £3; Burnley Miners' Assoc., Prosperity Lodge, per James Alfred Sampson, Sec., £4 58 9d.; Workmen of R. Lawson & Sons, 4 Lane Ends, Hetton-le-hole, per D. Smith, 4s. 6d.; Crew of ss. Blackwater per P. Nolan, 9s.; The Cumberland Iron Ore Miners & Kindred Trade Assoc., Moore Row, Cumberland, per T. Gavin-Duffy, £20; B. C., Dublin, £2; C. B. Postmen, Liverpool, per John Holland,

Nov. 12th.—The Grimbsy Bch., B.S.P., per H. Greene, £4 15s.; Rev. Percival M. Medcraft. Hull Mission, £1; P. O'Neill, Westport Bch, N.U.R., £1; Stereo. and Electrotypers, per T. H. Middleton, 16s.; H. Lepiniere, One and All Adults School, Walthamstow, 7s.; F. C, Cooper, Newfound-

pool, Leicester, 2s.

Nov. 13th.—Leith Bch. Boilermakers, and Iron and Steel Ship Builders, per J. M. Airlie, £15; Tilbury Progressive Club, per W. Krance, Sec., £2 5s 6d.; Rossendale Union of Boot, Shoe and Slipper Operatives, per Albert Taylor, £5 3s. 2\dd.; Derbyshire and Notts Enginemen and Firemen's Union, Ripley Bch., per Edmond Cox, £1; Putney Bch, N.A.W.S.A. & S.A.W. & C. per R. G. Curtis, 6s. 6d.; M. Brady, Hamilton-Ontario Canada, 5 dollars, £1 os. 1od.; William Frood. Lumb Lane, Bradford, 23. 8d., James Leech, Trafford Park, Manchester, 1s.; J. J. O'Leary, Dublin, 5s.; J. J. Farrell, per J. J. O'Leary, Dublin, 2s.; Adolph Worm, per J. J. O'Leary, Dublin, 2s.

Curtis, 6s. 6d.; M. Brady, Hamilton-Ontario Canada, 5 dollars, £1 os. 10d.; William Frood. Lumb Lane, Bradford, 23. 8d., James Leech, Trafford Park, Manchester, 1s.; J. J. O'Leary, Dublin, 5s.; J. J. Farrell, per J. J. O'Leary, Dublin, 2s.; Adolph Worm, per J. J. O'Leary, Dublin, 2s.

Nov. 14th.—Rhymney Valley District, S.W.M.F., per Rees Parker, £15; Grimsby Bch., B.S.P., per D. Walmsley, 13s. 6d.; Warrington Bch., B. & S.M.W., per James Powell, 10s.; No. 21 Bch., I.T. & G.W.U., per D. Carey, Cork, £2; For relief fund from Dublin Exile, Oldham, 2s. 10d.; Mrs. Dudley Edwards, Dublin, 8s.; A. Philpott, Tranmere, Cheshire, 1s.

Nov, 17th.—The Forward, Glasgow, per

Nov, 17th.—The Forward, Glasgow, per Thomas Johnston

Birkenhead Bch., B.S.P., per A. Andrews, Sec., £3 12s. 6d.; Prestwith Bch., I.L.P., per Harold Robinson, £2; Bernard Baron, Carrears Ltd., London, £10; Hull Branch, D.W.R. & G.W.U., per Samuel Wood, £2; Proceeds of Meeting held under the auspices of Swindon Trades and Labour Council, per H. Martin, £1 14s. 2d.; Cork Branch, N.S & F.U., per J. Bennett, £1 4s. 6d.

Subscriptions Received by Dublin Trades Council.

Socialist Club, Merthyr Vale and Aberfar, per J. Evans, £6 11s. 1d.; Clarion Scouts & D.H.L., Leeds, per Mrs. Twye, £5; Employees, Hyde Road Car Works, Manchester. £5 14s. 8d.; D.H.L. & B.S.P. Erith, per R. E. Warde, £5 16s.; Clarion Institute, Leeds, £6 4s. 6d.; N.U.R., Newcastle Central, per T. Taylor, £5. Weavers and Winders, £5; Soc. Sunday School Demonstration, Leeds; £7; Erith D.H.L. & B.S.P., £5; Poplar Trades Co per J.H. Banks, £5 0s. 4d.; York and Dis. Trades Co. £7; Manchester Corp., Hyde Road Car Works, £5 4s. 3d.; Boilermakers, Newcastle, £5 16s. 6d.; The Daily Herald, £8 16s. 6d.; Miss Gibson, Haslemere, £5; Hyde Road Car Works, Manchester, £6 15s. 4d.; N.U. Dock Labs. Burntisland, £8 12s.; Sunderland Trades Co., £5; Southampton Trades Co., £8; The Daily Herald, £9 3s. 3d.; Motherwell Trades Co., £6; The Daily Herald, £9 15s. 9d.; B.S.P. Leazes, Park Rd., Newcastle, £6 10s.; N.U.R. Maestig, per W. Curl, £5 5s.; N.U.R. Brierley Hill, £5; Hyde Road Car Works, Manchester, £6 10s.; Sunderland Trades Co., £5; W. Williams, Balby, £8; N.U.R., Newcastle central, £7; D.W.R. & G.W.U. Cardiff, per J. Donovan, £9 10s.; Sunderland Trades Co., £5; H. Fryer, Thurleigh Road, Balham, £6; Proceeds of Concert, Failsworth, £9 6s.; D.W.R. & G.W.U., Bristol, £9 1s. 9d.; Daily Herald, £7 3s. 2d.; Miss Gibson, Noonfield, £5; D.H.L.& B.S.P., Rotherham, £6 10s.; York and Dis. Trades Co., £6 12s.; Bakers and Confec. Manchester, £8 6s. 9d., £8 6s. 9d.; Daily Herald, £9 4s. 3d.; H. Fryer, Clapham, London, £7, and £6; D.W.R. & G.W.U., Bristol, £9 1s. 9d.; Paily Herald, £9 2s. 8d.; Daily Herald, £6 9s. 2d.; R. Baldwin, Openshaw, £4 6s. 6d.; Hipps, Ltd., Leeds, £3 11s. 7d.; Fire Brigade Union, Tara, Street, £2; R. A., per W. O'Brien, £2; Brushmakers Society, Dublin, £1 6s.; Dublin Glaziers, £1 1s., £1 7s.; Am. H. Painters, Dublin, No. 1, 2, £2 5s., £1 1s.; N.A.U.S.A.W. & C., Dublin, £1 5s. 2d.; Scientific Instrument Makers, £2; Cab and Car Drivers, Broadstone, 10s.;

Boot and Shoe Operatives, Dublin, 198.; From friends, per P. Grogan, 138. 6d.; Belfast Coopers, 158. 9d.; I.L.P., North Belfast, 128; A.S. Tailors, Newbridge, 158.; W. Chase, Parnell St, 158.; Butchers' Soc., Dublin 168.

A Song About "Mr. Y." With Choruses in Syncopated Metre.

We've heard of Lorcan Sherlock, or
The Summerhill White Hope;
We've heard of Mr. Scully, too,
The Keeper of the Rope.
And thoughts of heroes such as these
Must moisten any eye;
But can you tell us anything
Concerning Mr. Y.?

See him shuffling along
'Midst that clamouring throng
He's got a great head,
Well bred,
And beautiful manners,
Those two-and-a-tanners
Are eagerly waited by us,
So please don't make any fuss;
It's simply great, mate,
Waiting near the Pillar—
Waiting for our friend Mr. Y.

First Chorus:

We've heard of Dr. Jeykll and
The famous Mr. Hyde;
We've read about King Canute who
Was baffled by the tide.
We know the harebrained leprachaun
Who masquerades as "shy,"
But now the puzzle of the hour
Is: Who is Mr. Y.?

Second Chorus:

Keep your heart up, Mr. Y.

Keep your heart up, Mr. Y.—

Last night
In a gutter fight
I saw you. I saw you
With the "Green 'Un" in your hand
But there's no green in your eye
When you're chucking half-a-crowns
About for exercise
Keep your heart up, Mr. Y.

Don't talk about Napoleon or
Extol him for his size
Until the great biographers
Have written Mr. Y.'s.
And when they raise his monument
Each Irishman expects
To drink the health of Mr. Y
In special double X.

Third Chorus:

Oh! Eve y evening hear him sing,
It's a most mysterious thing,
While the changes he does ring
Mr. Y. Mr. Y. Mr. Y.

Oh! How the public's heart will ache
If they suddenly awake
And discover it's a fake

Mr. Y. Mr Y. Mr. Y.
Well, they'll do it just like no one
could
And they'll send him home a corpse
to Spud

Oh! Won't the "Freeman" yell with glee
If the Jury should agree
And bring in Felo-de-se?
Mr. Y. Mr. Y. Mr. Y.

Additional Chorus
(Only to be sung by employees of the D.U.T.C.)

Where will he be to night?
Oh, where will he be to night?
Where will he lodge,
Or hide er dodge,
Or how will he keep from sight?
Will he attempt to sell us?
Tell us.
Or we shall die with fright.
Won't somebody kindly inform us

Where he will be to-night?

He's well supplied, we are aware,
With Mr. Murphy's wealth,
And goes around from night to night
A doing good by stealth.
So, buy the "Ha'penny Horrible"
At once and try the trick,
Perhaps you'll find you're richer

By a quid or half-a-thick.

Final Chorus:

He would go, go, go
Each evening with the booty
He would go, go, go
Around the town on duty
And every now and then
He'd look about him when
Some extra watchful "G"-man would
Be after him again.
And then he'd go, go, go,
Right up to Brother Nugent's

And then he'd go, go, go,
Right up to Brother Nugent's
He would go. Oh—oh—oh—oh!
Where he'd raise all their hopes
With his wee envelopes
And then Le'd——

("Same again, boss, but put in a tankard
this time. What's that? . . . Oh,

("Same again, boss, but put in a tankard this time. What's that? . . . Oh, yes. They're writing nigger melodies about me now.")

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