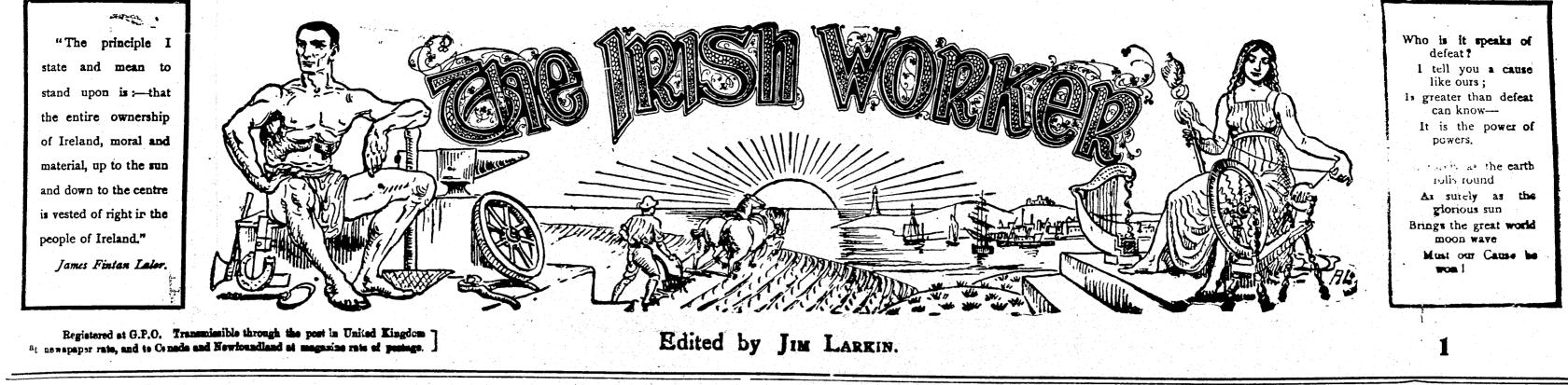
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DJBLIN, SATURDAY, APRIL 11th, 1914

CO-OPERATION Movement. Labour By R. J. P. MORTISHED. b. THE PIONEER OF THE CO-OPERATIVE IDEA. ROBERT OWEN, 1771-1858.

The career of Robert Owen is intensely interesting, merely in its individual aspect. When it is remembered that this kindly glowing soul was one of the most original and valuable social theorists of a time that in many respects bears an extraordinary resemblance to our own, the story of his life assumes a deeper significance.

As a child, Owen showed a disconcerting independence of mind. A Methodist lady lent him some religious books. The result was to convince the boy that "there was something fundamentally wrong in all religions !" When he reached the age of ten he was sent from his house in Wales to be apprenticed to a draper in London. That occupation did not offer Owen sufficient scope as he grew older, and at nineteen he had become manager of a textile factory and 500 workers. Before he was thirty he had risen, with a rapidity characteristic both of the man and of his time, to be partner and manager of the New Lanark cotton mills-soon to be made famous by his work. Here he had 2,000 workers under his control, and he promptly began to revolutionize the whole condition of their lives. The hours of labour were reduced from 17 to 10 a day. The employment of children under ten was prohibited altogether. Good cottages were built for the workpeople. A supply of cheap and good provisions was organized. Free education was given to the children, and ample opportunities for pleasure and recreation provided for all. While other factories were grinding the lives out of their workers, Owen was teaching his how to enjoy life. were achieved. The Association's activities were confined to All this was done without any sacrifice of industrial efficiency. supporting the Factory Act agitation. In 1832 the National In four years Owen, after paying 5 per cent. on capital, made a clear profit of £100,000. Owen saw, indeed, that it was good business to look after his wordpeople just as he looked after his machines. Every manufacturer knew that to be successful he must get the most perfect machines and keep them in perfect condition, well oiled and always in good repair. Owen alone saw that the human machine must be treated in the same way. In 1813 the New Lanark Mills were formed into a trust for the benefit of the workers in them. Having transformed the oasis of New Lanark into an industrial paradise, Owen set out to persuade Parliament and the leaders of industry to adopt the principles he had developed and so triumphantly practised. Man, he declared, was the creature of his circumstances. If workpeople were condemned to toil all day at arduous labour in unhealthy dirty, ugly surroundings, without leisure and without education, they must inevitably deteriorate in strength and character. The conditions to which manufacturers then subjected their workers meant an enormous waste of industrial efficiency and of human life. Owen, therefore, demanded a drastic Factory Act. But the Parliament to which he applied consisted of landlords and factory owners, quite uncontrolled by the democracy (for even the middle classes were not enfranchised till 1832). "Owen's proposals were therefore rejected. Nevertheless they led to the passing of the Factory Act of 1817, of no great value in itself, but important as the beginning of modern factory legislation. It was, as Max said later of the Ten Hours Bill, "the victory of a principle." Having failed to obtain the help of the State, Owen was compelled to fall back on voluntary associations. To put his principle into practise he proposed the formation of voluntary communities in which the social arrangements would permit, nay create, the very highest development of human character. His ideal always was not the production of wealth-still less of profit. which was to be entirely abolished-but of character. His colonies, therefore, were to be self-contained communities, in which the goods produced by the members labor were to be exchanged on a basis determined by the labor necessary to produce them, and wages were fixed according to the personal expenditure necessary to maintain efficient citizenship. No allowance was made for rent and interest (though the actual communities had to provide payment for both). Ultimately, Owen believed, all the delicate adjustment of supply to demand necessary in a highly developed community would be made, not by the bargaining of acute profiteers, but by deliberate calculation based on accurate social science. Several of these communities were actually established, from the Harmony Colony in America in 1825 to the Queenwood Colony in Hampshire, the last of them, in 1840. The only colony that was not destroyed by the inherent detects of its constitution was the Vandeleur community at Ralahine, Co. Clare, which is described at length in Connolly's "Labor in Irish History." Into the causes of their failure it is not necessary to enter here. Owen himself realized many of the difficulties of inaugurating a new social era by establishing little colonies of men with little capital and no great administrative powers But though he was disgusted with their failure he was not convinced of their futility. Owen's belief in the practicability of organizing the exchange of goods in a just manner on the basis of the labor necessary to produce them was put to a further test by the establishment of the Gray's Inn Labour Exchange in 1833. The articles brought by workmen to the Exchange were valued, as to raw material, at the market price and, as to labor, according to time at the rate of 6d. an hour. No account was taken of the probable demand for the goods thus purchased. The result, disconcerting but, to modern minds, not surprising, was that competing traders bought up all the goods which on this system were priced below the market level, leaving the Exchange with a stock of goods it could not sell. In the end the Labeur Exchange degenerated into a kind of pawnshop.

Owen, though now an old man of over 60, remained a persistent propagandist and certainly endeavoured to bring his proposals for the solution of the ills of society before the workers at large. The four years after the repeal of the Combination Laws in 1825 were times of financial panic, bad markets and great distress. The workers found that though they were at liberty to combine in open Trade Unions they were still powerless to prevent unemployment and reductions of wages. All their strikes ended in disaster. Misery was widespread. Trade Unionism seemed useless. From 1829 onwards, however, a new spirit arose. Belief in Trade Unionism returned stronger than before, but it was a different Unionism. Organization was no longer to be local and sectional. Each trade was to be organized in a national body-even an international body, within the limits of the three Kingdoms. Eventually, indeed, attempts were made to form a single Union of all trades-the "One Big Union" of presentday "rebel" talk. The Cotten Spinners, inspired by an able Irishman, John Doherty*, led the way in 1829 with a federation of all the local societies in England, Scotland and Ireland, intended to embrace every male spinner and piercer. Two or three national congresses were held, but the Union does not seem to have effected any great improvements. After 1831 apparently the attempt at federation had failed and the Union disappears. Doherty, its leading spirit, attempted now the much greater task of uniting workers of all trades in one union, and in 1830 the National Association for the Protection of Labor was founded. The textile trades provided the bulk of the membership, but a large number of other trades were included and the Association spread with astonishing rapidity. In 1831 it produced, under Doherty's editorship, a vigorous weekly paper, "The Voice of the People," whose professed object was to unite the productive classes of the community in one common bond." Before long the Association is said to number one hundred thousand members. But large as the Association was, and however fearsone it appeared to the middle classes, it was hampered by lack of funds and by the difficulty of smooth working between the different trades. No immediate triumphs

LABOUR'S PROTEST Against Partition of Ireland and the Military Junta.

Police Intimidation-Bluff Fails.

week, a labour demonstration was held on Sunday last in the principal street (O'Connell street), Dublin. Prior to the meeting taking place the police authorities were very active going round the various labour centres warning the intending participants, to quote their words, "that they were taking part in an illegal assembly, and would do so at their peril." Notwithstanding this a large meeting assembled, under the chair-manship of Mr. William O'Brien. Presi-dent of the Dublin Trades Council dent of the Dublin Trades Council.

Amongst those present were-Mersrs. M J. Egan, J.P., T.C., and P. Walsh, President of the Cork United Trades Council (Cork ; D. R. Campbell, Pres. of the Belfast Trades Council; R. J. Power Waterford; Alderman J. Lynch, Sligo Trades Council; J. E. Fitzpatrick, Newry; R. Corish, T.C., Wexford; J. Dunne, Bray; F. Sheehy-Skeffington, John Farren, 1 reasurer, Dublin Trades Council; Thos. Lawlor, T.C.; W P. Partridge, T.C.; Countess Markievicz, Mrs. H. Sheeby-Skeffington, J. Bohan T.C.; J. O'Neill, P. O'Malley, M. Mullen, P. Fox, J. Casey, etc.

A large company of the Citizen Army were also in attendance, headed by a standard bearear carrying a beautiful

As announced in our columns last such exclusion would be a National disgrace, and, in addition, we feel that the separation of the democracy of Ulster from those of the other Provinces would be a dire calamity. That in strongly and emphatically protesting against the recent attempt of certain military officers to utilise the armed forces in this country for the purpose of furthering the interests of their class, we desire to impress upon the workers the necessity for learning aright and fully digesting the full significance of this action and to in future apply it in a similar manner in the interests of their own class."

> Mr. Walsh (Cork United Trades) seconded the resolution. He was sent there by the trades of Cork to support the demand set forth in the resolution (hear, hear'. Every word of the Manifesto of the Irish Trades Congress Committee was endorsed unanimously by them, and he was instructed to say that the men of Cork felt deeply the suggested partition of Ireland, and they resented it. They should claim that Ulster must be included, and claim it determinedly, and with no uncertain voice (cheers.

Mr. D. R. Campbell (Belfast) sid that new poplin flag displaying a device of it was regrettable to find it necessary to propose that resolution win the Irish metropolis. That meeting was not nearly so large as that he had attended a few months ago to uphold the right of free speech, nor so large as its importance deserved. The Manifesto of the Parliamentary Committee of the Irish Trades Congress had been adopted at a recent meeting of the Belfast Trade and Labour Council. It had been supported by all the trades and workers of Ireland, and a large meeting of the workers of Belfast a few days previously. The great Irish leader, John Redmond (groans) had gone much too far in conceding the partition of Ireland, and farther than a great many of the Northern counties wished him to do. It was said that when Ulster saw how well the Irish Parliament would carry on under Home Rule it would want to fall in with the rest of Ireland, but he (the speaker) knew the democracy of Ukter. In this matter the Irish Leader was a little more optimistic than he was. The rank and file of the Nationalist Party in Belfast were of the opinion that there was not the slightest likelihcod of the proffered exclusion being accepted by Unionists He was, however, fully of the opinion that the Unionist Party would accept it provided they could get nothing more. In addition, he was not going to say that they would not get any more (applause). Even the Unionists would not accept the partition proposition. As for a plebiscite of the province, there were already seventeen Home Rulers against sixteen Unionists, and if a vote were taken the minority in favour of Home Kule would stagger Ireland. They had got sp far by a piece of the greatest hypocrisy and bluff in the history of manind No one knew the genuine opinion of Ulster regarding Home Rule. It had not yet come to the question of considering exclusion. Unionists thought they were going to get the Bill destroyed, and, said Nr. Campbell, "between you and e I wish them God speed, for I say it would be much better to chuck the Bill and to wait until you bring us with you ' There were many other methods besides partition, and one of the best was Sir Horace Plunkett's (applause). Mr. P T. Daly said that to him the idea of excluding the portion of Ireland from which had come the heroes and sages of the past was unthinkable (Applause). They were not going to consent to the division of the nation by any gang of scheming party politicians (hear, hear). They who had studied the history of their nation knew that Ulster had given of her best in the fight and were they ; the men of Ulster they ought not to going to allow a boundary line to be forget the women of Ulster, as the drawn which would place outside of Ireland the portion of Ireland which had given them Shane an Diomais, Hugh Roe O Neill, Red H gh O'Donnell Henry McCracken. Jemmy Hope, Betsy Gray, and the legion of gallant men who had gone down in the blaze of the fight for freedom. (Applause). So netime ago they were told that the Bill would not

CAUTION.

ONE PENNY.

The Pillar House. SIA HENRY ST., DUBLIN, -IS THE DEPOT FOR GENUINE Bargains by Post.

We de cates for the Workingman, No lancy prices; bonest value only.

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A SPECIALITY.

be altered ; that it could not be altered, although it might be altered with advantage in some particulars at any rate (hear, hear). But no the order of the man on the bridge was "full steam ahead." It would seem however like the story of the "Bugaboo," the vessel had struck a clinker that was not marked on the chart. (Laughter). If that were so the captain should lose his ticket (laughter), and be taken off the bridge. Ulster was teeming with National instinct and tradition and they were not going to allow themselves to be separated from her. (hear, hear). If they passed the Bill with exclusion because they feared Carson's army or because they wanted to put Irishmen into different camps, they would realise that there were men in Ireland who would insist on the nation of Thomas Davis and Carson had shown them the way. (Applause). The idea of saying that Ulster would come in automatically at the end of six years was a deliberate lie. Any county which voted itself out now could only come in by the consent of the British electorate afterwards (Hear hear). heir motto must be that of Michael Barry. "Step together, brothers all ! " (Applause). Councillor Lawlor said they met there to day not in opposition to any body of Irishmen but to insist that Ireland as a whole should come into the Bill. (Hear, hear). He noted that the ofcers of the army had refused to carry out certain orders which were given them. So too should the privates when they were ordered to shoot down their own class in the future. (Cheers) The private after his time was up, had to come down and work amongst the men whom he was ordered to shoot, and if these conditions were not improved so much the worse for him. (Cheers). hey in the Labour movement were the best Home Rulers. (Hear, hear.) They knew what it meant for them. But they should be careful what sort of Home Rule they were getting. Loo at South Africa. There they had changed their Republic and they got Botha and Smuts. Let them look to it that they would not get Bothas and Smuts in the future (Applause). In the common name of Labour he appealed to them to help them in the fight for the downtrodden worker. (Applause.) Councillor Partridge said-They had come there to protest against the partition of Ireland and against the cowardly attempt on the part of the Liberal Government to intimidate them in the holding of that meeting. He had been warned by the inspector and sergeant of the D.M.P. not to speak at that meeting. Now, Superintendent Qainn was welcomed to come up on that day into the driver's seat and drive the whole crowd of spectators to the nearest police station. (Cheers.) The Government that was seek. ing to cheat the country in this matter of Home Rule was trying to intimidate them in the holding of that meeting. (Hear, hear) There could be no more important question for the people of any country than that of the Government of their country and yet the Liberal Government considered the profits of the Tram Company more important still. Well, William Martin Murphy was a Home Ruler (laughter), and he could suffer that slight loss for the good of his country. (Applause.) When speaking of wom n of Ireland pliyed an honourable part all through the history of this country. (Cheers.) The resolutions were put to the meeting and a regular "fo est" of hands were put up. The Chairman declared them carried unanimously. Cheers being a set for the Rights of Labour and the least in the mosting discover

Association for the Protection of Labour disappears. Contemporary with the National Association, but outlasting

it, was the Builders' Union, a national organization of all the building trades. The Union spread rapidly, especially in Lancashire and the Midlands, and soon became aggressive. In 1833 the Liverpool members demanded from their employers the abolition of the then new contracting system together with the granting of uniform rates of pay and other claims-including pay for any tine lost by the strike! The employers united in opposition to the men and declared that no man would be employed unless he formally renounced the Union. The dispute spread to Manchester, and there again the employers " presented the document" of renunciation. In the end the resistance of employers was crowned by complete victory. But the general movement towards a single Trades Union swept on, culminating in the establishment in 1834 of the "Grand National Consoli-dated Trades Union." "Nothing in the annals of Unionism in this country at all approached the rapidity of the growth which ensued," say Mr. and Mrs. Webb. "Within a few weeks the Union appears to have been joined by at least half a million members, including tens of thousands of farm labourers and women." "The avowed policy of the federation was to inaugurate the general strike of all wage-earners throughout the country. But from the very beginning of its career it found itself incessantly involved in sectional disputes." The largest of these disputes arose at Derby, where the employers locked out 1,500 men, women and children for refusing to abandon the Union. The Union was unable to bear the strain of supporting the locked-out workers and after four months they were compelled to return to work, beaten. But in spite of these difficulties the Union made itself feared by employers and the Government. Combination itself was now legalized, but magistrates were quite ready to punish heavily any action which could by any stretch of imagination be considered as molestation or intimidation. This persecution by the law reached its climax in the prosecution of six harmless, agricultural labourers in Dorchester. not for striking, intimidation, or outrage, but for the crime of administering unlawful oaths. The oaths were part of the harmless ceremonial then commonly observed in Union Lodges, but for this crime the six labourers were sentenced to seven years' transportation! The Government actively supported the magistrates and hustled the men off to Botany Bay. The Grandl National Union immediately organized monster petitions and demonstrations of protest, but with little effect, for it was not till 1836 that the sentence was remitted. Nor was the Union successful in the aggressive attitude it maintained in spite of the law and the Government. The tailors of London struck work and 20,000 persons were thrown on the funds of the Union. The financial strain was too great and the tailors were beaten. A decisive defeat was later inflicted on the Union by the master builders of London. Some workmen were locked out as a result of the petty tyranny of one employer. Then the whole body of employers, including the Government Department, locked out all their men in order to compel them to sign the "document" and abandon the Union. The struggle lasted several months, and, though the "document" was in the end withdrawn, the men returned to work badly beaten. Other conflicts broke over the country, dissipating the Union's strength. Before long the Grand National Consolidated Trades Union was broken and dwindled into obscurity. The sectional Unions maintained their position for some time, but a general decay of Trade Unionism had set in. Working class aspirations were damped. Democratic activities were either directed into the blind alley of Chartism or into the Anti-Corn Law and Ten Hours Bill agitations, or else slumbered altogether. The revolutionary period of Trade Unionism was at an end. (To be continued six * . . k)

*The part played by Irishmen in British industrial movements is referred to in Connolly's "Labour in Irish History."

the starry plough, the work of Megahey.

When the Chairman pro-eeded to open the meeting, Superintendent Quinn approsched the brake in which the speakers were seated and warned the Chairman that the meeting had now become an obstruction a considerable modification of his warning earlier in the day. Mr. O'Brien informed the peeler-folk that he intended to proceed with the meeting. and, raising his voice, said he challenged the police to place the men who were on that platform under arrest. They had met there in the principal street of the capital of the nation to enter their protest against the exclusion of any part of Ireland from the provisions of the Home Rule Bill and the action of the military officers who had decided to differentiate between what orders they would carry out and what laws should be operative, and they were going to car:y out that meeting. (Cheers.) If they were doing wrong let the police act. (heers) Whatever the future had in store when Home Rule came, its advantages ought to be shared by all the workers in Ire. land. Referring to the incidents at the Curragh, he said that army officers had never shown any reluctance to order the shooting down of their fellow countrymen of the working classes. (Cheers) Now the law had been laid down that no sol dier need obey an order unless he was satisfied that it was just and in accordance with the dictates of his conscience. (Cheers)

Mr P. T. Daly read messages approving the objects of the meeting from Mr. Edmund Sheehan (Cork and Capt. White. D.S.O., who said that "Ulster was all right, but she was conceited, and if Ulster received a licking from those whom she despised it would do her all the good in the world." Mr. James Larkin wired that he missed the train at Euston. Letters from various trades councils endorsing the purpose of the meeting were also read.

Alderman Lynch (Sligo) said if a policeman attempted to interfere with them in Sligo as the police had endeavouted to interfere with them. there that day, well it would be bad for the policeman (Laughter and applause). He had come to that meeting from the nor'nor'-west corner of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, to join with his fellow-countrymen from Munster, from Leinster, and from Ulster to demand that Ireland should not be divided. ()pplause) They were there from the north and from the south, from the east and from the west, and the were there to demand that Ulster should be with them to the end He proposed-

"That this Mass Meeting of Irish workers places on record its emphatic protest against the suggested exclusion of any portion of Ireland, whether tempo rary or permanent, from the provisions of the Home Rule Bill, as we consider

Chapter of Demonstrations

2

By "Shellback."

During the past few years the word "demonstration" has general'y come to stand for a gathering together of adherents to or opponents of a particular programme or policy, and this age will be kn wn in the years to come when the events of to day will be recorded under the setting "history" as the age of dem setrations - an age when every phase of life and opinion had its own part'e cases in of demonstrations with their own paif ros and their own orators. By the application of a very little mental strain we can imagine the difficulty the student of the future will have when he probes his inquiring eve into the doings of the early years of the twentieth century and attempts to detail the different objee's and purposes that, according to some, to him absolutely nonsensical, arragement was forred to find vent in the counters demonstrations that marked the passing of this particular period. Even today, when the fashion is in full swin, it would take an extraordinary clever must to explain with any degree of conviction the value and necessity of marching thousands of men over weary miles of dusty streets, to gather eventually around a platform to hear one man speak of matters that, as like as not in many cases, he is impudently assuming a knowledge of that he does not possess. And though the tramping of these thousands of men, slavishly bearing their heavy banners or crucking their throats with bellowing the words of their particular IRISH WOMEN WORKERS' UNION. desires, end in a demenstration that is faithfully tabulated for the benefit of posterity under the distinguishing titles of "meagre," "middling,' "great," or "greatest ever known,' it usually begins and ends there, and the crowd goes back along those same roads weary and tired, but vaguely satisfied that something for which they had laboured has been accompliched, though results are imperceptible, vague, and of little value. They remind one very much of the small boy who with a match lights the fuse of a firework and watches it splutter and sparkle until, with a loud report, its work is done and nothing remains but the dust and the bnrnt paper to be swept up and thrown

away. I readily a lmit that there are many who believe in the utility of demonstrations, but for my own part I very much question their value, either as organising mediums or exhibitions of force. They are simply gatherings made up of some loyal supportors of a particular movement, policy or idea, minimised with a number of disinterested or careless individuals plus a number actually opposed to the platform, and these being hedged around and permeated by a sufficient number of uniformed or plain clothes police to ensure that the gathering shall not exceed the limits understood as "harmless."

i .: only interested in industrial effort, and r that point of view solely there may be ... e sort of value in demonstrations after . There may be some sort of value of in organising character in marches or processions of regularly enrolled members of a trade union, but to be effective they must be strong. The best means that I know of for the organisation of a large body of men in the industrial field is the quiet and persistent effort of individual members, and to prove still more effectual they should be preaching the same gospel and extending the same union. "One union and one card." They should cater for and enrol every sort of workmen and workwomen. They should enter with their arguments into shop and factory, field and harbour, mine and ship, until they would be numerous enough to demand all that they produced by their labour until they would be able to enforce that demand by the holding of one great demonstration-that of simply withholding their labour.

7100

Irish Women Workers' Union, LIBERTY HALL. Close of the Season Social and Alt-Night Dance of the above, will be held on Saturday Night, 11th, April. Irish and English Dancing. Dancing commences at 10 o'clock, p.m. TICKETS (Including Reefreshments) 1/6

TICKETS NOW ON SALE.

Liberty Hall, Dublin.

All sections of women workers are eligible to join the above union. Entrance fees, 6d. and 3d.; contributions, 2d. and 1d. per week.

Irish Dancing, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 8 p.m.

Socials, as usual, on Sunday nights. Social on Easter Sunday Night, commencing at 7.30. Admission 4d.



- THE IRISH WORKER will be published weeklyprice 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. fer six months, payable in advance. We do not publish or take notice of anenymous contributions.

DUBLIN, Sat., April 11th, 1914.

sible, the uniform of the DMP. He allows a foul gutterag subsidied by the Employers' Shipping Federation to openly advocate murder. He all ws this rag published by a notorious criminal who has done three different periods of imprisonment for criminal libel to go seot free. He allows the beasts of the D.M.P., who outraged a poor girl in Irishtown, to act as policemen in this city He persecuted Frank Moss. He is too cowardly to make Carson and his gang amenable to the law. He can play the poltroon and the tyrant better than any place-hunter or carpetbagger who ever went before him. The law is an ass, eh ! No, the law in this country is small-I ox, a dirt disease, and vaccination won't p event its foul growth. It leq lises a root remedy.

As we go to Press we find that Moriarty -Mora-I arti-has again got over his fit of Carsonitis. The brave and unprejudiced law adviser is going to prosecute the Labour Leaders who spoke at the meeting in O'Connell Street on Sunday last Now, Comrades, is the time. More I-arti must go. The right of free speech must live. Look out for auncuncement.

U*ION TREACHERY PROVEO.

WE'see our comrade Barnes has been in the toils f r daring to carry out his work as a Trades Union Secretary. His prosecution and persecution has proved our contention of the past months that any drawback the Transport Union received was due to the wholesale scabbing of the British Unions-Railway Servants (slav s is the right name), Sailors and Firemen, and National Union of Dock Labourers, Liverpool. Now, here is concrete proof-

James Kelly, a member of the crew, stated that on the 7th March the crew all signed on for the ship-at 8.39 a.m. in Dublin. In consequence of something they heard they came to No 4 Commons street, where Mr. Barnes addressed them. He said the Shipping Federation would not take any of the Dublin Union men, and that while there were men coming from England they would not want them. He mentioned that there were seven men sent over by the Liverpool Union to the ship Belfast, and that they were sent back again. When they were coming over, Mr. Barnes asked did they know that they were taking bread out of the mouths of Dublin people,

In consequence of what Mr. Barnes said they left the ship. He said that if theydid'nt get out at Dublin they would have to get out at Port Talbot, where the vessel was going to.

To Mr. O'Connor-witness said if they were told that there was a dispute in Dublin they would not have come over at all They came over under false pretences inasmnch as they were told by the Union officials in Liverpool that there was no dispute in Dublin. Mr. Barnes gave them their fares back to Liverpool, and 5s, for pocket money in addition. They also got 5s, each from another delegate for pocket money.

This is the Unionism of William Murder Murphy, dirty Barry, the scab shipping manager of the scab line British and Irish Steampac et; of Havelock Wilson, of Jimmy Ihomas, M.P.; of Cunningham, the scab witness against Daly. Father Hopkins complains that our Editor told the truth about Havelock Wilson, the old man, as he called him. We wonder what Wilson said about Hopkins when he kept the scab boarding-house in Barry.

Servants to say to Coady's membership of the N.U.R.?

Tom Daly, coal porter, has been sentenced by a biassed court to two years' imprisonment. He must be released. Look out for announcement. Daly must be free. Remember, the grave opened on Easter Sunday. The gaol gate must open for Tom Daly, or---

We have just learned that the Markets' Committee have distinguished themselves in stopping the wage of a couple of poor day-wage slaves in their e ploy, whilst, of course protecting the sons of the highly-placed ones. It would seem that five poor men and one woman with ten years' service at the enormous weekly wage of live shillings have had their wages stopped, whilst ex-Alderman Coffey's sons and another of the clique are paid.

Belfast Vintners' Assistants Awake.

Organising Meeting in St. Mary's Hall. The Belfast Branc's of the Irish Grocers' and Vintners' Association has awoke to the nred of organising. At a meeting held in St. Marys Hall, on Sunday last, the applause which the several speakers received when they advised the Assistants to revolt against the slavish conditions which exist in the spirit trade in Belfast proves that the Assistants are not going to lie down under these conditions. Mr. James Gorman presided and congratulated the members on the splendid attendance, said it was a good augury of their determination to do something for themselves along with the mighty multitude of workers throughout the world. This was an age of organisations and there was never a time when trade unionism had raised itself to such an exalted position as it had at the present day. Referring to the number of hours which Grocers' and Vintners' Assistants had to work he said something should be done to bring about a complete change in the system, so that the youths of the country might have better opportunities of educating themselves, and also some time for recreation. With regard to the living in system, he was one of those altogether opposed to it (upplause), it was a system which was akin to s'avery; in other words it was compulsion, and the conditions were such that they had got to put up with them The House of Commors had the matter in hand, and no doubt it would get the assistance of all democratic members, but unless the necessary encouragement was forthcomibg from their own Association, then they need not expect much to be accomplished. (Applause).

Mr. T. Johnston (Irish Trade Union Congress) said he looked upon the livingin system as a relic of a barbarous past, and it was time it was done away with in this country. (Applause.) Other questions which they would have to deal with were those of wages and improved hours of labour. The present agitation was to secure a forty-eight hours' working week instead of the present seventytwo per week. As regards the wages, he supposed they should not ask less than sixpence per hour, which was the amount granted to dock labourers. How did their wages compare with that of four or five years ago? There had been no improvement whatever during that time, while other tradesmen had succeeded in bettering their conditions. If they had any spirit as men, they should at least desire to be in the swim with their fellow workmen and they could only do so by joining their Association, and thereby strengthening their demand for a living wage and better conditions. (Loud applause.) Mr. D. Huston, Sec. Municipal Employees' Association, proposed a resolution, which was seconded by Mr. E. M'Hugh, Chairman of the Association' calling upon all Vintners' Assistants to join the local branch in order to help to abolish the slavish system in which they were existing. The resolution was p's ed unanimously. after which a large number of Assistants gave in their names for membership.

Answeis to Correspondents.

DUBLIN POLICE TAX.-The eightpence in the pound levied in respect of the Dublin police is not meant as indicated in your letter. Why ordinary pork costs tenpence, and common bacon goes as high as 1/3. And I fail to see why you should make a difference in dealing with the common herd.

DEAD HEAD-Alderman O'Connor was fined 10/- and Councillor Scully was let off with a caution on the same day for offences under the Shop Hours Act. The Alderman's e otion at the meeting of the Public Health Committee was not to dismiss the Inspector who got him fined, but one demanding the resignation of the Inspector who failed to obtain a conviction. Evidently the Alderman was mad because Scully escaped.

THE PROD'GAL-Councillor Scully did not kill the fatted calf. He had him appointed temporary engineer at Roundwood in defiance of the Report of the Borough Surveyor and the Law Agent. Lorcan did the trick.

MOUNTION The Lord Mayor's declaration that he acted without regard to the wishes of those whom he is supposed to represent is proof that his Lordship is trying to follow the example of 'ohn E. Redmond, M.P. For his attack on Mr. Rice see answer to "The Prodigal.'

UNEMP: OYED-It was arranged some time ago that Alderman Laurence O'Neill, Councillor Miss Harrison and Partridge, with Councillors Crozier, Scully, and Mr. Shields, in company with the Local Government Board Inspector, Mr. McCabe, should visit all work being done by the Dublin Distress Committee. Mr. & cCabe turned up a day before that arranged by the Distress Committee, and the inspection was carried out in the absence and without the knowledge of Councillor Miss Harrison, Alderman O'Neill, and Councillor Partridge, all others being "accidentally" present, although Mr. McCabe is the inspector who presided at the Inquiry at which Scully was whitewashed. This is not regarded as one of Scully's tricks.

APBIL THE FIRST-Yes, all the papers were badly had over East Fife, and the "Freeman" worst than all The Old Dame of Prince's Street cannot yet realise that Larkin was "Larking" on "All Fools' Day."

"TYPICAL" - Alderman O'Connor (see reply to Dead Head) is stated to have a daughter employed as typist in the South Dublin Union at a salary of £65 per annum Councillor Scully (see reply to Prodigal) is reported to have a dughter similarly engaged in Crookslin7, while the Technical Schools, Rutland Square, boasts of the services of Miss Vaughan, daughter of the famous T.C. And yet our Representatives (')

complain that they gain nothing from their public positions. OBSERVER-Yes, it is a safe plan to read the daily papers and accept the opposite to what they give as facts. This was proven during the Dublin Dispute. The man who will not use his own brains is always easily led astray. WP.P.

BY THE CAMP FIRE.

The Sword !"

What rights the brave the Sword the Sword the Sword

There are everywhere the sounds of stir and progress in the comps of the Irish Citizen soldiers. On Sunday, April the 12th, public meetings to establish companies will be held in Chapelized at 1 o'clock ; in Lucan at 1...., and in Clondalkin at 4.30 p.m. Speakers will include Jim Larkin, C. pt. White, D.S.O.; Countess Markievicez, P. T. Daly, Councillor Partri'ge and Sean O'Cathasaigh, Hon. Secretary. The companies established will form South Dablin Battalion of the Irish Citizen Army. Arrangements are well in hands for a

similar series of meetings in North County Dublin on the Sunday fail wing; afterwards special meetings will be held in Balbriggan, Bray and Innleary. Then hurrah! for the Rest of Ireland! A proliminary meeting was held in Swords on Monday last with encouraging results; over a hu. in i men were enrolled, and the seven speakers, all humble workers, were received with enthusiasm. Between the hach of Swords and the horizon was a huge mass of solid fleah in the shape of a hundred stalwart police; what brought them there heaven only knows. We want no police protection; surely the Voluteers need no police protection? We are firmly convinced that all Nationalists who believe with the great Parnell that no man can fix the boundaries of a Nation, will, when they consider the principles for which we stand, range themselves beneath the banner that flies nearest the skies,

We stand for The People of Ireland, not for half of the Nation indicated by the phrase, "The rights and liberties of all IR SHMEN."

The Irish Citizen Army recognises that the woman is as much a citizen as the man. We honour the womanhood as Ireland's, as much as Ireland's manhood. and we stand for equal rights and opportunities for both.

We can never allow political corrosion to suck from Ireland even a shred of one of Ulster's counties. We see in this month's "Freedom" an appeal that every effort should be made by vince and pen to strangle the suggestion that the Volunteers should be used to figut the forces of Ulster The Citizen Army stands for Ireland-Orange and Green-one and indivisible. The men who tread the valleys and places-Cuchuliain, Chall Cearnach, Russell and McCracken trud, are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh Because they may have a different creed does not matter tous; it never mattered to the Government; an Irish Protestant corpse dangled as often at the end of a rope as did the corpse of an Irish Catholic.

All men-ex-army and those who have any knowledge of drill-may make application for the rank of commissioners and non-commissioners in the various companies. These applications are to be handed to the secretary. Afterwards an examination, oral and practical, will be held by Captain White, who will select the most competent from the applicants to fill the positions of company senior and junior officers. ~ The Citizen Army has now in its possession the beautiful banner executed by friends. The design is very striking and original, namely, The Flugh and the Stars Arrangements are being made to hold a public presentation later on. Fifty men have been measured for uniforms; companies will be responsible for the collection of uniform contributions. Every company should appoint a member to collect and keep contributions towards Uniform Fund. The armlet of blue to be worn by all who have not secured a uniform will be ready in a few days; these may be had for twopence each, and each enrolled member must have one to wear on public parades. All commissione l'officers shall wear a crimson armlet. It is needless to say that our delectable contemporary, the "Evening Telegraph's" report about the meeting in Swords was up to its usual standard of truth. In the last issue of "Irish Freedom" is the following phrase, sharp as a twoedged sword, cleaving to the very marrow :-- " The time is past for weak policies and weak men!" Oh! Lord! Aye, " Miss Freedom," but when are you yourself going to take heart and look all things square in the face. Members of Council will enrol members any night (except Tuesdays) from 8 till 10. The Dablin Trades Council offered 8 cordial welcome to the Citizen Army. The Countess Markievicz, acting us the deputation, did bravely; Jim Larkin followed in a slashing speech, and every evidence was given of a desire to develop the Irish Citizen Army as the protective voice of Labour.

The success or failure depends upon the relative strength of the opposing factions-the apathetic section generally taking sides with the party commanding the greatest number, but simply doing so for the time being, their support being as quickly transferred when the positions are reversed.

This description, or rather analysis, is perfectly true of Tory, Liberal, Fair Trade, Free Trade, Labour, Suffrage, I.L.P., B.S.P., or any fother species of demonstrations that is held under fair and above board conditions. And as I hinted before, I place little value on their results. either for or against. I am rather inclined to believe that they are a grave menace to advanced Labour, for, as I mentioned above, the careless or apathetic section of a crowd usually attending a demonstration of either one of these bodies, being always on the side of the biggest battalions or the most money, it is therefore quite within the region of possibilities that a demonstration in support of a most unpopular measure, might secure a result that could be truthfully described as successful simply by a little judicious management on the part of the promoters, and thus a policy that would have no earthly chance of success if submitted to the free and unfettered opinions of the people may receive the apparent approval of a demonstration, that, in turn, would exercise a similar effect in attracting the apathetic "man in the street," or the whole community.

This is a fact well known to the promoters of demonstrations that are particularly directed against the action of democratic or progressive bodies. Such. people go about their demonstrations in a scientific, if not a proper business manner. They only attempt to hold such things. according to that rule, and so by bribery and trickery, by presents and tea tickets. they secure a large crowd of supporters from the usually disinterested mob, while their opponents, having no money, must depend solely on the enthusiastic loyalty of their followers.

Needless to say the victory nearly always remains with the investors.

It will be quite clear to those who appreciate this point that the rich whohave all the money could, by a lavish expenditure in beer or skittles, absolutely make sure of holding a Hyde Park demon-. stration that would loudly record a verdict. in favour of a return to slavery and legirons, which acclamation, baving the usual effect upon the ignorant and unthinking, might e sily result in an actual. return to the cord old slavery days by the expressed will of the people, though not one in a thousand would really be pleased with the change.

So much for demonstrations, of which we had an instance in the Carson fiasco in Hyde Park last Sanday. But politics are dirly tricks at the best of times, and in any shale or form I get no store in them.

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One Law for the Rich, Another for the Poor.

IF ever a case proved the foulness attached to the administration of the law in this country, Captain White's case surely proved it up to the hilt We can quote thirty cases of alleged assault against the police by men locked-out during the last dispute. Alleged assaults, we repeat, when the men charged-common workmen-got two and three months as an average sentence, no option One case we know of-the man charged got seven months; witnesses swore this man was working nearly half-a-mile from the scene of the alleged assault! It mattered not! The law, moryah ! must take its course. We say because Captain White is Captain White he is allowed to go free. It was proved he struck an officer of the law. He actually presented Purcell with the stick he struck Purcell with. We have counsel repeating and admitting Captain White maybe was justified in calling Superintendent Quinn a b-y hound. That is a libel on the hound; Quinn is a sanquinary cur. And the puny place-hunter and carpet-bagger, Molony, talks of an Easter benediction. What hypocrisy ! When this Christian gentleman, disappointed at not being able to assume the black cap in Daly's case, bided his time, allowed Captain White and his counsel to turn the court into a theatre and enact a farce. But what a change when a poor, hard-working man who honestly admitted he had committed a common assault on a scab who was taking the bread and butter from the children of Daly's comrades ! This Daniel! Yes, a wise young judge; a judge who knows on which side his bread is buttered; a judge who would be in the obscurity of a briefless barristeran obscurity he would well adorn but for the foulness of political life in this unfortunate country; this Daniel drops the mask No benediction, but takes away from Daly's children and wife their breadwinner for two long years. This Catholic Christian gentleman! This is a judge who would disgrace the Star Chamber of Charles; who worthily fills the seat of Hanging Norbury. We want to particularly draw your attention to the creature, Moriarity, masquerading as Attorney-General In the worst days of coercion, in the dark days of '67, or the agitation of the Forties (we challenge contradiction) there never was a more unscrupulous creature charged with administration of the law or its enforcement in this country. This creature is not only biassed, bigoted. and intolerant, but is incapable of administering the law. He is ignorant and incompetent. He allows murderers like Bell (221C), the policeman, who was seen to strike James Nolan with his baton, to disgrace, if it were pos-

NINE HUNDRED YEARS AGONE.

BRIAN met the invader and the foresworn traitors and renegades of his own nation at Clontarf and, we are told, smote them hip and thigh. We hear great things about Brian and his sons, but if the chroniclers of those times are right, there were others there fighting for an Irish Nation-one and indivisible. There were men from the North, Eist, West, and South, common working men They gave their lives as cheerfully as Brian. They undoubtedly gave more blows to the enemy. So when we breathe a prayer for Brian we include the men who made Brian, our forgotten dead, the rank and file, the common people, who do everything, provide everything, and are de prived of everything, even credit and a remembrance. Let us also remember that the invasion still continues, and there are still f resworn traitors who are helping the invader and soldier. What the Dane, Norman, and Cromwellian, failed to do, Asquith and his allies, the alleged Nationalist and English Labour Party, are carrying through without an outcry or protest. It may be the anal gy we draw will prove true namely, before Clontarf Ireland was to n asunder between Malachy and Brian. D. s nsion ran riot throughout the land. Economic need overruled personal spleen and aggrandisement. The people of that day felt the vital necessity for unity in face of a common enemy They saw that the personal ambition of Malachy and Brian were ruining the country, so they called a halt. What Elliott wrote 60 years ago was as true in Brians day as to-day : The People, Lord, the People, not

Thrones nor Crowns but men God save the People."

MORE SCABPING BY THE RAILWAY SERVANTS.

AMIENS STREET BRANCH

WE wonder what the MEN in the National Union of Railwaymen think of the Amiens street Branch of their Union The creature whom we exposed two years ago-Coady-the Secretary of this scab branch.which meets in a pub-allows this dirty tyke Coady, who has been working as a scab in the Custom House Docks, taking the place of a man who worked for the Port and Docks thirty odd years. We are informed Alfred Byrne, Alderman bunger, got Coady the job. What a foul nest and what foul cuckocs frequent the Verdon Bar! But what have the Railway

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings. Mr. D. R. Campbell, Trades Council'

wrote apologising for his unavoidable absence.

H. OSBORNE.

Irish Trades Union Congress PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

Will trades union officials please note that Monday, April 20th, is the last day for receiving resolutions for Congress Agen 1a.-P. T. DALY, Secretary.

NOTICE

To Readers of the "Irish Worker." [Will any reader send a copy of the " lrish Worker" for 23rd August, 1913, to " lrish Worker ' Office, Liberty Hall, and oblige-ED.]

Women ! Men ! Boys and Girls ! **Don't Forget Monday** (EASTER MONDAY) Croydon Park.

All kinds of amusement. Come and spend a happy day.

Dancing, singing, running and jumping; in fact a go as-you-please a real day of happiness. Refreshments at reasonable prices. No police or any other blackguards under the influence of drink admitted to park.

The Lord Mayor's Opinion of the Law Advis", Mr. Rice.

At Monday's meeting of the Dublin Corporation Alderman J J. Farrel proposed a resolution whereby the present salary of Mr. Burke would be increased by some f_{300} . In dealing with the motion the Lord Mayor declared that Mr. Burke possessed more brains in his right sleeve than Mr. Rice had in his head, and Lorcan is an LL.D.

At the commencement of the meeting Lorcan transgressed all previous practices by proposing a resolution approving of the Civic Exhibition project and carrying it in the presence of the deputation, headed by the human gramaphone, Dr. Cox. Evidently Lorcan feared that the imposition would be exposed, and the effort now being made by the "Murphy Gang to prohibit anything being done for the benefit of the slumdwellers by occupying the attention of the public with a huge peepshow, to which Lord and Lady Microbe have attcahed their labels, and which will benefit the Tramway Company, like the last International fake.

Spraking of the International Exhibition reminds us that not only did the Tramway Company rake in the coppers, but they purchased one of its principal buildings for the proverbial song, and it is now erected at Inchicore as that Company's workshop. William Martin is always on the "make," as he was when he tried to smash the Irish Transport Workers' Union at the expense of the shareholders in the Tram and the Dublin employers. W. P. P.

P. QUINN & CO.,

Makers of Beautiful Enamel and

TRADE UNION BADGES,

CHURCH STREET, BELFAST.

Don't send your orders for Badges to England

when you can get them as good and as cheapty

at home.

Democrats! Gaels !!

Come to CROKE PARK

(Jones's Road), on

Easter Monday,

LANCASHIRE IRISH v. DUBLIN,

Hurling, 12.30. Cimog Match, 2 o'c.

ADMISSION . . . 6d. and 1s.

The Provisional Council will meet from now on every Tuesday night at So'clock. All members asked to attend regularly. S 0.0.

"Daily Herald" League

DUBLIN BRANCH. Have you got your tickets for the "REBELS' RALLY" at the Antient Concert Rooms on Saturday, 18th. If not they can be obtained from Kearney, Stephen street; Christy, 11 Arran quay; Liberty Hall, and from the members of the League. Concert from 8 to 10 p.m. Dancing from 10 p.m. until too tured to dance. M. Hughes and G. Jones will be the MC.'s, and the arrangements as announced in last week's "Worker" stand good. If you are unable to get a ticket they will be on sale at the door.

Queenstown Notes.

Our Notes in Just week's issue have caused an extraordinary amount of comment, as these innectat people who imagined that if terrianism of the B.O E. brand stood for genoine Nationality have been shock if to first that the individial Healy (better mixin as Collfin') who took the oth it allegion . to the King of Erg'and, has not chiv been allowed to retain his meab why but his been re-elected to the history position in the local lod e, and furthermore that no more fitting standard beavers for the Presidency of last ion 733 could be found than this Healy' and the great "Kajah] Hallo in a nam who to all intents and purposes had also mkin the oath of a sgance with ie became a pensionable carplay of the Crewn Those two fine early National's spand Freem sen la tre i ile the lad e are now found to be the of the greatest toadies and place leaders in the local Division and poor max or v lot what of the call re of the role and fir wh n their accepted least some of this type The hyperity of some of the rank and file was clearly as level at the last meeting of the 1 DC, when Bruilders Hiegins, Fynn and Steher hitzey carried out the provimmental laba down by the County Bolid in fort and ratified by Division 784 by including in Luda tory speech s of a get ten an that would not be admitted into their putrid orranisation te que he is a pro-i nor of the Crown, and by culles not il there p rsuaded him to consist a paillon ag inst his old friend. Frenk Healy, BL. We wish to eve Mr. O'Colleghan the follow ing facts. Fran' Healy is to be opposed because he is Nation I President of the AOH IAA And 'Codfish' Healy and hy satellies are alreid to e-me cut in the gen and fight him. Ther fore they reserved to their usual curning knavery and hypotricy and ca ght Char-lie O'Calladian in their net thicking that by so deing they would make a cat par-of him in the interests of BOE Hibernianism bet a will have Cha lie to look after binsch as we hnow that he is too old a sea deg to be caught by a few insignificant shrimps As to the brudders" that were

As to the 'brudders' that were elected on the so-called 'genuine labour card' las' families we will deal with them at a liter date

We are ministantly compilled to call the attention of the porcets of this town to the conduct of one of the te chers in the local National Schools." We are informen that is to relation of William Murder Mult by theigh judging from his outlook on the varius progressive movements of our times, and the reactionary ideas he has given expression to on all occasions, and e-picially in the recent debates in the Young M n's Society. Instance las statem nt at the debite on "Monarchy and Republicanism" when he said that the d--h democracy was the curse of the world and that in his opinion the proper thing would be to keep the workers under the iton heel of the Kais r and the Cur. showing the vindictive spleen he disp'ays towards anybody who did is from him. He would make a very morth son of the bloodthisty trant before referred to. This redugorue i stead of instructing the childr n cutruste! to his charge in the subjects to which he is paid uses his influence over the boys in his class to drive into th ir young mind: all the bigoted and reactionary ideas with which he is observed. He has commanded those youths to enleavour to break up several public meetings in the town by throwing parter bottles, stones, and other "ammunition" at the speakers, not once but on several occasions. He has constantly e deavoured to destroy the character of several respectable gentlemen (including a much inspected clergyman by v lifying them and using all his endeavours to make his pupils believe they are guilty of all kinds of heincus climes and misdemeanours, and, like all narrow mirded persons he has on several occasions i con guilty of cruelty to boys, whose parents have had to re-monstrate with him, the latest occasion being only last week. To sum up, the character of any man is not sale that darrs to disagre with this freak's artiquated notions, and if he is allowed to carry on in this way he will stul tily the mind of any child with whom he comes in c ntact. The result will be that it shad of the children developing into Lie and healthy-minded men they will grow up with minds distorted and disc sed like his own, and will be unable to appreciate the progressive ideas of the times in which they live.

Kerthern Notes

Trad s Council against Pa tition.

On Thursday night by an overwheleming maj rily the Belfast Trades and Labour Council declared against the exclusion of Uls'er The organized workers of Be'fast thus range themselves with their comr.des of Dublin, etc., on the side of a united Ireland Whoever else may acq iesce by cowardly silence in the partition of Irelard, the workers do not. in public meeting, in united Council and by manifesto the. Beliast working class who in one sense are the most concerned, have again and again reiterated their faith in an Ireland ene aud indivisible. They are justifying the hope and trust of those Nationalists whose lives are delicated to the peoples service.

Courses and Confidence.

On Thur day night several of the speakers declared for Home Rule for all Iteland or no Home Rule at all. This is the clear and uncompromising attitude of B l'ast and it must be mide the n.tional demand. Where there is so nuch discouragement, so much backsliding, such moral cowardice and such olstacles in the way and Belfast is choked up with all the se-the courage of those who publicly give expression to the deep feeling against partition is not only admirable i is magnificent. Only those who live and labour in Belfast these days can know and appreciate the diff c lifes in the way of making a bold and de'e miand s'and on the side of Ireland.

A Plea for Sprech

At the same time the opposition of the Trades ouncil, of the I.L.P. and now of the Nationalist Freedom Clab to pub lie meetings, whist it can be understied, connot le commend d We would most earnesily and re pe tfully urge the holdirg of op-n-ir meeting, urge it with whitever little strength and passion we hav. We snow what would have to be faced in some quarters; we have been through that mill and have no regrets for it, But to give expression, and to help to give expression, to the antipartition feeling that undoubtedly exists would be worch many specifices and much hardship. Are there brave and adventurous spirits enough in Belfast to back up those who have already made the suggestion in the quater; we have mentioned ?

S ill they Come.

The Belfast Branch of the I.L.P. of Ireland is following up the big meeting with an anti-partition manifesto. The manifesto is to be circulated all over the city. It is understool that open-air meetings will possibly follow the publica tion of the manifesto. This looks like business. And lames Connolly is issuing a second manifesto which Belfast folk may consider as they sit down to their Easter breakfast.

CLONDALKIN NOTES.

On next Sunday there will be other meetings held by the officials of the Transport Union and Citizen Arvy for the purpose of organisation. Well known speakers connected with the labour movement will be present The first eeting will be held at Chapeliz d the second at Lucan, and the thir! at Clon dalkin, all meetings to be held on the one day at different hours. S: come in your thousands and they will have some information that will st gger you and make you living uni's of the great Citizen Army that is to be formed in the county districts. There is a rumour that Fred Jacob, a man with a Quaker name, is to start a bran h of the Vol inteers in Cloudalkin very shortly. What claims has this person to nationality? " hose shop in Clondalkin supplied scabs duing the lock-out in this district' What has Fred ever done for nationality? Why lie does not know his native language, and is as ignor at of national ideas as the proverbial dog is about chewing thistles We promise him plenty of trouble when he st r's his campaign, backed up by the farmers and scabs of the county who tried to crush the labourers in their listoric fight for better conditions of iving than they had heretofore enjoyed. Col save us, whit apostles of freedom!

At the meeting at Nerrastle re Bullybane estate Rev. Walter Hurl-y, C.C., the sanatorium advocate and chaplain to same, presided A letter was read from J. J., K.C., M.P., proposing to give the land to the sets of farmers who scabbed on the labourers during the recent lockout, not alone on their own farms but everywhere they could to crush the spirit of independence out of the soul of the far n labourers Why not give it to the sons of the labourers who understand mo e about farming thin either the framers or their sons do? Is it because the 1 bourers' sons would not be able to give John a test monial or a gratuitous dina r wherev r he is in need of it? This hypocrite has fisted all his so's and relations on the rites o' Dublin by getting them job- it the Public. Boards of Dublin over the heads of better and vore entitled men. J. J., K. O., M P, never goes anywhere exc p when they are going around with the to 'oraless hat that is store 1 in the Mansion House, and that is why he came to Clondalkin some three years ago, and in which vilige ! e was very much annoyed. and male a very short speech, because the colletion was not up to the usual standard, and of course . J.'s share (f the spil; was sadly diminished, and when there is no hat J. J. has pressing engagements for reasons he does not mention.

Mr. James T. Lennon, a road contrac tor to the County council proposed a resulu ion of confidence in "Honout," wisdom and statesminship. We do not

Wexford Notes,

Things are not going too well in Pierce's Hall of Philanthrophy at least so Ja k Carty, the blackleg, says. He went in there' one night about a wiek ago 'under the influence." and told all and sundry that the pla e was being run by scabs, and that there were no Waterford or Kerry men wanted there. What has the Mogul to say to this coming from his own brother in law?

in the Theatre Royal to play "HM.S. Pinafore." The services of Frank Breen have been eispensed with because he would not consent to be basse I by Bugler Dunn. 'o: S allan the scab coal porter, Pat Horan, etc. His place is to be filled by an importation from Dub'in The principal tenor com's from Waterford ; the principal bart no is an imported bank clerk. And in the face of all this we are told that it is a LOC'L opera con pany. Of course, we know that the people on the committee are locals, and know how to manage the funds for charitable purplies. But they believe in the o'd saying that charity begins at home.

Speaking of Frank Breen, we all know that he is a bit hot tempered. It is hard lines for a man to be thrown over at the moment of success after working hard for six months or more to make singers out of people who have no voices

Dick Richards was like a man with the fidgets on the Quay on Siturday last when he read the "Worter's" revelation about his assisting Jem Stafford and P. J. to ruin Wexford Port.

We have heard since that Dick is up against the insurance Act, and refuses to stamp the cards of the people he employs; that "a man" of his fell sick lately, and let his poor wife and children suffer before he could pluck up sufficient moral courage to treat. 'Spite'' as he should be treated. When will workingmen begin to real'se the powers they posels as a boly over such creatures as Dick Richards?

We are glad to have heard that from a sanitary point of view our reference to Lumbert's pigs has done some good as he along with two or three more are washing out the sty almost every day since Saturday. But that won't do, Nicholas, they will have to go altogether ' There are many poor men in Wexford not allowed to keep pigs in more open places than Anne street.

At a meeting of the Wexford Harbour Board, held on Tuesday last, the secretary, Pat Horan, reported to the members that the Pilots were each over £5 in debt for the quarter. He also stated that the Pilots were £18 3s. 7d overpaid last year. Did anybody hear tell of such bosh, men who are working night and day for a miserable wage overpaid. Horan himself is drawing a large salary and he can go to Rosslare in the summer evenings to play golf along with Jack Dunne, but he won't tell, the Harbour in one of tore cut'ars of two small rooms. How can a man rear a family as t ey should be reared? How would some of the Councillors like to rear a mixed family in such dolly houses? I hope the ouncillors will see that sorething better will be built on the River View and Poplar Lodge sites.

by scibs, and that there were no Waterford or Kerry men wanted there. What has the Mogul to say to this coming from his own brother in law? We are to have the local amiteur operatic crowd on the boards nixt week in the Theatre Royal to play "H M.S. We can will t e C uncillors take steps to have some public conveniences erected? Not in Saudymount, his town, or 'ingsend is there a public lavatory. Surely, it is time that some arrangements were made. I ope the Public Health Committee will take notice.

I HEAR---

That the "Girl from the Park" is to be invited to open the Beatty's Held Cottages Of course it would be dangerous to live in them if she did not. Is it not time that this cant and hum bug was given up? What do you say, Mr. "hitman?

That the " itent Barber" is going to join the "Penedicts." Bys, oh boys. The "young' lady must be very hird up I saw them on Brighton Terrace recently; they resemble the long and the short of it. I am delighted to find that my advice has been taken, and that only a few crawlers are visiting the premises. Keep away.

That the Ringsen 1 Dripping Contractor, the great D (), has made atranger ents to have a chimney erected to carry away the fumes. Thew.

hat 'Mary of the Curling Knott' is in a bad way sin e payment was stopped Tom's blood money was not sufficient to keep her in "extras'

That Big Ben intends to pay back some of the money he borrowed. Ben, will remind you of some more later

on. Are the canaries singing yet, Ben? T at every Saturday night [after ten o'clock] and Sunday after five] several policemen can be seen getting their beer in a 'respectable' house in `andy mount. Beware, Sil.

That the Black Lad is still looking for the £5 note. What has the Commissioner to say to the Catch my Pal? He cannot see a drunken policeman in the broad daylight.

that t'e "Ghamber of Forrors" has not as yet been cleared of all its filth. That the Commissioner should see to it at once Otherwise, there is a danger of another outbreak of "Drunkenness" amongst the inhabitants. NIX.

A JUDGE REBUKED.

Court of Appeal & Mr. Justice Darling. DECISION REVERSED.

Mr. Just'ce Darling received a scathing rebuke in the Court of Appeal on Friday last

The case was one in which an appeal was made against a verdict and judgment for £350 damages in favour of Mr. Alfred H lmes. conduct r of the British ex-Guards' Band

Cheap Talk and Irish Manufaciu e.

The Edltor "Irish Worker Dear Sir, - Now that the "Strike" is broken all the opportunities for cheap talk in favour of Irish industries are at an end It will be remembered that at a recting of the Chamber of Commerce Mr William Martin Murphy had a lot to say about the "New yre of Patriotism" of the !races ('ounci!, whose ' highest form of patriotism,' he stated, was the c'osing up of Irish industries At the time 1 drew attention to the fact that the Imperial Hotel, which he controls, was using foreign polish, although we had such an linch industry in Dublin and that my siter found it impossible to git a pair of Inch-mide shoes in Clery's, also con rolled by him. to day anyone who likes to notice it can see ton: of foreign cement being used by the tram vay Company in Parn Il Square, altho gh it I mi take not we have a cement factory in We for 1 But talk is cheap, and the rel herrig at 1-ish Industry is handy as a weapon against the striker, most pao 'e falling 10 see that those who talk most about Irisa industry are the very pers no who when they get the opportanity do what they can to kill the few high in fustries which we have. It is a regular shall e for the Transport workers to import food for starving women and children but no one minds the i porting of English coment for the I ram ompany. Yours fai hiully,

ANTI-HUMBUG.

Father Vaughan's Love of the Irish.

To the Edit r "Irish Worker."

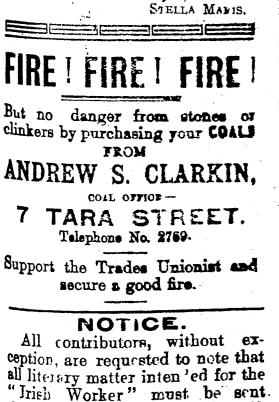
A. CHARA, Without entering into the propriety of bringing the come preacher, Father Vaughen to Ivail a Juring Lent, as a stir turn would be brought to the tleatres I would like to make a remark or two about this goali man I understand that on every possible occasion he states in his some mathering is "'s rry he is not an Irishman 1 Now, if Lremember rightly, this gradient minutes ense some years ago, stated that he was " proud he was an E-glishman," and how he can be preud of being an Englahman and sorry for not being an Iris man is beyond a common mortal like myself. Perhaps in his next sermon he would kindly tell us what his brother's attitude was to the Irish and the Irish clergy when he was Bishop of Silford, and what was Father Vaughan's own attitude to the Irishmen of the Holy Nam Parish, Manchester, when he had control of the club run in connection with the Church of the Hely Name. He must not think us all fools, and that the Irish people have no memories.-Yours

ANII-CANT.

DUBLIN LABOUR PARTY.

Annual Meeting.

faithfully,



direct o the Editor, Laberty Eall,

and not to the printer.

Women Workers Social

On Easter Tuesday night, in White hall Buildings Ann-street, the 'rish Tex tile Union will hold their annual social and dance The function is being made a re-union of members, and friends of the Textile and Transport Union and of all who believe in the principle of fighting Trade Unionism There will be sinzing dancing, music and entertainment go leor. Irish dancing, step and figure, will be a special feature of the evaning.

Do Unto Ochers.

Some twenty Orange members of Belfast Trade Unions, most of them connected with the shipyards, have issued an appeal to British Trade Unionists not to desert them by allowing Home Ru'e to become law. They mide a great show of "solidarity," but we know how little that consideration affected then when they were appealed to on behalf of the Dutlin workers. With a few honourable exceptions, these worthy folk refused to help excert when much against their will. The executives levied them compulsery. Not a single one o' the unions" mentioned has authorised this appeal. and the signatories have put their names to it simply as members who are opposed to Home Rule.

CROBH DEARG.

The Exiles at Croke Park.

The Saint Laurence O'Toole Pipers Band has ea ned an enviable good name for the excellence of the programmes which it pro i es at its annual Aeridheacht but the programme which is to be submitted at Croke Park, on Monday next is certainly the most ambitious venture the O'Tooles have yet undertaken. A hurling match has been arranged between the St. Laurence O Toole H.C and the Liverpool-'rish selected burlers, and will take place at 12.30 o clock. And at 2 o'clock a Camog team representative of Dublin. selected by the O'Tooks, will be opposed by the Lancashire-Irish cailini. The latter match will be refereed by Mr. J. Collins of London. Fresident of the Provincial Council of Great Britain G.A.A. The: O' cole Ripers Band will attend in full costume, and perform selections during the intervals. It will be remembered that at Whitsuntide last year, the O Tooles travelled to Liverpool to play the local Gaels and were beaten, alter a good match, by a small margin. A Dublin Camog team was also in liverpool in August last, and succeeded in defeating the Exiles. The game was most exciting and the Liverporl crilini claim, that considering the improve ent made in their play, they can confidently look forward to a victory on Monday next Allogether the programme is most attractive and the orbit draw a large crowd to Croke 1.1k on Bank Holiday,

coubt the wislom portion of the reso lution when there are shekels to be raked in. Mr John Redmont stated some short years ago at a moeting in England that the "norependence of Ireland" was undesi able and impossible What price this for "honour"? What about the Councils Bill?

This road contractor Lennon pays his farm labourers 123. to 145. a week. What a philantropist! His ideas of Nationality are the same as his leader John's—" Give me plenty of rhino, and to hell with the labourer. We only wont him to cheer, and to en lorse any op'nions we desire to express."

In the course of his speech he states there is no cause for fear Victory is within our grasp. There are a few of our own son: doing more harm than can be done by England. We quite agree with this blat int idiot in his st tement Fe quotes an Eng'ish lo'd on Cast'ereagh, siying "He is there, our Castlereagh," and we agree that Castlereagh was rightly cursed and jeered; but it will be nothing to the curses and jeers of a sad y awaken d generation that is ab ut to be born They exclude Ulster that portion of Ireland that gave us O'Nesll of the Red Han1, Red Hugh O Donnell, M Cracken, Orr, and themas Davis, men who led the van when there was fighting and not -ere talking to be done, men who sacrificed everything that was dear to then in life for the honour of their count y and for the freedom of all Ireland, and not any part of it.

The Reverend Chairman, advocate of sanatoriums with the office of chaplain, concluded the meeting, and stated that the labourer would get his bit of land and cottage free under Home Rule. What a misconception of the truth ! Wait and see, as 'Enery 'Erbert says and then the labourers will realise the bitter truth. He further stated that the men of the North are all Irishmen. And we ask him why they should be excluded by John Redmond, who is supposed to fellow the man who said no man should fix the boundary of a nation the man whom the Catholic clergy cf Ireland crucified and sent to an untimely grave; a man who, if he were aive to-day, would reject that Bill with scorn nd indignation and think it an insult offered to his "Dark Rosaleen." You workers in the coun'y assert in an emphatic voice your condemnation of John Red ond and his dirty crowd of Jews and Gentiles for foisting such a Bill on the people of Ireland—a Bill that amputates the right hand of Ireland "The bloody hand that reared a'oft until it paled the sun." Show the men of the North that you are with them in their fight for freedom, for they are your kith and kin, blood of your block and bale of your bane, and make Inflacd the pation that Thomas Davis sang of and t'e ration that the Northern chiefs died of

EYE PENER.

Pilots have to actually keep two "houres" and are just bately able to male ends meet.

We offer congra'ulations to James North, Hairdresser; Barrack s'rret, for having the manliness to refuse to shave scabs, and wish that some of the others in his trade would take a leaf out of his book

Pembroke Notes.

It may not be generally known to the residents that the scab (beg pardon, 'free'' labou er). Cunningham, who was one of the police witnesses in the Eden Quay Murder Trial, up to recently "as employed by M'Donald, one of the Freemasons who at present control the coal trade of Dublin

This skuck, who endeavoured to carn more blood money by swearing away Daly's life, is a sample of the creatures who is recommended for empto ment by the Prisoners' Aid Society, and M'Donald one of Dub'in's leading proselytisers] in his endeavour to starve into submis sion, received with open arms creatures of the type of which Cunringham has been proved. How can any resident who has any respect allow those mein, dirty curs cross their threshold with coal. I would advise them to purchase whatever coal they require from some other person than this McDonald, who is noted as one of the leading soupers in the city,

Within the next few weeks, I am informed, a meeting is to be called for the purpose of advertising what is known as a Civic Exhibition, to be held in Dublin.

This exhibition is organised by the "Girl from the Park" as a means of putting money into the pockets of her parents

She is ever on the look out for something in order that she may capture the hearts of her friends. She has gone as far as Yarrabah and picked out one of the aborigines and will bring him to Dublin to t ach the mere Irish. Now I would advise all to keep clear of this exhibition. It is arother attempt to win over the workers. How can any self-respecting p rson have anything to do with it when creatures like "vurder" Nurphy, Jacob, etc., are connected with it? Of course "Murphy" has to do something in return for what Aberdeen did for lim during the Murphy-Jacob made lock-out. More anon.

I had another bird's eye view at the Duignam site cottages on Tuesday, and certainly do not think they will be any improvement on w at t'e poor people are endeavouring to get away from.

Fron a moral point of view they are absolutely useless. Just fancy a man with a mixed, grown up family residing Mr. Justice Darling's court had decided against Messra. Jeseph B. Williams and Charles Jesson, cflicials of the Amalgamated Musicians' Union, of 135 Mess lane East, Manchester, and they now appealed, successfully as it proved, with costs.

Plaintiff's complaint was that on Sunday, October 1st, 1911, when his band was performing at the Alhambra, London, the defendants caused the theatre to be picketed by the union, and his men to b:eak their contracts, and that in consequence, in order that the performance might be given, he was compelled to pay the men 10s 6d each instead of from 8s. to 9+ each in accordance with the terms of their contracts Defendants pleaded that the acts complained of were done "in contemplation of furtherance of a trade dispute," and that therefore Section III. of the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, afforded a good defence.

After expressing the opinion that the defendants had made out their defence under the Trade Disputes Act, Lord Summer (better known as Lord Justice Hamilton) said there was one part of Mr. Darling's summing up which he did not think it desirable to pass over, lest it should be supposed that he approved of it. The judge, directing the jury correctly with regard to the effect of the Trades Disputes Act, and charging them, whatever their view of the Act might be, to be bound by it, added observations, pointedly expressed, which were indirectly a criticism of the Act and substantially a statement to the jury that a person who availed himself of the statutory defence which the Act off rded set up a dishonest defence. Those were observations which he (Lord Summer ventured to call in pportune and detrime tal to the defendants, and, worst of all, irrelevant.

If the appeal had not been decided in the way it had been, a very grave question would have arisen as to whether the observations of the learned judge had produced such a substantial wrong or miscarriage of justice as to necessitate a new trial.

A learned judge in charging a jury could never safely indulge in irrelevant observations, because he could never be sure whether the jury would be sufficiently logical to take no notice of them. In the opinion of the court, the verdict and judgment given in the court below must be set aside, and judgment entered for the defendants

Lord Justice Kennedy and Mr. Justice Bray concurred. The Annual Meeting of the Dublin Labour Party will be held on Tuesday next, April 14th. at 8:30 p.m., in the Council Chamber, Trades Hall. Nominations of Officers and Executive will take place, and the coming Poor Law Elections and other very important matters will be discussed. A full attendance of delegates is requested.

> Richard O'Carrell, T.C., Chairman. Thes. MacPartlin, Vice-Chairman. Thos. Farren, Treasurer. Wm O'Brien, Secretary.



Ireland's Own (Full Military) Band. Final Concert of Season ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS, Easter Sunday, 12th April, commencing at 4.30 punctual. Miss Joan Burke ... Contralto Miss Eileen Lee ... Pianoforte Mr. J. J. McGrail ... Tenor Mr. J. Davenport ... Piccolo Soloist Mr W. Tallon ... Bassoon Soloist Band Items. Overture ... "Zampa," ... Herold. Selection "Konigskinder," Humperdinck. Admission, 6d. & 1s.

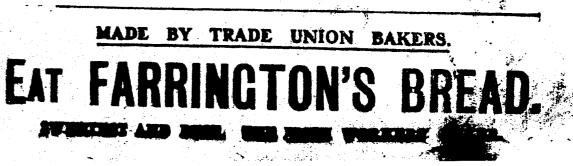
Dublia United Trades and Labour Council.

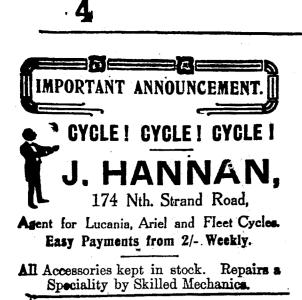
ELECTION OF SIX MEMBERS OF CONCILIATION BOARD.

The following were elected : -T. M'Partlin, Carpenter, 2); J. Larkin, Transport Worker, 26; J. Farren, Tinsmith 24; T. Murphy, Carpet Planner, 21; T. Farren, Stoneculter, 20; R. O'Carroll, Bricklayer, 19.

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to to the **MURRAY'S**

THE REAL ENEMY. A Little Digression

(With Apologies to Father Bernard Vaughan, SJ.)

There was, I am told, a large and fashionable audience at the Mansion House the other evening to hear Father Bernard Vaughan on Socialism. I should have liked to have been there also, for I am much addicted to popular lectures and things of that kind. But like most of the readers of this paper I suffer shameful'y from the severe and irksome restrictions imposed by a painfully limited and totally inadequate income. And it must be confessed that a taste for popular lectures at which there is a charge for admission of a shilling and upwards goes very ill on a wage of thirty shillings per week-less three pence for "National Insurance."

So having in view the wicked persistence in his office of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer-an imminent call from our respected and energe!ic C.C. in the matter of Easter dues, the rise of prices in general and of popular lectures in particular-the reader will understand why I did not form part of the large and fashionable audience.

In these sad circumstances it was a comfort to reflect that-barring the news of some earth-shaking event, such as Another Outbreak of Crime in the County Clare," or the sudden death of an eminent bruiser-there would be an excellent report in the "Freeman." which, luckily, I can always borrow. It was therefore with n ore than usual impatience that I awaited my turn with the "Freeman" the next morning while the rightful owner was manfully grappling with the appalling intricacies of the sporting page - a task to which he recurs every morning with unflagging zeal and devotion and a bright enthusiasm that failure and misfortune never dims. When he had finished he passed me over the paper, offering at the same time, as is his invariable custom, some misleading information concerning the prospects of a certain horse for that day's race, and added a confident prediction which he π aintained with steady optimism until the arrival of the "Fourth Stop Press." I wish some of our faint hearted and lukewarm Tades Unio lists and social reformers who are too ready to talk of defeat when the battle is only beginning could witness this noble and inspiring example of perseverance in the face of disappointment and adversity in the daily, and seemingly hopelessly in possible task of finding the "winner."

I: is, or appears to be, a work that requires the most profound study and research, a prodigious memory, and involves in its more remote mysteries of "Doubles" and "Trebles" a knowledge of the higher mathematics It is a study which no doubt has its fascinations.

For my part I have neither the necessary intellectual equipment nor the concentration of purpose required for its pursuit. But I can feel a sincere admir. ation for those more gifted men and women -who give their lives ungrudg ingly for a cause, and there is always hope for h manity and faith in its future when one thinks of the unwearying and persistent efforts of millions of our fellow ci izens in this ungrateful work of discovering a horse that will win this day's race. When all this de ouring energy has been diverted to a happier purpose, Mr. W. M. Murphy will not be able to make those benevolent speeches and write those luminous and instructive letters to the papers about Art and Commerce and the Condition of the Very Poor wherewith he now beguiles his-and our-leisure hours. He will be too bisy organising his artillery. And Father Bernard Vaughan-whom we are nearly forgetting will not be giving popular lectures on Socialism at the high rates now current. He will be talking about something else to diminished audiences and at greatly reduced prices. Just as I was sharpening my literary tomahawk with the firm intention of dealing Father Vaughan some tremendous knocks, my eyes were attracted by the sight of a quotation from a very wicked French author. "Our Ministers" wrote Anatole France nearly twenty years ago make fun of us when they talk of the peril of c'ericalism or the peril of Socialism. There is only one real peril, the peril of finance. So while Father Bernard Vaughan is bravely tilting at the Socialistic windmill and emiting it with reverberating platitudes, let us look at our public spirited fellow townsm in and greatest common benefactor, Mr. W. M. Murphy. For Mr. Murphy like his most illustrious business partner is always busy and always putting something in our way. Now I am shoc ed to learn from a very interesting pamphlet written by the Fev. Ambrose Co'eman, O.P., that in addition to your other crimes you Irish workers are guilty of mental inertia in a very aggravating form. And I think you should listen attentively to what Fr. oleman save on this matter for it is plainly evident from this pamphl t that while Fr. Colemn is not exactly a walking rep sitory of hum n wislom he seems to be a very high autho ity on ment 1 inertia-whi h - I agree with I'r. Colenan in thinking is one of the gravest evils of our time and has wrought more havoc among the Dublin workers than Socialism, Syndicalism, the English Government, or even Jim Lar. kin. If Fr. Col man will on'y call a meeting or start a League or something for its suppr ssion he may rely on my cordial and unwavering support. Ore of the most awful-if not the worst-r sul's of this mental inertia is that you Dub in workers have actually bern r ading vile and pernicious publi-cations from across the Channel, when as you very well know Mr. Murphy has already provided you with everything of

that kind you could want-and more. Now you men of Dub!in will you today or to-morrow give up reading those wretched prints, turn to the " Irish Independent" and see what the great and good Mr. Murphy is doing for you Look at the sporting page. you will find there several advertisements from a number of philanthropic gentlemen, some of them living so far away as Switzerland, whose bowels of compassion have been moved by the heartrending story of mis•ry and poverty and mental inertia, in your city. These men are burning to do something for you. You have only to drop them a few lines and maybe a few shillings and you will be repaid at 100 to 6 or some. thing of that kind, and exchange your present condition of grinding poverty for a state of comparative opnience.

Now see what fools you are, for while your own Catholic and Nationalist journals are giving you this information daily and charging you no extra for it these unspeakable English papers are for some despicable reason deliberately suppressing it. Although the philanthropic gentle. men have offered them large sums of money and are indeed only too willing to pay them even more than they pay Mr Murphy for its insertion in their columns. It is my painful duty to point out that this criminial conspiracy among the English newspapers unless it is checked. in time, may spread to this country; and indeed the bigoted "Irish Times" as might have been expected, has always steadily refused to open its columns to the efforts of those charitably disposed gentlemen who are so eager to promote your material prosperity and protect you from this frightful and desolating plague of mental inertia.

In the face of this grave National disaster I ask Father Coleman and every citizen of Dublin, from his Grace the Archbishop down to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, "What are you going to do about it ?"

I see that Father Coleman, although he has written a pamphlet, believes with a curious inconsistency in the superior efficacy of the spoken over the written word with the multitude, and I think it quite possible that his example, as is only too often the case, may be better than his precept. However, when we are dealing with a great National emergency, no means should be left untried, and I appeal to the Lord Mayor and all those who are high in the counsels of the nation to do or say something 'drastic. If, owing to the exigencies of the political situation, it is impossible to do or say anything drastic, then I submit with respect that he should call a meeting, or move a resolution, or at the very least give notice of something.

It is bigh time we returned to Father Vaughan, whom we have so scandalously neglected. But I fear this article is already too long, and if the editor permits I will return to this subject next week.

Meanwhile I invite Father Vaughan, and the clergy generally to deal with the more urgent, and vital problem which is here presented to them. The antagonisms, real or imaginary, between Christianity and Socialism may very well stand over till next week or next month. It is a troublesome world and a puzzling one, and we shall be wise not to add unnecessary perplexities to it in our time at least. But amid much that is doubtful and uncertain you, mcn of Ireland, and especially you workers of Dublin. may be sure of this-that you must keep both eyes fixed (one is never enough) on your true and tried and trust-d fellow countryman Mr. Wm. Martin Murphy.

them for their valuable presentation. urged them to stand by their Trades Union and one another, and to remember the motto of the Association, " Unity is Strength."

[COPY] 13 Brookfield Terrace, Kilmainham.

6th April, 1914. Edmund Eyre, Esq.,

City Treasurer, Dublin Corporation.

Dear City Treasurer,-I beg to direct your attention to the temporary appointment of John Scully as Engineer at Roundwood by the Waterwork's Committee at their meeting on 24th, and confirmed at their meeting on 31st March, and also to the reports of the Law gent and Borough Surveyor relative thereto, and I further wish to warn you of my intention to be present at the audit and to oppose the payments of any monies in connection with this appointment, and to claim a surcharge of all or any monies paid in connection therewith.

Yours, etc.,

WILLIAM P. PARIRIDGE, T.C. A copy of the above forwarded to City Treasurer.

Correspondence. HOW THE LIBERAL GOVES NWENT TREATS IRISH GIVIL SERVIN'S.

National Insurance Ast.

How Ireland is Treated.

To the Editor "Irish Worker." 6th April, 1014.

SIR,-Recently a great outcry was occasioned in England by the importation of an American to manage one of the principal English railways. It seems astonishing that not one but many injustices of a similar kind should have been perpetrated in this country without attracting any attention from Irish Civil Servants or the general public. When Mr Lloyd George in'roduced

the National Insurance Act he gave an undertaking that the administration of the measure in this country would be placed in the hands of Irishmen Notwithstanding this fact we find that the two principal officials charged with the administration of Part II. of the Actunemployment insurance—have been imported from South Africa, while quite recently two important posts carrying salaries of about three hundred pounds per annum have been given to Englishmen who possess no special qualifications whatever, and who were also imported from South Africa. Surely it was possible to find among the numerous Irish Civil Servants in this

country men of sufficient ability to fill these posts.

I defy you to produce a receipt for 1/-, and on last year you on a few occasions collected money for the locked out workers of Dublin, and turned it to satisfy your dirty craving for porter. Well Crowley, we have our branch opened in spite of big John Bunworth, Johney Honey, and the rest of the clique that control No. 2. You said we were all scabs. Well, we have not any. That is more than you can say for your branch. We refused one on last Sunday. and we ordered him to go to your branch, and of course you will accept him. Well, John, I'll give you a guarantee that you won't go to the A G.M. for a while again. Now that the companies in England are meeting the officials of the society, I hope Irish railway workers won't be lef out in the cold as

they were from the last agreement.

RAILWAY WORKER.

Dablin, 1014-1914. Cork, March, 1914.

Dear Sir,-This week (to be more accurate on Good Friday) exactly nine centuries ago, eur forefathers led by the glorious King Brian drove with their mighty battleaxes the Danish invader into the sea at Clontarf. To-day their descendants in Dublin are fighting for life and liberty against a new foe, unthought of in Brian's day, viz. -the griping plutocrats, the very rich, clad in purple and fine linen, who throttle out the live, blast the happiness and batten on the substance of the weak and defenceless. We are told in our prayer that among the sins crying to Heaven for vengeance is defrauding iabourers of their wages. Is not this exactly what the sweating Irish employers are doing (and we all know that most Irish industries are sweated)? It is therefore a moral duty on those

of us Catholic laymen who have consciences to welcome the letter of the learned Dominican in last week's issue, and it is consoling to see that there are a few holy priests awake to the realities of the hour. There are many Catholic laymen who think and feel like your rev. correspondent.

Do the unthinking flaneurs who move in the fashionable (sic) throug in Grafton and Dawson streets ever reflect that the costly motors and sables of the wivee and daughters of the big Dublin employers are often the result of beating down wages far below a minimum of subsistence. Society would be the better if such 'vermin" were boycotted and cut by all decent folk .- I am, dear sir, yours, etc.,

A CORK NATIONALIST.

Notice of Mation.

"That any Shop Hour Inspector taking out a summons against a shopkeeper under the Shop Hours Act, and in the event of the magistrate presiding dismissing such a summons, that the inspector taking out such a summons be called on to resign the position."

Saturday, April 11th, 1914.



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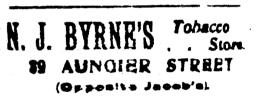
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YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO LOOK OLD I

Workers ! Support Beet Warehouse. Ţ NOLAN'S, Little Mary Street. The Oldest Boot, Warehouse in Dality Made Harber & Anniske

A MERE LAYMAN.

Presentation in Mr. W. Frgan.

On ^Tuesday evening, at the meeting of the Dublin Car and Cab Owners' Association, Mr. John Lawlor, P.L.G., presiding, the members made a presentation to Mr. William J. Fegan to mark their appreciation of his services during the twelve years he had been their secretary.

Mr. John Howlin proposed that in order to testify to their esteem for Mr. egan he should be presented with a purse of sovereigns, and he spoke of the care their late secretary had always taken of the interests of the Association. Mr. Thomas Hill seconded the propo-

sition which, on being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously with acclamation.

The Chairman, in making the presentation, spoke feelingly of the regret that all the members felt at the depart ture of Mr. Fegan for Australia, and tendered him their hearty wishes for his welfare and happiness in the land of the Southern Cross. He said that Mr Fegan had always proved himself a friend and helper to every member of the As-sociation, and they would miss him very. much.

Messrs. Pender, Cunningham Killern, and many others, also testified their esteen for Mr. Fegan, who, in acknow ledging their kindness, and thanking

Are Irishmen prepared to efface themselves ?

Is the old policy of constituting Irish Civil Servants "the hewers of wood and the drawers of water" to continue indefinitely?

What are our public men doing to permit such a lamentable state of affairs? CIVIL SERVANT.

On Sunday, 22nd March, Cork No. 3 Branch of the National Union of Railwaymen was opened by Mr. J. Good, Secretary of the ork Trades Council. Brother Good, in a fighting speech, ex-plaimed the aims and objects of Trades Unionion, and the benefits to be derived from combination. A good number of railwaymen were enrolled at the opening meeting, though Lord Claud Hamilton Dineen and Bunworth, the political humbug, prophesied that we would not get get enough to start with. Those are the two humbugs that voted against the affiliation of the Transport Union to the Trades Council, despite the instructions of their branch. Of course they did not want common dockers. They seem to forget that the first Trades Unionist in Ireland, the Chairman of the Irish Trades Congress, Mr. Larkin, was a docker. Lord Claud Hamilton Dineen do you remember the great rail strike of 1917, when you kept the telegram from the General Secretary in your pocket, and kepe it there until the trouble was over without showing it to anyone. If it was reported to the E.C. you would be expelled from the Union. John, there are some humbugs in Cork, but you are the biggest humbug of the lot. And Crowley Tim, No. 2 Branch, is now where drink can be got handy. Tim, do you remember the West Clare Railway strike, when William Murder Murphy starved the poor ill-paid railway workers? What did you do with the money you collected for them? Is it true that you drank it in the nearest publichouse ?

William O'Connor, 3rd March, 1914. The above is an interesting sidelight

on the way the Public Health of the city is cared for. This is the outcome of the prosecution of Scully, lightweight, the late High Sheriff. Can you wonder at the foulness of public life in this city when the officials of the city are terrorised by low-class publicans and slum property owners like O Connor '-ED]

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