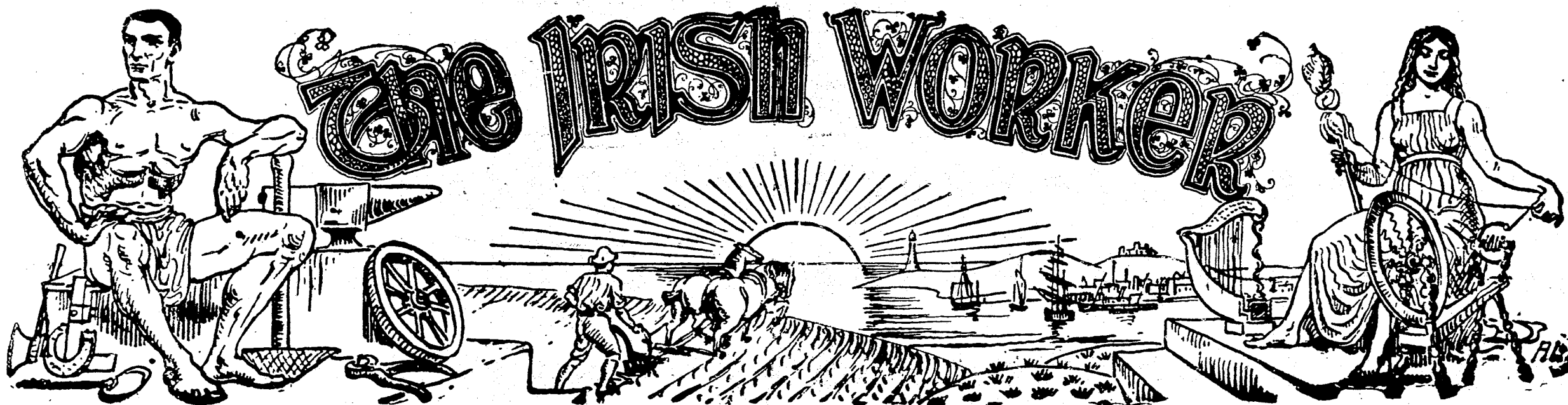


"The principle I state and mean to stand upon is—that the entire ownership of Ireland, moral and material, up to the sun and down to the centre is vested of right in the people of Ireland."

James Finlay Laker.



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

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Edited by JIM LARKIN.

No. 6 Vol. IV.]

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JUNE 20th, 1914

1

ONE PENNY.]

A View Behind the Sun.

By "Shellback."

I am writing this article on a good Sunday afternoon in a stuffy back room overlooking a row of back yards, each with an ingeniously designed clothes prop, some painted and some otherwise.

There is a black bird with a yellow beak balanced upon the edge of a pie dish and regaling himself from a varied assortment of foodstuffs it contains that a good natured neighbour had placed there, presumably for the local cats, as that is her well-known weakness. The weather is of that character that holiday makers describe as "delightful," and that stokers, colliers, and manual workers generally are not quite so friendly to, during the working day. I am afraid that if I was to mention the degrees of heat registered by the thermometer many heated arguments might ensue outside the narrow precincts of this room, suffice it to say that if it is not quite hot enough to make one wonder if he is done when he is brown, it is hot enough for all that. Around at the front of the house the sun is shining very pleasantly, and the passers-by are laughing and appear to thoroughly appreciate the golden sheen. The heat is not so intense and there is no blackbird with a yellow beak stealing the cat's dinner.

I think that the overbearing heat of this back room is due more directly to the presence of a few Sunday newspapers that I have been looking over to discover if Dr. Bills' Pale Pills is still curing pink people, or if Screeham's Squills was still maintaining their value at a guinea a box. Many of the articles that I passed over in these valuable hours was indeed warm stuff; one in particular having quite a boiling effect. That was under a heading that informed the world that John Redmond takes over the control of the Irish Volunteers. I felt sorry that he had left out the Ulster brand of that ilk. It didn't seem fair. I found myself wondering if he had also taken over the Dublin army of victimised workers, but of course the heat had something to do with such a foolish thing. They have no guns, their existence is not of political importance, and their troubles are merely domestic matters that do not come within the pale of practical politics which, of course, only ad its matters connected with guns, militia men, landlords, newspaper owners, bankers, slum-proprietors, Jay-Pees, and such like. Irish politics, like sewage water and manure heaps, may be a useful thing for certain purposes, but is a damnable dirty thing, all the same, and stinks in the sun and spoils one's view. Everything real is outside their influence. Politicians have no right to concern themselves with such ordinary matters as the life, death, or earthly troubles of workers or anyone else that's honest.

Suffragettes are tortured in prison, kicked and dragged naked, practically, and abused through the main streets of London for daring to suggest approaching a royal residence where the rent is never paid. They are wild women, and outside the business of the ordinary Parliamentarian. A woman dies by her own hand through the murderous conditions under which women who work are forced to live, and Parliamentary leaders are not interested.

Only a fat old coroner has a word to say, and that in cheap, pitying sympathy, and not the truth either. He holds her up as a warning to the women who demand political freedom and alleges her end is the practical result of their fanaticism. I wonder if it ever struck him that the thousands of other women who end up in rivers, canals, or on railway lines, or by poisons, starvation, loathsome diseases or drink are induced to destroy their fair bodies and souls as a result of that fanaticism that causes them to labour at heavy, continual and unsuitable work for wages that does not meet a lodging bill, and did it not enter his brain-box that those who brought about the conditions that resulted in Laura Child's untimely death are guilty of murder, as also are those who as employers of female labour at sweating wages cause the wholesale deaths of women under the headings I've enumerated that is continually going on. Did it not strike him that

in our shops and factories there are at this present moment thousands of fresh young women who are qualifying through a terrible training—for a similar death, and yet Parliamentary leaders are not interested. It has nothing to do with them.

Damn politics I say. But that's warm work, and damning ought to be cool. Damning suggests a flowing river and flowing rivers are outside the pale of practical politics and my view. Yet I can see on a near gable end a little tinge of green that belongs to a paltry little creeper that must have some dam-ness at its root.

A little imagination and it is transformed into a rose-covered cottage, that is, by another little stretch (one is not responsible this weather), transplanted to a sloping Irish hillside.

And now I am conscious of a cold shock that seems out of place in this room with its aspect of clothes-props and back yards—I really must move out of it to a room that will suggest thoughts of a colder temperature—you may think I will have a long journey if I wish to get beyond the sun rays, but you will be wrong. It can be done quite easily if you don't happen to be a politician or an uncrowned king like John Redmond, M.P. There is a long stretch between the rose-covered cabin of an Irish homestead, that I told you of above, and the black swelling waters of the St. Lawrence, or the Belle Isle Straits. There is a long curve of everlastingly rolling waters between the blossom speckled hedge of an Irish country lane and the icy death traps on the threshold of the New World.

Yet these vast opposites are brought together and closely connected by the sinking of a steamer—a vessel that has often been spoken of as a favourite ship. Many Irish hearts—both men and women—stepped on board of that steamer on the other side of the globe, some with the results of success and many with the knowledge of a bitter experience, but they all more or less were capable of conjuring up a picture just over the ship's bows of ivy-covered cabins, flower-decked hedges, and sweet-smelling posesy that backed crowds of glittering eyes, and the well-remembered merry faces of relatives and friends with hands outstretched to welcome them, be they laden with wealth or poorer than ever, back once more to the old homeland. That was the picture that in nearly every case the homeward-bound Irish wanderer gazed at beyond the sharp bows of the "Empress of Ireland," nor did they even miss out of it the busy bees gathering their food from the sweet honeysuckle nor the chirping birds as they flitted about, gaily attending to their domestic affairs, nor the microbic insects that swim in the sun in their millions full of life and the enjoyment of it. So intent was their gaze and so near, and still nearer came the scenes and noisily joking and laughing at the most trivial nonsense in the exuberance of their enjoyment of the picture, in which, of course they would soon find a place, until strange Fats felt a longing to clasp the waists of strange Norahs in a mad desire to bridge that wide chasm that lay between by anticipating as near as possible something of the love and pleasure that awaited them. But that picture was a fake. A hideous mirage that hid by its hellish brilliancy the heavy swell of the mighty deep, with its bosom dotted in the darkness of night with a thousand anguish-stricken faces of human beings glistening wet and pearly in the whiteness of the phosphorence lit foam, and showing age and youth with staring eyeballs bursting in the frantic death struggle ere one by one they sank in the icy, black hol'ows, to sleep eternally on that mysterious bed they will share with riven-plates of steels, and helpless heaps of cranks and eccentrics, pistons and cylinders that had so lately represented the combined strength of thousands of horses, and was considered the pinnacle of engineering skill by know-alls who still live.

And now I can with ease feel the cold and the darkness of that spot, that until ages have passed will be next door to so many Irish homes, though out of the track of Parliamentary leaders and not included in the view from my little back room. And although I may at some future time be interested

again in the doings of that blackbird with the yellow beak, or might again experience the oppressive heat of the Sunday newspapers' leading articles. It can only be after I have got rid of the block of ice that will

remain at my heart until I cease to think of those of my countrymen and countrywomen who are at the bottom of the St. Lawrence, away outside the pale of Redmond's politics, away behind the sun.

then put to the meeting and adopted. The election of President in the room of Mr. Laird, outgoing, was then proceeded with. Mr. W. M'Millan having been proposed for the office by Mr. William O'Brien and duly seconded, and no other name having come before the meeting, the Chairman declared Mr. M'Millan elected President amidst applause.

Mr. M'Millan having thanked the meeting in suitable terms for his election and a vote of thanks to Mr. Laird having been passed for his conduct as President, the filling of four vacancies on the Committee was next proceeded with. Those nominated for election were:—Messrs. Creighton, Taylor, J. M'Millan, A. J. Connor, A. L. Verschoyle, R. H. Watson, W. O'Brien, President Trades Council; and W. Giltrap, Bakers' Society. A ballot having been taken, Messrs. O'Brien, Giltrap, Connor, and Taylor were declared duly elected, the voting been: Giltrap, 59; O'Brien, 55; Connor, 54; Taylor, 53.

Previous to the election an animated discussion arose over the omission of Mr. Giltrap's name from the list of those contesting seats on the Committee. Several members vigorously voiced their protest against what one speaker described as "a piece of underhand work," and the Secretary was called upon for explanation.

The Chairman replied by saying that Mr. Giltrap's application for the number of shares necessary to render him eligible for election had not come before the Committee in time, whereupon Mr. Giltrap was understood to say that his application was made in January last.

The matter having passed over, a long discussion followed on the subject of the Standing Orders governing meetings of the society arising out of a motion by Mr. E. M'Guire. The debate was contributed to by Messrs. Hall, Johnston, Wigzel, M'Guire, and the Chairman.

Messrs. J. Mackie & Co. having been unanimously re-elected auditors to the society, the meeting drew to a close. At the conclusion of the proceedings Mr. R. L. Wigzell, N.U.R., announced his intention to propose at their next quarterly meeting the two following motions:—

I. "That all future vacancies for employment with this society shall be advertised by the Committee in the 'Co-operative News,' 'Daily Citizen,' 'Daily Herald,' and the 'Irish Worker,' and that applications shall only be considered from persons who have been members of their trade unions for the twelve months prior to the date of the advertisement. Young persons not eligible for membership in a trade union must be the children of trade unionists. Any employee ceasing to be a trade unionist shall be discharged as being a hindrance to the development of our movement, and that the foregoing shall be instructions to the Management Committee."

II. "That this general meeting of the D.I.C.S. decide to appoint a Committee of three to inquire into the circumstances governing the appointment of a clerk at our Central Office and that it shall be an instruction to the Committee to report to the next quarterly meeting:

1. Whether the terms of the advertisement of this position were in accordance with the principles advocated from Co-operative propaganda platforms.

2. How many times the advertisement appeared and in what papers.

3. The total cost of advertisement and number of applicants.

4. What steps were taken by the Committee to insure that the principles of Trade Unionism and Co-operation were safeguarded in this appointment.

5. Whether as a result of their inquiries arising out of questions Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, and in the interests of the future development of Co-operation in Ireland, they are of the opinion that the position should again be rendered vacant with a view to its being filled from suitable candidates and under proper conditions."

THE FACTORIES. By MARGARET WIDDEMER. I have shut my little sister in from life and light (For a rose, for a ribbon, for a wreath across my hair), I have made her restless feet still until the night, Locked from sweets of summer and from wild spring air; I, who ranged the meadow lands, free from sun to sun, Free to sing and pull the buds and watch the far wings fly, I have bound my sister till her playing-time is done— Oh, my little sister, was it I?—was it I?

Industrial Co-operative Society (Dublin), Ltd. RECORD OF 34TH QUARTER. The thirty fourth Quarterly General Meeting of the Industrial Co-operative Society (Dublin), Ltd., was held on Monday, 15th inst., in the Rotunda Buildings, under the chairmanship of the President, Mr. Thomas Laird. The minutes of the previous quarterly meeting having been read and adopted, the Chairman addressing the gathering explained in detail various items arising out of the report and balance sheet of the society for the present quarter. He pointed out that there was a general increase in the society's trading, but that it would be unfair to compare the period now under review with the previous quarter having regard to the recent labour troubles in the city. There was, however, a great increase in their outside trade, whilst their bakeries enterprise showed the most gratifying results of all the branches of their business, and they had every reason to congratulate themselves on the improvement made as compared with previous periods. Referring to the recent Congress held in Dublin, he said that its organisation had entailed much labour and anxiety, and many were disposed to look on its passing with feelings of relief, it having been the first Congress of its kind ever held on Irish soil; and although it had been subjected to some disparagement from outside sources, time only could show what its influence would be on the future of Ireland. The measure of that influence would depend largely on the vigour and enthusiasm thrown into the movement by the individual member; and as to their present position, that would be best described by quoting the famous words of Brutus:—"There is a tide in the affairs of men Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune; Omit it, and all the voyage of their lives Is wrought in shallows and in miseries." On such a sea were they afloat to-day, and it was only by every member realising and taking up his responsibilities that they could ever hope to achieve that measure of success which the Congress had placed within their reach. He regretted to say that the Women's Guild was not as it should be, and he felt that he must urge them to bestir themselves to greater activity, so that one and all might recollect that Dublin should take a leading part in

the Co-operative Movement, as she had done in so many other movements for the good of the people (applause). Mr. W. M'Millan, in seconding the adoption of the balance sheet, said that they should always be able to show progress at the end of any period of working. He would emphasise the necessity that existed in the Co-operative Movement for individual effort. They must not forget that the individual counted first, last, and always (hear, hear). Mr. Lynch, G.P.O. Clerks' Association, said that the society's report and balance sheet presented many features that required to be explained. He observed that on the list of traders patronised by the society there were the names of two firms, viz., Messrs. Clery and Messrs. Nuzum Bros. He had been given to understand that at a previous meeting of the society that these names would be removed from their list, and was now much surprised that this had not been done. He protested against the support of the society being given to firms who had distinguished themselves during the recent Labour dispute by their endeavour to strangle the working people of Dublin. The society was actually giving its patronage to people who had struck at the basic principles of Trades Unionism and who were their natural enemies (applause). He could hardly believe that the members would acquiesce in the retention of their names any longer. Surely they could get people who would respect the workers and their Trade Union principles (hear, hear). Dealing with the society's balance sheet, he said it suggested the appearance of a china shop after the visit of a bull (laughter). It compared unfavourably with previous returns and was not as clear as might be desired. He thought they should make it their business to dispel the ignorant ideas held by some people regarding the Co-operative Movement. The Chairman, replying to the various criticisms, pointed out that the management of the society had been influenced by a desire to build up a reserve fund rather than to distribute profits. He believed that they themselves would benefit ultimately from this view. The Secretary, Mr. S. Wylie, dealt with a number of criticisms of the report, and thought that nine-tenths of the members would agree that the balance sheet was as good as that of any previous quarter. It was for them to see that their affairs continued in as satisfactory a way in the future. The report and balance sheet were

CAUTION. The Pillar House, 31a HENRY ST., DUBLIN, IS THE DEPOT FOR GENUINE Bargains by Post. We do cater for the Working No fancy prices; honest value only. Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairing A SPECIALITY. Finest Creamery Butter, 1s. 2d. Finest Farmers' Butter, 1s. Fresh Irish Eggs, 9d., 10d. & 1/- doz. P. J. WHELAN, Queen St. Call to W. FURNISS For Good Value in IRISH BEEF AND MUTTON. None but the Best at Lowest Prices. Talbot St. Meat Co., 36b Talbot St.

The Up-to-Date Paper Shop. KEARNEY'S Has the best stock of working-class papers in Ireland. Come to us for "Industrial Worker," and "Clarion" and all progressive books and pamphlets. All on sale. Phone No. 4160. Note Only Address— KEARNEY'S Newsagency, Tobacco SHOP, 59 Upper Stephen Street, Established over 40 years. JOHN MASTERSON, Boot and Shoe Maker, 19 Guild Street. All Repairs neatly executed at moderate prices. Gents' Boots Soled and Heeled from 2/9; Gents' Boots, Hand-sewn, from 3/6; Ladies' Boots Soled and Heeled, from 1/9; Ladies' Boots, Hand-sewn, from 2/6; Children's Boots Soled and Heeled from 1/4.

Don't Forget IRISH WOMEN WORKERS THIRD ANNUAL EXCURSION Sunday, Aug. 30th. Come One, Come All. All contributors, without exception, are requested to note that all literary matter intended for the "Irish Worker" must be sent direct to the Editor, Liberty Hall, and not to the printer.

Please Support our Advertisers.

Clondalkin Notes.

We wish to thank the electors who voted for the Labour Party on Monday, June 8th inst. And we can say that there are at least 130 solid for Labour, and when porter could not buy us, when Canon Baxter or Father Traynor could not intimidate us, the clergy worked might and main against labour...

(Quite a large number of labourers voted illiterate, not being able to read or write because they had to start working at twelve years old in farmers' fields picking stoves or minding cows to supplement the miserable wage received by their fathers to keep a home for their younger brothers and sisters. If they voted against the farmers they would be sacked the next week, as in some cases they were thrown out of their employment for voting for labour, although that was not the reason given.)

EYEOPENER.

CORPORATION OF DUBLIN. TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES OF COAL, COKE, TURF AND PEAT MOSS LITTER, AND MACHINERY OILS.

The Corporation of Dublin is prepared to receive tenders for the supply of the above for the following periods, viz.— Machinery Oils for Electricity and Main Drainage Works, for 12 months from 1st August, 1914; and Coal, Coke, Turf, and Peat Moss Litter for 12 months from 1st July, 1914.

DUBLIN LABOUR PARTY.

A Special Delegate Meeting will be held in the Trades Hall, on Tuesday next, June 23rd, at 8.15. All delegates are requested to attend.

MERCHANTS' QUAY WARD.

A Meeting to establish a Branch of the Dublin Labour Party in above ward will be held on Monday next, June 22nd, at 8.30, in 74 Thomas street.

Workers! Don't Forget THE WIDOW NOLAN'S LITTLE SHOP Lower Summerhill.

WOLFE TONE'S GRAVE, 1914.

The lush grass hides forgotten graves, The elders are a-bloom, An ivied wall stands sentinel Beside a lonely tomb.

No gleaming marble rises tall Above his sacred dust, But simple words on modest stone Tell of his freedom lust.

Could he the grave's deep silence break, Not sculptured stone he'd ask, But men and guns and gleaming sword To consummate his task.

A hundred years and more, and still The red flag of'er us waves! Would'st set his cenotaph among The haunts of trembling slaves?

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

The Irish Worker EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

THE IRISH WORKER will be published weekly—price one penny—and may be had of any newsagent. Ask for it and see that you get it. All communications, whether relating to literary or business matters, to be addressed to the Editor, 10 Beckett Street, Dublin. Telephone 3421. Subscription for 6d. per year; 3s. 6d. for six months, payable in advance. We do not publish or take notice of anonymous contributions.

DUBLIN, Sat., June 20th, 1914.

Jim Larkin's Address to the Irish Trades Union Congress.

COMRADES.—We are living in momentous times, but we who have been elected to take up and carry still further the banner which was hoisted by the pioneers twenty-one years ago in this city cannot afford to make mistakes. The knowledge gained in the bitter days of the past should strengthen us in our deliberations and work in the future.

employers' attitude was a direct attack upon the essential principles of trades unionism. The outcome of the attack had been the initiating of a new principle of solidarity inside the unions, and for the first time in the history of the world of labour the beautiful and more human principle had received universal recognition.

tence of three months hard labour. That was the class war they had to submit to. The foul, putrid Press who told of the alleged outrageous attack by Daly published not a word about the foul creature who ruined a beautiful flower of womanhood in this Christian city.

by their common needs, a working class Party, that would concern themselves with seeing to it that sufficient food, clothing, and shelter were enjoyed by women, men, and children. We saw, too, during the last few months that the law-breakers in Ulster were allowed to break every law in the land, and on the other hand, when Labour held a constitutional meeting, the leaders were arrested and cast into prison.

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Kettles, nor from poor Pether Reilly, nor from John Gore, for from Lenihan, who, we understand, is one of the creatures who produced the 'Independent' during the lock-out, nor indeed from others of the gang. But what is to be said of Bulmer Hobson? He is, we understand, the editor of 'Irish Freedom.' We met him in the days ago in Belfast, and we were not strong enough in our views to please the great Hobson.

Important Notice. A Special General Meeting will be held in Croydon Park, on Sunday next, June 21st, at 12.30, to deal with an extraordinary development in connection with the Union.

Alderman Alfey Bung Insults the Dublin Workers. At the weekly meeting of the Dublin Port and Docks Board on Thursday last Councillor Partridge moved the following motion:—

- 1. On the extent of pillage detected in the bonded stores and warehouses during the last ten years. 2. The amount of claims received in respect to pillage and deterioration of goods stored for that period, together with the complaints of merchants and others regarding the mismanagement of the Custom House Docks. 3. The number of merchants who have transferred their custom to other stores.

To the Readers of "The Irish Worker" beannaict léat! JIM LARKIN.

On Your Knees! Provisional Committee; YOU HALF-SKINNED REBELS!

On the last day of the discussion on the Home Rule Bill and as the Irish "Nationalist" cheered, at hand passed over the Bridge at Westminster playing "Let Erin remember the days of old, When her faithless sons betrayed her."

Councillor Partridge explained that the refusal of the Custom House Docks Committee to grant an interview to a faithful servant of the Board at its last meeting resulted in documents being placed in his hands that justified the questions asked, and he thought it only right that Mr. Grandy should be given the opportunity to reply.

Alderman Alfred Byrne said the motion was an insult to the Dublin workers. It will be remembered that last week this alleged workers' representative supported a report to financially reward Grandy and others for fighting the workers in the recent struggle.

The Irish Transport and General Workers' Union

The Branch Committee have decided to start the above Club in which the members can indulge in the pastimes of football, boxing, wrestling, dumb-bell and club exercises, singing, Irish dancing and acting.

The master class is extreme. It resorts to forcible starvation on the one hand and forcible feeding on the other in order to break the spirit of the rebel workers.

MADE BY TRADE UNION BAKERS. EAT FARRINGTON'S BREAD. SWATEST AND BEST, THE IRISH WORKERS' BAKER.

Work and Wages in Australia.

Waterside Award.

PAYMENT FOR WAITING.

NOTABLE JUDGMENT.

They also serve who only stand and wait... was the guiding principle in the award which Mr. Justice Higgins announced last week...

But the employers would not grant any increase at all. They stipulated all the way through that the dispute should be dealt with in the Arbitrator's Court.

Now that Mr. Justice Higgins has given his decision on the questions involved, the employers are furious. They had urged that as rates of pay had increased during recent years...

WORKING CONDITIONS.

What Mr. Justice Higgins had to consider were the conditions under which men required to place their services solely at the disposal of the employers worked. Therefore he discarded the men who, for portions of their time in a year, earned something at the wharves...

LIVING WAGE.

Obviously such men were entitled to a living wage from the industry. That was very evident Mr. Justice Higgins, keeping to his determination for labourers employed in the coke yards of the Melbourne gas companies...

From the Conservatives have come a long well over the "outrage" which Mr. Justice Higgins has committed in providing that men who wait for the convenience of employers shall be paid an adequate wage.

In Cincinnati (U.S.) women teachers in the public schools receive equal pay with men teachers for the performance of the same kind of work...

QUEENSTOWN NOTES.

LESSONS FROM THE PAST.

The enthusiasm and energy displayed in the National Volunteer movement of today is cheering and heartening to us, who have for so long deplored the general apathy and indifference of the workers.

Primarily we must disclaim any desire to deprecatingly descend on their energies; but we fear the nature of their constitution forbodes disaster; and we feel sure they will peruse these paragraphs with the broadmindedness they display when they rather foolishly if tolerantly open their ranks to "men of all classes."

We wish now to address ourselves to the working-class element, especially the organised Trade Union section; for the building bosses and all other such fry we have no use, as we believe with Wolfe Tone...

Hence we are, through our study and retrospect of Ireland's past revolutionary crises, arrived at the matured opinion that failure of these revolutionary upheavals was in large part due through the collusion and permission of the rebel forces with vacillating and hesitating upper and middle-class doctrinaires and leaders...

A great deal is to-day being said about the constitution of the Volunteers of 1782, and we have had here in Queenstown last week a one-time revolutionary, Liam de Roiste, pronouncing eloquently and belauding the achievements of the men of '82. Now we do not wish to accuse the speaker of dishonesty, and we cannot accuse him of being unacquainted or unconscious of the real meaning of '82.

But let us hear Wolfe Tone himself on '82, and as the speaker of the night did not give the only true reading of '82, we take an especial delight in doing so. Thus writes Tone in his pamphlet, "An Argument on Behalf of the Catholics of Ireland."

Let us examine the root causes of the disaffection of '82 and see what the workers gained out of it. The popular demands were: Free Trade, which England had restricted with Europe and America, except through an English port; popular representation in the Dublin Parliament...

The first was wont, the advantage to the mercantile class before stated, and the two others lost by the desertion of the upper and middle class when they were asked to push forward for the remaining demands, Grattan terming the Volunteers when he had no further use for them "an armed rabble."

A similar trick was worked off upon the working class of England in 1649 and in France in 1793, when the class was got by the rising capitalist or bourgeois class to shake off the chains of feudalism which were robbing and restricting the development of capitalist enterprise...

It has been said "all past history is a series of class struggles" always in revolt, now open and now concealed; a subject class striving against an upper and exploit-

ing class, which was successful in overthrowing the exploiting class when it had gained sufficient strength by the development of ripe material conditions, capturing political power and seating itself in the saddle of government.

Hence how ridiculous then and tragically futile, in the face of history, is any alignment agreement en bloc with capitalist political parties and the attempt to organise men of different class interests into an organisation from which the workers hope, redress, is foredoomed to failure.

Therefore we, who look beyond mere Home Rule for a settlement of the Irish question, believe, with James Fintan Lalor, who was not mentioned by Liam de Roiste either, that our work is not to Repeal the Union, but to abolish the Conquest and establish the principle of the ancient Celtic civilisation, the economical ownership of the soil.

Home Rule and all other such issues can well be left to the capitalist parties to squabble and fight over. We of the working class should not mix in that fight, whose purpose is to divide us while they rob us.

Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not they who would be free themselves must strike the blow."

STELLA MARIS.

Northern Notes.

Wolfe Tone Commemoration. To-morrow (Sunday) the second annual commemoration of Theobald Wolfe Tone, at McArt's Fort, Cavehill, is being held. This year the commemoration is being organised by the Young Republicans.

Irish Labour Party. James Connolly's address at Library Street on Sunday night week dealt in the main with the new Irish Labour Party.

He showed how and why the Irish Labour Party differs from its British namesake. The latter had taught Irish labour people many things, not the least of which is the necessity and wisdom of confining membership strictly to genuine Trade Unionists.

Study Circles Wanted. At the St. Vincent de Paul conference in Belfast last Sunday a great deal of breath and much time was wasted in the reading of papers on things the writers labelled "Socialism," "Social Reform," etc., etc.

Search-Light Flashes. The statement made at the Waterworks Committee that an individual ordered to be prosecuted for practices not consistent with honesty, and whom the Detective force of the city were unable to find, and who was all the time working for another department of the Corporation and on the pay-sheets of the very body that ordered his prosecution...

CROBH-DEARG.

Search-Light Flashes.

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Health Committee, and was supported by the same representative at the Waterworks Committee.

The Cleansing Committee, at its meeting on Tuesday, declined to sanction the election of Councillor T. Lawlor as its representative on the Stanley Street Workshops Committee, and debarred the election. Tommy Lawlor has sat on this committee since its formation, and as well as being one of the best attendants, he was the only representative of the Labour Party on that "body."

The Rev. Father Flavin, of Kingstown, has shown us the wrong way to do the right thing. The right of combination has been proven on the workers' behalf by Jim Larkin, although previous to Jim's appearance it would be admitted by few of Father Flavin's cloth.

The writer of these notes is a Roman Catholic by conviction, and for that reason would wish to see all of the same faith. But he would not consent to people being driven into the Church by starvation or coercion. And although I do not for one instant believe that such is Father Flavin's intention, still I may be permitted to point out that the result of his misdirected action may be such a way as to justify this suspicion in the minds of persons not of Father Flavin's flock.

The Civic Exhibition people have given the contracts for tents to a Scotch firm. That is the "Aberdeen way" of assisting Irish industries. "Lizzie," as Jim would say, never forgets the land of her birth, and a pity it is that Irish people do not follow the example of "Eliza."

WILLIAM PARTRIDGE, T.C.

JUSTICE!

Strolling calmly through the land With Seditious hand in hand— See! the Callous Carson comes, Drilling rebels, running guns.

On Sunday afternoon Comrade Carson was in charge of the Sunday School, when several new scholars were present and given a hearty welcome. The attendance was one of the best.

MESSRS. DIXON & IRISH MANUFACTURE.

Imported Candles.

To the Editor of the "Irish Worker." Dear Sir,—I wish to bring the following facts under the notice of your readers. The travellers of Messrs. Dixon and Co. (Erne Soap Works, Dublin) are stating in shops where they canvas for orders that all their men are now re-employed. Out of forty-two hands employed previous to the Lock-out, only two were taken back, and none of the others have been taken on since.

"IRISHMAN."

Wexford Notes.

We notice by the report of the meeting of the new County Council, that Stafford has been co-opted a member. John J. Kehoe voted against him, presumably through jealousy, as Stafford is undoubtedly a cleverer man than Kehoe, and whatever else his faults have been in connection with labour troubles, he has always been a good, practical man in public life.

Tom Roche generally makes a good thing out of elections, and the last one was no exception, as he was serving out pigs' heads and porter for the week after it to the Mollies supporters, which will be paid for by the institution in Anne Street.

With reference to the question of filling up the crescent, it was pointed out that they were waiting to hear from the Railway Company and the Roads Board, the Mayor remarking that "it might be better to defer it until cholera breaks out in the district."

Slate face has got his job back again, to the chagrin of Seedy McClean, who was doing foreman in his absence and was almost sure that he had the job altogether. But "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," Felix.

We understand that Miss Pierce Park House is soon to be married to an engineer. This is bad news, Tommie, to hear of a practical man coming into the family. Heaven help you and Malone! Your time will be short after this; but you ought to have got enough into Layestown since Martin died.

We are amused at the controversy going on at present about the Volunteers, which we knew from the beginning was inevitable, as the Provisional Committee, be they Sinn Feiners, Redmondites, or any other ites, were self-appointed, and when the movement was put on its feet they should have called a convention to have a committee appointed on democratic lines; but at the same time we do not agree with Redmond's action in the matter.

The National Army of any country is not supposed to be attached to any party. The best way out of it is to appoint a delegate from each county to be a representative on a committee. Keep clear of politics and it will be easy enough to keep clear of Sinn Fein.

At the beginning of the movement the majority of the Irish members condemned it; now, when it's got strong, they want to capture it, when the Hibernians failed.

At the recent County Council election in the Rosslare Division, a man named Furlong was financed by Spite Richards to fight the outgoing candidate, Michael Doyle, and we are glad to say that Richards' nominee was beaten. Doyle says the reason he was opposed was because of the fact of his having refused to give his horses and men to scab at the Pier for Stafford.

"SILOS."

God made man to His Own Image and Likeness—men made machines—and machines make greater profits, and in order that individuals might grow in wealth, multitudes of beings made by God Himself and Redeemed by His Divine Son are ruthlessly sent to ruin.

Some time ago the Dublin Corporation refused to sanction the erection on the quays of Dublin of "Silos" for the unloading of grain, on the ground that the erection of these machines would disemploy some thousands of our hard-working, honest quay labourers. Last September a report of the Paving Committee was passed by the Council which practically sanctions the putting up of these "man-destroying" machines, and that report went through unnoticed by the "Labour Party," who were just then in the commencement of the recent fray, and doubtless it was deliberately promoted for that purpose at the time.

NORTH COUNTY DUBLIN. A meeting of the members of the Irish Transport Union, resident in Baldoyle will be held on this (Saturday) evening at between 6 and 7 o'clock.

There are a million automobiles in America. This is an auto for every fifteen families. There are millions of working-class families that have never seen an auto.

We have received the following from a correspondent:—

Sir,—Seeing the majority Mr. O'Neill won by at the late elections, I'm not surprised when I hear some of the facts about the polling in the small district of Clonmethan.

Three dead men were voted for, one being waked in the chapel while the voting was going on. His name was John McKeown, a late servant of Mrs. Butler (?), of Jurdistown. The other two were John McDermott, of Oldtown, and Patrick Keogh, of Oldtown. Richard Archbold was taken out of his house and brought to Oldtown by Peter Walsh, the new D.C., to vote for Pat Ward, of Whitestown, a man who would not vote.

Peter Flynn went to Ballyboughill to vote his own vote and came back to Oldtown and voted for William Sheridan, a man living in Oldcastle (Co. Meath).

Our correspondent in a postscript mentions that porter flowed freely in that district. We hold the original letter.

Patrick John O'Neill can now boast that he represents the living and the dead on the County Council. But wouldn't a person imagine that the United Irish "Plague" would wait until a man was decently buried before they impersonated him.

That intelligent orator, Mr. Mike Dunne, of the Leas, held his audience enthralled in Balrothery Union with his glowing description of the fight for Faith and Fatherland in the recent elections. Perhaps Mr. Dunne will now publish a balance sheet of the amount Paddy Kettle, Johnny Cuffe and himself spent on porter to bribe the voters.

At the last meeting of the North Dublin R.D.C. Mr. Joseph O'Neill (the Squire) told his "intelligent" colleagues on that Board that he was up now and in. (This by way of reply to statements appearing in IRISH WORKER the previous week.)

Slate face has got his job back again, to the chagrin of Seedy McClean, who was doing foreman in his absence and was almost sure that he had the job altogether. But "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," Felix.

We understand that Miss Pierce Park House is soon to be married to an engineer. This is bad news, Tommie, to hear of a practical man coming into the family. Heaven help you and Malone! Your time will be short after this; but you ought to have got enough into Layestown since Martin died.

Mr. Johnny Walsh has gone to Glasgow. He carries with him the best wishes of the Transport Union for his success.

Who said Beggsborough? Look out for next week's WORKER.

MICHAEL MULLEN.

BY THE CAMP FIRE.

Tickets for Bodenstown Pilgrimage can now be secured from the Army Council, price 1s. 8d. each. Members of Dublin Co. will fall in at ten o'clock a.m. to march to Kingsbridge Terminus. The contingent will be accompanied by the Fintan Lalor Pipers.

We sincerely hope that as many members as possible of the Citizen Army will attend, forasmuch since the Provisional Committee of the National Volunteers have placed their necks for John Redmond to rest his feet, ours is the only Body which gathers inspiration from the principles of Wolfe Tone! The time is at hand for a re-awakening of the rank and file of the Republican element in the Volunteer. Let us hope that Bodenstown will be evinced the quickening of the spirit.

The Independent Labour Party of Ireland, ROOM 3, LIBERTY HALL.

"What is this Socialism?" Propaganda Meetings will be held on: to-morrow, Sunday, Foster place at 8.30; Tuesday next, Beresford place, at 8.30; Thursday next, Foster place, at 8.30. On Friday next, June 26th, meeting of members and intending members at Room 3, Liberty Hall, at 8.30 sharp. Reading room now open, 8 to 11 p.m. Comrades, Rally! Keep the Scarlet Banner high.

Primad's Order to McNeil, O'Rahilly and Co.: So Your Knees!

(Without a dog in the Provisional Committee of the alleged National Volunteers.) Give us men a time like this demands Great hearts, strong minds, true faith and willing hands.

Men whom the lust of office does not kill; Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;

Men whose opinions and will; Men who have honour, men who will fight!

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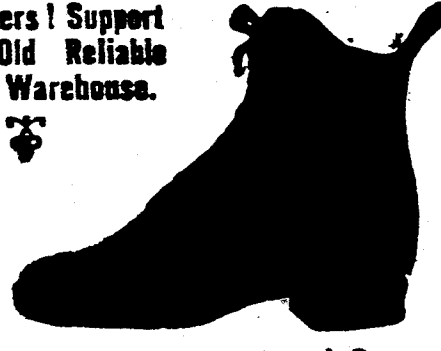
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The Oldest Boot Warehouse in Dublin.
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LEIGHTS, of Bishop St.
STILL BETTER.

Dublin Trades Council.
The usual fortnightly meeting of the Dublin Trades Council was held on Tuesday the 16th inst., Mr. William O'Brien, President, in the Chair.

Amongst the correspondence were letters from the Builders' Labourers' Union and the Irish Transport Workers' Union in reference to the dispute between their respective members, also a letter from the Wolfe Tone Memorial Committee in connection with their annual pilgrimage to Bodenstown.

IRISH TRADES CONGRESS.
Referring to the report of the delegates to the recent Congress, the Chairman remarked that this Congress had been the most successful and most hopeful ever held. It would be remembered that at its opening Mr. Larkin had delivered an inspiring address, while their debates had been of a high character, particularly their discussion of the proposed exclusion of Ulster. The representatives from the North had declared that the workers there were determined not to be cut off from their fellow trade unionists throughout Ireland. "Indeed," added Mr. O'Brien, "it was the most united Congress he had ever experienced."

BUILDERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.
The following resolution was moved by Councillor O'Carroll (Bricklayers):—
"That in the opinion of this Council the time has arrived for the Building Trade Unions to take over control of the Irish Builders' Co-Operative Society and work it in the interest of their members. With this object in view it is hereby decided to hold a Conference of the representatives of the Building Trade Unions on Friday night, the 19th June inst., at 8 o'clock in the Trades Hall."

Speaking to the resolution, Mr. O'Carroll pointed out the amount of good the project could effect. They were, he said, prepared to go into the building industry. Offers of jobs had already been made, and it was regrettable they had been unable to accept same. Men were standing idly by in dread of the employers, and he could see other men of his early days now being thrown aside like dulled tools. Their object should be to get control of the building trade themselves, and no help should be accepted from people outside of the workers' ranks. No doubt the proposal would be discounted by some as a Socialistic scheme. Every support would be wanted to strengthen their organisation.

Mr. Larkin supported the proposition as the only possible weapon to be used effectively against the employers in the future. London trade union leaders who at first were pointing out the futility of the scheme had been compelled to go into the building industry. The only way, he urged, to prevent disputes and lock-outs in any industry was for them to control it themselves. They, in the Transport Union, were attempting to carry out the project in a small way, and were doing all they could to further the idea. They ought not to depend on middle class people—though their money need not be refused—because, after all, it was only the workers' money which they (the working people) had been foolish enough to let them get hold of. Some workers, said Mr. Larkin, would sooner help their bosses than help themselves. Let them make a start in a small way, for there were great possibilities in the movement. There was enough intelligence going to waste in the trade union movement to carry on the work successfully. The resolution was then put and adopted unanimously.

LABOUR DAY DEMONSTRATION.
Mr. J. Lawlor, reporting on the May-day Labour Celebration in the city, congratulated the officials on the manner in which the demonstration had been carried out, and the rank for their support. He wished to say that if the same energy was used during election time in Dublin they would have been more successful than they had been recently. He had witnessed at the demonstration the largest number of people he had ever seen at any meeting in the Phoenix Park. He thought that if they continued to show their strength to the common enemy, Labour Day would in future be looked forward to by all.

Mr. Murphy (carpet planners) said it should be mentioned that the Corporation Labourers, Builders' Labourers and Glass Bottle Blowers were absent from the demonstration. Further, it would be recalled that the National Volunteers had organised a special parade for Labour Day.

POOR LAW ELECTIONS.
Mr. T. Murphy said they might congratulate themselves on their success

on the South side of the City, whereas on the North side the opposite was the case. The moral was that organisation needed looking after, and it behoved every trade union to attend to Registration work. The result must be the workers' own fault if they failed to look after their votes. January next would find them in the same plight as in recent times if the necessary work was not done. A committee to effect the purpose should be formed in every ward in the city.

Councillor Partridge said that the workers had much to be ashamed of in this matter. They condemned their representatives in publichouses and elsewhere—while they themselves neglected to do their duty at the polls. Take his own case. How could his vote in the Council Chamber be expected to beat down the votes of his eighty opponents? When appealed to the working classes were too lazy to stir themselves and they deserved the beating they had got. They blamed their few representatives but they offered no help, no encouragement. Men who refused to vote were the very first to come seeking assistance. Surely, if at all, a man should stir himself for the sake of the poor. He (Mr. Partridge) was forced to sympathise with, rather than congratulate, the Labour candidates who had been returned, for they would be fighting their fight alone. They had all sections of the people and the Press combined to defeat them—probably the people who had stood by on the footpath during the Labour Procession. Were they trade unionists?—those who were ashamed to walk with their fellow-workers; those who were aping to be something better. The Dublin Poor Law Unions were a disgrace and should not be allowed to exist in a Christian country; and if men were only determined to do their part all could be changed next January.

Mr. Foran spoke as one of the successful candidates in the South Dock Ward, and said that he had been elected in spite of the corruption and jobbery of local publicans aided by a renegade trade unionist. This, he said, spoke well for the working people of his district. Their enemies had control of the Register and could do with it what they liked. The blame rested on the workers' representatives—not on the ordinary rank and file. He was reminded of a quotation from an American writer which said, "we work together; we strike together; we starve together." Why not add "we vote together"? asked Mr. Foran, in concluding.

Mr. Arthur Murphy thought the kernel of the question would have to be fought out in the Revision Courts. Mr. Paisley (sawyers) was of opinion that the workers would need to be taught the advantages of electing labour representatives. The memory of former "labour" men was fixed in their minds, and they would have to be told that the men of to day were of a different type. His idea would be to have representatives sent from the Labour Party to the men's societies explaining what was necessary.

Mr. McPartlin (Carpenters) believed the Labour movement in Dublin was progressing. The old catch cries which once were used against the workers' candidates were now falling. The tactics which their opponents now adopted suggested that Labour's enemies were being beaten. Their idea should be to make the people discontented rather than to have an odd man elected here and there.

Mr. Farren (Metal Workers) complained that members of trade unions were to be found canvassing during their employers' time against their own candidates. He urged that immediate action should be taken in this matter. The working class was selling its leaders but would pay for it later on.

Mr. P. T. Daly referred to his recent experience in the North Dock Ward and particularly to the ignorance of the workers. Men who had votes were not aware they had them, and most of those who did vote divided their votes between them and their opponents. He mentioned that on a former occasion when he contested a seat in the Dublin Corporation he was actually opposed by an official of a trade union, but he (Mr. Daly) would rather be beaten a hundred times than sink his principle one inch. He would be in favour of the suggestion made by Mr. Paisley.

Mr. Lawlor said the day would come when the workers would have to elect their own representatives. They would then obtain their demands. Mr. Larkin expressed his disapproval of the way things were being conducted by the local Labour Party, and said he had resigned his position therefrom. He subjected the Party to much vigorous criticism, but claimed that he had a right to make his criticisms. Their policy should be to make the jobbers in

public life realise that they were out against them all the time. There should be no hobnobbing with officials, and no labour man had a right to vote otherwise than as his party instructed him. They would have to be all solid together. As to the recent elections, he would blame all those who had failed. He did not care who the individual might be; it was the principle that mattered to him all the time. These things meant a great deal to him, for there were more stigmas cast upon him than any other man in the labour movement. There was no real coming together amongst their men; no real organisation. They advocated one thing to-day and tomorrow they were found on the other side. There were enough men in the public life of Dublin if properly tutored to make their movement a real live success.

Councillor O'Carroll expressed his disagreement with Mr. Larkin's criticism of the Labour Party. Mr. Lyons (Bricklayers) complained about the manner in which the Register throughout the city was stuffed. He referred in particular to Merchant's Quay Ward.

The Chairman thought that if the proper work was done in connection with the elections they would have no defeats on their side. He thought Mr. Larkin's speech was unfair, and did not agree with what he had said about the Labour Party. If the workers were hostile they must only fight on until they got them more united. He thought there was no reason for them to be discouraged.

DUBLIN HOUSING SCHEME.
A discussion was opened on the motion of Mr. O'Carroll to appoint a delegate from the Council to join the deputation being sent by the Citizens' House League to the Premier in reference to the application for a money grant to enable the promotion of the housing scheme in Dublin.

Mr. Farren (Stonecutters) remarked that the deputation would need to get instructions of a definite character from the Council as to what their action ought to be.

Mr. Larkin asked if the deputation—which he described as an "excursion"—really knew what they were going to London about. His opinion was that the scheme was defective and could be riddled by anybody, even by a person with an elementary knowledge of finance. The deputation should know what they were about and ought to have proper instructions.

Mr. Daly also expressed the desirability of a definite line of policy. He proposed that the matter be referred to the Executive so that they might ensure that all the members of the proposed deputation would be unanimous.

Chairman said the excursion would be alright if Mr. Larkin was going. Mr. Larkin said he would not have, if asked, knowing how things were arranged.

Mr. Daly's suggestion was subsequently adopted.

KINGSTOWN BOGUS UNION.
Mr. Larkin mentioned that before they separated he wished to bring an urgent matter under the notice of the Council. He referred to the recent formation of an alleged labour union in Kingstown. He begged leave to move that a deputation be sent from the Council to His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin with regard to the conduct of one of his Parish Priests in connection with this bogus union. Surely, said Mr. Larkin, there was some other work for Fr. Flavin to do besides helping to start scab unions for the employers. Mr. McCormack, one of the worst employers in the late dispute, and a Unionist Freemason, had made it a condition of employment in his firm that every employee had to go to Fr. Flavin, the Hibernian (B.O.E.), for a card of the scab union. They had a right to protest against the action of this Reverend gentleman and his colleagues, and he (Mr. Larkin) did not believe that Archbishop Walsh would condone or endorse their conduct. He (Mr. Larkin) was out against any man who made attacks on trades unionism, no matter who or what he might be.

Mr. Daly associated himself with Mr. Larkin's remarks, and the Council decided to ask the Archbishop to receive the deputation suggested.

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Inchicore Items

The Committee of Management met on Wednesday evening last, and matters of heavy expenditure in connection with the Emmet Hall were under consideration. It was agreed to hold an Arridheacht in the grounds at rear of Hall at an early date, and immediate preparations for that purpose are being made.

Tickets of membership of the Hall are now available. The fee is one shilling per quarter, and those wishing to assist the working classes of the district in providing healthy amusement and recreation can do so by becoming members of the Hall.

The formation of tug-of-war teams and boxing classes were under consideration and postponed until next meeting. The Secretary in the meantime will receive the names of persons wishing to join or assist in either undertaking. The report of the progress of the Emmet Band, under the capable conductorship of Mr. Mallin, was highly satisfactory, and it is gratifying to see the young men of the district taking advantage of the opportunities thus offered to develop their musical talents.

During the recent Murphy made dispute in Dublin the Emmet Hall was the bulwark for the Kilmainham and surrounding districts. Hundreds of people were assisted there, and when the police raided the premises they smashed up the internal fitting. Efforts are now being made to set things right, and the assistance of all old friends is cordially invited.

The working classes have now many friends, but be it not forgotten that their champions were very few when Jim Larkin first took up the cudgels for them. The labourers on the Railway ought to remember that it was Jim's demand raised their wages to a pound per week. And most of the skilled trades received advances in wages as a direct result of his efforts. Yet we find people whose wages were advanced three shillings per week failing to subscribe the threepence per week contribution to the Union.

It is up to the skilled trades to sustain the organisation that proved itself the foundation of the labour movement of Dublin, and refused to work with non-union labourers. And it is highly discreditable to find even some men falling away from a Union that treated its members generously and proved its worth so well.

We are conscious of the many anti-labour forces at work to undermine the Transport Workers' Union. The powers that combined against Ireland in the past are combined against us to day. And the man who secede now as then are traitors. And who will bear that name?

I address the workers skilled and unskilled—and I tell them they are being made tools of by those who either had no thought for them or exploited them in the past, and if they will not open their eyes to their own interest now, well, no one will suffer so much as they will themselves.

A measure of self-Government for Ireland is passed. The Bill as it stands is but a caricature of what Irishmen sought, fought and died for, and it is far short of what we labour men would wish to see. Yet such as it is, the lot of the working classes in Ireland will be infinitely worse under the measure should they fail to unite now for their own protection.


"For they have rights who dare maintain them."
William P. Partridge, T.G.

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