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!

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.1

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24th, 1912.

[ONE PENNY.

## Councillor S. C. Harrison.

No. 11.—Vol. I.]

Presentation of Municipal Robe and Hat. A large number of the friends of Miss 0. Harrison, met on Menday last at her residence, 13 Harcourt street, to present her with an address, together with an official robe and has, in honour of her elation as the first woman member to the Municipal Council of the City of Dublin The Rev. J. Denham Osborne, D.D., ex-

present the pieasure of all at being present on the occasion. Although the presentstion had been organised by ladies alone, he knew the gentlemen friends of Miss Hanison would have been only too happy to have taken part in it. The appreciation of the election of Miss Harrison to the Manicipal Cauacil of Dublin-an event of real importance in the history of Irish manicipal government-was independent of political parties; all agreed to the honour that had been conferred upon her. (Applause). They wished Miss Harrison long and happy and successful career as the representative of the ward by which she had been elected to the Municipal Council (Applause).

Having emphasised the fact that the presentation was altogether independent of politics, Mrs. Anna M. Haslam said that. as they were all aware, they had met upon amost interes ing and anspicious occasion. For the first time in the Listory of Ireland a woman had been elected upon the Corperation of the City of Dublin, one of the most important representative bodies at present existing in our country; and they were met to express their position. In Miss Harrison's presence, Mrs. Haalam remetted that she migat not give full expression to the honour and silection with which they regarded her; but Miss Harrison was well-known all over Irel not only as one or our most distinguished artistes, but no less as one of the most devoted labourers in the cause of the poor of Dublin (applause). Of her untiring devotion to the service of our unempio ed, as they all knew, it would be impossib'e to speak to highly; and it was because of their recognition of the value of these services that they hailed her election to a post in which she would be able to promote their well-being as she could never do in her private capacity. It was a great privilege to them to be permitted to share in this email toxen of their affection, and to present her with an efficiel robe and hat, in which she would shed fresh dignity upon the important office which she n. w held, as one of the guardians of their city's interests (applause). But Miss Deborah Webb, with all her characteristic grace,

Dear lady, let this robe of office be A token of our warm enteem for thee,

audress :--

True friend and he per of humanity. When, nobly representing half the race; Thou tak'st within the City Hall thy place,

More sweetness and mere light its counsels grace. Theu bring'st to us, and hundreds, hope and cheer. No flowery rathway is thy new car er, But blessing shall be thine, brave Pioneer.

had expressed their feelings far more

effectively in the following felicitous

The signatories to the address were:-M. Angela Boland, Jane Brooks, Annie Leigh Browne, Sophie Bryant, DSc., Litt.D.; Mary E. Carson, P.L G.; Merion Clinch, P.L.G.; Adela Colt, Jane Crosier, Marion, E. Duggan, LL.B.; Ellen Duncan. Ellen Evans, Madge Farquharson, A Friend, Margaret Garahan, Isabel W. Harper, Sarah D. Harris. Isabella Harvey, Anna M. Haslam, Mary Hayden, MA.; Mary Hilles, Nanno Keatinge, M. E. Kennedy, M. S. Kilgour, M.A.: T. Mary Lookyer, Katherine Maguire, MD; Mary E. McNaull, Mary O'Connell, Kathie Oldham, Katie Patton, Jane Wyse Power, Nancy Power, B.A; Kathleen Phelan, BA.; E. Campbell Perry, May Starkie, Anne Shackleton, Edith Sanderson, H. Sheehy Skeffington, M.A.; Adela Hill Tickell, W. F. Tottenham, C. L. Townsh-

Mrs. Haslam invested Miss Harrison with the robe and hat.

Miss Harrison returned thanks for their presentation. She had never anticipated the splendid support that she received when she became a candidate for membership of the City Council. She was perfeetly overwheimed by the enthusiasm of her supporters, both men and women; and what gratified her particularly was the fact that there was no perty in Ireland that was not represented among those who worked hard for her return. (Applause.) She had a supporter from every party in the Corporation, and among her supporters were members of all the different suffrage accieties, and of the antisuffrage societies. (Applause and laughter.) This was what was wanted—to unite many people. There was absolutely no politics whatever in municipal affairs, from her point of view; that was from the point of view of one whose one desire, whose one aim, was to attain more justice for all parties in Ireland-not only in Ireland, but everywhere. There was no political distinction whatever amongst those who desired fair play for the workers. They stood for social reform, and on that platform all political parties could unite. In conclusion she thanked these present most heartily for their kind gift to her, and for their kindness in coming to see her assume her rope of office. (Applause.)

Amongst those present were:—
M. McDonnell Bodkin, K.C., and Miss Bookin, Mrs. Maurice Brooks, Mrs. Blackley, Miss Mary Carson, P.L.G; Miss Clinch, P.L.G.; Mrs. George Ouffey, Mr. and Mrs. Longworth Dames, Miss Duggan, Mrs. and Mas Duncan, Mrs. and Miss Duffy, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Edwards, Miss S. Edwards, P. L. C. Many Bestrice Elvery, Mrs. Farguherson, Miss Graham, Miss Geoghegan, Miss M. L. Gibson, Mr. Philip Hannon, The Misses Giff rd, Miss Mary Hayden, Miss Eva Hamilton, Dr. Andrew Horne, Miss Harvey, Miss Hilles, Mrs. R. D. Jameson, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Jellett, Mr. and Mrs. Keatinge, Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. and Miss Larkin, The Hon. Lady Lyttleton, Miss Rachel Mahaffy, The Misses Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Orpen, Mrs. Oldham, Rev. J. Denham Osborne, Miss O Connell, Mrs. Wyse Power, and M.ss N. Wyse Power, Miss Storey, Miss Parser, Dr. J. R. O Connell, Mr. and Mis. Sheehy Skeffington, Mus K. O'Brennan, Muss Geddes, Miss Oldham, Mus Harris, Miss Deborah Webb, Miss E. mad Miss Josephine Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Hoskin, Miss Whelan, Miss Maguire, Miss Harvey and Mrs. Shackleton, and Mrs.

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#### THE INSURANCE ACT.

Edited

On Sunday, 11th ult., at the Autient Concert Buildings, a lecture was delivered en National Insurance by Mr. R J. Hoskin, one of the recently appointed lecturers under the new Act. Mr. W. O Brien, delegate of the Amalgamated Society of Tailors to Dublia Trades Council, occupied the chair. The chairman pointed out that the time was past for discussing the general policy of the measure or the motives of its authors. It was now the law of land, and the best thing to do under the circumstances was to ascertain how they could best use it to their own advantage. He then introduced the lecturer who, he said, was well qualified to speak on the measure.

Mr. Hakin said that it was folly for the

workers any longer to regard the Insurance Act with indifference. Every empl yed person engaged in manual labour would be compulsory insured. They must str.ve then to get the best return possible for the money they would each and every one be called on to pay. The Act was a recognition of the principle that an injury to one was the concern of all. There were, he said, certain main principles on which the Act was based. The first was that the State, employer and worker were each called en to centribute their share towards the cost of insurance. The very essence of insurance was the spreading of risks. The wider the area over which those risks were spread the less would the burden be felt. It was a peculiar fact and only needed mentioning to realise its significance that though the incidence of risk in the case of death or disease varied considerably as regards the smaller units, such as the family, you when we took the whole nation the number of deaths or rate of sickness was practically the same from year to year. When we know beforehand the size of any evil it is obvious that it is much easier to make arrangements to cope with its effects. Well, under this Act a system of State insurance was practically set up. Every insured person would have a portion of the benefits he was entitled to paid by the State, and the societies to be approved would be under State supervision. The larger the society the nearer it approximated to the idea of one great society for all, and the more likely it was to find itself in a solvent position when the period of valuation came around.

The idea of asking the employer to contribute was a just one, as in many cas s the wages paid were teo small to expect the employee to pay anything, much less to pay all the cost of insurance.

This principle was embodied in the Act.

A graduated scale of payments was fixed by which the employer of low-paid workers was asked to contribute more than the employer of the more highly paid labour.

The second important principle on which the Act was besed was that insurance would be effected through societies. It was quite true that there was previaion made for insurance through the Post Office, but this was me.e'y a temporary expedient, and as such would cease to exist on Jan. 1st, 1915. Moreover, anyone who r-alised the enermous advantages of being insured through a sec.sty as against the Post Office would never be in doubt as to which he should join.

No one insured in the Post Office could draw out as benefits more than was standing to his credit, and when that amount was exhausted his sick benefits coased. A man insured for 12 months in a society was entitled to 26 weeks' sick benefit at 10s. a week; the same man if insured through the Post Office would be entitled to the same amount fir less than three weeks. That is a difference of about 23 weeks. The discrepancy for a lenger period. say 2 years, was still greater.

Societies were selected, without doubt so the medium of insurance, so it would be unfair for the State to set up in business as an insurance society, in competition with the thousands of friendly societies already existing. The societies were, however, allowed to retain absolute freedom. They had power to elect or reject any candidate for insurance except on the ground of age, in which case the Government made it up to the society by allowing it a certain capital sum called

The next important feature of the Act is its computation. This it will be seen was a necessity. If the employer of an insure i man had to pay a certain amount per week by way of insurance, and if the employer would escape this payment if the man was not insured, it follows that the uninsured man would stand a better chause of getting employment than the insured parson. Thus the mounty

a reserve value.

aros, in order to place both on an equal footing, of making the Act general, and consequently compulsory in its applica-

The only other feature of the Act to which he thought it necessary to refer was that of the flat or uniform rate for all. It was an impossible financial proposition to insure a man of 45 at the same rate as a young man of 16; yet this is precisely what the Act proposed to do. This was accomplished by means of what I have already referred to as the reserve value. A word of explanation was needed. When a young man of 16 insured himself against aickness the society set saide each year & certain sum in order to meet the incressed liabilities as old age approached. If this were not done it is clear that the society would have to charge a higher premium each year as his age increased, or, in other words, as the chance of sickness increased.

It is usual then to find that on reaching the age of, say, 45, an insurance society has a sum, accumulated from year to year, reserved for each of its members. This is the reserve value. For a man of 45 it means the amount a society would have accumulated on his behalf had he become insured at the age of 16. Under the Insurance Act, in order to induce the society to accept the man of 45 at the same rate as the youth of 16, the Governmeet would credit a lump sum to the society, and which for insurance purposes would bring the man of 45 down to the age of 16.

Mr. Hoskin then dealt with the contributions and benefits.

There were four distinct benefits to which insured persons in Ireland were ended under the Act :--

(1) Sickness.

(2) Disablem

(3) Maternity. (4) Sanatorium.

These benefits were on the average worth 71d. per week-i.e, an insured person entitled to these benefits would, outside the Act, on the average, be called on to pay 7½d, per week.

In Ireland the maximum sum an ordinary employed man was called on to pay was 3d. if he joined within the first year. The belance was paid by the employer and State combined. A man carning less than 15s. per week (2s. 6d. per day) was only called on to pay a still smaller amount, and so, when the rate of 9s. per week (1s. 6d. per gay) was reached, the worker was excused from all payment and his employer together with the State paid the total cost of his insurance. The benefits to which the man or woman carning 9s. per week or less was entitled to were the same as if paying at the higher scale.

As regards the machinery employed by which contributions were collected and benefits paid, each worker would be provided with a card. This card was his property and he was responsible for it. On pay-day he would bring the card to his employer, who would stamp it secording to the amount he and the worker were liable to pay.

(To be continued.)

litch Workers should support an Irish House by bringing their Watch Repairs - 29 -

P. J. KAVANAGH. Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller. 28 UPPER ORMOND QUAY. End 1887.

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(Also the City Labour Yard.)

From the point of view of the politician it is a pity we are not all so foolish as they pretend to think us.

Having become accustomed to regard themselves as a superior or super race, they are most grievously pained when some unthankful nob dy like myself insists on applying ordinary human tests to what they say and do. They will tolerate no criticism. If we are not prepared tostand cap in hand before them and takefor Go pel all the flatterings they say of themselves, they call us fools and have no further use for us.

The Good Samaritan mentioned in the Bible must have left behind him when he died an extraordinary number of relatives and fellowers imbued with his humanitarianism, for are not all politicians his disciples? Is not each and every one of them sacrificing him or herself on the altar of the Public Good? Are they not all spending their lives in search of people with sore heels, so that they may put rags on them? Is it not a fact that they are all working without fee or reward-and making a good living out of it? Some get money, some get titles, some get applause and notoriety. All get something.

In Dablin we have a City Labour Yard, whose secretary objects to uncomplimentary criticism. A fortnight ago I gave an example of the way the public are treated by this pseudo-charitable society. Last week, in a letter to this paper. Miss Harrison, T.C., admitted that the public was not treated fairly by the City Labour Yard, of which she is secretary. But instead of expressing regret for what had occurred said protested with tears of ink that I ought not to have said anything about it. She tried to but all the blame on minor officials, as if she and her committee were not responsible, even though the officials had been appointed by them.

And of course she pointed to her public work."

She could not imagine why the Labour Yard should be dragged into the question of her work as a member of the City Council, and of her fitness to discharge the duties of a member of the Distress

Committee. I will try to enlighten her on the point. A person's fitness for any position is, or should be decided on hew they have previously performed similar duties. And as Miss Harrison has admitted her inability to properly manage such an insignificant thing as the City Labour Yard, she must surely have great faith in our foolishness if she expects us to believe that she is the best qualified person to guide the Dublin Corporation and the Distress Committee into the smooth waters of Arcadia, where the sun of success will ever after beam

down upon them. "There is no candour, no criticism, no common sense in what he has written, sobbed Miss Harrison, and in the next sentence she admitted "I have had several complaints of a similar character within the last few days." It seems strange that there could be "no candour, criticism, nor common sense" in any of the complaints. Miss Harrison must have a monopoly of these things, even as she seems to have of all the other virtues and good works. I have been invited to criticise this Labour Yard, and will begin by stating definitely that I see no good in it. It is neither

commerce, charity, nor outdoor relief; but combines all the worst features of the The minimum wage is a shilling a day: maximum; two. In times of pressure the

maximum (2e.) may be reduced. And to prevent the men tecoming too hot in their leather under such ideal conditions, "any man found smoking or striking matches on the premises will be instantly discharged."

Men entering the gard to work are required to read the rules, and to expect instant dismissal if they neglect to do as they are directed by those in charge." about being sweated by the capitalist. Here we have men working for is, per day-three halfpence per hour-and Miss Harrison and her clique try to run down the necks of the poor, God forsaken toilers that they are receiving charity I suppose they are expected to say "Thanks, me lady," every evening when they receive their few coppers.

Listen to the statement made by Miss Harrison last week :-

"Some of our best workers and our canvasser have been tempted away from ua." to work in "a yard not started to give employment to those in need of it, but run for profit, where the mas, I am told, work much lenger hours at lower pay,"

With all respect to the lady, I don't believe her. It doesn't seem natural for a man to throw up a good job at 1s. a day in the yard over which Miss Harrison presides to work elsewhere "much longer hours for less pay." She is horrified that a man should run a firewood factory for profit. Is she so strongly opposed to prefit-mongering in every other business? I don't suggest that she makes any money out of the City Yard; but I am certain she is not doing it for nothing. There are other payments besides cash. There is a reward in the next world, if she cares to believe in it, and the praise to be gained here, which she most certainly seeks, since she played "her work in the City Labour Yard," when she went nap on the City Council last January and won.

Charitable societies, where you get something for nothing, are bad enough; but Labour Yards and similar sancumonious sweating societies are a thousand times worse. They spread the evil they pretend to cure, and instead of lessening poverty they increase it by trying to bolster up the rotten conditions that produce it. Putting rags of charity on the sore heel of poverty may help for a time to prevent the sensitive stomsels of the wealthy from turning, but the sore heel is still there, and though you may hide it for a while, it will continue to fester. Tae worse it gets the more the remedy will cost, and sooner or later the price must be paid by the people who eaused the disease.

· You must excuse my disgusting simile. The subject is such a nasty one that I really oculd not be polite about it

. I see by the Lenten Pastorals of several rev. gentlemen that Socialism is foolish, sinful, and impossible. Only for this I could suggest an alternative to Labour Yards and charity. Yet s members in the back of my mind there is a surrection, that the clergy may be wrong that they really do NOT know what Scholing.

is. I will inquire into the matter. While there's a doubt there's a home.

PARODY ON THE NUGENT RHYME.

By THE BOULD TRAYBOR, O.

The Tyrant is gone on leave, Says the bould Trayner, O.

Oh, what a grand reprieve, Says the bould Traynor, O.

He is gone from Eden Quay, And the serfs will have a day, And laugh while he's away, Says the bould Trayner, O.

Will he ever more return?

Says the bould Traynor. O. If he doesn't but few will mourn.

Says the bould Traynor, O. For the brave men can now despise

Bailiffs, peelers, paid informers, and spies, As long as they act wise, Says the bould Traynor, O

He is gone across the sea, Says the bould Traynor, O,

To meet old Hartley, Says the bould Traynor, O. The state the office is in

Dexteriously he'll spin, And Hartley is bound to grin, Says the bould Traynor. O.

Then he'll try to make him believe, Says the bould Trayner, O,

The great lesses he'll retrieve, Says the bould Traynor, O. That by working ex ra hard

The off go be'il have retard, But I know his chance is marr'd, Says the bould Traymer. O.

Then he'll try to work Hartley, Says the bould Traynor, O.

To get for him partee. Says the bould Traynor, O. For he knows he doesn't possess

Insurance qualities to excess. So the influence key he'll press,

Says the bould Traynor, O.

Now, if this effice should survive, Says the bould Traynor, O,

It must prove itself alive, Says the bould Traynor, O. Premium dwindling fast away. Its capital cannot stay.

And I fear we're mear the day, Says the bould Trayner, O.

With agents flitting fast, Says the bould Traysor, O. This Tyrant is near his last,

Says the bould Travnor. O. For this Prudential cost-off is vain, In fact he is near insane,

Two-faced, to make it plain, Sa, a the bould Traynor, O. Written and sung by Judas.

### WOMEN WORKERS' COLUMN.

TRADES BOARDS ACT.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND TRADES BOARDS IN IBELAND. TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR-If there are to be any amending Bills this Session of Parliament in which these matters could be introduced, sught not Ireland make a strong claim on the Irish Party to get the control of the Unemployment Insurance for Ireland and the Labour Exchanges for Ireland transferred from the English Board of Trade to the Irish Insurance Commissioners, or else to some existing Irish Board? And at the same time get the work of the Trades Board for examining into the conditions of sweated trades and fixing minimum wages therein entrusted to an Irish authority also.

This latter demand has been made by the Dublin Trades Council, and should be pressed for. The recent childish and tyrannical strike ebullitions have weakened the public sympathy and interest in the conditions of employment of the workers, but our indignation at the perverse and unnatural attitude of some should not make us indifferent to the duty of securing better conditions for any class that is being opposed by the sweating system. The Trades Board Act is a beginning in this direction, and ought to be utilised as soon as possible in Ireland. But it cannot be intelligently applied to our country by foreigners. It should be administered by representatives of Irish capital and labour.

BRICEIU.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT, INSURANCE AND TRADE BOARDS IN IRE-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL. 16 Lr. Ormond quay, Dublin, 20th February, 1912.

DEAR SIE-I have read in to-day's issue of your paper a latter on the above subject written by your correspondent "Brieriu." In reference to his remarks re the Trade Boards Act and its application to Ireland, I may state for the information of your readers that the Dublin Cardboard Box Manufacturers' Ass ciation has already taken action to have an exclusively Irish Board appointed for Ireland under the Trade Boards Act. To effect this a memorial has been presented by the Association through me to the members of Parliament representing the City and County of Dublin, and they have premised to take the matter up at the earliest opportunity, It is hoped that their efforts may succeed in obtaining the desired result.

When the Bill was passing through Par-liament one of the Irish members had a clause inserted in Section 2 of the Bill that "when a Trade Board was established for any trade or branch of work in a trade M EXIONS IN Ireland a separate Trade Board should be estably hed for that trade or branch of work a trade in Ireland." But when the Act came to be administered and the Buard appointed, the Board of Trade selected for the Irish Board the same "elected members" who were already serving on the British Board. There members were presumably familiar with the conditions of trade in England, but they could not be expected to know anything of Irish conditions, and in proof of this when the question of fixing a minimum wage for the cardboard box traje came beiors them they merely adopted the proposal which had been arrived at by the English Board and applied it to Ireland, without going into any evidence en the question of the local conditions prevailing in this country.

As a matier of fact, although the cardboard box trade is included in the schedule to the Trade Boards Act, it is not, so far as Ireland is concerned, a sweated trade, but yet it has been sing od out as the first trade on which the Act is to be put into operation. - Yours faith-

EDWIN M. LLOYD. Solicitor, and Scretary Dublin Cardboard Box Manufacturers' Associstion.

The readers of THE IRISH WORKER will remember that a report of the Trades' Board meeting, held in Belfast, was reported in the Women's Column of our last issue. We have evidently drawn first blood, and we new reprint two letters written to the Editor of "The Freeman." The workers can now see for themselves the kind of people they have to deal with, Ac's of Parliament are passed and accepted. but when an Act is put into force which is going to help the working class, immedistely the employers interested start an agilation. They now want a separate Trades' Board, although when a trades dispute is on they cry out in terror for the protection of the English Government. Their spasmodic waves of Nationalism do not deceive us. We know what they are out for, the crushing of the working class, and the excluding of any Act that will tend to elevate or help the workers.

"Dear Madam-Further to my last letter. I now have reply from Insurance Co. ecclosing 16s. I enclose this letter which pleasen to and return to me.

"I am willing to make up the difference myself in this case, and if you would hindly ask B. - to cale I will give her cheque for 28s. "The Insurance Co. require a form

aigned stating that B. -- accepted above 16s in full settlement of claim. "If she has recovered I presume this will be in order.—Yours truly," etc.

THE PARTY NAMED IN THE PARTY NAM

How very different the tene of this letter and the consideration shown in it for an employee towards the case of one we had to deal with this week. An employee, working in the Irish Curled Hair Factory, is instantly dismissed. For what? For having the courage to defend a co worker whom she felt was being unjustly treated, but we have not yet fin shed with this particular rase.

#### Women Workers' First Annual Concert,

ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT. Don't forget that on St. Patrick's Night a magnice ent Concert and Dance will be held in the Antient Concert R oms-n Irish C neert-All items rendered by Irish Workers and the Children of Irish Workers. Oning to the rapid Sale of the Tickets it is advisable to procure your own Tickets at once.

Concert, Dance and Social ... 1s.

Choir Practice will be held on Monday and Wednesday Nights, in the New Hall, 18 Berestordi Pisco. All members are requested to strend. Rehears al for Juvenile Irish Dancers in the same Hall on Saturday evening at 5 o'clock.

#### Blackguards or Worse!

As we go to press our attention has been called to a grave soundal. In one of the large printing establishments of the City several g rls have been forced to leave their employment by the un-Christian treatment meted out to them by a so-called Trade Unionist Foreman We intend to inquire into the details of this case and will publish the result of our investiga-

All Communications for this column to be addressed-"D.L.,"

THE IRISH WORKER, Liberty Hall, 18 Beresford Place.

#### Irish-Ireland Notes.

By An Spanish Fanace.

THE DUBLIE FEIS. The Feis Committee met on Wednesday evening last at 25 Parnell square, the chairman, Michael Smidio presiding, when arrangements a connection with the annual Feis Ceilidh, to be held in the Mansien House, on Saturday, 16th March, were mede. An energetic sub-committee has been appointed to take charge of the catering arrangements and everything points to a most encessful men a and everything points to a most successful entertainment. Tickets for same may be had from the Feis Secretary, Michael O'Maolain, 25 Parnell square, or at any of the Gaelic League branches in the city. The price of double tickets has been fixed at 4s and of single at 2s. 6d. Every Gaelic Leaguer,

and, in fact, everybody in erested in the Irish 're-land movement should make it a point to attend.

In order to bring the Feis more prominently be-fore the city Guelic Leasure, it was decided at the mosting that members of the committee visit the branches and impress on the students the advantages of taking part in the competitions. It is hoped that this will facilitate the forwarding of entries, all of which must reach the Secretary by Saturday,

The fellowing Dancing Competitions have been decided upon :-

Saniors—Reel and Herapipe. Prize, Gold Medel.

" Hop Jig and Double Jig Prize, Gold.

Medal.

Juniers-Double Jig and Reel. Prise, Silver Medal, with gold centre. Single Jig and Horapipe. Prize, Silver

Medal, with gold contre.

Three Hauded Reel (open to all Ireland). Prize,

Gold Medals.
The Eibhlin Ni Nicosill Scholarships are being offered this year in connection with the Dublin Feis. These are open to girls between 18 and 24 years of age on the 17th of March in the year of the Feis. The candidates may be students of Irish in: Gaelio Lesgue brauch s or in Intermediate or University or other classes. The qualifying examinations for these Scholarships will be as follows :--Conversation—Simple conversation on ordinary

Composition-To write an essay on a subject (e be announced on night of examination.

History—General History of Ireland.

The bublin Coiste Ceanntair also offers two Schelarships, each value £5, to enable Gaelic League teachers to spend a month in some Gaelic college in an Irish speeking district. Fuller particu are will be found in the Feis Syllabus, which may be obtained at the Coiste Countair offices, 25 Parnelli

> \* \* • INISE IN THE DUBLIN FOHOOLS.

A meeting of Gaelic Leaguers was recently held to cons.der the best means of forwarding the question of Irish in the city schools. Delegates from many of the city branches attended. After some discussion it was unanimously decided to approach the parents with a view to getting them to sign a petition to the school managers in favour of having: Irisa taught to the children. It was decided to initiate the campaign in the south-western portion of the city, or roughly, that portion included in the Wood Quay, Merchants Quay, and Unber's Quay Wards. A start was made in this direction ea Sanday last, and we are informed that the parents we:e in every case eathurisation'ly in favour of Irish being included in the subjects taught at school. As this work is being done under under the auspices of the Dublin Coiste Coanntair or District Committee, the Dublin branches of the Rosgae should render every possible assistance.

CONCERT AND DANCE OF ST. PATRICE'S NIGHT. The Irish Women Workers' Union are organising a Grand Concert and Dance, to be held in the Antieut Concert Rooms, Great Brunswick street, on Sarday night, 17th March (St. Patrick's Night). The newly-formed Wort ers' Cheir, under the able leadership of Mr. Jehn Rogan, will make the ir first appearauce on the concert platform on this occasion, and will render some rousing choruses. Several wellknown Irish Ireland artists are billed to appear. As the price of tickets is wit in the reach of all (Is. and 6d.), the committee confidently expect that their efforts to provide a genuine Irish entertainment will me of with the support they deserve.

Communications for this column to be addressed. An Spaipin Fanach, care of Editor Intel Worken.

At a special meeting of No. 4 Branch I.T.W.U. at 47 York street, on Thursday evening, the following resolution was

passed in silence, all members standing: "That we, the members of No. 4 Branch I.T.W.U., beg to express our despest sorrow at the death of our comrade, the late Ben Jackson, and beg to tender to his bereaved relatives our sing 9009 sympathy in their sed affliction."

-ALL-

### Brick & Stonelayers

ARE REQUESTED TO ATTEND

### Special General Meeting

Tuesday Night Next,

#### AT 8 O'CLOCK, IN

To consider the "Insurance Act," as it will affect the trade.

THE HALL, CUFFE ST.,

Mr. Murphy, Insurance Lecturer, will deliver an Address on the

By ORDER,

WILLIAM FLYAN, President, R. O'CARROLL, General Sec.

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

# Irish Worker

AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE. Edited by JIM LARKIN.

THE IRINH WORKER will be published weekly— price One Penny—and may be had of any news-agent. Ask for it and see that you get it.

All semmunications, whether relating to literary or business matters, to be addressed to the Editor, 18 Beresford Place, Dublin. Telephone 3431. Subscription 6s. 6d. per year; Su. 3d. fer six months payable in advance.

We do not publish or take notice of ancaymous contributions.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, FEB. 24, 1912.

#### What shall we Burn instead of Coal?

Why, burn the alleged Mine Owners!

Our readers will say that is a semewhat drastic remedy. Well let us see. The law declares that any person taking away another person's life must pay the penalty, which penalty in this and adjoining countries is death by hanging. Well it has been preved conclusively by Commission after Commission, by Courts of Enquiry, by Ceroners' Juries, that the alleged Mine Owners have, through ones negligence, lack of equipment, and primitive methods, been the direct cause of the loss of thousands of lives in the mines of the United Kingdom. Further. doctors have declared that the condisions appertaining to the calling of a collier, or coal getter is responsible for the heavy death rate which scours amongst the mining population; not only among the actual coal getters or hewers, but also all those connected with the mining classes. If then, the mine owners are responsible for the death of the miners they should pay the renalty. Take the case of those poor, unfortunate, creatures. not one or two, but over 200 men in the prime of life who were walled up in a burning mine at Whitehaven Walled up by the orders of the owners of that particular mine. Their only excuse for acting in such an outrageous and murderous manner was that they, the owners, wanted to save the further destruction of their property, and, in their opinion, there was no chance of rescuing the entombed miners. We could go on quoting hundreds of such cases proving that the mine owners are absolutely callous regarding the lives of miners, and we meintain that such creetures have no legal or moral right to control a God-given commodity-nay, an essential of life such as coal-and though we hesitate to imitate the mine owners in putting human beings to torture by burning them, to dea h, what we de advocate is making a holocaust of the title deeds, most of which were got by fraud or other unmentionable ways. Burn their title deeds. and let the nation take over the mines.

The mine owners (alleged) have abrogated all claim to control the mines. The mines have not been utilised in the best interests of the nation. They have proved they are unfit to mauage any longer a natural wealth reserve such as the mines: they are bankrupt in brains and in organisation, in human sympathy and understanding, and it needs no further argument than the present crisis to prove the indictment against them. Here we find these soulless, callows creatures like Lord Londonderry, the creature who was inciting the Belfast Orangemen to murder their fellow-countrymen.

A few days ago, a Mr. Thomas, M.P. who stated he and his fellow-conspirators, would soon starve the miners into surmender. Mr. McCosh, the coal monopolist of the Scotch coalfields, who declares he and his friends, who control the lives of seme 70,000 Scotch miners, will never yield, and will allow the mines to be flooded first. Now, what are the miners saking for? Simply the right to live. They are asking that some 100,000 miners should be guaranteed a minimum day's wage, a thing that is universally accepted. That a miner should know that having spent 8 hours in the depths of a mine divorced from God's sunlight, working under the most frightful conditions: never knowing the moment when an explosion or a flooding of the mine might take place: working in peril of the most terrifying

nature (and only those who have worked in a mine can understand what these heroes submit themselves to for the sake af sking out an existence for their women and children.) They should at least be given a living wage.

If the mine owners had acceded to the

CITY COUNCI

demands put forward on their behalf, it would have cost, according to the employers' own statement, some £400,000 per year; and when you remember that the miners brought to the surface last year some 400,000,000 (four hundred millions) of tons of coal, you will see what an infinitesimal increase it would mean on the tons of coal; and yet the c al importers in Dablin during last week put no less than £2,000 increase on the sual imported into the city; and forget not this fact-that the bulk of the coal importers are paying the same price for the coal they are importing as they did on the 21st Juve, 1911. It is also stated, on good authority, that the mine owners and coal brokers have made not less than £30,000 extra profit, since January the first of this year, and you are to further remember that all the mines belong, in the first place, to the nation, the mine owners only working them under licence from the King of England, who holds the mines for the prople. Reader, you and yours are getting fleeced and robbed. The miners and their wives and children are gesting fleeced and robbed. The mines belong to he people, therefore let the people work the mines. That is the only solution. Suppose someone suggested that the water should be owned and controlled by private speculators as in past times, why, he would be hanged out of hand. If water is too precions to be privately owned so too is coal and bread, which are the essentials of life. We must have the mines nationalised. There is no other way.

Remember the Irish Transport and General Workers Union have re opened the old Northumberland Hotel, No. 18 Bereaferd Place, as the Head Office. In future the above building will be known as Liberty Hall. The Irish Women Workers' Union and the National Union of Sailors and Firemen will also have offices there, and last but not least, in future all communications in reference to THE IBISH WORKER and the Irish Cooperative Labour Press, must be addressed-Liberty Hall, 18 Beresford Place. Open every day from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m.

#### A COMMON INFORMER.

This was Mr. Swifte's description of E. W. Stewart, who is trying to unseat us from the Municipal Council. Sewart conducted his own case, and the further hearing was adjourned to Thursday next, March 7th, when the magistrate will give his decision as to whether certain doeuments produced by Stewart are legally

LATE BEN JACKSON.

Public funeral of above man's remains will leave Meath street Chapel after mine o'clock Mass on Sunday for Glasnevin. The Irish and General Workers' Union Band will attend.

ROTINATES FREE. 'PHONE 3008.

#### City Printing Works TRADE UNION " PRINTERS, " STAFFORD ST., DUBLIN.

Printers of the Irish Worker.

25 Years on Fair List.

A special meeting of Committee of No. 3 Branch IT.W.U. will be held in hall, 17 High street, on Sunday. 25th February, at 4 p.m. Business important. All requested to attend.

TAMER.

Trades Council and Paper Box Trade.

The following resolution will be moved at the Trades Council, on Monday. 26th February, 1912: - "That this Trades Council, hearing that employers in the Paper Box Trade are representing to the Board of Trade and to the Irish Parliamentary Party that the Trade Board in that trade is likely to fix minimum rates of payment derrimental to trade in Irelated, and that the workers disapprove of the rates proposed to be fixed and of the Trade Beard itself, express on phatically the view that the rates paid in this trade and others with which the Trade Boards Act may subsequently deal are such as not to aff rd a chance of eatisfactory life to many workers engaged therein, and that the fixation of higher rates in the trade than those prevailing at present is necessary alike in the interests of the workers and of the development of the trade."

The West End Clothing Company lock out their men and Import Blacklegs.

MEETING OF PROTEST.

A mass meeting of workers was held on Wednesday last, at Foster place, in support of the men and women looked out by the above firm, Mr. T. Eanis, Transport Union, presiding.

Mr. Miller, the men's Secretary, in a vigorous speech, outlined the cause of the dispute. Dealing at some length with the manner in which the men had been treated and the trying of the firm in question to introduce non-union labour, he appealed to those present to do everything in their power to teach the West End Company a lesson and uphold the right of combination amongst the working class.

John Bohen, T.C., T. Farren, T.C.; Tom Kennedy, Tom Lyng, and Walter Carpenter also addressed the meeting. The meeting concluded by rousing

cheers for labour. Workers, give this scab shop a wide

Fire at a Cinematograph Theatre.

Shortly before ten o'clock on Tuesday night fire broke out in the Assembly Rooms, Girvan, at present rented by Mr. Amy for his electro-picture exhibitions. Towards the close of the entertainment something went wrong with the cinematograph appartus, which is enclosed in an iron fireproof box, and the films took fire. There was only a small audience, and no manio cocurred. The flames were quickly extinguished.

Another Fire.

Owing to carelessness on the part of an enerator when drying a film, a fire took place in a Bolton Cinema Theatre a few weeks age, which might easily have resulted in serious consequences. As it was, the lives of three employees was endangered; they only narrowly escaped.

Address to Larkin in the Police Courts,

They gave you warning, With words of scorning, You should no more in their Council sit: No more denounce them. Or badly trounce them, Or sear their souls with your caustic wit.

As the teirs in story, Emerged in glory From its own sakes to sear on high: So they think you beaten, Those imps of Satan. And stilled for aye your battle cry.

But heed not, Larkin. Their bellish barking, Fer tried and true are your workers all. At the polls you'll most them, There you'll defeat lhem And Labour yet, rule the City Hell,

Irish Co-Operative Labour Press, Lin MEETING OF COMMITIEE A meeting of the newly-appointed een

mittee was held at 59 Middle Abbey skeet on Sunday e eaing last, 21st inst. Various suggestions as to the best

means of bringing the project more prosinently before the workers of the city and country generally were made. The menbers of the committee attached to trade unions promised to bring the matter before the next meeting of their respective bodies and enliet their support. A sub-committee was appointed to draft

prespectus giving full particulars, and submit same for approval to next meeting of committee, which will be held on to morrew (Sunday) at 4 p.m. Those desirous of taking shares can

have full information at the office of this paper, LIBERTY HALL, 18 BERESFORD

# The Thos. Carroll Fund.

102, NOT OUT!

DONATIONS. £ s. d.

J. Fogarty, Donnybrook ... 0 2 6

A Few Friends, par Miss Hezley 0 5 0 Rendell M'Donnell ... 0 10 6
G. Hobbs, Is.; G. Oliver, Is.; L.
Goulding, Is. 6d; J. Carroll, Is.; L.
Molloy, Is.; J. Dowling, Is; T. Kinston,

1c.; D. Doyle, 6d.; T. Kane, 6d.; G. Grealy, 6d.; W. Balim, 6J.; J. Byrne, 6d. D. Nclan, 6d.; N. Shelton, 6d; N. Ettmaurice, 3d.; W. Kapps, 3d.; W. Reddin, 3d.; W. O'Brien, 3d.; W. Murphy, 4d.; P. Mackey, 8d.; — Mackey, 6d.; — John-SALE OF POSTCARDS. £ 1

Miss Haz ey, 53 Sheriff street (first instalment) ... 100 Mr. Napier ... ... 0 1 0 Mr. Hughes ... ... 0 1 0 Joe Kearns ... ... 0 4 0 Per W. F. C. ... ... 0 2 8

Postoards on sale at the undermetioned shops :--MR. L. MURPHY. 8 Lombard street. Mr. Tierney, 9 Lombard street.

> MR. T. BYRNE, 39 Aungier street. Mr. HUGHES, 28 Jones's Road MISS HAZLEY, 53 Lower Sheriff & Mr. KILBRIDE, 63 Lower Sherif & MISS MEAGHER, Tare st. MISS MRAGHER, City Quay. Mr. G. Napier, Gt. Brunswick &

KINGSTOWN, BRAY, DEANSGRANGE (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

KINGSTOWN.

In the death of Richard Deegan, d Kill-o'-the Grange, this branch has los one of its bes supporters, and a favorist amongst his feliow-workers here, as was illustrated by the large circle of fo lower and fellow-warkers, who marched four deep (headed by the Kill o' the Grange Fife and Drum Band) to the last resting place of deceased.

The pity of it is that the deceased was only a six-months' member and e titled ! half-burial benefit, which was duly paid over to the relatives.

Several suitable wreaths were laid of the grave, amongst them one from the employees of W. O. M'Connell, and another from the casual workers of Kingtown. To his family is extended our desp sympathy in their sad bereavement.

A lecture was given on Wednesday night, in the Town Hall, by Mesers: Doyle and Wells, Lecturers under the Insurance Pill. Teere was a fairly large audies. representative of all classes, including the major portion of the members of the Transport Union Branck here.

DEANSGRANGE. It is hoped that a lecture (on the last, ance Bill) will be given to the members of this branch, and the labourers generally, in due time.

BOOTS FOR MEN, Bon Calf & Chrond Boots at 6/11 as sold elsewhere at 8/11. Hand-Pegged Bluckers at 4/10
AS SOLD RISEWHERE, 64. THE SMALL PROFIT STORE,

78b Yelbet Street.

#### WATERFORD.

These who thought them as corks may new see that And that before making such assertion it will be well

When our two representatives had been retu ned to the Municipal Council, some wiseacres (T.C.s and their friends) ventured the prediction that their influence in the Corporation would be nothing more than two fleating corks on the river Suir. But I now make bold enough to say to such wiseacres that they have been terribly disappointed in their predictions, and that K-ane and O'Neill rather seem more like two anchors; and further, that they shall be longer anchored to the Municipal Council than shall be those wiseacres, because the working classes at last are opening their eyes to the actions of these who have si often deceived them by their false promises, and more particular v since Keane and O'Neill brought out fr m he darkness of the secle ded sittings of the se Committees those da k actions to wards the workers to whom they had made such false p omises at election times, so as to capture their votes to put them in position to grab and ereate according to necessity.

What was the meaning of the hole and corner meeting of the Waterworks Committee on Monday last, when a certain clique of that committee conspired to meet so much earlier than the appointed time so as to exclude one of our representatives and others. And, again in their hurry with the dark work, why was a chairman and vice-chairman elected before the minates were read? Can the citizens, and particula-ly the workers, of Waterford see that the time has arrived when a drastic change should be made in the Municipal Government, because surely whilst such intrigue is being enacted behind the scenes the interests of the workers and the citizens in general must, as a consequence, be

neglected. The jugglery with the Corporate employees' programme has not yet been ended. It was further desired by the employees that the rema ning items might have been considered by the last monthly meeting of the Council and referred back to the Street Committee for the decision of that august and intelligent body. But, indeed that Committee had not time to deal with those men as to their very modest demands, and, therefore, further referred the case to the Borough Surveyor to know what he may think of the men's work, or, would I Boy, to ascertain whether they were worthy of sixpence per week per year until their wages should amount to 20s. from that princely sum of 16s. per week. Yet we do not require direct Labour Representatives according to those petty house jobbers, who control those Committees.

Councillor Fitzgerald and the little Alcerman I mentioned last week ought now be satisfied when O'Connor is out of the way, and in such position that he can now defy those gentlemen (save the mark) to interfere with him, but rather he is in the position which may enable him to future date. Oh, yes; one good turn deserves another, and O'Connor is not the man to forget when that return act comes due, even with interest.

Before those notes are in print the election of one Councillor for the Custom House Ward shall be over, and I trust our candidate, Dunne. shall be amougst the number of our little band in the Municipal Council.

The Transport Union is preceeding apace in Waterford, and if the work of organisation in that direction only continues as i: has done during the past week, I can promise semething like an improvement in their wages and conditions to the

workers of Waterford in a very short time. On Tuesday a little skirmish work took place in the discharge of a cargo of cement which was being carried from the ship to carts ashore at the rate of three-farthings a ton. The men refused to work after dianer unless they were paid at the rate of one penny per ton, which had been granted after about half-an-hour's delay in the Working of the boat. Mr. O'Connor, who, at the time had been in the Union Rooms, had been sent for by the men, and on arriving at the scene of the eccurrence, found out the particulars of the men's grievance, which after some little negotiations had been amicably rettled on Mc. O'Connor's suggestion, which was that the remaining portion of the cargo be paid for at a penny per ton, and that the portion already discharged be paid for at the three-farthings per ton. Who is it that can say even a penny per ton was toe much for carrying such a commodity as cement? But, I would strongly advise all men employed in discharging vessels to try and make arrangements with Mr. O'Connor before again rushing rachly into a strike, as many grievances may be satisfactorily settled by mutual agreement when taken at the seasonable time. Organise properly your forces and you shall find out that that course shall prove the most effective weapon in improving your wages and conditions in the most constitutional

DAWNING DAY.

M. SULLIVAN, Boot Maker and Repairer, 621 Lower Sandwith Street, Hand-Sewn Work a Speciality. Best Leather and Workmanship Guaranteed,

#### DUNDALK.

The workers have become so accustomed to seeing and hearing how their cause and their actions are treated by the Capitalist newspapers, that many of them might be in doubt as to the secure cy of the information relative to the Irish Transport Union contained in the following, which appeared in the "Freeman's Journal" of Wednesday last-"The recent transfer of the large Northumberland Hotel in Beresford Place the Irish Transport and General orkers' Union, through the agency of sers. M'Arthur, of Talbot street, calle to mind some interesting associations of this extensive pile of buildings. The Nathamberland Hotel, Northumberland Buildings and Square, are named after Hugh Percy Duke of Northumberland, Lord Lieutenant 1829-1830. The Eten Quay frontage bears the inscription, Northumherland Chop House, 1829. Chop houses were then common in both Dublin and London. Mr. John Charles Joseph. who owned the hotel, bath and chop house, bought in 1844 the patent of a theatre which had been opened by Messrs. Calvert in Lower Abbey street, and obtained a transfer of the patent to the Queen's Royal Theatre, Great Branswick street. The readers of the Worker need not be in the least suspicious if they happen to see this in the "Freeman," for it is a fact, and goes to show the strides our organisation is making in spite of the various combinations opposed to it, Capitalist newspapers in-Some of us, at all events, don't look to

the Capitalist newspapers for support or endersement of our actions, for we knew that any leaning towards us would be fatal to their interests, financially. All we sak them to give us when they give us enything is fair play, and if they gave us that we would never complain of them. What we do complain of is the lie—the misrepresentation of our actions, and the evident malice that accustes the statements they give to the world, concerning the prospects and progress of our efforts to help sweated and oppressed workers, such as for instance, the Blackman's Tobacco Factory Werkers In the columns of the "Irish News" of Saturday last, its readers were told that the strike at Carroll's was fizzling out, for so many of the strikers have returned to work that the firm were able to meet all their orders. That they have been able to meet all the orders they are receiving is a statement I do not question, for I have very good reason to believe that the orders of the firm at the present time are neither large nor numerous. The part of the statement in the "Irish News" which I do question, and can prove to be a lie, is that which said that some forty girls were involved in the dispute and received support from the Transport Union. New the number involved was more than three times forty, a fact which can be proved by reference to the list of names of the girls who received strike pay through the Transport Union.

The purpose of the lie is not far to seek -it is to alienate sympathy and support from the girls who would then be obliged to accept any terms the Blackman offered them, and the statement that the strike had fizz'ed out would be justified.

The strike of the Blackman's sweeted tobacce workers has not fizzled out yet, nor has the expectation of the firm been realised, though they had made provision for the re-employment, as was stated, of a further latch during the present weeck. In the same issue of the "Irish News," in addition to the announcement that the strike which eccurred with the crows emploved by the Dundalk and Newry Steam Packet Company was in a fair way of being settled, it was also stated that two of the men on strike met Mr. Cooks at the station, on his return from Liverpool, and on behalf of the entire crew, apolegised to him for their action, and undertook to return to work.

Mr. John White, who is the Secretary of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union for Dundalk, Newry, and Greenore, and who was on the train with Mr. Cocks, and saw the two men who met him at the atation, has requested me to state that they were not members of the craws but members of the office staff. The "Iriah News " is, of course, in the hands of its correspondents for items of news, but, as I have mentioned, so is the "Freeman's Journal," and both papers seem to be supplied with news from Dundalk by the same person. Both of them are what a e called Catholic and Nationalist newspapers, and Irish workers, who in the main are Catholics and Nationalists, are urged to support them in preference to newspapers from Greet Britsin, and so help the cruss de against immeral and Godless publications

No one seeks to defend the publications complained of, but Irish Catholic workers in Dundalk have asked the question to what publications are they to look for truthful information relative to the cause of labour, and the efforts being made to improve the condition of the wage-

They know from experience in their own case that they need not look to the "Freeman" or the "Irish News" or to weeklies published in their own town.

They do not ask for puffs such as the advertertisers in these papers get; but they do sak that when they are engaged

in a legitimate effort to get for themselves a fair share of the wealth produced by their labour Catholic and Nationalist newspapers shall publish the truth regarding them. And what faith can men have in anything published in a newspaper which they know is constantly pu lishing lies about themselves?

At present the only escope the werkers of my acquaintance have from their dilemma is THE IRISH WORKER, and they are lenging to see its size increased and its distribution more regular. These few necessary changes made, they will then have all they desire from the standpoint

MICHAEL M'KEOWN.

#### WEXFORD NOTES.

Some of the men and boys of Wexford gave their I.T.W.U. to their little sisters and brothers. They wore these in school, and their teachers made them take them down, and in one case where they refused, they were punished.

Councillor Jack Connors was on Tuesday morning going down the Main street, and he came up to where a corperation employee was working (it was raining at the time), and the man had his eilekins on him, Jack said to him, "they are good meaning the eitskins, "they are replied the workman, "they are English masufacture and you voted for them;" Jack then , aid he would have him dismissed. This man purports to be representative of labour.

Who put the beys on the street on Tuesday night to beycott a legi imate meeting? we know; we will meet them yet.

We den't want money: those who are maligning us want meney.

On last Monday night an R.I.C. ornstable went into Jem Rosche's publichouse and asked for a bottle of Lager steut. The clerk, who is a sister of Jem's, said they did not keep it, and saked would he have a bottle of "light dinner ale." He replied he would not, making use of language in keeping with his profession. The girl's brother, Matty, then came out, and the RIO. man said he would fight him or his brother. Jim's wife then ran seroes to the Barracks and brought over two peelers and had the rowdy arrested. I believe there is a court martial being held on him. We know what this means. What about Lee?

There was another "brawl" at the military barracks on Monday night, and was well attended by the peelers' ladies. The beer was supplied by Walker's.

There were seven peelers prosecuted by D. L. O'Neill at last Wednesday's petty sessions for being found on licensed premises. The case was dismissed, and Jack Barry, "the poor man's friend," said the case should never have been brought there at all. Good old B shopswater.

The Wesferd branch I.N.F. held their annual re-union on last Sanday night. Dr. Pierce, medical officer to the Foresters, was invited but did not attend, presumably on account of the recent look-out, because nearly all the foundry workers are in the Foresters, and he might luces some of his patients. He always attended on former occasions.

Dan Murphy, "the Tooley street tailor," is just now feeling the pinch for his action in the Theat e Royel on St. Stephen's Night, when he walked over to Tommy Salmon and shook hands with him saying. "He was sorry for the way in which he was blackguarded by the lower classes of Wexford (meaning the foundry workers). Dan must have got a glass of grog off him some time.

A young man in Wexford went down to the house of Wm. Simpson, the agent for a certain line of steamships plying between England and Austra is.

The agent told him the boat he was to travel in, and remarked that there was another young man named McClean from Wexford going on the same boat to Australia. "Is it McClean the scab"? the young man asked. "Yos," replied the "Well," said he, "if I travelled with him I would throw him overboard." This McClean scabbed it in Pierce's.

Ireland's Own Band Concert, BANBA HALL, 20 Rutland Square.

Sunday, 25th February, 1912, at 5 p.m.

Mr. J Litholder (Basso), Winner Jeseph O'Meara Challenge Cup Feis Cooil. Miss Lens Pembroke (Seprano).

Mr. J. C. Healy (Baritone), Clarior et Sole, "Andants and Polenaise." Mr. J. O'Keeffe.

Grand Overture, "1812," Band. (By Special Request). Grand Selection, "Faust," ... Relection. "Hibernian Banquet."

Admission, 3d, and 6d.

The Cheapest People in the Trade

END THEIR WINTER SALE Do not miss our announcement in next issue of THE IRISH WORKER.

BELTON & CO., Drapers, 36 and 40 Thomas Street;

#### Transport Union in New Ross. We bravely faught and conquered At Ross and Wexford town.

A fitting sequel to the glorious victory in Wexford is the re-establishment of the Transport Union B: anch at New Ross. Our readers will remember how during the early days of the look-out at Wexford

our enemies thought they had dealt the Union a body-blow when they succeeded in corrupting one of its officers at New Rose, and because of his traitorous action were able to announce the dissolution of the New Ross Branch. What joy to their hearts that announcement gave! And how Mesers M'Intyre & Co.—the Carrion Crows of the Irish capitalist class-rushed in to the feest?

How the creature who became secretary at New Ross ever wormed himself inte that office must remain a mystery to all outsiders, although we are informed that it is but another instance of loud mouthed assertiveness imposing itself upon honest and unsuspicious enthusiasm. Such mistakes are occasionally unavoidable when breaking new ground; the wonder is that so few have been made.

But imagine to yourself a long, lanky individual, about six feet three inches in height, dressed in clothes which look as if they had seen service, defying the battle and the breeze," on the back of an itinerant ballad-singer for at least a generation, and imagine him perpetually flying a flag of distress astern, and you have a picture of the man in whose hands a perverse fate put for a time the sustedy of the name and finances of our brothers at New Ross.

That such a man should refuse to give Mr. Peter O'Connor a look at his books, when the latter gentleman went to New Ross to pay strike pey at the beginning of the struggle in Wexford, is not to be wondered at, although it is to be deplored, ss upon his illegal refusal to exhibit his books Mr. O'Connor very preperly refused to pay out any money, and thus the Branch came to smash because of the unfaithfulness of a worthless officer.

Now Mr. Hand has found, it is said, his true vocation as a bailiff for one of the Wexford and New Ross employers, and thus we know what he got for his treachery, although the precise price of his assistant, M'Intyre, is still unknown. But as M'Intyre's mission to New Ross was a laughable failure, perhaps his reward was nil.

As soon as the Wexford fight was settled, we turned our attention to New Ross -the only position in the hands of the enemy. Peter O'Connor gave it a rembling visit, and despite the increasing attention of the police was able to report favourably. On Monday, 20th inst., Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Connolly journeyed there together. The night was too stormy for a meeting, and owing again to the action of the police in intimidating the town crier no announcement of the meeting had been made. On Tuesday we the notice of our intended meeting for that night. We engaged another erier, or bellman, to go round and announce the meeting, but he also was visited and warned off by the police.

The police also sent men to warn us that a violent attack was to be made upon us if we attempted to hold a meeting : we were to be pelted by stones, rotten eggs, onions, and other missles, and an attempt was to be made to throw us in the river. And the police, dear, considerate souls, solicitous for our welfare, advised us not to attempt to hold the meeting. Mr. O'Connor told his informant that neither himself nor Mr. Connolly were in the habit of allowing themselves to be bluffed, and the meeting would go on.

It did go on, and was a magnificent success. A Mr. Roche, a well dressed, prosperous-looking seonin, came down to break up the meeting in the interests of the employer, and succeeded in bringing out such a splendid manifestation of enthusiasm for the Irish Transport Workers' Union as not even Wexford could surpass. Every time the interrupter opened his mouth to sak Mr. Connolly a question the vast crowd broke out in howls of derision, and only when Mr. Cannelly laughingly appealed to the audience for order till he heard the question did the seonin get any chance to make himself heard. When upon the question being put it was seen to be a carefully-prepared but clumsy reference to Jim Larkin's imprisonment the cheer that went up at that gentleman's name served to render almost unnecessary the scathing reply by Mr. Connolly.

After calling attention to the fact that about thirty police were present at the meeting, that five or six, inc'uding Sergeants and inspectors, were standing beside and apparently encouraging the interrupter to break the peace, that this interrupter, despite his good clothes, had apparently all the instinct of a rowdy and a blackguard, Mr Connolly told the audience that rooms had been taken at 96 Mary street, where names would be taken and officers elected in the future, and saked all present to signify their sentiments and their approval of the organisation by giving three rousing cheers for the Irish Travsport Workers' Union. The cheers were given with a vengeance, and thus ended a glorious and enthusiastic

A number of names were handed in, and Peter O'Connor remained behind in New Ross to perfect the organisation.

For Best Value in Provisions - CALL AT -

PETER MOLLOY, Street, Ringsend, Dublin,

#### Correspondence.

THE INSURANCE AGT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH WORKER. Belfast, 12th February, 1912. DEAR JIM, -Your contributor's interesting catechism in explanation of the above is wrong in one important matter. He

Q. Can a person who is insured join more than one society and receive benefits frem all?

A. Most certainly, providing the total amounts of such benefits received do not exceed two-thirds of his average wages. But on no account can he obtain Laurance Benefits from more than one society.

And then he quotes the Act, Part I. clause 9, sub-section 2, which governs

I would point out that this clause relates only to benefits under the Act. The sickness and disablement benefit out of the National Insurance fund may be reduced to not exceed two-thirds of the wages if the society so determines. But if a man or woman is a member of other benefit societies outside the Act, there is nothing to prevent him or her receiving all that those societies care to give. The Act does not touch any benefit or interfere with any insurance that an insured person may have paid for outside the National Insurance Act. It is important that any misconception on this point should be removed. If a worker is already a member of a friendly society which pays sickness benefit and continues his membership as at present, he may become insured for the State Insurance through his trade union in addition without affecting his benefit from the friendly society. For example: A man is paying la. a week to a friendly society, which when sick entitles him to draw, say, 15s. a week sick benefits; he elects to have his State Insurance benefits paid through his trade union approved society.

The S ate contribution is compulsorily deducted from his wages-3d. per week. Assuming he continues to pay the ls. per week to the friendly society, he can draw the full benefits (15s. weekly) from that society just as though no Insurance Act had been passed, no matter what he earns. In addition to that he will draw 10s. weekly from the State fund previded his wages are over 15s. per week. If his wages are under 15s. weekly, the benefit out of the State Insurance fund may be reduced to an amount not exceeding two-thirds of his wages. Note the Act says: "Where in the case of any insured person the rate sickness benefit . . . exceeds twothirds of the usual rate of wages or other remuneration earned by such persons, the rate of such benefit may be reduced to such an extent as the society or committee administering the Act with the consent of the Insurance Commissioners determines.

Unless the approved society makes special provision to reduce the benefits for the law-paid workers, the clause reto the two-thirds of the wages will not operate, and the insured persons will draw full benefit irrespective of the amount of their earnings (in the case of adults). - Fraternally yours,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IBISH WORKER. Dublin Paviors' Society. Trades Hall, Capel street, Feb. 20th, 1912.

At the weekly meeting held on Tuesday, A. Cerberry in the chair, it was resolved that we the members of the above society, unanimously agree to affiliate with the Federated Trades Union Insurance Society of Dublin, in order to become an approved society under the Act. It was also deelded to wait on the Insurance Commissioners requesting the services of a

It was then decided to send a deputation to the Paving and Finance Committees re estimates for coming year. The meeting then adjourned till next

T. HENDERSON.

#### IRELAND'S OWN BAND.

As will be seen by our advertising columns, Ireland's Own Band are starting a series of Sunday

Concerts, both vocal and instrumental, in the Banbe Hall, 20 Ratland square, commencing on Sunday, 25th inst., at 5 o'clock p.m. For this concert many of the friends and admirers of the band have petitioned the band to repeat that overture-"1812"which they so successfully rendered some time ago under the able conductorship of their bandmaster, Mr. A. Fawcett. This thrilling musical war picture, depicting as it does an important episode in the life of Napoleon, is a most difficult one, but, according to musical critics, was most successfully handled by Ireland's Own Band, so the committee have decided to put it on again for this concert. In addition there will be that well-knewn selection, "Faust," and an Irish selection, "The Hibernian Bouquet," and a beautifully arranged clarienet selo with band accom-paniments, in which Mr. Joseph O'Keeffe will figure as the soleist. For the vocal part the committee have been successful in securing the services of the winner of last year's Joseph O'Mara Cup in the Feis Ceoil, Mr. J. S. Litholder. About this singer one word will be sufficient. The adjudicator, Mr. Plunkett Greene, in awarding the cup, said—"The singer gripped me from the start. He has all the qualifications necessary for a singer, including magnetism, power, technique," etc. Mr. Lithelder is a base singer, whom all sheeld hear. Mr. Lithelder also won first prise in Irish singing same year. He will be ably assisted by another Gold Medalist (Fais), Miss Laura Pembroke, a singer and dancer of great promise, and Mr. J. C. Healy, baritone. Lovers of music will do we'll to vis't the Banks Hall on Sanday 25th just at 5 mm. as the committee of Sunday, 25th inst., at 5 p.m., as the committee of Ireland's Own Band premise a programme which will delight all who come on this occasion. Watch THE INSTE WORKER for future advertisements and den't forget " 1812."

#### Remarkable Speech by Welsh Labour Leader.

Captain Tupper, who figured prominently in the last labour disturbance in South Wales, made a remarkable speech at Cardiff recently. Speaking on the general outleak is the country, he said it was because the worker had suddenly realised his powers and would be a seri no longer that the country was scetning with unrest. If a coal strike took place he was convinced that the Monarchical rule of Great Britain would cease. God forbid, he added, that such things should happen. There would be between five million and aix million workers wandering about the face of the country, and the speaker declared the bleodshed of the French Revolution would be as a mere flea-bite. The soldiers, however, wou d be on their side. Captain Tapper went on to say that they were driving men into revolution, but the men were figuring for freedom. A man was a fool if ne worked for less than 30s. per week. For every wild that was starved to death, for every woman that was starved to death, and for every man that was betoned to death by the police they, as leaders of the men, would demand that they take the children er wife of the rich man and put them to death. "We cannot put them to death by brute force,' he concluded, "but we will take good care we will starve them

Captain Tapper, referred to above, was, up to two years ago, an officer in the British Army, so we assume, when speaking of the army, he knew what he was talking about, end we only hope his statement is a correct one.

At the same time we wonder what w. uld be the fate of an Irish Labour Leader if he made the same statement from a public platform in Ire and. We wonder when we think of Wexford, Belfast and Dublin. We wonder will the same treatment be meted out to an English Labour Leader? Like the proverbial, Democratic Scotchman, "we have our doots."

#### THE BAKERS' CONCERT

The above concert was held on Saturday evening last in the Large Concert Hall of the Rotunda, and was an eyeopener in many respects. Some of our would-be industrial Napoleons are under the impression that the be-all and end-all of advertising lies in inserting an ad. in Murphy's Haifpenny Rag or Sexton's Daily Hog, or their evening offshoots. Here was a concert in which not even an ad. nor as an acuncement appeared in any one of the nation killers, and still the attendance was a revelation. There was not standing room. If proof were wanted of the great influence and extensive circulation of THE IRISH WORKED great success of the concert aff. rds success of the concert aff. rds success this paper is the only one which continued and announcement of the furction Advertise in THE IRISH WORKER, it pays. Of all the items on the programme the most enjoyable was the singing in Irish of young Annie Tracey. This cailin, who is of very tender years, sings with rare sweet-

#### Socialist Party of Ireland.

Mr. F. Sheey-Skeffington, M.A., lectures on "Freedom of the Press," in the Antient Concert Buildings, on t .- morrow Sunday, at 8 p.m. Questions and dicussion invited. Admission Free.

EVERY WORKINGMAN SHOULD JOIN

St. Brigid's Christian Burial Society, RINGSEND.

Large Divide at Christmas. Mortality Benefits. Meets every Sunday, 11 till 1 o'c.

One Penny per Week. Estd. 50 Years,

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20 MEMRY ST., DUBLIN,

Botshiished ever 20 years. Everything possible for 6jd.; Chesp and Good.

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Trades Union and Irish-Ireland House, Punotuality and Rossomy Guaranteed. Telephone No. 12

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Keeps a full line of Tobacco and Circumstan med at home in Ireland by Irishmen. THE IMME WORKER and all other newspapers . . on sale, . .

To the Irish Worker Buy your Shirts, Cellars, Braces, Caps, &c., &c. (All made by

18 Wentworth Place, and 2 Thorncastle LOUGHLIN'S Brish Setfitting 19 Parliament St., Dublin. PRICEA LOW-QUALITY HIGH,

so long as Casey's childre don't present themselves. They don't drink; they

have no need to. Why, then, does the

poor casual worker an' the ill-paid wan

drink? Listen, Doolan, an' I'll tell ye.

Finnegan was a hard drinker when he

'arned twenty-wan shillin's ten years ago

in the Parkhead Forge. He was called a

drunkard, an' I belaive he tuk as much as

he cad afford. But his wife luked no

poorer than Cooney's in the same job.

Seven years ago Finnegan got a contract

that by good nursin' he cud make over

ten pounds a week at. Here was his

chance to have a good drink now. Drunk

he cud be every day, an' still Missus

Finnegan wud have a fair share. But did

he? I met him a month after he got

his good job. He axed me in, an' I went.

Forgive me, Doelan, I was only 'arnin' a

nound a week at the time. I've twenty-

if it wasn't ye'd a hobby for writin' ye'd

"Go on wid yer story, Durkin. Sure,

"Finnegan called a glass an' a small

soda. I was goin' to tell him I wasn't

just yet a League of the Cross man when

he shoved the whisky over my way. 'Are ye takin' nothin' yerself?' says I. 'Why?'

says he, "I thought ye always tuk yer

whisky nate! I'm takin' the sods.

'Have ye tuk the pledge?' says I. 'No,'

says he, 'I've no need now, I've no need

nor temptation to drink. Did ye not

hear about me gettin' promotion?' 'I

did, says I, 'but I thought-" 'That's

all right, Durkin, I forgive ye. 'Mebbe.'

says he, 'ye'll understand when yer

work's ton times less an' yer pay ten times

more.' Now he's retired, Doolan, an'

livin' a model life on a farm av his own

in the Finn Valley. An' the man that's

got his job now wadn't lip it if ye paid

him for it. Now, Doolan, I call that proof

"But I know big paid men that drink,

"If ye do, Doolan, then their work is

unusually hard, like a sweller's, or they

are men av no edication, who wud be as

much at home in a library as an Orange-

man wud be at a meeting' av the Hiber-

nians. Doelan, I think there's no

testatalism for you or me this side av the

A NEW SONG,

"THE SCABS' HOTEL."

Written on the newly established Doss

Heuse in Wex'ord, for Imported

Foundry Workers, during the recent

TUNE.

"The Boys around the boiler, making

Hot Ashfelt."

In the ancient Town of Wexford, just

There's a model lodging house all far-

For Imported Foundry Workers, as a place,

And 'tis known as Johnny's "Does House,"

Oh, the travelling agents for this ranch are

And they visit jails and unions, all through

In search of tramps or jail-birds, who

They will send them down to Wexford, to

Now this ranch is well guarded by the

And "the lodgers" guarded also to the

And at breakfast time and dinner, and at

You can see a grand procession to the "Scab Hotel."

Poor Johany knows he's beaten, he's crasy

But he thinks les game will frighten back

That they'll leave the Transport' Union,

When they'll see the weekly boarders in

But our Union workers den't mind the

They're as firm to the Union as they were

And they know he's at a big expense, and

With his gang of tramps and moochers in

Oh, the wages those tramps receive is

And I'm much afraid that Johnny won't

For he sees that he is losing, and he knows

That he hasn't get one workman in the

Se in conclusion, Johnny, take a friend's

Recognise the Union and you'll find 'twill

Then in Wexford never more you'll need

and come begging back as well,

the men he has locked-out.

tricks that Johnny played,

below in South Main street.

nished out complete:

for them to dwell.

or The Seabs' Hotel;

English and O Hare,

The Scabe' Hotel.

England and elsewhere,

their labour care to sell,

peclers night and day,

foundry on their way;

supper time as well.

teo, no doubt;

the "scab hetel,"

on the first day,

nothing doing as well,

the "Soab Hotel."

anything but small,

perfectly well

"Scab Hetel."

advice, I say,

better pay,

"The Scab Hetel."

hold out this game at all.

"MARK TYME.

five now, an' a lighter job."

be seldom sober yet."

av my statement."

Durkin."

Lcck-out.

#### COAL.

For Best Qualities of House Coals delivered in large or small quantities, at City Prices, .. ORDER FROM ..

#### P. O'CARROLL, BLACK LION, INCHICORE,

Strawberry, Black Currant. BISCUITS—Jam. Paffs, Butter Creams, Bermuda, 6d. per lb. LHYDEN'S, 89 Bride Street,

JAMES LARKIN, Plain and Fancy Baker, 72 MEATH ST. DUBLIN.

Pure Wholemeal and Buttermilk Squares a speciality. THE WORKERS BAKER,

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IF YOU WARY A GOOD DINNER AT MODERATE CHARGES, GO TO Henry's Restaurant 18 & 17 GREAT BRITAIN ST. Good Bods. Torms Moderate, Cleanliness a speciality

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Engagement and Keeper Rings

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Ladies' Silver Watches, 12s, 6d. : Gents' Silver Watches, 12s. 6d. : Gent's Silver Watches in Hunting Cases, 22s. 6d. Warranteed 3 Years. English Lever Watches, 8 holes jewelled, compensation balance, Hall-Marked Silver Cases. 23 2s. Od. / Warranteed 7 Years.

Best Hause for all kinds of Watch Repairs pouble Bell ALARM CLOCKS, 2/6,

ALFRED ROCK, Watchmaker and Jeweller, . 141 Casel street & 30 Mary street.

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PRICHS-2/5, 2/2, 2/s, 1/10, 1/8, 1/6, 1/4 and 1/2.

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And 17 NORTH EARL STREET, OUBLIN,

Chr. FARREN, Boot and Shoe Boot and Shoe 41 NORTH KING STREET.

Cheapest House in the City for Boots and Shoes of every kind.

Men's Superior Quality Chrome Boots, Solid Leather, at Sa. 6d.; and Men's Solid Leather Working Boots at 6s. 6d. a Speciality.

BUY YOUR BAILY BREAD at THE WORKERS' BAKERY CORNMARKET.

#### Outside the Chapel Door.

Durkin on "Drink and Poverty."

"I was talkin' to Mullin, the ham an' egg man, a Monday aiv'nin', an' he says it we'd drink less we wadn't be so very poor. He does't belaive yer way at all, Darkin. Drink, according to the Mullin. philosophy, is the cause av all poverty."

"Ye might as well expect to get butter in a butter an' egg shop as luk for commossense from the mouth av Mullin. Drink itself is not a natural cravin'. The leve av strong drink is acquired. It is not a necessary result av belongin' to the human race. A man cud be a man -an' a good man-an' all his life be a total abstsiner. It's not altogether good logic to say when ye see Casey rowlin' a bit that because av that ye know he's not a lien, that he must be a man or he wudn't be drank. For, ye see, other men 'ill say when they see the same sights, 'Man, dear, that Casey's nothin' but a baste.' Wan says, 'that's a man, I know, because the brute creation does not drink whisky'; then another says, 'that Casey's no man at all, he's only a brute basie.' They can't both be right. There's no logic there. An' they're both wrong, Doolan. I'ts not fair to call Casey a man because he's drunk. He wad be a man if he never swallowed anythin' strunger than cowld water. An', agis, it's not fair to his fellowmen. Nor is it is r to the poor basies to class him as wan av them.

an' a dog a man, because ayther av them and he doin' now an' then with a mutton chop. This cravin' for strong drink that Casey an' others have is unnatural. It is caused chiefly by two things-an' these are overwork an' underwork. An' these two things agin are caused by other things, but chiefly the bad distribution av wealth, which gives wan, man the arnin's av dozens av men, an', on the other hand. gives a dozen men atwain them the arin's av wan man. Tosse dozen men are the poor, an' wan av these has to work too hard an' too long because in a proper dav's work he can't make as much money system, an' Socialists want it done away with, so we can have the good things av life handed round according to our need an' not accordin' to our greed. The man who has too much noney, an' is not well. enough edicated to pass his spare time in a rational way, gues in for strong drink. an' other things. The man who has not enough, an' wao has to work harder than ahnny man ought to do, an' who is also badly edicated, is so bate up with his day's work that he drinks all he can get his mouth on in a vain pretince to appear as happy as happier men. There are some 30bs, Duolan, that no man cad work at without shippin' as much av the hot stuff-if he cud get it-as a tramp staimer wud do av she cowld stuff on a run across the Bay av Biscay. An' the most av these jobs are the poorer pard. Luk up the cases at the Police Courts, an' ye'll find that 70 per cent, av the convicted drunkards are men workin' for ahunythin, atwain eighteen an' twenty four shillin's a week. Drink is not the cause av these men's poverty, nor av their childre's. They are poor to begin with. The bachelors shud luk into this question, or else pay a trifle heavier. But I mane to spaik av these single men another time, Loolan. Well, if that twenty-four shilling a week man drinks shony at all, how much wad it be? An' how much wad it take to shake the balance av a man haif-fed, as he must be, an' poorly clad; an' overwrought. Why, Doolan, I've known a new set av under-flannels kapin' a man out av the pub for a month or more. Overwork brings in overheatin'-overheatin' an' under-actin' brings the shivers on wan; with good flannel next yer skin the chill might go of ye in a few minutes, but with livide

on ye an' less in ye, the shiver continues. an' nothin' but strong drink or more work will bring up the required heat, "Lak at yer middle class, Doolan, the sensibly-edicated class. They are a standin' proof av my argument. An' among them ye can include, if ye like, the workers that av quiet jobs an' fair wages. How many drunkards are among this lot? Their work is not too heavy, it is not without ambition, their peaition is not. hopeless, they do not know what despair manes. They don't drink. Their pay is as regular as their work; they have some leisure an' enough edication to know how. to pass their spare time. Still they havenot as much wealth as would enable them to do without work. An' for this they shud thank God. They're lucky, they don't drink, they den't need to. They are not casual workers, they do not hive in hovels, they have no need to convart. Get your pals to do the same and all things will be well; coalbunkers into concailed beds for their shildre. They have a clame meal's meat awaitin' them at home, an' a clane lady to table it for them. They know where to put their hands on the money when the factor's boy calls, they haven't to cough an' meeze to drown the voice av the childre cryin' for bread. They are happy

STRIKE ARAIHST BIG PROFIT!

R. W. SHOLEDICE

For Watch and Clock Repairs. Cheepest and most reliable House in the trade HIGH STREET

(OPPOSITE CHAPEL), Special Low Terms to Workingmen.

The following is going the rounds. The comments are ours :-ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION

COUNCILLOR JOHN DOYLE. Dablin, 3rd February, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—At a meeting of some of the colleagues and friends of Councillor John Doyle, held at the Mansion House, on Thursday last, 1st inst., it was decided that the time had arrived when the Ucuaculor's great services to the city generally should be fittingly recognised [and also the poor, who have to buy his milk.] Councillor Doyle is, as you know, a man

of very considerable ability For a number of years he has placed his services ungrudgingly at the disposal of his fellowcitizens, and to their mutual benefit. He is not only himself a faithful servant to Ireland, but belongs to a family that has signalised itself in many parts of the country as strong defenders of its just rights and ardens supporters of every echeme for its uplifting and advancement [including the appointment of his daughter as instructor of domestic economy in the Technical School; Father Finlay,

chairman, said she bad no qualications]. The following Committee were appointed to carry out the object, to whom aubscriptions may be forwarded.

JOHN J. FARRELL, Lord Mayor, Chairman [Temperance Orator.] JOSEPH DELABURT, Alderman, Treasurer

[Publican]. WM. O'CONNOR, Alderman [Publican]. JOHN SOULLY, T.C., Chairman S.D.U. [Licensed Grocer]

J. J. M'Ker, T.O. [Publican, Dawson street . W. C. ORIMMINS, P.L.G. [Publican, James's stree ].

J. MULLETT, P.L.G. [Publican, Bridge stree! HUGH KELLY, P.L.G. [Publican, James's

JOHN MURPHY [Publican, Stephen street].

T. CUNNIAM [Publican, Wood Quay Ward] H. M'CARTHY School Attendance Officer JAMES DEVLIE, Hon. Sec. [Clerk in Lightfoot's: brother-in-law of Quirke, who was jobbed into Technical Committee]

[John Doyle, T.C., Wicklow Chieftain, who was prosecuted whilst sitting on Pablie Health Committee for adulterating the Vartry Water with milk. Doyles's speech on his return as Councillor-" We have routed the worker's representative, Mr. Lyng, as Brian Born routed the English at Clontarf."]

The Recorder and the Shipping Federation.

Several cases came up before the Recorder last Friday week, inter alia, one in which a man named Perrin claimed for the loss of his son who was engaged in a steamer that put to sea, but had not arrived at its destination, which was a shree-days' run to a foreign port. On the case being gone into, there was an objection raised by counsel for the Shipping Federation, but the Recorder, after argument, stated clearly and distinctly that he at least would "take no notice of the Shipping Federation in these cases." He must "have the respondents brought over from Landon or wherever they live."

It is well that we have got this information for the public good. We fail to see how or why the "Shipping Federation" should have a lecus

standi in these cases at all. The "employer" is the person made liable by the Act of Parliament, and he or they only should be represented through his or their solicitors before the court.

We know of cases where Captain Quirks conducts all the correspondence, and then after failing in this wise at an attempt to compremise cases, he instructs counsel te appear on behalf of the owners.

What does the Incorpurated Law Society my? They should know.

> TELEPHONE 3562. FOR :

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Customers can always rely on the quality of our Goods at a moderate price, careful attention to orders and prompt delivery.

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THE NOTED HOUSE ---FOR BUTTER, HAMS AND BACON, PATRICK DOYLE & SONS,

Provision Morebeats. 29 THOMAS ST., DUBLIR.

### WHAT WORKERS CAN DO.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

SIR-Your issue of 3rd ult contained a short but eloquent picture of the great profits possible where capitalists compine, as they do in cases like the Maypole Dairy Company. There is another side to this picture if workingmen had the sense to go round and look at it. Sixty-eight years ago a few weavers in Rochdale, feeling the pinch of low wages and increasing prices, found out a way of excise out their slender means to the best advantage. They were the pioneers of the great cooperative movement now adopted by the workers of every European country and gradually spreading over the civilised world. Twesty of them put together what savings they had and bought such necessaries as were common to all in larger quantities than if each had bought what he himself required. At the end of a year's scrupulous working they had 10s. to divide, 6d. each they saved, and they were probably better pleasad than the May pole Deferred Shareholder of to-day. Their ideas spread, and in a short time their example was followed in the neighbouring towns, each forming its own little society of amateur shopkeepers. Few thought them worthy of serious consideration, and many indeed were the souffers. But those weavers were in carnest. Incy talked little and acted and thought a lot. In the course of time the various succeties linked up with each other. Twenty years after the first start (1864) they formed a wholesale society, each local scciety undertaking to take its supplies from the central nedy and bearing the same relationship to it as the individual member did to the shop or store. They mustered a capital of £2,455, and their profits for the first year represented £267. This was not much to divide amongst 18,000 odd members (see how the original swenty had grown), but it showed success. Year siter year memoership, business and profits have increased. Soon they began manufacturing. In 1884 the members divided amongst them £54,491. In 1904 the amount had grown to £332,374. Last year, 1911, the vasimand (the returns are not yet to hand) membership was over two and a haif mulions, share capital, just under two millions, not profits, halt a million, and sales over twenty-six militous This does not include many independent societies not members of the central wholesale budy. It is astounding to think that this gigantic concern is entirely controlled by working men. Ne individual can hold more than £200 share capital, many only hold a few shillings, and the vast majority run between £1 and £2. They manufacture for themselves nearly every household requisite from brushes to wringing machines. They succeeded in breaking up the operations of the tobacco and suap trusts, not by orying out about the hardship they would inflict on the workers, but by establishing factories and heating the compines at their own game. While many indiviqual members are in private life opposed to each other in many things, all recognise they have one thing in common-a atomach to fill. One could fill all the pages of this paper many times over with the marvellous doings of the thoughtful and active workers of the three kingdoms



practice?

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