James Pintan Later

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 G.P.O. Transmissible through the post in United Kingdom at newspaper rate, and to Canada and Newfoundland at magazine rate of postage.

Larkin. Jim

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, MARCH 9th, 1912.

No. 43.-Vol. I.1

Press, Ltd.

THE IRISH CO-OPERATIVE LABOUR PRESS, LTD. SHARE CAPITAL...

JESUED IN

S.000 EHARRS of 5/- EACH. ... Mr. W. O'Brien. CHAIS WAY ... VICE CHAIRMAN ... Mr. J. Maguire. ... Mr. M. Mullen. SECRETARY ... ... Mr. T. Murphy.

TREASURER ... COMMITTEE. George Pollard, James Lambert. James Gaughran. Andrew Doyle,

Epwardona Carey, P. P. Curtin, Miss M. T. O'Carroll, Miss D. Larkin. BANKERS ... ... National Bank. Solicitors ... J. F Ennis, 59 Middle Abbey Street.

AUDITOR ... W. O'Brien Hishon, F.C.R A., Public Auditor, 59 Middle Abbay Street.

REGISTERED OFFICE-"Liberty Hall." 18 Beresford Place, Dublin.

This Company is formed with the object of enlarging "THE IRISH WORKER," an organ which has met with phenominal success since its inception. The sale has had a sissdy and continuous increase from its first issue, and it has been largely availed of as an advertising medium by the leading Firms in Dublin and throughout Ireland -in fact, numerous Advertisements have been refused owing to want of

THE IBISE WORKER, under the able Editorship of Jim Larkin, has done more than any other organ in the United Kingdom. Its great circulation (a surprise to sweaters and the debased Press acting as their mouth-piece), is direct evidence that the workers as a body place faith in its ad roceov.

Note the immense circulation (approximately 20,000 copies weekly.) and, workers, these figures could be more than trebled if our resources were strengthened. At present our paper is hardly procurable entaids the City of Dublin, although it is in general request throughout Ireland and the United Kingdom. We have had to refuse applications from several agencies owing to the machinery at our command being mable to cope with the pressure. This means a serious loss: but further-Advertisers clamouring for space which we cannot give in our journal's present form means a serious financial loss. By doubling the size of our paper we can

double our advertising income. Readers of THE IRISH WORKER are, unfortunately, too familiar with the phrase, "held over until our next issue." In the general run of papers this is not of great import, but not so with THE IRISH WORKER. Prompt and decisive action is necessary when dealing with the vital matters appearing in our columns.

THE IRISH WORKER has benefited the toilers mentally, morally, and financially, and there are many happy homesteads blessing the day that our able Editor arranged for its first issue. By untiring vigitance and unvarnished statements in its columns many grave abuses have been rectified, and increases in wages in many instances of from 25 to 40 per cent. have been obtained for the toilers. The honest employer admits the justice of its demands, the dist onest employer hates and dreads

WORKERS, it behove you in your own and your families interests to stand by the paper which fearlessly battles in the teeth et pronounced opposition on your behalf. ' CHARES are within reach of all. Applieation for one share of 5s. will be equally acceptable as twenty shares, and will go to prove that it is your organ pure and

simple Rally to the cause; Band together

and invest to the best of your ability. Now is the time. We cannot wait much longer. Great events in the Labour world take pixce daily, and the future means betterment for those who labour. But you must have a medium for ventilating your grievances, and nothing can equal the advocacy of THE IRISE WORKER. Therefore, for your own sake, your family's make, your country's sake, become a shareholder in "The Irish Co-operative Labour Press, and help Twn Inish WORKER to emancipate, educate, and elevate the toil-

ing masses. THE PROFITS .- The Committee of Management feel confident in guarantesing interest at the rate of 4 per cent, upon the invested capital, the balance of the Predia, after deduction of expenses for meintenesses, printing, and the proper

The high Co-operative Labour production of the paper to be devoted to 

ment in everything concerning Labour, Fair Wages, Fair Hours, Fair Conditions. POLICY OF THE PAPER to be left entirely in the hands of the Editor, Jim Larkin.

VOTING AND TRANSFERS.—No Member shall have more than one vote irrespective of the number of shares held. No transfer of shares can on any account take place. without the sanction of a general meeting of shareholders.

ALLOTMENT.—The Committee of Management now offer two thousand shares of five shillings each, la. payable on allotment, and further payments to be made at the rate of is. per week until the full amount of 5s. is paid, when the final allotment of shares will be made.

The final allotment will be made on the let day of May, 1912. (If convenient to the applicant, the full

amount of shares applied for may be made payable to one sum.)

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Committee of Management of The Irish Co-operative Labour Press, Ltd. GENTLEMEN.-

Having paid to your Secretary the sum being in full payment or part payment of Shares of 5/each in the above-named Company, I kereby request that you will allot to me that number of Shares, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number that you may allot to me, upon the terms of the Prospectus filed with the Registrar of Friendly Societies in Ireland, and I authorise you to place my name on the Shares allotted to me.

Signature ....... Name (in full) ...... Address (in full) ..... Description ..... Date .....

This Form must be sent entire, with Cheque. Postal Order, or Cash, for the amount payable, to the Secretary of the Company, No. 18 Bereaford Place, Dublin.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

The powder lay in heaps—a threat Of death—where powder should not lie: Some fool threw down a signrette-And flaming ruin rent the aky.

Whereat, a solemn jury met And laid the blame in wisdom rare On him that threw the cigarette, Not them that left the powder there,

Upon the heaps of Want and Shame, Whereon men build, one evil day Some fool will fling a word of flame-And what will follow, who shall say?

But should all earth be everset. We'll lay the blame, in dull despair, On him that threw the cigarette, Not them that put the powder there. ARTHUR GUITERMAN in "Life."

IRISH GOODS ONLY.

GLEESON & CO. HAVE OPENED A

General Drapery and Tailoring

be STORE -4

FOR THE SALE OF Irish Goods Only:

Note Address-IRISH GOODS ONLY. 11 Unner O'Connell Street, Dublin.

Call to W. FURNISS. FOR GOOD VALUE IN irish Boof & Mutton.

Taihet St. Meet Co., 38h Taihet St.

Home but the Bost at Lowest Prices.

For Best Value in Provisions - CALL AT -

PETER MOLLOY. 18 Westworth Place, and 2 Thorneastic Street, Blogood, Bublig.

WATERFORD.

Again we fought and failed; yet we're not disheartened; cb, no!
Although played false by brother workers, our can as yet defeat don't knew.

Since last writing several changes have taken place in the Labour world in Waterford, amongst which was the fight for Labour representation on the Municipa? Council for the Custom House Ward by the Trades Council. This was a three cornered contest, in which, I regret to say, that a prominent member of the Trades Hall Club worked most scalously for the lady candidate against the Trades Council candidate, notwithstanding the fact that the Trades Hall members had pledged every support in their power to the Labour candidates in the January elections, and which pledge was considered as holding good in the byeelection on February 21st. Mr. T. Dunne was again put forward by the Trades Council, Dunne being also a member of the Trades Hall Olub, which makes the action of Mr. O'Flynn all the more degrading in working for a Conservative candidate against his brother worker and member.

However, I was pleased to learn that the Trades Hall Club took the matter in hands, and by a special general meeting on Sunday last consured Mr. O'Flyan for the action he had taken against a brother member who had been seeking the representation of the workers in the Corporation, and warned all others that a similar charge against any member of the Hall

in future shall be dealt with by expulsion. From personal jugment of affairs, I have not the slightest heatation in saying thet the third cancillate had been put turwied as a stumbling block also against the satisfaction in noting that this candidate came of worst in the fight, making a very bad third, with only 88 votes to Dunne's 129. The "Evening News" was most delighted at having to record the falling off in the Labour vote, which falling-off recorded the full amount of one vote, and if we would only count on the number of spoilt papers I think the "New's" record should have been the other way about; but, of sourse, this would not have suited the policy of the "Evening News."

On February 21st, a series of strikes in the discharge of coal for the Gas Works took place originating with the carriers from the carte to the coal stores at the works. Their demands being 6s. per day er a penny per ton, their previous wages

Mr. O'Connor, the Local Secretary, who had been at the polling booth in the Town Hall had been sent and together with Mr. Hayes, of the Sailors' and Firemen. proceeded to the Gas Works where they had been joined by Mr. O'Neill, Labour T.C., and ascertained the position of

affairs. After consultation with the men they advised an interview with the manager, in the first instance by the men themselves. which was acted on, when the manager arrived at the works, with the result that he granted the men the increase of 2s. per day, but only 4s. for that day with which the men had not been satisfied.

Mesers. Hayes, O'Connor and O'Neill. then had an interview with Mr. Toom's in which he pointed out he had actually given the men their own terms. They however, succeeded in getting from Mr. Tooms an allowance of la. in addition to his terms with the men with which they were estisfied and resumed work.

Mr. Tooms then desired Mr. O'Connor should submit a programme to him for future working at the Gas Works, and that a deputation from the men might be sent with the programme for the purpose of discussion, but he declined to receive Mr. O'Connor with the deputation, and as a consequence I understand the programme is not to be forwarded by the Transport Workers Committee until such time as the general programme for the port is ready when the Gas Works shall included, and the desire that Mr. O'Connor shall form one of the deputation.

On the same evening a stoppage occurred at Mours. Harris through the carriers refusing to work unless paid at the rate of 10d per ton (20 men), their former rate being 7d., and 10d. for the long distance. After about two hours' negetiations on the 22nd ult., Mesers. Hayes and O'Conner succeeded in a compression for that particular carge at 9d. per ton, and work pro-ceeded at 1.30 p.m. A final settlement had been arrived at on the 26th ult., which was 8d. per ten for the short distance, the 10d for the long distance remaining, and la per ten, as previous, to the new years,

which satisfied the men, and I trust they shall remain satisfied now until such time as our general demands are being made. The fillers engaged at the gas coal had also received an advance of a halfpenny

per ton. Unrest and disappointment are beginning to become quite apparent amongst all classes of workers here at last, which sugurs well for the future of the toilors, although personally I do not care for those spasmodic outbursts, yet they go to prove the unsatisfactory conditions which pre-vail, and which, I trust, shall finally be removed by one grand solid demand by my fellow-workers of Waterford, when their officials declare that the time has come for such movement.

I expect to see a grand turn out by the Transport Workers on St. Patrick's Day, which may give some idea to our friends of our strength just now. DAWNING DAY.

### LIMERICK NOTES.

(BY THE BROKER.)

The Homes of the Pear.

The sanitary condition of Limerick is one that calls for the serious consideration of these whe have centrol of the city. No other place of its size presents to the resident or visitor such an utter absence of progress in the matter of sanitation, or such laxity in enforcing these laws that are absolutely necessary to ensure the health of the people. This description applies principally to the elder and poorer portions of the town. Portions of the irishtown and Englishtown are more desirersps, into watch number penge are driven by misery and want, and where they are left to breathe poisoned air, to grovel amid disgusting surroundings by some of these well-to-de heuselords who endeavour to pose before the people as public benefactors. Air and light, the common gift of God to all; space and cleanliness, that might exist if human greed did not tax them beyond the capabilities of the poor, are excluded from some of the citizens of Limerick as rigidly and as mercilesely as they are in some of the worst quarters of the greatest cities on earth. It is no exaggeration to say that some of the tenement houses in this quarter pay as much in aggregate rent as do the palatial mansions of George street, where dwell many of those who prosper upon the miseries of the Irishtown. It is a well-recognised axiom that "property has its duties as well as its rights," but the only duty that seems to be recognised by property owners in the poorer quarters of the town is that of wringing out the necessities of the poer the greatest possible amount of rent. The shocking condition of such places must be known to the people who swell their incomes from rents produced by them, and yet they do not allow a thought of their degraded fellow-beings to disturb their rigid responsibility. Living in miserable hovels which some gentlemen would not think good snough for their horses and dogs, sarrounded by squalor, poverty, and misery, is it any wonger that people are tempted to drink as a release from such intolerable surroundings? Our City Fathers as well as our houselords will have to answer for

#### Driven to Emigration.

Sed indeed is the condition of things for the worker at the present time in Limerick, when many willing hands are forced to walk the streets, owing to the mean spirit which has crept in among a certain section of people from the country districts. Some of the young city men who held splendid positions, and enjoyed a decent living wage were ousted out of them, simply because these country individuals offered themselves to work for a miserable wage. The employer as a rule makes things hot for the city men, and should be dare grumble, he is politely told to relinquish the job, as he (the employer can get men to work for a less wage. Before very long countrymen will be occurring all the available positions here. Our public representatives are responsible also for pitchferking them into posts which our city men are justly entitled to City men driven to emigration—country-men taken up their positions, and working : for a miserable sustanence. for a miorrable one Wake up Limerickmen

Our Girls in City Factories. I intend at an early date to publish startling revelations in connection with

Rotten!!!

A practice must objectionable, and we think, fraught with great loss to the ratepaying public, obtains in this city of placing the same individuals on the different public b. ards, with the result that a mutual improvement society grows into existence, and when the time comes the members of this inner circle scratch each other at the expense of the ratepayers, and gravely tell us it is all for the public good. It is a duty to expose this system and if it pains the originators of these schemes the fault is their own awkward manner of doing their little jobs. An already ever-paid official of the Corporation who enjoys a fat salary for the performance of duties that are neither difficult nor complicated, nor do they require more than ordinary intelligence, is again looking for a further increase, and of course there is no doubt but he will get it. If the unfortunate carters or sweepers looks for an increase all our City Fathers are up in arms against it. Some of them who pose as being the friends of the Workingman (bless the mark!) There's something rotten in the men who are elevated to our public boards in this city. In public appointments it's jobbery and personal influence, and when over-paid officials desire an increase the strings are

### Camberwell and Dublin.

A COMPARISON.

My Dear Jim-This is to you Councillor lames Larkin, the elected of one of the Wards of the City of Dublin. You to pped the poll by more than two to one ever three other candidates. I am proud of you. Jim, and I am proud of the working men who elected you. I saw you in Cork City on last Weit Monday. I wanted to shake your honest hand but I couldn't get near you. I had been over there at

the United Irish League Convention. The Cork Leaguers had been after treating their visiture from England, Soutland, and Wales to a delightful sail to glorious Glengarriff on the lovely waters of the River Lee. We got back about 6 30 I think, and I was attracted by your demonstrators from Dublin and their brave and enlightened comrades in Cork. I very soon got absorbed in your procession and marched behind your bandsmen round the city and on to the railway station, and I waived my caubeen as the train carried you off. And now I have seen a copy of your newspaper, THE IRISH WORKER, and I am more than delighted with it. I sympathise with you and I feel for you, and know what you have to go through in running a paper. I have read every word of it. It is one after my own heart. May your arms be strengthened to ke p it up until Ireland is governed by the working men of Ireland. You have made a good start. There is no reason why you and your fellow workmen should not capture the City Hall and put a new and a cleaner face on the fair City of Dublin.

I only wish the workingmen of Camberwell would attend to their Borough in the same way. But they are really more dead than alive here. Very few come to the Town Council meetings here. But those who are after jobs never miss a meeting. The working man, who pays for all, does not know anything about what he pays

The rate collectors mesmeries dony and proxy old magistrates who commit poer old men and even women to gool for the erime of poverty. The working men of Dublin hardly believe it. When I was a boy in Ireland I thought that London was paved with gold, and that the Empire being so great and rich made poverty impossible, especially in London, the heart of the Empire. What an awful delusion! The workers here are robbed right and left, and are quite satisfied to make their servents their mesters.

I am sure you will show them a good example in Dublin. Bye and bye they will learn. Good luck to you Councillor

Jim and your paper and good luck to the working men of Dublin who knew a man when they get one. And I believe, Jim, you are a man, every inch of you. Yours fraternally,

J. C. CONOLLY.

[ONE PENNY.

Editor, "Dulwich Post."

#### **GRIEVANCES.**

Wanted at once a few ch. erful persons who can teach us how to smile. We are being bored to death by troops of mournful reformers constantly croaking " Aiss, my poor brothers." The list of our grievances is ever being added to, and we have ceased to count our blessings, being firmly convinced that we are not blessed with any.

There should be a close sesson for reformers. The government ought to transport them every year to lonesome places where they would be deprived of BLUE BOOKS and statistics—compelled to back in the sunshine, listen to the songs of birds, gather blackberries and wiidflowers, and live natural lives until such time as their shrunken souls would expand.

We are surrounded morning, noon, and night by people whose whole ambition seems to be to make us miserable. The Press, the Pulpit, and the politicians are shouting themselves hearse about our grievances, and we are beginning to believe them. Just as it is impossible to read patent medicine advertisements without discovering in ourselves symptoms of half a dezen fatal diseases, so is it beyond our power to listen to political

I do not deny that discontent is a good thing-but we can easily have too much of a good thing, and an overdose of discontent makes us lose hope. When this is lost all is lost. Left to ourselves few of us would ever know how ill-treated we are. We would occasionally enjoy ourselves, and if we did mourn now and again for hopes unfulfilled or ambitions unatteined, 'twould be but a passing

mood. The discontent that fills the world today is forced. We know what we do not wans: but what we do want few if any of us know. We are pulling down before asciding how we will rebuild. A Babel will surely follow, and most of us actor all our trouble will find in the ruius nothing but a tomb. The structure of society is crambling, and statesmen are repairing it with stamp-paper. The people are groaning and complaining about the things that matter least. Everybody is getting in everybody else's way, and we are all in a muddle. We ought to ant down occasionally and consider what we are doing. If the people could only be got to rest and look around!

But as life is there are some things worth living for. Even the most muserable might be worse. We have become obsessed with our grievances—real and imaginary—and the molebills of misery on which our eyes are fixed hide from us the mountains of the gods.

Will someone please teach us to be O'T.

ENCOURAGE TRISH WORK.

GET PHOTOGRAPHED

Finnerly's, Est. 1903.

48 HENRY ST., and 77 AUNGIER ST., DUBLIN.

BRET WORK-LOWEST PRIORS. This Coupon entitles you to 20 per cent. off List Prices. See our Stall stall Bassars and Public Fotos.

CURTIS,

TRADE UNION SHOP,

LETTERPRESS & LITEOGRAPHIC :: PRINTER.

Bookbinder and Stationer;

12 TEMPLE LABE, DUBLIN.

MODERATE PRICES.

### **WOMEN WORKERS' COLUMN.**

Harsh Treatment of Limerick Slavev's! For some time past the domestic servants in Limerick have been complaining greatly of the harsh treatment meted out to them by cruel mistresses, and I have been asked by one of the grieved servants to forward you the enclosed letter, as she says that the "IRISH WORKER" is the only paper ready to champion the cause of the weak, and publish their grisvances. It is as follows:—

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I avail myself of the haspitality of your columns which are always ready to receive genuine grievances, and to stand by the "fair sex." To begin with. I am a domestic servant, or as some people choose to call me, "a slavey." This cognomen is undoubtedly a wellchosen one, for, speaking from experience, I venture to say that nearly all the servants in Limerick are nothing more or less than white slaves, and are treated accordingly, or as my lady has it "tole-rated as a necessary evil." I could point out several cases in which poor girls are subject, in the discharge of their work, to all sorts of petty annoyances at the exprise or whim of a cruel mistrees. People will say, "Have you not got a remedy? Why not leave? This is all very well, but take the case of a young girl who is new to the thing, and has never been "out" before, who falls into the hands of one of those "majors" referred to, and is obliged to leave her service (for reasons already stated), say at the end of the menth. This materially lessens her prospects of getting another place, as the first question asked by her future mistress is, "Well Mary, where have you been before? Mary——"at Mrs.——" "Why did you leave?" Mary tells her story. Mrs.is then referred to, and she being a person probably with little to do, but of very vivid imagination, holds forth eloquently on Mary's faults, with the result that poor Mary is dubbed as being "en the run," and is politely informed by her would-be mistress that she does not think she would suit. This is happening day after day to my own knowledge, and is undoubtedly one of the causes why so many innocent young girls fall a ready prey to vice and immorality, and eventually end their days in the Workhouse or the Asylum. One hears nowadays lots about the absurd sayings and doings of the slavey, and their partiality for "Robert' and "Tommy," but these pictures are generally overdrawn. But apart from this, all must admit we have a grisvance and a very glaring one too, and in these days of unions, societies, and associations of all sorts, it is simply a shame and a disgrace that so large and industrious a section of the community should be without any society or means to protect their interests. I would therefore appeal to all my fellow-workers to band themselves together, and form a society, and show to be reckoned with. Thanking you in anticipation, Believe me to remain, dear Editor,—yours in Sincerity. " A LADY SLAVBY."

Note: - Why not join the Irish Women Worker's Union, the only National Union for Women in Ireland. This Union protects and assists Domestic Servants as well as all other classes of women workers. . . .

" Blackguard, or Worse."

"Belvedere." March 6, 1912.

DEAR SIR-What joy it gives one to know that steps are being taken to stemp out the cause of so much sorrow to defenceless women. This fiend I know not personally, but hearing of the same for years I have often asked the question. How was he let go on? Men have put up with the same conduct. How, then, can one expect poor helpless girls to defend themselves? The directors know the man (excuse me) well, he is like many mere—he does their dirty work. What is Trades principles coming to? Take up the papers when you will, you will see a presentation to this manager or the other foreman. Oh! what can we expect when "trades people" gives away their dignity in the shape of "sunlight" to keep their job and be made a football of. The writer is a charge hand, and has been since the age of eighteen, and should one of my girls offer me a present, etc., I would take same as an insult. Please put this kind of work down as I hear it goes on in many shops. I hear also there are young ladies have what they call bet jobs making their managerees tee and helping same to drink it; count a few sheets of paper, and for this they have a pound a week. How does honest workers feel where this goes on? Stamp this also cut. Another tells me of a manager who is very fond of sport-"Tug-ofwar," etc. Should the men not win his TUG on the day of the sports they may walk about next week. So, Mr. Larkin, when the "Stationery Sports" comes off next time look out. Wishing you, Mr Larkin, every success in your noble work. It is not because one has their own nest feathered that we should forget our less fortunate ones. May God give us help to stamp cut "Tyranny" is the earnest wish of yours faithfally.

"Women in Politics." Ascording to Bishop O'Dwyer's Lenten Pastoral wemen should remain at home and have no say in the outer weeld. Poor women! When God said to Adem, "Thou shalt earn thy bread by the sweat of thy brow," he did not say, "Thou women, do likewise." Still, at the present dey thousands, yes, tens of thousands, of women are doing so, and have no other alternative. And these women are gery

erned by man-made laws.

Mr. Birrell, Chief Secretary, says that in his experience as a lawyer he found that women suffered unmereifully under those laws, and that that is one reason why he favours Women's Suffrage. Who can understand the needs of a woman better than a weman? and if a women must stay at home who is to represent those tens of thousands of working women and get them simple justice?

His Lordship modifies his sweeping condemnation of the entrance of women into public life by saying, "Young women who have no home; or children to imind may find time for those things, but for mothers of children," &c. To a certain extent I agree with his Lordship. Young single women have more time, but what of those women whose families are well grown, and have daily to go to work, and do not need, and cannot receive, the constant care that is so necessary for young ohildren? Surely they are entitled to a voice in the government of their sons and daughters in the working world, and to see that they are treated like human beings by their employers. If the employer is not acting fairly i e dreads publicity, and publicity, therefore, is the lever to move his hand, and make him do his duty by his employees. Why cannot the experienced mother fight for the rights of her daugh. ters? A young girl has not the same knowledge of the world, that "savoir faire" which is indispensable to success in managing people and affairs.

The Catholic Church has always been famed for her consummate knowledge of the world; has always been a politician, making new laws to fit new developments of civilisation, and always advancing with the times. In this instance, according to Dr. O'Dwyer's Pastoral, she is standing still. In the earlier ages women were not educated as now, and were not qualified for positions that now-a-days they can

Unfortunately, a woman is often the bread-winner, and MUST take a man's place in keeping up the home. Why then should she not have the one privilege a man values most, viz., the right of a vote? Why is she treated as if she were incapable of serious thought? Why is she not treated as a reasonable, thinking being? If she wishes to have a voice in the Government why should she not have it? Certainly she works for it.

Thank God that to-day we have women able and willing to do their duty by their weaker sisters, and raise a voice in their defence. Welcome be the woman, eld or young, married or single, who tries to lessen the intolerable hardships endured by poor working women; hardships which set seeds of disease which blossom forth in the next and succeeding generations, and work misery untild. Thank God, again, that we have such women to brighten the dreary existence of the badlypaid worker.

Let the Catholic Bishops unanimously that voice and use their most powerful influence to oust from this dear land the demon of daink which has devestated thousands of homes and left numberless little children at the mercy of the world. If women had a vote to-day the liquor trade would not be so thriving, and there would be many more happy homes.

"Votes for Women."

A.W.S.

(A Working Man's Wife).

Irish Workers' Choir. Cheir practice will be held every evening mext week at 8 p.m. All members are requested to attend punctually. Rehearsal for juvenile and adult Irish

dancers on Tuesday evening at 7 p.m. Irish Women Workers' Concert and Ball. St. Patrick's Night. Don't miss it. Secure your tickets now.

All monies for tickets for above Concert and Social must be paid into the Secretary of the Irish Women Workers' Union by Friday, March 15th.

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

> THE IRISH WORKER. Liberty Hall, 18 Beresford Place.

#### Irish-Ireland Notes.

By AN SPAILPIN PARACE.

THE DUBLIN FRIS. No less than 51 competitions are ineluded in the Programme of Competitions for the coming Dublin Feis, and care has been taken to so arrange them as to cater for the needs of all language enthusiasts. The first section of competitions is devoted to Gaelic League Classes, and is so graded that by the time a pupil has passed the five courses he should have a good knowledge of Irish both oral and written. A knowlege of history is also required from such pupils. A section in 6 parts to cover the whole National School Programme is provided for school going children. This is practically identical with the National Board programme, and it is hoped that every school in the city and county in which Irish is taught will be represented in these competitions.

Two competitions, one for boys and one for girls—are provided for children at-J. F. other Irish Ireland Societies. The programme is suitable and the competitions should be availed of largely.

It will be seen that the Inter classes competitions are carefully graded, and the wants of no body of pupils has been lost eight of. The same thoughtfulness has been expended on the Individual competitions, and the result should be a large number of competitors in all departments. Copies of the Syllabus may be had from the Feis Secretary, Michael O'Maclain, 25 Persol Square.

We would again direct the attention of our readers to the annual Feis Ceilidh to be held in the Mansieu House on St. Patrick's Eve. Tickets 2s 61. single, and 4s. d u le may be had at the offices of the Gaelic League.

At a meeting of the Feis Committee held on last Wednesday night the following time table of the Competitions were provisionally arranged.

Monday evening, 22ad April at Keating Branch, 2 Gardiner's Row—1st year (Gaelic League Classes) Best Gaelic Writer (junior) and Intermediate History. Tuesday, 23rd April-2ad year (Gaelio

League Casses) Best Gaelie Writer (Intermediste), at Keating Branch rooms. Wednesday, 24th-3rd year (Gaelic League). Best Gaelio Writer (senior). at Keeting Branch Rooms. Junior History, at 25 Parnell Square.

Thursday, 25th-4th year (Gaelic League). History in Irish, at Keating Branch Rooms. Friday, 26th-5th year (Gaelic League),

at Keating Branch Rooms. Saturday, 27:h-National and Intermediate School Competition.

The public competition in Language, Denoing, Singing, &2., will be held on Sunday, 5 h May.

> OIREAGSTAS AND GABLIO LEAGUE. CARNIVAL.

Encouraged by the success hitherte achieved, it is intended to further enlarge the scope of the Gaelic Legue Athletic Carnival and make it a two-day event thisyear. The date—the 29th and 30th June -is a m st spprop late one. With good organisation and fine weather, this athletic venture should surpass all similar ventures of our times. A large number of athletes is certain to compete at Ireland's premier athletic meeting, and many exciting centests should be witnessed. That crowds of people from all parts will desire to witness those contests is a certainty, and arrangements will be made with the different railway companies which will ens re cheap fares for all. Meanwhile. Gaels all over the country should help by arging likely competitors to prepare for their different events, be they literary, musical, or athletic On the response of the country in general depends the success of the Oireachtas. Everything at present points to the coming Oireachtas and Sugradh marking an epoch in Gaelic League activities. Copies of Oireachtas syllabus can be had on application to the Secretaries, Oirecutas Committee, 25 Parnell fiquare.

Who in the name of Feurnier d'Albe is responsible for the Trish of "A Topical Play for National Teachers: in Two Scenes," appearing in Arthur's "Sinn Fein" these few weeks past? It beats the "Irish Made Easy for All Lessons," which appeared in that weekly some months ago by long odds, and it would dread thirteenth look to outdo those literary productions. The writer of this play appears to be perfectly innecent of the fact that there are any genders at all in Irish. We shall have something to say about this play next week.

Communications for this column to be addressed An Spaigin Fassoh, care of Editor Insu Woman.

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

-THB-

### Irish Worker

AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Edited by JIM LARKIN.

THE IRISH 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.

Il communications, whether relating to literary or business matters, to be addressed to the Editor, 18 Bereslerd Place, Dublin. Telephone 3421. Subscription Se. Sd. per year; Se. Sd. for six months, psymble in advance. We do not publish or take notice of anonymous contributions:

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, March 9, 1912.

#### He Who Hesitates is Lost.

If that saying be true the Liberal Government is list. A week has passed of suspense and uncertainty Mr. Asquith, the apostle of the "Wait and See" policy, stands where he did at this time last week letting I will wait upon I would, when all the peoples of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with the exception of a comparatively few mine owners, and some silly inept politicians, military men, and a few blackguardly. cowardly, and lying editors of newspapers had agreed the miners had proved their case for a minimum wage. Mr. Asquith the strong man, alleged—the lucky man I always call him-stands vacillating and waiting for the tide of popular clamour to overwhelm him and his party and to relegate himself and friends to obscurity. South-West Mansheeter has sent its warning. Not Home Rule, not the Insurance Act, but the minimum wage defeated the Liberal Whip. We know the division well. We know hundreds of men in that division personally, and we further know what the political quidaunce fail to understand, that the working class—the organised working class-are sick and tired of this hypercritical, Capitalistic, time-serving Government, It was the dissetisfied workers who defeated the Liberal nominee in Manchester, and as Mr. D. R. Thomas, the Miners' Bloodmaker and Liberal M.P. for South Wales, states truly, this is a political and seconomic struggle. But what about we Izish

werkers? Where do we some in? the resolution, said-This is a historic Patiently, aye, far too patiently, have we suffered and submitted to the most degrading conditions—submitted to the c y-" Doa't embarrass Home Rule. Dou't raise any extraneous matter. Submit to low wages, bad conditions. Submit to bad laws, badly administered. Submit to your recognised leaders, dragged off to gael. Submit not only to the garris n. Submit not only to the unscrupulous employers but to every insignificant creature who, dressed in a little brief authority, tyranaise over better men than themselves. We have been alayer to glaves, and now when we hoped that at long last we would have an opportunity to emancipate our class it appears that the studidity to say the least of our allies the Liberal Party is going to bring rain to our hopes. We are an unfortunate people, slways trusting to others, always disgraced and betrayed by others. When, ob, when, will we start to do our own work? When the workers, as apart from the politicisn, organise into a solid phalanx and demand, not as a matter of political expedieacy or because of the safety of the Empire (Damn the Empire, say we), but because of the elementary justice of our claim, and better still, because we mean to have it—the right to rale curselves.

### Unemployment in Dublin. INADEQUATE LOCAL GRANTS

Attitude of the Treasury.

Last Thursday night a public meeting of the cit zons, convened by the Lura Mayor of Dablin, was held in the Mansion House for the purpose of urging on Parisment the necessity of allocating to Dublin a larger share of the Parliamentary grant for the relief of local distress and unemployment than that at present available. There was a large attendance, presided over by the Lord Mayor, who said that meeting had been called by him owing to a statement which had been made by Councillor Miss Harrison to the effect that Ireland was not receiving her proper share of the grant from the Parliamentary Foud for the providing of employment in Daplia. Miss Harrison is a public representative who took a deep interest in the welfare of the working classes in the city.

Miss Hairison said since she had been sent to the City Council she had been elected to a post on the City Distress Committee. Since October last over 14,000 men had applied for work and were refused. On last Thursday, she continued, a deputation from the Distress Committee waited upon the Vice-president and laid their case before him. They were received with the usual answer, that there was no more money forthcoming, and that he could not ask for any more. This year the whole of Ireland had obtained £5,000 out of a total Parliamentary grant of £100,000.

Several Voices-"Shame."

This year all Ireland received only the ame amount, viz., £5,000, as was allowed to Edinburgh, in spice of the fact that Ireland's share of the Parliamentary Grant sught to be 9 per cent. and Scotland 11 per cent. Since the Act had been in force, viz, in 1905 6, Ireland had got £5,720 and Scotland £6,451; in 1906.7 she got, when the Parliamentary Grant was £200,000. £11,050, including £526 from the Queen's Fund, and Scotland £10,000. In the next year Ireland got £4,500 as compared £19 448 to Scotland (cries of "Shame"). No, but on the contrary, "brave" to Scots-men and their Local Government Board (hear, hear). In the following year, out of a total grant of £300,000, Ireland got £13,750 and Scotland £47,253 In the next, the grant having fallen to £200,000. Ireland got £10 000 and Scotland £47,726. The year after the grant stood at £100,000, and Ireland's share of it was £5,000, which was the amount given to Edinburgh alone, and this year it remained the same. She sincerely hoped that Ireland's share would not remain at that figure, but it remained fer them to say whether or not that miserable figure was to represent the grant to this country in aid of unemployment. Instead of having received since the passing of the Act £99,000 Ireland had received about £50,000, and out of that only some £13.000 had reached the unemployed

workmen. Mr. Cooil Darley, B.L., proposed:— That this meeting of the citizens requests the members who represent Dublin in Parliament to demand Ireland's full share of the annual grant voted for the payment of wages under the Unemployed Workmen Act without delay, and that the Local Government Board be instructed to allocate an increased grant to Dublin in proportion to the number of regist-red applicants still awaiting employment.

Rev. Father Staffor i, C.C., in seconding. paid a warm tribute to the good work being done by Miss Harrison, and said she had shown them that the only real enemy Ireland had at present was the British Treasury. If the workers only showed that they were determined to have their rights, which Parliament had already admitted, even the Treasury would

be obliged to unlook its doors.

Mr. M. C. Macineraey, K. C., in supporting, said unfortunately he was only too familiar with the many sad phases of life in Dablin, which were attributable to lack of employment. In Dublin, with all its churches and charities there were hundreds and thousands lived in cold and wrotchedness daily, and often went superless to bed. That was all because of Inck of employment and was not the fault of the people. He had never heard a more terrible indictment made against any body then that made against the Local Government Board. In Dublin he continned there were issued every year over 20,000 ejectment notices.

Councillor Jim Larkin, in supporting

son in her good work he believed this meeting would result in a new era of civic and social relationship not only in Dublin but all Ireland. Here the crime of poverty had provided a platform for men and women of diverse views to meet for the purpose of finding means to alleviate the terrible canditions of their submerged brethren. When you hear en el quent and capable young Barrister like Mr. Darley whe, miscalling bimself a Unionist in politics, a member of ore of the most strenucus and execting Trades. Unions —the legal profession, that the present system of acciety was responsible for the miserable poverty of the people, we felt that Mr. Darley belonged to the wreng Union. He should at once join the Irish Transport and General Workers' Trade Union. His statements—arguments-were more in consonance with their views than with the views of his ewn Trade Union. Then we had Father Stafford, a real soggarth aroon, assisting in the most meritorous work. We want a few more Father Staffords; and then Mr. Mcinerney, a magistrate of this ancient city, a man who, it must be admitted, knew as much of the underworld of Dublin as any mar, and who admitted that the bulk of his work was or need by p verty. He felt unequal to express his opinion of the responsibilities of a clergyman like Father Stafford, who came into class t uch with povertyland its c noumitants day and night, and he often pitied Mr M. Inciney when he listened to the harrowing tales of ain and minery which came before him in his judicial capacity. It seemed to paralyse the heart and stun the intellect of any human being to fit d a way out, and yet the solution was so simple that the very simplicity of the solution barred its successful application. We spoke of Brotherhood. There was no real Brotherhood amongst the peoples. We prated about the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. It was all words, words, words. He hoped that the result of the meeting would not only be to get from the E gaish Government and its well-paid officials Ireland's fair share of the taxes levied, but that a new civic spirit and pride would be born in this city, and that all the good women and men, apart from political and sectarian opinions, would saree to meet and discuss the present day problems, and try to find a solution for them. This would be real religion. He differed from Father Stafford in blaming the Treasury. It was the working class who were to blame. If they willed it this soulless crime of poverty could be obliterated in an hour. God gave more than sufficient food and clothes for every child born into this cruel world. None need lack anything in the way of warmih, austenaice or clothing. Man was at fault. They had forgotten the Divine message, and brutal selfishness reigned. Mammon must be uncrowned. and justice, love, truth, reign, and then, and not till then, would poverty cease, and what foll wed in its train. He claimed that a bread winner having tried to get work, having sought from ad quarters for the right to earn his or her living, and been denied that God given right took food for his or her children. Mr.McInerney, K.C., nor any law, human or divine could call it stealing if he or her were willing to give service for service society was responsible, and society must accept the responsibility, aye, truly poverty was a most terrible, wicked and degrading crime, but the criminal was

meeting, and that he, the Ishmael of poli-

tical and social life, felt that his work had

been fully justified, and as one who had

been intimately engaged with Miss Harri-

not the unit, but the collective body which allowed poverty to exist. Councillor Ireland in following Councillor Larkin said :- He took exception to the sustement that a man who denied food should steal, but with everything else that the former speaker said he fully

concurred. Councillor T. O'Beirne also spoke

J. LARKIN, Esq.

Your prophecy came in true-Re-The head nurse (matron), Portrane Asylum. Nothing short of a trained nurse will do some of the members. Although some of the trained nurses previously employed did not turn out such successes. The hard worked asylum nurses have no chance when there's a friend on the carpat (sho said daughter?) They are going to advertise ("not in the IRBE WORKER" for a trained nurse—but where does the mental training and certificate for same come in? What hospital training have head attendant in Richmond or Portrane Asylumn? None whatever—still the work is exactly alike, and nothing short of a trained nurse will do to fill vacancy. Although some of these people helped to make a resolution—that all vacancies for promotion were to be filled from staff.

On making enquires all this can be proved. If you will be kind enough to publish this in your next issue a remittance will be sent to you on Monday or Tuesday. Every success to your paper. FAIR PLAY.

The 5s. p. order enclosed with above letter has been put to the Thos. Carroll Fund.—Ed.

We invite our readers and supporters to take advantage of the prospectus printed in this issue by the energetic committee who have relieved us of the week of extending our sphere of unfulzoes. The shares are within the reach of everyone. Net so many letters of congratulation in future, please; save the Mamps and buy shares.

City Printing Works 13 STAFFORD ST., DUBLIN.

### **The Justice of the Law**

P. T. Daly now lies a prisoner in Water. ford Jail, and we have no doubt that the majesty of that thing calling itself Law in this country is fully appeared.

The readers of THE IRISE WORKER are already aware of how matters went on Monday and Tuesday last, as the screeds styling themselves the National Pross of Dablin devoted columns of their space to

But there were many details in connection with the case which the Press representatives, eager, perhaps, to stand well with their employers and the capitalistic class, kindly overlooked, and which we propose to lay before the public. Every man from the town of Wexford whose name appeared on the jury panel was objected to by the Crown. Dr. Hearns of the Star Engineering Works, was seen ceaching the Urown Solicitor as to whom he should object to.

Ultimately the following jury of farmers from the county-many of whom supply the merchants of the town of Wextard with corn - was geleckd:-Eiward Laurence, Grovehill (Forenan); J.h. Marphy, Bushypark; Wm. Whitey, Paul. dairig; Patrick Gahan, Ballicaberna Henry Oakes, Balinacash; Thomas E. Ireton, Creagh Upper; Matthew Connors, Knocken: George F. Fairwenther, Rath. nure: Henry Rogers Swaine, Ballymore: John Parker, Ballydrishogue; Peter Earle, Raheenmore; James Earle, Poul. marle.

Yankee Fanning, who was called to serve on the jary, maked to be excused on the grounds that he had already expressed an opinion on the case, but what about Mr. Wm. Whitty, of the Gorey District Council?

Sergeant Scully, in giving evidence, positively swore that Daly used the remark, "The next of them that taunts you with cowardice let them have it hot and strong. Sergeant Beg ey as positively swore that the words used were "hot and heavy." Buth these dissingu saed men-atarms were present at the meeting where the remark was supposed to have been made. We mention this to show how reliable is the word, the note book or the eath for that matt.r, of a policeman, Soully, in cross-examination, admitted that he cou'd remember nothing of Daly's speech except the passages in respect of which he was tried.

Of course the verdict was guilty. The Wexford merchants' farmers were there to do their duty to their masters. They had in elligence enough for that.

Judge Gibson, in seatencing P. T. Daly to a month's imprisonment, said that the old authorities laid down that a man could be bound over between the period when he was committed and the period of his trial, but to over-reach the period of his trial was unusual, and so far as he knew without precedent. Mr. Birrell's answer to Nannetti's question that there are many precedents for the course pursued in the case of Mr. P. T. Daly does not fit in with doubt that the statement of the judge is

in this instance the more reliable one. The conduct of the police whilst Mr. Daly was being conveyed to and from Wexford Courthouse deserves the highest condemnation, not that indeed one expects much from these uniformed savages.

A Sergeast Colaphy refused me admission to the Courthouse in Wexford when I informed him that I was a friend of Mr. Daly's and wished to hear the case. Women and children were jostled about in all directions when Daly was being essorted off to the station en route fer Waterford GaeL

But the force specially brought to Wexford to strike terror was powerless to overawe the Boys of Wexford, who turned out on masse to show their sympathy with the man who had suffered in their cause.

MICHARL MULLEN. The Mr. George S. Duignum Complimentary

Concert—Band Challenge Match.

"OH. LISTEN TO THE BANDS."

The Committee of the above wish through the medium of THE IRBE WORKER, to remind the general public that the time is getting short, and anyone that has not a ticket for the above by now will find it very hard to get a seat on the day of concert. We are glad to say that the demand is far above what was anticipated by the organizers. This promises to be one of the best variety entertainments ever held in Dahlin. The very best of vecal and instramental talent have given their services. That beautiful sketch, "The Yorkshire Lad." by Wm. Cendron, Conrey and Condron; also the Dublin Guild of Meisterningers and the great piccolo ductists and soloists, Denis Byrne and M. Murphy. Don't forget to come to the Queen's Theatre, March 18th (Matines), 2 o'elock.

#### All Ireland Drum and Flute Band Association.

The usual weekly meeting of the above was held in their rooms, 28 Fleet street, on Monday, 4th March, Mr. G. Daignum presiding, when the following bands were represented:—O'Connell Bend, Irash Velunteers, Irish Transport Union Band, City of Dablin, Young Ireland, Newtown Park; St. Patrick's Bissand, St. Mann's Danneyersk; Patrick's, Riagneud; St. Mary's, Dennybrosk; Barafield, Ballab.idge; Lord Edward, Harold's Orom; St. Patrick's, Blackrock. Letters were reesived from several bands in the country with a view to becoming members of our association, and the flooretary was directed to forward copy of new rules and all information; the flooretary was also directed to get into teach with all flate bands in Ireland for the purpose of joining our association and lifting our flate bands to the highest pitch of all flates. After all bands bended in their subscripofficiency. After all bands handed in their subscriptions the mosting term nated.

J. CAULFIELD, Hon. Sec.

The Workers' Booglit Stores, 474 Naw St. is new equal with a good substitute of Greatries and Browleton and Browle

### A Phantom Army of Blacklegs

BY HUGH CROOKES ("SARTOR"). Balfast has gained an unenviable reputation in many respects. It has variously been described as a hotted of big try and a city of can ing Pari anism. Its apos les ate the smug faced, ultra respectable linen lords, whose callous sweating of their women workers has become a byeword and a rep cach amongst men. Taese pharisical "pillars of the Church" are invariably of the Tory flavour in politics, as becomes the circumspect defenders of the "sacred rights of property." Their selfish creed takes but little count of the sac ed rights of human life. This latter consideration is to them so much "sloppy sentimentalism," which is all right in its way for Sunday theor zing by misguided preachers and teachers. When the conomic interests of these exploiters are at stake they do not scruple about setting "class against class." Aided by the hireling so ibes of the gutter Press. they divide the workers into hostile camps by fementing religious haired and party bitterness which oftimes end in rict and

reduced this to a fine art. Besides other claims to distinction. Balf. this the highest death rate in the kingdom; is is the home of that intellectually bankrupt coterie known as the Ula er Unionist Cou cil; is also beasts of a L.rd Mayor, one McMo.die, Esq., M.P. This gentlem n is also a member of the sforesaid avg ast council, by virtue of which he sits amor get his Parliamentary confreres. The "Ulater deadheads," Cabinet Ministeis, and other so-called persons, have made momentous pron uncements to the nation regarding the present coal crisis. Not to be behindhand, Lord Mayor McMordie has also addressed the nation. and this is what he said:-

bloodshed. Thus are the workers unlied !

In the business of inflaming the proleta-

tarian mind as the bidding of their pay-

masters, the local journalistic hacks have

"The community would stand solid. would superribe and prevent starvation for two months Besides 30,000 unemployed men would gladly go and work in the Welsh mines with or without military protection to keep mills and other works going for women werker.

Shades of Judas Iscariot! 30 000 umemployed in the loyal city of Berfest! when unionist platforces have wrung with its praises when it has been extolled on anti-Home Rule platforms as a veritable hive of industry and the home of presperity and contentment. Will the reader please remember that this s atoment was made by Mr. McMordie nearly a fortnight ago before the effects of the strike began to be felt at all. On this gentleman's computation there must be more normployed in Belfast alone than in Dubin. Uark and Limerick put together ! and it is singularily illuminating when one remembers that this same gentlemen only a short time ago opposed the Government anemployment grant, contending that there were no deserving unemployed in his city. Whilst he also denied the existence of sweating in Belfast, and opposed the appointment of a commission to investigate same. I trust that Lord Mayor McMordie will cultivate a better memory or else pursue the pathway of trath for a change.

But to revere back to the phantom array of blacklegs, the author of this soul-stirring pronouncement has employed a knowledge of coalmining, that is as limited as his conception of freedom of speech in a public hall. Does m' lud Mayor krow that mining is a most skilled and cangerous trade, and even if his blackleg army were real (instead of being, one sus-Peets, a figment of the brain conjured up in the smokeroom of the Ulster Club), most of them would not know a pit mouth if they saw one, and, methinks, they would be too busy attending to the dying and wounded to look for the signs thereof, for the Welsh miners are a hardy lot.

Mr. McM adie endeavours to invest his fanciful blacklegs with a doubtful chivalry, for they would go in order that their womenf lk might be kept at their work at the mills. And they are also very brave for "they would gladly go with a with-out military protection." Does that mean that they will bring their gams! those gons which Sir Edward Carson has hinted da:kly about. No! periah the thought; there mysterious guns a ould surely never be turned against Welsh miners on strike, at least I hope not, for very few of these Beliast "heroes" would ever return to their native heath except for burial.

Meanwhile, Lord Mayor McMordie's phantom army of blacklegs has amused us, whilst we wonder will m' lud enlist into its ranks some of those noble friends af his who have been permanently on the namployed list. If these latter gentry had a lit is experience of the hardship of mining life perhaps they would temper their criticisms of the strike with a little more humanity and justice.

H. CROOKES.

CARPENTER, Wednesday, 6th March, 1912, in H spice for Dying, Har.ld's Cross, George Car, enter, 13 Portland

A dia Dean Thocaine an a Anam.

### Another Victory in Belfast.

The Ir.sh Transport Workers' Union have scored another victory in Belfast. In that city the dockers at the foreign boats in the four docks work only an eight hours' day during the winter. When these short hours commenced in 1911 the Union officials brought a little judicious pressure to bear at the proper moment, with the result that we gained for our members practically the same wages for the short hours as for the long hours With the 1st of March the long hours recommence, and, fortunately for us, the commencement of summer hours coincided with the arrival in the deck of a big fleet of foreign-going vessels. The opportunity was too good to be lost. Nutice wis served upon the stevedores and merchants that the recent advances in the price of the necessaries of life convinced us, that an advance of 6d. per day all round was required in order to give our wages the same purchasing power this summer as they had last summer. Our emp.oyers, sympathetic souls that they are, recognised the justice of our position, and conceded the demand. The demand was put in on Friday morning and the advance asked for was paid the same evening. Surely a record. This is the second advance, equal to 1s. per day, gained by the Union since last

All the Labour men here are commenting upon the extraordinary vindictiveness of the sentence meted out in Wexford to P. T. Daiy and the extraordinary apathy of all parties in Parliament towards this gross miscarriage of justice. It is surely time that Labour in Ireland saw how necessary it is to assert itself politically. and brush saide who trimmers and doctrinaires who are now masquerading in

> ames Councily WEXFORD

Jemmy McCormack, chicken butcher, better known as "brochey," lately got a farm, and some days ago he decided to purchase a plough from Jemmy Stafford. He brought his man with him to load the implement, but the gallant fellow declined to work with Stafford's "scab" in the work. Guess the result.

On Saturday night week a newsboy was selling THE IBISH WORKER up around Green-street when John and his son Cooker,' both scale, followed the newsboy, took the papers from him, and tore them in pieces. The boy then went to South Main-street Police Station and made a complaint to the sergeant there, but he rejused to take any action in the master. Poor Johnny and "Cocker" do not like THE IRISH WORKER.

🗣 🗣 پېڅا نمت ستاري Jack Connors, the "two-faced cobbler," seriously assaulted Mr. Peter O'Connor on two occasions last week with his stick, or. rather. Belton's stick, which be bought at the austion. During one of the encounters Head Constable McGrath came on the scene, and did not arrest the cobbler, but brought him to his home.

The case was adjourned on Wednesday on the application of the cobbier. He thinks he will be able to have the case settled before next Court day.

Tommy Salmon has given a job to Ex-peeler" Fords as a checker. This "Ex-poeler" was formerly night man in the "scabe" Hotel, and of course he could not be forgotten by Tommy when he helped him in his trouble. Tommy's fond of "Ex-peciera."

On Mr. P. T. Daly's arrival in Wexford on Monday morning, he was mut by members of the Corporation, including Councillors Clancy, Goodisson, O'Brien, Kingsberry, Browne, and got a magnificent reception. On his going back to prison on Tuesday, he was also seen off by the above members of the Corporation, as well as by a huge concourse of people who cheered him till the train went out of

George is lamenting the going of the peolers" still, and I am afraid it will kill him. However, he won't be the first that died at the hands of the "peciers." Peer . . .

The young ladies at the Infirmary have been "trucking it again." They do not want any police protection now. Rumour has it that "Young Truck" will soon wed. More pewer, Pat !

John Belton, "Pierce's scab collector," has put a claimite the Corporation for £15 damage to his meter the night he dared the people to interfere with him, and went up and down the street several times blowing his horn and making faces at the people. He is such a handsome fellow, however, the Corporation are going to fight it, and the case will be heard at the next Quarter Semions.

Socialist Party of Ireland. "Constitutional Agitation" is the title of a lessure to be delivered by EAMON KENT in the Antient Concert Buildings, on to morrow (Sunday) at 8 p.m. Questions and discussion invited. Admission free.

To the Irish Worker say your Shirts, Collars, Braces, Cape, Se., Se., Se., (All mode by LOUGHLIN'S Fried Auditting 19 Parliament St., Dublin. SEIGHT FOR GULLIA RIGHT

### The Present Coal Strike.

(BY AN EX MINER.)

I have been asked by numbers of workers to pen an article upon the abova subject, and whilst I have no intentions of trying to cust Comrade Larkin from his Editorial Chair, or hopes even of aspiring to be a journalist, I have pleasure in contributing this article of rambling remarks for the benefit of the readers of THE IRISH WORKER. In deing so I trust that some misconceptions may be removed. and sympathy increased towards the collier. As a youngster I was taken away from school at the age of twelve years and sent into a mine to help to previde a home for my mether and young brothers and sister; and for thirteen years I laboured in that colliery, from a doortrapper to a road corporal, and eventually to the coal face; so I can lay claim to knowing something of that particular calling. I was first given 1/- per day, and at the age of eighteen I was earning 1/8 per day, or 10/- weekly when I made a full week. My father, who was a miner, was victimised at a certain colliery thirty yours ago because he was the first to j.in the Miners' Union, and he was thrown out of employment alor g wi h an uncle. The latter is a Miner's Leuder at the present day, but my father was taken from us when I had been at work a few months. In addition, I have many relatives now in the mines; therefore, my knowledge has not been gained for the "penny-naliners," but from practical experience, and having studied mining from every standpoint, I smile contemptuously at the colossal ignorance reverled by large numbers of people I meet. On Tuesday I met in my perambu ations three men who are a fair type of hundreds (I won't say thousands because the general public sympataise with the miner) of others in Dublin \and a "few" more places. The first was a tradesman, and he asked if it was pos-/ sible to take sunshine into the mine. The second man was a ship esptsin, who told me during the railwry strike that fourteen bob per week was enough for any railway porter, and on this occasion he was desirous of being in a position to shoot all the miners out on strike. (He gets £3 15s. per week in a Dublin Tradat).

The third was an engineer (probably earning £3 15s also), and a most bigoted Conservative. His contentions were that the strike was engineered from political motives, that the men were paid sufficient, although he did not know anything about a miner's wages, and that the general public was against the miners, consequently they did not ought to strike. I need not state what I raid to these ignoramuses, but I simply refer to them to show what peculiar people the Port of Dublin is cursed with.

What is the meaning of the minimum

It simply means that when a man steps on the cage at 6 30 a.m., and risks his life amidst the many dangers of the mine, he knows that he will be paid for his work. The question naturally arises, "Isn't he already paid for his work"? And I emphatically say "No," with a capital "N." There are many reasons for this, and it is impossible to relate all of them.

Primarily, there is the question of abnormal stalls (working places). The term may be rather misleading to some of my readers, so I will try to explain The coal getters are usually responsible for the majety of the stall, and are paid according to the tennage. Owing to "faults" in the geological furmation of certain seams there are times when it is impossible to send out as much coal as will bring them a day's wage. The "daymen" working under these men must be paid whether

anything goes to the surface or not. Again at various parts of the year, principally from November to February. mining is more dangerous than at other periods, and owing to atmospherical conditions "weights" will run over stalls and a man's full time is taken up in looking out for his safety, and ostensibly keeping the s all in working order for not merely himself, but the coal-owners. I have had to run for my life several times as I have seen thick props and bars smashed up like mach wood, whilst I have seen men carried out mained and dying as a result of these sudden weights which produce heavy falls of roof. In hundreds of mines no allowance is made, the run for working under such conditions and whilst many aestional strikes have taken place owing to these things, the present strike is the first great attempt to get recognition for same from the coalowners. I know hundreds of men who have worked hard by the dim flickes of a safety-lamp (which produces in many, many cases bad eyesight) for weeks, and their wage has often been under £1 per week.

Again, many collieries are getting a long way from the pit-bottom (at Whitehaven one runs several miles under the sea), and as a consequence it takes an hear or two for a man to get to his perticular stall When one considers that hundreds of men and boys have to be "turned down" before any empty waggons are sent into the pit one can realize that a few hours must necessarily elapse before all the stalls get a start.

The ten months' strike of the Cambrian "Colliers" (South Wales), commercing in Septem'er 1910, was owing largely to abnormal working places, and whilst I do not intend to enter into the history of that severe struggle I wish to say that in my opinion the present strike can really be traced back to that period.

A point which is not emerally known. and which does not enter into the megotictions is this: At most pite certain mentare appointed to take charge of certain "roads," and are called usually "corporals." Over these are deputies. These man have frequently friends and relatives

Charles of the Control of the Contro

in ortain stalls, and they naturally see that these stalls got plenty of waggens, while; those who are not chummy with the deputy or corporal are obliged to be content with an unequal share. In my opinion the strike will tend to make the management arrange a more equal distribution of waggons. I do not wish to elaborate upon the multifarous dangers of the mine alising from bad roof, exposure, coal dust, gas, floods, runaway waggons, defective winding ropes, and a thousand and one other caus m, nor do I wish to set forth the moral aspect of the miner's life, but what I do contend is that the miner is justified in asking, and moreover demanding, a little more of the wealth that he is producing

I had a letter the other day stating that at one small mine in Derbyshire over £1,000 exira prafits had been made by the owner in two or three days owing to the fabulous prices placed upon coal, and I suppose the average output is about 400 tons per day. If this be true, think of the tremendous profits made at collieries where the cu put runs into thousands of tons daily (the daily record for Great Britain is held by a Derbyshire colliery with nearly 4000 tone)

If this article be accepted, I may again in a feeb'e way pen farther lines upon a coal miner's life but in the meantime I hope every reader of THE IRISH WORKER will support their brother who stogs away day after day fr. m 400 to 1,000 yards in the bowe's of the earth. The miner will be the victor, and his demands will be conceded, but I believe that the coal strike of 1912 will be the forerunner of one of the things we, workers, have been fighting for, viz., the nationalization of mines, which will mean the abolition of Royalsies with all the astendant evils. May it soon

Ex Miner

#### KINESTOWN, BRAY, DEANSGRANGE. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

Meetings at Kingstown and Deansgrange have been abandoned this week in order to afford all members desiring of so doing to attend the Retreats at both these centres.

What funny questions I am being asked all along the line about "South County Dablin," vis :- Will there be a General Election? Of course I cannot (even if I knew the grand secret) tell. But this n.u h I will say, that the working men, as far into Bray as the Parliamentary Efection area will go, are asking very pertinent questions already, and some of them are saying that there will be another MANCHESTER RESULT presented to the people should an early appeal to the country be suddenly sprung upon us. The Labour Party are keeping their 'weather eye" on the constituency, no doubt, and not wishout warrant. Where are, or where have, the socalled representatives of the working class been when the men were looking for a better wage ?" Does the present M.P. for South County Dublin know that there are men working for 15/ per week for the contractor to the Rathdown (No. 1) Rural Council, whose brother is Clerk of the Council, and with whom he contracts to do all and every contract for work that is wanted to be cone in or about the district without being advertised for. Is this a living wage? The member for South Dublin gets £400 a year from the House of Commons Trade Union, and he must accept it, too.

The members of the No. 1 Rursl Council are certainly a brilliant lot of quidnuncs. What they do at their meetings is beyond the power, even of that other ariatomatic assembly, the Board of Guardians. What occurred at the meeting the other day, the clerk stated there were no surcharges; but there will be after some of the labour men get to scrutinise accounts. Then there was a silly resolution about the library and invitation to police to attend therest on Saturday nights, and look out for Drunks -which latter minute was "approved"

amidst laughter-All this was done and at the same time every Counciller at the Board knew that the contractor was paying the sum of 15 i. per week to his men. Taese are nationalists who will eventually control "Irish affairs." Never mind the fair wages resolution, what does the contractor care, his brother is clerk to the council, and he has "other" influences that go to work secretly to persuade the men that their wages is enough fo: the work they have to do. What hypocrisy under the clock of-well you know reader yourself. But it is only lent to him at present.

**Dublia Shonkeepers Pretection Association** 

NATIONAL INSURANCE.

A Special Meeting under the auspices of the above, will be held at the Purveyors' Hall, 32 East Easex S reet on Tuesday, 12th March. Chair at 8 p.m. An official lecturer will attend and explain the Act, as it specially applies to shopkeepers. All Shopkeepers are requested to take advantage especially non-members C. LEYDEN, Sec.

SIMPSON & WALLACE, The Workingman's MEAT PROVIDERS,

Give the Best Value in Beef, Mutton and Lamb. Note Addresses - 57, 139 and 113 Great Britain St; 5 Wexford St; 4 Commercial

Buildings, Phibsboro'; 26 Nth. Strand; 28 Bolton St.; and 15 Francis St.

The Wild Cat Scheme for the Workers of Trinity Ward.

TO THE EDITOR ISISH WORKER.

Duotia, March 8sh, 1912. Sin,-Oar friend Hopkins is talking through his hat when he says that Trinity Ward wants the Housing Scheme proposed at the City Council on Monday."

What Trinity Wa.d wants is accommodation for 500 workers' families, at 1s. per week per room of 1,000 cubic feet capacity. What the scheme offers is accommodation for the families of 92 half-baked aristocrats, to cost 3s. 6d. to 5s. each per week.

What on earth good is accommodation for 92 families when 900 families want . At the Lewest Prices in the Ony. Oall and see rooms? Why should the pror workers of the city pay over £18,000 to supply cottages for shoneens as 5 . weekly?

The Trinity Ward In provement Association means well, of course; but if it cannot do better than produce a scheme to house 92 families at a coat to the city of nearly £20,000, and then make poor workers, whose average earnings are 12s. 9.i. a week, pay 3s. 6d. to 5s. per week for rent, why, it had better say no-

The Trinity Ward Scheme means a cost of £200 for every tamily housed. At this rate it would cost four millions of money to house the 20,000 families in Dublin which have inadequate accommode-

Though this scheme seemingly passed the Council, you may take it we will hear no more about it It has not sufficient vitality to keep it alive. - Yours truly, J. C. M WALTER.

#### TOM CARROLL FUND.

CARROLL v. TIME - - 102, NOT OUT! DONATIONS. £ s. d. Per N. J. Byrne ... ... 0 4 0 Asylum Attendants ... ... 0 5 0 SALE OF POSTCARDS. Miss Meagher, George's Quay ... 0 1 0 Miss Hasley (shird instanment) .. 0 6 0

Mr. M. J. Byrae ... ... 0 2 0 Postcards on sale at the undermentioned shops :-Mr. L. MURPHY, 8 Lombard street. Mr. TIERNEY, 9 Lombard street.

Mr. N. J. BYRNE, 39 Aungier st. Mr. Huenns, 28 Jones s Hoad MINE HARLEY, 53 Lower Sheriff et. Mr. Kilbrids, 63 Lower Sheriff st. MISS MHAGHER, Thru St. MISS MRAGERS, Oity Quay. Mr. G. Napene, Gt. Brunswick st.

#### ROYAL LIVER FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

**Election of Delegate** 

## WORKERS 1

Who are Members should

Vote for CURTIS. PRINTER AND TRADES UNIONIST. AT THE MEETING TO BE HELD IN THE

Large Concert Room, Rotunda (Entiance Cavendian Edw), WEDNESDAY MARCH 13th, 1912. At 7 pm., Sharp.

All over 16 can vote. Please bring your Subscription Books.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Festivities, Balls, Parties, &c.

GAELS should order **GALLAGHER'S Mineral Waters** 

IN IRISH TRADE MARK BOTTLES.

Factory: 59 and 60 Bridgefoot Street. DUBLIN. PHONE 2513.

Illness of Mr. Thomas Lawlor, T.C. Our friend Councillor Lawtor, who has been unweil for the past couple of weeks. has now gone to a convalence it home. He hopes to back in the city in the course of a week or so, and trusts his absen e will not inconvenience anjone requiring his assistance.

NEW IRISH CINEMA,

Capel S ree. (n xt to Tra es Hall), Oaly Cinema own d by an Irishman, Now Open Daily 2.30 to 10.30. PRICES, 3d., 4d., 6d.

#### TOM CLARKE. TOBACCOMIST AND MEWSAGENT,

75 Parnell Street and 77 Amiens Street.

Keeps a full line of Tebacce and Cigarettes manufactured at home in Ireland by Irushawa. THE IRES WORKER and all other newspapers 

STOP PRESS! NOW OPEN

No. 8 MOORE STREET ("THE FLAG.") with a High-Class Stock of

Hams. Bacos. Butter and Eggs tor yourself

### JOHN SHEIL.

6 & 8 MOCRE STREET. Also at 45 & 45 Manor St., and } IIIIIIIIII THE LOWER -- 17 Az and 275,

irish Workers should support an Irish House by bringing their Watch Resairs

P. J. KAVANAGH. Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller.

26 UPPER ORMOND QUAY. Est 1887, Good Work. Priore Mederate

BOOTS FOR MEN, Boots at Boots at 6/11 as sold elsewhere at 8/11. Hand-Peased Bluchers at 4/10 AS GOLD KINEWHERE, 6s. THE SMALL PROPIT STORE. Tab Talbet Birect.

WORLD'S JAIR 62d. BAZAAR. 20 MENRY ST., DUBLIN.

Hotablished ever 25 years. Hverything possible for Sid.; Cheep and Good.

Batablished 1881.

For Reliable Provisions! LEIGH'S, of Bishop St. "STILL" LEAD

F you have not the ready mency convenient there is an IRISM BEYARLISM. MENT which supplies Goods on the Basy Payment System. It is THE

**Dublin Workmen's Industrial** Association. Ltd.

10 SOUTH WILLIAM ST.

OFFICIE HOURS-10.10 to 5.20 such day. Munday, Tuesday and Friday evenings, 7 to 8, teturday evening, 7 to 10,80.

WASAGUS-ALBERMAN T. KELLY.

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

Provision Merenants. 29 THOMAS ST., DUBLIN,

Strong Boots for Workingmen. Hand-Pegged Bluchers, 6s.

NOTE-These Hand Pegged Bluchers are made in our own factory, and are sold by us only. They cannot be obtained elsewhere.

Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery-therefore avoid worthless imitations, and get the genuine article. Sold only by—

BARCLAY & COOK, 5 South Breat George's Street, and 184/185 Tainet Street, Dublin.

Dublin Paviors' Society.

The pustponed Special Meeting of the above, will be held on Friday, 15.h inst., in the Trades Hall. Mr Murphy, Official Organiser, will attend to explain the Insurance Act as is effects the Trade. Non-members specially invited. Chair at 7 30 sharp.

T. HERDERSON. Sec.

### SPECIAL CONFIRMATION DISPLAY

Silk Hats, White Muslin Overalls, Serge and Silk Frocks, Gloves,

Stockings, all at our well-known Keen Cash Prices.

SHOP WITH THE CHEAPEST PEOPLE IN THE TRADE-

Belton & Co. General Drapurs, Outsitters and 48 and 49 Thomas Street;
Beedy-Made Clothing Specialists, 36 and 36 Great Brunswick Street.

### COAL.

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

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

JAMS (Irish)—2 lb. Jars, 94d.; Respherry. Strawberry, Black Current. BISCUITS—Jam Puffs, Butter Creams, Bermuda, 6d. per lb. LEYDEN'S, 89 Bride Street.

#### JAMES PAKKIN' Plain and Fancy Baker, 72 MEATH ST., DUBLIN.

Pure Wholemeal and Buttermilk Squares a speciality. THE WORKERS BAKER. Ask for LARKING LOAF.

#### P. KAVANAGH & SONS, y & 27 WEXFORD STREET. New Street, Dean Street, Coumbe, and Silveracre Mill, Rathfaraham,

Wholesale and Retail Provisioners, Grecers, Beef and Pork 📎 Butchers, 💋

Manufacturers of Sausages and Fancy Monte. Office and Factory-74 to 78 COOMBE, DUBLIN, All classes of Grain for Feeding Purposes ground at the Mill. Best Quality Goods, and after that Prices as Low as possible. That is our idea of successful trading.

#### IF YOU WARY A GOOD DINNER AT MODERATE CEARGES, GO TO

Henry's Restaurant 16 & 17 GREAT BRITAIN ST. Good Bods. Terms Moderate, Cleanliness a speciality

## WEDDING RINGS,

Engagement and Keeper Rings

IN GREAT VARIETY. Ladies' Silver Watches, 12s. 6d.; Gents'

Silver Watches, 12s. 6d.; Gent's Silver Watches in Hunting Coses, 22s. 6d. Warrantoed 3 Years. English Lever Watches, 8 holes jewelled, compensation balance, Hall-Marked Silver Cases, £2 2s. Od. Warrante d 7 Years.

Best House for all kinds of Watch Resairs Denbie Bell ALARM CLOCKS, 2/6.

ROCK, Watchmaker and ALFRED 141 Capel street & 30 Mary street, DUBLIN.

#### CAUTION.

The Pillar House. 81a HENRY ST., DUBLIN. -IS THE DEPOT FOR GENUINE-

BARCAINS BY POST.

We do cater for the Working Man. No fancy prices; honest value only. Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs A SPECIALITY.

### BECKER BROS. Finest, Parest and Cheapest TEAS.

PRICES-2/5, 2/2, 2/s, 1/10,

1/8, 1/6, 1/4 and 1/2. 2 STN. GREAT GEORGE'S STREET

And 17 KORTH HARL STREET, DUBLIN.

Chr. FARREN, Boot and Shee Beet and Shee 41 NORTH KING STREET.

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

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

BUY YOUR DAILY BREAD at THE WORKERS' BAKERY COREMARKET.

#### Correspondence.

POLICE COURT SHARKS. TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER. 25 North Clarence street,

Dublin, 4th March, 1912. DEAR SIE.—Under the above heading you published from Mr. Richardson some months ago an account of hew he had been defrauded by a solicitor in the Police Court. I am sure you will allow me to place before the readers of THE IRISH WORKER the particulars of my case, which, I think everyone will agree, is even worse than Mr. Richardson's.

In the month of March, 1911, I was attacked by a dog and bitten under the left eye. The animal was the property of Mr. Hughes, who owns the premises 26 North Clarence street.

In the month of April I applied for a summons against Mr. Hughes. I was recommended to Mr. Hamill, solicitor. As a beginning I paid him 2s. Immediately after he informed me that a process would cost 13s. I told him I could only make up 12s. He said that would do, and I paid it to him. He then told me he would get Mr. Gerald Byrne to appear for me. The case was to come on, according to him, in May; as a matter of fact, it did not come until eight menths after.

Meantime, a child was born to me on July 3rd. As a natural consequence of the attack of the dog some time before, the child was weakly and died a month after birth. Dr. M'Grath, North Strand, can testify to the truth of this statement.

Immediately before the trial came off I paid another 3s. 6d., making a total of 17s. 6d., which is a big amount in the house of a workingman in Dublin. When the case was called in the Recorder's Court I looked around for Mr. Hamill-(whom I had seen in court a few minutes before). To my surprise I could not see him. The Recorder saked me what I had to say. I explained that I had a solicitor who had been in court up to a few minutes ago. To make a long story short, Mr. Hughes's solicitor had it all to himself, and the case was dismissed.

Coming out of the court my husband met Mr. Hamill and asked him why he was not in sourt to look after the case. His answer was that be was "dumbfounded when he heard Hughes swearing that the deg was not his." This showed that he was conscaled somewhere about the court, but did not appear, because he had no more mency to get out of myself or my husband.

To crown the matter I am after getting a letter from Mr. Gerald Byrne, who represented the defendant (Hugles), claiming 18s. 9d. costs and threatening to send the Sheriff's officers to me if I do not

Is there any justice in Dablin for poor people? I remain, dear Mr. Editor, yours faith-

ELIZABETE MOULT.

TO THE EDITOR INISH WORKER.

Foynes, 28th February, 1912.

EIR,-The werkers of Ireland ought to rejeice and be thankful that there is in circulation a paper sincerely and exclusively devoted to the advectory of their cause, and through the medium of which they are in a position to throw the rearchlight of public attention and sympathy on the miserable and wretched conditions under which they are constrained to live, the social status of some of them being but slightly raised above the level of

In this letter I am referring in an especial manuer to the case of unorganised workers, who, not being numerieally strong enough, or in some instances sufficiently intelligent, to form societies through which to agitate for a redress of their grievances, are helplessly and absolutely at the mercy of their employers. who, with few exceptions, are calleasly indifferent as to the conditions under which their workmen live, their chief aim being to get from them the largest possible amount of work at the very lowest remuneration. Surely it is only just and reasonable to expect employers to be less cevetous and more humane.

Take the case of a workman receiving the princely sum of ten or twelve shillings per week, and there are thousands of such in Ireland. How can a man feed and clothe himself, his wife and family, buy fuel, pay rent and rates, and discharge the other obligations incumbent on him as a member of the community, on the starvation wage mentioned? How can he procure for himself food adequately nutritive to supply him with the energy, strongth, and endurance so absolutely necessary in the laborious work the unfortunate man has to perform? He has te work outside in the wet and inclement days of winter; how can he buy himself clothing warm and comfortable enough to enable him to endure the hardships and

FANAGAN'S Funeral Establishment.

54 AUNGIER STREET, DUBLIN. Matablished more than Half-a-Contury. Collins, Monses, Coaches, and every Francoal

Trades Union and Irish-Ireland House, Penetrality and Bosnomy Guaranteed. Telephone No. 13,

Made by Trade Union Bakers.

# EAT FARRINGTON'S BREAD.

discomforts inseparable from such a state? It is a refinement of cruelty to suggest that a man so circumstanced can be a cheerful, happy, and centented member of society.

How can such a man properly feed and clothe his little ones, who have to trudge to school (ye pampered ones, reflect on this and realise it if you can) on a wet and piercing cold winter's morning, wearing boots through which the dampuess and cold may penetrate; sye, these children are sometimes bootless, always meagrely clad, and not infrequently half hungry, and have to remain at school five or six hours in their soaking wet garments, with no food in the interval save a little bit of bread, and some of them have not even this "luxury"?

Is it to be wendered that children so situated, though, perhaps, gifted with bright intellec s, are unable to acquire education enough to equip them for the battle of life? Is it a matter of purprise that when they attain to manhood and womanhood they are but hewers of wood and drawers of water both at home and abroad? Is there no connecting link between the early lives of such children and the high death rate from consumption of our population?

We read about scholarships for the children of the poor man; our primary duty ought to be to cultivate and nourish the ground from which the materials for some of these scholarships ought to be

It is to me a matter of surprise and regret that there are so very few employers who voluntarily ameliorate the lot of their employees, persistent agita in being responsible for whatever concessions they have hesitatingly, reluctantly, and gradgingly given. Employers ought to take a noble form of p'easure and delight in making the lives of their workmen and these of their workmen's wives and families more happy and contented; the consciousness that they have merited and received the thanks and gratitude of the parents and stayed the tears and stilled the eries of the children for more and better feed and clothing should, in my opinion, be very pleasing to them.

The organised and unorganised toilers of Ireland ought to avail in the largest measure possible of THE IRISH WORKER to ventilate their grievances; those not members of a society but competent to join one ought to do se; they should endeavour to realise and discharge the duty they owe to themselves, their wives, their families, and their country; they should wake up, arise, and cest off the heavy clock of apathy and slavish acquiescence which has hitherto enveloped them, and don the armour of awakened and intelligent manhood, and in a lawful, resconable, just, but firm and unflinching spirit, do battle for the rights too long denied them, and never relax their efforts until they have secured a more equitable share of the wealth, in the production of which they have borne so large and so laborious a part.

MICHARL CARILL

[Our frierd and others need not s'and apart; let them join the Irish Transport Union, the only National Trades Union in Ireland — Ep]

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

19 Temple street, Dublin. DEAR SIR,—The following letter has been sent for publication to the "Evening Telegraph," and a prior missive, the copy of which has been mislaid; the one preceded the other by three weeks. You may have noticed how ready the W. M. Murphy rag and the Sextonion sheet "go to press" with the droppings-ink and otherwisecf the pawns of the capitalists :-

PICTURES. PICTURE HOUSES, OTHER PIOTURES, AND EMPLOYEES.

TO THE EDITOR EVENING TELEGRAPH. DEAR SIE,-May I be permitted, as a past employee of the Provincial Cinematr graph Co., Ltd., to add my quota to the matter referred to by Mr. Jameson in your columns, and in passing to thank Mr. Jameson for his lengthy expesition in contracting the treatment meted out to the employees, under Mr. Huish, of a rich English company and that shown by the Original Irish Animated Picture Co.

In his letter, "Crusade Against Picture Houses," Mr. Jameson writes: "There APPRARED to be an unpleasant strike agitation preceeding in the city." Yes, sir, APPEARED, UNPLEASANT; but how REAL to those poor underpaid and overworked employees, with mothers, sisters, wives, and children depending on their scenty allowances called salary, or more commonly called we ges? When they had the audacity to ask for overtime payment, while some of the staff had received same, others were denied it; and why, Mr. Editor? It must have been assumed at headquarters their artificers were not organised; these are not Mr. (I beg pardon) Dr. Jupp's words, from London, of course. But he tried to blacken these manly chaps that walked out in the eyes of the public; so it's allewed in class papers to throw mud. The Doctor's correspendence I have just seen, but not Mr. Huish's contributions; and I that worked with these men that struck should know them as well, may I add, better than this

STRIKE AGAINST BIS PROFIT!

#### R. W. SHOLEDICE For Watch and Clock Resairs.

Changest and most reliable House in the trade. 37 HIGH STREET (OPPOSITE CHAPEL).

Special Law Terms to Workingmon.

London gentleman. These strikers were just looking for their rights, and they are the last to do a mean turn; they are all upright, honest citizens.

And, may I ask, how many of the present steff started with Mr. Huish for the rich English company? Not one local representative to my knowledge remains s twelvementh with the Provincial Co. Why? As I had not time to peruse Mr. Huish's writing since I received my first week's wages, the last week I was employed by this Erglish company; but I hope during my next heliday to look into these choice epistles. All the same, it's very rough; it's not fair to put Mr. Haish down as Dublin manager, Mr. Jameson, if he is only allowed to manage attendants, sweepers, and cleaners; and, ss time permits should this matter prove of sufficient public interest, I shall endeawour to add further to this unpleasant affair.—Faithfully yours,

PETER KAVANAGH, Late doorman, Volta, Mary st., 1910 11. N.B.—The above was posted in answer to a letter of 17th inst. I called on Mr. M ade the following Tuesday, and he wished to leave the pictures to themselves. So much for the workers' interest.—P K.

[Our correspondent forgets Mr. Meade Wants advertisement. What about Assurance Tea?—ED.

TO THE EDITOR IRIBE WORKER.

18 Abereorn Road, February 4th, 1912. A CHARA,—I would be glad if you would

kindly publish the fellowing correspondence which recently passed between myself and the Searctary of the Great Northern Railway.

Perhaps it will demonstrate the "sweet simplicity" of these who cherish the refiction that the people who sit in high Places are always ready to hearken unto their protests and complaints. Subsequent to receiving netice of dismissal from Foreman Reid—a circumspect and most edifying man, of the Engineering Department-I addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Great Northern Railway :--

> 18 Abereorn Read. December 7th, 1911.

THE SECRETARY G.N R.

DEAR SIR, -- On the eve of Tuesday, the 28th November, I was apprised by Foreman Reid that Engineer Whilden had ordered him to signify to me that the Company had decided to dispense with my services after the 8th inst. On asking for a reason some intangible charges were made by Foremen Reid at the instance of Engineer Whilden. The charges, which I deny emphatically, were made in a very indifferent way, and I may add, with the greatest assurance, that Foreman Reid knows them to be untrue. As the imputation of these assertions against me may possibly allow them to become an ebstacle in the way of filling a position which I respectfully demand that the charges alleged against me be made again, definitely, in the presence of your Board, and that an opportunity be furnished me to defend myself.

I have been in the company's service new for nearly ten years, and can hardly be expected to tamely submit to ignominious dismissel for reasons that exist in neither substance or fact, but which, I believe, have been generated by a strong desire on the part of Foreman Reid to separate me from the company's service. I will now thank you to place this letter before your Board at your earliest convenience, and to let me have an answer so same.—I am, sincerely yours,

J. O'CASEY. (Late of Engineering Department, G.N.R.I.)

[ACKNOWLEDGMENT.] Secretary's Offices, G.N.R. December 9th, 1911.

DEAR SIR,-I beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 7th inst, re dismissel, and to say that it will receive attention.

T MORRISON, Secretary.

[REPLY.]

Secretary's Office, GNR. December 12th, 1911. DEAR SIR, -Your letter of the 7th inst.

has been laid before my Directors, and in reply thereto, I am desired to say that the Company do not require your services— Yours fatithfully,

T. MORRISON, Secretary. In answer to above the fellowing reply was sent by me.

December 18th, 1911. 18 Abereorn Road,

TRADE

THE SECRETARY G.N.R. DEAR Sir,-I beg to acknowledge yours

of the 12th inst, and to thank you for placing mine of the 7th inst., before your Board. May I print out the unsatisfactory nature of the Board's reply. The subject matter of same does not even pretend to deal with the letter I had the hencur of sending for the generous consideration of your Board. They say that the "Beard do not require my services." My services had previously been dispensed with by their Fereman, which fact I was aware of. Not reinstatement in my old position, nor employment in any other, charges made against me by Engineer Whilden through Ference Reid was the privilege I asked the Board to concede to me. I demand this again, and am bold to ask the fellowing questions :-

Was I dismisse i on the 28.h November, when I received notice from Foreman Raid; or on the 12th December, when I had the honor of receiving notice from the Directors?

What charges have been made against me, that have caused your Directors to approve of my dismissal, and may I hope that an opportunity will be afforded me of answering these without delay-Sineerely J. O'CASEY.

J. O'CASEY.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge yours of the 18th inst., re-dismissal, and to say that it shall receive attention—Faithfully

T. MORRISON, Secretary, G.N.R.I.

The following letter was subsequently received by me :-

G.N.R.I., Secretary's Office, Amiens Strest, Jan. 5, 1912.

DEAR SIR-With further reference to your letter of the 18th ultime, I beg to say that my Beard are not cognizant of any charges against you, and that notice was given to you terminating your engagement with the company as your service was no longer required.—Yours faithfully,

T. MORRISON Sec.

There's the courageous and justiceloving G.N.R. for ye. Sure there's ne mecessity for union; the Beard, God blass them, are always ready to hear any grievance of the least of their peor employees. This statement is a frost-covered lie, cold and bitter to the hand that is foolish enough to touch it. The men on the G.N.R. are at the mercy of their foremen and managers, and the mercy of those time servers is always strained finely. In the department in which I worked (the engineering) the unfortunate men were at the feet of a sleeven English engineer named Wailden. Well, God made him, so we'll call him a man: and a cold, wolfish hearted foreman named Reid, in whom is neither truth, honour, nor candidness. Of these more anon.

Men, there is no hope outside ironhearted Union. Here is a man, ten years' service, missing about six quarters during that time: a total abstainer; ill during his service about a formight-nine days due to accident-jet dismissed because he refused to be a slave to an Irish our or an English impertation.—Sincerely yours, J. O. Caser.

CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.

TO PRINTERS.

The Estates and Finance Committee of the Municipal Council will receive Proposals for Printing the Parliamentary and Local Government Voters List fer the Revision of 1912 and the Regi Voters and Burgess Roll and List of Jurors for

Specifications of the Work and Forms of Tenders can be had at the Office of the City Treasurer on payment of Five Shillings each, and Samples can be seen from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. each day (Saturday

Scaled Proposals, endersed "Tenders for Printing" and addressed to the Chairman, Estates and Finance Committee, Municipal Baildings, to be lodged with the City Treasurer before Il o'cleak a.m. on Tuesday, 12th March.

The Contractor will be required to give security for the due fulfilment of the Contract, and the necessary Bonds and Contract will be prepared at his expense.

(By Order), EDMUND W. EYRE.

City Treasurer, Secretary.

Municipal Buildings, Cerk Hill, 29th February, 1912.

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

> Telephone 3562. . FOR .

Irish Bacon, Butter and Eggs.

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

NOTE ADDRESS-

### TIM CORCORAN. Capital T Nouse.

27 North Strand Road

EVERY WORKINGMAN SHOULD JOIN St. Brigid's Christian Burial Society.

RINGSEND. Large Divide at Christmas. Mertality Benedia. Mosts every Sunday, 11 sill 1 s'a.

but an opportunity to defend myself from Sas Penny per Week. Esti. 58 Years.

UNIONISTS

DUBLIN.

factor to the air we breathe is the water we drink.

N. J. BYRNE'S Tobacco Store, (OPPOSITE JACONE),

Printed for the Proprietor at the City. Printing Works, 13 Stafford Street, and published by him at 10 Beresford Place, in the City of Dublin.

[This Journal is explusively set up by band labour and printed on Irish poper.]

THE HAUST OF TRADERIES AND FRETWORKERS.

36, CAPEL STREET, DUBLIN.

T. P. ROCHE The Workers' Hairdresser,

84 NORTH STRAND, DUBLIN. An Up-to-Date Establishment. The Union

Labour only employed. Outsit ness, that re date coption used. Successe to the Worker Outsel

A matter for the Worker to-remember! Mrs. HENRY, 221 Parnell Street Serves all with accommodation of Beds

to suit Workers.

Britain Restaurant, 221 Parnell St. (LATE GREAT BRITAIS ST.)

and Food of the Best Quality, at price

### HORAN & SONS. 85 & 88 BREAT BRUKSWICK STREET

58 UPPER GRAND CANAL STREET. 6 SOUTH LOTTS ROAD, BROGAR & BUSE.

11. 2 & 3 SEAFORTA AVENUE, SANDTHOUNT. Give Best Value ever Offered.

Quality, Full Waight & Bufy Compatition

#### HUGH KENNY. General Prevision Merchant.

46 GREAT BRITA'N STREET INISH PRODUCE A SPRCIALITY Our Toos for the Workers are the Best

Bon't Forget LARKIN'S LITTLE SHOP FOR GOOD VALUE

in Chandlery, Tobacces, Cigarettes, &c.,

Value in Dublin.

36 WEXFORD ST., DUBLIN. IRISH GOODS A SPECIALITY.

CORK DAIRY, 117 St. Britain St Branches-1 York street, 11 Queen street, 19

High st., 213 Gt. Britain st., 52 Charlemont st., where you can get Best Value in Burray, Rose and Mask at Lewest Prices. Proprietor: MINEAR GARRIAN



2 and 3 CAPBL STREET.

RUSSELL'S, The Family Bakers, Trade Union Employers, RATHMINES BAKERY.

### PROVISIONS !

For the Best Quality at the Lewest Prices in Town, 80 TO

**KAVANAGH'S** 188 Mth. King Street, 41 Summerbill,

and & Blackhall Place.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO LOOK OLD Dr. KING'S Hair Resteres Keeps your Hair from getting Grey. Shilling Bottles. Made in Ireland

LEGRARD'S MEDICAL MALLS 19 Morth Barl Street and 18 Monry Breet, Dakin.

Somfortable Lodgings for Respectable Men 3- WEEKLY, 7 Mariborough Place, City.

Study your own & your Children's Health IL SEE THEY IS

**Drink Pure Mineral Waters** AS MADE BY CALLACHER & GO., LTD.,

To preserve life the next most important

39 AUNGIER STREET POR IRISH ROLL AND PLUG.

Deal with McQUILLAN For Tools,