Edited by Jim Larkin.

as the card rolls round As surely as the glorious sun

Wholis it speaks of

I tell you a cause like ours;

Is greater than defeat can know-

It is the power of

defeat ?

powers.

Brings the great world moon-wave, Must our Cause be WOR!

[ONE PENNY.

No. 45.—Vol. I.]

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, MARCH 23rd, 1912.

When Women Worked in Coal

Registered at G.P.O. Transmissible through the post in United Kingdom'

at newspaper rate, and to Canada and Newfoundland at magnaine rate of postage...

Mines. While miners are demanding the acceptance of a schedule of district wave rates as the minimum payments, and coalmeners are entuer resolutely opposing the minciple or attempting to prove that the foures woold imprae too heavy a burden on an airea 'y burdened industry, it may be found interesting to lift the veil which shrouds the past and glance back to a time when working conditions in our coal mines were very much worse than they are now-a period when women and children were employed in mines.

Even now women are employed at the pit-brows (it was only the other day that a deputation of them came up to London and went to the Houses of Parliament to protest against proposed legislation affecting them), but none now labour, as they did years ago, underground.

The women and enildren did not hew coal. They were most of them mere hearts of burden. Children of six years of age and women expecting to become methers teiled and moiled for ten or twelve hours a day in the noisome darkness harnessed like horses to loads of coal er else carrying the fuel in wooden vessels strapped to their shoulders. As most of the coal had to be dragged through pasmes less than two feet in height, the women had to go on all fours. Many of these roads were very steep, others inches deep in slush or water, and the condition of the unfortunate oreatures at the end of a day's work was pitiable.

TERRIBLE READING. That this condition of things was sitered is due to Lord Ashley, at whose instigation a Children's Employment Commission was appointed in 1842, and who succeeded the following year in getting passed a Bill which prehibited the employment in a mine of wemen or girls,

and raised the age of boy werkers to 10. The Report of the Assistant Commissisters (who got their information at first hand) to the Commission is interesting but terrible reading. Thus one describes a soal pit in the East of Sociland where the workings were from 100 to 400 yards from the main roads, and where for that distance, through dark, steep, narrow passages only 22in. to 28in. in height, young people of both sexes had to crawl drag-

ging after them 3 cwt. of coal:-The danger and the difficulties of dragging on roads dipping from 1ft in 3ft to lft. in 6ft. may be more leasily conceived than explained, and the state which females are in after pulling like horses through these holes—their perspiration, their exhaustion, and very frequently even their fears—is painful in the extreme to Witness."

The Commissioners then quotes the evidence of one of the girls Margaret Hipps, 17, putter, Stoney Rigg Colliery, Stirlingshire :-

"My employment, after reaching the wall face, is to fill a bagie, or slype, with 21 to 3cwt. of coal. I then book it on to my chain and drag it through the seam, which is 26in. to 28in. high, till I get to the main road—a good distance, probably 2.0 to 400 yards. The pavement I drag ever is wet, and I am obliged at all times to crawl on hands and feet, with my bagie hung to the chain and ropes. It is sad sweeting and sore fatiguing work, and frequently maims the women.

As wonder that the Commissioner, commenting on this, remarks:

"It is admost incredible that human beings can submit to such employmentmore difficult than dragging the same weights through our lowest common BOWERS,"

The Lethod of dragging the leaded corves from the workings was to fix a suide round the waist (often maked), and attach to this a chain from the corve. This either passed between the legr or over the back. In some districts the work was done by purshing with the head and hands from behind, while sometimes the two methods were combined. In North Lancashire these corves had eften to be dragged 2,000 yards. Often the women and children worked from four in the morning till four in the afternoon-" just as they were wanted," as the Commissioners put it. They would got home dead tired and "throw themselves on the

ground like dogs and go to sleep." From the point of view of morals, a condition of things such as the following Mast have been diseastrons :-

"In this district (the West Riding of Yorkshire) the girls employed are of all ages from seven to 21; they emmanly herk quite naked down to the weist. The boys of similer ages who week with them are also saled down to the weist,

and all (for the garment is pretty much the same for both sexes) are dressed, as far as they are dressed at all, in a loosse pair of trousers, seldom whole. In many of the collieries the adult colliers, whom the girls serve, work perfectly naked."

CHILD BLAVES.

When the seams of coal were nearly vertical, "dipping," as it is called, at an inclination of one in three to one in six feet, it often happened that the coal could not be dragged in tabe or corves, it had to be carried. In the east of Soutland nearly all the people employed in this work were females, and the Commissioners mention one instance where a little girl of "a perfectly beautiful child," used to make 14 journeys a day carrying 56lb. of coal in a wooden "bucket." The mite told the Commissioners:-

The work is no guid; it is so very sair. I work with sister Jessie and mother. Dinna ken the time we gang;

it is gai dark." With the report the Commissioners sest a number of akstches, among which were those that illustrate this article. The then Lord Londonderry declared that they were offensive. He also issued a pamphlet in which he had a tilt at Lord Ashley in a peculiar way. The Marques of Clanricards, referring to a letter from Mr. Hedworth Lambion, having said that "the question ought to be viewed as a question of humanity." Lord Londonderry reterted that Mr. Lambton was only a member for the County of Durham. "He was no soal-owner, nor had anything to say as to the direction of the Durhum coal property, and he (Lord Londonderry) could only regret, from the noble maxquis's statement, that Mr. Lambton seemed to be bitten with the same humanity mania as the noble lord who introduced the measure!"

"Chroniele."

From "Evening Telegraph," 3rd March, 1912:-Respectable, elderly person wanted, R.C. and T.T.; must be clean, honest;

will give is. weekly and lodging; no board, as payment for services given. E., 5 Lower Derset street.

After all there IS something in being a R.C., a T.T. as well as clean, honest and alderly.

(From Directory it would appear there is a dairy at this address. No creamy pints supplied to successful applicants, WHO MUST BE T.T.

ARTHUR'S ANCESTORS.

"I want you to see if you can't find out that I am descended from a king," said the man who had become suddenly rich. "Very well, sir," replied the genealogist, "we have a large stock of kings to select from. Have you any preference?"

STOP PRESS! NOW OPEN

Ne. 8 MOORE STREET ("THE FLAG,") with a High-Class Stock of

Hams, Bacon, Butter and Esse At the Lowest Prices in the City. Call and see ion yourself

SHEIL, e & 2 moord syrbit. Also at 45 & 46 Maner St., and } DUBLIN. CHORES - Spir sai 273,

Workers! Support the Only Picture House in Bublin Owned by an Irishman.

THE IRISH CINEMA

Capel Street (next to Trades Hall), Now Open Daily 2.30 to 10.30. PRICES, 3d., 4d., 6d.

Change of Rictures Monday, Thursday and Sunday.

irish Workers should support on Irish Remoty P. J. KAVANAGH.

Practice! Watchesday and Jovelles, TO UPPER OF MOED COAL MAN MAN Zeione Kalennin Seel Yold

WEXFORD NOTES.

Nicholas J. Frizelle, a rec'er's son, Secretary of County Council (£800 a year) and Secretary to Agricultural Committee (£200 a year)—be said he world give up the latter when he got the Secretaryship cf the Council, but he didn's-rays he will not buy any papers or books in any shop that sells THE IRISH WORKER. Nick. if they were depending on a "grab all" like you. We know your little game now. You think because some people whom you now want to use for your intle Insurance Society, did not praise THE WORKER, though they never saw it, will stand by you, in your attempt to take up the work of friendly societies, and create another little job for yourself and your son. Didn't you shove your con nicely in for the Accountancy job? Those peeler's sons are queer case! Do you forget the post, Nick? Alas, those wakes!

Sir Bill, "gentle" and "humane" (he is retiring after 30 years "gentlemens" and "humanity"), has great comparaion for the poor cobbur, especially when John exhibits the ercoonle tears. But John wanted to work his point, or rather the point that was being worked for him by the Excise Officer. The Councillor is no daw. Once upon a time plaster was very liberally displayed on his chest, and animal blood was flowing elsewhers. The game succeeded.

According to District Inspector Potter a peeler may remain on hoemed premises during prohibited hours provided he pays for no drink. Whether that is right or wrong-we don't know all the peelers' privileges or whether Potter said it or from the depot could remain in certain publishouses till may hour and then go shout the street disturbing the rest of the peaceful citiseus. Poer l'apportit did not escape their attention, though he was their friend. They hauled him out of bed on a certain night, on a ugly important mission—to give them a definition of the word "Hygiene," in connection with which a debate had previously waxed strong, an ex-pugilist getting mixed up with the "bebbies" over it.

A committee has been fermed, with Councillor Joe Kingsberry as Chairman, to present P. T. Daly with an illuminated address on his release from prison. The committee consists of Councillors Clancy, O'Brien, Goodisson, and D. Byrne, J. Kehce, J. Lawlor, R. Banville, R. Corisa. N. Lasy, &s. Miss Carthy, famed as an artist, will prepare the address. Too wemen will present a gold watch suitably

The peeler's "ladie's" still shed tears over their great and irreparable bereavement. Some of their eyes are so teardimmed that people are "unintentionally," I don't think, jestled off the paths. The "Smutter" McEvoys sneer at the game. The peeler's did not improve some people's manners at any rate, though our Nellie" had the last dance with Potter the aforesaid.

Jemmy Stafford has adopted a little shops act of his own, and he even closes his pub. at 8 p.m. Has he began to think his assistants were being over-worked? That's not like him. There is another

Richard Young of the "home-made shirt," and Micky Byrne of the " none but Irish" should have felt honoured at the parting there of the blue coated brigads. They could not forget old and tried friends. Both Young and Byrne were of the jury that held the inquest on Mike Leary, when with the aid of Coroner French, M.P., the police were whitewashed. Walker's which contains the "Jap," the "Grecian bend" and the abam Gaelic Leaguer were not everlooked, but what about poor T. J. Rumour has it T. J. is going to Italy, but his dada is opposed—he is only a shild.

Andy Lonnon, United Irish League Organiser (save the mark) had it het and strong with Mr. Jude Brady at the Petty Sessions. "Andy the Simper" had Jude summaned for rates, but Jude was too many for him. Andy should have get a few tips beforehand from Charlie, who se cornectly shock the hand of Tommy, the night Tommy was kicked out of the thesen. Now the Lord Be Group take the bish

Thrugh cally a week has alarmed sines their joycus times concluded, "I he Bui" and T. J. Whitty are rapidly reducing in weight. Horan is now lifting his feet like a turkey cook. I am really sorry for the poor fellow. Marks is suffering from melancholis, and is determined on growing a moustache.

A young gent, who was arrested on Sunday night, and who has since got three months for his crime, was allowed to remain in the police barracks two nights and a day. Notwithstanding the jurge's request at the Assizer, P. T. Daly ould not be kept in Wexlord for one night. He bad to underg; the ordeal of being hawked down to waterford and hawked back in the morning again.

Dickson gets Hard Labour for Fraud.

ASSURANCE TEA COMPANY.---GUR EXPOSURE.

Thomas Dickson was indicted last Wednesday for having on various dases ebtained sums of money in nearly every case 13s from different people by falsely representing that he would supply them with tea sets of twenty-one pieces on their purchasing six pounds of tes and upwards.

The Recorder said he had read the depositions, and a more audacious swindle he never heard of. The prisoner held out alluring promises through advertisements in the newspapers -promises which were absolutely groundless. They wanted industries in this country, but they did not want swindling industries such as the prisoner had engaged in. He sentenced him to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Thomas Diokson will do no harm for the next nine menths. It took the police nearly a year to discover the truth of the statement which we made about him after one visit to his shop in Camdon street. We dere say Dicksen would still be swindling the poor, connived at by the police, had we not exposed him in this paper. In all Ireland there was no paper with the interests of the public sufficiently at heart to refuse the advertisements of this swindler or show him up-excepting THE IRISH WORKER. Heavens what a levely Press. It must have been a birter pill for the poor, unprincipaled "Independent, and "Herald" to have to report Thomas Dixm's temporary retirement from public life. These two journalistic dish eleths would soon be in a bad way financially, if all the rogues and swindlers who find space in their advertising columns were where they should be-helping Thomas Diekson to pick oakum.

Of what was Dixon guilty? Fraud of the most glaring kind. Under the name of the Assurance Tea Company, Tommy opened a shop at 85 Lower Canden Street. In the daily and evening newspapers published throughout Ireland he inserted advertisments that every purchaser of twelve pounds of ten at 24. per pound would receive free a 21 piece china tea set. There was nothing mealy-mouthed about Tommy when it came to writing advartisements. Others might give you the worth of your money; but he believed in doing things on a grand scale and was prepared to hand out innumerable 21 piece china tea sets -not common delph you will notice—free of charge He also gave, or promised, which to Diskson meant the same thing—five shilling pieces and rubber heels. Alladin's fairy was only in the half-penny place. In large type at the foot of each of the "Assurance Tea Company's advertisements we were told. " this offer will not appear again," yet it turned up every week in the same papers as

regularly as bad money.
In response to the advertisements geveral foolish people forwaried cash for the tee and china, which usedles to my, they never received. Wednesday's "Evening Herald" in it's report of the case speaks of Dickson as a " respectablydressed young man" So well he might be, when the capitalist duly and weekly papers of Ireland help him to earry on his fraudelent methods. If the law were just the editor of every paper in which Dima's advertisements appeared would have been imprisoned as accomplicat. They would not plead that they noted in good faith, for say fool knows that a 21-piece china tender and six pounds of ten could not be bought or sold for twalve shillings. And say two-legged animal who ever set in an editorial chair should know that the man who writes an order for an advertisement which is to be repeated in several section give injust, at the came time telling the

public that it will not appear again-any fool of an esitor should know that such a men was not hencet.

We notice that Dickson's exe-time boscm friend, Henry Herbert Ernest Hunt, whose trading-stamp system we long ago exposed, was absent from the pages of Wednesday's green immoral dish-cloth. We hope he is not suffering from nervous snock "Alas, my poor brether," might well have been his somment on Dixon's

Writz can be served any day between 10 a.m. and midnight at the offices of this paper on the editor and

AN ALLEGORY.

A man was once engaged in making bricks just outside the walls of a lunation asylum. Presently a lunatic looked over the fence and asked:

"What are you doing?"

"Making bricks." "What are the bricks for?"

"I don't know. What does it matter "But why do you make them if you

don't intend to use them for ary hing?' "Why? Well, it's my work." "Butil don't see why you should work

for no object. If you don't use the bricks, who will?"

"How should I know? It has nothing to do with me."

"Don't you; know what you are going to do with your own bricks? "They're not my bricks. They belong

to the boss." "But didn't you make them?"

" Yes." "Then how comes it that the boss owns

"It's his brisk kiln and his cley hole."

"Oh, did he make the brick kiln?"

"Did he dig the clay hele?"

"No: these men over there dug it."

"Why do they dig elay holes?"

"It's their work. The boss pays them to do it." "Oh! Does he pay you, too, to make

bricks?" "Yes."

"But where does he get the money to ray you with?" He sells bricks."

"And you made those bricks he sold?"

"Yes." "Don't you think you'd better some in-

The brickmaker worked on in silence for awhile. Toen the talk started again. "How I ng have you been making bricks?"

"Since last September." "How long will you be making bricks?"

"Till about April or May." "That's eight or nine months Why will you stop then? Will the boss have

paid you enough for the whole year?" "Good Lard, no. He only pays me encegh to keep me from day to day. Just a bed and three meals." "Then why will you step in April er

"I must. The bose won't keep me on any longer. The market will be overstocked by then."

"That means that there will be toe many bricks?" 'Yes."

"What will happen to you then?" "Me? Well, it I can't get another jeb I'll act turned out of my ledgings and go

short on bread." "Because you made too many bricks? De come inside. The brickmaker muttered: "The man's

raving," and went on with his work. But the lunatic questioned him again. "Hew long will you be away?"

'Oh, three or four months. The bree may take me back then" Why should you come book? Dres

the bose own you?" "No! that wou'd be slavery."

"What is a slave? "Oh, a man that works very hard, and only gets his board and keep. "You work very kard, don't you?"

"Yes," "Isn't three mesis and a bed board and keep?"

"Yes." 'Are you a slave?''

' No : I'm a free American."

"You really must come inside. But, I s'y, how much will the boss sell all these bricks for?"

"Ob, about £100." "How long will it take you to make

"About ten weeks." "How much does the boss pay you for working so hard?"

"4s. 6d. a day." "That would be £13 10s. in ten weeks. Ha! ha! ha! aha! he! he! he! he!

he! he!!" "I don't see (wiping the sweat from his brow) the jeke, you confounded ass " "You MUST come inside. He! he! ha!"-". Vox."

BOOTS FOR MEN, Best Oalf & Obreme 6/11 as sold elsewhere at 8/11. Hand-Penned Bluchers at 4/10 AS SOLD RISEWHERE, 68. THE SMALL PROFIT STORE. 78b Taibet Street.

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ENCOURAGE IRISH WORK.

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Finnerly's, Est. 1903.

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BEST WORK-LOWEST PRICES. This Coupon entitles you to 20 per cent. off List Prices. See our Stall at all Banears and Public Foton

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

NOTE-These Hand Pogged Blushers are made in our ewn factory, and are sold by us ealy. They cannot be obtained elsewhere. Imitation is the sineerest form of flattery—therefore avoid worthless imitations, and get the genuine actiols. Sold only by—

BARCLAY & COOK

5 Seuth Great George's Street, and 184/185 Telbet Street, Bublin.

The Workers' Benefit Stores, 474 New St. to new opened with a good selection of Greeceist on a very interes species and the Consider and the

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12 TEMPLE LANE, DUBLIN. OFF DAME STREET.

MODERATE PRICES

WOMEN WORKERS' COLUMN.

In Thanks to the Irish Workers' Chair. Oh! 'Tis proud I am to-day to see The land my father trod: With the same blue sky above my head, My foot on the same dear sod.

And prouder still, agrab, to knew I arossed the stormy waters, To sit this blessed Patrick's Night 'Mid Erin's sons and daughters.

To hear again the dear sald songs, Song in the same dear tengue; The sings my father used to sing When the world was fair and young.

But hist! it is "The Weste' Aslesp." And new that rousing strain; Stand up and sing with heart and soul "A Nation Once Again."

I see once more the darlin' reels I danced in days of yore, With Biddy, Pat, and Mary, Outside our cabin coor.

While Teddy, the bhev, sat fiddlin' With his back to the ould green tree: And I could not meet the look in his eye When he glanced acress at me.

Bat, wirrastru! those times are gone, And now, I'm o'er the sea; An exile from the dear old land. The land that oradied me.

But 'tis proud I am to-night, agrah, I crossed the waste of water. To spend this blessed Patrick's Night 'Mid Erin's sons and daughters.

A. M. Scott.

St. Patrick-s Day Concert and Dance. "The night of your life." Such was the announcement to be met with on every kcarding in the city for several days previous to the National Festival.

The writer in common with several thousand others was attracted to the Antient Concert Rooms on Sunday last. Certainly speaking for ourselves we can truly say we spent the most sujoyable night of our life. The function was organised by the Irish Women Worker's Union. The artistee performing being members of the Irish Worker's Choir, recraited from the ranks of the I.W.W.U. and the I.T. and G.W.U., assisted by the band of the I.T.W.U.

We understand the cheir is only about six weeks in existence, and the more fact of them being able to perform such a programme as that previded speaks volumes both for the cheir and their able master Mr. J. Rogan.

Starting punctual to time i.e. 8 pm. twenty-four items in all were given, each one pleasing and many were the enceres. After the Concert some eight hundred neople remained for the Dance which started at eleven e'eleck and continued till

5 30 a.m. How the Committee in charge managed to give such great value for la. in a marvel to most people.

It is to be hoped that the success attained on this occasion will spur them

on to greater things in the future.

To the Women Workers of the Union. Speaking to one of Jacob's employees a few days ago I saked her if she was a member of the Irish Women Workern' Union. On receiving a reply in the negative. I ir quired why not? and the reply way, "We were not asked." Onestioned as to whether any of the employees were members, she answered, "only those in the bakehouse." Now, all the women members should be proud of and interested in their Union, and I would suggest that each member should constitute herself a sort of recruiting sergeant, and bring in sa many recruits as possible to the standard. There were no women sittir a idle in their houses at the Siege of Limerick. They were on the battlements helping their brothers in the fight. Yew. women werkers, slso have a fight to wage. and your success depends on your Union and numerical strength. Make your Union strong, strong to grapple with, and defeat any injustice which employers may be dispessed to infliet. Up and be doing. shoulder to shoulder in the march of pregress, and all animated with the same spirit of sturdy independence.

A. H. H.

Irish Workers' Choir.

RULES AND REGULATIONS. MEMBERSHIP -A person before becoming a member of the cheir must first be in good standing of the Irish Women Workers' Union or the Irish Transport Union.

Application for membership shall be made to the Secretary, Miss D. Larkin. and same to be brought forward at the nex; Committee meeting fer approval. After the choir membership is complete. applicants for membership will outer by rotation ss the Committee shall direct.

MEMBERS -The choir at no time shall exceed 80 members.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEE -A general meeting of members shall be held helfyearly, vis , September 1st and Merch 1st, for election of Committee. The Committee so elected to hold office for mix months or till such time as their successars shall be appointed.

WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS. - Male members, 4d. per week; female members, 1d.

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

Women Workers' Column. Liberty Hall; 18 Berseford Place,

Irish-Ireland Notes.

By AN SPANNIN PANAGE.

THE DUBLIS FRIS.

The Feis Ceilidh which was held on Saturday avening last 16th inst, in the Mansion House was well patronised by the City Gaels. Fully 200 people were present.

The last date for receiving entries for the Competitions is Saturday 31st March. Copies of Syllabus can be had from the offices of the Gaelie League.

The latest physical force preschers in our midst is "An Barr Buadh." "Oh wad some power the gift to gie us"

Tis the easiest thing in the world to pull the British Empire to pieces till we get down to details. And then-did sayene whisper Education and positions. Oh the bold had British Government.

The quarterly meeting of delegates of the City Branches will be held on this (Saturday) evening at 25 Rutland Square. Chair at 8 p.m.

FATHER ANDERSON BRANCH GARLIO LEAGUE. A meeting to re-organise the Father Anderson Branch of the Gaslio Legue will be held at 144, Great Branswickstreet, on Sanday evening next, 24th. The meeting is timed to commence at 4 p.m, and we trust that all Gaels residing in the parish will endeavour to be present.

Irish Co-operative Labour Press, Ltd.

Committee Meeting, held on Monday evening last, in Liberty Hall, 18 Beresford place. The Sceretary announced that several applications for shares had been received during the past formight.

After transaction of other business the meeting adjourned, Next meeting tomorrow (Sunday) evening, at 7 pm.

Information re above may be had from the Secretary, Michael O'Maclain, Liberty Hali, 18 Beresford place.

Communications for this column to be addressed An Spailpin Fansch, care of Editor Intel Worker.

"Don't Shoot" Prosecution."

The Government evidently intend to

proceed rigorous'y with their procedulen of persons wrging seldiers to refuse to shoot down workers on strike. On Tuesday evening Mr. Tom Mann was arrested, and it is understood that other well known agitators are to be charged with " inciting the werkers to riet and rebellion. If the Government imagine they are going to suppress the Labour unrest or Socialist propagands in the army by such methods they are imagining valu things. Persooution will only make the workers the more determined, and the raling clarues may se well understand at once that we shall continue our work of education in military and naval quarters. Before the present prosecutions were instituted we arged soldiers to refuse to shoet their kinsmen who are bettling against poverty if they were ordered to do so, and we repeat that advice now. If the Government had attempted to cower the strikers in the present dispute by a display of troops ss they did the reil symen during the strike last summer, the National Administrative Council of the Independent Labour Party would have distr buted a " Den't shoot" manifesto breadcast and taken the consequences. Nor will the workers be enc uraged to accept their wrongs quietly by the treatment which is meted cut to the men who have been errected. The speech which the Recorder of London made in his charge to the Grand July urging them to bring a true bill against. Mr. Guy Bowman and Messrs. R. and C. Buck was infamous in its class bias and conventional prejudice :--

Many of you who may not have known a month sgo what syndicalism meant probably know by now what it is, as it has occupied a prominent position. It is a diabelies system invented by somebody or other for the purpose of promoting as general sirike, and apparently establ's hing a Socialistic Republic. It means atriking in one trade, and inducing workmen in ether trades to strike. . . . This, I am glad to say, is an unusual crime, and therefere the prosecution is under the previsions of an old statute. But it is mone the worse for that. . . . The article is entitled "An Open Letter to British Soldiers," and begins in the usual bembestie way : "Men, comrades, brothers." It contends that syndicalism benefits the workers, but judging by the experience which the country is having of: tens of thousands of reople out of employment, and their wives and shildren witheut mears, it does not appear to be benefiting them-"Labour Leader."

PROFE 2008.

City Printing Works TRADE UNION

PRINTERS, STAFFORD ST., DUBLIN.

Printers of the Irish Worker,

25 Years on Fair List.

THE STRIKER.

They thought him wrong, the tools of vile oppression, They sursed him for the strength that made him feht

By callows means they conjured his suppression. aright.

Nor God, nor man could make them see

His body, soul, and spirit they would From manhood they would starve him to

He steed, nor flivohed amid opprassion's He kept his way nor headed how they

They breught his brother to be his un-The cringing sneak their mess of pottage

His shrunken, miser soul itself pursuing : 'Neath mammon's chains the wretch with terrer shook.

With hellish wit they gooded him to riot. And all the power of il-lmade gain they br ught To bresk his spirit chafe his hencur's

And when he murmured they would have him shot.

Pray God that memmon's brood may yet lears reason, Nor seek to mould humanity through

But by renouncing gold, the wolld's high tresson, Prove they be men, not profit-making

knaves. -J. M P., in "Labour Leader."

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

——ŦMB—— Irish Worker

AND PERPLE'S ADVOCATE. Edited by JIM LARKIE.

THE IRRH WORKER will be published weekly-

price One Penny-and may be had of any news-agent. Ask for it and see that you get it. All communications, whether relating to literary or business matters, to be addressed to the Editor, 18 Berestord Place, Dublin. Telephone 3421.

Subscription Sa. Sd., per year; Sa. Sd. for six months, payable in advance. We do not publish or take notice of anenymous contributions.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, March 23, 1912.

Asquith's Next Step.

Three weeks ago we toasteth the men who central the earth—the workers—and Government of modern times tottering to their fall, all because a few hundred thousand miners say they will not work without getting a minimum wage (mark it, a wage; not a living wage; a minimum wage, just sufficient to exist on). and this Government, backed up by all their standing armies and fleets of drandneughts, stand aghast. Deed panis has saized them by the throat, and they choke and cry out for breathing time. Why all this confusion? Why don's the alleged mineswners work the mines? Why don't the Government take advantage of Mordie's (Lord Mayor of Belfast) offer to send his ranged army to work the mines? Why not the gentlemen of the Tariff Reform League volunteer and that other gang of phantoms,, the Collinson Fies Labour Association and Cuthbert Law's Shipping Federation Scabs, not to speak of the Cork Employers' Federation and the Dablin Employers' Federation. Where are ell these great Federations of Free Labourers? Eche answers where! Oh, ye workers, are you beginning to understand them yet? Asquith and his Satellites have understood. Asquith pleads. Ged forbid we should be forced to take the next step. What is the next step? Don's you know, reader? Sarely, you should have grasped the meaning of Asquith's agonised plea, "God forbid we should be forced to take the next sten." Not the step that Charles I. was forced to take—the step to the scaffold. Not the step a great Minister of England (Stafford) was forced to take. Again, the seaffold was HIS road. What step, then, is Asquith to take? One that we have thundered out again and again, a stop which all Ministers, all Cabinets, all nations will, perforce, have to take a step which will put an end, once and for all time, to strikes, lock-outs, and the consequent dislocation of trade, misery and eufferir a which follows strikes and lookouts, the bitterness between men, the blecdshed, the imprisenment of men, the breaking of women's hearts, the starva-tion of children, the issuing of manifestors to seldiers and other hired assessing not to shoet, the going out of all misery and degradation, the ushering in of a new time-a new era on earth-the practical application of the Sarmon on the Mount. A time of peace, of brotherhead, of fellowship and goodwill; there would be no need of Asquith's agentised plea, "God ferbid the next step." All people's would say in reverent and earnest prayer God's blessing on the day we took the next step What is the next step? We must take it yeu are waiting nervously and feerfully for the meaning of the next step. Din't be alarmed; it is nothing very dreadful; in fact, you are getting used to it every day. The step is taken

the same and become the following in 8 has solvened and manufactured to the love of the same and in solve to announce

fact, you took the first step leng years age. Asquith's next step is the public ewnership of the mines. "Keep your seats." Asquith says, "God forbid." We say, "God speed the day."

STEWART.

This Friday morning we are summoned at the instance of Edward William Stewart common informer, to appear at Court to answer certain complaints laid to our charge. We have instructed our legal adviser to app'y for an adjournment on the grounds that we had an appointment which concerned thousands of werkmen and werkwomen. We feel sure Mr. Swifte accede to the request. We are also informed that Mr. Stewart has succeeded in getting a respeciable solicitor to appear publicly in Court on behalf of himself and the friends who are financing him. Of course he had legal advice on the last ecossion, but the gentleman semid diffendent to appear in public. Mr. Garland the solicitor referred to, very pessibly had another engagement and could not attend. Well this time we have Mr. Friery who we feel sure will make it his business to look after the interest of his client Mr. E. W. Stewart.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

On behalf of the workers employed by Wallace Brothers we have to thank the firm for their thoughtfulness and sympathy in advancing to the men displaced by the present coal strike 7/6 each this week. In addition to this they gave a bag of coal each of the past two weeks to every man employed by the firm, and are

doing the same again this week.
Speaking to Mr. Hugh Wallace this morning, he expressed his regret at the prolongation of the dispute and the consequent sufferings of those indirectly affected. The action of the firm in this crisis might well be emulated by ether firms in the city.

National Health Insurance.

This morning, as arranged, in answer to the request of the Parliamentary Committee of the Irish Trades' Congress, the deputation appointed - Messes M. J. O. Lehane, General Secretary Irish Drapers' Assistants; W. O'Brien, Amalgamated Society of Tailors; J. seph Clarke, An algamated Secrety of Carpanters and Joiners; and J. Larkin, General Secretary Irah Transp.rt and General Workers Union-waited upon the National Health Insurance Com vissioners at their effices, Pembroke House, Upper Mount-street.

The deputation was received by Mr. Glynn, Cuairman; Mrs. Dickie, and Mr. John Houlihan, Secretary to the Commis-

Mr. Glypn explained that the other Commissioners, Mr. Kinnear and Dr. Magnire were absent in London on business in coans tien with the Joint Board. He vary courteously explained that the Committee, with reference to the formetion of approved societies under the management of the County Councils, was not justified. The Commissioners had not requested the County Council authorities to form approved societies under the Act. They had circularised them with reference to the Act-a copy of the circular issued is printed below.

National Health Insurance Commission (Ireland).

63 Dawson street, Dublin. February, 1912.

Sir.—I am directed by the National Health Insurance Commissioners for Ireland to inform you that they are now in a position to send Lecturers to the different districts in Ireland to explain the objects and previsions of the National In uraica Act.

The Commissioners express the hope that your society may be good enough to co-operate with them in spreading a knowledge of the Act amongs: the people interested in its operation, and they will be be very glad to receive any suggestions your society may be prepared to make. either directly to the Commission itself or indirectly through the Organising Lecturers, regarding the best means of holding meetings in order to enable the official lecturers to explain the Act and give any detailed information regarding its working which those interested may require to know before taking steps, either to join or to form societies, to be approved under the Act.

In accordance with the notice which has already appeared in the Press, I am to add that the services of the lecturers will be given gratis, but the Commission trust your society will facilitate the work of the lecturers by placing your offices at their disposal or helping them to obtain some other suitable hall in the district. I am, Sir.

Your obedien' servant.

JOHN HOULIHAN. Pacretary. Members of the deputation pointed out

that some of the County Councils were wrongly interpretisg the circular. The deputation raised the question of the Womans' National Health Association, and their methods: they also colled attention to the pamphlets issued by that body, and the new title they had assumed, which was, to say the least, confusing, if not de-like ately intended to mislead. The very serious question of the interference of the employers with their werk soule in ergmeetion with the Insurance Act was also discussed. Many other questions, with reference to the administration of the Act were gone into, and the deputation received very meterial information thereon.
In fact the result of the interview was

to remove the feeling of distrest that had and enother stop, and yet engine; in been graving in the minds of the depretation with reference to the spirit and interpretation of the Commissioners regarding the position of the Trade Unions

under the Act in Ireland. We feel sure if the Commissioners frame and earry out the regulations under the Act in the spirit they met the deputation this morning, a very harmonicus feeling and loyal co-operation will take place between the Commissioners and the Officers of the various Trade Unions engeged in administering the Act in this

country. Mr. O'Lehane on behalf of the deputition thanked Mr. Glynn, Mrs. Dickie and the Secretary Mr. Houliban for the manner in which they received them, and the painstaking and a mpathetic manner they had approached all the points raised by the deputation.

COUNCILLOR T. LAWLOR.

Councillor Lawler, who attended the meeting of the Dublin Distress Committee reported on page 3, had to come at great risk and inconvenience, he being scarcely convalescent yet.

Assurance Tea Co. Fraud.

On our front page will be found an aco unt of the conviction of Thomas Dickson who claimed £1,000 damages from us fer an alleged libel. We never speak until we are sure, and then we do not mines our words.

Does anyone else with to take an action for £1,000? Now, gentlemen, one at a time, please. Where have Swaine and Flood gome?

HE ROSE A MAN.

He rose a man from the underworld With wonderful works and wave And mankind listened with beating hearts. For those were the darksome days-A gloom of night was o'er the land That rore from the sea of Lath. And famine, she of the lighting steps, Moved hand in hand with death.

He rose a man and he spoke his words. And looked to the time to be. And mankind marvelling heard him speak, And wondered who was he: He spoke of the struggle that was to come To end the time of woe, He asked for help, and few said "aye," Whilst hundreds answered "no."

There's little to tell: the struggle came, He fell with the few he l'd; They called him fool, when on earth he lived,

A marter when he was deed. Yet why need we shed a tear for him, Or give him a word of praise? He did his best, 'swas reward enow, And that in the darksome days.

Thus every ege has its valiant heart, And every sge its crime, In all the days a Pharoh rules. And ske in every clime; ill it ever be said of our time of light,

When we have gone our ways, A freemen rose, a martyr fell, Away in the darksome days!

A young Jewish tailor stated at the

(P. MACGILL)

Trousers at Three Pence Half-penny per

Thames Police Court recently that he had to make 30 pairs of trousers for 31d. a pair. And yet when people try to organise these poor persecuted wretches driven from Russia, ignerant of the conditions of life and willing to exist by any and every means, prepared to work for a mere existence, Trade Unionista! say, oh no, leave them alone: You cannot leave them alone. They will not allow vou. They must eat or die. Therefore organise and help them to fight for better conditions. Those who object to the Jewish workers here in this country should remember it was not Jewish employers who brought them over. It is not Jews who wear the clothing they make, and above and beyond that the Amalgamated Society of Tailors (craftsmen of the first order admitted) recognise these Jewish workers in England, and are affiliated to the same Trades Councils as them, aye, work for the same shops as them, and in the present dispute in the West End Clothing Company, Dame-street, who are exhibiting a lying placard in their window, stating "Made by Irish Labour," they have never employed Irish Tailors. They do not employ any memhers of the Amalgamated Society of Tailors in their numerous shops in England and Scotland. But what about their customers? Go and watch who supports them. Judge Barry; Mr. Waller, Funeral Undertaker, who spends over two hundred pounds a year with them; Dr. Thempson, and next week we will give a further list of the gentlemen who buy sweated Tailoring. Put the blame on the right shoulders, not on the poor unfortunate wage slaves, Jews or otherwise, who are lighting for the basic principle of Trade Unionism—the Union Shop.

MANLEY'S.

The Workers' Provision Stores, 27 Breat Britain St. and 3 Stanovhatter. The Houses for Quality and Value,

Best Mild Cured Bacen, 6jd. and 7jd. per lb., by the side. Choice Dairy Butter, in 3d. per lb.; the talk of the town. Our Eggs are the facet in the district, and can always be depended upon—large

All our Goods are ours to please the

Scabbing on Ourselves.

It is had enough to be compelled by stress of circumstances to accept by wages when effe ed it by an employer, but it is the warst and most unpardonable kind of see bisg to undervalue our one work and voluntarily offer our services at less than we are worth—less than a living

The following letter was cent in reply to an advertisement in the "Irish Times" a few weeks ago, and is a most illuming ing instance of the way in which clerks with wives and families depending on them are thrown on the streets to make room for school girl scabs like the writer of this letter :-

T 1042 "Irish Times Office."

La reply to your advertisement in this day's "Irish Tim's" for office assign ent and typist I beg to apply for the vacancy. I sm 17 years of age, and an employed in a city offi o for the last nine menths as shorthand typist and office assistant, and have had a good business training, and understand general effice routine-copying, index. ing, etc., and desire a change. I can get satisfactory reference from employer ss to ability, etc., and will accept 7/8

weekly. The favour of an early reply will very much oblige when I can fully ex plain to you the chief reason why I desire a change. Yours respectfully, AGNES O TOOLE

We are unable to say whather Agme obtained the job; but we do affirm the neither herself ner any other girl in this city could manage to live on feven and sixpence a week without being subsidired

by her parents or friends.

If there were no Agnes O'Tcoles to work at skilled work in offices at 7/6 a week there would be fewer idle clerks walking the streets to-day.

G.B.S. on the Strike. The employers must concede the sche

dule, and rejoice to be let off so easily, as what is coming is not merely a minimum wage and the right to work, but a minimum life pension, whether the employer can find work or not, for an Englishmen's need to live does not vary with the may ket for his labour. Legislation to enforce a minimum wage by overridding existing wage contrasts should overside existing royalty contracts also. The ultimate result will be nationalisation of mines. In the "Standard," March 18, 1912,

MINER'S

Written and Composed by T. SURKER, Farr, St. Helens. [COPYRIGHT]

A Collier am I, and a merry one too, And I sing like a lark, as I work the de through No doubt you will wonder what makes me so gay— /hilst down in the Mine, get ing Col so gay-

all the day.

CHORUS-Then think of the Collier who works in the Mines-

Earning his bread where the sun mover shines; Think of the dangers he goes through each day, And all that he wants is an honest

Now if you will list' unto me for a while-I'll tell of some dangers, the mits to beguile. Which the hard-working Collier he has

day's pay.

to go through When he goes in the morning-his day's

work to do. CHORUS-Then think, de. At four in the morning, he rises each

He dresses,—and then to the pit makes his way; In the eage, down the shaft he will quickly descend,

And the Lord only knows how that day it will end.

Chorus—Then think, &c. When he steps from the cage to the landing below-His herdships commence, as each Collies

does know: With his lamp in his hand, like a baccos does shine. Shut out from God's sun, as he toils it

the mine. CHORUS—Then think, &c.

Each Collier that works down the miss is se brave As a soldier, or jolly Jack Tar on the WEVE:

And the heart in his becom it bests just as tree As any bald "bobby's" that drasses is blue.

CHORUS-Then think, &c.

Let us hope before long we shall see is this lead. The masters and men working both hard in head: But until that time comes, and united they be,

Old Lygland from strikes she will nove be free, CHORUS-Then think, &c.

Then let each honest man be the Collier's * true friend, And think of some method thes; evils to Or the Country whose boost is "she still reles the wares,"
Will be greenworded with pespers and

Capaba They think, 44

DUNDALK.

The sweater and his seabs henour St. Patrick by a farcical and pharisaical mutual admiration coremony subsequently relieved of its increating effects by the participants' indulgence in the masy dance.

Readers of THE WORKER will remember that some ten weeks ago the girls empleyed in Carrell's Tebacco Fastory made an effort to get an increase of wages. Seventy five per cent. of them had been in receipt of 4 - a week as wages, and in answer to their request for an increase they were offered piecework at a price which they found, after a trial, would not give them as much as they had been es ning. They emsequently decided not to a cept tas terms offered, but some of the most inesent on striking against them remained at work, turned traitors to the majority, and samed for themselves the name of scabs. From that time until a fertnight ago they have been housed and fed in the Tobsoco Factory premises. while the ser whom they be rayed have been subsisting on the aliment they received threen have Irish Transport Workers' Uning and though same of those who originally struck are back at work, there is a half of the total still out. The can a c so proud of their treachery to their below-workers that they have taken the unprecedented course of parading it in the Public Press. It is the first time in my experience, and it's more then forty years since I could be called a chicken, that I saw or heard of any exhibition equal to the one that is chronicled in the Dandalk Edition of the "Belfast Evening Telegraph" of Monday, 18th of March Is records that on the evening of the previous day, which was the Feest of St Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland, those traisors to their kind and their kindred. in order to emphasise their treachery, presented Mr. Vincent Stannas Carroll. whom they helped so far to defeat the efforts of their fellow-workers, to wrest from him a price something nearer a Living Wage than he had been paying them, with an address which, even the vain old man himself declared, was "entirely too flattering." And after expressing that opinion, he went on: "I quite believe every expression because they are from your hearts. I know all of you are loyal. I have always felt that. This little token was more than I deserved. I will treasure that, and I will hang it up where I will see it every day to remind me of every one of you. When I am gene it will remind my boys of you. I think I see two little children, and they are grandchildren, or they may be

They are going through a local paper. and see an extrast from a paper called THE IRISH WORKER, and the boy will say, "This is terrible: I wonder was he like that;" and the little fair-haired girl will tura to this (the address) and say, "There is what his a chousehid of him, and they knew hin best." (Prolonged applease.)

great grandchildren.

It the scab's address is the best testimonial Mr. Vincent S. Cavroll can leave to his progenitors, of how his worth was setimated in his day and generation, they will not have much reason to be proud of ther ancestor. Some of Mr. Carroll's sontemporaries would infinitely prefer to elam the once notorious Michael Collier, who infested this district, as an ancestor than a sweater who, not only shows no compunction for his sweating, but tries to pose as a benefactor to the people he has

The fact that an address has been presented to him and signed by the few satellites, slaves and sycophants whose names it bears, does not deceive anyone, but amuses many a one, and arouses the contempt of the multitude. The wages paid by Mr. Carroll to his workers, and what the purcassing p wer of such wages were in the days when this engineered address was perented to him, will be stronger syideace of his worth as an employer than either the address or the speeches. Here is a spec men of a speech from the Cigarette Department : -

Muss annie Gigariy, on behalf of the female workers, said—I wish to return to you our since to thanks for your ex medingly great kindness in providing us with this beauti'ul night's entertainment. I can Meure you, each and every one of the girls, without exception, appreciate your kindness beyond expression. I may add that to night we fast bent on enjoying ourselves to our heart's content. I shall be as brief as p.saible, as the address to be presented best expresses our wishes. The address itself is merely an outline of the real feelings of the workers at the present time and during several long years. Mr. Travel ble kindly consented to read the Midress. It is not the first occasion on which he has assisted us, and I hope it won,t be the last in such a matter (ap-Mause.) It is hardly necessary for me to dwall on your qualities, as they are best known to your workers. It has been your constant hobby to make our life here a Pleasure rather then a burden Speaking of that reminds me of the words of the 3000 when he said-

Life is not merely froth and bubble; Two things stand alone, Kindness in another's trouble, Courses in our own.

In consequence, I hope and trust, that he link that has been made between may be ever bound fast by bonds

To the Irish Worker Cape, &c., &c. (All made by Beblie Workers) at

LOUGHLIN'S Print Confederators, 19 Parliament St., Dablie.

THIAD TOT CHALLET

of continued leyalty and friendship." (Applance).

Brave, Annie! If Mrs. Pankhurst heard you deliver that speech she would most assuredly make you a Sufregette organiser; for, believe me, you are fitted for a much higher vocation than making oigarettes for Vincent S annue Carroll, Eag.

And your friend "Bold Traymor, O," has assisted you so well up to the present that he cannot refuse you the modest request of getting you an istroduction into the Suffragette movement, where your abilities, if not better appreciated, will certainly be better paid than they are at cigarette making. The gentleman whom I suggest to you as sponsor is evidently your tutor, and he knows your ability as well as your liyaliy.

But new Annie Acushla sa you are an Iriah girl, I would advise you when you are taking your next lesson to ask your teter to teach you a few lines from Tom Moore who was an Irish Poet, and the lines I suggest to you are the following :--Unprized are her sons till they've learned

te betray, Undistinguished they live if they shame not their siree.

And the torch that would light them through dignity's way. Must be osught from the pile where their coustry expires.

The betrayal in which you and your companions have played your part to the satisfaction of your GENEROUS employer is of course not a national betrayal, but if its consequences are not of that far-reaching character the fault is not yours. You have done your best to make it as complete as betrayal could make it, and you are prized because you have learned to

You are also distinguished, and are likely to be so as long as the recollection of your actions live in the memory of your neighbours; whether or not, the distincsion you have earned for yourselves has shamed your sires for the present at all events, a most question

But the fact that you made it possible for Vincent S. Carroll to deny his sweated workers an increase of one shilling a week to the four shillings a week he had been paying them for years is a living and a burning fact which will burn more intensely in the not far distant time, when you will cease to be prized and distinguished, or distinguished only as the betrayers of your poor sisters.

MICHAEL MOKROWE.

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

(Dunleary Branch.)

The new premises which have been secured by the officials at 35 Lewer George's street, Kingetown, opposite St. Michael's Hospital, are suitably situated for the convenience of members, and new offices are in the source of preparation, together with the necessary alterations, to secure accommodation for the comfort of the members, where meetings will be held, will be conducted, and instructions given

in connection with the Insurance Scheme. The new office will be opened on Saturday merning for purposes mentioned

DEANSGRANGE.

Arrangemen a are being made to hold a mass meeting at this centre on Sunday, April 7th, at 4 o'clock. The meeting will be addres ed by Mr. Thomas Marphy. Insurance Lecturer, on the subject of the Insurance Bll. Mr. Larkin will be in attendance.

Mr. Larkin will subsequently pay a visit to Kingstown, thence to Bray.

Any Clubs or Societies in need of rooms for Committee Meetings, &c., should apply to John O'Neill, Secretary I. T. W. Union, Liberty Hall, 18 Baresford Place.

Garrick's Boot Stores 61a TALBOT ST. (under Railway Arch),

22 ELLIS'S QUAY, DUBLIN. Noted for Reliable Footwear.

Men's Boots at 4/11, 5/11 and 6/11A SPECIALITY.

Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes in endless variety.

Study Your Health! GALLAGHER'S Always ask for HIGH OLASS

MINERAL WATERS. Bettled by electric power in Hygienic Crown Cork Bottles.

Factory: 58 and 60 Bridgefoot Street, DUBLIN. PHONE 2513.

Bay year Shirts, Collers, Braces,

"Government by the People," is the title of a lecture to be delivered by Mr. Denie M. Doyle on Sanday next, March 24th, at 8 p.m., in the Antient Concert Buildings. Questions and discussion in-vited. Admission free.

Distress Committee Jobbery.

LABOUR MEMBERS PROTEST. Councillor Farrelly Attacks Working

A meeting of the Distress Committee was held on Tuesday evening, March 15th, Councillor Creater presiding. On it being decided to put on a number of men. Councillor Themas Lawler asked if they would be taken in retation from the

The Clerk replied that they would, and that an overseer was also required. He also stated in reply to Consoillor Lawlor that a separate register was kept for eversaria.

Councillor Soully (Chairman South Dablin Union) said that Mr. Darcy should get the pomition.

Councillor Lawlor asked who was Mr. Darcy? A member stated that he was a publi-

Counsellor Lawlor strongly protested against any publican being appointed to a position in connection with distress work, as it was most degrading that a publican should be put in charge of respectable workingmen who were forced by unemployment to seek such work.

Councilior Farrelly (North Dock) took exception to Mr. Lawlor's remarks, and said that Mr. Darcy was a member of a very respectable trade, and had paid more rates than all Lawlor's seed, breed, and generation. Lawlor was only the "ninth part of a man."

Mr. Lawlor replied that if he was an employer and had the same facility for sweeting workers that the Farrellys and the Darcys had he would, no doubt, find it easy to talk about the rates he paid at other people's expense. He (Conneillor Lawlor) was prepared to meet him there any time and ask the electors to choose between them. Councillor Farrelly cid not show his contempt for the workers when seeking their votes in the North Dock Ward, and member of the Com-mittee objected State Chairman allowing Councillor Farrelly to make a personal

attack on Councilior Lawlor. Councillor Farrelly said Mr. Darcy was a large ratepayer before men of Councillor Lawlor's class knew where the City Hall was, and it should not be forgotien that Mr. Darcy had sacrificed himself in the National movement.

Councillor Lawfor Land if that were so he would like to know what Councillor Farrelly and his class had done for him out of their own pockets? It was now proposed to quarter him on the ratepayers, and deprive an unfortunate man, with a family, of the work to which be was entitled. Councillor Farrelly was mighty generous at the expense of the public !

Mr. John Simmons (Sec. Trades Council) said Mr. Lawlor seemed to be under the impression that Mr. Dercy wee still in busimess as a publican. That was not so. Consilier Lawler saked that the Ov

seer's Register be produced, and, on examining same, pointed out that Darcy was never registered at all, and yet he was employed for someftime past; and before his term of work had expired it was proposed to give him a second term, although he was not entitled to be employed on either occasions, never having been registered. In reply to Councillor Lawler, the

Clerk (Mr. Farrell) admitted that there were a number of men on the register who were waiting for employment tor several months, and that the man whose name was first on the list was a most competent and trustworthy man.

Councillor Lawler said it would be an entrage to pass over these men who were so long waiting their turn, in favour of a man who was never registered at all : and when such things were done it was no wonder that an inquiry into the working of that Committee was demanded.

A vote was then taken, when there voted for employing Darcy-Councillors Farreily (North Dock), Scully (Merchant's Quey), Orczier (Oluntari), Mesars Frank Uoie, P.L.G. (Wood Quay), and John Simmons (Trades Council).

Against-Ocuncillors Thomas Lawlor (Wood Quay), William McCarthy (Clontari), and Mr. Timothy Moran, P.L.G. (Reyal Exchange).

TOM CARROLL FUND.

CARROLL v. TIME - - 102, NOT OUT! DONATIONS. Per John O'Neill-Mrs. Scott Mr. Connolly, Custom House Dooks Mr. Lynch SALE OF POSTCARDS. Mr. P M'Guiness 0 1 0 Mr. Dan Hannon ... Postoards on sale at the undermentioned shops :-

Mr. L. MURPHY, 8 Lombard street. MR. THERMEY, 9 Lombard street. Ma. N. J. Brann, 39 Aungier st. Mr. HUGERS, 28 Jones's Road MING HARLEY, 58 Lower Sheriff st. Ma Kilbrida, 63 Lower Sheriff st. MISS MEASURE, Tara et. MISS MEAGREE, City Quay. MR. G. NAPIER. Gt. Brunswick st.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF IRELAND.

The Minimum Wage Bill.

When in August last the Government by spurious promises beleated the railway men into accepting on abortive Commission on "Resognition" in substitution for their demands for better conditions, the inamial interests and the fatures politicians who obey their commands rejoiced that ence more they had so easily tricked the workers. That trickery has boomerang fashion, returned to the threwers, and their rejoicing has given way to a bad attack of "blue funk." Had it not bear for the treachery to the railway men, it is highly probable that the miners might have been tegriled by empty promies it returning so their work and kept their while a Parliamentary Commustee successive debated, with tongue in cheek, of to whether the coal industry could affeid to pay a living wage to the men who daily risk both life and limb. But the lesson taught in August last has been learsed too well, and the miners, by s iching close together and refusing to abate one jet their just demands, have themselves tangut the masters and the rest of the workers how futile and feeble are the the of the politician when sen-frented by a compact body of man united on one clar isaue.

After every other method had failed. the Government has been forced-very much against its wul-into bringing forward an Act to establish by law the principle of the minimum wage for miners. That Bill is feeble, halting. timid; but it does embody the principle that a minimum wage can be established by Act of Parliament, and though the present Bill applies, and that only tontatively, to the miners, it requires no great stratch of imagination to conceive of its provisions being widened to include other classes of workers.

Lit is against this possibility that the interests on both sides of the House are united, and they would gladly condemn the Bill to extinction were there any other way of getting the miners back to work. That view was expressed in applopetic way in which the Prime Minister introduced the Bill; is was more definitely stated by Mr. Bonar Law when criticising the Bill.

"I sak the House to realise, in the first place, how quickly we move. Only a few weeks ago an amendment to the Address was proposed in favour of a minimum Wege. It was not treated seriously by the House, and the hon, gentleman was spoke for the Government hardly dealt with it at ali. What he did say was to point out that such a prisciple could only be applicable to sweated industries. A few weeks later we are discussing a Minimum Wage Bill-a Bill not to be applied to sweated industries, but to one of the trades where the men on the whole receive iar higher wages than the average of these engaged in other industries. I almit the Prime Minister dealt very largely with the differentiation between this tarde and all osher trades. If this Bill is to become law I should like nothing etter than to believe there is a differe tion which would justify us in saying we have logical grounds for maintaining that what we have done in this case cannot apply to any other industry. But I confess I think we are not in that position and caunot take that line."

There is no logical ground for differentistion. The miners will not scoure their Minimum Wage Bill on the grounds of logic or reason—save the logic of grim determination not to work until their demands are met. Logic, reason, argument are of no avail against the exactions of capital greedy for interest. In another column we give the number of fatal accidents in mines during the last year. The strike has lasted for over three weeks. For every week that the men have been idle there has been a direct saving of thirty lives and an average of signty minor accidents avoided. The logic of these faces has not been enough to secure a minimum wage for the miner : to secure that minimum he must inflict such ininries on trade generally that the master class is compelled to listen.

The wanton sacrifice of lives in other industries is as great, even if less dramatic in character, and there are no "logical grounds for maintaining that what we have done in this case cannot apply to any other industry."

The "logic" which has compelled the Government to move in this master is the logic of pressure applied from outside Parliament. That ousside pressure will be increased, rather than lessened, in the future; and as the workers realise more and more the tremendous power they possees, they will grow less and less inclined to accept with petience the toil and drudgery they have for se long endured.

A determined democracy outside Parliament, demanding improved conditions of life : a strenuous and active Labour Party inside Parliament, giving effective voice to those demands, and the present timid and ineffective Minimum Wage Bill may be converted into a useful and helpful measure-" Clarion."

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, Phibeboro': 26 Nth. Strand: 28 Bolton St.; and 15 Francis St.

STRIKE ITEMS.

Whatever the cause may be, the vantly improved health condition of the people since the coal strike began is remarkable. A few examples show the death-rates before and after the ceal strikes in towns which are most affected by the movement.

Walsail	•••	270	•••	197
Duoley	• • •	27.4	•••	9.1
Smethwick	•••	150	•••	13.6
Derby	•••	18.8	•••	15.1
Wigan	•••	180	•••	14.5
Warrington		164	• • •	121
Bury	•••	22.1	•••	159
Burnsley		181	•••	141
		191	•••	166
Sanderland	•••	168	•••	12.7
6 . 1 .	•••	146	•••	97
37			\	138
Cerdin		≯15.5	- []	13 .8
		24.8		16.8
Mor.hyr		24.6	•••	13.3
•	*	¥	•••	10.0

Mr. McKsnpa, the Home Secretary, replying to a question as to how many workmen were killed or injured in the coal mines of the United Kingdom during each of the past ten years, issues the following figures:

1902.—1,024 persons killed, 3 745 persons injured, as reported to inspectors under Sec. 35 (1) of the Coal mines Regulation Act, 1887.

1903.—1,072 killed, 3,822 injured. 1904.-1,055 kil'ed, 3,754 injured. 1905.—1,159 killed, 3,466 injured. 1906.—1,142 killed, 3,839 injured. 1907.—1,245 killed, 5,892 injured. 1908.-1,308 ki.led. 5860 injered.

141,851 injused and disabled for more than seven days. 1909.—1,453 killed, 5,859 injured.

153 306 injured and disabled. 1910.—1,775 killed, 5737 injured, 159,042 injured and diratled. 1911.—1,259 killed; other figures not

yet available. The number of persons injured and disabled for more than saven days was first obtained in 1908, under the previsions of the Notice of Accident Act,

At a mass meeting of London market porters, held at the Ring, Blackfriers Road, under the auspices of the National Union of Gaswerkers and General Labourers, unanimously demanded a minimum wags of 22 a. weekly

The Mayor of Illuston spayered a public meeting of miners on Monday in order that he might explain his recent speech to the Town Council on "The Selfish Miners' Strike" An audience of 1,000 listened to the Mayor's explanations, which were punctuated with comments and disorder. Tue Mayor refused to withdraw his allusion to selfahners, but stated that it simply meant that the strike was in the miners' interest only, and that miners should therefore help to relieve the distress caused by it.

The taxi cab drivers of the British Motor Cab Company, to the number of nearly 1,000, are still on atr.ke. Picketing is in progress outside the company's headquarters in Grosvenor road, but no scenes of disorder have occurred.

Five thousand men have come out on strike in the Lena Goldfields, Siberia. demanding an eight-hours day and 30 per cent. increase of wages. Pumping has ceased. The minee are guarded by troops and rural guards, and rein orcements are being sent into the district. . .

Telegrams from Valenciennes state that the delegates of the Mirers Union of the Ansin district, at a meeting on Monday at Denain, voted for a general strike of miners in the Ansin district for Tuesday. A proclamation was issued inviting all the Frence miners to rise en masse, in order to enforce their demands.

It is persistently affirmed that the num-

ber of strikers among the German miners is diminishing. Nevertheless, in the Hubr bee'n some of the mixes are almost entirely closed. At the Daister mines in Hanover, out of 2,600 men only 100 have gone down the pit. The miners in Upper Silenia are now following the example of those in Lower Silesia, and demanding an increase of pay. In Saxony about 50 per cent, of the miners are on strike. In the Principality of Sobaumburg-Lippe miners to the number of 3,600 are asking for an advance of 15 per cent, on the threat of coming out on strike. There is much talk agein of a general strike in Germany. and in this connection it is now stated that the bosimen on the Bahr have struck

work, and that certain of the railway man and the crews of the Rhine steamers threaten to do likewise.

Coal prices in all parts of the country are still rising. The London Coin Excharge, on Monday last, decided to advance the price of masse coal by 41, per ton. The prices new rolling in the Metropolis are: Best, 40s.; Stiketones, 38s. 6d.: Kitchen, 38z.; Asah. acde, 50s. Coxe (ohal.), 24s. In March Las year beas coal was 28s.; kitchen, 25s; and coke, 16s.

Mr. D. A. Thomas firmly believes that the true and permanent interests of the country would be best served by counsering syndicalism with a heavy hand. 'The Government is attempting to ours the concer with sticeing playter. In that way they may a notal the eye for a sime, but the mailedy will conduct to fatal course, The surgeon's in fe is what is wanted."

Thus the incredible is ab ut to happen. We are to have the saugendous innovation of State regulation of wages without the only thing that could justify it-security against strikes.—" Pall Mali Gazette."

"There is reason to believe," says the "Daily Telegraph," "that in view of the Government acceptance of the principle of the minimum wage for miners, the Labour Party will take up the securing of a similar min:mum wage in all other leading industries. A member of the Labour Party yesterday pointed out that the Government, within one month, or a little more, of its refusal to accept a minimum wage, has now surned round and proposes to adopt it as a cardinal point of its programme, and to see all the Parties in the House to do the same. Needless to say,' he added, 'the Labour Party, having secured the minimum wage for what is, after all, one of the bestpaid trades in the country, will have every reason to cameaign for it in the case of the worst paid trades."

HAMILTON-March 17th, at the Hospice for the Dying, Harolds' Cross, Mrs. Margaret Hemilton, wife of George Hamilton. Aged 38 years.

The above funeral, which took place on Wednesday last, was largely aftended. The chief mourners were eleorge Hamilton, husband; Edward, John, and Rend Hamilton, some; Mary Hamilton, daughter; Mr. and Mrs. French, Mr and Mrs. Batler, Mr. and Mrs Murphy.

The Irish Transport Workers' Union was represented by Wm. Hepkins, T.C. Several other members attended.

The funeral arrangements were carried out by Fanagan, Aungier street.

GALLAGHES'S MINERALS.



Insist on getting your Drinks supplied in bottle like the above.

MEN'S SHIRTS.

We are the largest retailers of Men's Shirts in the City. The reason why is not far to seek. We study the individual requirements of our customers. Our Shirts are made from specially selected hardwearing cloths; being made to our own measurements they ensure ease and comfort to the wearer. As we are experts, we fully recognise that if a shirt is to give satisfaction to the workingman it must be large and roomy. We have huge stocks of all qualities, descriptions and prices of Men's and Boys' Shirts; and for these, as well as all other classes of Mens' Wear, we say emphatically we are absolutely IHE CHEAPEST PEOPLE IN THE TRADE.

Belton & Co., Shirt Specialists, 48 and 49 Thomas Street;

If the Tramway managers of the United Kingdom have a right to unite, why not you Dublin Trammon unite also, and get

Your share of the profits and premotions?

DEAR MR. EDITOR, -Publically and with

your kind permission, through the medium

of year paper, I desire, on behalf of a

great many honest-minded workmen in

the Cerperation to express our sincere

admiration of the conduct of Joseph Kelly,

who has epenly expressed his epinions in

your columns, and shown to the public

the manner in which business is con-

ducted in the Dablin Corporation Work-

mene' Scoiety. The rule brought forth,

and under which he was tried and con-

victed, had no bearing whatever on the

werd Disobedience. Search the English Distionary and you cannot prove to me

Disobedience has the same meaning as

Obscene lenguage or insulting language,

the same meaning as Disebedience.

Readers of THE IREM WORKER, this man

Mr. Canty who signed the summens

demanding Joseph Kelly to appear before

Committee is one of the most Grammati-

cal and Chesterfieldian oreafures that

sould be found in any part of Dablin, and

Committee who could bear out this state-

ment, but they are Canty's tools and too

will come in this Society, and so sure as

come. Then Mr. Justices M. Walker,

Keegan and McCermick, we will sound

Oh see the funny man. Why is he

The man is walking backward because

he thinks that is the way to catch up with

the times. He believes that the Constitu-

tion of '82 is the gate through which the

Mamma, who is in command of the

For every pound given to the workers

Now the Roosevelt's hat is in the ring.

When the workers get a hurry in the

head they wen't have to get such a hurry

It's not the cost of living that hurts

it's the price of living. If what we use

was sold at cost, as it should be, it would

Even the captains of industry trust in the people. That is why they organize the trusts. If they had doubts as to the

ability of the people to make dividends

Once, at the height of the Civil War.

two won at a railway station saw a cart-

load of wooden legs depart for a military

"Those wooden legs," said the first man, "are a rather elequent protest against war, aren't they?"

what you might call stump specches."-

Call to W. FURNISS.

FOR GOOD VALUE IN

irish Beef & Mutton.

None but the Bost at Lowest Prices.

Talket St. Mest Se., 36h Talket St.

STRIKE ABAINST BIE PROFIT !!

FOR WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRS.

Chespest and most reliable house in the trade,

37 HIGH STREET

(OPPOSITE CHAPEL).

Special Low Terms to Workingmen.

WORLD'S FAIR

6 d. BAZAAR,

R. W. SHOLEDICE

"Yes," agreed the other; "they are

what will he do for something to talk

as wages there are twenty got out of them

The Captain of Industry, my son.

millenium will be ushered in.

army of the unemployed?

in work.

through?

in the heels.

be cheap enough.

for them, they would quit.

Pro Bono Publico.

the trampet and have an eye for an eye.

walking backward?

distinctly state there are many on the

AN IRISH WORKER.

COAL.

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

P. O'CARROLL, BLACK LION. INCHICORE,

#A M S (Irish)—2 lb. Jare, 94d.; Raspberry. Strawberry, Black Current. BISCUITS—Jam Pulls, Butter Creams, Bermada, 6d. per lb. LHYDBN'S. 89 Bride Street.

SAMES PASKIN' Plain and Fancy Baker, 72 MEATH ST., DUBLIN. Pure Wholemeal and Buttermilk Squares a speciality. THE WORKERS BAKER. ASK for LARKING LOAD!

P. KAVANAGH & SONS.

y & 27 WEXFORD STREET, New Street, Dean Street, Coombe, and Silvernere Mill, Rethfarnham, Wholesale and Retail

Provisioners, Grocers, Beef and Park 🕲 Butchers, 💋 Manufacturers of Sausages and Fancy Meets.

Office and Factory-74 to 78 COOMBE, DUBLIE. All classes of Grain for Feeding Purposes ground at the Mill. Fort Quality Goods, and after that Prices as Lew as possible. That is our idea of processful trading.

IF YOU WARY GOOD DINNER AT MODERATE CHARGES, GO TO

Henry's Restaurant 16 & 17 GREAT BRITAIN ST. Good Bods. Torms 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 Cases, 22s. 6d. Warranteed 3 Years, English Lever Watches, 8 heles jewelled, compensation balance, Hall-Marked Silver Cases. £2 2e. Od. Warranteed 7 Years.

Best House for all kinds of Watch Repairs Deuble Bell ALARM SLOCKS, 2/6.

ROCK, Watchmaker and ALFRED Jeweller. 141 Capel street & 38 Mary street, DUBLIN.

CAUTION.

The Pillar House,

81a HENRY ST., DUBLIN, IS THE DEPOT FOR GENUINE

BARGAINS BY POST.

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

BECKER BROS.

FINEST, PUREST AND CHEAPEST

TEAS.

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

S STE. GREAT GEORGE'S STREET And 17 NORTH HARL EVEREY.

DUBLIE!

Boot and Shoe Chr. FARREN, Beet and Shor AI NORTH KING STREET. Cheapest House in the City for Boots and

Shoes of every bind.

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

BUY YOUR BAILY BREAD at THE WORKERS' BAKERY OORS MARKEY.

Correspondence.

Warning to the Public.

DEAR MR EDITOR -- May I request you to allow me to use the columns of Tax IRBH WORKER to place before the people of Dublin the particulars of a fraud perpetrated upon me in connection with the above. About a week ago I had occasion to most a financial liability which came unexpectedly. The following advertisement caught my eye in the "Evening

W. H. Mitchell, 30 Lower Abbey st." &c., I was informed that a fee of 2/6 was required. I paid 1/- and received the fellowing receipt :-

"March 11th, 1912.

ABLE. 1/- paid; 1/6 to pay. "W. H. MITCHELL."

en the enquiry.

Before leaving he infermed me that if I called to the office that evening I would

I called and failed to see the principal. respectable tradesman.

occasion of this visit I was informed by the office-boy or clerk that the principal must have got punctured. The allusion

On the following day I saw him, and his excuse for not giving the loan was that he went to one of the bails' houses and was nearly eaten by dogs, &s.

Now, Mr. Editor, I don't mind about the less of my haif-a-crown, but I want to warn the poor unfertunate people of Dublin against being taken in by bogus advertisements of this character, and I am sure no decent newspaper will allow this man further facilities for defrauding the public until he has made some reply to my charges.

I need hardly say that no man likes to have his name made public in connection with a matter like this, but I send you my full name and address as a guarantee of its genuineness. Yours faithfully,

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

valuable time and paper, with reference to the terrible state of affairs which exists on our tramways, or I mean on the tramways which should belong to us, the ratepayers of the City of Dublin; but, unfortunately for us and the many others who are employed by the present company, they don't belong to us. If they did, things would

I got on a tramoar to-day. There was a bey from the country learning the bis. I asked the keeper in charge, I mean the conductor in charge of the boy from the country, where all the old hands go to, and, without pausing he replied, the work-

one of these fellows learning. He told me this very man cost him five shillings in giving wrong change; and how much de you get when he is proficient, I asked? The noble sum of 2s. 6d. for my trouble, was the reply; and he said this very man is five weeks on now, and when he starts on his ewn he will have to work twelve months before he has a day off, except at his own expense, which will be dedusted from his £1 1s., with aixpence off fer his society. How many hours do you work, I asked. We do saything, from sixty to eighty hours per week.

done to eliminate this white alayery? I think it's time the Dublin Trammen joined the Irish Transport Workers.

54 AUNGIER STREET, DUBLIN. Established more than Half-a-Century. Coffins, Hearses, Coaches, and every

> Trades, Union and Irinh-Iraiand House. Penetuality and Rossomy Guaranteed.

Go to-

MURRAY'S

Sheriff Street,

GOOD VALUE IN PROVISIONS

AND OROCEMES.

Made by Trade Union Bakers.

STREETS AND REST. THE DONE WORKER BAKER

" LOAN OFFICE SWINDLES."

Talking of promotions, this reminds me there is another Ticket I aspecter promoted. By the way, his father-in-law helds a pre-TO THE EDITOR IRES WORKER. minent position in the Traffic Department. Is it fair, Mr. Editor, that men should be hand-barrowed into positions like that. Wishing success to your paper and the Irish Werkers' cause, I am, yours faith-TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

Herald ":-"Money leat daily from £2 and upwards. Applications attended premptly. No objectionable enquiries. Apply I immediately went to the address mentioned, and after stating my requirements,

"30 Lr. Abbey-street.

"Received from..... the sum of 11-, being the amount of expense for attending to application for lean of £5. Money paid for expenses 18 NOT RETURN-

A visit of inspection was paid to my house on the following day. The visitor expressed himself as being satisfied with what he saw, and Collitored the 1/6 due

get the lean.

I went again by appointment on the following day and mentioned the names of the Bails which I proposed to give. One I may mention is in receipt of an assured income of £100 per year. The other is a After waiting a length of time on the

was, I presume, to his biks.

VICTIM.

DEAR SIE-I venture to trespass on your

be different to those I am about to relate.

I asked him was it a trying time to have

Dear Mr. Editor cannot semething be

FANAGAN'S Funeral Establishment.

Funeral Requisite.

20 BERRY ST., DUBLIN. Metablished over M years. Brorything possible for Gid.; Cheep and Good. Tolophone No. 15,

Matablished 18M.

477

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

The Prosecution of Mr. Tom ney-General senceives it to be his duty to prevent humble people breaking the law; is it not also his duty to prevent Privy Mann.

ALLEGED INCITEMENT TO MUTINY.

Overtions in the Commons.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, Mr. Charles Dancen, during Question time, said—I desire to ask the Asterney-General a question of which I have given him private notice—If he can in erm the House what is the charge which is preferred against Mr. Tem Mann, who was arrested on Tuesday in London.

Sir Rufus Imace-Mr. Tem Mann is charged with the publication of the ap-peal to soldiers in the "Syndicalist," and the effence with which he is charged is incitement to mutiny, a common law misdemonster. Within the last for days application was made by the police authorities at Salford to prosecute Mr. Mean. That was based upon certain statements made, and acts dese, by him during the last few days. The evidence was not before me at the time I authorised the presention of the three persons new at the Old Bailey. As the result of that I cannot go into the matter further than to say this, that there is sufficient evidence of publication by him, as Chairman of the Committee, and therefore the person mainly responsible for the publication, and upon the application by the police, and on the evidence before me, I authorised the prisecution (cheers).

Mr. O'Grady-May I ask why it is that Mr. Mann has been taken to Balford, especially in view of the statement new made by the Attorney-General, that he has not cowardly. Mr. Editor, a day of reckoning been arrested for any action as Salford, but upon the fact that he is President of te-morrows sun will rise justice will the Syndicalist Education League?

Sir Rufus Isa e-That is not quite so. I referred to certain statements made by and acts done by him at Salford which would be evidence of publication.

Mr. O'Grady-Am I to understand that, the Attorney-General has given the instruction for his arrest and that he so gave it upon the fact that he is President of the Syndicalist Education League?

Sir Rufus Iceaes - No, sir, quite the contrary. I was aware that Mr. Mann was Provident of the Longue, but that, in my opinion, was not sufficient of itself to make him responsible on a criminal charge for the publication of that particular article. but in consequence of certain further evidenes which has some before us in the last few days, and seftain things which happened at Belferd in connection with them -I cannot discuss it as the matter is sub judies-I thereupon came to the conelusion that I was boand, in the ordinary course of my duty, to allow the chief constable of Salford to isstitute the prosecution he desired (cheers).

Mr. Wedgwood-Will the right hen. gentleman withdraw the prosecution against the two Busks and Bowman in

consequence of this prosecution. -No, sir. They made responsible, because they are publishers and printers of it, and that is a matter of defence equally open to them when the case comes to trial at the Old Bailey. But what I have been desirous of doing is presecuting the person mainly responsible, and sensoquently I have authorized the presecution of Mr. Mann.

Mr. M'Callam Scott—Can the right

hon. gentleman state what are the words which are construed as an incitement to mutiny? (Opposition crise of "No" and answered Ministerial cries of "Why net ? ").

Mr. Keir Hardis-Can the right hom. gentleman say whether any stops have been taken to make the provisions of this very ancient law known to the printers (Opposition laughter), and further whether the offence of which Mr. Mann is now indisted is bailable?

Sir Rufus Isasos - Of course the question of bail is a matter entirely for the magistrates. They can undoubtedly admit him to bail. As to the question put by my hon. triend I think it is the same as he put to me recently. I have not got the document in my hands, but the substance of it is an appeal to soldiers to disobey their efficers if they are commanded to fire under certain circumstances.

Mr. O'Grady-Is there any precedent for the action now taken, and who has placed the interpretation on the Mutiny Act which brings the action of Mr. Mann within the scope of that Act?

Sir Rufus Issace—That is a matter, of course, which has to be decided by the judge (hear, hear).

Mr. Lansbury-May I ask whether the police authorities are legally entitled to discriminate between persons who break the law in this respect, and why it is that no proceedings have yet been taken against those parsons who successfully conspired together to prevent the First Lord of the Admiralty from speaking at Belfast (Opposition orise of "Oh" and Ministerial cheers).

The Speaker-That matter deer not directly arise out of these questions. If the hon, member has a question, and puts

it down on the Paper, no doubt he will receive an appropriate answer.

Mr. Lansbury—May I very respectfully ask whether the lew discriminates between Privy Councillors and humble printers?

(Ministerial cheers). That is the hurden of my question. May I sak if the Attor-

UNIONISTS T TRADE

Deal with McQUILLAN For Tools, 36 CAPEL STREET, DUBLIN.

THE HAUNT OF TRADBUREN AND PRETWORKERS.

Councillors meeting to break the law? (Ministerialists cheered the question loadly, and as no movement to answer

was made by the Atterney-General, eries of "Answer, answer," were raised.) The Speaker zees, and indicated that the apprepriate memons had arrived for the introduction of a new member who was then waiting at the Bar. The stranger was Mr. FitsHerbert Wright, elected for Hereferdshire in succession to Sir J. Bankin, and so he appreciated the Table, supported on either side by Mr. Brideman and Mr. Hunt, the cries of "Answer" were continued with obvious determina.

tion by Mr. M'Callum Scott. The Speaker-I would ask the hon. member for the Bridgeton Division to desist from these disorderly interruptions while an hen, member is taking his seat (loud Opposition cheers).

Apparently the Liberal Government means to try if it can keep back the flowing tide of democracy by terrorising and imprisoning the leaders of the movement. They begin in Ireland a few weeks ago by arresting P.,T. Daly, nobody took any notice. It was only an Irishman who was being sacrificed. Next, Fred Orowsley was taken into custody for distributing handbills to soldiers. Then Guy Bowman and the brothers Buck found themselves charged for publishing "treason," and leatly Mr. Tom Mann has new been arrested on the same charge.

Perhaps semething will be done towards making an effectual protest against the wholesale arrest of workers on frivilous charges, new that a preminent English Labour man has been made a victom. It is time the Labour Members in Parliement made an attempt to have the law impartially administered.

"Judge," said the caller, "I wish you'd tell me what I have to do to get my name changed."

"What is your present name?" "Bennett Leumel Zebulon Bubb." "Your objection to your name is that it is too long, I presume. Why can't you just use your initials?"

"That only makes it worse, Judge.

Whenever I give my name as B. L. Z. Bubb, somebody snickers." Baron Gustave de Rothschild had a pleasant mixture of caution and waggery, says the "Lendon Chroniele." while in the synagogue his neighbour suddenly plucked him by the alcove and

this merning without looking the safe." "Don't worry," replied Rothschild, looking round at the vast congregation, "we are all of my here."

whispered hearsely: "I have come away

"Who was the first man, Bobby?" she

"Arthur Griffith," answered the young patrick promptly. "Way, no, Bobby. It was Adam." to prove himself right, "I warn't counting

foreigners." What we may expect] when the coal strike has lasted a month

"Officer, would you mind walking a block or two with me? I have to pass a dark alley a little way ahead." "Got too much money wid ye?"

"Money nothing! I've got a pound of butter, four eggs and six slices of bason, and an order for a stone of coal."

TOM CLARKE, TOBACCOMIST AND MEWSAGENT. 75 Parnell Street and 77 Amiene Street

Keeps a full line of Tobasse and Clarentees manufactured at home in Iroland by Irishmen. The lasts Woman and all other newspapers

RING UP TELEPHONE NO. 3562 . FOR .

Irish Bacon, Butter and Eggs. Customers can always rely on the quality

of our Goods at a moderate price, careful attention to orders and prompt delivery. NOTE ADDRESS-

TIM CORCORAN, Capital T House, North Strand Read

THE HOTED HOUSE ---Phone alice. FOR BUTTER, HAMS AND BACON. PATRICK DOYLE & SONS,

Prevision Morehants, 29 THOMAS ST., DUBLIE.

HYERY WORKINGMAN TO SECULD JOIN St. Brigid's Christian Barial Society.

PINGLEND Large Divide at Okristman. Mertality Benefits. Mosts every Sunday, 11 sill 1 o'c.

One Peerly per Week. Estd. \$8 Years.

M. SULLIVAN, Bestmaker and Repairer, 624 Lower Sandwith Street. Hand-Made Work a Speciality. Best Leather and Werkmannin Guaranteed.

T. P. ROCHE

The Workers' Nairdresser. 24 MORTH STRAND, DUBLIN

An Up-to-Date Establishment. Trade Union Lebour only employed. Cleanliness, Comfort. Anti-coption used. Success to the Workers' Cause! A matter for the Worker to remember!

Mrs. HENRY, 221 Paraell Street, Serves all with accommodation of Bade and Food of the Best Quality, at prices to suit Workers.

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

45 & 88 GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET. 58 UPPER GRAND CANAL STREET.

6 SOUTH LOTTS ROAD, BEGGAR'S BUSH. 11, 2 & 3 SRAFORTH AVENUE, SANDYMOUNT.

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