name Prodes Lake

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

Jim Larkin. Edited by

I tell you a cause like ours; Is greater than defeat

Who is it speaks of

defeat ?

can know-It is the power of powers.

As surely as the earth rolls round

As surely as the glorious sun Brings the great world

MOOD-WAYS, Must our Cause be WOR!

No. 48.-Vol. I.]

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, APRIL 13th, 1912.

ONE PENNY.

### Interview with Bob Smillie.

Why he Advised Resumption : To Defeat Plut of Welsh and Scots Mineowaers. (From the "Glasgow Forward," the organ

of the Scottish Workers) Laratkshire showed quite a pretty

landscape beneath a clear April sky on Monday of this week, and that rare blessing mere than anything else helped to make pleasant what in ordinary working days would have been tedious; a car icumey from Glasgow to Larkhall, where I found Mr. Robert Smillie addiessing a meding of 5,000 miners, and advising them to return to work pending the arranging of the District Wage Blands and the arm uncing of their decisions.

It was quite surprising to hear the extremist of the recent negotiations advoate a conciliatory policy, as it was equally surplicing to find the rebellious miners of Larkheli accepting it to a man. And yet. Mr. Smille gave his ressons for a policy of peace, one could not refrain from admitting that they were night and sound.

AN INTERVIEW.

Seen after the meeting, Mr. Smillie omented to be interviewed, despite the fact that he had already that day spoken at two huge meetings, and wer about to proceed to snother. On the way to his third meeting Mr. Smulle said that he had nothing but praise for the magnificent way in which the miners of Scouland had conducted themselves during the dispute, and mentioned with pride that not one .f the 4500 Trade Union miners in Mothe well had come into conflict with the law during the past fire weaks.

WHY THE MEN SHOULD GO BACK.

Asked for an explanation as to why he was recommending the men to go back to work while other Scots leaders were advising the men to stay out until the wiges had been settled by the District Boares, Mr. Smillie said he was doing so in accordance with the alm: at unanimous decision of the Lanart shire Mine a' Exeentire, which thought that the men had gained all they would gain meantime.

W. ile it was true that the Socts delegates rought to divide the Conference last Wednesday on the question of staying out until the figures were made definite, the passing into law of the Act had made such an attitude no longer possible, and, in the circumstances, he thought the men would be well advised to resume work pending the District Bard decision, and in the event of that being unfair or unsatisfactory to the men, the swike could ence more be renswed. Had it been poss ble to secure a Scottish Conference before the ballot, he was sure there would have been no divided counsels, and that all the Scots leaders would have strongly advised the men to return to work.

Besides, continued Mr. Smill e, it is far better, and certainly more effective for good vages that our men should return to work in a hody, as the neutral Chairmen are bound to be impressed by our unanimity, and will act accordingly. On the other hand, if our men go back in droves, the Chairman will conslude that we are disorganised, and wages will go down in consequence.

The Wage Act, in Mr. Smillie's epinion. is I kely to prove hensficial to the men. insemuch as the principle of the minimum wige has now been legalized, not only for the coal-howers, as at first saitated for. but for every individual werker underground. That is more than we asked for in our Eouthport resolution, and it is obvious that we are not going to get any more meantime.

Apart from these considerations, the Soots and Welsh owners are snxious that the fight should continue until the men's fonds are completely depleted, and their ranks disorganised, after which the owners could do what they pleased with the men, and that is something I wish to avoid, and it can only be avoided by the men returning to work, which I advise them to do in all good faith and in pursuarce of a policy which, has always been my aim, and which is to do the best thing possible on behalf of the miner.

THE 5 AND 2. Though the Scots delegates veted for the incomeion of the 5 and 2 Clause in the Bill, they did so not in their own interest, but in that of some of the lower-paid mining districts of England and Wales, where hoys are paid as low as 1s 4d. per day and men 3s., or 84 and 21s. for aix

days work respectively. But the 5 and 2, said Mr. Smillie, will not be accepted in Scotland, even from the Listrict Board. When the Board for

Scotland mests we shall claim the following minimum terms:-

6s. average wage for miners;

6s. for firemen; 5s. 10d. for readmen

5s. 9d. for all other adult underground workers, and

2s. 10½d, for pony drivers, etc.

THE VILLAIN OF THE PLAY. The Scots Miners' President has been

accused of blocking the Conference, because of his persistent demand for the inclusion of these figures, and, in reply, to this, points out that the Scots coalowners have all along been aware that they were the minimum demands of the miners, and that, consequently, their talk of "extreme demands" has been mere bluff. Mr. Smillie admits that he has been "the villain of the play," to use his own phrase, so far as the figures quoted are concerned, and justifies his conduct on the ground that acthing less would be satisfactory to the men or pleasing to the leaders, both of whim are agreed that the floots coal trade is sufficiently profitable to pay the minima demended by the men.

In view of this attitude, we are justified in assuming that the first meeting of the Scots Wage Board will see a renewal of the fight between the persistent Smillie and the dogged M Cosh, and the persistet one is of the opinion that the decision of the neutral chairman will be his at the finish. Let us hope so.

THE MINIMUM WAGE BILL.

The Minimum Wage Bill when first drafted, said Mr. Smillie, had the hand of the exalowner written all ever it. It has been considerably improved since then, thanks to one million determined miners backing their leaders, who were also much aided by the Labour Porty, for e work on behalf of the Bill Emillie expressed great admiration.

This is an absolute refutation of the cheap misrepresentations of the Labour Paray which the London correspondent of the "Glargow Herald" has been trying to foist on a gullible elientele recently.

LLOYD GEORGE AND SMILLIE,

When the President of the Scots miners was most persistent in his demand that the schedule minima should be inserted in the Bill, Mr. Lloyd George appealed to him to be mouerate, and said Smillie ought to be satisfied that the principle of the minimum wage had been leg slas valv established for the first time in Britain. The cautious Scot replied that it had been previously established, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, taken off his guard, asked for particulars. They were soon forth coming.

"Last year," said Smillie, "you passed a Minimum Wage Act for Members of Parliament, giving a wege of £4'.0 per year irrespective of their efficiency, lunsey, or malingering proposation. Aad if you can put figures in a Minimum Wage Act for M.P.'s without objectionable clauses, surely you can do the same thing for miners."

The wily Welshman replied—in silence. The attitude of the Capitalist Press during the dispute was bit orly condemned by Smillie, who said that it was practically impossible to read any of the

CAPITALISE PAPERS

during the strike without coming across columns of reading matter in which the men were misrepresented.

Not only did they misrepresent the men. but they also sought to blacken the character of the leaders, and one editor went so far as to write that death from slow starvation was the only punishment meet for men such as Smillie,

AN ILLOGICAL PRESS.

Referring to the Press denunciation of the mers' claim for a minimum wage. he pointed cut the very type in which the miners were condemned and migrapresented was set up by compositors who had a minimum wage agreement with the owners and editors of papers opposed to the men. Mr. Smillie thinks it would be interesting to learn how these owners and editors square their accepts acc of a minimum wage for compresitors with tasir

opposition of a minimum wage for miners. The miners, with their leaders, are equally indignant at the attitude of the Press, and they showed this indignation in a practical form at four meetings of Lanarkshire miners on Monday, by unanimously requesting the reporters to leave. as the men said because "they reported nothing but lies."

Mr. Smillie repudiates the Premi assertion that the strike was a selfish strike, Never in the history of industrialism was a strike so unusifish as tais one. 75 per cent. of the mon will gain nothing by the

strike, nevertheless they have fought and suffered as one man on behalf of the un derpaid 25 per cent.

THE BEALLY SELFISH PROPLE

of the dispute, he said, were the coalowners, and it was they and they only who were responsible for whatever misery had been caused by the strike.

By this time we had reached Stonehouse, where 600 miners were waiting to hear the President. I waited a little while during the address, and had much satisfaction in hearing the miners applaud such statements as :- "Parliament is comround of two classes: the representatives of the rich, and the representatives of the workers;" and "the nation should not allow a section of the people, such as the coalowners, to rob the main body of the perple."

Men who applaud such statements, and who have but found out the Capitalist Press, may not as yet be conscious Socialists, but they are on the way; and the fact that they are en the way is something to roj ice over. One day, in the near future, the miners of Scotland will march to the election booths as one man for the purpese of voting Labour. Thet day will be the most joyful in the life of the man who has a herculean work in the bringing it about, and that man is the miners' champion—Bob Smillie.

P. J. D.

#### Votes for Women.

Philip Snowden on the Position.

In the present issue of the "Christian Commonweelth," Mr. Philip Snowden, MP, who contributes a weekly article to that journal, has a trenchant exposee of the present position of the Suffrage agita-He styl:—

"Then there is another metter which has to be taken into consideration, and that is the action of the Irish Nationalist members. On former occasions this party has been about equally divided on the question, and members have been left free by their leader to vote according to their views. This session they expect to get a Home Rule Bill passed through the House of O. mmons, and in their wisdom they have decided that the cause of Home Rule can best be served by refusing the right of self government to the women of Ireland and Great Britain. The Cecision of the Irish members who follow Mr. Redmend to support the Government in all circumstances and in all things is ecopelling them to perform some deeds which tught to be repugnant to a body of men who represent a people so perr and oppressed as are the Irish, both in Ireland and in Great Britain. It vill be no longer possible for Mr. Redmond and Mr. T. P. O Connor to claim, as they have so often elaimed, that the Jabouring clauses in Great Britain have always found the Irish members supporting their demands. In the divisions upon the Minimum Wage Bill the Irish members in every case went into the lobbies against the miners' amendments, although there must be hundreds of thousands of their countrymen affected by the dispute. The Irish members, of course, have a right to shape their own policy, and to follow their ewn course, but if they think they are going to retain the sympathy and support of the British democracy by using Irish votes in Parliament to defeat proposals for which the British democracy were fighting before the present Irish members were born, they are parsuing a line of action which experience will show them to be fatal to their own aims. No foll wer of Mr Redmond voted for the Bill; 41 of the Party voted sgainst it."

#### STOP PRESS! NOW OPEN

No. 8 MOORE STREET

("STEE FLAG,") with a Righ-Class Stock of Hams, Bacon, Butter and Enes At the Lowest Priese In the City. Call and see for yourself

SHEIL. C & S MOORD STREET Also at 46 & 46 Manus R., and DUBLIN

EROEM-Mis 649 Mis

SULLIVAN, Beetmaker and Repairer, 621 Lower Sandwith Street. Hand-Made Work a Speciality. Best Leuther and Workmanskip Gueranteed,

### Labour on Public Boards in Scotland.

Glasgow School Beard.

Anticipating an extraordinay demand for feeding necessiteus school shildren, ewing to the efficts of the miners' strike on industry generally, the Glasgow School Board made special arrangements fully a fertnight ago. Ample supplies of previsions were contracted for, extra assistant cooks were engaged, etc., and it is pleasing to note that the arrangements have been carried out without a hitch.

Great eredit is due to Mr. Horsfield, the chef in charge of the centre, for his skilful organisation.

The cooking centre was designed for a daily output of five thousand breakfasts and five thousand dinners, but by substituting a one-course dinner for a two course dinner (which is usually given), a greater number of meals can be supplied.

It is known that School Boards are not permitted, under the Act, to supply meals to children during helidays. Fortunately, however, the poor children's Dinner Society have found that they have a balance of their fund lett over. This sum they have handed to the Board, who will now he in a position to carry on opera-

It is to be hoped that Labour members and branches of Trades Unions and Socialist organisations throughout So tlaud will sand resolutions to the Government demanding that the present Act be amended so that Boards may be empowered to feed all the year round when necessary. Mr. Martin Haddow refer ed to this in his last month's notes. It may be stated that the number of necessiteus shildren being added to the rell amounts to five hundred

At last meeting of the Shettleston School Board, on the metion of the Chairman (Mr. C. Reid), the following was carried: "That the convener of the Dinner Table Committee, along with the Clerk of the Board, operate on the Voluntary Feed ng Fund, with the view at feeding all school children attending both the Board S. hools and the Voluntary Schools in this parish, and that they be empowered, should the Voluntary Fund not meet the need, to fall back on the rater, thus making suce that no child in this parish shall have reason

to be hungry during the strike." Carrying this resolution cut in its legical conclusion, dinners, etc., are now being given, not only on school days, but also at 12 30 p.m., on Saturdays, and 1 p m. on Sundays, to all sehool children in ti is parish, and arrangements have been made to continue these dinners every say until this period of distress shall have persid over.

The Treason Prosecution Protest. On 25th March, Messrs Lausbury and Wedgewood protested against the Government prosecu is g poor printers for freeson, and letting the rich Tories off Sortfree. Their protest was defeated by 176-27. With the Labour Party the e voted - J. M H gge, A. W. H. Pensenby, and

H. A. Watt, three Liberals. Amongst those su porting the Attorney-General were-William Abraham (Dublin Harb ur); Right Hon. John Burns, P. Colline (Greenesk); Jeesph Devlin, John D'llou, Walliam J. Duff, Halford J. Mackinder, James MacVeigh, Joseph P. Nannetti, T. P O'Connor (Liverpeol); William Redmond (Clare, E); Themes

Imagine John Dillon and Joseph Davlin supporting that sort of thing.

SWARK!

According to the Bolfast "Evening Telegraph, 'Colenel Fitzgerald, JP. and Major Blacker, J.P., of Carrickblacker, are openly drilling squads connected with Pertadown Unionist Club in the Market Place, preparatory to the Home Rule Bill. Colemei Fitzgarald "asked them all to remember what they were drilling for. It was to show to the English and Scotch people that Ulster Unionists were determined to stand up for and defend the rights and privileges which had been so dearly purchased for them by their forefather, and that under no sircumstances would they ever submit to be governed by a Home Rule Parliament."

Support our Advertisers, as they support us.

#### SLIGO.

(FROM TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT).

Last week a visit was paid to Bligo Branch by Mr. George Burke, where meetings were held nightly during his atay and lengthy discussions took piece ornorraing the grievances which have been so long the cause of the unrest amongst the coel and quey labourers at this port.

Mr. Burke impressed upon his audience the necessity of unity among their ranks, and complimented the officials (f the branch on the efficient manner in which the branch was conducted and expressed regret at the horrible conditions of labour prevailing in the town. It is almost indescribable—the inhuman treatment that has been meted out to the coal and quay labourers.

For some time pest two so-called stevedores (Garvey and Verdon) have had sole control over the putting on of men for the merchants. These two miscreants have what is known as a family clique, who hang on to them, "carey" for them and it is only when they cannot at all avoid it that the honest labourer is requinitioned for work; and the worst feature of the rotten system is that the stevedore collects the meansy from the merchant and pays the men according to his idea as to the amount of tomrage. The majority of the men have been repeatedly complaining that they have rever been paid the skips' freight, so that, on the face of it, there is a leakage be ween the handing of the money to the stevedore and the payment to the men.

Everybody in Sligo know how the glaring frend has been perpetrated. Five miles away from here (at Rosres Point) we shape of a man named Dyer. This vulture owns a farm, and stevederes the corn boats. He has twelve men (formerly scabs or the sons of scabs) to whom he sives the share of the corn boats-i.e., 6d. per ton, whilst on the other hand the 24 other men that are employed to discharge the vessel receive 4s 6d. per day. Why should the 12 get the rate at 6d. per ton and the others only receive 4s. 64. per cay. This is a thing that must be stopped.

Not king ago there things were exposed and an empty promite given that they would be remedied, and the men are waiting patiently to see if the third stovedere will be introduced so as to equalise the work. But the times are changing, and with them the people, who have the sympathy of the public at their book, and it is not far distant when the labouring cla s throughout reland, under the Banmer of the Transport Wo kers' Union, will, on masse, demand their right to a living wage.

A cowardly and wanton asseult was committed here lest Saturday night by Larry Garvey and Son upen a men named Borke. It appears that Larry, his wife and son were walking in the Mainstreet when suddenly Borke, who was standing at the correr, was called by Garvey. On going over, without a word of warning, Larry pulled from his s'cove a small weego and made a severe attack on Rorks, who warded off the blows by raising his hands above his head. Rorke took refuge in a elothiers, and whilst there the son sushed over and kicked at him in a brutal manner. The Head Constable was witness to this letter assault. Then, again, Garvey threatened to shoot anyone who would come near his house. Constable McGee and others are witnesses also, and a presecution will ensue.

There are only some of the doings in this town, and the sooner these miscreants are hurled from their pedestal of almightinces and made to understand that they are living, in an age when the voice of the working man will, and must be, recket ed

I shall keep your readers alive to what is oscurring here.

## "HERE HE IS"

M'HUGH HIMSELF.

JOLLY Sailor Men; up came the captain up came the crew, the first mate, the second mate, and the third mate, too, and they all bought their Bikes from a chap called M'Hugh, as they sang Ship Aboy in the morning.

120 SECOND-HAND Bicycles for Sale, from 12s. 6d. to £4; value extraordinary; Reliability guaranteed; all great makes; but make sure of the right shop—38b Talbot street, Electric Theatre Side.

NEW Bicycles, from 6s. monthly; Hobarte, Hudsons, and Kynochs, or £3 17s. 6d. cash, no reference required. See the new Taxi-Bicycle. 38b Talbet street (Old Verdon Hotel).

800 TYRES from 2s. 11d.; Special Purchase the Dream of Gerontius realised; Tubes from 1s. 11d.; Mudguards, 8d. pair; Pumps, 8d.; Outfits, 21d.; Enamel, 3d. 38b Talbot street (the Sunny Side). 300 SECOND-HAND Bicycles wanted for hiring,

prompt cash paid, or high st va'ue allowed for exchange; "Bring in the Old, bring out the new." 38b Talbot street (few doors from Theatre). 1,200 CYCLISTS Rejoicing; here in Talbot

by Expert Staff of Men only; charges 50 per cent. less than anywhere else; Plating, enamelling, 25s. 38b Talbot street (next Singer's). 2.350 FAR away Customers; send on for your Cycle requirements; delivered any-

where next morning, from Ballyheoley to Tory Island; catalogues free. Address—Mr. T. M'Hugh, 38b Talbot street. Bon Calf & Chrome

6/11 as sold elsewhere at 8/11. Mand-Pegged Blackers at 4/10 AS SOLD ELSEWHERE, 62. THE SMALL PROFIT STORY 78b Yalbet Street.

ENCOURAGE IRINH WORK.

GET PHOTOGRAPHED

Finnerly's, Est. 1908.

48 NEWRY ST., and 77 AUNGIER ST. DUBLIM.

Bur WORK-LOWEST PRICES This Coupon entitles you to 20 per cent. of List Prices. See our Stall at all Bessers and Public Feter

FANAGAN'S Funeral Establishment

54 AUNGIER STREET, DUBLIN.

Established more than Half-a-Century. Coffins, Hearses, Cosches, and every Funeral Requisits.

Tredas Union and Irish-Irain d House. Penetucky and Foresty Gravater. Tologhens Ho, 17:

TOM CLARKE. TOBACCOMIST AUB MEWSAGENT,

75 Paraeli Street and 77 Amiess Street. Koops a full line of Tohasse and Cigarettes manufactured at home in Iroland by Iroland The lang Woman and all other new payers on sale.

TELEPHONES 1266 AND 591.

## PAT KAVANAGH,

--- PROVISIONS, ---Beef, Mutton and Pork.

74 to 78 Combe; 37 Wexford Street; 71 and 72 New Street; 4 Dem Street,

GOOD QUALITY. FAIR PRICES.

DUBLIN.

## CURTIS,

TRADE :: UBION SHOP,

LITTERPRESS AND PRINTER,

BOOKBINDER AND STATIONER,

12 TEMPLE LANE, OFF DAME STREET.

MODERATE PRIORIE Transcent 2408,

#### Round and About Dublin.

Skeff, is cut for blood because John's faithful followers in the British House of

Commons declared against the women. List to what he says in the Independent Bereed of April 8th :-

"Let me give a word of warning to Mr. Joseph Devlin and the Ancient Order of Hibernians: The members of that organitation have been wearing a hale of purity mince their famous crusade against inde cent postcards. If, in their war against we men who are asserting their rights as sitizens, the Hibernians carry out the threats which they have been loudly uttering within the past few days, they may rest sesured that their halo will be publicly stripped from them, and an examplary exposure will be made of the foul mouthed bleck guardism which prevails in the bosom of this great 'Catholic and Natiomal' organisation.'

When may we expect the revelations Skiffs? We are sure they will prove interesting.

The G. A. A. Convention which was held last Sunday in the City Hall Dublis. manimously passed a recolution declaring that the preceedings at all Conventions on and after 1917, shall be conducted in the Irish Language. We may expect to see the Dublin County Board starting an Irish Clear for its members any week now, if anly to enable those whom it may ecacern to qualify themselves for a continuance of the honorariums.

Lately we have heard a thing or two about the Corporation Baths, Tara Street. We intend to make inquiries about these things as soon as possible.

Bumour had it that Tom Murty O'Bairze T. C., South Dock Ward, Sinn Fein, United Irish Leaguer, is sorely grieved beer use of the attention paid by THE JRIM WOLKER to the doings of the Dublin Corporation. When THE WORKER turns its etteation to the South Dock Ward his grief will know no bounds, and not even the Military tactics he appears so anxious to gain a knowledge of, will, be sufficient to assuage it. Look to your votes this time workers.

Ever hear the story of an Hotel and Detectives, ch Tom.

P. H. Pearse, according to "The Sword of Light," doesn't want to destroy the British Empire. He only wants the Freedom of the Gael. Musha, Paddy a mbic would you mind telling us how the Ggels can be free and still remain supporters of the Empire on which the sun never sets, for Padraic a chuid, we confess to being too ignerant to see how it can come about.

Fancy George V., Emperor of Ireland, seming over to unveil a statue of, say Brian Bru, Shane the Proud, or Rodh Ruadh O'Domhnaill.

John MacNeill doesn't believe in Resolutions of Protest, or in compelling this Beard, that Brand, or the other Brand to do things—at least so he says.

It must have been a waste of energy and a waste of money for the Gaelic Lergue to have embarked on the campaign for the compulsory Irish in the "National" University some three years ago. It must have been a mistake to have organised an appearation to the holding of the International Exhibition some years age. It must have been very wrong to do many things that were done in the past.

"The high winds blow upon the high It must also be injudicious to mount

platforms and demand Home Rule.

Yet enother Sinn Feiner, in the person of Mr. E. Shackelton, has gone ever to the Home Rule ranks. Poor Arthur, they're all leaving him.

It would be interesting to know how many "Free and Independent" Burgemes of the Mountjoy Ward are in receipt of outdoor relief. By the way, talking of burgesses, it behaves every weeker to see to it, that his landlord enters his name on the Requisition Forms which will be shortly supplied from the Town Clerk's office. Now is the time to be up and doing. The workers will have only themsalves to blame if they have no votes next January. Remember the landlord is shliged by law to enter your name, if you occupy a room for twelve months, and if he fails in his duty let him have the law. And for goodness sake have nothing to do with U. I. L. Registration Associations or Land and Labour Longues (Christy Ryan's pet erganisation) or their sgents, to secure YOU YOUR YOURS.

Last Sunday's desconstration in Beresford place, in honour of P. T. Daly, was a magnificent success. The attendance far exceeded that congregated round the platicem where stood the Leader of the Irish Race at heme and abroad, and elsewhere, on the previous Sunday. Counciller Disk O'Carroll presided, and the other speakers ware Councillor Tommy Lawler, Jim Lerkin, Counciller Joe Kingsbery (Wex-fird), and P. T. Daly himself.

Cauncillor Kingsbery was afterwards mistaken for Jim Larkin by an old woman, who warmly shook him by the hand, and expressed herself delighted to have had the opportunity of speaking to the friend

#### Irish-Ireland Notes.

By AN SPANISH TAYAGE.

The number of entries received for this year's Dublin Fois is very large, and gives every indication of the compatitions being keenly contested. The language part of the Syllabus was so graded as to afford everybody from the sphool child to the adult learner of fire years' standing an opp.rtunity of having his knowledge tested. Judging by the entries, much work is being done in acquiring a knowledge of the language.

The Inter-Class Competitions will start on Monday, 22nd of April and continue throughout the week. The Individual Language and History Competitions will be held that week also; whilst the Recitation, Singing, and Dancing Competitions will take place at the the Thatch on Sunday, 5th May.

All the arrangements in connection with the Feis are being perfected at preseat, and it is hoped that the Feis will sclipse all its predecessors.

The Committee confidently appeal for the generous support of the public. The amount of work to be done in connection with the Feis is very great, and without the help of all it cannot be made as sueone'ul as all well-wishers would like it

The Feis has now become one of the annual events of Dublin life, but it can be made still more important. To this end the aid of all will be welcomed, and everybody should feel it a duty to be a pertner in the work for the revival of the Irish Language.

Communications for this column to be addressed An Spailpin Fanach, care of Editor, IRISH WORKER.

> "An injury to One is the sensern of All." ---THB---

## Irish Worker

AND PEOPLE'S ABYRCATE. mdited by Jim Lanking

THE IRME WORKER will be published weekly-

price One Francy—and may be had of may news-agent. Ask for it and see that you get it. All communications, whether relating to literary or trustness matters, to be addressed to the Editor, 18 December Place; Bublin. Telephone Still. Ruberription St. Sd. per year; St. Sd. for six months, payable in advance.

We do not publish er take notice et encarronne

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, April 13, 1912.

#### Shall the Bill be a Final Settlement?

We have read, with some satisfaction. the outlines and main provisions of the Government of Ireland Bill. Satisfaction. because the class for whem we speak will learn that not in Bills nor Acts fice freedom - the only freedom worth enjoying-"comomin freedom." For, after all, without economic freedem, political freedom is but a name and a delusion. Setisfaction, because the old lines of demareation will be obliterated. No longer will the espiralist and farmer class be able to enjois the workers with the cry, raise no question of wages and conditions. You weekers are ecmplicating the issue you werking men must not start any question-we must get Home Rule. Now. my friends, the read is clear. With the enjoyment at Home Rule I am not concarned, with the details of such a measure. ner the powers granted thereby. What I sm concerned with is, will the people accept this Bill, and will the Bill become law: but to say this is a final settlement of the matters at issue is to misread history, and proves the incapacity of the man or men who make such statements. for if that statement and position be accepted, then every word out on the Galway granite erected in triped formation to the memory of Parnell in O'Conmall street is a lie, and the statue should be taken down or these words erased therefrom. If Parnell said what is attributed to him in the Letters (gold gilt) out on the stone :-

"No man! has a right to fix the Boundary to the March of a Nation : No man has a right to say to his Country thus far shall then go sad no further. We have never attempted to fix the Ne-Plue Ultra to the progress of Ireland's. Nationhood, and We never h 11"

Rither John Redmend is right, or Parnell Was, and is wrong; No Plus-Ultra (20 further) John says. And the dead Leader says, We, (speaking for the then Irish Party) have never attem ted to fix the point, thus far shall you go and zo further, and yet the elected Spokesman of the Irish Pealpe dares to imy-We socept this Bill as a final settlement. Speak for yourself John ; this is not a final settlementconnet be a final settlement. To speak of finality in this world is to misunderstand the meaning of Life. No men living now, nor any or all the mon I ving at the present time, have the right to sceept conditions governing unborn generations, but as one living organin and speaking for no one but ourself. we desire to state in me uncertain tones this emassulated measure is not, and can-

millions of the sea-divided Gael. I' it is considered expedient to a copt stok a meature as a means to an end alright. We make our point, and postpone our protest and row fo print out some of the shortermings in the Bill. Why should the Lord Lieu. tenant to endowed with such powers as set down in the Bill? Why a nominated senate? Why the disproportionate rapresentation given to Counties? Why as suggested should Belfast have four members, Dablin three, Cork only oue member? Why have forty-two members sent cver to England when there is work to do at home? Why 164 members for a population of less than four millions whilst the British Isles with a population of forty millions can manage with 650 members? Where is Ireland to find £400 a year for 164 Commons, £400 a year or more for 40 Senators, £5,000 for a Lord Lieutenant and all the other incidentals of government? Again we report, we we'come with sati faction the introducti n of this Bil!. Wew'l' he g atified at seeing it become Law immedia ely for we ef the working class have postponed many urgent questions pending the passage of this Bill; and we want to get to work again. We report, the old lines of demarcation are to be obliterated, and a conscious working class party will face the exploiting class in this as in every other country, and no lenger will we be the helets of the world-wide working elass movement; no longer trusting to others we will be up and deing our own work, and we fervently believe that we of the Irish working class will be no mean expensat of the working class praition. We have a great hope; we have a great future; we have a great responsibility. And now a word to the Party. It would be wire that you make the coming Convention a real Convention. Why should one or two, or even four cr five. sections be represented and other great sections devied entrance? Why n t invite the Unionists and Orange section to your discussion? Of source. the working class will not be rapresented - the organised working olves I refer to-they must be ignored-but afterwards, friends, there will be a day of reckening, and then for the final sittlement. Home Rule - shades of Mitchel Davitt, Lalor, Emmet, and Tone. We forget, not because we wish it, but because it is our destiny. We were not born to be slaves, either in name or spirit, and our no ition is now as ever. Ever watching, ever waiting, still accepting, still pursaing, until the final sottlement.

#### The Abbey Patriots.

We had to do it. There was no other way. The word "Patrict" seems to have a peculiar effect on our nervous system. We paid at the door. We also raid for a book of words, and we expected things, We were not disappointed. We opened the book with a green cover. After reading the title "Patriots, by Lennex Ribiason," and rubl-shed by Maunceli & Co., 1/- nett, on the thir! page this start'ing line met our view "Costello : I 's a S atue of Liberty Br on H sy was talking about in the commencement," and Mannion replies, "Ah, who the hell cares about liberty." Mannion must have been reading the new Home Rule Bill. Ab, but o the play; for the play's the thing. Some pe-ple sit and when not sitting stand and say things-a la Bernard Shaw about the League and Ireland, and the Revolution and Gool, and the Revolutionary who is in Gaol, and soliquoise about poor old Ireland, and talk about the Shop and how well its doing; and the Secretary of the League congratulates himself on the membership, and the syllabus for coming lecture session, and all the males are dressed to represent prominent politicians. Brother Harry understudies Crusce Brien without the hump but with the glasser, and Sister Ann she who was a stalwart, becomes a shopkeepur. And the audience are se interested they all seem to be shopkeepers or civil servants, or respectable (so respec'able) people. We est forei za-made choculate and we talk of the galf match, and will the Bohemians wip, and what a ripping thing "Kismet" is, and the ladies lower their silk and setia straps or wrars so that the shoulder display may be seen of the many, and Skeffington rens around and sathers news from every flower (extifiola"), and the boys and girls on the stage still keep talking, and we s ill hear how the League is progressing and sudd nly things happen we hear Negent the revoluntionary is to be released and coming home, and he's came home, and the kind and gentle lady who deigns to bear his name breaks out into the following: Arn-Oh, don't talk to me of patriotism

-I'm sick of it. It's made Sullivan a bankrant. i i's madeBrennan a drankard, you(her husband) a murderer—it's destroyed my happiness (reminds of a lecture I hear) "Happiness in Hell.") It's made Rose a cripple, and James Nagent, revoluti nary. roples Ann. We say Ann, Ann, is wreng. The kind of patriotism and patriots who frequent the Abbey don't do things like that; they a'l become Government servants, subscribe to the League. get presented at the Castle, and show their show ders - at least the ladies section co, the males join the Young Ireland Branch of the League, or the Mesonio Order, one or two joining the Liberal Party, and a low-a very small, insignificent number cheer when James Nugent talks of arms and swords, but the tit bit of the evening is O'Makony's sgashing reply to James-hasten ye patri ta. James believes, foclich James, that the enirit that animated the men of

perors-very well to-do one of these days; but she's never going to fight again. She's got courage still, but it's a different sort of courage. She's got to fight her own self now. I deiled secreily twenty years ago for Ireland. Now, make bread for Ireland; that's progress." And than the surience rose as one man and cheered and capped their hands and all was well. Good old shopkeepers.

But de the Abbey patrons think they are the earth? And because they, the smug parochials, may have comfortable jobs, nice homes to live in, and the males can afford chocolates for the hens, and the hene can get epportunity to display their shoulder charme. Do they think they are Ireland. We are a funny people. The patriots is not stit, not a burlesque. It is a cemio ope a without lyris and music, but the artistes were great. Donovan improves, the great Sara still insurpassable. Kerrigan seems able to undertake any and every part, a real artiste. Sinc air and O'R rke-well, they are Sin lair and O'Rorke, and that's everything Tre lassis who undertakes the crippled girl's part is an addition to the company. Young Power should try to forget his pais in front, and that he is not undersindying Rebert Emmet: that he is suppresed to be a young enthusiast who decides to walk the smooth and pleasant pa hs. The author is getting a grip of things, and though we regret we cannot understand his presents is view of things we still believe pariotism is the most brantifal thing on earth, sy, or in heaven.

#### THE BILL SUMMARISED.

The principal points of the Bill, gathered from Mr. Asquith's speech, are:-

The supreme authority of the imperial Parliament is safeguarded, while Ireland receives "real autonomy" in resard to Irish concerns.

The Irish Pa lisment will consist of a Senate and a House of Commons, which will have power to make laws for the pease and the government of Ireland.

THE TWO HOUSES.

The Mouse of Commons is to sonsist of 164 members elected on the tasis of the present constituencies, with certain grouping of same of the boroug's, and made up as follows :-

59 from Uister.

41 from Leinster. 37 from Munster.

25 from Connaught.

2 from the Universities. By another classification the representa-

Executive.

ticn will be :-

Counties ... ... 128 members Bor ughs 34 members.

Univers ties 2 members. The S)nate is to cons at of 40 no nineted members, the members of the first Sanate to be all nominated by the Imperial Government. The members of the per. H.use are to huld effice for eight years, and as they retire their places are to be filled by the Irich

After the first eight years the V cercy will make the nominations to the Senate. The members of the Upper H use retire by rotation - n . fourth every two years. The Irish representation at Westminster is to number 42, these members to have the right to vote in all quistions. The Government, said the Premier, re gards the retention of Irish representa-

tion at Westminster as e. syntial. Dablia University will coase to have representation in the Imperial Parlia-

FINANCE.

A sum of £500,000 is to be given to Ireland in the first year of Home Rule, to be afterwards reduced to £200 000.

The Irish Parliament will have power to imp se Irish taxatien "on its own." In regard to Excise, the hands of the Irish Parliament will be tree. The Irish Legislature cannot add to any Imperial duty in Castoms.

The Irish Legislature will have fu'l power to revise or to reduce taxation. The Bill makes provision for necessary adjustmente as to rel ame.

The Irish Revenue, with the Post Office receipts, is estimated at £7.700.000. Uader the Government plan Ireland will have one member in the Lawer House for about every 27,000 of the popula tion. This will mean the merging or grouping of several constituences.

The Imperial Parliament will continue to tax the whole of the United Kingdom. and will for same years continue to a dminister the reserved services.

TAXATION.

The Irish Parliament will have control of the Excise, with reservations in regard to beer and spirits. Custom dues are the subject of a sempromise. All such duce will be collected by the Imperial authorities, and Ireland will be unable to put duties on articles ether than those taxed by the Imperial Parliament, but the rish Parliament may vary or abolish duties on these articles. The Izish Parliament will not be able to

increase the Income Tax or Death Daties by more than 10 per cent. The Irish Parliament is to have power to

make laws for Ireland generally, except as to matters relating to territoral limitetions, the Crown, the Army and Navy, Peace and Wez, and Treation. The Home Executive is to be subject to the Irish Parliament

The Irish Vice oys are to be appointed for a term of 6 years each, the Irish Parliament to min £5 000 a seas to

POLICE CONTROL. In regard to the Police-the D.M.P. are to be under the control of the Dublin Parliament. The R.I.C. force can come under Irish control after a period of 6 years from the passing of the Bill. Drring the 6 sears the cost of the R.I.C. will continue to be paid by the Im-

perial Parliament. All Irish Money Bills will originate in the Commons

National Insurance and Old Age Pensions administration can bel transferred to the Irish Parliament after a year's

The Irish Land Furchers Account is to be expluded from the operations of the-Irish Legislature. Any sums due fir Land Purchase are to be ceducted from the sum to be transferred to the Irish Excheguer.

The Irish Post Office Savings Bark can be transferred to the Home Parliament after 10 years.

The Imperial Parliament can over-ride or alter any Act of the Irish Pa lisment. The services mentioned as "reserved." temporarily or etherwise to the Imperial Parliament are :-

Old Age Pensions Act. Insurance Act, Royal Irish Constabulary, P. O. Savings Bank, collection of Imperial taxes, Lond Porchass Tax, public loans made prior to the Act. THE JUDGES.

The Judges of both the Superior and Co. Courts in Ireland will come immediately under the Irish Executive, which will make all future appoints en's to the Bench.

There will be an obligation on the Irish Parliament to pay the cost of the Irich services, but each year there will be transferred from the Imperial to the Irish Expequer a sum representing the cost from the time of the pessing of the Act as determized by an Exchaquer Board of the Irish Services

A Board will be set up consisting of two representatives of the English Exchequer and two of the Irish Exchaquer, with a Chairman appointed by the King to decide disputed que tions of fect arising upon the finance established by the Bill, and to prepare a scheme for fature financial adjustments between the two countries.

Provision is made for the taking ever by the Irish Parlisment (after notice) of eer ain of their Irish services.

SAFEGUARDS. Religious liberty is safeguarded, and no

power is given to en low or establish any religious body, or to impess any disability on account of religion, or to make any conditions with regard to the validity of marriage. The Lord Lieutenent is to have power to

re'use seent to any Irich Act (should it not be in accordance with the terms of the Home Rule Bill) on the instruction of the Imperial Government. Questions regarding the validity of any lrich Act can be carried through the Imperial Privy Council Judiotal Committee. The Vicercy will be the head of the Trish Executive

The Imperial Parliament will have power to vary Irish legislation.

Prevision is made for Joint Sessions of the two Irish Houses of Parliament (of er a year) in case of disagreement. and a majerity will decide the point or paints at issue

The election of all Irish taxes is to be retained as an Imperial service. The produce of the taxes is to be paid into the Imperial Exphancer.

# **English Labour Party on the**

Speech of Mr. Ramsay MacDenald. Mr. Ramsey MacDonard (leader of the Labour Party) seid at that point they could only speak on the general princ'p'es of the Bill leaving the cetails to be discuseed later.

He wanted the Irish labourer to be released, knowing that his country was rafe so far as nationality was concerned, to was his political interest in order to improve his social condition as a wage-carner (Labour cheers).

LABOUR IN IRRIAND. In Ulster they got an illustration of an

exactly opposite character, more particularly in Bel'ast. Bilfast had been held up that evening as a rich, prosperous, powerful city in Ulater, a great example of the beneficence of English rule in Ireland, but in Belfast they had labour conditions the like of which they got in no other town or city of squal commercial prosperity from John o' Greats to Land's End. It was maintained by an exceedingly simple device—whenever a except landlord wes to be cleared out he became religious (laughter) When an attempt was made to root out sweating in Belfast in the interests of mill hands whose wages were barely sufficient to keep body and soul together the people forgot the real problems, and one section went on one side of the read and another on the other side. end those who beat the big drums or arranged it went on sweating. It was the scomomis problem, however, that really concerned the people, and if they got this Bill it would bring there two sections togo: or, and t'ey would have factury legis-lation by a Parliement sitting in Dublin which would be responsible to them. The Party to which he belonged once assailed Beltart. He admitted they were beaten, but they speared the eyes of the Balfast werkers against religious bigetry being made the sole cause of political partiesn-ship. Let them go down to the solid bed-rock of real conditions and they would not

#### WE ARE THINKING!

Thirty-three years ago Parnell establi

lished a pledge-bound party, whose object

was to obtain Home Rule, and in the

meant me to everthrow the power of Laid.

lordism in Ireland, and es it was rutertte

time, plant the people of Ireland securely

on the soil of Ireland. For that period the

toiling masses in this Country hive sup-

ported the party, and their successors

in the constituencies which were labelled "Nationalist." Daring the same period there has been another party in the North whose aim has been to frustrate the efficie of the Home Ru'e Party, and for the time the toiling masses in the constituencies labelled Unimist 'h ve supported then The Nation lists have in a large degree succeeded in what they allege is " planting the people on the soil of Ireland." la other words they have secured the tranference of the soil of Ireland from the old. time Landlord to the Tenaut-jarmer. But the people of Ireland s i'll remain as land. less as before, and whi'st the housing aco: mmodation of Agricultural labourer has been improved, we never remember the Party making any serious attempt to deal with the question in the town of Ireland. The people remain outside the Party and it stands as a Farmerssmall Landowners Party. The farmen as an em loying class, a e a band of reac'i naries who have during the days of the land sgitation got the fall support of the workers, both agricultural and town workers. What is the return which they have given for the support, to ourself storifice in a strenuous struggle! The said cultural labourer is the lowest paid water slave in Ireland, and the whole influence of the farming class is consistently throws against the improvement of the titler in urban as well as rural districts. They continue to regist the well meant efforts of ethers to secure alletments for cottages for their labourers. They resist, on such public beards as they have secured representation, any attempt to put the fairwage resolution for public contracts. They notoriously support the output of sweeting capitalists. They have gone so far as to blackleg-as in the Wexford dispute-en men who are fighting for a right to live decent lives and secure for themselves a wage sufficient to maintain their families. Are we toiler who, in the old days-bed as they were, and reprehensible as the system was -as sure of employment at his trade in the "big" house, now goes workthe farmer, who secures the assistance of the lowly-paid " handy man." But still the worker goes on, never heading and never minding what is going on arous bim. He is seemingly satisfied to grou, electing men to represent him who know nothing of his wants, and who care less. Are we to he told that men of their owa class could not be found in the Nationalist constituencies who are not as politically sound as the men they have continued to elect for years? That in the Uniquist constituencies they occild not do the same Oh! yes, we are bound to be told that by persons who desire that the worker should remain in his condition of seridom; by the unthinking worker himself, perhaps, But let us just think for ourselves and that statement will be found to be as fallscicus as many others. Why were the medical benefits of the Insurance Bill not extended to Ireland? Just ask yourself the question. Was it, sa alleged, because of the "megnific: at peor-law medical suvice"? Or was it because the medical interests were better conserved than ours? Was it because we were without adequate representation, or because we had too much? We think the former, and we venture to say the same will be said by every worker who has had the misfortus to require the sid of the "magnifemt" poor law medical service. This is but eas of the many things we might instant. "Texation without rapresentation" is one of the anomalies public men are always decrying. If they are in earnest in that why should we pay ALL the taxes and rest context without rep coentation? Do not let party shibbolethe blind us any longer. The Unionist employer never stops to consider the terrible things alleged against the political convictions of the Nationalist employer when he wants to best his werker in an industrial war. Nor does the Nationalist employer about his Unionist confrere. Why should we? A KIND BOSS. "Is your boss a kind man?"

"Sure My wife came down to draw my pay one day while I was out on a job, and he wouldn't let her have it."-Beffile Express."

Our idea of a model married mar is ene who would rather out out a mid night supper than to miss working in the garden before breakfast. -- "Gilvesta News."

THIS IS NO JOKE.

The imaginative statistician is stall with us. He has calculated that the rearly two billions of gald which the United States now owns weighs 7.720,000 pounds, that it would take 4,000 horses to pall it in waggers, and that when they sired the country roads they would have to stop: This is fine reading for men sal of work.

IN A GLASS HOUSE. Mrs. Browns-Mrs. Jones has the worst

Me Real TET . . .

#### SHOPS ACT.

#### ARPANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

AN ACT

To at and extend the Shops Regulation Acts, 1892 to 1904.

Be it enseted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritus! and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT AND MEAL TIMES. 1. On at least one week day in each week a shop

assis: nt shall not be employed about the business of a scop after half-past one o'c'ook in the afternoon. Provided that this provision shall not apply to the week : receding a bank holiday if the shop assistant is not the ployed on the bank holiday, and if on one week cav in the following week in addition to the bank holiday the employment of the shop assistant cesses not later than half-past one o'clock in the

2. Intervals for meals shall be allowed to each shop assistant in accordance with the First Schedule

to this Act. The compier of a shop shall fix, and shall specify in a notice in the prescribed form, which must be affixed in the shop in such manner and at such time as may be prescribed, the day of the week on which his shop assistants are not employed after half-past one o'clock, and may fix different days for diff rent shop assistants.

CLOSING OF SHOPS ON WEEKLY HALF FOLIDAY. I. Every abop shall, save as otherwise provided by this Act, be closed for the serving of customers not later than one o'clock in the afternoon on one

week day in every week. 2. The local authority may, by order, fix the day on which a shop is to be so elosed (in this Act referred to as the weekly half-holiday), and say such order may either fix the same day for all shops, or

(a) different days for different classes of shops; or (b) different days for different parts of the dis-'e) different days for different periods of the year:

(1) where the dey fixed is a day other than Seturday, the order shall provide for enabling Saturday to be substituted for such other

day; and (2) where the day fixed is Saturday, the order shall provide for enabling some other day specified in the order to be substituted for Baturday,

as respects any shop in which notice to that effect is affixed by the compiler, and that no such order shall be made unless the local authority after making such inquiry as may be prescribed are satisfied that the occupiers of a majority of each of the several classes of shops affected by the order approve the

(3) Unless and until such an order is made affecting a ship, the weekly half-holiday as respects the shop shall be such day as the eccupier may specify in a notice affixed in the shop, but it shall not be lawful for the occupier of the shop to shange the day eftener than once in any period of three months. (4) Where the local authority have reason to be-

l'eve that a majority of the occupiers of shope of any perticular class in any area are in favour of being exempted from the provisions of this section, either wholly or by fixing as the cleaning hour instead of one o'clock some other hour not later than two o'clock, the local authority, unless they consider that the area in question is unreasonably small, shall take steps to ascertain the wishes of such occupiers, and if th y are satisfied that a majority of the occupiers of such shops are in favour of the exemption, or in the case of a vote being taken that at least one half of the votes recorded by the occupiers of shops within the area of the class in question are in favour of the exempt on, the lecal su hority shall make an order exempting the shops of that case within the area from the provisions of this section either wholly er to such extent as aforesaid.

(5) Where a shop is closed during the whole day on the occasion of a bank holiday, and that day is not the day axed for the weekly half holiday, it shall be lawful for the occupier of the shep to keep the shop open for the serving of customers after the hour at which it is required under this section to be closed either on the half holiday immediatety preceling or on the half ho'iday immediately succeed-

ing the lank holiday. The section shall not apply to any shop in which a trade or business of any class mentioned in the Second S hedale to this Act is carried on, but the local authority may, by order made and revoks le in like manner as closing orders, extend the provisions of this section to shops of any class exempted under this provision if satisfied that the coexpiers of at least two thirds of the shops of that

class approve the order. (7 The power under the Shop Hours Act, 1904. to fix a c'oring hour earlier than seven o'clock, shall cesse to have effect, and any classing order which is in force at 'he commencement of this Act shall coase to lave eff ct in so far as it fixes an hour earlier then seven o'clock for any shop to which this section

LOCAL INSCIRIES FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROMOTING AND

FACILITATING EARLY CLESING. 1. Where it appears to the Secretary of State, on the representation of the local authority or a joint representation from a substantial number of occupiers of shops and shop assistan's in the area of the lecal authority, that it is expedient to ascertain the extent to which there is a demand for early closing is any locality, and to promote and facilitate the making of a cosing order therein, the Secretary of State may appoint a competent person to hold a local

2. If after holding such an inquiry and conferring with the local authority it appears to the person ho ding the inquiry that it is expedient that a closing order should be made, he shall prepare a draft order and submit it to the Secretary of State together with his report thereon.

3. If the Secretary of State after considering the draft order and report, and any representations which the local authority may have made in respect thereof, is of opinion that it is desirable that a closing order should be me's, he may communicate his ision to the local autiority, and thereupon there shall be deemed to be a prime facie case for making a closing order in accordance with the terms of the draft order subject to such modifications (if any) as the Secretary of State may think fit.

4 The person who held the inquiry shall, if so directed by the Secretary of State on the application of the local authority, assist and cr-operate with the local authority is taking the steps preliminary to making the ord r.

5. The remuneration of persons holding lecal inquiries under this section, and all other expresses incurred by the Secretary of State under this Ac, to such an amount as may be sancticned by the Treasury, shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament.

Provisions as to Trad ng Elsewhere than in Props. Subject to any provisions contained in a cleaning order, it shall not be lawful in any locality to carry. ta in any place not being a shop retail trade or besiness of ary class at any time when it would be tplawful in t' at locality to keep a shop open for the purposes of retail trade or business of that class, and if any person carries on any trade or business in contravention of this section, the Shops Regulaon Acts, 1892 to 1911, shall apply as if he were the occup or of a shop and the shop were being kept oren in contravention of those Acts: Provided that ...

k (a) nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing a barber or hairdresser from

attending a customer in the customer's residence, or the holding of an auction sale of private effects in a private dwelling-

(b) nothing in this section shall apply to the sale of pewspapers. PROVIDIONS AS RESPECTS SHOPS WHERE MORE THAN OFR

BUSINESS IS CARRIED ON 1. Where several trades or businesses are carried on in the same shop, and sny of those t-ades or businesses is cf such a nature that if it were the only trade or business carried on in the shop, the shop would be exempt from the obligation to be closed on the weekly half-heliday, the exemption shall apply to the shop so far as the carrying on of that trade or business is o neerned, subject, however. to such conditions as may be prescribed.

2. Where sev ral trades or businesses are carried on in the sime shop, the local authority may require the occupier of the shop to specify which trade or business he considers to be his principal trade or business, and no trade or business other than that so specified shall, for the purpose of determining a majority under the Shops Regulation Acts, 1892 to 1911, be considered as carried on in the shop unlers the occupier of he shop satisfies the local authority that it forms a substantial part of the business car-

SPECIAL PROVISIONS AS TO HOLIDAY RESORTS. 1. In places frequented as heliday resorts during cartain seasons of the year the lecal authority may by order suspend, for such period or periods as may be specified in the order, not exceeding in the aggregate four months in any year, the obligation impored by this Act to closs shops on the weekly half-

2. Where the occupier of any shop to which any such order of suspension applies satisfies the local authority that it is the practice to allow all his shop assistants a holiday on full pay of not less than two weeks in every year, and keeps affixed in his shop a notice to that effect, the requirement that en one day in each week a shop assista t shall not be employed after half past one o'clock shall not apply to the shop during such period er periods as aforesa'd. (To be continued next week).

#### THE BOYO OF WEXFORD.

Air- Father O'Flynn." All hail to ye. Johnny, of scab notoriety! You are the darlin' of W. xford society; Nothing can daunt ye sure Luckin's im-

Ever was known to your heart to bring

See how quietly they shifted P.T.— That was the nestest thing ever you'll

No more bawailin', there's plenty o' jail The neighbourin' county-ch, Jehnny,

me boy? CHORUS-Here's more luck to ye, Johnny, me lad;

Wexford is goin', they say, to the had; Monget men that are "tony" You've many a creny, And armed with your "pony," 'tis you

are the lad.

No mere bemcanin', your glory is raisin' Just look around, how your work must be

plasin' ye! Half o' the country a'ready is praisin' ye, Rould stickfoot John, with the green Bradford tie!

Green is the colour the people should Green are the reople themselves. I de-

Strikes are degradin' and Wexford is

fadin'. Where Fenishs are made by the score -in me eye! CHORUS.

From Dublin they same to knock sense in the poll of us. New-langled notions to wake in the scul of us;

You were the koyo that stood by the whole Long spare your eloquence, Johnny, avic!

Mind how they spake to ye, Johnny, agradh : Never forget there's a thing called the

Law: But just do your duty, for duty's a heauty, And dot sv'ry enemy wan with your

CHORUS. In Wexford you'd want to be versed in

pathology. New that they're preachin' the new sociology; Something's behind it—it's not all "codo-

logy (You've been the victor in many a fight) Still ye can go on your martyr like way, Now and sgain a wee pray'r ye can say

But when you're flashin' it don't get too parsionate Even although you're out "Spreadin' the Light."

CHORUS. Then he! for ye, John, sure the saints can't come near to ye Nothing was ever heard tell to bring

feer to ye ('Tweu!dn't be right to say no-one brings beer to ve-

This little joke is a present from ma.) Long may your memory live in renewn,

Time won't effece it from old Wexford Long may the glory that hange round

your story Oling fest to your name like the M. double. C.

CHORUS.

Norz-The foregoing offusion is resrectfully sommitted to the memory of one John O'Cennor, T.C., P.L.G., M.C.O., Co. Wexford, who corned for himself during the recent look-cut an uneaviable measure of netoristy. The various local allusions to be found throughout the verses, and certain essential colleguialisms, will be best appreciated by the Bys of Wex'erdperhaps by 'Waxy," himself.

To the Irish Werker Buy your Shirts, Sellars, Braces, Caps, &s., &s. (All made by

### A PARABLE,

There was ence, in the bad old days, an oligarchy called Rob. Snob & Co, which, by means of unclean machineticus, secured unto themselves and their dominion the greater part of the weal h that rightfully belonged to humanity, so that, whereas in their realm luxury and wanton waste were rampant, outside their boundaries was a monotonous, grim struggle for existence; for, fast as the earth yielded her good supplies to the toiling hands of the proples, this oligarchy, by their infamous manœuvring, drew it into their own reservoirs and storeh uses, allowing it to rot rather than be at the service of those that produced

For many centuries, it is recorded, the people toiled unremittingly, at ffering cold and lunger and every other privation with amezing patience. "It has always been so," they said, "ard it will always be so; what was is it to complain? What must be will be!" and the husbandmen prepared for : et snother barvest, and Rob, Snob & Co. chuckled that it promised to be a good s ason.

By slow degrees, however, it is recorded the proples became aware that they were masters of the situation whenever they had reached the point of unanimously recognising their power, and using it to overthrow the rule of Rob, Snob & Co. There, by one means and another, they strove to educate themselves to that and. but, for lack of system in their scheme, their progress was very slow-so slow that the eligarchy were scarcely aware of the leaven that was slowly working in the mess of the p-oples.

By degrees, however, they perfected and systematised their plan, so that the results thereof were observable here and there. Yet the growth seemed to puny that Rob, Snob & Co, if they noticed it at all, didn't count it worth areaking about, and continued their system of despoliation as serevely as ever.

Gradually, in spite of many hindrances. the knowlege of purpose of the peoples began to take definite shape, and that shape was as the single cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, in the sky of the oligarchy. 'Rob, Sneb & Co. called the Council together, and it was decided to send out secret envoys among the peoples with the object of gathering facts These went forth, and the reports that they brought back filled Rob. Snob & Co. with disquist. "We ere so few, and they are so many; what hope have we if it be true that they are really awake?"

To which replied the oldest Councillor in the cligarchy: "We cannot longer doubt that they are awake, but let us not trouble till the hour comes. It will take them many cycles to decide upon what they want, and when they have decided upon what they want, it will take them yet more cycles to decide on the manner of attaining it."

And it was even so. Rob. Such & Co's secret envoys went forth regularly, and reported to the Council faithfully those things they had seen and heard, and at the end of many years the peoples' progress towards a mutual purpose and a universal method was so small that the oligarchy were ressured, peradventure they had listened too essily to the whisper of an alarmist: therefore they worked their will with more arrogance than ever.

The pext reports of the envoys were not so satisfactory; distinct advances had been made in so many directions at once that it was not possible longer to ignore the danger.

To me et this, Rob, Snob & Co. set their Government to work, conferring trifling but ten pting-looking advantages on the perpier, and their principal Press organs, which had been of incalculable service to them throughout, were filled with fine rhodemontades of expert journa ism, in which the phreser, "brotherhood of "universal peace," etc., etc., were men," moved up in frilly garnitures of harmless

verbority. In spite of this, however, the reports of the envoys continued to be more er less depressing. The fateful wave of education threatened to gulf Rob, Snob & Co. in a sea of revolution. Sleepless was the watch of the envoys, sleepless the arxiety of the oligarshy; but the cread hour was yet a long way off-indeed, it was wonderful how, in spite of the spread of general knowledge and in spite of the fact that they had now reached mutuality of purpore, there should be so much robism in the ranks of the proples—for a leng, long time after they had arrived at unanimity of purpose they diverged on the question of method, and, indeed, fought one another so fiercely on the question as to binder their progress very teriously.

At last the envoys were constrained to report to the Coucil that the peoples were becoming so unanimous, even on the

#### 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 8/11 A SPECIALITY.

Wernen's and Children's Boots and Shoes in endless veriety.

Matablished 1881.

Reliable Provisions LEIGH'S, of Bishop STILL LEAD

question of method, that very imminent

danger was to be apprehended. Long and carnest was the di cussion of the Council. Despair sat within the gates of the oligare y. The peoples had learnt what they wanted; they had decided how they could get what they wanted; they had dec'ded on the particular masked of procedure. The result was inevitable-rothing lay between the oligarchy and destruction.

And now, even in the dark hour preceding disvolution, came a new reprieve. The envoys returned with the tiding a that the perries were once more engaged in a flery disagreement, one with another, on the question of personal attitude towards the incidental and abstract fratures of current eccnomic problems. Then did the Ocuroil breathe freely

cnos rgain, for, as the aged Courcillor sagely remarked, "Of the incidental and

the abstract features of current cornemic problems, the number truly is legion." So the oligarchy rettled dawn to a new lease of power, and it is recorded that this lest bone of contention among the peoples kept beck by two and a half cycles the

down'sll of Rob, Snob & Co., and the families. - Yours truly, advent of The Golden Age.

COMMERCIAL MURDER.

How Jacob & Co Treat their Employees.

which, for callous inhumanity, would be

hard to equal. In the firm of Jacob &

Co., biscuit manufacturers in the city, a

young lad was employed for nearly four

years. In consequence of the unhealthy

nature of his work the lad became sickly

and delicate, and went to the firm's

medical man (Dr. Cope) for advice. The

doctor examined him and said that he

was in the first stage of consumption. He

advised him to try and obtain outdoor

empl yment saying that he was no longer

fit for the class of work he had been

applied to the Board of Directors for em-

ployment on the delivery vans. He was

told his application would be considered.

Board to manager and manager to Board

for some time, till this week, when he was

informed the firm could do nothing for

interest in microbes and tuberculosis-

might be interested to learn from this

case why so many of our young people

This youngster four years ago was per-

fectly healthy. He went to work in

Jacob's factory for a few shillings a week.

The nature of his work and the un-

healthy conditions under which it was

performed ruined his health, and left him

consumptive. On the statement of

Jacob's own dector the boy is fit only for

work in the open air. This, so far as

are consumptive.

Lady Aberdeen—who takes such an

He was kept coming and going from

Acting on the doctor's advice, the boy

A case has come under our notice

SIMPSON & WALLACE, The Workingman's MEAT PROVIDERS,

Give the Best Value in Beef, Mutton and Lamb.

Note Addresses-57, 139 and 113 Great Britain St; 5 Wexford St; 4 Commercial Buildings, Phibsboro'; 26 Nth. Strand; 28 Bolton St.; and 15 Francis St.

#### Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR IRISE WORKER. April 8th, 1912.

DEAR FIR-I notice in the current issue of THE INICH WORKER, a reference to Colonel O Rouske's wearing of the demand." I do not know to what demand" your correspondent refers; but I no know that he never wearied in support of the men's demands during the struggle in Wexford, and that day after day he attended to the work of the Workers' Aid Committee and did a man's part in support of the workers' and their families during the look out-a fact which will be long remembered to Ned by the Wexlord Foundry Workers' and their

P. T. DALY.

ivg; vimmen's elething. I can't find my wife!"—Technical World. CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH. The rich are getting richer, whether the pror are getting poorer or not From the Budget we learn that 441 000 adults died last year leaving property liable for death duties of £270,000,000. Haif of this property belonged to only 970 persons, and there were only 7,000 persons who left estates of higher value than £5,000.

INSULTED.

A strepting German with big heads of

perspiration sir aming down his face was

darling in and cut the ables of a Phila-

tention of all the calespersons, and they

hardly knew what to make of it. A has-

ting young man of the clubing depart-

"Are you looking for something in

'No." he roared, "not in men's cloth-

ment walked up to him and asked :

His excited actions attracted the et-

delphia department etcra.

men's clothing?"

#### LOUISATES FREE PHONE 2008. City Printing Works 13 STAFFORD ST., DUBLIN. TRADE UNION PRINTERS,

Printers of the Irish Workers 25 Years on Fair List.

## GALLAGHER'S MINERALS.



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

BUY YOUR BAILY BREAD at

very business-like arrangement, largely celeviated to spike the gone of the **WORKERS' BAKERY** Orangemen because of its moderation.

#### **CLUBS AND SOCIETIES**

Neither will they allow him to continue

at work i s de the factory. They have

sown the seeds of disease, and now throw

the victim into the street to starve and

die and spread consumption amongst

others. If this is not murder, then there

is no such thing. If this is Justice.

Buy Ja ob's bloodstained biscuita.

If you approve of this kind of thing-

Mr. G. Barnes, M.P., ex-lender of the

Labour Party, says-It seems to me a

what must injustice be like?

Can be accommodated with

Commodious Rooms

—AT— LIBERTY HALL,

See Caretaker for Terms.

18 Beresford Place.

IRISH MADE BOOTS.

## JOHN MALONE,

Boot Manufacturer,

Jacob's are concerned, he will not get. 67 NORTH KING STREET, DUBLIN.

ALL WORKERS should support The Workers' Benefit Stores, 471 New Street. Groceries, Eggs, Butter and Tes all of the best at Lowest Prices.

### VAIN BOAST

When we claim that we have Superior Lines of Boots for Mens' Wear. Here are a few lines, a nongst the many others -Hard Wearers at 4/11, 5/11 6/11, with stitched or sprigged soles.

Army Blouchers, sewn soles, 5/-, nailed or sprigged.

Whole-Back Bluchers, 6/-, nailed or handpegged.

#### BARCLAY & COOK, 5 South Breat Beerge's Street, and

104/105 Telbet Street, Bublis.

# WHAT IS ECONOMY?

True economy is the art of making the most of the money at your disposal. To do this you must know how and where to buy. A living example of this truism is the housewife who buys her Drapery Goods from BELTON & CO. She is in the strictest sense—economical. But to those who are not our customers we say this much, that if after trying the City of Dublin you come to us, it will be to find that it is absolutely impossible to beat the value we offer in Flannels, Flannelettes, Calicoes, Sheetings, Blankets, Table Covers, Oil-cloth, Floor-cloth or Curtains. Of course there are others catering for the workers in these goods, but there is only one BELTON & CO., and We are the Cheapest People in the Trade.

48 and 49 THOMAS ST.; 35 and 36 GREAT BRUNSWICK ST.

N. J. BYRNE'S Tobacca Stere

39 AUNGIER STREET

FOR IRISH ROLL AND PLUS

TF you have not the ready means con

MEME which supplies Goods on the Rain

Onblin Workmen's Industrial

Association, Ltd.,

10 SOUTH WILLIAM ST.

OFFICE HOURS—18.56 to 5.56 such day. Manday, Tuesday and Friday evenings, Y to \$, Seturday evening, 7 to 16.56.

MAYAGES-ALBERMAG T. KELLY.

Paymon: System It is Tax

veniont there is an IRISE RETABLISM.

(OPPOSITE JACOB'S)

#### PETER MOLLOY, 18 Westworth Place, and 2 Thermostic Street, Riggsond, Bublin.

PHONE 3562.

For First-Class Provisions AT MODERATE PRICES, CALL TO

T. CORCORAN, Capital T House, 27 North Strand Road.

## COAL.

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

P. O'CARROLL, BLACK LION. INCHICORE,

Go to---

### **MURRAY'S**

Sheriff Street,

FOR GOOD VALUE IN PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.

JAMES LARKIN. Plain and Fancy Baker, 72 MEATE ST., DUBLIN. Pure Wholemeal and Buttermilk Squares a speciality. THE WORKERS BAKER.

Ask for LARKING LOAF.

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

## THE IRISH CINEMA

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

Change of Pictures-Monday, Thursday and Sunday.

### 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 holes jewelled, compensation balance, Hall-Marked Silver Cases, £2 2s. Od. Warranteed 7 Years.

Best House for all kinds of Watch Repairs Double Bell ALARM CLOCKS, 2/6.

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

#### BECKER BROS. FINEST, PUREST AND CHEAPEST

## TEAS.

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

S STY. FREAT GEORGE'S STREET Att 17 VOITE BARL STREET,

DUBLIE.

#### CAUTION.

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

BARCAINS BY POST.

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

TRADE

#### Letters to the Editor.

#### THOMAS CARLYLE ON COAL STRIKES.

40, Avenue-road, N.W., April, 5. SIR,—The following letter, written by Thomas Carlyle to Sir J. Whitworth in the autumn of 1873, has not, so far as I am aware, been published since it first appeared in a newspaper (of which I possess a cutting) in January, 1874. Anyhow, it applies so strongly to present conditions that I send it in the hope that -you will think it worth reproducing at this critical moment.

I should add that the letter had reference to Sir J. Whitworth's announced intention of supplementing the savings of his workpeople by a bonus, and was originally read by the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Lyttleton at a meeting of the Stourbridge School of Art-Yours faithfully,

HERMANN KLEIN. I have heard of your offer, on behalf of the thrifty workpeople of Darley, and of the thankful acceptance of it by the district authorities of the place. I cannot resist the highly unwonted desire that has risen in me to say that I highly approve and applaud the ideas you have on the subject, and to declare in words that, in my opinion, nothing wiser, more beneficient, or worthy of your distinguished place as a master of workers has come before me for many a year. Would to heaven that all or many of the captains of industry in England had a soul in them such as yours, and could do as you have done, or could still further co operate with

you in works and plans to the like effect!

The look of England is to me at this moment abundantly ominous, the question of capital and labour growing ever more anarchic, insoluble altogether by the notions hitherto applied to it-pretty sure in petroleum one day, unless some other gospel than that of the "Lismal Science' come to illuminate it. Two things are pretty sure to me. The first is that capital and labour never can or will agree together till they both first of all decide on doing their work faithfully throughout, and like men of conscience and honour, whose highest aim is to behave like faithful citizens of this universe, and obey the eternal commandments of Almighty God, who made them. The second is that a sadder object than even that of the coal strike, or any other conceivable strike, is the fact that-loosely speaking-we may say all England has decided that the profitablest way is to do its work ill, slurily, swiftly, and mendaciously.

What a contrast between now and, say, only a hundred years ago! At the latter date, or, still more conspiciously, for ages before that, all England awoke to its work-to an invocation to the Eternal Maker to bless them in their day's lab. ur, and help them to do it well. Now, all England-shepkeepers, workmen, all manner of competing labourers - awaken as if with an unspoken but heartful p ayer to Beelzebub: "Oh, help us, thou great Lord of Shoddy, Aculteration and Malfeasance, to do our work with the maximum of sluriness, swiftness, profit, and mendacity, for the Devil's sake.

#### A Remedy for Coal Strikes

TO THE EDITOR IBISH WORKER.

Fir.—In all the discussion upon the ctal strike, it is singular that no one has suggested, as a remedy an extension of Section 4 of 38 and 39 Vict., c. 80, which makes it punishable on summary conviction or indictment, by imprisonment, not exceeding three months, or a penalty not exceeding £20, for a person employed by the manisipal authorities, public companies, etc.

"Either alone or with others, wilfully and maliciously to break his contract of service, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the consequence will be to deprive the inhabitants whelly, or to a great extent, of gas or

Why gas and water should be more specifically protected than coal, electric'ty, or transport is not easy to see .-Yours, sto.,

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER. Dublin, 10th April, 1912.

Siz,-In the St. Patrick's day issue of your piper, your correspondent "The Breker," in "Limerick Notes" advises young Irishmen to join the American

Army in preference to the English.

New, baving a wish for a Soldier's life and not caring to serve under the Union Jack, I would like to knew if it is possible to join the American forces without first orrsiing the Atlantic and risking disapprintment and rejection.

An early raply either through the co'umns of your valuable paper or perrenally to above address will oblige.

My good young feiend, I speak to you sa ene who has served in the American Navy, give it up lad, Ire'a: d wants S:ilors wants Soldiers, wants Men. Stop at home lad, you will see brave doings in Ireland before many years. We are not responsible for the glowing periods of our Limerick correspondent with reference to the American Navy, the old saying applies right here—far eff fields are green. We know a lot of spirit feels shackled in this Country at present, no chance seems to

UNIONISTS

#### precent itself but a job on the Railway at 14s. per week, a Clerk at £1 per week, a Grocers curate at nothing per week and what you can make. The Militis, Army, er Police, what an entlook for a life's work, but don't be disappointed lad there's to be great happenings in the near future, your chance will come, better to eat your

heart out in Ireland awaiting that chance than to pine away in a foreign Country, and when Kathleen na Houlihan calle up n you to be 6000 miles away. Stop at home and act the man.—En].

#### A WICKLOW "CHIEF"! Dublip, April 10, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER. DEAR SIR-Alderman Doyle, builder, representative of a working class ward in the Dublin Corporation, and ex-President of the Dablin Trades Council, recently secured a contract in one of the leading printing establishments of the city. I ssiume the Alderman's success in getting the job was due to his undercutting the other contractors. Business men who cut prioss fine, in a methodical way, leaving a fair mergin of profit for themselves, and a FAIR WAGE for the men who do the work, may claim to be fair traders. But the crealure who cuts out men in his own line of lusiness by "commandeering" from the unfor unate workman that which he and his family won by shear suffering and want, is not only unfit to occupy a public posities, but is unworthy of the rights and privileges of cit zanship. The worthy (?) Alderman evidently based his estimate on the calculation of getting tradesmens' work done by labourers, at about half the standard rate of wages, and thought he was quite safe in so ding, as the job was away from the public gaze in the dark in erior of a Dublin factory. Being thus satisfied with the privacy of

the situation, the berev lent and genial Alders an compells an unfortunate lecourer t) endeavour to perform tradesmens' work at four pence per hour below the current rate. Oh, shades of Michael Dayer and of his compatriots, who died on the Wieklow hilleide, look down and weep for the degeneracy of your country's chieftons, and judge if such creatures, who deprive the Irish toiler of that which the Government of your hereditary enemy has admitted their right to (a fair wage), are these de generators fit to work cut the salvation of your motherland.

Ah, but the daughty champion of Ireland's freedom (Alderman Bill) thinks he has guaged the memory of the Dublia worker and rests satisfied that this matter will be long forgotten by 1915, when he gres to seek the suffrages of the men and women whose rights he filched in 1912. Yes, but I can assure the Alderman that we will be there (D. V.) to refresh their memory. Then we may avail ourselves of his "sug-guestion" and take a plabeakite" to quote the Alderman, se to whether he should represent the Rotunda Ward or not. How-"walk the plank" when his term is up, even if he were to swathe his portly carouse in all the green flage from Dublin to the Devil's Glen.

R. O'CARROLL.

#### Strike of Two Million, Welsh Leader Prophesies Fight for Ka:ional Minimum.

Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, addressing a mass meeting of miners at Massteg, said that in future the workers of the country must not regard themselves as miners, railway men, seamen, or steelworkers, but as one body with a unity of interests.

He believed that directly the miners returned to work great pressure would be brought to bear upon the Government to introduce legislation to deprive the working class of its strike power. Preparations must be made to meet that emergency at once; they must have a common pro-

He believed that within a few months they would have a strike in which not one million, but two million, persons-including the traverort workers-would be engaged to win a national eight hours day and a national minimum wage (Or cers)

They might have had a stoppege of transport workers, be added, for their representatives attended at Westminster Palace Hotel, and promised that in the event of the struggle being continued they were prepared to call out the transport workers Future labour struggles would be short, sharp and severe. It was a learnt from the present strike. To ies and Liberal coalewners, railway magnates, mas ufacturers, landowners and royalty owners had cessed to recognise their interests as separate. They had joined together, and for the future the men must de the same.

#### Father Vaughan on the World's Debt to Socialism.

In an Easter day address on Social'sm in St. Patrick's Cathedrel, New York. Father Bernard Vaughan said that Speinlists had set a splendid example of energy and enterprise in working for a cause, and a'so of generality not to say self-sacrifies by the way they went to work in their attempt to establish a Commons calth with a problematical future and an uncertain

They had also done great and valuable work in calling attention to the social evils of the day.

AT MODERATE CHARGES, GO TO Menry's Restaurant 16 & 17 GREAT BRITAIN ST.

### HALT! ATTENTION!

### To the Soldiers of the British Army Stationed in Ireland.

THE LEADERS OF THE ULSTER UNIONIST PARTY—

Members of Parliament, Peers, King's Counsellors, Officers of the Army, and members of His Majesty's Privy Council—have told us that in the event of a certain law being enacted they will lead an armed rebellion against the forces of the law. They have advised their followers

TO BUY ARMS AND AMMUNITION AND TO DRILL.

They tell us that their friends—

OFFICERS OF THE BRITISH ARMY-WILL REFUSE TO ORDER THE TROOPS TO FIRE

upon the people of Ulster, rebellious though they may be.

This all relates to an imaginary evil that may arise some time in the future a mere matter of "politics."

#### THE MINERS OF GREAT BRITAIN

have suffered under a real evil—the evil of low wages for hard work in the bowels of the earth. They have rebelled—passively rebelled—against this injustice; they have laid down their tools and ceased work.

It may happen if BLACELEGS attempt to take the places of the strikers, and act the part of traitors, that disturbances will occur and in the excitement the mine owners' property may get damaged. Then there will be a call for the soldiers to protect that property and to quell the disturbance.

#### THE WASTERS AND THEIR NEWSPAPERS

have been calling upon the government to use the military "to put down the strike." That means that you will be drafted over to England, Scotland or Wales to b- used to shoot—to kill—your fellow countrymen, men and we men of the working class maybe your old schoolfellows or workmates, possibly even your own fathers and brothers, your mothers and sisters.

It means that you will be called upon to assist the mine owners in their fight against the Miners. You did not enlist for th's purpose.

IF YOU ARE CALLED UPON TO SHOOT REMEMBER THE EXAMPLE OF YOUR OFFICERS.

Many of them, according to Lord Wolsely himself, have

DETERMINED TO BESIGN THEIR COMMISSIONS

rather than take arms against their Ulster friends in the threatened rebellion against the Irish Parliament. SOLDIERS! STAND BY YOUR CLASS! YOUR OFFICERS WILL STAND

BY THEIR'S.

[The above has been printed as handbills and distributed all over Ulster.—Ed.]

### Miners' Agents "Salaries."

A Slander Killed.

Speaking at Motherwell, on Monday, Bob Smillie said :- He wished to make a personal explanation. Of course those estaids their own ranks-many of whom were succring at everything the miners and the miners leaders did-had nothing to do with the matter; but some of those people had been saying it was all very well for Smillie and others, with their salaries going on, to keep other men on strike. He wanted to say-painful though it was to refer to it at all—that on the very night the miners stopped work the salaries of the Lauarkshire miners' agents cossed, and would not start agein ever, it will cost the Labour Party a until the strike was ended. They were fell if the "burly" Alderman doesn't on strike pay of eight "beb" a week, the same as the miners themselves. (Loud applause). Personally, he was in rather a happier position than his colleagues, because he received eight "bob" from the County, while the branch to which he belonged gave five "bob" to help the eight "bob," so that he was getting thirteen "bob" per week. (Applause). He held that no person cutside their own movement had anything to do with it. The members of the Union, however, were entitled to know, and hence his reason for giving that explanation now. The Union did not ask the agents to do without their salaries; mobody saked them to do it, but they themselves said that while this strike was on they would voluntarily be on strike pey no matter how long the dispute lasted. (Loud applause).

3 Waterford-street, Dublin. 8th April, 1912.

SIR.- I was asked to draw your attention to a sweating den of the worse type F. O'Haras of Aungier street, Blindmakers. Boys or young men I should say of eighteen or upwards are taken on at the princely wage of 8s. per week, but they are not told that when October comes they only receive 7s. cr 'ess. They start work at 8 o'clock and finish at 7 o'clock. When they are not working out with some of the skilled men who do not belong to sny trade union they are employed as scraping Venetian Blinds inhaling the paint dust that rises from the effects of the scraping or doing work that would be paid for anywhere else at lowest 16s. per week. The man that's Boss or Big Head as the employee calls him contributes largely to the Parliamentary Fund. Trusting that this humble effort does not grate on your nerves -I am, RECORDER.

RVERY WORKINGMAN TO SHOULD JOIN

St. Brigid's Christian Barial Society, PINGSPND.

Large Divide et Christmas. Mortality Bonesita Mosta every Funday, 11 till 1 o's One Penny per Week. Estd. 25 Years,

4AMS (Irish)—3 lb. Jars, 9jd.; Raspberry, Strawberry, Black Current. BIECUITS—Jem Pulls, Butter Cressus, Bernwids, 6d. per lb. LEYDEM'S. 89 Bride Street.

#### KINGSTOWN, BRAY, and DEANSGRANGE, (FROM OUR OWN SCREESPONDENT).

The lectures under the Insurance Bill

which were delivered by Mr. Thomas Murphy last Sunday at the above three centies deserve the highest commendation; |they were given in a clear, lucid, and explicit manner, the proceedings throughout the whole being of commendable character; and to Mr. Murphy, on behalf of all our members, "all along the line," we have to express our sincere thanks. It is now up to the members to fill in

the forms which have been distributed, or those of them who were not lucky enough to get one should call or write for a form. They will be had at the branch offices, and the secretary will give every assistance in the filling in of some. h Persons can be enrolled on making application, and there is no excuse heresfier, when the Act is put in operation. Join now and he in the field in time to resp the benefiz. A I see the District Secretary has returned

from Slige. It is expected to have one or two coal boats in by the end of the week.

Speed thee on thy mission speed thee Noble justice great and strong, Theft and Falsehood will not heed thee Strike them down and right the wrong. Let thy Banner be unfurled Flash along fair freedom's light,

Honest men throughout the world Will assist thee in the fight.

### -RIDE-

## ARIEL CYCLES.

2/3 Weekly; TOTAL PRICE £6 15s.

Kelly for Bikes, 2 LR. ABBEY ST., DUBLIN.

Call to W. FURNISS. FOR GOOD VALUE IN irish Boof & Mutton. Wome but the Bost of Lowest Prices.

Talbet St. Most Sa., 885 Talbet St.

STRIKE ASAIRST DIS PROFIT!

Try R. W. SHOLEDIGE FOR WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRS Cheapest and most reliable house in the trade.

37 HIGH STREET (OPPOSITE CHAPEL).

Special Law Terms to Workingmen.

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

39 THOMES ST., DUBLIE.

### Comfortable Ledgings for Respectable Men 3-/ WEEKLY

7 Marlborough Place, City.

irish Workers should suppor on Irick Housely bringing their Watch Repairs

P. J. KAVANAGH Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller,

M UPPER ORMOND QUAY. But 1811.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO LOOK OLD

#### Dr. KING'S Hair Restorer Keeps your Hair from getting Grey, Shilling Bottles. Made in Ireland

LESMARN'S MEDICAL MALLS 18 North Bari Street and 28 Heavy Street, Public

# PROVISIONS !

For the Best Quality at the Lewest

Prices is Town, 89 TG

### **KAVANAGH'S** 180 Mth. King Street, 41 Sammerhill.

and U Risekhall Place. Support

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

# CORK DAIRY, 117 St. Britain St.

Branches—I York street, Il Queen street, 19 High et., 213 Gt. Britain et., 62 Charlemont et., where you can get Best Value in Burran, Sees and Mink at Lewest Prices.

Proprietor: Medicale Gartan.



Hatters and Outfitters, 2 and 3 CAPBL STREET.

Don't Forget LARKIN'S LITTLE SHOP FOR GOOD VALID in Chandlery, Tobaccos, Cigarettes, & ...

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

# HORAN & SONS.

85 & 86 BREAT BRUNSWICK STREET, 58 UPPER GRAND CANAL STREET, 6 South Lotts Road, Bregar's Busy

1, 2 & 3 SEAFORTE AVENUE, SANDTHOURS, Give Best Value aver Offered.

Quality, Full Weight & Bofy Competition.

A matter for the Worker to remember!

Mrs. HENRY, 221 Parnell Street, Serves all with accommodation of Bels and Food of the Best Quality, at prises

to suit Werkers. Britain Restaurant, 221 Parnell Si (LATE GREAT BRITAIN ST.)

## T. P. ROCHE,

The Warkers' Hairdresser,

84 NORTH STRAND. DUBLIN. An Up-to-Date Establishment. Trade Usin Labour only employed. Cleanliness, Comfort. Asil-cepties used. Success to the Workers' Come!

Printed for the Proprietor at the City Printing Works, 13 Stafford Street, at a published by him at 18 Beresford Place. in the City of Dublin. This Journal is exclusively set up !

bond labour and printed on Irish popels

### Deal with MoQUILLAN For Tools, 26 CAPEL STREET, DUREN.

THE HAURT OF TRADEMEN AND PRETWORKERS

A GOOD DINNER

IF YOU WARY

Good Bolls. Torses Medurate, Clounic our a speciality

# EVERTEST AND BEST. THE IRISE WORKERS BAKER

Made by Trade Union Bakers.