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Edited by Jim Larkin.

can know-It is the power .:

defeat ?

like ours; Is greater than defeat

Who is it speaks of

I tell you a cause

powers.

As surely as the earth rolls round As surely as the

glorious sun Brings the great world moon wave,

Must our Cause be won!

No. 19.—Vol. I.]

DUBLIN, SATURDAY PRIL 20th 1912.

[ONE PENNY.

LABOUR AND HOME RULE.

The first number of a daily paper in the interest of Labour appeared this week. Never was there more need of an organ to voice the demands of Labour and recount the struggles of the workers day by day than at present.

We wish the "Daily Herald" all suc-

Below we reprint the leading article from Tuesday's issue on

LABOUR AND HOME RULE.

The Liberal Government's Home Rule Bill furnishes another illustration of the unreality of the political struggle as now conducted between the two great historical parties. For a quarter of a century the dividing line between them has been chiefly on this question of Home Rule for Ireland. Now that another Home Rule bill is brought forward the subject-matter of their dispute takes a concrete form. We know what they are wrangling about. And what is it we see? A measure for devolving part of the work of the present Imperial Parliament upon subordinate Parliament sitting in Dublin, that subordinate Parliament restricted by one device and another to continuing the government of Ireland on essentially the present lines. What is proposed is merely an adjustment of political machinery, of little more importance than the institution of County Councils by a Conservative Government or of Parish Councils by a Liberal one. Yet, from the clamour that is raised in the party Press one might think the issue at stake was as vital as that involved in the recent coal strike.

Thirty or forty years ago the Home Rule question was an important one because it was to Home Rule that the Irish peasant looked for a redress of his grievances. A Home Rule Parliament would save him from rack rent and make the laws there, and would make them so that the landlord should be curbed and controlled. His need was the economic basis of the agitation, its foundation. Historical, geographical, and religious considerations were added on to this. Historically, Irish and English had never been one people, geographically Ireland and Great Britain were not one country. As to religion, the fact that most Irishmen were Roman Catholics increased the tenants' ill-will towards the landlords. who were mostly Protestants, and made the Irish people generally less inclined to be governed by England.

But times have changed for the Irish farmer. The land legislation of successive Governments has in a great measure reduced his grievances. Better land laws, co-operation, and a growing British market have combined to make life easier for him, and Home Rule is no longer the political expression of the vital need of a great oppressed and misery-driven class. Even if an entirely independent Irish Parliament were to be set up it would not now have the same task before it as would have confronted such an assembly in the heroic days of Parnell. It would probably make important changes. Directly or indirectly it might further reduce the incomes of Irish agricultural landlords, especially absentee. It would perhaps impose protective customs duties with a view to building up Irish manufactures. These would be important changes. The hope of being able to effect them, or some of them, accounts in part for the steadisstness of the Irish people on the Home Rule question: but they are not necessary to the very life of a great section of the Irish people as was the reform of Irish land laws a little more than thirty years

But there is no occasion to discuss the possible action of an independent Irish Parliament. The assembly which it is proposed shall sit in Dublin will not have power to make any of the changes suggested above. In almost every direction it is to be hampered and restrained. Each successive Home Rule Bill has seen a further whittling down of the original proposal to repeal the Act of Union, and the Parliament it is now intended to set up will not even collect its own taxes. As we have said already, the only change proposed is an adjustment of political machinery. Nothing more.

As such we welcome it as a beneficial change. It is a pity it is not more drastic. The present position of affairs is not less absurd than mischievous, and its ill effects are felt by all four nations. Ireland is not left free to govern herself, but, for compensation, her representatives may, and do, mingle injuriously in the affairs of England, Scotland and Wales. This state of things is to be reformed in some measure by the present Bill, but not re-

formed altogether. There is to be an Irish Parliament, but it is to be subordinate; there are to be fewer Irishmen at Westminster, but they are to retain their present power of denying Home Rule to England. For such a state of things to work harmoniously would require a larger measure of mutual toleration and goodwill than we expect will be forthcoming. The Irishmen in Dublin will quite properly chafe at the restrictions placed upon them, those at Westminster will use their position as they do now-with a single eye to the good of Ireland as they conceive it. That is to say, the present compromise will not settle the Irish difficulty. It will instead open a new chapter of struggle and in-

From our point of view the best thing about the Bill is that Home Rule, even such a measure of Home Rule as is proposed, will bring the Irish Party into a position where it will no longer be able to claim the allegiance of the Irish workman as of right. The possibility is created for an Irish Labour Party to develop. The present Irish Party, taking them as a whole—there are exceptions- are thorough reactionists. At the time of the Irish railway strike they were united almost to a man in their opposition to it. They showed themselves hardly any less hostile than the Orange Lord Mayor of Belfast. But the fact that they are a capitalist faction opposed to the workers can never be effectively demonstrated so long as the responsibility for Irish government does not lie on their shoulders. Put them in power and they will teach the wage workers of Ireland that interests of Labour are as much opposed to those of farmers lords. The old ideal realised, Ireland a Nation, it will be seen how little such a thing can matter to those who under any government are chained to the daily drudgery from which they hardly dare to raise their eyes. The new ideal, the World for the Worker, will presently arise in the minds alike of the slaves of "rebel" Cork and the starvelings of prosperous" Ulster, and the Irish workers as a class will begin to organise themselves to take their part in that struggle for the emancipation of labour which grows daily more determined in every civilised country.

It is chiefly because Home Rule in Ireland seems a necessary preliminary to the mental evolution of the Irish worker that we welcome the present Bill. But we repeat that in itself it is a mere readjustment of political machinery, useful and benefical, but no more warranting the rhapsodies of one party than the execrations of the other. We say again that the fact that such a clamour should be raised about it demonstrates anew the unreality of the political struggle. In the event of a real crisis, say a general strike, we should find Unionists and Home Rulers composing their differences in a very great hurry. They would very likely pass the Bill by general consent. Whether they passed it or not, peace and harmony would suddenly prevail among their ranks as they turned to the business about which they really are in earnestthe defence of capitalism against the advancing army of Labour.

STOP PRESS!

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By ERNEST JONES (Chartist).

We plough and sow, we're so very, very low. That we delve in the dirty clay,

Till we bless the plain with the golden And the vale with the fragrant hay. Our place we know-we're so very, very low-

Tis down at the landlord's feet. We're not too low the grain to grow, But too low the bread to eat.

Down, down we go-we're so very low-To the hell of the deep-sunk mines; But we gather the proudest gems that glow

When the brow of a despot shines; And whenever he lacks, upon our backs Fresh loads he deigns to lay. We're far too low to vote the tax, But not too low to pay.

We're low, we're low-mere rabble, we know-

But at our plastic power. The world at the lordlings feet will grow Into palace, and church, and tower. Then prostrate fall in the rich man's hall, And cringe at the rich man's door. We're not too low to build the wall,

We're low, we're low-we're very, very

But too low to tread the floor.

low— Yet from our fingers glide

The silken flow and the robes that glow Round the limbs of the sons of pride. And what we get and what we give

We know, and we know our share. But to low the clock to real to the

We're low, we're low-we're very, very

And yet when the trumpets ring, The trust of a poor man's arm will go Through the heart of the proudest

king. We're low, we're low-our place we knew, We're only the rank and file. We're not too low to kill the foe,

But too low to touch the spoil.

SLIGO.

(FROM OUR TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT).

Reports from here are not very encoursging in some respects, considering the retten system that is carried on by some so-called friends of labour.

In one firm, that of Harper, Campbell Ltd, they have a rule laid down, aye posted upon the walls that "any employee lo sing a quarter in the morning, must forfeit a half-days pay" and again "any Carter loosing same time, has to pay for the Horses Oats."!

These are samples of the existing conditions in Sligo, under which men receive 14s. to 16s. per week.

Another great Philanthrophist (not Caraccie) in the shape of a J.P., is Mr. John Connolly. This dignitary of the Bench engages men at the rate of 12s, per week, but only on one condition, that they purchase all their Groceries and Provisions in his Stores! and also come in en Sunday and werk-feeding Castle, &c, for

will Home Rule alter this shocking and inhuman treatment? No it will not, the labourer's themselves will do it when the signal is given.

Therefore the men of Sligo should contime to strenghten their forces, to fight this iniquitous white slavery treatment. Think of it, and then you are told not to may anything that would ereste discontent amorget the workers. Why it's enough to give one distemper, never mind the wilder

malady. Keep your eye on the "IRISE WORKER."

TO Convince You

of the superiority of OUR COCOAS

For next 10 days we offer Quarter Pound "Health" at 61d.; Quarter Pound "Viro" at 4d. For Quality and Flavour Unexcelled.

JOHN O'MAHONY & CO., 59 Mary Street, Dublin.

Established 1851.

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

THE SONG OF THE LOWER CLASSES. Independent Labour Party of Ireland.

New Organisation Projected.

On Easter Monday a Convention of all the Socialist bodies in Ireland was held in the Antient Concert Rooms, Dublin, in the hell of the Socialist Party of Ireland. The bedies represented were the Belfast Sentral and Eastern Branches of the independent Labour Party, an erganisation having its headquarters in England, a branch in Belfast of the British Socialist Party, and four branches of the Socialist Party of Ireland. The latter organisation has for some time being conducting a propagands amongst the other bodies with a view to persuading them to a coep; an Irish besir, and to join forces with t in a new organisation independent of all English affiliations other than such as would be distated by fraternity and goodwill. The Convention was called as a smult of this movement. At an early stage the delegates of the British Socialist Party absented themselves from the promedings; but the remaining delegates, after friendly interchange of views, mrived unanimously at the resolve to present the following preamble and con-Mitation to their respects e bodies with their recommendation that it shall be adopted as a basis of affiliation :-

Macrets, the political history of Ireland is a record of the attempts of successive races and clacaes to obtain possession of the land and other sources of national wealth in order that the yoke of slavery may be laid upon the neeks of the nea-Whereas, in this fight for economic supremacy the marauding races and classes have utilised in the past every possible appeal to racial sentiment, patriotic de-

voticn, and religious bigotry, hiding under their various rallying cries the ever-present desire of a dominant section for power and plunder, and Whereas, the working class of Ireland to-

day, like the working class of every other nation, is the heir and representative of all the defrauded and dispossessed generations of the past, embracing in its ranks the descendants of the men and women who, no matter what banner they fought under or what cause they invoked, were despeiled and subjugated slike in victory and in de-

Therefore, be it Resolved—"That recognising that, despite their divers origins, the workers of Ireland are heirs of a common spoliation and sufferers from a common bondage, that the watchwerds and rallying orice of the various parties. led by the various factions of our masters, are but sound and fery, signifying nothing to us in our present needs and st uggles; and that it is no longer a question of Celt sgainst Saxon, er Catholic against Protestant, but of all the workers against all the exploiters, we, representing workers from North and South, unite under the fellowing soustitution, in a sommen association against the common enemy, for the ownership of our common country, and of the world for the workers,"

NAME, "INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY

OF IRELAND." OBJECT.

An Industrial Commonwealth based upon common owsership of the land and instruments of production, distribution and exchange, wi h complete political and modal equality between the sexes.

MEANS -POLITICAL.

Organisation of the forces of labour in Ireland to take political action on independent lines for securing the control of all public elective bodies, and for the mastery of all the public powers, of the State, in order that such bedies and such powers should be used for the attainment at the above object.

INDUSTRIAL.

Furtherance of the Industrial Organisation of the wage-carners, with a view to securing unity of action in the industrial fold as a means to the conquest of industrial power, the necessary preliminary to industrial freedom.

BUY YOUR DAILY BREAD AT

WORKERS' CORNMARKET.

Kingstown, Bray, and Deansgrange.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Lower George's Street, Kingstown, im-

A visit to the new Union Rooms 35

pressed me more than ever in the belief that the working men of Kingstown have awakened to the sense of their duty to themselves and to their Union. It was very pleasant to see the members as sembled, some enjoying the reading of newspapers, others indulging in the pestime of the game "House" and es time goes on I learn with satisfaction, they emission of the continuous states of the contemplate erecting a larger Hall at the rere, to cope with the influx on the membership. There is one matter I should like to draw their attention to, as also to all the other works a in the district, and that is all the working men should beware of intending purchaser's of their valuable opinions, in the matter of this Home Rule Bill, Why? Because the workers in Ireland should look to a greater and far more important a matter—the question of how their conditions and rates of wages will be affected under the coming new regime in Ireland. Don't be led away from the main object of your organization because the Home Rule Bill is on the "Stocks" so to speak. No your fight is ealy beginning, and the closer you keep your council with your union officials the better your interest and the safer your position in the metter of wages and conditions of labour will be protected by yourselves and your fellow workers throughout Ireland

Home Bule is all right, but what has to be watched and safeguarded is the right of the workers throughout the land of their barth to a living wage and conditions favourable to their existences.

In Bray work is slack and it is hoped that now the coal strike is over work will commence, and so help to relieve the distress that has befallen the men here for some wreks post. Coming to Deansgrange it is expected that the pottery will be in full awing ere these notes are in

I might point out to those filling in the forms for the purpose of the Insurance Bill, to be careful and get the exact date of their birth, it will be a great help in preventing unnecessary delay in the ma ter of claims arising after the Scheme is in operation.

The member for South County Dublin was absent from the Division in the first Reading of the Home Rule Bill!

Socialist Party of Ireland.

"War; from a democratic view-point" is the title of a lecture to be delivered by Mr. W. H. Sanderson, in Antient Concert Buildings, on Sunday next, April 21st., at 8 p.m. Admission free.

S.P.I. members please note that a special general meeting will be held on Sunday, April 28th at 12 noon to consider very important business.

t. Brigid's Band—Claim for Malicious Injury.

This was a claim by the St. Brigid's Band, Wexford, for the malicious breaking of a billiard slab worth £4, a new cloth £1, gas meter, &c., the whole amounting to £6 2s.

Mr. Brennan appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. O'Connor for the Corporation, and Mr. Elgee for the County Council.

Mr. Brennan said that the Corporation agreed to lodge £5.

James Roche proved the damage done. Mr. Elgee, for the County Council, said that he did not think the Corporation should agree.

His Honor said that malice was admitted; it was outrageous to attack the billiard table.

Mr. Frennan-It was blackguardly. His Honor allowed £5 and costs

Be it remembered that the police were the only persons in the vicinity of the band-room. This is the band that led the locked-out men's processions.—ED.]

"HERE HE IS" M'HUGH HIMSELF.

JOLLY Sailor Men; up came the camain 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 Ahoy in the morning.

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

NEW Bicycles, from 6s. monthly; H. barts, Hudsons, and Kynochs, or £3 17s. 6d. cash, so reference required. See the new Taxi-Bicycle. 38b Taibot street (Oid Verdon Hotel).

TYPES 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

300 SECOND HAND B cycles wanted for hiri g, prompt cash paid, or high st va ue allowed for exchange; "bring in the Old, bring cut the new." 38b Talbot street (few doors from Theatre)

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)

350 FAR away Customers; send on for your Cycle requirements; delivered anywhere next morning, from Ballyhooley to Tory Island; catalogues free. Address—Mr. T. M'Hugh, 38b Talbot street.

BOOTS FOR MEN, Box Calf & Chrome Boots at 6/11 as sold elsewhere at 8/11. Hand-Pegged Bluchers at 4/10 AS SOLD ELSEWHERE, 6s.

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12 TEMPLE LANE, DUBLIN. OFF DAME STREET,

Moderate Prices. High-Class Work,

WOMEN WORKERS' COLUMN. THE SPUR.

I saked the rock beside the road what joy existence It answered, "for a million years my heart has been content," I saked the truffle-seeking swine as rooting by he went
"What is the key-note of your life?" He grunted

ont "content,"
I asked a slave who toiled and sung, just what his singing meant,
He plodded on his changeless way, and said, "I am

content,"
I saked a plutocrat of greed en what his thoughts were bent, He chinked the silver in his purse, and said "I am content.

I asked the mighty forest tree from whence its ferce Its thousand branches speke as one and said, "from

I asked the message speeding on by what great law was rent, God's secret from the waves of space, It said, from discontent.

I asked the marble where the works of Ged and man were blent. What brought the statue from the block, It answered. "discontent."

I saked an angel, looking down on earth with gase intent, How man should rise to large growth, quoth he " through discontent."

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

A PLEA FOR ORBANISATION.

To the Secretary of the Irish Women Workers' Union.

DEAR MADAN-In last week's issue of THE IRISH WORKER a case of cruel injustice was recorded towards one of Jacobs' employees.

Now Jacobs' firm does not stand alone in the measure of injustice dealt out to

Dockrell & Sons employ a number of women to wash after painters and whitewashers. These women receive 9s. per week. Some time ago one of them was sent to Portrane Lunatic Asylum to wash four large rooms. Now Donabate is the nearest station to Portrane and the train fare to Donabate is 1s. 4d. The woman was only given is. which paid her train fare to Malahide, leaving her a distance of five miles to walk to Portrane, and in addition to which she had to carry in her apron, a stone of plaster and half-a stone of lime for the use of the workmen. Then when she had done her work she had five miles to walk to Malahide.

I do not know if these women are members of the Irish Women Workers' Union, if they are not they should be. Tyrannical foremen and sordid employers dread publicity, it is an all-powerful weapon.

All women workers should organise, casting aside all social distinctions. The clerk in her office, the typist, the girl in the factory, stand together on the broad basis of common sisterhood, each one striving, even a little, towards the elevation of the whole. That is christain charity in the true acceptance of the term and woman should be proud to participate in.

I am, dear Madam, Yours truly, A. H. H.

How Messrs. Keogh's Treat their Employees.

In January of this year a female employee engaged in Mesers. Keogh's, sack manufacturers, met with an accident to one of her eyes during the course of her work while she was shaking a sack, and not knowing that there was a needle in it, she was struck in the eve with the point of the needle. She had to go to the hospital and undergo two operations. The doctor stated that she would probably lose the sight of the injured eye, and that it might possibly affect the other eye.

While in the hospital Messrs. Keogh's paid the girl her wages, 5s. per week. After hearing the doctor's verdict, it

was thought advisable to place the case in the hands of our solicitor, owing to the serious nature of the accident, and also to guard the girl's future.

Five weeks having elapsed from the date of giving the case to the solicitor up to April 10th, and no communication having been received from Messrs. Keoghs the girl was advised to go and ask for wages due to her. She did so and was treated in a most scandalous manner. Certainly the money was paid to her, but also she was subjected to a torrent of undeserved abuse. She was told by one of Messrs. Keoghs, that had he dismissed her previous to the accident, when their work was slack, they would not now be troubled with her.

I am quite sure that Messrs. Keegh's keep no employee who does not do their full share of work. This girl had not asked them to keep her on and if they did not require her services, why did they retain her? Certainly it was not from kindness of heart.

It is also a telling fact that while these people Keogh were abusing the girl, she had the fact to face that within a few hours time she had to go into the hospital to again undergo another operation to her eye.

Now another week has elapsed and our solicitor has received a communication from Mesers. Reoghs, stating that they now offer the girl her work and a payment of five pounds. Truly there is no end to Mesars. Keogh's generosity, but we have no intention of accepting their offer. A kindly thought, surely, to offer a girl work who is at present in hospital, and only as recent as Monday of this week, had an operation performed on the injured

This case is simply on a par with all the treatment Mesers. Keoghs deal out to their employees. Women with 12 and 19 years service are receiving 6s, per week for doing heavy, laborious work.

Is it any wonder that when pessing the different factories in the city as the women workers come out we see nothing

but, pale, anemic-looking girls and prematurely old women. How can it be otherwise when these women are forced to work like slaves in close, ill-ventilated rooms or lofts? The small amount of wages they receive in return for a week's hard work does not by any means supply them with the food and nourishment they would require to repair their wasted strength and energy. There is but one remedy to cure these ills-organisation for the women workers. It is only by organisation that they can hope to better their condition, increase their wages, and brighten their lives.

Irish Women Workers' Union.

Head Office-Liberty Hall, 18 Beresford

Office open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. The Secretary will give any information concerning the rules and regulations of the Union.

Contributions -2d. per week.

Irish Workers' Choir.

Choir practice on Monday and Wednesday evening at eight o'clock. Punctual attendance of members is requested.

All communications for this column to be addressed to-

> Women Workers' Column, Liberty Hall, 18 Beresford Place.

WARNING!

62 Lower Sheriff St., 18th April, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

A report has been circulated in this locality that I have been fined £20 for selling coal short of weight.

I wish to inform my customers though the medium of your valuable paper that such is not the case, and that I am prepared to pay a reward to anyone who will furnish me with any informati n which will lead to the discovery of the person who originated such a report, as it has considerably injured a reputation which I have held from childho d.

I may add I am all my life carrying on the coal business in this city and never had such a charge brought against me. Relying on your usual sense of fair play to give this publication, and thanking you in anticipation.

JOHN SYNNOTT. A reward of £2 wil be paid to the person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the unscrupulous person or persons who gave cause f. r this lying and unfounded rumour. - John Synnott.

The Late Mr. Tom Reilly.

It is with feelings of deep regret that we announce the death of the late Tom Reilly, Foreman Pavior, City Corporation, which took place at his late residence Primrose Avenue on Sunday last.

The interment took place on Tuesday. The funeral cortege leaving Berze ey Read Chapel immediately after 10 o'clock mass for Glasnevin Cometery followed by a large and representative number of friends and sympathisers.

The chief monrners were :- Mrs. Reilly widow, John, Patrick, Thomas, and Andrew, sons; Alice, daughter; John and Andrew Niebolsen, prothe sur-law.

Floral tokens bore the following inscriptions-With deepest sympathy from his colleagues in the Paviors' Society; With deep regret from Tom and Hanna McPartlin; With a noore sympathy from the Brothers Sheares '98 Club: Ia deepest sympathy from the John Dillon Branch I.N.F.: In deepest sympathy from Shaun Kelly.

Representatives attended from the Dublin Trades' Council, MacHale Branch, Gaelio League, St. James's Brass and Reed Band, National Bry Scouts, Wolfe Tone Clab, Irish National Forestors, Electric Lighting Department, Danlin Corporation, and Paviors' Trade Union. and the Brothers Sheares '98 Club.

Amongst the general public present ware :- Alderman T. Kelly, Shaun T. Kelly, T.C., J. Lawlor, P.L.G., J. Dodd. P.L.G., Jim Larkin, W. Chase, T. MacPaviland, M Mallin, W. Carpenter, Ourley, J. Heyden, E. Hart, P. Byrne, Dalton, A. Carbery, T. Handerson, Dalton, H. Egan, T. Lyneb, O Butler, Judges, J. Devlin, P. Doyle, J. Bali, Dillon, J. Murray, P. Moran, J. Broderick, P. Carley, M. Cowly, J. O'Donnell, W. Harris, Michael Hefferann, J. Collins. J. Farren, W. Dunn, H. Rochford, D. O'Brien, C. Woodhead, M. Reggee, J. Moran, F. Fortis, J. L. Irons, T. Toole, Clarks, M. Reilly, McGarvey, Geraid Griffin, P. Wholan, R. Davise, W. Bellamy, J. J. Collins, J. Tebin, P. Gill. G. Geoghegas, J. McClaskey, Reddy, M.

Canty, J. Fagan, John M. gan, and others. Prayers for the dead in Irish were recited at the graveside by Micheal O'Maelia.

Bublin Pavior's Society. TRADES HALL, UAPEL STREET.

TO THE EDITOR IRISE WORKER. At our meeting held on the 16th inst. Mr. A. Curbery in the chair, on the motion of Mr. J. Douglas, seconded by Mr. O Butler, it was unanimously resolved that we the members of the above society tender our despest sympathy to Mrs. Beilly and family on the death of her husband (our late President). Passed in silence all present standing. The meeting then adjourned tall Treesley next as a mark of mapost.

Flunkey Farrell and the Mountjoy League.

On Tuesday test the "principal" business at the Kutland-street Shelter was to elect dix Delegates to the forthcoming Convention. There were Right nominated, including T. P. Callen and Alderman Farrell, whose Coacaman refused to drive him to the Castle.

After discussion it was decided to elect by Ballot-which seems to be a departure. The result disclosed what most people-Leaguers or not-will hail with intense satisfaction, that Flunkey Farrell (ax-Lord Mayor and Patron Saint of Canty's Union) was defeated, though his claims were strongly pressed by his advocates, who are also presumably King's Address men.

The result of this Election is a striking forecast-if any were wanted-of what Farrell may expect when his period as Alderman expires. While we have little or ne sympathy with the U. I. L., or the men who comprise it, we feel we must congratulate those who have shown by their action in this matter, that they are not unmindful of Ferrell's recreancy to National henour when the King of Eagland was in Dablin last year.

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

Irish Worker, EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

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All communications, whether relating to literary or business matters, to be addressed to the Editor, 18 Beresford Place, Dublin. Telephone 3421. Subscription 6s. 6d. per year; 3s. 3d. for six months, payable in advance.

We do not publish or take notice of anonymous contributions.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY April 20, 1912.

As We Lay Thinking.

We are justified in saying that there seems to be a hasy idea abroad of what Heme Rule means. Sarely, it is too late in the day to play the game of "Shut your eyes and open your mouth and thank A quith for what he sends you." Surely, it will be greated by the most enthusiastio advicate of the Government of Ireland Bill that the Bill, the principles of the Bill, tae previsions of the Bill, the details of the Bill, are all matters of vital conconcern to every Iriahman worth his salt. Our reading of Histmy has led us to this stage of regarding every measure introspeed in the gritish House of Common the control of the control of

suspicion. For not once or twice in our island's rough story cur confidence has been rudely shattened, and led to our undeing. Why then be prec pita'e in accepting practically, without ducumioni an important Bil such as the Governe mens of Ireland Bill? Every Clauseevery line of the Bill-is fruitful for good or ill. Then why this panie? Surely, we are not concerned by the frothy mouthings of the unthinking bigets

Sure'y, we are not werried by the shrickings and blasphemies of the privileged noneutities manquerading under the name of clergymen, who met, is such a kind, Christian spirit in Christ Church Cashe irai. They have as much moral right to control as the cannibal has to cook a missionary. "The Synod of Ireland," forsooth! When, and what time in the history of this country did ton Bynod utter a Christian word, or words ever do a Christian act-ever identifying themselves, either in spirit or act, with the teachings of the Saviour they blaspheme We ence heard a Frenchman ask as Englishman, in debate, did he contend Gos was an Englishman, and the Englishman replied, yes, for was not the Lord's Prayer in English. The gentlemen of the Synod of Ireland, I firmly believe think they have some special mark about themsome special right granted them by the Orestor to everride, decide, and insult the majority of the people of this country. Think of these ever-fed, over-clothed. over paid, mucticus creatures talking s marching through rapine and murder to the dismemberment of the Empire. Is it necessary to recall to what methods at rapine, murder, and extermination they ewn place and power? Ose would think. to hear and read these privilege mongers. that we are living in the sevenmenth contury instead of the twentieth. Therefore # behaves the Irisa people to discuss this Bill not as it will effect others, but in is will effect the people of this nation. Mr. Abrambam, M.P., was kind enough to ferward us an advance copy of the Bill: and the more we study it, the mose Beason we see for cautions, calm, deliberations of it, and we are sadiy afreid the coming Convention is not in a frame of mind to study and discuss this all linpertant Bill in the manner it deserved. Far better to have left the acceptance of the measure in the care of the Nationalist parcy, they to take the responsibility for it now and in the future. For to suggest that this Convention is representative of this country is to play with words. Take the representives from Dublin-who are they and who has elected them? Take the six Wards the Dublin Labour Party fought in the last Municipal Election and was. A small, incignificant, and despited elique in each of these Wards are sending forward six delegates from each of the six Wards; while at the same time the

in Municipal life, are ignored. Take another case in Dublin. The Dablin Trades Council represents directly 17,000 werkers, all ratepayers, men who have sporificed things because of their belief in Ireland's demand for Home Rale. This the premier Trades Council in Ireland is ignored, and the same treatment has been melted out to each and every Trades' Council in Ireland. And what class or what organisation could speak with greater and weighter authority on this Bill than organised workers of the Country who would have greater authority to speak in the Convention than, say, David Campbell, Prosi ont of the Belfast Trades Council; Past President of the Irish Trades Congrees. John Simmone, of the Dablia Trades Council; Keane, of Waserford Trades Council; Hart, of Slige; Buckner, of Limerick; Cassidy, of Derry; and McNamara, of Cerk; Dowling, of Queenstown? And the same applies to every Trades Council in the country. Well, the sooner the Bill is sperating the better. We of the working class can then get our

In another column we give Miss Harrison's letter exposing the O'Scully of Distress Committee fame; the friend of the poor (Scully) Scully like Lowell's Editor is true to one party—that party is himself Well before Scully finishes with this Distress Committee business he will be in a sore distress and labouring. We leave Scully to the tender mercies of Miss Harrison, Councillor of the poor.

Next week we will give a few "spasms" in connection with the jobs on the Technical Education Committee and a list of those voting for their friends

"TITANIO" HORROR.

We tender to the relatives of those who went down in the coffin ship, "Titanic, our sincere condolence. It may be the sacrifice of their valuable lives will be the means of doing away with the soultess creatures who control the Board of Trade allowing a vessel to go to sea carrying over 2,000 passengers with only sufficient life-boats to carry 900 people. If that is not murder, what is murder? Time and again have demands been made for adequate life saving equipment of all vessels; time and again have the sailors and firemen demanded stricter supervision of these coffin ships. It mattered not when forty or tifty sailors went down owing to the unseaworthy condition of a "tramp." Now, it is to be hoped a demand will be made for a proper authority to supervise all vessels, passenger or cargo; and the question of shipowners' profits and dividends or shareholders will not stand in the way of the preservation of human life.

May they rest in peace. of the disaster that the monied ghouls in the first class saloons of the acted the beast, as they always acted, and tore and trampled on the poor unfortunate women and children, until the officers had to shoot them down—there the money did not serve them. And the men of no money-middle class and working cassin second-class and ste-rage acted as men. helped the women and children into the boats, and then stood aside. But what about the gentlemen of the Board of Trade. Are they to escape?

SAILORS' AND FIREMEN'S UNION. (DUBLIN BRANCE).

A largely attended meeting of the above was hold in Liberty Hall, Barasford Place. on Thursday leet. Mr. Patrick Comerford having been elected Chairman, the meeting proceeded to elect a Secretary to conduct the Branck business, when on a vote been taken Mr. George Burke was elected by a large majority.

A committee was then elected consisting of representatives from the members of the cross shannel steamers, sailer and fireman for each firm; also two for foreign going steamers, shore men, and riggersso that all sections shall have a voice in the management of the branch. The committee meets every Sanday at 1 a'cloak at Liberty Hall.

Mr. Larkin addressed the meeting and in the course of his remarks pointed out the utility of having a committee formed. together with a secretary so as to some within the rules of the Union. He dealt at great length with the

objects of the Union, and after referring to the victory wen for the men who ploughed the sea for their living, he detailed the result of the recent meeting of the district secretaries for Ireland which was held in that Hall, the externs of which it is hoped would be the means of further strengthening their feroes in the uphill fight for the better manning of ships, etc. Mr. Lurkin then dealt with the Section

(48) under the Insurance Act, which sets out the benefits to persons going to see and pointed out that a special pamphlet would be printed and circulated amongst the members of the Union in the pert. Mr. Larkin also sented that Mr. Usthery, their General Secretary, was coming over on the 24th inst, and no hoped that his stay would not be shortened, so that the members would be afforded the opportauity of an address. It is hoped, said Mr. Larkin, that Mr. Cathory will be secompanied on his visit by some of the efficial ergenisers of the Union, when a large meeting will be held in Dublin.

Routine business having been attended to, he maines or two persons were nom!nated to the Executive Council for the purpose of a bailet, were then put for-Labour Party, who are democratically ward, and after a vote of thanks to Me. pleated, and represent all that is heat Larkin, the meeting dishended.

CORPORTAION.

MONDAY'S MEETING.

THE CORPORATION SUPPLIES. The proceedings of the ordinary meeting were suspended for the purpose of preceeding with the business of a special meeting of the Council, to take into conaideration the report of the Supplies Committee, which recommended the acceptance of tenders from let April to 31st March, and paving sets for three years, from the first-mentioned date.

Mr. Cosgrave, Chairman of the Committee, moving the adoption of the report, wish the exception of requirements of the Public Lighting Department, said it was distinguished by a rigid adherence to the conditions laid down in the tender form, and, he presumed, laid dewn in the contract forms, of which he could not get a Mr. Thos. Lawler seconded the metion.

Alderman M'Walter moved as as amendment that in every instance the contract be given to the lewest tenderer who complied with the fair wages clauses and other regulations of the Corporation.

The Lord Mayor moved the amendment out of order. It was, he said, an amend-ment to avoid the issues He was bound to assume that the Committee had already complied with the condition the Alderman wished to enferce.

Alderman MeWalter wanted his name to be recorded as having maved the amendment, but as this was refused he left the Council Chamber, saying that these tenders would probably be the subject of surcharge.

On the tenders for Veterinary Services, Mr. Quaid said the question of Trades Unions was before the Council for several vesis, and so anxious were the Trades Unionists in the Council to get jobs for their friends that they actually voted against the acceptance of the lowest tender. A stop ought to be put to that kind of jobbery, for it was a kind of scandal. To the motion for the adeption of the

Alderman Vance moved a negative, and on a division the report was adopted by 18 votes as against 13 who voted ageinst it.

This closed the special meeting, and

the Council resumed the consideration of the basiness of the ordinary meeting. We wonder what Dr. McWalter is aiming at. First he states he is in favour of fair wages; but when a fair employer

applies for a contract he votes for the

And of course Mick McQuaid, he must act the goat, He never voted for a job. Never? Well; hardly over. Well, the Trade Unionists did not bother about this U.I.L. Fabian Socialist. On the last occasion we had to suffer him it was in the riems of the Socialist party of Was then an advocate of Trides Unichism, orted Mrs. Desmard in her suffre campaign in Dublin, but as Mick McQuaid. T.O. told a friend of mine he was a socialist, but was afraid to declare himself publicly. Brave Mick! We will give a list of those veting against the fair wages Ciause and Trades' Unimism next week.

Councillor Miss Harrison on Scully. -

14 North Frederick Street. Dublin, 12th April, 1912.

SIR.—I protest, in the name of common honesty, against what occurred at the City Hall yesterday, when a special meeting was anumoned to take measures to deal with the exceptional distress existing in the city in consequence of the coal Letters from four Relieving Officers

were read, one of them stating that there were 2,000 men in want in his district as a result of the atrike. As it was known that, owing to the end of the strike, the men are likely to be at work again before long, the feeling of the meeting was in favour of giving immediate employment. through the Corporation, to these men who have been suffering now so many weeks. An extra £6,000 having been added to the estimate of the Paving Committee for the purpose of doing additional work, if necessary, the Borough Surveyor Was consulted, and he said it would be possible to provide work without delay.

When the question of accepting this solution of the problem was put to the Vote one or two members left the Council Chamber; but there were still the name. sary twenty members in the Hall when the last vote was recorded. The public will ask how this happened, and it is important that they should know.

Who is the man who has come for ward to the relief of these unfortunate sufferers? Was but Councillor Soully, Chairman of the South Dublin Beard of Guardians. It is he that begged the Local Government Board that a rate might be levied for their relief; it is he that has taken the most prominent part in the efforts to second them. How were his good plans brought to naught? A heartless Council that refased to attend this special meeting.

No. He sat watching in the Council Chamber counting the members remaining to vote, and, finding himself the trentioth member, he simply got up and walked outside the har, on which he least silently sailing while his name was called twice. He did not pass out until he was satisfied that his purpose was accomplished, and that he had succeeded in killing the effort he was supposed to have inspired. - Faithfally yours,

S. C. HARRISON.

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DUBLIN DISTRESS COMMITTEE

The Town Clerk read a letter from the Local Government Board having the ference to the request of the Corporation for a sworm inquiry by the Board into the the administration of the Unempleyed Workmen Act by the Distress Committee and asking for specific information as to the points to be investigated.

Mr. W. McCarthy moved that the letter be noted. There was nothing to inquire

Miss Harrisen said she would give perticulars, and would show that die graceful acts had been done at the Distress Commistee. The guiding spirit at the Distress Committee was exhibited the other day by the Obsirman of the South Dablin Union, who bossted before the public, and asked for a rate to he strack for the relief of the peor statving people, and when an ameni. ment was moved so that week and help might be given to then quicker he did not vote for it. She demanded a swern inquiry, and when the inquiry was opened she would give specific information. The contemptible tric.ery that was practised there she should expose. Most of the members a the Committee had no means of knowing what was being done. Three members ruled the Committee-Orozier, Scally and Gallagher. Mr. McCarthy knew nething of what was going on. There was a work done by the Distress Committee Works Committee, but works done to private individuals with public money, She was not to be put off the Distress Committee until she had done her day, and no amount of disagreeable treatment would make her ga. The little money that the Distress Committee was spending was not going into the pockets of the parple for whom it was intended. It was possed at the Committee that no sucharges would be made in that Office, m matter how many bonuses were given to the Clerk. She caneluded by moving that

Mr. O Neill seconded the motion. Mr. Bouly was in favour of the inquire but he denied the allegations made of Miss Harrison. The lady did nothing but charge the members of the Committee

the Council reiterate its request for

sworn inquiry.

with correption, while she did not have self do an honest hour's work. Mr. Gallagher welcomed the inquiry, and remarked that the Distress Committee had been converted into a beer gaiden

mines Mine Harrison came to it.

The Lo d Mayor, in putting the motion said he was opposed to asking the Loss Government Buard for an inquiry. He suggested that the matters in question migat better be investigated by Alderman Thomas Kelly, Mr. L. O Neill, and himself. He fel; that there was no justfeation for Miss Harr son's allegation of 'contemptible trickery,' and that Mr. Soully and noted very fairly and sympo-

Miss Harrison said she pre inquiry to be held by the Local Governmeat Board, as it was a question of inmpresing an Asi of Parliament. Oa a division, Miss Harrison's motion

was carried by 18 votes to 5.

the Corporation and those interested in the Distress Committee seandal will be held in the Trades Hall, Capel street, today (Sa.u.day), at 3 o'clock. The Eniter of this paper will be glad

A meeting of the Labour members of

to receive any information regarding the workings of this corrupt slique who have been making the Distress Committee st aid to their ewa advantage. Will all those persons who have sworn affidavis re jobbery noid the macket in resdiner! Agfuil statement of all the goingsea d thus alleged Distress Commistee will be published immediately. We cannot go sworn inquiry through the ordinary channel. We will get it.

COLLECTION FOR BREAD FUND

FOR WOMEN AND CHILDRES AFFICIED BY THE COAL STRIKE.

Cellecto:s - Bernard Conway, Patrick MeGainness, Councillor Hopkins. The Lord Mayor, £5: Edward O'Neill,

£5; d. C. Harrison, £1; D. Neary, 104; J. Moellan, £1; M. O'Neill, £1; M. Kesting, £1; Altred Byrne, £1; Wm. Powelt, £1; Pierce Myan, £1; J. J. Hust, £2; E. O Neill, £1; W. Murphy, 10a.; Petrick Farrell, £1; Patrick Calles, Garmoyle sarest, Bellest, £L.

The above meatlemen were the first to subscribe money to alleviate the distress existing, owing to the coal strike.

Answers to Correspondents.

FREEEL-We regret to say Mr. Keens dead. Any information re Sailors' of Firemane' Union can be had at the offer, Liberty Hall, Beresford place.

VACCINATION-Jeseph Connolly. Take 20 mesics of eards issued by Ur. E. P. Ensiese, of the North Duplin Union. He wante his Za. 6d. He cares not for you of your children if he can get his tee. BUTLER-Re D.M.P. Connot follow your complaint.

BIRRET TRADER.—Your letter is but one of many. If the Dublin Street Traders with to put a stop to the tyransy of the Police and the harassing theties of some Rick Shopksopers, they must form an Association to protect their interests One girl Flower-seller in Exchequer-street Was summoned three simes in one week! and and no less then 17s. 6.1., besides loosing her trade. If the Street Traders desire advice, or a room to mest is, it them apply to latest Worker Office.

Notification to all Members of The O'Connell F i-ndly Burial Society. Formerly held at 63 Mary Street.

At a General Meeting of the above held en Sunday, A ril 7th, 1912, it was resolved and unanimously agreed to-" That this society will in future carry on its bus ness in the Hall of the Ir sh T ans port Workers' Union, Liberty Hall, 18 Beresford place.

H. Prendergast, Sec.

-RIDE-

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Mr. P. T. Daly in Wexford.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME. SPEECHES BY MESSRS. LARKIN.

DALY, AND OTHERS.

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION. Mr P. T. Daly, organizer of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, visited Wexford on Sunday for the first time since his release from Waterford Jail. He arrived from Dublin by train at one o'elock, and was met at the North Station by the Foresters' Brass and Reed Band, the St. Brigid's Fite and Dram Band, and a cheering crowd, which gave him a most enthusiasio welcome. Mr. Daly who was accompanied by Mrs. Daly. Mr. James Larkin, Mr. Mullen, Gaelte Lerguer, and others, was loudly cheered as he emerged from the Hailway premises. The party entered a wagonette which was in waiting, accompanied by Councillors Kingsberry, Goodisson, Clancy and O'Brien, Mr. O'Hanlon Walsh, Mr. James Boyle, Mr. Peter O'Connor, Mr. Nichelas Lacey, Mr. E. Corush, Scoretary of the Wexford Iron Foundry Werkers' Union. etc., and escorted by Bands and an enermous c.owd dreve via Redmond-place and relator street, through North Main amount returning to Morris's Hotel, via Common Quay-street, and the Quay. Descrations were to be seen along the route, especially in the vicinity of the Transport Union Offices, Charlotte-street being gaily spanned with festions of evergreens. At three o'clook a possession was formed, and essorted by the Bands, preceded to the Fay.ho, where a large and eathusisstic Mesting was held, Mr. O'Hanlon Walsh being moved to the Chair. The mosting was addressed from a Wagenette in which were Mr. P. T. Daly, Mrs. Daly, Mrs. Doyle, Messre. J. Larkin, J. Mulen, P. O'Connor, J. Kingsperry, T.C., P. Clancy T.C., J. Goodissen, T.C., T. O'Brien, T.C., James Boyle, N. Lacey, R. Coriso, etc.

The Chairman ha ing briefly opened the proceedings. Mr. R. Corial read the following addries to Mr. Daly, from the Wexford workers and their friends: "We, the members of the Irish Foundry Workers' Union and tellow-workers and sympathisers in Wex ord, desire you to accept this address and presentation as a token of appreciation of your services in their behalf and in the cause of labour generally. and also as a mark of their recognition of the secrifices you have made for shom and the unjust pressoution to which you have been subjected for vindicating their right to organiae. When you came to Wexterd you found an utter lack of organisation amongst thuse who tailed and helped to build up the trade and industries of the town, and when the fight began with the workers for joining the only union which was at the time open to them, you threw yourself hear and soul into the struggle the side of labour. Your advice and counsel gave solidarity and unity. Your ansiring effects won the sympathy and material hosp of organised labour throughsat Ireland and across the water-largely providing the funds which enabled them so hold out for six months—and your personality inspired them and nerved them in their darkest hours. Your determination to suffer imprisonment when you were so unjustly sentenced for your sepousal of the workers' cause strengthened them when strength was most needed, and now, thanks to you and to you alone, they have won the right to have a recognised labour organisation. With gratitude we recall your services. secrifice and leadership in our prolonged light, and we look on surselves as bound to you by the brotherhood of comraceship in agitating for werkers' rights, of assocation in audering, and of participation in aur struggle and in our victory. Migned on behalf of your many friends-Joseph Kingsbarry, T.O. (Chairman), John Kehoe Treasurer; Richard Corish, Secretary."

Mr. Daly, who was received with loud sheering, said he fels it his duty to seturn thenks for the words of encouragement they had addressed to him and for the manner in which they had turned cut to welcome him "home" (sheem). No words of his could adequately give expression to the gratitude which he felt. They spoke of his hardships, but what were a couple of months as the guest of his Majony in Waterford Gael, where he had every cay a regular attendance, where the servants were slothed in a regular uniform and where they brought in due form, and at the nours specified, the meals that were his due (laugh er). It took one set of uniformed hirelings to bring him to gool and it took another to attend to him while he was there-that was the only difference between being in and being out (laughter). What were these sufferings to those of the men and women of Wexford during twenty-six long weeks? He extended to them in the name of organised labour an expression of the gratitude which it felt and of which he was the humble mouthpiece. He had said some harsh things off that platform, and he had learned curing the past week that same of the things he had said were althougher undergreed, and that the eraployers he had been talking about, ins ead of being the people he pictured them to be, were philanthropists of the highest possible type, and that if the Transport Union had never come to Wexford they

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would have some down with their hands full to ask the employees to take to themselves better conditions than they had enjoyed. It was a revelation to hear when he read a letter in the Pross, but knowing how Christian-like these gentlemen were, he supposed it would be un-Our stian to attempt to suggest that there was any inausuracy in the report. He desired to express the contempt he felt for the men who, taking advantage of his absence, made an attack upon him. As he had said last Sunday in Dublin, and some of them who were in court would remember, the reason he was prescouled was because, in the words of the judge, he was an adnosted man, and of course the reason the other fellows were not prosecu ed was because they were ignorant creatures (laughter). Just imagine Sir Edward Carson, ex-Atiorney-General, members of the Privy Council, and a number of King's Counsel, not being but in gool because they were so ismentably friends, the peelers, and the whole los of them worked together for the purpose of taking away from the town of Wexford fight against the weight of capitalism. Some would say that this was not so, because the police were an import al force. They were—they were im- So-and-so this long time?" and the anparsial enough never to kick a lawer would be: "He was down in Wexcapitalist. He was in gaol for fighting feed" (laughter). the fight of the workers of Wexford, and was willing to remain there as long as they desired if by so doing he could add one ounce to the power of the labour interests, or one owner to the power to bring about a settlement of the dispute that he was eminently anxious to see healed up, and the men of Wexford back again at their work (bear, hear). There were some things to which he could not give expression as he would like and when they spike about his hardship and sufferings, what about the boys who had gone up to Waterfold Jail for three months and six months, and who had never whinged? Whilst he was in Waterford Jail he met some of the boys from Wexferd, and when he returned to his cell after the two hours he was allewed out every day for the good of his health he had difficulty in refraining from bursting into tears, not because of what he was undegling, but because of the sense of gratitude he felt for those who were not considering their own sufferings, but doing what they said was keeping his hears up. His heart never went down. There was not sufficient power in the British Government in Ireland to make it quake (cheers). One should have the distinguished honour of being the guest of his Majorty to unde stand the trouble a man west to and the risks he ran in order to write a note in jail; but he had with him a note written to him by a man who would be known as "the unknown." get you back. They are anxious to see you; and, remember, I am with you all not deserve—and yet through it all his only thought was to send a note to Par Daly to say that his heart was with him, and that Pat should keep his heart up (cheers and laughter). Priceeding to review the magisterial proceedings subsequent to his acrest and the conduct of his trial at the sasizer, he criteried the composition of the jury panel, and pointed out that the jury which was eventually aworn consisted entirely of farmers. Should not this make everyone of them think. For thirty-three years, since the inception of the Land League to the presint moment, the workers in the towns of Laland had teen utilised by the tarmers to obtain better cond ions for themselves. The blood and ractifice of the town workers had been exploited by them. Trial after trial of the leaders of the agrarian movement had taken place, and on every comsion they had objected, and rightly so, to the consistation of the juries which had been brought tegether without being taken off the rota in the proper erder and somp sed of men, everyone of whom was in opposition to the farming class. But when they got the man who was out to organise 1 bour and who had expressed his determination to organise the sg icultural labourers of Ireland they went into the jury box, and though by the very question of their foremen they showed they had a doubt in their minds as to the accuracy of the evidence, in twenty minutes they came back, having unanimously agreed to a verdict. If one of the witnesses had sworn that he threw a brick and the other contradicted him and swore it was a cart wheel he believed the jary as empanelled would have brought in the same verdict. He was not whinging about that. He know he was guilty. He know he was guilty. of saying things, and what he said was true, and he ato d by everything he had said (cheere) He had said that if men said and did certain things they were to be dealt with in certain ways. He was accempanied to Wexford that day by their good friend Jim Lackin. They spoke of gratitude to him (Mr. Daly), but it was to Luckin the gratitude was due, because if it had not been f r him there would have been no fight-no Pat Daly would have come to Wexford, and some of the boys would have been the same old door mate

as they were in the days gone by (cheers).

It was to Larkin more than any ne electhat gratitude should be extended. He

thanked them heartily for the magnificent reception they had given Mr. Larkin and himself on their arrival in Wexford that morning. Organized labour all ever the

world was grateful to Wexford for the magnificent fight they had made during the twenty-six weeks of the lock-out; and met alone to the lock-out men, but to the shapkeepers of Wexford who extended to them the benefit of the credit system, whom, he hoped, would not be forgotten Mow that the fight was ever. Whilst they should remember these who steed by thom they should not forget the fellows who did not stand by them (hear, hear). whatever advice might be given to them by interested parties they should let no man come between them and their enion. All negotiations should be carried on shrough their union, and in that way they would foil any attempt to split up the solidarity of sheir movement. They would make the people who might have such a thing in view fear them, and in that way they would become their friends. He would be pleased now to go through Iresland recommending the products of the Wexford foundries, which were now made ignorant, district inspectors, their good "by trades unionias, who were paid fair (wages (cheers). It had been asked what chad become of som, of the fell we who had worked in the foundries ouring the the man who was leading them in their strike. Well, every other day they were anding their way back to their old home Waterford Jait (laughter). You could hear a warder ask another: "Where was

Mr. Laskin who was received with cheers, said he had eccasion to tell the workers in other parts of Ireland of the kind of men toey bred and reared in Wexford. He was not a Wex'erdman, but he "came from a County that bred men who were not s'raid of the British Government, or any other Government, and he congratulated them in Westerd on having such magnificent men to lead them, not only Daly was one of their own, but Ocuncillor Kingsberry, Dick Corish, and the veteran Mr. O'Hanlon Walsh who sat beside him (cheers). In a conversation with Mr. Walsh regarding the Land League days he said the police would not have allowed them to hold such a meeting them. In six short years the R.I.C. would be dealt with, and they would let them remember that they of the working classes had got good memories. Referring to the anti-dome Rule Demonstration, held at Belfast, he said they would teach those Privy Councillors and others who levieted the wealth they had got from the poor unfortenate dupas who produced is in erder that they might demonstrate that before ix years had passed no such thing as they had sees within the last few years would take place. The Orange worker and the Catholic worker would be welded together in one industrial army. The Irish Transport Union had got its outpost in Ulster, and would do what it had done in Wexford—teach the worker that he had sonly one fight to wage and that was the It was: "Dear Pat,-My heart is with war against the exploration of labour. you. Keep an years for the like of the states of came to preach sore discontent. If he the cound he was addressing he would the time -No 7, LT d.W.U." (cheers and despite him. They had got the Foundry laughter). Now, that might seem sems- Werkers' Union in Wexford, and they thing to laugh at, but to him, as held should make them the hall mark of the lay in jail, it was something he did workingmen in the town to that any man workingmen in the town, so that any man not laugh at. There was a man who who left Wexferd would be recognised was undergoing heavier punishment- as a qualified workman and would be was undergoing a sentence that he did p.id the re.ognised rate of wages in his employment. The Home Rule Bill was not all they would like, and was not a final settlement. No matter was Juan Redmend, Devlin, and O'Conner said, the Hame Rule Bil was not a final sestlement, and never would be a final settlement of the claims of the Ir. su people. They wanted all Ireland in the Labour movement. They had a claim to take their rightful part is the counsels of the Irish pasion, and if he thought they would do le s he would despise them and be sorry he ever came into the town. He hoped they would all live to see a new spirit and a new people; not only the trade of the town-that they were supposed to

have killed-flourisning, but that Wexford would be a centre for the manufacture of agritultural implements, that the shipping of the harbour would increase. and that they would build their own steemers to send out their manufactures and bring in the produce of fereign countries. They, Irien of the working class, were dreaming great dreams, which they were going to put into actual practice. The farmers of the country sat apon juries and sent their friends to jail, but twenty years ago, when the cause of the ment farmers was being fought, towasmen on a jury would disagree and not bring in a verdist. But when the farmer had got the prople's land with the people's money, he would not allow the poer

labourer to live and drove him into the towa. He would not till his land and give the labourers a chance to exut, but munt him into the town to make povery more gone, and then said to the town wirkers, "if you will not work for 15s. or 16s. a week we will go in and scab on you." When they get their Parliament in College Green they would tell the farming class, the

landlad class, and the expitalist class, that the largest party these was going to be the organised workers, who wald

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form the maj rity of the representatives who would voice their demands and carry on the government of the country. They would not be satisfied with thirty-four representatives in the boroughs of Ireland; they were going to have equal rapresentation, and they would elect men from among their own ranks, such as the Corishes, the O'Cennors and the Kingsberrys, to carry out their will, and they would meet in the Irish Parl ament men like Daly from Dablin, and labour representatives from Sligo, Waterford, and other parts of Ireland, and they would do the work in their own way, which would be much better than it was ever done before. They would have no more poverty in Ireland if they c.u.d help it. They would have no idle men begging for a job, and they would see that every man in Ireland who was willing to work. got it, and if they could not find work they would keep them until work could be ebtained. He came of a people who never jet were subdued by any country or any government, and he would be fall e to these he belonged to if he did not ge the road he had marked out-a road which the people of Wexford could not

them to come that road with him (cheers) Mr. Mallen who first spoke in Irish next addressed the meeting. He said if the workers were united they would dominate the new Parliament. He would like to see Ireland get Home Rule for one thing, and that was to get control of the RIO. He hored they would make him Inspector-Genera, and if they did some people would get s mething to remember. Mr. Olanoy, T.C., moved, and Mr. Goodsson, T.C., seconded, a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was passed with seclemetics.

see-but one that he would travel, no

matter who steed in his way. He wanted

The Chai man in acknowledging, said all the thanks were due to the man and their leader, Mr. Daly. What he had dene was very little, but he had done it for a principle—to help the best class in the community, the w rking class (cheers). If he was afforded the same opportunity to-morrow he would do what he done over again. Daly had led the men when all cases in Wexford were against themlow hate and the tall hate and all the hats-and he had licked them all (chesze).

The preseedings then terminated, the wagonetees being escorted by the bands back to the hotel, the route taken being via Foundry-road, Joseph-street, Johnstreet, etc. All along the way decorations, were profuse, and much enthusiassa provailed Is connection with the decorations, is may be mentioned that in the cases of several licensed premises which displayed flags, the exhibition of the latter was objected to by the constabulary on legal grounds, and they insisted on their

WOMEN'S FRANCHISE MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER. 11 Grosvenor place, Rathmines. 17th April, 1912.

DEAR SIE.—The attempt to disturb last night's meeting of the Irish Women's Franchise League was made by a band of about twenty women, most of them halfdrunk, who were sheperded by a few men of the bookmaker and "bully" type. They set out for the meeting from a public-house on the North side, with specific instructions to prevent Couneillor Harrison from speaking. They subsequently returned in a body to this public house for their reward, and were congratulated by the proprietor on their supposed success. The publican in question is a member of the City Council and of the National Directory of the United Irish League.

As Miss Harrison was announced to speak at a woman's suffrage meeting, it was deemed appropriate to shout her down with cries of "No Votes for Women." We want Home Rule," and "Cheers for John Redmond." The irony of this lies in the fact that Miss Harrison attended the meeting to explain to the members of the Irish Women's Franchise League that she personally put Home Rule before Women's Suffrage, and to plead with them on behalf of the Irish Party. The ignorant disturbers, by their blind hostility to Miss Harrison, revealed their action in its true character, as a by-product of Miss Harrison's courageous persistence in letting light into dark places in the Corpora-

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Belfast las We see it.

And so the! Mammoth procession! of Patriolie and Lival Un on she and Orangemen (in Belfact) has at last passed by, after weeks of sedulous preparation in Shipyards and Engine Shope; where the "hands" were encoaraged to drill and hold anti-Home Rule meetings in THEIR MEAL MOURS AND AFTER THEIR DAYS WORK

The procession was an imposing one of man, a iddle-aged and old, of stanted and undeveloped inscilec s and irresponsible youths not yet reached maturity, who out of a capricious and vivacious spirit partiof men politically, was crean and subju-gate them industrially. It was simply Indicions and grotesque to see thosy lovers of civil and religious liberates marching with semi-Military precision to the strains of a Fife and Drum Band with their hands and faces besimirened with Oil and Grease, headed by a parasity of the upper class, who has grown fat on the earnings of these same Patriotic "hands" then with great enthusiasm doff their head-gear and lustily sing the alleged National authorn.

I often ask myself the question when will these men learn sense, and I submit that day seems very far removed, perhaps waen the inevitable depleasion comes waich always follow the inflation, which has lasted for a few munths, when their Patriotic employer throws them en the Industrial Scrapheap and they aguen their beles round sheir waists to mullify the pange of hunger, they will real so that their roat enemy was their alleged friends and not their Roman Cath he fallowcountrymen, they will also find that the patriotism of their employers has reached iss lowest ebb, and the bistant orations of certain rich agitators was bluff, first and

Hawever, there is a silver lining to every dark cloud, and their experience will perhaps come in useful when they tage is into their somewhat dull heads to fight their Masters.

Taen, P.otestaat and Catholic alike will meet on a common basis for the advancement and amelioration of the class to which they belong, and to waten they must act conjointly, with comesion and solidarity, to umancipate them, both notitically and economically. When they lears this lesson they will be on the migh road se success and to making treland one of the hap lest, brightest, and most prospercus corners of the empire.

WM. MCMULLEN, Belfast.

[We understand that, not only were the rail eay faces paid f r the demenstrators, bat free food, free lodging, and they actually released their clothing from pawa, bought them clean dickeys, hard hats, but forget to furnish them with clean brains. Common sense stems seems to have deseried the Irish Wirker, North and

IS ECONOMY? WHAT

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 oustomers 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.

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The Tramway Men and the Insurance Act.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

SIR,—Please grant me space in your invaluable little paper for a few lines, to bring under my comrades notice a matter of serious moment to them now, viz:their present position under the Insurance Ast. The Tramway Company sought to have the present Society approved, which approval evidently has not been obtained, for in a notice issued to the men by the Company's secretary, it is stated that the Director's themselves approve the Society and guarantee the men all benefits accruing under the act—but mark the following -thus rendering it practically free from state control. Now the men have got quite enough of the existing Society, and have no adequate representation in its menagement, so that by joining a Society they approve it's out of the frying pan into the are A large number of our men beleng to the I. N. F. and Hibernians where much better benefits can be obtained, and who, so far have not joined the Company, though they are being influenced to do so, for which interference the Act provides adequate punishment. It is also proposed to continue the existing Society for increased benefice, viz: - Medical attendance, &c, with a bait of a Pension scheme held out, but no information given about it, though in filling Application Form you agree to be bound by alt ruler, not yet framed, the significant information being given that only men who join the approved Bociety will partake of it. Here let me sak how does a man stand who leaves the service and what benefits does he lose. He will have to pay more after a certain period when joining an approved Society. My comrades have now an opportunity

of up-lifting themselves very materially, which I trust they will not let pass, but show some spirit as well as all other sections of the community. Men cannot expect Private Compan'es to look after their interests upasked, or if the Companies do, there is generally some underlying motive. This Act must prove most beneficial to Tramway men it properly availed of. Now Sir, in looking over the four last Balance Sheets of present Society, I find there was a total of 1,526 men sick, the average weekly sick money paid £13 11s. Oi. Please note this men, last balance sheet show 900 men on books, which for State Insurance produces from men £11 5s. Od., being only £2 6: Od. short of rast average weekly sick money paid, this shortage being more than met by the men getting only 10s. now instead of 11s. 6d. as heretofore, thus leaving the Company, untouched. While on the other hend the Company by paying its own contribution in full will have in hands at end of year the respectable surplus of over

£300 roughly calculated.
In conclusion it is to be sincerely keped the Insurance Commissioners will not leave men such as us at the merov of Private Companies, and that the Dublin Tramwaymen will wake up and become more alert to their own and families

Thanking you in anticipation, I remain, yours &c,

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

DEAR SIR-For the past couple of months the Tramway Company's officials have been hugging each other over the socalled concessions they have extended to their emploses. I learn they have at last praised at a final settlement of the men's grievances. Are they too sure, I wonder? For my part, I stand now just where I stood when first I joined your union. I AM NOT SATISFIED and once more I tell the gallible men who have received the sccalled concessions with open arms, that they have been bought, or, rather, "sold"

The Company's Secretary (I shall not mention names), the fire-eating tyrant who hates a man that will stand up for his rights, and who still sits in the "chamber of horrors," doling out "justice!" in the manager's absence. This gentleman promised to reduce the hours by putting additional crews on the various lines. Has he done so? No, he has not! On one or two lines, notable for crawlers (and incidentally, some very good fellows) he has brought out a desent bill; but, for the lif; of me, Isamot see how the Company or its bloated shareholders lost a cent, although in a declaration which the Secretary published at the time of the consessions (?) he bewailed the additional expense, etc. which the Company would have to meet in the near future. Such tommyrot! Instead of losing, it is my firm belief the Company gained on the transaction Is it on account of the concessions (?) that they are not giving men their proper class or wages when the time comes? Is it for this they have been torturing a conductor on the Drameendra line for the past fortnight over three peacs change which he disputes with a passenger? Be he right or wrong, it is too much-foreing him to APOLOGISE mind you!! Is it on the strength of these same ecocosions (?) that they are allowing one particular inspector to tyranise over the conductors to such an extent that two honest, sober young follows, gave up their bags of money rather than fuish their day's work under such pursistant persesution? These two cases occurred during

Correspondence.

Ab, a few months ago, I warned the white siaves of the Tramway Company (in these pages) to beware of Murphy's toils -Was I right? time HAS told! That shilling a week for men of Five years service, has shut the mouths of the elder men, most of whom have families. Butit is up to the "WORKER" to grapple with the Traffic Inspectors, Ticket Checkers, and Depot Inspectors as it did before. They are all showing their fangs again 1 and, mind you they were sacred, when the men were buying Union Rule Books. Now again in the pages of the "Worker-I throw down the gauntiet to any laspictor or Crawler who wishes to fight the question. WHER THE CONCESSIONS WORTH THE PAPER ON WHICH THEY WARE WAITTEN? Now that the O mpany is cajoing or trying to cajole the men into the Votantary insurance School, I wish to warm the men to steer clear of it-yet, anyhow, until details appear. How is it voluntary when in one particular Depot the Inspectors are using threats to induce the men to ful in the Forms of which we are all totally ignorant? Once pefore the "IRISH WORKER" was

the rame of the company."

the pest fertnight; one no later than

Seturday last, tae 13th inst. The com-

pany's motto is, "Dame the men or their

read by averyone (without exception) of the Company's servants-true man and crawler, Inspector and aspirant to the Brase Battons-in fact, into the Head Office it found its way, and was there read with bated breath by the petty tyranis who feared that the light of day might shine on the man's wrongs. Ak, what. fools we were then! The tyranny still goes on, but the "IRISH WORKER" is also scrong and fighting, and may once more open its columns to us. 'Tis the "Won-RER" we have to thank again for anything in the shape of concessions we received, and although one or two Crawler's wrote to Murphy's Herald thanking the Directors for the concessions. I know, and we all know, 'twas the "WORKER" and the "man behind it" who made them

Thanking you in anticipation, and assuring you that the great majority are still readers of your plucky paper.

I remain, new as before,

THE SHARK. [My friend, you will get real concersions when you and your collesques determine to be men; and you have to understand that no employer date intimidate you into joining their bogus accieties. We have already brought the matter unuer the notice of the Iri h Commissi ners. The form they (the Tramway Company) have issued is illegal, and bears a lie on the face of it. Murphy's bogue insurance society is not approved, and if the Commissioners fail to take action in the matter we will see that this begus lying circular is dealt with in another place. Play the men; join with your tellows in the Labour movement, and demand your apply to Post Office business, or to any premises in rights. No longer remain the slaves of an unscrupulous tyrant like Marphy and the despised of all sestions of workers.

SHOPS ACT.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.] POWERS AND DUTIES OF LCCAL AUTHORITIES.

1. It shall be the duty of every local authority to enforce within their district the provisions of the Shors Regulation Acts, 1892 to 1911, and of the orders made thereunder, and for that purpose to institute and carry on such proceedings in respect of failures to comply with or contraventions of those Acts and the orders made thereunder as may be necessary to secure the observance thereof, and to appoint inspectors; and an inspector so appointed shall, for the purposes of his powers and duties, have in relation to shops all the powers conferred in relation to factories and workshops on inspectors by section one hundred and nineteen of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and that section one hundred and twenty and section one hundred and twenty-one of the same Act shall apply

2. Is this Act the expression "local authority"

accordingly; and an inspector may, if so authorised

by the local authority, institute and carry on any

proceedings under this Act on behalf of the autho-

as respects the city of London, the common counas respects any municipal borough, the council of

the borough; as respects any urban district with a population according to the returns of the last published census for the time being of twenty thousand er unwards, the district council;

elsewhere, the county council; and the same local authorities shall be the local authorities for the purposes of the Shop Hours Act. 1904, and shall, in so far as they differ from the local authorities specified in that Act. be substituted

for these local authorities : Provided that a county council may, with the anproval of the recretary of State, make arrangements with the council of an urban district in the county with a population of less than twenty thousand, er with the council of a rural district, for the exercise by the council of that district as agents for the county council on such terms and subject to such conditions as may be agreed on of any powers of the county council under the Shops Regulation Acts. 1892 to 1911, within the district, and the council of the district may as part of the agreement undertake to pay the whole or any part of the expenses in-curred in connection with the exercise of the powers delegated to them, and the London County Council may, with the like appreval, make similar arrangements with the council of any metropolitan

3. The expenses of a local authority under the Shops Regulation Acts, 1892 to 1911 (including any expenses which a council undertake to pay as aforesaid), shall, save as otherwise expressly previded by this Act, be defrayed—

in the case of the common council of the city of London, out of the general rate; in the case of the council of a borough, out of the borough fund or borough rate; in the case of a district council, as part of the

general expenses incurred in the execution of the Public Health Acts; in the case of a sounty council, as expenses for

special county purposes; in the case of a metropolitan borough vouncil, as part of the expenses of the council

OFFERURE. 1. If a shop assistant is employed contrary to the provisions of this Act, or is not allowed times for meals as required by this Act; the occupier of the shop shall be guilty of an offence against this Act traines, in the case of a shop awistant employed after half-past one o'clock in contravention of this

Act, he proves that the shop assistant was employed merely for the purpose of serving a customer whom he was serving at that time, or that that time coincided with the time of the closing of the shop, and honeur; make them kiss the dust to save that the shop assistant was employed merely for the purpose of serving customers who were in the shop

2. If a shop is kept open on the weekly half-holiday, the occupier of the shop shall be guilty of an effence against this Act:

Provided that the occupier of a shep shall not be guilty of an offence against this Act when a customer is served at any time at which the shop is required to be closed if he proves either that the customer was in the shop before the time when the shop was required to be closed or that there was reasonable ground for believing that the article sup plied to the customer was required in the case of

3 If the occupier of a shop contravenes or fails to comply with any of the other provisions of this Act or the orders made thereunder he shall be guity

of an offence against this Act.

4. Where an offence for which the occupier of a shop is liable under the Shops Regulation Ac.s, 1892 to 1911, has, in fact, been committed by some manager, agent, servant, or other person, the manager, agent, servant, er other person shall be liable to the like penalty as if he were the occupier. 5. A person guilty of an offence against this Act

(a) in the case of a first offer.ce, one pound; (b) in the case of a second offence, five pounds;

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding-

(c) in the case of a third or subsequent effence, ten nounds.

6. The provisions of the Shops Regulations Acts, 1892 to 1904, relating to offences and proceedings shall apply as if re-enacted in this Act and in terms made applicable thereto, and as if references to the eccapier of a shep were substituted for references to the employer et a young person,

7. All anes imposed in any proceed age instituted by or on behalf or a iceal authority in pursuance of their powers and duties under the Ships Regulation Acts, 1892 to 1911, stall be paid to the hear authority and carried to the crout of the fund out of which the expenses incurred by the authority under those Acts are defraved.

PROOF OF CLOSING ORDERS.

1. Any order made by a local authority under the Shope Regulation Acts, 1892 to 1911, may be proved by the production of a copy thereof certified to be a trae copy by a person purporting to be the clerk of the local authority by whom the order was made. 2. Any order made by a local authority under

this Act may, unless otherwise provided by this Act, be revoked by an order made in the like manner and subject to the like approval as the original order.

APPLICATION TO POST OFFICE BUSINESS. 1. Where Post Office business is carried on in

any shop in adultion to any other business, this Act shall apply to that shop subject to the following (a) If the shop is a telegraph office the obligation

to close on the weekly naif-holiday shall not apply to the shop so iar as relates to the transaction of Post Office business (b) Where the Postmaster-General certifies that

the exigencies of the postal service require that Post Office business should be transected in any such shop at times when under the provisions of this Act relating to the weekly half-holiday the shop would be required to be closed, or under conditions not authorised by this Act, the shop shall for the purpose of the transaction of Post Office business be exempted from the provisions of this Act to such extent as the Postmaster-General may certify to be neceasary for the purpose : Provided that in such cases the Post-

master-tieneral shall make the best arrangements that the exigences of the postal service allow With a View to the conditions of employment of the persons employed being on the whole not less favourable than those secured by this Act. 2. Save th afteresid, nothing in this Act shall which Post Office business is transacted.

SUPPLY OF NECESSARIES TO SHIPS.

Nothing in this Act shall prevent customers from being served at a time when the shop in which they are sold is required to be closed with victusis, stores, or other necessaries for a ship on her arrival at or immediately before her departure from a pert. SAVING FOR FAIRS AND BAZAARS.

Nothing in this Act shall apply to any fair lawfully held or any bazaar or sale of work for charatable or other purposes from which no private profit

PROVISIONS WITH RESPECT TO MEMBERS OF THE SAME

1. Section ten of the thop Heurs Act, 1892, which provides for the exemption of members of the eccupier's family and demostic servants from the provisions of tone Act, shall come to have effect so tar as it relates to persons whelly employed as domestic servants.

2. The provisions of this Act with respect to the allawance of intervals for mean shall not apply to a shop if the only persons employed as shop sessiants are members of the family of the occupier of the shop maintained by him and dwelling in his house. INTERPRETATION

In this Act-The expression "shop" includes any premises whole any retail trade or ausiness is carried

The expression "retail trade or business" inciudes the business of a barber or hairdresser. the sale of refreshments or intoxicating liquors, and retail sales by auction, but does nos mouvie the sale of programmes and estalogues and other similar sales at theatres and places of amusement :

The expression "shop assistant" means any parson wholly or mainly employed in a shop in connection with the serving of customers or the receipt of orders or the despatch of g sods ; The expression "bank heliday" includes any

public holiday or day of rejoicing or moura-The expression "prescribed means prescribed by regulations made under the Shop Hours

Act, 1904; The expression "closing order" means a closing order under the bhop Hears Act, 1904.

APPLICATION TO SCOTLAND. This Act shall apply to Scotland, subject to the following modification :--The necretary for shootland shall be substituted

for the Secretary of State. The local authority

for the purposes of the shops Regulation Acts, 1892 to 1911, shall be the county council in a county (exclusive of the police burghs therein) and the town council in a royal, parliamentary, or palice burgh; and the expenses of a local and erity under the said Acts shall be defrayed, in the case of a county council, out at the general purposes rate, and in the case of a towa council, out of the burgh general imprevement assessment, or any other assessment leviable by

the town council in equal proportions on ewners and compiers : Prevaled that the ratepayers of a pelice burgh shall not be assessed by the county council for any such expenses. (To be continued next week),

ALL WORKERS should support The Workers' Benefit Stores, 474 New Street. Greceries. Rem, Butter and Tea all of the best at Lewest Prices.

DALY IN WEXFORD.

Torcklight Procession Sunday Kight Last

FURTHER SPECUHES BY MESSES. DALY AND LARKIN.

An enthusisatic scene was witnessed on

Sunday night last, when a torehlight precession paraded the principal streets of Wexford. The processionists, with the Foresters' Brass Band, and the St. Brigid's Fife and Drum Band, assembled on the quay, about eight o'clock, and when the wagoneties containing Messrs Daly and Largin and the reception committee left Monek street they were surrounced, and a tremendous procession was formed. The loute taken was, Staney street, Hill street, John street, Francis street, Waterloo road, Talbet street, Green street, Joseph street, King street, Parnell street, William street, the Fayine, and back into the Main street. In most houses signs of welcome were displayed and the windows were illuminated with candles, and in the Faythe and Carrigeen street Chinese lanterns were festoined acress the readway. On reaching Redmond place a stop was made, and short addresses were delivered by Messrs. Larkin and Daly.

Mr. Larkin, who was received with cheers, said at the next general election they should send their own men to College Green to represent them. The members of Parliament were asked in Dublin to enter a protest against Daly's arrest, but they did not. When poor Leary was murdered by a cowardly car armed with a baton no protest was made, and Mr. Firench postponed the inquest. When it was re opened, instead of dealing with matters as they came before him, he went out of his way to try and put the blume on Daly, who was leading the men in the fight. He hoped the working classes would not forget Leary's family, nor the men in the rank and fi.e. The leaders were in the limelight, and they got the credit, and the blame sometimes, but they aid not mind what the scurrilous and debased Press of the country said-They did not mind-"The People" what a misnomer to call it, "The reople"which had cowardly and blackguardly gone out of its way to vilify him. He had never yet denied the opinions he held. Whether they were against him or for him he had a message to deliver, and deliver it he would despite the papers run by the capitalist classes, and thuse who helped these papers by publishing that watch they know to be untrue. He had been insalted through the columns of some of these lying organs, but if they wanted to know his character the only one who sould tell was his woman at home and the boys that belonged to him—they knew better than any others. The stuff that had gone through the Press about himself was daliberate and done for a purpess. The same was said about Daly, but his wife was here with him, and see would tell them what he was. Despite what sharges had 8 agains him he had always been able to meet his fellowman. The Bushop of the Diesces of Elphin had thought well to make a charge against him. He was kneeling at Mass a fortnight ago in Sligo when he was read out from the altar as being a man who was a demagogue and a man who came to distub the minds of the sommon people The same man said that about Michael Davitt who was now lying in his grave, The same words were used about him thisteen years ago, and if the Bishop made a missake it was not for him to judge him. The Bishop of Elphin and he (Mr. Larkin) had to face a common Gua on the Day of Judgment, and he (Mr. Larkin) would leave his record with his Maker. He defied any other Bishep or Priest of the Church he belonged to to say one word against Jim Larkin's sharseter as a man. He would leave the record of his work in the hands of his

Mr. Daly, who was cordially received. said, if they were true to themselves, they must be true to Ireland, which was their country, although they were alleged to be English agitators. Anyone who read the Press would imagine that Jim Larkin was Antichrist, as a rev. gentleman not a hundred miles from the town of Wexterd said (laughter). There were thousands of their reliow-countrymen to whom Larkin's message should be delivered, and he would say deliberately that this misrep. resentation had gone forth in order that the message might not reesh that portion of their fallew-countrymen who so badly needed organization. Having critised the members of the corporation who, he said. would represent them at the coming National Convention, he said he did not want them to bear any bitterness more than was mocessary, but he would mover forgive or forget the man who took the breed from the mouths of his wice and

fellowman. The common people would

rule in this country, and he asked them

to enter into a compact that night with

himself and Daly to carry it on to the end.

li they ploughed and sewed they should

take their sickles and see that they

gathered the erop.

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EAT FARRINGTON'S

SASELLEL TAR BELL THE IRIE WORKERS BAKER children (cheers). They might not he shie to do a great deal, but they should let them understand that they did not ferget, and there was no law to make a men consort with those he did not like He announced that there would be meeting of the Foundry Workers' Union and a meeting of the Transport Worker Union during the week, and that it was his intention to see that other branches of labour, including the workers in the building trade were erganised (cheers).

The above report is from the "War. ford People" which was against the man all through the six months the lock-out lested-ED.

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