Jim Larkin. by

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JUNE, 22nd, 1912.

deles ? I tell in a ranse like ars:

Is greater than defeat ese lines ... It is the property

DOWERS.

won!

Whot is it speaks of

As surely as the earth rolls round As surely as the glorious sun Brings the great world moon wave,

Must our Cause be

ONE PENNY.

No. 5.—Vol. II.]

THE STRIKE AT SLIGO.

except the opponents and hostile critics of

the Irisa Transport and General Workers

under which apspices the strike was con-

ducted and the terms of peace ratified. It

was only on Friday last, the 16th inst.,

that a writer in the "Freeman," under the son de plume of "A Wexterd Priest,"

had a shot at the Union, and instanced its

operations as a reason for the Irish Catho-

lio authorities acting to work to establish

an organization to be conducted by Cath-

olic men, sue interence, I pre ume, being

that the men who conduct the Irish Tran-

sport Union are inculcating principles

opposed to Oscholis teaching, the nume-

rous strike operations carried on by the

Union being a clear proof of that fact. It

is evident that some people think that

because men engage in a strike they are

imbued with pernicious principles, and no

account seems to be taken of the cause or

causes that lead to it. In the minds of

such people the thing is bad in itself, and

no good orn come of it, and no good man

can take any part, but especially a leading

part, in it. Though I do not be leve it

will ever be possible in a country com-

posed of people of different religious

beliefs to establish on an exclusively reli-

gious basis a society representing one

metion only of that people no matter how

largely that section predominated over the

remainder of the population, which could

do any effective work as a trade union. I

do not now, I never have done, and hope

I never shell, turn a desi ear to any advice.

instruction or warning, given to me by

the ministers of the Uniholic Church of

which chaich is is my greatest happiness

to be a mession when they speak in the

name of, and wish the authority of, that

Church, because she is my guide in Faith,

and, in morsis. I have before me as I

write an article on "The Morality of

Strikes." It was written by the Rev. J.

Kelleker, S.T.L., and appeared in the

"Irish Theological Quarterly' in January,

are-Rev. Joseph MacRozy, D.D.; Rev.

John M. Harry, D.D.; Rev. James Mac-

Caffrey, D.Pa.; Rev. Patrick J. Toner,

D.D., and Rev. M. J. O Donnell, D.D.,

Professors in the Faculty of Treology, St.

Patrick a Osliege, Maynooth. I will give

se many quotations from the article as I

hope "THE IBISH WORKER" may have

space in order to show your readers how

the strike, which is ended in Sligo, is or is

not justified in the light of weighty

"It is not strange that the present in-

dustrial unrest should appear startling.

We cannot immediately reconcile curselves

to principles and practices which cut

straight across an established order which

We have always been accustomed to look

apon as necessary; nor can we foresee

snything but anarohy and disaster if

abour plaims an effective voice in deter-

h"But a little reflection will show us that

there is no ground for alarm, that the

urder we are solicitous for is in no way

necessary, and that the pretensions of

labour are quite compatable with indus-

things are at their worst there is rest, a

broken-spirited, helpless rest, which

threatens the stability of the unsatisfac-

tory position, and at least affords reason

Absolute slavery or complete subjection

of the werzing classes might scoure a

state of rest or peace in industry, but that

would be a state of rest which aone of us

would deem desirable. Short of these we

cannot expect industrial rest as long as

the conditions of industry are unsatisfac-

tory from the point of view of any of the

parties concerned in its maintenance. We

are all agreed, I take it, that the existing

ladastrial conditions are shookingly un-

milisiscopry, and should, therefore, be only

pleased to find a force at work making for

their modification, provided that the modi-

fication it aims at is a real improvement,

and the methods through which it oper-

ates are not immoral. That these two conditions can be varified in the case of

strikes, which is the particular phase of

inquatrial untest with which we are now

concerned, I shall attempt to show pre-

sently. Having defined the operation of

a strike and its morality, occasidered sepa-

talely in relation to strict justice, legal

justice and charity, the writer proceeds:

themselves to use their powers of persua-

tica with others, are all acre in thomselves

portectly just for workmen."

To refuse to work, to sgree amongst

lor hope of improvement."

"Unrest is not bad in itself. When

mining the conditions of industry.

Catholic pronouncement.

trial narmony.

1912. The Edisors of the "Quarterly

Having dealt with abuses which would make a strike unjust to the extent of which the unjust meens were employed, VICTORY FOR THE TRANSPORT UNION. and disposed of the sessition the: the strict right of employers is violated by The results of the efforts of the Sligo extravagant demands, he adds: dockers are eminently satisfactory to all

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

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

"But surely no one would say that the resent market price of labour, even where it is equal to, or alightly in excess of a reasonable living wage, represents the maximum that is just, so that a particular workman would be acting unjustly if he accepted more.

"The minimum just wage is fixed by the law of nature itsel', and has been de-fined by Pope Leo XIII, but no one has yet defined the maximum.

"We must remember, then, that while the market price of labour, provided it does not fall below what is necessary to maintain the workmen decently, is just, it is not the maximum just price, and that it is not unjust for workmen to use meens, in themselves just, in order to secure a higher price, or what comes to the same thing, to raise the market price. Until we are able to say what are the wages and what are the conditions of employment which each workman would be unjust in seeking, we cannob determire strikes would be asjust by reason of the greatness of the demands." And further he says: "I do not think that it is possible to hold that the capitalist has a natural right to any fixed minimum price for the use of his capital in the same way as the workman has a natural right to a minimum wage. Cortainly the resums on which we base the workman's natural right do not apply to the capitalisis returne." Further on he says :-

"It is hard to free curselves from the prejudices wrought in us by our constant intimete association with the sotual workiza of industries, which make us escome that it is the most natural thing in the world that the capitalist should be predominant in the industrial partnersnig. But a consideration of simple and more elementary condition will enable us to get a beiter perception of the natural relations

"If we conceive two men landing at the same time on some lone island, one A., let us call him, possessed of a pertain number of agricultural implements and seeds, which can be used so se to make the land yield an abundant sustenance for the two, and the other B., without agricultural stock of any kind, we shall have she simplest example of a capitalist and a propertyless workman. In all probability the claims of strict justice would not count for much in such circumstances.

"Very likely the capitalist in the case would forego all right to any special return for the use of his capital, and would be content that both should work in common and enjoy the fruits according to the needs of each. If they represented a less perfect type of humanity, he who was physically the stronger, be he the capitalist or the non capitalist, would dictate terms to the other. But let us take it thetweeth was determined to insist on his strict rights and that the other was prepared to respect them. In that case we shall see that natural justice leaves the reward of capital and labour to he determined by agreement or contract between the two, and that the contract which will be actually made will depend almost entirely- assaming that each insists on enjoying the fell advantage of his strict rights—on the relative economic strength. If we take it that the capitalist is incapable of working because he is suffering, let us suppose, from partial paralysis, and that his companion bas no other means of gaining a means of subsistence than by using the agricultural implements and steds, we may conclude that the needs of both being equally pressing, they would agree that one should give the use of his capital and the other his labour, and that the product should be esjoyed equally. But if we suppose that the capitalist was active, and on the whole rather an enthusiast about agriculture, he would certainly not receive the other on equal terms; he would insist on his performing the more

TELEPHONE No. 961. Telegraphic Address-" Sugaratick, Dublin." ENCOURAGE HOME TRADE.

ROBINSON & SONS. Manufacturing Confectioners,

53 CAPEL STREET, DUBLIN.

BRANCHES-32 Capel street; 18 Talbot 8 street: 80 and 81 Thomas street.

menial parts of the work, and enjoying I have already quoted will more than sufthe less desirable paris of the produce. On the contrary, if we assume that B., the non-capitalist could live fairly well on the island, without the use of his capital, or that he could leave it, and was not particularly keen on staying, while A. could neither leave nor support himself by his own exertions, their rel-tive positions would be reversed B. would agree to remain and work only on condition of enjoying the best of the products, and would maintain A. in the position of an inferior dependent.

"It is easy to see that an economic advantage, whether existing from the beginning or arising in the course of time, as, for instance, if B's boat had drifted away at the end of a morth, so that he could no longer leave the island, and inthat way be dependent on A., might enable one man to reduce another to a state of the most abject dependence. Precisely the same thing has happened in our civilized society. But now, instead of two individuals, we have two classes.

Here, too, the division of the produce of labour and espital is naturally a subject of contract between the lab user and the capitalist, and as far as the contracting parties themselves are concerned, it is quite natural and in no way against justice that the stronger economic party should prevail, subject, however, to an important reservation, the reason for which it is not necessary to go into here, viz, that natural justice always prescribes that a labourer's remuneration shall be sufficient to afford him a reasonable means of living. Moreover, in second life is is the duty of civil authority to obvises these extreme consequences of economic savestages. However we explain the power, it is an incontestable laus that the civil authorize is bound to moderate the sway of superior economic strength It is bound to control the exercise of individual rights in the interests of the entire com-

Heretofore, indeed, civil au hority has not only failed to restrain, but to a great extent it has shown itself the ally of. superior cooromic strength. These who have been stronger someomically have been stronger also politically, and have refrained from using their two-fold oppo tunity to orush toeir rivals. It arems almost unnecessary to add that the atronger class was the wealthy, what we may now call the capitalist class.

The more workers were deprived of their rights in land, and legally hampered in the disposal of their labour. Not only did the civil authority fail to secure equitable opportunities for the workmen, but it did not even scoure them the minimum living wage to which they had a right in strict justice. The sequel has been the widespread destitution and demoralisation of the workmen. At last, however, the workmen seem to have discovered a means

of improving their economic position. The force of combination has enabled them to treat on more favourable terms with capitalists. But, strange to say, those who appea ed to see as injustice in allowing economic strength determine according to existing industrial legislation; the division of the faults of industry between the capitalist and labourer, when capital was supreme, had control of the law, and reduced the price of labour in many cases to less than the minimum prescribed by the law of nature, are grossly shocked that labour should use whatever increase of sconomic strength it has tardily acquired to press for anything beyond the bare essentials for decent existence, or the most paitry improvement on merely tolerable conditions. The ilea of thise people seems to be that existing relations should be stereotyped in justice, not only that espital was justified in using economic pressure until it arrived at its present position of supremacy, but that the position it has thus acquired should be made secred for all time, forgetting apparently that it has get into this position by economic pressure, it can also be justly got out of it by sconomic pressure en the other side. Recurring to the example that has already been used, we can see that it is a long time before modern workmen are likely to make such exorbitant demands of capitalists as B in the case would be justified in making of A. and, therefore, before their demands will be unjust as between capital and

labour. And this is the point at issue kers, for, if the demands are just, there can be no injustice in pressing them by just metns, and the means in question have been shown to be just. Though I feel disposed to so on quotiong from this powerfully illuminating article I must stop nece; nor the good of the quaymen and the perce is it necessary to go any further, as what and harmony of Sligo. The Irish Trans-

fice to make our position clear, and as I hope to silence the savillers and shame the critics of the Sligo strike. P. T. Daly has been in Sligo conducting the etrike, and I relieved him on Saturday, 15th June On the morning of that day he left for Waterford, to the very great regret of the men of Sligo, with whom he became a prime

favourite in the space of a week. to superintend the discharging of a cargo of slag manure. On Saturday, agreements were made with the representatives of Pollexien & Co., and with the agent of the Bligo Steam Navigation Company. Accordisg to arrangement, I went down to Rossepoint on Binday, accompanied by four Slige men. Au , though I had been in Slige from Friday efteracor, i: was only when returning from Rossespins, on Suaday, after conferring with the men of that district, and arranging with them for Monday morning, that I hearned how the strike originated. Is originated on a Laird Line steamer. The man were sailed to dig coal in a hold 15 feet deep for 51d. per hour. They refused the offer, and then began the strike, which terminated with the following results—an increase of 6d. per day for all men engaged in discharging grain cargors; a similar increase for handling grain in store, shed or mil; and an increase of 11d. par ton for discharging grain from lighters. But by far the most seti factory scrategement in connection with the discharge of grain cargoes is the fact that the men have the applicatment of their own steredors for the ship's work, which is paid at 7d. per ton, and every man employed will receive him jist shere of the money car sed. Sligo S eem Navigation Co., 61 per hour vey, and 7d. per heur night; shipping hours, 2s., the number of h us unt to exceed 3; and it frequently happens that the number of hours the pping doss not exceed 2. Laird Line, the same rates as in the former cass for day and night, with this difference, that men who are ordered out at night will get 25, whether the steamer atrices or deen not series. When the steamer does arrive and the number of hours worked at her is less than three the 2s. will be paid; but if the number of hours exceed three, the men will be paid at the night rate of 7d. per hour. Previous to the strike the men got no remureration for coming out at night, though they like their whole night's rest waiting for the Lard Line steamer to arrive. I believe that whetever the critics say the men will say themselves that the concession gained on this head alone, was worth striking for, when it could not be gained by less arbitary means. In the matter of coal, flour, coment, sugar, slag, the required improvement was mainly the removal of sievedors, whom the men suspected were not dividing the money earned fairly and one ceal cargo, which has been discharged under the superintendence of a stevedore selected from the mea goes a good way to prove that their suspicions were well founded. In the case of a cargo of slag the captain gave the work direct to the men at the price usually paid by the shipowner, viz. le per ton for putting it on the quey. The men formerly got 9d per ton for it, but they had to truck it into the shed where it is ground, a very considerable distance from the quayside. They got 3d. per ton extra for that part of the work on the cargo just finished on Taesday night last which

earned. Apropos of this, there is a number of cesss panding against the superseded stevederes for sums alleged to be withheld from men employed under them on tonnage rates; and lest there be any doubt in the minds of any of the members or interested friends in filigo that this matter is going any further, it is well to remind them that it will go as far as the funds of the organisation can put it, if the last penny in the coffers should be spent in doing so. There are still a few classes of goods for which claims for increases have been asked, and owing to the fact that none of them have arrived in Sligo since the claim was made, no arrangement has yet been made regarding them, but it is hoped that when the times comes for arranging the prices to be paid for them in the future, that will be done without any trouble. The mercharts of Sligo as well as the inhabitants ia general now understand the question. and I believe that the kn wledge they are now in possession of will redound to

makes an increase in that case of 6d. per

tin, besides the satisfaction of knowing

for certain that they were not chested

cut of their fair share of their money

port Union is not out for strikes, but it is out for justice for Irish workers, and has consequently been obliged to sugage in strikes; but if viewed in the light of the scholarly production from which I have quoted so freely in this communication, its most hestile critics must lo k at its operations in a totally different light to that which they have been accustomed to look at them. The Slige Branch of the Union Before he left he had a man appointed wis on the high road to success. The only orndition necessary to that consemuation sia the loyalty of its members in the future as well as in the present.

MICHAEL MCKROWS.

#### MY CASTLE ON THE RHINE.

Long ago I built it, My castle on the Rhine, In childhood's sheltered garden When sunny days were mine.

Lofty were its battlements,

With gay flage waving there, And in its fragrant gardens The vine crept everywhere. Ah! bluer than the gentian The skies above it glowed,

And at its feet, the river · Like gleaming silver flowed. It rose from out the glamour Of a child's untutoured soul,

Whilst onward, past returning,

The days of childhood stole.

Time has razed my castle, Its halls in chaos lie; The dreams that dwelt within it ..... Have crept away to die.

And down life's changing roadway I oft look back and sigh For the castle that I builded, And the worlds that 'neath it lie. -meado Caomanac.

We feel ashamed not for what we have done, but for what cibers know we have

If You liave not the Ready Money

convenient there is an Irish Establishment which supplies Goods on Easy PAYMENT SYSTEM. It is THE

Dublin Workmen's INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION, LTD., 10 SOUTH WILLIAM ST.

Office Hours-10.30 to 5.30 each day. Monday, Tuesday and Friday evenings, 7 to 9. Saturday evening, 7 to 10.30.

Manager-Ald. T. Kelly.

### An t-Oireachtas agus an Sugradh Gaedheal, 1912.

Dancing, Cycling, and Pipers' Bands' CHAMPIONSHIPS OF IRELAND

An Sugradh Gaedheal (Gaelio League Athletic Carnival),

Sunday, 30th June, 1912

Competitions in Singing, Story-telling, Oratory, Recitation, Fiddle, Flute, &c.,

### Oireachtas

From Monday, 1st July, to Friday, 5th July, 1912.

Syllabus from Hon. Secs., 25 Parnell Square, Dublin.

### CAUTION.

# The Pillar House,

81a HENRY ST., DUBLIE, -IS THE DEPOT FOR GENUINE -

### BARCAINS BY POST.

We do cater for the Working Ban. No fancy prices; honest value only.

Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs A SPECIALITY.

### National Sailors' and Firemen's Union.

(DUBLIN BRANCH.) This Trade Union is now as Approved Society, and every member should es a st the Union Rooms in order to receive earolment in the Union books, and become entitled to the besefits under the Insurance Act Oa the 15th day of July next the Insurance Act will be put into 0,88 80 tion, when, on that date onward, every man and woman earning their living going to see will be compeded to outerbute towards the scheme. Tooks is no going back. You must pay your contribution, and it is also compulsory upon your employer to stop can of your wag, a jour weekly coat ibution, or seffer the , a any laid down by the Ao. for failing to do an. E Every member 8 mad d make sur, to get the exact date of his bush, and we are any Well point it out here that some is it sotory evidence as to the year of birel and birshplace must be produced. Again. every member should bear in mind that for the purposes of the Act a birth cartinoise can be obtained for sixpenos, and a form for this may be oblained, free of charge, from any Registrar of Birthe and Deaths.

The Branch Scoretary will have in aftendance every dry a clerk at he office from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m (Saudays exuspical), who will afford you all she as a s and ad can in masters counsoled with one lugueance. Insurance books will also be nigtributed amought the members in due

The members will have themselves to blame if they do not at once come up and sign the necessary forms of application, which can be had at the Dablen Branch Office of the Union, 18 Bereslord place, Dublin. George Burke, Secretary.

#### Threatening Letters (?)

SPECIAL COUNTY COURT NOTICE. Royal Furnishing Company,

330 Essex road, Ishington, Loadon, N., June 15 1912.

-), Upon going through our accounts we find there is a balance owing to us from yeu of 17s. 6d, the whole of watch in now considerably overous under your agreement. We also find that several notices have been sent to you requesting payment without effect, and we now give you warning that, unless we receive the above amount IN FULL WITHIN SEVEN DAYS of this date, it is our intention to leaus a County Count Summens to recover fall smount and ousts.

We trust that you will tee the wisdom of saving yourself trouble and expense, by paying the amount wi hout further delay, as we shall certainly taxe this course unless it is paid within the time mentioned.

M. D. for George Fraser & Co , Ltd. A/c.º No. 22040,

The above is a specimen notice sent one by these bloodsuckers. Why ac the authorities sliew the processes of the Coars to be abused in this manner to territy ignorant people ?-ED ]

# CURTIS,

Trade Union Shop

LETTERPRESS AND PRINTER.

BOOKBINDER AND STATIONER.

12 TEMPLE LANE, DUBLIN.

High-Class Work, Moderate Prices. TELEPHONE 3492,

### WOMEN WORKERS' COLUMN.

STRIKE AT THE PEMBROKE LAUNDRY.

The strike is still going on at the Pembroke Loundry, the strikers are just as determined, and the picketing as fresh as the first day they came out, sithough the manager of the laundry, Mr. Sorohap, finds it necessary, through the columns of the Dublin evening papers, to state deliberate lies. But like most people who have en utter disregard for the people he o extradicts himself occasionally. I wender if Mr. Sorchan really thinks that the public are credulous enough to believe but what he thinks fit to get published in the Dublin evening papers. In the "Evening Mail" and the "Herald" he made certain statements concerning the strike and the strikers. The statements he made were so absloutely untrue that I felt it my duty to reply and point out the real facts of the case. Neither the "Herald" nor the "Evening Meil" would publish my reply. This is the kind of fair treatment the workers receive from the capitalistic Press. They will publish any lying statement Mr. Sproben thinks fit to make, but the truth in defence of the strikers they refuse to publish. The manager of the Pembroke Laundry stated that the three women had returned to work. That is a deliberate falsehood. One of three who came out on strike-a creature named Divitt—went back. But why? Because he was afraid through naing monies which did not belong to himself he had placed himself in the power of the management of the laundry, but had he been a true man nothing would have made him go back to scab upon his fellow workers, par icularly when these workers were slips of girls who are out on strike fighting for principlefighting for the right to combine. Then, this manager also stated that four of the girls who came out on strike had gone tack to work. Now we offer this Mr. Soroban a fair challenge. We will hold a public meeting early next week and invite Mr. Sorohan to appear on the platform and bring with him the four girls who, he states, came out on strike and who have gone back to his employment. He says four of the strikers have gone back, and that there are only six out. Well, supposing there were only six out (whereas there are fourteen girls and two vanmen), what very effectual picketing they are doing, when Mr. Sorohan can get no coal, and when the "blacklegs" have to be escorted to and from work by policemen. Remember what no coal means for the Pembroke Laun ry-it means no steam, no work being done, and eventually no work for the scabs to do.

The policemen who are on duty at the Pembroke Landry are certainly doing their duty to ards Mr. Sorohap, but what about their duty towards the pickets; they are loss deaf and blind when the manager of this laundry assaults these young girls and calls them foul names. But how very antive they are in the interests of Mr. Horohau, so active that they exceeded their duty yesterday by preventing the si la giving out handbilla amouncing a riesting.

La spite of Mr. Sprohan's deliberate liesthe activity of the police in his interestst is friendliness of the Press to him-se

are winning. By the way, I would like to mention ore particular arrest which took place. On Wednesday of this week one of the girl atrikers was arrested owing to a comresint beidg lodged against her by one of the scabs. A week ago the girl who was arrested simply asked this seab not to wear her apron again. After a week's time this "blackleg" thought fit to have this young girl arrested. In the witness tex this Josephine Cookburn swore deliberate falsehoods. She has evidently forgotten one of the most important of the Commandments-"Thou shalt not bear fa'se witness." But Josephine Cockburn, c. 105 Lad Lane, will some day have to appear before a higher Tribunal than the one she appeared before on Thursday. We want the help of all workers in the fight; having the "powers that be" against us, we want the power of the workers with us. Let the workers remember that the work is now being done at this laundry by seab labour, and that the man who manages this laundry has had three girls and a boy arrested, has assaulted two of the girls, and called them foul names while doing picket duty, and dismissed four workers because they icined their trades union.

### IRISH WORKERS' CHOIR.

Choir practice will be as usual en Monday and Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Irish Language Class on Tuesday vening at 8 p.m.

Irish Dancing Thursday and Friday evenirgs.

#### Irish Women Workers' Union, Liberty Hall, 18 Beresferd Place, Dublin,

Entrante Fee ... 2d per weak Contributions Intending members can see the Sec.etary my evening after 8 p.m. All communications for this column to

be addressed to-"D.L,"

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

Parents anxious to save their children from the cruel operation of Vaccinations should read the "Vaccination Inquirer," One Penny Monthly. Order it from your Newsagent, or send three half-penny stamps to the "Irish Anti-Vaccination League, 42 Westland row, Dublin.

Leaflets and information on how to avoid vaccination, sent free to parents on receipt of a stamp.

Write at once and save your own child. Do it now.

OUND! 38B Ta bot street: On left side from Nelson's Pillar (the suary side), next Singer's. with shops of same name.

CAR from the Maddening Crowd, on Free-wheel Bikes; Second hard Selections include Centaur Raleigh, Hudson, Enfield, Shamrock, Premier, At 38B Talbet street. New Models from £3 12s. 6d.

OR Auld Lang Syne! We two have pedalled in the mud, Through dusty roads and shine. And we'll purchase all our Bikes again, For Auld Lang Syne, from "McHugh Himself."

COLLOWING in Father's Footsteps! Good example first, good value next, irresistibly holds the esteemed patronage of generations of cyclists Covers, 2s. 11d.; Tubes, 1s. 11d.; Bell's 42d; Mudguard, 8d. pair; Pumps, 8d; Enamel 5d. 388 Talbot street.

AIR and easy goes far in the day! Bring your Oyele Repairs here, and ride in comfort ever afterwards; strenuous hustlers; jealous of goed mame; please everybody; charges little. 38B Tal-

EASTER than the wind! Meter Bicycles! Rudge and all leading makes supplied on shortest motice; cash or instalments. Motor Accessories at surprisingly low prices. 38B Talbot street.

ROM " Kelly and Burke and Shea "; Second-hand Bicycles purchased for cash; or full value hand Bicycles purchased for cash; or full value allowed off price of new machine. Now, remember-38B Talbot street (the sunny side).

"An injury to One is the concern of All." \_\_\_THE\_\_\_

# Irish Worker,

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN. THE IRISH WORKER will be published weekly-

price one penny—and may be had of any news-agent. Ask for it and see that you get it. 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

DUBLIN, SATURDAY June 22nd, 1912.

### NORTH DOCK WARD ELECTION.

Workers of North Dock upon you is the responsibility of electing a man as Alderman to represent the people resident within the lines defining the North Door Electoral Ward. Not the ratepayers alone, mark! but the whole of the people. What, then, are the people? Ascording to Councillor Farrelly (who is to ) cowardly to resign his Councillorship—this is on a par with actions throughout his carter) there are but too sections of people in the North Dook-slum landlores and publicans. He claims that he has done good for the Ward. Where are the results of his good work? If to debase his fellows is good work, ti en undoubtedly Farrelly has done more than his share. Whilst other women and men have been struggling and striving to raise the social conditions of the workers. Farrely has been warking and striving to demoralize them. Let him point out to the people one good action he has done. He of course used the money subscribed to relieve distressed workmen through the D stress Committee to enhance his triend, Keliy-Tighe's property. He has gotten his old pel, the unsuccessial publicas, a job in the Distress Committee, which job Darcy had no morai or legal right to.

When the workers of the town, may, of the British Islands, were striving to improve their conditions what did Farrelly do to aid them? When the Saipping Federation imported scabs on the Sa Mungo to take the places of honest men fighting for wages Farzelly served those imported scabs with porter, under police protection. He supplied porter also to the police. Not his manager, nor his overpaid and overfed assistants! but Farrelly himself served the scabs when all other publicans in the neighbourhood refused to feed the imported soabs who were taking the places of their own customers. And then when some of his customers objected, Farrelly then beat them and told them the police would deal with them. For weeks Farrelly's drinking cen was picketed. Farrelly found out there was a limit to rolicemen's consumption. The scabs had been driven out, and the men in defiance of Farrelly and his friends, the imported scabs, had won. The increased wages the Union men had gained was not finding its way across his counter. Farrelly then went on the racket and started to spend the cash he had gottom from the hardcarned wages of the men he tried to betray while on strike. Instead of looking after the welfare of imported scabe he had to be looked after. When he recovered he erawled down to sak forgivenness, promissing he would never take the side of the employer against the workman egain. He also promised that he would send in his resignation as Councillor. He intended to mind his business. He (Farrelly) would publish an apology to the men and their Union. He was told in the presence of his friend, who is of different clay than Farrelly, and in the presence of another member of the Union. that we would not presume to forgive him. We ourselves had to be judged; but that if his conscience condemned Lim, it was for him (Farrelly) to purge his offence. This is Farrelly the friend of the workers. Supposing that through the help of Farrelly the imported scans had been able to defeat the workers of North Dock, what would have been the recult? The men viotimised; the women and children hungry. The



MR. PETER MACKEN OF W. (Labour Candidate, North Dock Ward).

Richardson, Alfy condemned the friend of the worker. Let Farrelly accompany Richardson on Sanday. Let him explain publicly what he has done for the worters of the Ward, and if he can prove that he ever done one iota for the workers we will undertake to withdraw from the contest. If the workers went jobbery, place hunting, scabbery, vote for Farrilly, the drunkard's labourer; vote for Ferrelly, the creature who supplied imported scabs with porter. If you believe Stewart done right in unscating Jim Larkin, your elected representative. at the dictation of the employers, and for a price wate for Farrelly. Stewart is a supporter of Farrelly's; John S. Kelly, soib provider, supports Farrelly : Dunne, who scabbed in the timber strike, suprorts Fairelly; Onewe who shot at the children during the strike, supports Farrally. Every seab in the town supports Farrelly. Then if you want to be a scab, the worst form of scab you should support Farreily. but on the contrary, if you want to help your fellows, be a decent, clean, honest citizen, if you are determined to give your help to all good movements —temperance, social betterment, better housing, clean streets, open spaces, bet'er wages, better conditions-Vote for Macken, the Trate Unionist, life long abstainer, and intelliseut Irishman, a Gael who can speak his own lenguage, a man who has done his share in the Gaelic movement, who has ever been in the forefront of every good movement, a real Home Ruler, a tolerant, broadminded Home Ruler. Vote for Macken; vote for yourselves; vote for a sober, clean, decent city, and down with jobbery, backsliding, and corruption.

Readers and friends residing in North Dock, remember the mea so bo are supporting Ferrelly in North Door. John S. Kelly, the man who offered to supply blecklegs to the Railway Companies during late sixike, E. W. Stewart, the creature who done the dirty work for the emplayers-the Carey. McIntyre, the scab, the renegade, keeper of the jam lodgingbouse, Francis street; a Smyly Bird's Nes: Institution : Jeseph Downes, who gave a poor hangry man 14 days for stealing a penny loaf, and who starved the bakers into submission. James Crowe, the timber merchant, who shot at little children, and who tried to put Murphy away. Connor, the creature who got three months for neglecting his children. And associated with these scrubs we have Sinnett the B Ilmaz, who gives overweight, the creature who came crying to us to put a letter in the WORKER to explain that he was not doing his customers; Cody, the man receiving strike pay, who was jobbed into a job in the Corporation; these are the naw type of Trade Unionists who consort with John S. Kelly, who cffered to supply blacklegs to take Cody's place when on strike. Cody was purhed into a bose's job in the Corporation, so he has to do Farrelly's dirty work now. That's the price. Then, Foy, the taterman, of Common street, who lives by Trade Union support. Do you remember, Foy, when you were advising us to boycott Farrelly, sh? Shall we follow your advice; and then our old friend Bill Richardson. Circumstances make strange badfellows. Wm Farrelly is not calling you a bellman now, and that you were only fit to wheel a handcart. Now you are the white haired boy and Alfy's mentor. These are the heierogenious politicians, scabs, scabs' previders, porter sharks, place hunters, and nondescripts that are fighting the adopted Labour candidate of the Labour Party, Peader Macken, Trades Union painter, who has the confidence of his own trade and the support of all the skilled and unkilled workers of Dublin. Workers, Trade Unionista, women, and children, Macken for North D.ok: North Dock for Lab. ur.

We are saked by the promoters of the petition for the removal of the disqualification of Councillor Jim Larkin to notify all friends who desire copies of the petition they can be got from W. O'Brism. Hishon, 59 Middle Abbey-street, and Mr. Seville, Talbot street. All persons desiring to sign the above may do so at Gunn's shop (Mr. Seville's) Telbet-street; say branch of the Union. Later a complete list will be published where you may sign?

I carnestly appeal to every one of my friends: women, children, and men in North Dock Ward to Work and Vote for Macken. I also appeal to all comrades and sympathisers in all the other wards of the city to rally. The rendezvous is men won, thank God. No thanks to the old spot by the River, Macken and Farrelly. Why, even his faciotum Labour.

Your Friend and Comrade,

MEETING OF LOUNDRY WORKERS.

The Manager of the Mespil Laundry (Mr. Ross) has informed M ss Larkin that he is pleased to see an attempt being made to organize the sweated laundry workers of Dablin, and will allo wher to hold a meeting of laundry workers on the grounds of the Mespil Laundry next Monday evening. He thinks the time has arrived to do sway with underoutting and sweating by unscrupulous employers. So do we.

> Don't Miss this Trat. WILLIAM RICHARDSON (of Pit Fame).

Who was Forrelly's opposent in North Dock Ward three years ago, Will Meet

> JIM LARKIN in Public Debate

On SUNDAY, at ONE O'CLOCK, in BERESFORD PLACE. Be in time! Be in time! Be in time! Bottl:holder-LITTLE ALFY.

### " TONE."

Reluctantly, with ebbing life. He laid the burden down. The well-loved task, the great dream of his soul.

The restless brain that worked and planned For Ireland's great release, Is stilled at last, in sight of Freedom's

. No friend stands near that blood-stained

No prayer the silence breaks. As all to slowly by the dark hours roll, No comrade near to clasp in his The faithful, tireless hands,

When stealthy to his side the Reaper stole. No fear lurked in that gallant heart,

Of his dread visitant; Far better thus, than death in shameful

Robbed of its noble prey, cutside, The hideous scaffold stands, For Tone, within his cell now tranquil

medob Caomanac.

### North Dock Ward Election.

The following has been received by the Workers' Can lide to :-Town Clerk's Office, City Hall,

Dablie, 19th Jone, 1912. DEAR SIE-I beg to inform you that I have exemined and found to be valid the Nemination Paper ledged with me on your behalf in connection with the forther ming

e'estion of an Alderman for the North Dock Word. I am, yours faithfully, HEERY CAMPBELL, Town Clerk (Returning Officer.) Peter Paul Mackey, Esq, 13 Narsau place, City.

TO THE EDITOR IBIGH WORKER.

SIR -As a burgess of the North Dock Ward I think it right to state my views 02 the present contest for the Aldermanship. am not a Labour member. I have only a modified regard for the Labour Party, although I nearly always vote with them-but I have to state my firm conviction that it would be a misfortune for the City of Dublin it Mr. Farrelly were returned as Alderman of the North Dock

Ward. If the rates of Dublin are lower now than they have been for over ten yearsif there is more honesty in municipal administration in Dublin than has existed for a long time—if the Corporation of Dublin is no longer the bye word and the reproach to the country it was-that is in no small measure due to the Labour Party and to those who vote with them, and I believe that every one of us would regard the return of Mr. Farrelly as a calemity for the city.

Observe-I say nothing against Mr. Farrelly personally. He is a capable, pushful publicen, and he is getting a mea ure of support in certain quarters because he is looked on as a certain vote for a second year of office at a Mayorial

The last refuge of the scoundrel, says Dr. Johnson, is to preach patriotism, and the last re'uge of the political publican is to preach loyalty to the United Irish League—why drag the Leigue into it?

Ten men in a tap room meet once in a blue moon, and call themselves the North Dock Branch of the U.I.L. Finally they elect three bungs and a barber to represent the North Dock Ward-and Ireland ia free!

I am president of a branch of the United Irish League-one of the few city branches which have paid their affiliation fees this year-but I shall not allow any man whom I think to be unfit to cover up his deficiencies by donning the mouth of the U.LL. He must have justified his existence as a Corporator in other words, or I will oppose his return.

I am no fanatical admirer of Larkin's, but whilst he was in the Corporation his presence did gud, and his absence is now a less to the city. The proper course would be for the Lord Lieutenant to give h m a free paydon, and to ante-date it to December, 1911. Thus he would become at once eligible to enter the City Council.

J C. MOWALTER

Another Anti-Vaccination Lecture will be given by Dr. Keown at the Inchicore United Workmen's Club on Thursday next at 8.15 p.m. The meeting is free and open to the public. Dispensary doctors are specially invited.

Yours truly,

Baistance to tyran a is obelience to JIM LARIN, God-Jefferein.

King's Bench Division, 19th Jane 1912. Copies.

Dismiss (Absolute) Unopposed.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE IN IRELAND.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION. No. 895.

Tuesday, the 18th day of June, 1912. Before the Right Honourable the Lord Chief Justice and the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Madden.

Michael J. Swains v. James Larkin.

Upon Motion of Mr. Cecil Atkinson, Defendant's Counsel, and on reading the Notice of this Motion, an Affidavit of the service thereo!, and an Affidavit of Charles B. W. Boyle, Solicitor, filed 6th June, 1912, and no person appearing for the

It is Ordered, that this Action be, and the same is hereby dismissed for want of prosecution, with crats of suit, including the costs of this Motion; and it is further Ordered, that the said Plaintiff do pay to the said Defendant the said costs when taxed and ascertaized.

By the Court TORLOGE O'BRIEN, A R.

William Smyth & Sop. Solicitors for the Defendant, 29. Lower Gardiner street, Dablin.

Mickey takes water, but we will have car cosis.-- F D.]

Mahon, Brownstein, and "Irish Wo ker."

TO THE EDITOR IBISH WORKER.

44 Portland row. 19th June, 1912.

My DEAR JIM, - Taking cut all the irrelevant matter your "reply" in last issue amounts to an admission that you CANNOT deny the charge that you have had printing done in a house which is nor on the Dublin Typographical Society's List of "Fair Houses."

Now, Jies, let the public draw their own conclusions as to your sction in this matter. I trust, however, that in the future you will "practice what you preach." and if my letters to you on this subject are at all likely to be the means of bringing about such a desirable result, no one will be more pleased than Yours truly,

PADDY MARON. [P.S.—I may add that you can obtain a list of "Fair Houses" on application to the D.T.P S., Lower Gardiner street.]

My DEAR PADDY-We feel fuil of joy and verve. Paddy has forgiven us-the old affectionate greating mests vs-My Dear im. We have been very Dear to you, Paddy, and if you have the moral courage to state in definite form the veiled charge you make when you insinuate THE IBISH WORKER management ever employed any but Trades Union Labour, or gave any work to a non-union house, we will make it still dearer for you. Now, Paddy, no more Mountjoy Badger tricks-the name of the firm. Don't, run away from your own baseless, lying insinuations. We will teach you to practice honesty, uprightness, and civic purity. THE IRISH WORKER stated without equivocation that your pal, Brownstein, employed the Leinster Printing, Co., Ormond quey-s black shop-a non-union shop. That the Mountjoy UIL. of which you are a shining light, took movies from Brownstein, a sweater of the worst type, a creature who employed nonunion printers. That a notorious blackleg, T. P. Cullen, is president of the Mountjoy Branch of the U.LL. Now don't run away, like Mickey Swaine, your pal.—Yours fra ernally,

JIM LARKIN.

### Esgineering Machinists.

A meeting of the Engineering Machinists' Section of the Irish Transport Usion was held in their room, Liberty Hall, Berezford Place, on Thursday night. A very large number of members were present from the Port and Docks Engineering Dept., Tonge and Taggart's, Spencer's, Bus & Walpole's, and other firms. It was decided to hold weekly meeting on Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock. All machinists are heartily invited to attend.

A meeting of the Printing Section of

the Irish Transport Union was held on Thursday night in their room, Liberty Hall, Berssford place. Shop stewards were app inted for Thom's, Hely's, Eason's Sackville Press, Shuley's, Faulkner's, Humphrey & Armour's. It was agreed to leave over the appointment of shop stewards for the other houses to next meeting Delegates from Thom's made a report with reference to the movement for improved conditions, and expressed their appreciation of the action of the manage. meat in granting the improvements saked for. The meeting, which was very representative and enthus astic, appointed a section secretary, who will be glad to meet any men employed in the printing trade, either machine, warshousing, or distribution sections. A meeting of the women engaged in the

industry will be held next Thursday evening in the above Hall at 8 o'clock Entrance fee for male section over 18 years of age, 1/4, and 3d. a week con ributions; under 18 years of age, 6d. entrance money and 2d per week. Female section, 6d. entrance money and 2d. per

### MICKEY SWAINE ALSO RAN. Hilarious Hooligans at Trinity College, Dublin,

What an English Paper Thinks of the Trinity Cads.

BY HERBERT VIVIAN.

There may not be one law for the rich and another for the poor, but a very different attitude is habitually taken when different classes run rick. Think of the torrents of indignation beloved forth by apostles of law and order when strikers stop a lady's cab for a minute or chase a blackleg into a river. They may be full of hunger and grievances, their who's industrial fature may be threatened, they are only maintaining such rights of labour as were soknowledged in the days of mediaeval guilds. But they are experted to suffer in silence, turn their cheeks, hend knees, confine their persuasion to some. thing so pesceful that it would not alarm a moves or a maid.

Now for another picture. Look at the

mild, benevolent indulgence which is me'ed out to rowdy wretches, who qualify for a bedside manner by overturning our s'a'ues and brawling in our streets: to the raw ruffians of Oxford and Cambridge who take Guy Fawkes for the'r patron saint and start configurations in courts or quads; even to the hiderus Hroligans of Trinity College, whose ennual outrages turn Dablin into a pandemonium. "Dear me, what high spirite!" "Well, well, boys will be boys!" That is the sort of smiling murmur which greets the worst brutality of cowardly young blackguards. What a shame to spoil their bealthy, manly sport! How Puritanical, how Pharinaical to check the merry madness of five yourg fellows, whose blue blood and beary purses i lustrate their preseriptive right to rale the Empire!

I have before me a report of their cele-

bration of Fellowship Esamination Day in Dublin on the 3rd of June. They began their genial festivities by running and roaring about the city in huge droves. seising cabs, holding up passengers. molesting inoffersive individuals, havling bosh from commandeered carts. filling all the main streets with their fcolish frenzies. At last the dis ader was deemed too disgraceful even for Dublin. which has always been tolerant of tumult. The noisy boys were pushed back into their college, gates were bolted and larred upon them. Then they relieved their high Irish spirits by making a benfire of other people's chairs. Tiring of this stistoeratic and intellectual pastime, they elimbed railings, burst gates and began a real riot. Every policemen's head was a fair target for a bludgeon, preferably if it could be applied when he was not looking. Helmets were stolen as tr. phies, uniform were torn to ribbons and drenched with rotten eggs. Trams were expugated and rebbed of destination boards, which will, doubtless, be handed down as heirlooms in the first families of Ireland.

What high spirits! There was no grisvance, not even hunger, to excuse it. All fun! I wonder whether constables, grosning in hospital from the effsots of destards' blows in the back, entered in o the humour of all the exuberant hilarity.

### Independent Labour Party Lof ireland.

(Dublin Branch)

The usual open-air meeting of the Party was held in the Phonix Park last Sunday. A large and ence listaned sympathetically to the various speakers, svincing an interest in the movement which promises

fairly for its success.

Mr. Thomas Lyng, who presided, desoribed the policy of the Party, and said that every wage-earner, no matter what bis position, who desired the proper representation of Labour interests in the new Irish Parliament should j in the branch, and thus strengthen their advocasy of pressing democratic reforms.

Mr. Ignatius Kelly next addressed the meeting. He dealt with the question of proper remeneration of Isbour. The abolition of the sweating evil was one of the immediate objects of the Perty. He referred to the degrading i flarace of slum life is our town and cities, waich was the result of the unequal distribution of wealth. The National Programme of the Party would be before the people in a few weeks. He was certain it would include questions such as Nationalization of Railways, Single Tax, A olitica of Child Labour, and the demand for complate Adult Sefferge. He called upon the shop assistant, the elerk, the artisan, and on every wage-earner to join this movement for the uplifting of down-redden humanity.

The Chairman announced that another meeting would be held on Sunday, 23rd June, at the same time and place.

A MEETING of all the Members of No. 3 High Street Branch Irish Transport and General Wo kers' Union will be held in New Branch Premises, 74 Thomas

Business-New Rules, Insurance Act, and Members in Arrests. By Order, JOHN BOHAN, Branch Secretary,

JIM LARKIN, General Secretary. Customer: If for ever send me saother piece of ment like that last, I'll take away

My custom. Butcher: What was the matter with it?

Customer: Why, it was so tough that when it was cooked I couldn't get my fork even into the gravy.

### The insurance Act and Scabs. TO THE EDITOR ISISH WORKER.

DEAR SIR,-While I do not altogether approve of the continual reference to the "Brahs' Sueltar" on the part of some of your correspondents in their replies to Mr. William Richardson, I must protest against Mr. R chardson himself wasting simes; a column of your issue of the lat June to sound the praises of Sherlock,

Makon and Co. Surely the protest made by Mr. Richardton in the paragrap's commencing, "May I begin by assuming," etc., was sufficient without his bursting for h into raptures over the virtues of the leaders of that "home of dem rorary," the Mountjoy U.J.L. Brange, isn't it, that Mr. Richardson presponed his defence of Mr T. Cailen,

President of the U.I.L., until this hour. In THE IRISH WORKER of 27 h September last there appears the f llowing tootnote by may of reply to a leaser from Michael Byrne, Semusary of the Mountjoy

"Acoording to the Freeman,' Councillor Sherlock was present at the Eighty Olub Baaquet, and surely the ' Freeman should know. It is not likely that they would indulge in 'a vene mous, spiteful attack' on him. Anyhow, why did Counsillor Sherlock not deay the 'soft impeschment' until after our article? And why has he not sent an official denial to m? One would think he would be only too glad to avail of our space for that purpose. We think it is our friend Byrne who is too premature. Why not have a word to say in defence of T. P. Cullen, Martin's blackleg?"

Mr. Richardson, though a constant contributor to THE WORKER that time, musn's have thought it worth his while to have saken up the ou igels on behalf of either Cullen or Sherlock. Why the cuange now, William?

Mr. Richardson tell us that "Fergust" sympathises with him on his defeat in the North Dock some two years ago in order that he ('Fergus") might be afinded an opportunity of insulting a representative of the North Dock who did his level best to fasten attention on the Glamevin scandal. You should have added, William, "and who made himself during that same election conspicuous in his opposition to my candidature."

(What about the ten and sugar and the tice beer? Do you forget, William? I

Me Richardson innocently tells us that his visits to the Mountjoy Ward U.L.L. here been limited to two, but he is careful not to mention whether he is a member or not of that National institution. # 11d As Mr. Richardson has recently disevered in Sherlock every virtue from a Trade Union as well as from a National standpoint, one is rether carious to learn his opinion with regard to the Lord Mayor slatest, "cheaper labour in Dablia" me Lind Mayor a speach in interview with tirectors of Measure. Jacob, as reported in Evening Telegraph," Tuesday, June 11. la coaclusion, might. I be allowed to state that letters, intended to belittle the work of the Dablin Labour Parsy, will not have the desired effect of raising the "laydhers" of the U.I L. in the estimaion of the workers. In your own words, William, "Too long we have allowed ournive to be daped by the wilely politician md the sleek numbur."

All this has nothing to do with the In-MIMOS AGE. But Richardson's letter had my little to do with it either. MICHAEL MULLEY.

#### CODY DISPUSED OF. We have received the following:-

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER. Dablia United Trades Council and Labour League, Trades Hall, Capal street, June 10, 1912.

Dan Sir,—Regarding the charge preand against you by Mr. J. Cody on Thursday night last, after you retired the Executive looked into the matter and time to the following conclusion: he Committee are of opinion that,

in consideration of the fact of Mr. J. Oldy not having complied with the Moseary formalities to secure his employment in the Corporation, the action listen by Mr. J. Larkin in the matter Was justified."

I remain, yours faithfully, JOHN SIMMONS, Secretary. M. James Larkin, Beresiord piace.

Go to-

# MURRAY'S

Sheriff Street, FR COOD VALUE IN PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.

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

# THE IRISH CINEMA

Capal Street (next to Trades Hall), New Open Daily 2.30 to 10.30.

PRISES, 3d., 4d., 6d. Chage of Picture-Monday, Thursday and Sunday.

# Call to W. FURNISS,

For Good Value in RISH BEEF AND MUTTON, None but the best at lowest prices. Talbut ht. Mest Co., 36b Talbot Street

### Re Stranding SS. Dundalk.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

DEAR SIR,-Will you kindly allow us syace through your valuable paper to contradict a report that is going about Iceland and England that four AB. seamen of the sa. Dandalk were dismissed for cowardice and descring their ship while she was on the West Hoyle Bank in March last. How this report originated we do not know, as there were no men on her worked harder, and we were the only ones had experience. Now this is a very serious charge to make against seamen, and we sailed the world over, and have the best of discharges, and we mean to have it sifted to the bottom. We ask the shareholders—who were led to believe through the reports in the papers the Dandalk agot off the Bank without a scratch, while undermeath on the starboard side was badly damaged—to have a meeting called where they will hear the true report. We told Captain Berrile and the manager, Mr. Coeks, we would stand by her as long as she would hold together. which we did for twelve days until we brought her into port. Though, if the wind had changed another point to the nor'and, we would be sent to elecuity. We knew this. Then as a reward for risking our lives we were sent home, never told we were dismissed, nor asked to sign off articles. Other men were shipped in our places. Now we are branded cowards. If there is not a meeing called where we can vindicate our character we will ask for a Board of Trade inquiry.

Bobert Mostyn, A.B., Brown's Row. Ol w Patrick Melia, Bridge-atreet. Michael Heeney , Point road. Wm. M'Keewn , Barrack-street.

#### Joint Meeting Dublin\_Operative Bakers. (METROPOLITAN BAKERS' AND DUBLIN BAKERS' UNION).

Z An extraordinary general meeting of bakers was held in the Antient Concert Rooms on Sunday, 16th June, 1912, to consider the formation of a National Amalgamated Union of Bakers, and for the election of a National Executive Committee. Mr. James Hughes presided.

The Chairman, in declaring the meeting open, paid a high tribute to the members of the Dablin Trades Council for their prompt action in helping to bring the bakers of Ireland (together. Hey now moved the following resolution:-

Resolved.-"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the time has now arrived for the formation of a National Amalgamated Bakers' and Confectioners' Trade Union of Ireland, and for that purpose an election of a National Executive Committee to take

Mr. Luke Hanrahan, in seconding the resolution, pointed out the advantages to be gained by the men forming shemselves into one colid body. He also appealed to them to now sink their differences and join hand in hand in the Amalgamated Union.

Mr. A. P. Synnott, in supporting the resolution, reminded the meeting that this was a very heavy andertaking and asked the co-operation of every baker in Ireland to join now and help in furthering the interest of this great movement. He also pointed out the advantages which they would derive th ough the union becoming an approved society under Part I. of the Insurance Act.

Mr. E. Kelly, Tuliamore, alse supported the resolution, and said his union would give them their hearty support.

The following were elected on the National Executive Committee :-- Messra. Jas. Hughes, National President; Lake Hanrahan, National Vice-President: Francis Moran, National Treasurer; Thomas Fylam, John O'Hanlon, John Sheeran, National Trustees; A. P. Synnott, General Secretary; George McQuillan, R. Madden, P. Doran, Themas Martin, W. No.ac, J. Wallace, J. Finakey, and Joseph O'Hanlon.

Messrs, Hughes and Hanrahan thanked the meeting for the honour they had done them in electing them as their National President and vice-President, and promised to give every support to the cause. Mr. A. P. Synnott said he had much pleasure in returning thanks for the great honour they had done him in placing him in the position of General Secretary, especially as there we:e many present with longer services than he had, and who in his opinion were in every way better fisted to fill the position. I now promise to those from whom my actions wins approval and who have supported me here to-day to redouble my efforts for the better working of this ergavisation. I now thank you, fellow-workers, and hope to have always the good fortune to retain your confidence and go dwill.

Votes of condolence were passed to the relatives of the late Michael Murphy and William O'Brien. A hearty vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman for presiding, and also to Mr. R. Kelly, Tul.amore, for his attendance at the meeting, the preceedings terminated.

[We also hepe that the result of above meeting will be the consolidation of the bakers of Ire and into one union. Good luck, boys, attend your efforts, and we appeal to all bakers to rally.—ED.]

### The Fight in North Dock!

A SERIES OF

#### Public Meetings In Support of the Labour Candidate,

Mr. Peter Macken,

Will be held on SUNDAY, JUNE 23rd.

The Band of the Transport Union will start from Liberity Hall at 6 o'clock Councillors O'Carrell, Farren, Lawlor, Larkin, and other Labour Men will speak.

. A Parade will start from Liberty Hall, 18 Beresford Place, on Tuesday, 25th June, at 8 pm.

### CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.

EXAMINATION FOR CLERKSHIPS.

A Competitive Examination for Five Clerkships (age 17 to 21) will be held on the 16th and 17th July, 1912. Application for permission to compete must be made on the form provided, which can be ebtained at the Office of the undersigned. Applications will be received up to, but not later than 3 p.m. on Tuesday, the 9th July. Momination by a member of the Corporation is necessary. All further information can be had on application at the Office of the City Tressurer, Municipal Buildings, Cork Hill.

(By Order) EDMUND W. EYRE, City Tesaurer.

18th June, 1912.

Whatever you dislike in another person. take once to refirm in yourself.—Spreet.

## Another Victim of Vaccination.



### The Dispensary Scandal.

The strong feeling against the cruel butchery of Irish children was very much in evidence at Dr. Keown's Anti-Vaccination Lecture in the Antient Concert Buildings last Thursday night. The room was packed, and Alderman Thomas Kelly presided.

#### DR. KEOWN,

the lecturer, was not an O'Connell in the way of eloquence, but he had what most orators lack-plenty of hard-telling facts. He did not conceal that there is no scientific base for vaccination. The germ of smallpox has never been discovered, or "isolated," as the medicals say, but this does not deter them advertising vaccination as a cure. Although they are ignorant of the germ of smallpox they are quite sure that the germs or microbes in "calflymph" will chase the germ of smallpox through the veins of your child and eat them all up In fact, they are also ignorant of the specific germ of the "calflymph" (cowpox is the right word), but they are quite positive that these undiscovered germs eat each other up. This is the scientific base. Baby's inside, after vaccination, must be an exciting place—a sort of Leopardstown, Fairyhouse or Phœnix Park. The odds are on the "calf-lymph" microbes, which are heavily backed by the Local Government Board, but the race eften ends at the "Pit," as many poor parents know too well.

#### A GRAVE CHARGE

was made by Dr. Keown against the Local Government Board for not properly test-ing Irish-made "calf-lymph." Lymph is made at the Vaccine Station, Sandymount, by cultivating cowpox sores on a calf. When the sores are ripe the scab or crust is torn off and the pus or corruption squeezed out of the sores. This is "pure calf-lymph." In England, Scotland, and European countries the calf is immediately killed and a post mortem examination held to see if there are traces of any diseases in the body of the calf. The calves are not killed at Sandymount, the lecturer stated, but allowed to heal and are afterwards sold. Mr. Birrell had admitted that the Local Government Board think it cheaper, and trust to the tuberculin test Dr. Keown condemned this test as useless and a farce, and quoted eminent doctors who also condemned it. He said the English Local Government Board had discarded it as valueless, and alwars insist on all calves being slaughtered.

This means that our Local Government Board for the sake of cheapness, and the cost of a few calves, would sacrifice the children of Irish parents. We all know the cow is subject to many diseases. It is one of the most delicate animals and is blamed for a lot of ailments that mankind now suffers from. Yet a vile disease is injected into it, a farce of a test applied, and the "lymph" or putrid corruption, for such it is, sent to every dispensary doctor in Ireland labelled as "pure." Keep away from dispensaries with your children. Lady Aberdeen can here find one of the reasons why children die of consumption. The seed of it is put into the blood by the vaccination lymph which is taken from calves perhaps rotten with disease. "It is cheaper," says the Local Government Board. Let the children of the poor rot and die, "it is cheaper."

#### ALDERMAN T. KELLY

said he was vaccinated when in the City some years ago. For days he was sick and quite weak He asked how would a weak little child, perhaps without sufficient nourishment, like most of the children of the poor in Dublin, survive such a severe ordeal. He held that the wastage of child life in Dublin was terrible. In the annual report published on the state of Public Health in Dublin by Sir Charles Cameron in 1910 the figures given show that the number of children who died under four years of age belonging to the independent and professional classes were but 12, while the number given under the heading of working classes were over 13,00. It would scald one's heart to be at Dunphy's corner any morning before six to see workingclass fathers hurrying, with set faces, and carr; ing a casket under their arm. They were going to the "Pit," which the poor rightly dreaded, but which was ever open to receive their children. It was wrong and against natural laws to take disease from a beast to put it into a child. After years of compulsory vaccination laws Dublin has been swept by epidemics of smallpox that carried off hundreds despite all the vaccinations. He believed the bringing in of the Vatry water had a lot to do with the decline of smallpox and other dirt diseases. It was wrong to weaken any child at the time it most needed strength. Vaccination so weakened the little ones tat they had not the strength to resist prevailing diseases. They more readily succumbed to measles; whooping-cough and other infant ailments when their constitutions had been weakened by vaccina-

#### W. P. PARTRIDGE.

whom the Chairman introduced as "that sturdy democrat from Inchicore," thought the law an insult to Irishmen. It denied them a "conscience," but allowed the Scotch, Welsh, and English to escape vaccination on the grounds of "conscientious objection." He had received a notice to get his child done and sent a protest to the "Evening Telegraph." It was not inserted, but three letters about the need of killing flies appeared instead (laughter). He considered it was an insalt to God to try and improve on His work. He was the Creator of their children but a modern doctor sought to improve on God's work by polluting the blood of the little children. It was an unwarrantable interference with the work of the Creator. He had recently spent an hour in a dispensary and was revolted to notice the way poor people were treated. The doctor who was paid well for it never examined the patients or even looked at some. He did not even ask the symptome, but made up a bottle perhaps the same bottle for each (laughter). It was no laughing matter to see the sick poor treated that way. These dispensary doctors were well paid for their wo k but they treated the poor as men would treat cattle. They terrified them by sending out notices to have the children vaccinated, because each child vaccinated meant 2s. each added to his income They never had visions of the "P.t." and cared little so long as they got the vaccination fee. He had seen a child wither away as a result of vaccination.

OTHER SPEAKERS. Alf. Byrne, T.C., said the North Dublin Board would not prosecute. The doctors were sending out the notices although the Guardians had commanded them not to do so. There was a resolution on the books that there would be no prosecutions. He read from the Act of Parliament that Guardians "MAY" prosecute. The Act was not compulsory, and he would himself bring the Local Government Board to the King's Bench and prove it, if they tried to prosecute. Pressure should be brought to bear on candidates at election times. and the coercionists rejected. J. Twomey thought it "was not vaccination but assassination," they should call it. Sharidan said his children were vaccinated in the Ch. is:ian Brothers Schools without his permission. The doctor went to the employers and the clergy to ask that the most despicable kind of pressure be exerted. But they must protest and resist all kinds of pressure. T. D. Taylor, (President Dublin Anti-Vaccination Branch) and others spoke and the meeting termi-

### "Sculy and the Organ."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH WORKER

Dublin. June 19 h. 1912

DEAR SIR,—The tone and temper of Mr. Byan's letter in last week's WORKER OR the above subject struck me as admirable There are many recople in Trinity Ward and around it who are anxious that their belief in the two Lady Guardians - Mrs. Maoney and Mirs Williams-hould be justified. Judging from what has hapnered orenly it seems to me that there must be something behind it all I do not like to believe that the charges made by the Workes are right, but then there is the fact that no word of explanation has come from the ladies concerned.

I do not attach any importance to what Soully said. He said he treated the WORKER with contempt, and that only mesns that he had no answer to what the WORKER said about him. It was mearly the same way when Miss Harrison exposed his "philanthrophy" a few months ago. Then it took him four or five days to recover from the shock, and when he did he weed up half a column of the "Evening Telegraph dodging Miss Harrison's statements, but making no attempt to asswer them. He had been a philanthropist for 30 years, and his actions were mot to be questioned by a fledgling tike Miss Harrison : and now, when this thing comes on his feelings must not be played spen by an "organ" like the WORKER. There is no minding Scally, but I do think that it would be in accordance with the wishes of the people of the wh le parish, and also consulting their own best interests, if Mrs. Mooney and Miss Williams gave the rown version of what happened. I hope they will give this, because otherwise the public can only take an excharitable view of their silence, and, as has been sa'd before, there are many who do not want to do that . If they do not see they way to tell the people, then arms other stope ought to be taken to wake them feel the indignity of their

Yours truly,

position.

MICHABL KREGAN.

The City Treasurer directs attention to the fact that applications for permission to compete at above examination can now be obtained and must be returned not later than Tuesday the 9th July.

Chrosration Clerkships' Exemination.

# SIMPSON & WALLACE, The Workingman's MEAT PROVIDERS,

Give the Best Value in Beef, Mutton and Lamb.

Note Addresses-57, 139 and 113 Great Britain St; 5 Wex'ord St; 4 Commercial Buildings, Phibsbero'; 26 N.h. Strand: 28 Bolton St.; and 15 Francis St.

### "Sinn Fein" and Imitation.

The Editor of "Sinn Fein" is a keen Politician and Journalist, he combines the instincts of both professions in his ability to misrepresent facts which to him are unpleasant and does not scruple as to the means he employs to place an opponent in a false positi n. For some time past, on labour matters especially, he has over stepped the professional limit, (if there's any) of Journalistic misrepresentation with the result that many supporters have been alienated from the policy he so ably ad: ocates.

In last week's "Sinn Fein" under the heading of "West British Politics," he refers to the Inaugural Meeting of the independent Labour Party of Ireland (Dublin Branch)." "The Dublin Branch" he says "has adopted the objects as well as the name of the British affair," that is "the English Independent Labour Party." Mr. Griffith, who bases his comment on a report which appeared in the "Freeman's Journal," was not present at the lnaugural meeting, neither was "Sinn Feinn' represented in a pr. fessional capacity, consequently it is not to be wondered at that his second-hand information should be so incomplete. Mr. Griffith has more than once been in a similar position. The Independent Labour Party of Ireland has no more connection with the "British affair" than an Irish rose has with an English rose, both flowers bear the same name, but both grow in different countries, in much the same way. No sane man would call a rose grown in Ireland an English rose. and e en to call a rose by any other name twould smell as sweet." The comparison should effectually dispose of the charge of "adoption'

Bu even if it were a question of imitation, a great deal could be said in its favour, and Mr. Griffith ought to be the last man to deny it. It is still fresh in the minds of the Irish people that the editor of "sinn Fein" wrote a pamphlet called "The Resurrection of Hungary," in which he advocated as an alternative to the policy of the Irish Parliamentary Party a policy (a "parallel" he termed it) similar to the policy of Passive Resistance so successfully led by Francis Deak in Hungary. It seems according to the apoetle of bourgeois Nationalism we can import parallel policies from Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or even Mesipotamia to advance the cause of 'Sinn Fein," but once he finds items on the "Preamble of a Labour Party in Ireland" similar to those on the programme of a kindred Party in England, even without the conditions of both countries being exactly parallel, we are arraigned for imitation. Mr. Griffith's race-batred of England is so intense that he can conceive nothing good could come from the English people. This narrow-minded attitude only goes to show us the laken able want of commonsense and consistency which the editor of "Sinn Fein 'so pitifully displays. Further he cautions us about setting out to alarm the "agricultural interest" on the eve of Home Rule. One would almost think Mr. Griffith's ex-rassive Resister, had become a Home Ruler, since he is so solicitious for the welfare of the farmers. It is about time, indeed, he incidentally apologised to Mr. John Redmond and his followers of the "Nationalist Party" for having fatuously set out to alarm not alone the farmers but every other class in the nation by trying to force his imported Passive Resistance policy on the people on the eve of the success of the Irish Party. The real impractible obstacles to which ene of the speakers, Mr. James Connolly, referred, are the obstacles which beset the path of any English Party or organisation endeavouring to impose their influence or policy on the Irish peopleespecially on the working class -o zing to their extreme National sentiment and dislike of Eaglish interference in Irish

This attitude of the Irish workers was made clearly manifest during the last railway strike in Dublin. Mr. Coanolly of "the Socialist Party of Ireland,' was successful in finding agreement with the Belfast Branches of the English Independent Labour Party on those points with the result that those Branches accepted the overtures of the Socialist Party of Ireland on the matter of uniting both forces, it was agreed that the new Party. be called "the Independent Labour Party OF IRELAND." We sha'l have something further to say in a friendly way to Mr. Griffith on "Pat" the farmer, and his  $66\frac{1}{2}$  year's purchase and on "Mick" his labourer and no purchase during our propragandist work. Perhaps we may say it to him under his own fig

Seofcim De Dhuin. 7 MILLMOUNT TERRACE.

N.B. This article was intended for publication in last week's issue but was withheld.

If you would know the value of money, go and try to horrow some; for he that goes a berrowing goes a serrowing —Frankliv. Something of Interest to Women Workers.

# Garrick's Boot Stores

61a TALBOT ST. (under Railway Arch).

22 ELLIS'S QUAY, DUSLIN.

Are now showing a Grand Variety of Shoes in all the Latest Shapes and Colours at 1/11, 2/6, 2/11, 3/6, 3/11, 4/6 and 4/11 to 7/11. Ladies' Boots, 2/11, 3/11, 4/6, 4/11 to 10/6. Value Extraordinary.

Comments unnecessary where our Men's Boots are concerned.

M. SULLIVAN, Bootmaker and R. pdirer, 621 Lower Sandwith Street. Hand-Made Work a Speciality. Best Leather and Workmanship Guarantessi.

When YouGet on a Good Thing Stick to it.

Get in and Stick to Irish-Made Boots.

# JOHN MALONE.

Irish Boot Manufacturer.

67 NORTH KING STREET, DUBLIN.

BOOTS FOR MEN, Box Calf & Chrome Boots at 6/11 as sold elsewhere at 8/11. Hand-Pequed Bluchers at 4/10 AS SOLD E SEWHERE, 6s. THE SMALL PROFIT STORE. 78b Talbot Street.

JAMS (Irish) 2 lb. Jars, 6 d.; Raspberry, Strawberry, Black Current. BISOUITS-Jam Puffs, Butter Creams, Bermuda, 6d. per lb. LEYDEN'S, 89 BRIDE STREET.

# STRONG BOOTS

WORKINGMEN.

Army Bluchers-Sprigged or Nailed, 5/-Whole-back Bluchers— Hand-Pegged, 6/-

Norg.—These Bluchers are solid leather throughout and will stand plenty of hard wear.

# BARCLAY & COOK,

104/105 Talbot St., 5 Sth. Gt. George's St., Dublin

ENCOURAGE IRISH WORK.

GET PHOTOGRAPHED

# FINNERTY'S,

STUDIOS:

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

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

# Fuueral Establishmer t

54 AUNGIER STREET, DUBLIN. Established more than Half-a-Century: Coffins, Hearses, Cosches, and every Funeral Requisite.

Trades Union and Irish-Ireland House. Punctuality and Economy Gnaranteed. Telephone No. 12.

#### TO Convince You

of the superiority of

### OUR COCOAS We are now offering Quarter Pound "Health" at 61d.; Quarter Pound "Viro" at 4d. For Quality and Flavour Unexcelled.

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

Comfortable Lodgings for Respectable Men a/- WEEKLY

7 Marlborough Place, City.

Support our Advertisers. as they support us.

# TO THE IRISH WORKER.

Buy your Shirts, Collars, Braces, Caps, &c. (all made by Dublin Workers) at

LOUGHLIN'S Irish Outfitting 19 Parliament St., Dublin.

PRICES LOW\_QUALITY BIGH,

# N. J. BYRKE'S Tobacco Store,

89 AUNGIER STRHAT (OPPOSITE JACOBS)

FOR IBISH ROLL AND PLUS

# HORAN & SONS. 95 & 96 Great Brunswick St.,

58 UPPER GRAND CANAL STREET, SECUTA LOTTS ROAD, BEGGAR'S BUSH, 1,52 & 3 SEAFORTH AVEKUE, SANDTHOUNT, Give Best Value ever Offered.

auslity, Full Wolght & Boly Competition,

## GALLAGHER'S MINERALS.



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

#### STOP PRESS!

NOW OPEN

No. 8 MOORE ST. ("The Flag,") with a High-Class Stock of SELGHAN H TO DERL. MASS the.

Hams, Bacon, Butter and Eggs At the Lowest Prices in the City. Call and see for yourself.

#### SHEIL. JOHN 6 & 8 Moore Street.

Also at 45 & 46 Manor St., and 13 & 14 Lower Exchange Street, DUBLIN. 'Phones 272x and 273.

-RIDE

# ARIEL CYCLES.

2/3 Weekly;

TOTAL PRICE £6 15s. Kelly for Bikes, 2 LR. ABBEY ST., DUBLIN.

### BECKER BROS. FINEST, PUREST AND CHEAPIST

TEAS.

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

> 8 South Great George's Street and 17 North Earl Street.

DUBLIN.

Irish Workers should support an Irish House by bringing their Watch Repairs

P. J. KAVANAGH, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller. 28 UHPER ORMOND QUAY. Red. 1887. Prices Moderate. Good Work.

# James Larkin,

Plain and Fancy Baker, 72 MEATH STREET, DUBLIN. Pare Wholemeal and Buttermilk Squares a speciality THE WORKERS' BAKER. ASK FOR LARKIN'S LOAF.

### IRISH-IRELAND NOTES,

(BY AN SPAILPIN FAINAGE) PADRAIC O MAILLE

Garlin Leaguerr will be pleased to leave that Padraig O Maille, who here been tr meny years a member of the Ough stard District Council, was chosen as Contract of the Ough eraid Board of Guerdiage is the annual meeting on Tuesday, 11th June. The newly-elected chairman was one of the organizers of the Gas is Langua for a number of years, and during that time gained a thorough knowledge of the causes of the decay of the Language in the Irisa-speaking districts of the West. It is largely through Padeaig's efforts that the decay has been, to a large extent, stayed in those districts. For the rast two years he has been a member of the Coiste Gnoths of the Gaelio League, and his advice is much sought after in discussing the problem of the Gaedhealtscht. He is a brother of the late Michael O Maille, one of the best-known writers of Western Irish and of Tomas O Malle, M.A., Professor of Irish, University College, Galway.

Strange, isn't it, that there should be an attempt made to drive such a man out of the ranks of the Gaelic League by a small slique of semi respectables simply because Padraig O Maille happens to have a mind of his own.

Since the Editor of "An Claidheamh Soluis" has taken to publishing private correspondence might we ask when may we expect that famous letter, which was sent to a well-known Western Gaelic, threatesing him with banishment bayond the seas if he dared to assert his ordinary rights as an individual set before the readers of the official organ. John, do you remember? And, John, was it the Extrame Left or the Extreme R g at which was responsible?

#### Connradh na Gaedhilge, 25 Cearnog Pharnell,

Ath Clisth, June 17, 1912. A CHARA,—The results of the Census Returns for the Irish-speaking districts have made it evident that further measures than any hitherto adopted are necessary to safeguard the National Language

With a view to accomplishing this, the Executive Committee of the Gaelic League has nominated a sub-committee to receive suggestions and advice from all who have any advice on this aubject to offer, and the sub-committee will be obliged for any communication from these of your readers who may have definite and constructive ideas upon the subject.

The sub-committee has arranged a meeting to be hald at 25 Patnell square, at 5 pm., on Mozday July les, where they will welcome son anglesmons of a helpful na ure for th's vational object.

Miss de obars,

### Oireachtas Items.

The Oiracheas and the Gaelie Athlesie Carnival, which have formed a "combines" and are being run under "extrely new management," are going to be the events of the year in Dublia.

The Careival people did so well last year that they have invested in Jones's road Grounds for a two-day meeting this time. They start on Sa. Peter and Paul's Day, Saturday, the 29th June, and follow on the Sunday. The events have been chosen to please all comers on both days. Athletes should lose no time in writing to the Secretaries at 25 Parnell square for entry forms.

"Twaz at the Carnival that Tim Crough. "the gallant Tipperary boy," made his name when he sailed away with the Marathon two years ago. 'Twas there Harris and himself had a wee tussle last year. Harris has since then tempted fortune as a professional, but Crough is still to the fore in the amateur ranks. We wonder will the Carnival produce anyone to make Tim warm himself over the eight Irish miles? There are some runners in his native Tip. and over the border in Cork who might have a say in the matter before

Anyone so unlucky as never to have witnessed the competition for the War Pipe Band Championship of Ireland and the Edward Martyn Cup should make no mistake this time. Nothing like this event can be seen outside Sootland, whose great Highland gatherings are world famous. The Carnival people are going strong to make their annual fixture a great Irish gathering, so fer as pipers are concarned anyway. They expect bands from the four quarters of Ireland this year.

The pipers themselves are going to have a little convention on the day of the competition to put things pipistical in shipshape order by forming a Pipers' League. They have a number of other matters to discuss, too-pipes, drones, music, costume, etc. Every war piper in Dublin that day will be welcome. Mr. Biggar, the Belfast pipers' Mascenss, hopes to be present and lending a helping hand.

Let us hope we'll see a goodly number of our own Irish Union Pipers at the

Made by Trade Union Bakers.

THE IRISH WORKERS' BAKER. SWEETEST AND BEST.

Oirenchias They're growing fewer every year-the good ones as lease-for sourcely a year passes but death claims some of

the best of them as his own. Bu; there ere some great men still left; the Oirescatas Commistee hope to get most of them to Dablic for the competition on the 2nd July. That's the way to exerciage the a and to induce others to fill their places was they fall.

The Olivachtas Committee are singulary fortunate in their attates this year. Everyone is delighted to hear Roderick M Leod is coming again. There is no one more welcome than Borg and no one more missed when he's absent. He has made a place all to himself in the hearts of those who have neard him. Anyone who has seen the overflowing Rotunds rise to choras his "Horo mo nighean" or "Suas leis a' Ghaidlig" will well understand this. Ther's only one Rory M'Leod, and 'tis worth a journey, and a long journey, to hear him.

And talking of "Suas leis a' Ghaidh-lig," everyone who has heard the glorious air to which it is sung will be inserested to hear the we are to have Miss A. Campbell-Wayte, the daughter of the composer, at the Oireachtas. Miss Campbell Wayte, a native speaker of Gaelic, is a double gold medallist of the Scottish Mod, corresponding to our Oireachtas, and is known as one of the swestest singers in the land of mist and mountain. She is bringing her best songs and she is sure of our best welcome.

Vicitors first. Now for our own, so far as we know of them. Mr. Daniel Warren, of Marroom, who has captured most of the me tale for Irish singing offered recently in the musical province of Mansier, is coming to delight us. All who have heard him tell us that there is a treat in store. It is his first visit to Dublin.

! Connect is sending M:s. Hibsa to uphold the same of the West. Mrs. Hoban is widely known as a rare exponent of the old songs and the old style singing. She Rotunda.

On the harp we are having our own

and they are all by men who have already distions we sak for are conceded. wen their spurs in this branch of literary effort. One is by Tomas O h-Aodha, one been reheateing for a considerable time past, are among the best that have ever!

An additional element of interest is added to the dramatic side of he Orzecatall for 1912 by the fact that the faces plays are actually in companision. They were nabilitied for the competition state 1911 Oireachtes, and were selected by the. judges to be produced in 1912, the order of marit to be decided when the plays have been seen on the stage. The ordinery playgoer is thus going to be affinded an opportunity of testing his critical scumen, and discovering whether he is. capable of "spotting the winner."

The competitions will be in full swing in the Rotunda Buildings during the week. Already there are good entries. Few things are more enjoyable these a close fight in one of these competitions, whether in recitation, disputation, and ing, dancing, or instrumental missio. They are always worth attending.

The Ard Fheis will, of course, by in nession for several days of the week. The question of the language in the soluble, and the state of affairs in the Irish-smaking districts will naturally engage. meet of the delegate's attention. They are the all-important questions of the moment

All ommunications intended for this column should be addressed An Special Fanach, c/o Editor, Tun Insh Works.

TELEPHONES 1266 AND

## PAT KAVANAGN

--- PROVISIONS. ---

Beef, Mutton and Pork GOOD QUALITY. FAIR PRICES.

74 to 78 Coombe; 37 Wexford Street; 71 and 72 New Street; 4 Dean DUBLIN.

## Coreespondence,

THE PEMBROKE LAUNDRY STRIKE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING MAIL.

June 18th, 1912. SIR,—In raply to the statements made by Mr. Sarahan, Manager of the Pembro e Laundry, I wish to state the true facts concerning the dispute.

In the first instance, the manager of the

above laundry has so long tyrannised over his employees that he thought he could still do so, only in a more drastic manner, when some of the workers determined to express an independent wish-i.e., to join the Irish Women Workers' Union. New we contend, and rightly, that these workers had a perfect right to join this organization, but not so Mr. Sozonev. On the 3rd of June 14 of the employees in this laundry became members of the Irish Women Workers' Union. That same week four of these girls were dismissed, and the manageress, Mrs. Sorohan, deliberately stated, using language more forcible than polite, "that she would dismiss every one of the workers in the employment who were members of the Womens' Organization.' Well, we are not going to allow Mr. and Mrs. Sorohan, or any other employer, to use these methods of tyranny. Of course, we quite understand the ressons why Mr. Scrohan objected to his employees being members of the Irish Women Workers' Union. He knows as well as we do that the officials of the organization would soon point out to him that he could no longer run a sweating den; that he could no longer pay girls 2s. 6d., 3s., and 4s. per week, and keep them working until 12 o'clock at night; that he would no longer be allowed to use filthy, unseemly language to these girls. The first grievance that the workers placed before me when they joined the Union was that they could not put up any longer with the norrible names they were tailed by the manager. Now, when Mr. Serohan was making a

sistement about the dispute, how much more honourable it would have been if he had stated the truth. Before the dispute will sing in the Mansion House during he had not 60 workers; he employed 33 her stay in Dublin as well as in the women and girls and 3 vanmen. Now, Rotunda. strike and 2 vanmen; so how is it possible for him to still have in his employment Owen Llogo, He'd better have "Brian 2 40 women and 3 vanmen? He also states Born's March" in tramping order. We'll that some of the girls who came out on strike have gone back to work; what a mean, gross mistatement. The girls and There are three plays to be produced, wanmen will go back only when the con-

We are not concerned with the workers who preferred to remain in the employby Padraig O Consire, and one by ment of the Pembroke Laundry and who "Socilg." The companies, which have state they are contented. We have that Shey receive a little higher rate of wage than the girls who preferred to strike produced a play at the Uneschae. Such against tyrenzy, wrong dismissal, and is sireary admitted by compatent judges. Such against tyrenzy, wrong dismissal, and Every solor who has proved his or her these who remained in all older; that worth in an Icah play is Dublin in some of them are years in the employorgaged to contract the sheet that they have preferred to take the side thom having worked for him. They were of the stronger against the weaker or so both men of good character.

They thought; but the woman's organisa.

Mr. O'Conner centended that there was then known how to deal with matters such the evidence to connect his client with the tion knows how to deal with matters auch as these. They complain about being called "blacklegs" and "scabs," well, when people go in for a certain profession, why kick against the title of the

Trusting that this letter will receive the same prominence as that afforded to Mr. Sorohan,

Yours, ota, D. LARKIN,

Secretary of the Irish Women Workers" Union, Liberty Hall, Dablin,

> "Dublin Evening Wail," 18th June, 1912.

Miss D. Larkin, Secretary, Irish Women Workers Union,

Liberty Hall, Dublin.

The Editor of the "Evening Mail" begs to point out that as the enclosed letter makes serious charges against individuels he is unable to accept the responsibility of publishing it.

fine above paper did not refuse to publish a lying statement drawn up by Mr. Sorolian, supposed to have been written by the employees. - En ]

Established 1851.

#### For Reliable Provisions LEIGH'S, of Bishop St.,

STILL LEAD.

You Can't Afford to Look Old ! Dr. KING'S Hair Restorer

Keeps your Hair from metting Grey. Shilling Bottles. Made in Ireland.

LEONARD'S MEDICAL HALLS 19 North Earl Street and 28 Heary Street, Dublis, papers on sale.

### ALLEGED LARCENY OF A SALMON.

Jeremich Kennedy and Edward Bates were charged with having, on the 17th ult., stolen a ralmon, the property of Thomas Hanlon

Mr. E. H. Byrne) appeared for the defence.

Accused pleaded not guilty. Mr. Joseph O'Congor (instructed by

Andrew Devine, fish salesman, depresed that at nine o'clock on the moraing of the 17th ult. he was in the fish market, exgaged in superintending the packing of five boxes of salmon which were intended for transmission across Channel. The prisoners were assisting in packing the salmon. Witness had occasion to leave the market for a time, and on his return at eleven o'clock, owing to what he had heard in the meantime, he caused the boxes in which the consigment of salmon had been placed, to be reopened, and found that a selmon had been taken out of one of the boxes. The weight of the missing fish was 9 lbs. Kennedy and Bates were there at the time, and he asked the former to account for the shortage. Kennedy said he could not account for it. Witness replied, "I can account for it," and added that he would go to the Detective Office about the matter.

To Mr. O'Connor-He based his suspicion of the fish having been taken on the accuracy of the check.

Joseph Nolay, who was assisting the last witness in the packing operations, stated that he also acted as Secretary to the firm of Mesers. Haulou. It would take ten minutes to open one of the boxes after having been clamped.

At this stage, Mr. O'Connor said that there was a matter in connection with the case to which he would wish to refer, and His Lordsbip directed the jury to be temporarily withdrawn.

In reply to Mr. O'Connor, the witness said that most of the salmon had been packed by himself and three other mennot the prisoners. Bates had not packed any of it, and Kennedy had only clamped one of the boxes. The salmon was not taken from the bex which Kennedy clamped. In further cross-examination, witness

said that he had subsequently told Kennedy that it would be better for him to tell the truth about the disappearance of the salmon, as the firm knew all about it. He added that if the truth were told, Mr. Hanlon would deal leniently with the Mr. Justice Gibson said he thought

that, coming from a person setting as the witness was at the time, such a statement was meant as an inducement. Mr. O'Connor-And also a threet.

The jury having been recalled, Detective-Sergeant Bruton was called, and deposed to taking the prisoners into oustody on the obarge of awaling the salmon. When arrested they declared

their innovence. Mr. Saine, Se's exicaman, was called for the defence, and said that he knew both

stealing of the fish, assuming that there had been any lerceny at all. The work . 34 NORTH STRAND, DUBLIN. of boxing the ish was done in a hurry. and the missing fish might have been left out by mistake.

The jury acquitted the prisoners, who were discharges.

[The above case proves the necessity of a worker being a member of a trades union. Where would these two respectable, honest young fellows have been if it had not been for their union? They found that they had men to advise them, bail them out, and then to put the money down to pay for able counsel to defend them. Now they have been discharged without a stain on their characters. The union will see to it that if there is law in this country for the poor some one will pay dearly for this cutrage.—ED ]

# COAL.

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

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

### TOM CLARKE, TOBACCONIST & NEWSAGENT.

75 Parnell Street and 77 Amiens Street.

Keeps a full line of Tobaccos and Cigarettes, manufactured at home in Ireland by Irishmen.

THE INISH WORKER and all other news-

## Immense Week-End Display at the Popular Workingman's Draper ON SHOW TO DAY.

Ladies' Blouses, Corses, Underclothing, Millinery, Ready-to-Wear and Untrimmed Hats, Gloves. Neckwear, Hosiery, Children's Millinery. Men's Shirts, Gollars, Ties, Underwear and Ready-to-Wear Clothing. New Muslims, Prints, Checks and Delainettes. Wise men and women always shop with "The Printing Works, 13 Stafford Street, and Delainettes. What they save on one article goes to buy another.

Printed for the Proprietor as an Printing Works, 13 Stafford Street, and Place Pl

BELTON& CO., Prapers, 35 & 36 GREAT BRUNSWICK ST.

For First-Class Provisions

AT MODERATE PRICE

### CALL TO CORCORAN.

Capital T Hanse. 27 North Strand Read.

EVERY WORKINGMAN SHOULD JOIN!

Large Divide at Christmas. 爱Mortality Benefits. Meets every Sunday, 11 till 1 o'c. One Penny per Week. Estd. 52 Years!

St. Brigid's Christian Burial Society.

RINGSEND.

## PROVISIONS!

For the Best Quality at the Lowest Prices in town GO TO

# KAVANAGH'S

160 Mth. King Street, 41 Summerhill and A Blackball Place.

### Don't Forget LARKIN'S

LITTLE SHOP FOR GOOD VALUE in Chandlery, Tobaccos, Cigarettes, &c., 36 WEXFORD ST., DUBLIN.

----IRISH GOODS A SPECIALITY.---

# Support RUSSELL'S,

THE FAMILY BAKERS. TRADE UNION EMPLOYERS.

RATHMINES BAKERY,

### CORK DAIRY, 117 St. Britain St.

Branches-1 York street, 11 Queen street, 19 High st., 213 Gt. Britain st., 62 Charlemont st., where you can get Best Value in Butter, Eggs and Milk, at Lowest Prices.

Proprietor: MICHAEL GARTLAND

# T. P. ROCHE,

The Workers' Hairdresser.

An Up-to-Date Establishment, Trade Union Labour only employed. Cleanliness, Comfort. Asis-

Engingement" and Azener Rings GREAT VARIETY

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

Best Mease for all kinds of Watch Report Double Bell ALARM ELOCKS, 1/6.

22 2s. Od. Warranteed 7 Years.

ALFRED ROCK, Watehmaker and 141@Capel street & 38 Mary street, DUBLIN.

ALL WORKERS should support The Worker Benefit Stores, 474 New Street, Greatis Right, Review and Tom Call this Best at Townet Prices

BUY YOUR DAILY BREAD AT

WORKERS' BAKERY. CORNMARKET.

Per Best Yaine in Prevision - CALL AT --

PETER MOLLOY, 19 Weatwarth Place, and 2 Thorsesti Atreat, Ringsons, Bublini

in the City of Dublin.

This Journal is exclusively set up 7 hand labour end printed on Irish paperd

A. L. W. B. K. W. L. KU. W.