Who is it speaks of defeat ?

I tell you a cause like ours ;

Is greater than defeat can know-It is the power of

As surely as the earth rolls round

powers.

As surely as the glorious sun Brings the great world

> moon wave. Must our Cause be won!

ONE PENNY.]

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Jim Larkin, DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JULY, 20th, 1912.

by

No. 9.—Vol. II.]

Peruvian Rubber and Red l'ividend.

It seems but yesterday since the eyes of the world were directed upon Africa to the rubber atrocities going on there in the Congo district, now public attention is focussed upon South America away at the other side of the Southern Atlantic. in Peru, and the worst crime the Congo had to chronicle seems to be entirely elinsed by what has been happening in the Putumayo district of that country.

The immediate cause of this attention has been the report, issued in blue book form, of Sir R. Casement, the British Consul-General, who left Lisbon, for the Amazon on July 29th, 1910.

According to this report, "the condition of things revealed is entirely disgraceful, and fully warrants the worst charges brought against the agents of the teruvian Amazon Company and its methods of administration," and some of these charges are sufficiently startling, to say the least of them.

For instance, it is stated that among the agents were some of the worst criminals on the Putumayo, and one of these, a Clumbian, after been kept in chains in prison for a year, was released on condition that he joined the others, and undertook the work of flogging Indians. By way of proving his gratitude for his happy release, he eventually excelled even his masters, clever as they were, in perpetrating acts of cruelty. This artist, is alleged to have killed scores f Indians, and his especial hobby was cutting ears off, besides doing other things that even his worst companions could scarcely tolerate, so it is said. Then again it is said that another man in charge of a station took a particular and ghoulish delight in pruring Kerosene oil over men and women and then setting fire to them. He also specialised in dashing the brains out of children, and cutting the legs and arms tf Indians, leaving them to die like that

I have no desire to appear callous in witing thus, but the list of atrocities is so appaling that it almost passes comprehension and certain!y beggars description. Imagine if you can what this means. It is said that some men, after being flogged, were confired by the legs in heavy wooden stocks, the ankle holes of which were so small that men had sometimes to sit on the top beam in order to press the atteks sufficiently down to enable them to be locked. Thus the men had to remain often for weeks, sometimes for months, turned face downwards.

in their agony.

Now it may be asked, was all this barbarism and fiendish cruelty exercised merely for the love of being cruel? Most assuredly it was not.

It had a cause, and quite a fashionable, though a utilitarian one. The cause was commercial gain, or in other words, the love of pounds, shillings and pence, and that this is so seems to be quite well appreciated by Sir Robert Casement, for, according to him, we discover that in many cases the Indian rubber worker, who knew roughly what quantity of rubber was expec ed of him, when he weighed and saw that the balance would not touch the required spot, would throw himself ace downwards on the ground, and in

that posit on await the inevitable blows. That at once takes away any mystery that might exist as to the cause of the attacities. These poor Indian slaves and victims of midern commerce had to be driven and flogged into getting the most possible value out of the least possible outlay, and when they failed to do that they had to pay the penalty with their lives in order to terrorise those taking their places in the blood-stained quest for rabber. And that this method of getting in increased cutput was accessful the Consul General clearly proves, for he states that though the yield of rubber shipped to England from Putumayo in 1900 was 15.863 kilograms, yet in 1910 it had increased to 316,913 kilograms or practically twenty times more, and that had been done in spite of the tremendous. act that the population of the distric; had fallen from 50,000 in 1906 to not more. then 8,000 in 1911. So that with less than a sixth of the population they were: getting roughly twenty times more produce. If that does not give a good commercial and utilitarian reason for these fearful atrocities which I do not intend to describe further—then I can only think that words have 'ost their meaning and benceforth there is no relation between

cause and effect. Being anxious to see what the leaders of public opinion had to say on the matter I turned to some of the Dublin daily papers on Monday last. There was a

statement of the facts, of course, but comments were vague. However, on turning to that respectable family journal, the " Evening Mail," I found that the humourist who sits in its editorial chair had something to say on the matter.

"What," he asked, "should be done with the wretched tin-pot Peruvian Government that allows such atrocities and cannot stop them? It should be swept away. No state should be permitted to flourish on the murder and toriure of its own subjects. Nor would there be any great difficulty about suppressing Peru and the Peruvian Government We cannot proceed to blow Peru out of the water, however, without infringing the Munroe Doctrine And we cannot infringe the Munroe Doctrine without coming into collision with the United States. To that extent the U.S.A is throwing its shield over the bully, the oppressor, the murderer. . ."

Having thus boldly stepped up and shaken his puny, childish fist in the face of the American Eagle, the editorial comedian of the "Mail" quickly apolegises and tapers off into a futile and sim-

pering peroration. Now, what on earth has the Munroe Doctrine or the U.S.A. got to do with this question of Peruvian rubber? Absolutely nothing! It is merely the editor's journalistic way of thimble-rigging the question, and at that he is an adept. He is trying to get his readers to overlook the first pregnant fact that the rubber which has cost so much blood and butchery was = being secured for the English market. Why, in the very same issue of the paper which contained his edi'orial the cryptic information was given in the Stock Exchange column that "Rubbers steady." Of course, rubber is steady. Three Indians were buichered that rubber should remain steady. The tin-bot Peruvian Government" has to be blown into the sea for allowing these atrocities—that is to say if the Munroe Doctrine can by any chance be evaded - but the English Government, ever ready to champion the cause of all badly-treated workers other than its own, will calmly and hypocritically allow the British Stock Exchange to create fresh rubber booms which inevitably must arouse the lust for gain in every slave driver in every rubber plantation in

the world, just as they have done in the

case of these criminal agents and their

besses in Peru. I wonder if those amiable old ladiesmale and female - who discuss the iniquities of the editor of this paper over their teacups in the suburban groves of this city, will pause to corsider that that little lot of rubber shares which they speculated in, through their agents, was one of the causes of the flogging and maining and murdering of those poor Indian slaves. It is idle to wonder any such thing, however, for I may be quite certain that they will not consider such a thing. They will read their "Mails" instead, and they will go into estacies of polite anger at "tinpot Peruvian Government," so elegantly described therein; and the old women without petticoats will discuss together learnedly in their clubs about the Munroe Doctrine, and figure out in their elegantly appointed offices how many "Dreadnoughts" it would take to blow Peru off the map—if Uncle Sam will give his permission. And at home in their drawingrooms the old women with pe ticcats will sanctiv oniously turn their eyes to the ceiling and thank God they live in a civilised country "where every prospect pleases, and only labour agitators are

I deplore and detest this catalogue of horror that comes from Peru, as every man who values freedom must, but I could wish that the people who will possibly make the worst noise about it would look the matter straight in the face and not in the oblique fashion the worthy editor already mentioned has done. Gunboats can do nothing to solve the diffiiculty, fore it is not a case of shooting a few savages merely, but of controlling and ending that love of gain - that lust of semething for nothing—of reaping where they have not sown. It is not "Red Rubber" that is the trouble, but it is RED DIVIDEND.

It is the worker who has to suffer. It is he—be he black, Jellow, brown or white -that has to bear the brunt of the greed of profit. In Peru they have mangled, tortured and killed him. In Dublin they farass, sack and starve him. It is a difference of degree, but they are both

"EUCHAM."

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CORK NOTES.

Edited

Not e'en the sweltering heat could wake up Cork we fear it would need an earthquake just now. What between one set of hoodlums telling the people that the millennium has arrived somewhere about the "Strand," and may be expected in Cork by easy stages; and the others just as authoritetively affirming that por Cork-which seems to be the whole of Ireland in their eyes -is on the verge of bankruptcy and the bosses splitting themselves up into different political camps in order that they may give the poor benighted workers "a lead" into the promised land; the people are at sixes and sevens. "Up with the Mollies" on the one hand and "All-for-Ireland" which being freely translated means "All-for-William-and-myself with the Cork farmer—on the other. The bosses look on in wonder and delight-wonder at how easy it is to "codd" the Cork worker, and delight at the result of their machinations.

Recriminations are in the air. One crowd shout "traitor" deep-toned at the other one. The next night the opposition hold their pow-wow and repeat the charge with added expletives about the pure souled patriots of the night before. It is the workers who supply the chorus and the men to do the fighting. The bosses, you know, are too respectable for that. It is the workers, as usual, who go to jail because of the distu bances. The bosses are too busy and could not be

Ah, the pity of it all ! workers of Cork. the traitors are not on the platforms of either party, unless they be workers. They are in the body of the hall. It is you who are the trait ra-traitors to your brethren in Cork; traitors to your fellows in Ireland; and the worst kind of traitors -fools! You split yoursel es up into different camps even at your unin meetings. You refuse to combine because of your political differences. Ask yourselves However strongly the employers differ as outside matters—and anything that does not spell "t-r-a d-e ' is an outside matter to them—they never allow these differences to retard them when they want to fight

Whether they wear emblems of greenand white, or green-and-gold, or stand for the flag whose crosses show its mongrel strain, do they ever allow their white or golden views to dominate their action or inaction at their Federation. Yes, they should keep the white and gold and give you the green-all green-it should be your colours, fellow-workers, in Cork-for God knows you are green enough for any-

Just imagine, if you can, a meeting where men who were "leaders" of labour in Cork were banquetted, and where an MP. condemned the Insurance Bill because it was pushed forward in place of Land Purchase.

This gentleman called it the Insurance Tax. And as he represents a constituency of Urban workers, might we ask-What sort of a tax does he call Land Purchase? Some few years ago the workers in the towns had to make up £17 10s in every £100 paid to the landlord for land purchase. That money had to be paid by men who didn't h.ld as much land as would sod a lark. Mr William O'Brien didn't do much lamenting over that. But when it comes to providing something for the poor, invalidated worker—sh l that's another question

When the railway workers went on: strike to better their con ition, they were terrible people. Strikes were wicked things then. But the farmers in our County of Cork have never gone on strike

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-against a tax to keep their workers only a canard. Perhaps the erudite during illness. Oh, Willie, what has changed you? Now a strike seems a magnificent thing!

And then what philanthropists the Irish farmers were and are! In the olden days they paid 10d. per day—they were then the rack-rented farmers; now they own their own land, or have it for about 55 per cent. off what they were paying then, and they pay 9s. per week to their agricultural labourers for working all the hours that God will give them. What gen rosi y! We wonder what Willie would say if the labourers went on strike. Oh, yes, Willie, they have votes, but both sides of ye take damn good care that they won't learn how to use them! "Up, Gilhooly!" "Go on the Mollies" is sweeter music to your Cork "patriot."

We wonder was it to provide cries that poor Molly Maguire suffered her agonies in the time of trouble and tribulation? Was it to supply a catch-cry that poor Dryas Dillon and Tim Daly went through their travail and trouble? Was it to give s text to set one crowd of workers in Cork to best another that Captain Markey went out in the night with his gallant hand of men-workers every one? Was it for this Lomassey suffered; that Burke died? Was it for this that poor Fleming burned the midnight oil? Oh! God, no. But in order that those who came after them might be free men and women.

We had a couple of meetings here during the week-one, which was addressed by Mr. Johnson on general labour matters; snother, which was addressed by Mr P. T. Daly on the Insurance Act and the frish Labour Movement, and another which was addressed by Mr. M. A. O'Sullivan, of the Drapers' Assistants' Association, on the Insurance Act.

But what a difference! At none of the meetings was there any enthusiasm displayed. And yet the same men attending one of the meetings of their partisans would be nearly wild with excitement. The only distinguishing mark in common was the sase with which the workers showed their earnest desire to shout now

Query-Is it legal to pay a man to sign a form for State Insurance purposes ? Here it is said to be done broadcast. I have just heard it alleged that a grievance exists against the Land and Labour Association because they only paid sixpence a head for signatures Mr. Bradley is a member of the Joint Adv sory Board and is sec. of the L and L. Association. Perhaps he would inquire into the matter and say what constitutes a member of the L. and L. A.?

Mr. M. J. Egan, J.P., T.C., has been elected Chairman of the Cork Trade and Labour Council. We understand that the Council secured a pledge from him that he would not appear up n any political platform during his term of office. This would tend to show that the Trades Council is beginning to show signs of being awake.

All the trades have federated for the purposes of the Insurance Act, with a central EC. in Grattan street. We regret h wever that the number who have jo ned does not come up to what it should. However, the men who have been cajoled into the other societies—diocesan county, Liver, Prudential, Mollies, &c. -have plenty of time to reconsider their position

We would like to know if Councillor Murphy, J.P. is still a member of the Cork Trade and I abour Council. If so. how does it come that he should go out of bis way when speaking at Bartleary to advise the people "to enrol themselves in the County Council Insurance Society in preference to any other?" Is it because Ald. Kelleher and some more of his friends are on the E.C. of the Federated Trades which meets in Murphy's own hall? Or is it because he must earn his salary?

By the way, Paddy has turned cut a great land purchase man. He is alleged to know all about that very interesting subject. Would he in his next oration tell us of the working class what became of the Irish Church Fund surp'us? This was money car-marked for rish primary education - for the education of the children of the toilers. Perhaps Patrick, J.P., would tell us if it was diverted into the pockets of the landlords in the interests of the tenant farmers, or if the story is

councillor would give us the necessary information.

Another far-seeing man! And of all places to discover him-a Lur atic Asylum. Be is a member of the Board. His name, O'Neill.

O Neill has discovered that the payment of the Insurance 'Tax' will kill all. the paternal feelings between the farmer and the labourer. Paternal feelings be-tween the wolf and the lamb. That is the best thing that has been said of the Insurance Act. And just imagine O'Neill and Murphy J.P., in the one stable.

We hear that 'poor" Billeen is getting it very hard these times Ah well, Connell! you saw the two days, didn t you? The stevedores do not seem to be a happy family just now. We hear rumours of cutting prices—and by a stranger You know "Doyle ' is the English for "black. stranger," don't you, Rocky? My! my! my! In our day the only prices we ever cut were the wages we "docked" off the dockers! Eh, Billeen! Dost thou remember? Ah, those were the days when we were young and frisky. More anen, Bill! More anon, Bil'een!

FIRBOLG.

RESPECTABILITY!

Respectability! blast the name! A plague on the man who used it first! May his joyless soul know the blush of shame

That shadows the world the word has cursed!

This word that never was found among The wisdom lore of a noble race; This word that never shall soil the tongue Of men who scoff at its loathsome grace

Good God! to think that there still are Who never have known one touch of pride;

Who dream cf an age that tells again Of the lives they lived and the deaths they died.

And those who have never a tale to tell, Who pass from the world without a moan: With nothing to mark the place they fell, But a trampled sod or a nameless stone.

Respectability's stamp had put It's helish taint on their craven souls; Enslaved they lay in the sodden rut, And poured out thanks for the miser's

Oh, these were some of the men who saw The struggle that still goes grimly on; Who stood in the dark in fearful awe, With powerless hands and faces wan.

Respectability! That was all, That was the sum of their own behest; Whether we rise or wheth r we fall-Respectability damn the rest!

They have shirked the stress and strife, The god they worship is wordly dross; They only know they have lived a life That bore society's gilded gloss.

Respectability! Curse the word! O Lord will never the blush of shame-Will never the heart of m n be stirred To scorn and spit on the hateful name!

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WOMEN WORKERS COLUMN.

PEMBRGKE LAFNDRY STRIKE.

Poor Li Soso Hen is suffering from a very bad at ack of ill temper. This poer benighted or ature dislikes Trades Unionism at the coughly that even the eight of Wemen Werke's who are members of their Trades Union sends him into a state of freuzy. The other day se a number of girls belenging to the Mespil Laund: y pessed by his corr he rosred at them to go on, and of course it is needless to state that the language he used was filthy and abovinable. This is the creature who had the sudscity to state in a court of justice "that he chore his language to suit his sompany." It is therefore quite syident that the scabs he has working for him are suitable company, and content to wick in an atmosphere made putrid by the filthy and unseemly expressions used by heir scab employer.

Lize old saying, "They laugh best who laugh last," applies very aptly to Soro-han. At the beginning of the strike he thought fit to laugh at the attitude taken up by the girls who were out on strike. He resorted to all kinds of u sorupulous actions to have them arrested, and in this he was assisted by the two lying Cookbarns. Now, however, it is our turn to laugh. Sorohan is in a fix. He managed to get some coal delivered at his laundry; but it is now imposable for him to get any more in the seme way. Then when poor Li found that he could get no coel delivered to him he horrowed Young's cart, and, guarded by policemen, went down to the quays for coel-that small quantity he got; but the rext time he goes he will return with an empty cart. So between not being able to get sufficient coal and the amount of laundry work getting less each week, Ecrohan and his scabs will soon be compelled to take a compulsory heliday. So take heed, workers, no coal for Surohan, no laundry work to be given to Sorohan. and victory is ours Let the workers be true to each other,

and then we will have the pleasure of sending Sorohan back to his wash-tub, from which he emerged some fifteen years

The introduction of the Insurance Act has certainly been the means of affording as certain class of people the chance of bringing "dedgery" up to a state of perfection.

For example, take the Slainte Insurence Secrety and its especial form of dodgery. This society has been sending round to t's Women Workers a circular letter which reads as follows:-

"DEAR SIE OR MADAN,-Your application for membership has been considered. and we are directed to inform you that you have been enrolled a member of the Sisinte Insurance Society, subject to the questicus being satisfactorily answered on the loss we sent you. As no doubt you will do this without delay, we are sending you recently your convilousion card.

"When you kave filled in the anwers on the form, put it in the blue envelope; put a peany stamp on the envelope and post it; a certificate of memberahip will be sent you in a few days' time.

"With reference to the contribution card, on it you will find full directions. which you will most carefully read. "Faithfully yours.

"A. H. TICKELL, "PATRICK E O'DOMERTY. "Joint Secretaries."

Now the women who have approached me upon this matter, and who were stready members of their own approved society before receiving this letter, state definitely that they had never made applicetion to the Blainte Issurance Society. Therefore, the wording of the letter in the first iss ance is absolutely untrue.

Then, again, we should like to know why this society or any other society are allowed to send out blank forms which you are asked to fill in and return to the said society, and accompanying this blank form is the Contribution Card, already filled in with the persons' name and address. Dodgery is surely too mild a term to be applied to these methods.

I suppose the officials of this society thought the women workers would be only too delighted to sign the forms sent to them, because the Slainte Insurance Society is sheltered under the wing of a member of the aristocracy; but they made a mistake this time—the democracy have begun to realise who they are, what they are, and where they are. Certainly every approved society has a right to look after its own interests, but why not do this in a straightforward manner?

INSURANCE COMMITTEE.

The first meeting of the Insurance Commissee was held on Wednesday, July 17th, in the City Hall.

Mr. Kinneer, one of the Irish Insurance Commissioners, presided at the opening of the meeting, and gave an outline of the duties and powers of the Committee.

Alderman Dr. M. Walter was elected Chairman of the Committee for twelve months. The newly-elected Chairman thanked the Committee for electing him as Chairman.

During the course of his remarks he stated that the money placed at the disresal of the Committe was totally ina equate. The sum available was only £2,300 for the soming six months. He also pointed out how the sanatorium benefire would be the means of stamping out disease, and therefore be for the betterment of all classes. Burely this remark is only too true. How often do we come across women workers who are either threatment with or suffering from sca-amption. These poor summer, as long as

they are able to ore I about at all must go to work either is factory, workshop, or to a private house as charwomen, and in this way the disease spreads. Then these poor workers are compelled through force of circumstances to head together in some foul slum or tenement house, and the result is a greater spread of the consumptive germs than ever. Now, however, the e is a saving chance for the workers. They are entitled to receive medical attention at the dispensaries, for which attention the Insurance Committee has power to pay. So now, perhaps, we will hear less about the inhuman treatment often meted out to suffering persons. Also the Committee has power to send any person threatened or : use ing from consumption to a sanstorium, where they will be paid for out of the funds allowed for this purpose. Persons so suffering will be well advised to place their cases before some member of the Committe, so that when the Committee meet these cases will receive proper atter-

The next meeting of the Insurance Committee will be held on Thursday, July 25th.

INISH WOMEN WORKERS' UKION. All sections of women workers are eligible to join the above Union-

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IRISH WORKERS' CHOIR. Choir practice will be as usual on Morday and Wednesday evening at 8 p.m.

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All communications for this column to be addressed to-

"D.L." Women Workers' Column, Liberty Hall 18 Beresford Place.

IRISH-IRELAND NOTES.

BY AN FPBILPIN FANACH

THE IRISE FPRAKING DISTRICTS.

Special provisison was made at this year's Ard Fheis for the Irish speaking districts. It was decided on the recommendation of the committee, specially appointed to consider the whole question, that £1,000 from the League funds be devoted to the employment of Irish teachers in the Irish speaking districts.

Other questions which operpied a considerable time of the Ard Fheis were, the position of Irish in the national and intermediate schools, the Insuracce Act, &2.

THE OIREACHTAS. The general opinion prevailing amongst the delegates and delegates' substitutesof whom by the way there was a goodly number-more we imagine than at any previous Ard Fheis-with regard to the Oireachtas was that a change from the Capital to some other town bordering on the Irish speaking districts would have the effect of stimulating interest in the Festival. As regards work in connection with the Oireachtes this year, sdvertising, &c, nothing was left undone, and yet the Oireachtas might have been held in Timbuetoo for all the general public cared. Apparently Irish Ireland matters appear to have gone "flat" in Dablin.

We would attribute this indifference on the part of the people to the "come-daygo-day" methods of those placed in authority in the Gaelio Leegue for years

With the election of a new Executive we expect to see a change for the better. Many of the older members made way for newer blood at this Ard Fheis. Poor Con of the Hundred Wordy Fights will no longer hold the members of the Executive enraptured by his wordy wisdom at their monthly meetings. The delegates and substitutes must have thought it was high time to give him a rest, and so they "cant" ed him off the Executive. Or were they Larkin'?

THE ARD FHEIS.

As regards the composition of this year's Ard Facis the excellent organisa-tion in the case of substitutes deserves particular attention. The services of even non-members of the Gaelic League who were ignorant of the simplest phrases in the language were brought into requisition. In fact, in order that the organisation might be rendered still more periect people who were appointed delegates by branches resigned their tickets to substitutes and became sustitutes for other delegates themselves.

We are rather anxious to know in what particular district of the Gaedhealtacht is the Irish-which appears on the leaflets of Comann as Urradhais (Irish-Ireland Banefit Society)—spoken. We had half an idea that we had a nodding acquaint-ance with the dialects of Ulster, Commants and Munster, but this latest dislect or literary Irish has completely "flabbergasted" us. We thought the idea that anything was good enough for the Irish speakers ence it appeared in Irish type was dead and buried years ago, but the "letest" Irish leaves us with the impression that it is as strong and as vigorous as ever. Surely to geodness it is high time that we be finished with pidgeon Irish and have Irish that the common Irish speakers can understand.

All communications for this column to be addressed "As Spailpin Fanach," c/o Editor Iniam Worker.

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Union, Trades Hall, Capel Street. The adjourned Quarterly Meeting will be held on Sunday. Election of Committee, Insurance and other important

JAMES COFFEY, Secretary,

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

Irish Worker.

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

THE IRISH WORKER will be published weeklyprice one penny-and may be had of any newsagent. 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 July 20th, 1912.

Open Letter to Mr. Asquith.

SIR - You have deigned to visit this country in the capacity of chief administrator and official spokesman for the British Government. You have been. good enough to say you come as a friend and a peacemaker desirous of ending a struggle which has dra ged its sometimes heroic, sometimes disgraceful, but at all times determined course through 800 years of our history. We, therefore, on behalf of the workers of this countrymore especially the organised sectionwish you an instructive time, for I take it you have crossed over with a view of getting an insight, as to the real opinion of the people on this important question of "Home Rule." We would have liked to have added the words "pleasant and eniovable visit," but we know that you, as a father cannot, apart from your position as Premier, expect to enjoy yourself, knowing that thousands of women and children in London are suffering the tortures of starvation which you, sir, if courageous enough, might bring to an end within one hour. I say this with a full sense of responsibility, for the inhuman beast (Lord Devonport, retired tea merchant) is a creature of your own making; and if you gave the order-as it is within your power to do-Lord Devonport would be removed and the present unfortunate dispute in London would come to an end. You will, of course, with others, say what has the London strike and the sufferings of the women and children got to do with the Irish question? Sir, with all due for more reasons than are apparent on the surface. A large percentage—at least 40 per cent.—of those women and children are either Irish born or of Irish blood. Again whether they can claim kinship by race or not, they claim kinship because they are of our own class, the dispossessed. What affects them affects us, and above and beyond that there is the concrete fact that there men, women and children in London have got Home Rule, and yet they do not rule one of your creatures-Lord Devonport—who is enabled to use that Home Rule against the interests of 100,000 workers and their families.

Therefore, we workers in Ireland, having learned a lesson from the mistakes of our English comrades with reference to the use of Home Rule, we want to prevent, or at least minimise, any such difficulties such as face the Home Rule workers of London. With that intention in view, we desire to draw your attention to certain shortcomings in the Government of Ireland Bill now before the British House of Commons for discussion, amendment, and we sincerely hope, endorsement. And may I say that we workers in Ireland are of the opinion that the Liberal Party, led by yourself and others, are honest in their intention and determined to carry a. sentatives of the organised workers, not a measure of self-government for this mismanaged country-Ireland. Therefore. bear with me when I point out some obvious shortcomings in the Bill. It having been admitted that the present franchice basis is wrong in England, we suggest to save further agitation in this country, that adult suffrage be the basis for election of representatives - that is to say, that all women and men upon reaching the age of 21 years be entitled to cast one vote; one vote only for the election of persons to govern this country.

Further, why should the rural parts of this country be allowed 128 members in the suggested Irish House of Commons, and the Urban portion, that is, the towns of Ireland, only 34 members. If it is admitted again in England that anomalies exist there under Home Rule, that certain constituencies have as many as 28,000 voters and others less than 2,000, why not design new electoral areas in Ireland which will

lawyer like y u self, assisted by men who at least have passed the first book, and some of wh m to my own knowledge at least got a board school education could devise a fair and equitable electo al areas. When towns such as Newry Galway, and Kilkenny are to be deprived of direct representation. Other towns ignored, such as Sligo, Portadown, Lurgan, Wexford, Ross, Clonmel, Tralee, &c., while Trinity College is allowed two members, it is time to call a halt and I submit to you, sir, that this matter wants attending to, seeing that the people of England are supporting you, sir, and your colleagues in widening the area of franchisement and depriving the Universities of a privilege which they have failed to deserve I repeat, the basis of enfranchisent is not only unfar, but also the representation. And, again, why a Senate, and, above all, why a nominated Sebate? Even the heaven-sent Leader of British Democracy, Mr. Ramsay M Donald, supports a nominated Senate, not because it is right mark you and just, but because it is expedient, moryah. Well, sir, we are tired of expedients in this country, and I say, on behalf of the working class in Ireland, we want no Senate, no Lords, no privileged persons. We want the principle sung by Robbie Burns, a countryman of your adopted country-

"That right and worth o'er all the earth

Should bear the gree for a that."

No Senate as you love us. And then

those two insults-the Veto and the safeguards-why, if we are getting Home Rule why a Veto? Can you not trust us? safeguards for who? the Protes ant inhabitants of this country? Are we living, sir, in the twentieth century? Surely not, when a responsible statesman suggests religious disabilities or rafeguards for minorities. Do you think the working class in this country would interfere with any man's liberty—would interfere when and where he worshipped his God or gods. No, sr, if it was not for interested parties of the caritalist class there would be no quarrels amongst the workers. And we come to our last, but not the least, complaint against those provisions of the Bill. Why is not payment of members, election expenses, and returning officers' fees, included or provided fer? You have already agreed to pay the members of the British House of Com mons. Your party admits that el ction expenses and returning officers fees should be borne by the State | hen why not make provision for these necessaries and machinery of Government? I suggest it were well when doing a service to do that service well, or, as they say in England, don't lose the ship for the want of a pot of tar. And though this is not a complaint, it is still a suggestion. Why did you not place upon our backs a burden we wou'd cheerfully bear (far more cheerfully than Land Purchase) State Controlled Railways? This is a question which has gone beyond the region of argument. Everybody admits shareholders, passengers, citizens of this c untry that the time is overripe for the Nationalization of the mismanaged railways of this country. So much, sir, for the Government of Ireland Bill, which we a cept on principle as an instalment of orr long and continued demand for jusrice. May I now call your attention to what is known as the National Health Insurance Act. National Officials' Subsidy Act. I am afraid, it will be known as. Here we have a beneficent measure getting into disrepute owing to the way it is acministered. Why, sir, was it ever suggested that approved societies should manage deference, it vitally affects the question this Act? Why did not the State control and administer its provisions? Why was every tin chapel, every sectarian clique and organization, allowed to form societies on the alleged representation they would honestly administer one of the most complicated and revolutionary Acts of Parliament ever placed on the Statute Book. Don't you know, sir, if not, allow me to inform you then that spurious religious and sentarian bigotry have cursed this unhappy country for centuries, and this Act as given a dying curse renewed life. In the name of our common humanity bring on an amending Bill to do sway with Approved Sceieties, and let this measure of justice to the sick and unemployed workers be controlled and administered by the State. If you cannot see your way to do that, at least give us Irish workers the same rights sa our English, Scotch, and Welsh co merades; give us free medical attention and medicine on the same conditions as they enjoy. We are willing to pay the extra penny per week,

matter what party or section says Sir, in conclusion you may have noticed that in all the public bodies which welcomed you officially there was no repretrade union in the country was officially represented; not a Trades Council: no member of the Irish Trades Unio 1 Congreen. It is sign ficant, is it not? Why not settle the Lundon strike? Why not wire Lloyd Genge? Look here, Genge, shift that stabborn brute, Devonport; mest the men and let Burne and yourself settle the matter at once. This is what a min would do. Are you a man as well as a Premier? Anybody with a bit of luck. especially if lacky enough in picking his father, might be Premier, but lack wen't

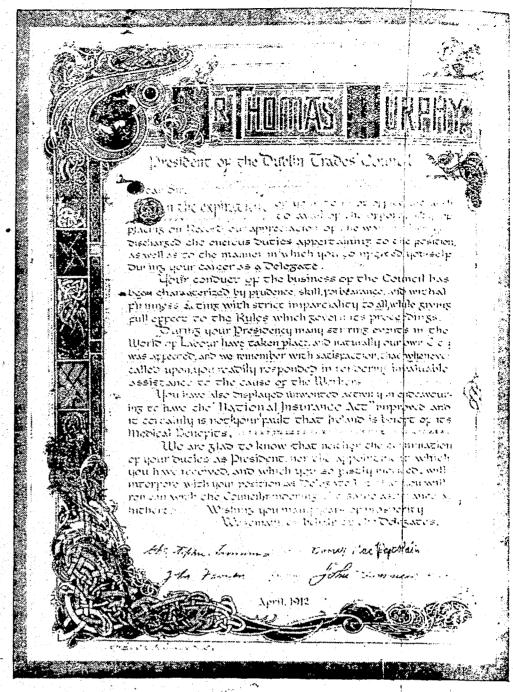
make a man. Stop the strike.

Forcible feeding is inhumen, but forcible starvation of thousands of woman and children is devilied. In all the foregoing I have spoken you without heat or temper. Colleagues and salf, who having been elected to guide the destiny of the Irish trade union movement for the next twelve months would have invited you to discuss the foregoing matters with us. give representation to all sections. This but were informed you would not see in not a difficult matter. An emission depositions during your visit, and as we would not allow any enemy of Home Rule to say that the slightest discord attended your visit, we referenced from troubling you Hoping that your visit will give you an ineight into the real Ireland, and that you will go back find peace, but in the days strengthened in your resolve to mete out service shall beget service. at least some portion of the debt long overdue from the English people—that Home Rule will be given, not as a gift, or

bribe, but as a mesure of Justice and a means to an end—that end we hope being. "When man to man the wide world over Shall brothers be for all that." Not in empires nor in dynasties shall we

find peace, but in the days to ceme when Allow me to remain,

One of the common people, JIM LABRIN.



Mr. Murphy replied-

Mr. Chairman and fellow-delegates,-I have listened with rapt attention to the resutiful lines just read by Mr. Simmons, and I may say that they speak far too bigbly both off my work in the labour movement and the manner in which I conducted the business while President of the Council. The success attending my efforts were entirely due to the loyal support so freely given by all the delegates which made matters very easy indeed, and I trust you will extend to my successor. Mr. Timethe, the same unswerving assisnance. If you do he shall have a happy t'me in the chair, and the work of the Council will be orowned with good results.

It is regrettable that the Trades Couneil had not been successful in some cases during the year in bridging over difficulties arising between employers and their workmen, that was due to the fact that affiliated bodies did not comply with the reles of the Council and seek their intervention before matters bad gone too far. I hope that in the future all affiliated societies will first approach the Council and allow them to use their good offices before resorting to extreme measures. If they do, I believe that the Council will, in most cests, be successful in bringing about a friendly settlement in Labour

In reference to my appointment as Organising Lecturer under the Insurance Commissioners. I look upon it as the outcome of the influence and prominence given to me by cocupying the postion of President of this Council. I was ere uaged in my insurance work by knowing that I had the full approval and hearty good wishes of the Council and the trade unioriets of Ireland. Daring my office under the Act I have addressed about 130 mestings, each attended by 400 or 500 people, and, judging by Press reports, my work has given satisfaction. I have slee received congratuatory mesrages fr m leading trade unionists in Cork, Waterford, Kilkenny, Drogheda, and many other centres. will This trophy shall be the most valued

of anything in my possession. It will always cocupy a prominent position in my homestead, where I can often feasion the affectionate message of brotherly love and com-adeship that it convers. It will also remited me in my declining years of the happy years we spent together. will In conclusion, I pray that God will

bless your deliberations, and in the future, as in the past, the workers shall find in you safe guides to follow; that better relations will prevail between ouployers and employed; and that peace, happiness, and prosperity shall see smile upon this dear old land of ours.



AT LIVERPOOL & BIRKENHEAD.

NEW COMBINATION AGAINST THE WORKERS.

Shipping Federation, Dockers' Officials, and Board of Trade.

If you do not sign your freedom away no work. The Labour Exchanges, not content with supplying blacklegs during disputes schully engineer a strike.

Mr. A. A. Booth, Chairman of the Canard Company, and several representative shipowaers, met the men at the Old Drill Hall, Priory-street. There were two

or three thousand of the men present, and

Mr. James Councily, Chairman of the Birkerhead (No. 5) Branch of the Dockers Union, presided. The Press representatives were excluded from the meeting at the outset. The conference, which was entirely abortive, lested a little over an hour. 0 5

DOCKERS' RESOLUTION. After the shipowners had left the fol-

lowing revolution, proposed by Mr. John Green, seconded by Mr. R. Rogers, was carried with enthusiarin :-- "That we, the members of the No 6 Branch of the National Union of Dock Labourers, do hereby ignore all agreements signed on behalf of us by the General Secrets y without first submitting the proposale of the agreement to the brauch for their approval, and do hereby call upon Mr. Sexton to vacate the false position that he holds as General Secretary and leafer

SIMPSON & WALLACE, The Workingman's MEAT PROVIDERS, Give the Best Value in Beef, Mutton and Lamb.

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

Vou Can't Afford to Look Old !

Dr. KING'S Hair Restorer Keeps your Hair from getting Grey.

Shilling Bottles. Made in Ireland.

LEONARD'S MEDICAL HALLS North Earl Street and 38 Henry Street, Public.

When You Get on a Good Thing Stick to it.

Get in and Sti. k to Irish-Mare Boots

JOHN MALONE, Irish Boot Manufacturer.

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Call to W. FURNISS.

For Good Value in IRISH BEEF AND MUTTON. None but the best at lowest prices.

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WORKINGMEN. Army B'uchers-Sprigged or Nailed, 5/-Whole back Bluchers-

Hand-Pegged, 6/-Note .- The se Bluchers are solid leather throughcut and will stand plenty

BARCLAY & COOK, 1(4/)(5 Taltet Et . 5 8th. Gt. George's St., Dublin.

cf bard wear.

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

FANAGAN'S Funeral Establishment

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

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

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PAT KAVANAGH,

- PROVISIONS, -

Beef, Mutton and Pork. GOOD QUALITY. FAIR PRICES.

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

Comfortable Lodgings for Respectable Men 3/- WEEKLY, 7 Marlborough Place, City.

BOOTS FOR MEN, Box Calf & Chrome Boots at 6/11 as sold elsewhere at 8/11. Hand-Pegged Bluchers at 4/10
AS SOLD E SEWHERE, 60. THE SMALL PROFIT STORE, 78b Talbot Street.

WEXFORD NOTES.

At the Wexford Petty Sessior s last week

John Hanlon was sentenced to two months

imprisonment for having, as alleged, broken one of Jimmy Stafford's scale [Radicrl's nose] with his fiet, mark you. Compare this with Pat Daly's case, when he was assaulted by Belten with a heavy stick after following him around the town all night, and lying in wait for him in Monck-street fill he was going home, and then fined £1! But of course that care was tried in Belton's cwn shop before the day of the Petty Sessions came at a'L Johnnie Barry was on the Bench on last week as he was on Belton's case. Sweet William was there on this coorsion. And, by the way, it is remarked, that Barry never bothers his head much about being there except when there is a cess on with Stafford. And then he is heard to say, with all his "fiery" nasal eloquence, "This thing of intimidating men while at their work must be put down." When the case of Ormonde versus Kehoe was called, Ormonde's solicitor arose and isformed the Bench (by name and nature, as there's enough wooded heads on it to make a couple of benches) that "this case had been settled cut of court," which means that Ormonde, having no case against Mrs. Kehce at all, had withdrawn, knowing that in any future case which might be brought on by the defendant through this would be used against her. One of the ways he has for annoying Mrs. Kehoe at present is to sead down his young daughter to put out her tongue at

When this case was on last a certain sergeant said that "William-street was the werst locality in Wexford, and there should be a gate put at each end of it." Wouldn's it have been a great job if there had been one at each end of Coolcots in the long ago?

We hear that Jim Breen, denouncer of Molly Maguire am some time ago, has now joined that order. Of course we are not surprised. He used to be "agin the Government," but when the Government job turned up he cessed to be agin them any longer. Och, Jim has been many things. But why insult the memory of Michael Davist?

On Sunday last, at the Wexford Juvenile Sports, a scab named Kelly was about to strip to compete in one of the events, when he was stopped by one of the Committee ard told to clear out. Malone has since raid that if Hz can find out the foundry man who told the above-men tioned Committee that Kelly was a soab he would know how to deal with him. Of course, we can quite understand that, as both he and Salmon have their fingers in poor John Pierce's eye. Does Mr. Pierce ever ask himself how many snugs in town is his firm managed from? Or how many shops in town have iron railings, and where and how they were made? By the way, where was the latest patent for the Dublin Uni ed Tramway Company got out, and at who: expense? Answer. 'Waterloo, perhaps.'

"Spread the Light," T.O., M.C.C., P.L.G., is sgain, we hear, on the warpath, but instead of beating delegates this time he has devoted his efforts to finding out whether his head or the corner at Rowe. street is the harder. On Wednesday last he was doing the amateur lawyer in the Ocurthouse, when he was nearly being fired out on the quay.

Wickham is very busy this last two Sundays, living up to the advertisement (se he styles it) we gave him in THE WORKER. The following are amongst the select few with whom he does a Sunday trade. Micky (the Mug) Kavanagh, Swenker Barnes, Bobbie Malene, pencil skarpener to Mesers. The Mintyre of Wexford, Pierce & Co.; Josie Selmon, Dozs House Manager; P. J. Hayes, the courteous Stationmester at the South, and Mick (by name and nature) Sheridan, the Wheelbarrow Clerk.

Can Maity M'Grath tell us how it is that just before the above rabble are admitted on Sunday, the Peelers, after talkirg to Wickham for a few misutes, turn their beeks and go north and "wink the other eye"?

want your business; and if you appreciate value, civility and attention, we must get it.

That the School for Scandal nobs were great game in Tompay's yard; That Croppy Sinnett was very indignant over the metter;

That Slate-free dreads the WORKER; That Johnnie Barry has broken the Sabbath by moving a meadow at

We are the Cheapest People in the Drapery World all the year round, but during sale times we have

ho regard for cost prices. Come to Belton's Summer Sale: A hearty invitation to all. We

No time like the present! Come To-Day!

BELTON & CO. Drapers, 35 & 36 GREAT BRUNGWICK ST.

the front of his residence on Sunday, but that he cessed work immediately on being asked to do so by a tranport worker;

That Billy Birne is the latest addi tion to Wickham's supporters; That there is no need for fars in Pierce's now that "Big Win" has

gone in to scab it: That Phil Keating has turned scab purveyor;

That he has great influence with Malone on account of the three three-hal peany bottles, which made M'Cleane drunk at the christening;

That Malone had to get another ass to out the grass on his lawn:

That Wickham's visit to Pierce's this week consisted in inspecting the

That Scab Larry Healy's anvil is insured (Good man, Leslie);

That Bobbie has been made "Justice of the Purse," and has bound Merriman over That all jail-birds are welcome in

Pierce's forge and will be supplied with new bikes:

That the people refused having any "truck" with Kelly's auction on Saturday last on account of some of the bidders : That the manager of that defunct rag, "The Becord," was in Wick-

ham's also on Sunday; That Dilly Rouske, umbrella mender, has been commissioned to put new "ribs" in Pierce's scabs. He might be able to supply them with back bone afterwards.

Charity under Capitalism.

Bernard_Shaw has no illusions about

Asked by the Editor of the "Obristian Globe" whether he could suggest anything "to improve the administration of London charities," he roplied :-"Yes; abolish them totally. Every

charity is an excuse for a neglected social duty. When a respectable man steals £10 from the poor, he gives 5/- to God to bribe Hima to condone the theft. That is charity ! "

He might have gone even further than that. It is by charity that the continuance of an iniquitous social order is rendered

Were it not for charity, things as they are could not last a year. Compassion is beautiful. To put out a

hand and help to raise the fallen is noble To be kind to those who suffer, and gentle to those who err, and generous to those who need—these are among the

highest virtues of which human nature is capable. But how when they are used to bolster up an evil system? How when they get

way of meedom and are degraded to the base service of tyranny? The world is filled with preventable misery and pain. The sum of human wretche ness due to couses within the

control of reason is an enormous one. Given fair play in the social relations of men it would disappear And but for charity that fair play would very quickly be insisted on.

As it is, the happiness of the great masses of the people is sacrificed to the seifish excesses of the few, and the sid of charity is invoked to mitigate the resultant horror, which otherwise would be insupportable.

Asylums for the destitute sick, night shelters for the homeless, relief depots and soup kitchens for the hungry, werkhouses for the pauperised—these are the means by which Capitalism renders tolerable the evils it produces, and maintains its insanitary dominacco.

o Under such conditions virtue b: comes a public nuisance, and Charity a punder to Injustice!—H. Boote, in "Bydney

Irish Industrial Revival Codology

MR. STICKYBACK.

HALF' PRICE COUPON (This applies to Stickybacks only). GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN. Williamson, Ticket Printer, Ashton.

We wonder does Mr. Stickyback get many customers in Ashton, England. If not, at least he might get his printing done in the place he gets his business. Of course the frequenters of such a fashionable parade would lower their dignity by carrying coupon tickets printed in Ireland. But might we suggest that those who want their photosor a sticky back might patronise a photographer who gets his printing done in Dublin. Of course, to draw our readers attention to the fact, that the patriotic trades union firm of William Martin Murphy, the Dublin Tramway Company, also get their tickets printed in the Auto-Ticket Printing Co., of 41 Wapping, Liverpool.

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

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

PRIMER LOW-QUALITY HIGH. -



The worker in a passion, And in pugilistic fashion Demands for all his toil a living wage, But his boss in tones emphatic, And in manner most dogmatic Refuses the request quite in a rage.

"Living wage! How dare you, sir! You ungrateful Labour cur; Don't I pay you what you earn every week? Is this all your gratitude To your boss so kind and good? With you, I fear, I've been too soft and meek!

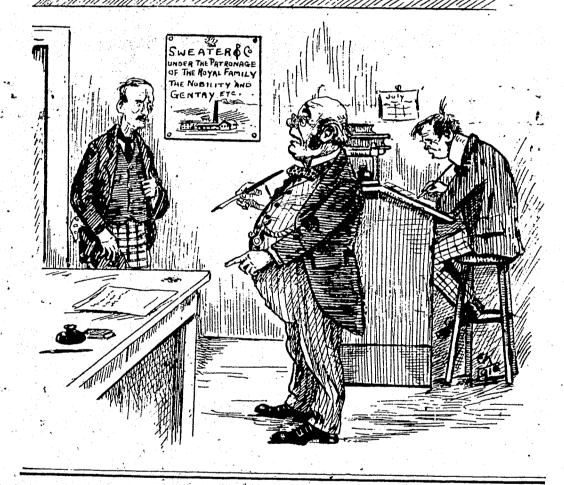
If your union tries to back you Then, ly heaven, I will sack you!" Says the dear kind boss as on his swag he

" My police will make you move on, But their bludgeons I'll improve on By getting out my soldiers to blow you into bits."

Then the worker fairly cowed. Almost begs to be allowed To keep his job at the cld sweated rate; And the boss laughs up his sleeve, He has good cause to believe That his robbery is winked at ly the State.

But the workers will at length Realise their own great strength, And throw King Capital from off his throne,

Which too long he has usurped, While he robbed the men who worked, Then Labour will obtain and hold its own



Outside the Chapel Door.

DURKIN ON BIGOTRY.

"Durkin, I'm ashamed av me countrymen. Imagine them attackin' an innocent man like Ardrew Flomin'. An' the odds a hundred to wan. Bigotry makes men do things that a savage would hardly co. Why, I don't know!"

poor brutes, lovin' their own kind se the best av humanity have loved theirs, fightin' the storms thegether or the common enemy, or livin' for all the world as brates with big hearts an' sharp teeth shud live. They never use their teeth on a friend. They agree that differences are a sign av health.

"What is it marks out the man from the brute, Doclan? It is not love or hate. It is the power to raison; it is the under-"It's also knowin' why, Doolan. A standin', the thinkin' faculty which has bigot is a person who is tould he's right, been developed through many stages an' that everybody who differs from him from our brute brother ay long ago to the is wrong, an' he belaives it. He doesn't man with a sowl av present day. God think, because he never thinks. He pays gave us a sowl, so we cud think as sixpeace a week for others to do the preison. The bigot fings this gift beck in thinking for him. An' the more he pays the face av his Maker, sayin—'I don't the more thinkin' he gets done for him, want it; I'd rather be like my brute the lass is he able to think. An' the less brother; I don't want to be a man. I'm the lags is he able to think. An' the less brother; I don't want to be a man. I'm he is able to think, the nearer is he to, the bru es av the field. But the brutes I Give me 22a a week, now and agin; and I'll let somebody else have the odd couple see half-a-drasm cows in the field, an' another want at to go wan road an' another want another nor kick wan another. The hinks if or me.' Then the men who is supposed to do the thinkin' says. Let want to think out ways to lice an' blue, nor burn wan another. The lices an' blue, nor burn wan another's want to think now; but he might change, effigy if wan likes mutton could an' the last the man from thinkin. He dessa't want to think what another. I must still them names, an' be very serveful like it. They may tear at others who had to are called their kind, but they won't frighten sich other's youngeters by a sever know what I'm at."

"The man that lays down a law and folls we not at home. No, they are only won't defend it when disputed, is a known.

Made by Trade Union Bakers,

SWEETEST AND BEST. THE IRISH WORKERS BAKER

the day. There's the man who will reison, and listen to raison, the man wro won't raison, the man, who can't, en' the man who will neyther raison nor thaten to it. The only progress that ever was made in this world was made by thinkin' men. Without them the world would have stud still. O lumbus was a raisenin' bein', a thinkin' man, who saw another world with his eyes shut. He had to fight the bigots. Christ had to fight big is ell His life. They war a thousand to wan. He was oracified for thinkin'! If ever He comes back to earth through a shepherd's hut. the bigots'll be on him sgin. He must this time be born in purple, or His Gwn folks won't receive him. They have been taught to respect wealth an' love poverty, Love poverty, but don't respect it, tha.'s about it, Doolan. Respect riches, but do not love them—barrin', of coorse, they're yer own in the lawyer's eyes. Bigotry praiched at every turn. Love yer enemies, or them ye call yer enemies, as the cannibals love theirs. Take them to yer bosom by wer av yer stomach Love them, Doolan, with a dash av mustard an' a sprinklin' av vinegar. Bu the trute is, Doolas, the average Christian does love his enemy just as he hates his friend. But surely to God he cud love his enemy without being so sore on an ould friend. He kapes his enemy on the fat av the land. fat wrang from his own sweat. He builds a grand house for him, sends his daughter to boil his eggs an' warm his slippers. give his childre av his enemy a fine edicatien while he starves an' neglects his own. Christians do leve their enemies, Darlan, but they visit their friends occasionally. too. Visits them when they're out, Doolan, when there's nobody but the shildre to receive them, vicits them with a pile av sticks an' stones an' lacifer matches, an' then complain that they did not get a good Ir sh welcome. The bigot is a fool, an' a dangerous wan at that." "MARK TYME,"

The man that can't defend it is a col There are four kinds av men among us

-"Glasgow Forward."

St. Andrew's Total Abstinence Association, Westland Rew. 3

The annual excursion of the above will take place on the first Sunday in August to the famous "City of the Kings"-Cashel. The train leaves Amiens street at 9 a.m. sharp, arriving at 12 am; the return journey from Cashel at 7.45 p.m. The price of the tickets are adults, 3e. 9d.; children, 2s. Tickets on sale a: the Vestry every evening at 8 o'clcck; also Lorcan O'Toole, 3 Lombard street; William Tierney, 9 Lombard street.

DUBLIN BRANCH

National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Gt. Britain & Ireland.

(Approved under the National Insurance Act, Certificate No. 128. Registered T.U. 1493.)

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911,

The National Sailors' and Firemen's Union is now nrolling members for the purposes of the National Insurance Act. It is important that every member should nominate the union as his approved society, as his first duty is to his union which helps him to maintain and improve his wages and working conditions. Forms are now available at branch office, Liberty Hall, and every member is urged to proceed to the office at once, get his form filled in, and obtain his insurance book and insurance card The application will then be registered at the head office; the insurance book will be kept by the member him-self, and the insurance card he will hand to his employer on July 15th. On the first pay-day after July 15th the employer is required by law to affix a special stamp on the insurance card, showing that he has paid his own share as well as the member's contribution. The member's share will be deducted from his wages. In England, Scotland and Walcs the member's share is fourpence per week. IN IRELAND the member's share is threepence per week. These are the only sums that the employer is allowed to deduct from wages for insurance purposes. Members must be careful to note that when they hand their insurance card to their employers the only particulars entered thereon are the name and address of the member. The employer is not entitled to know anything else, and all other particulars will be entered on the card by the officer of the union to whom it will be returned when it is filled up with

Every member o the union who is resident in the United Kingdom, no matter what his nationality, will be required to be insured. A member not resident in the United Kingdom will not be required to be insured; therefore, while the employer will be required to pay his share of the contributions for all such persons, he will not be allowed to deduct anything from their wages; as they are entirely outside the provisions of the Act Men permanently resident in the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are also outside the Act, and they will not be required to pay.

Members working in the coasting and home trades, and also those employed in the shore gangs, will be required to pay their full contribution all the year round But special provisions have been made in the Act for men employed in the foreign trade. Every four weeks worked in the foreign trade counts five weeks for insurance purposes Therefore, if a man is employed in the foreign trade all the year round, 42 weakly contributions will clear him for the year. If he sails part of the year only on a foreign-going vessel he will be entitled to count every four weeks actually served as five weeks. Then if he afterwards goes coesting he will have to pay fourpence for each week he is engaged in this trade; but if he everpays while on foreign service, he will be entitled to a reduction at the end of the year, or he may continue to payin full so as to accumulate a reserve to meet the

time when he may be unemployed.
Our wembers must understand that the Insurance Act provides that they will be liable for the full contributions—that is to say the employer's share as well as their own—while they are out of work. But the rules of our own union allow the Executive Council to excuse members from paying the employer's chare while they are out of work. Full instructions as to the method of claiming this will be given in a future

EAILORS AND FIREMENT IF YOU HAVE NOT ENBOLLED IN OUR APPROVED SOCIETY C.DO SO. AT ONCE. NOW IS THE TIME,

> GEO. BURKE, Secretary, Dublin, Branch National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Gt. Britain & Ireland. Regd. T.U. 1493.

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"PRINCIPLE!"

It was Mullen who started it. Of course, anyone who knows Mulieu knows that there is nothing strange about that, for it is just the kind of thing he may be calculated upon doing.

This was the way of it. A few of us had been sitting around, smoking and talking and incidentally discussing the result of the Hanley Byeelection—which is, of course, by the way, a tremendous slap in the face to Labour representation, I don't think.

As is the way, when the pipe of peace is drawing freely, the talk waxed eloquent until we touched upon the Language Movement, and in referring to the teaching of Irish in the National University, someone inadvertently stated that it did not matter so much that the lec'ures on Irish were given in English so long as the principle was conceded.

It was this that started Mullen. Cocking his head on one side like an exasperated bantam, and closing his eyes as he always does when he is in deadly carnest, he said fiercely, "Principle be damced! There is no such thisg!

As men of principle, we all involuntarily shuddered at this blatant heretical statement of Mullen's, and we at once proceeded to annihilate him.

"Do you mean to state," said the thinking man, who does not smoke a Peterson pipe, but infinitely prefers a charry wood one, "that you do not believe in prin-

"I certainly do not," replied Mullen. "I's all rot."

"I am sorry to hear that," resumed the thinking man, "for I certainly do not agree with you," and all the clay and brian smokers gathered around murmured, "Hear, hear," in response.

"I didn't think you would agree with me," retorted Mullen; "but in any case the fact remains that principle is all humbug and does not exist."

"Why?" asked the thinking man. "Ill answer your question in the Scotch fashi'n by asking another," replied Mullen. "What is principle?"

"Oh," said the thinking man, "that question is easily answered. Principle is—well, principle is—why, everybody knows what principle is.'

"Of course, interjected one of the clay smokers, "everybody knows what principle is. In fact, no man would be a proper man without principle." "Then you think every man ought to

have principle?" asked Mullen.
"Certainly," replied the thinking man "for it is only through the possession of principle that a man can arrive at what is

right and true." "It is because of principle that a man seeks the truth, then," said Mulien, "and if he finds the truth he has found it

through principle." "There can be no earthly possible shadow of doubt about that," answered the thinking man, "no shedow of doubt whatever. Indeed, I would go as far as to say that priveiple and truth are one and the same thing. So that if you deny the existence of principle, you deny also the existence of truth."

There was an audible sucking of pipe stems for a little, for we were all intently watching Mullen to see how he would take his defeat; but I am afraid Mullen did not realise that he was defeated, for he resumed the argument.

"I will not deny the existence of truth," he said, " although at the same time I must say, in my opinion, it is at best a multi-headed monster. But about this other question of principle, I do assert that it has about as much relation to truth as I have to King George, and I reassert that I do not believe any such thing exists at all."

"Prove it," we all his ed in one breath.
"Delighted, I'm sure," said Mullen.
"Take this case of the Bel'ast trouble. The orthodox Orangeman is absolutely opposed to Home Rule because he believes it to be tyrannical both in its first aim and its lest end."

"That's all nonsense," interrupted the thinking man. "Home Rule would not mean any such thing."
"So you think," answered Mullen;
"but remember the Orangemen doesn't

think so. As a real matter of fact, he regards it as the most deadly truth, and fights it tooth and nail on what you would call principle." "That's not principle, but pure un-

diluted bigotry." "Nevertheless, the Orangemen think it is principle, and when they shoulder

their Catholic mates out of their jobs and knock hell out of a big drum they do both on principle" Well, they are mistaken."

"Im glad to hear you say so, for you practically admit that principle is a fraud."

"Yee, in that case; but principle exists for all that." "Well, I'll take another case for ex-

ample," said Mullen. "What about these Saffragettes who have just been put into "A jolly good riddance," replied the

thinking man. "Do you say that on principle?"

"I do." "Then here we have a most peculiar situation. These women are Suffragists on principle They smashed windows on principle; they elected to go to gool on principle. The Government, on the other hand, refutes to grant wemen the vote on principle; they disallow the smashing of windows on principle, and they looked these women up on principle. As for you, you dislike the Government on prin-

siple; yet you admire them for looking the Suffragttes up on principle, and you may that the women are a jolly good ridence for the same reason."

"Oh, those women are a blessed lot of fanction," said the thinking man.

"Yet they are faratics on privoiple."

"Then they are mistaken" "That is another case where principle is a fraud," said Mullen. "We are getting on. Just before we leave this question, however, as a Democrat, tell me honestly what you think of the Government's principles in regard to this matter?

"Ob, damn the Government!" "With all my heart," said Mullen, "but what about their principles?"

"They never had any. Government as it has been in the pest has never admitted of principler, and it never will until Labour is justly and adequately represented."

'I see," said Mulien, "that though you seem to have doubts now upon the reality of principle, you still think that there is some principle attached to the Labour movement. "I do," said the thinking man earnest-

"I firmly believe that the Labour movement owes its power and vitality to the strength and truth of the great principles underlying it."

But surely you must know," answered Mullen, "that those good, respectable people who fight the Labour movement do so entirely upon principle and for no other resson.

"We know what their principles are." "But you would not insinuate that these good employers in Dublin who have fought the Transport Union, for instance, both above and underboard, but particularly the latter, have done so for the sake of principles, which might be called

"Unworthy!" cried the thinking man. "I should say not. The word is quite ussuitable. It is too mild. The only principles these good gentlemen, as you call them, possess are those of greed and relfinterest, and it is those very same things that influence the greatest climes, so they can hardly be called principles, but rather orimical teadencies.'

So that we come now," said Muller, "to a point where principle as possessed by different men and women, may be said to be good or bad, and that in the cess of had principle, such as greed and self-interest, they may more truthfully be described as criminal tendencies. Then, sgain, in the case of such movements, of which women's suffrage and Ulsterism are merely types, the principles said to underly these things are really bigotry, prejudice, or fanaticism, as the case may be. As you have already practically admitted these things I may take it that you agree with me that there is no such thing as prisciple, that it hes nothing to do with truth, and that it is but an empty word which men and women use when they went to hide or ernament their real feelingv." "I admit," said the thinking man,

"that there is certainly something in what you say, but I do not altogether. agree. Why, the demand for justice on ... the part of Labour contains the greatest principles in the world, Liberty and the Right to Live. Are these not good thing and real things?"

"They are, undoubtedly," enswered Mullen, "but I don't think I would call them principles. Justice, Libery, and the Right to Live have become necessities for Labour. It is as necessitiss they must be demanded and fought for. The worker must obtain the actuality and not the so-colled principle mirely, for that he bas already a cording to the constitution, yet he is starved and driven by the monster of commerce, and ---

At the point I had to bolt for my last train. I don't know who ended the argument, but most certainly Mullen began

Independent Labour Party.

Cork Brauch, 80 Old George's St., 15th July, 1912

A very successful meeting was held at above eddress on Wednesday last. at which Comrade Johnson, of Bellast, gave an address on "Labour in the Irish Parliamen'." He showed how in the past every class of the community had combined to protect their interest and to shape the laws to suit themselves; but the workers generally were not united yet. The unity of the workers was the pressing need of to-day in every land, and especially here, so that they could take a fair share of faming just laws both in the National and Municipal Parliaments, and the motto must still be, "Organise."

A cycle corps has been formed in the above branch, and quite a number turned up at the rooms at 10 a.m. sharp on Surdiy last for a run to Fermoy. A very pleasant day was spent at Fermoy, and everything passed off very successfully. We are hoping to do some propaganda work (which will be a pleasure as well) in some of the towns and villages round about, as opportunity offers, during the summer. We shall be glad of offers of help, which will be duly acknowledged by Secretary Parker or Charles Hersey, Lit Sec.

J oin us at once I heard him say.

M any a man was lost thro' delay:

L inger not as the time it flies. nd your chances are slipping away. un to your friends at Liberty Hall, K eep the wolf from your door, I say; I n a year or so hence, you'll not regret-

W. S. C.

No you'll only be proud of his name, I'll

N. J. BYRNE'S Tobacco Store, 39 AUNGIBR STREET (OPPOSITE JACOB'S)

The Point of View.

The print of view which I would ask you to share with me in these columns is that of my famous namesake in "The

"I am full of pleasure," quoth Caliban. "Let us be jocund (and) troll the catch." That the catch he spoke of was a good one I leave you so judge, for here it is—

> "Flout 'em and scout 'em, And scout 'em, and flout 'em; Thought is free "

Thought is about the only thing that is free now-a-days, and it seems a pity people do not think more freely—a very bad pun I admit but no matter.

Having adopted a jocand point of view let us proceed at once to the flouting and scouling of whatever 'ems' may happen to cross our path. But first of all, good master printer, a line of stars please.

* :

Thank you! I don't know just what the reason may be for decorating a column such as this with stars every now and then, but I assure you that it is done in the best journalistic circles, so it must be all right. Besides, how could the "WORKER" hope to rank with the rest of the Dublin swagger "weeklies" if it did not put its best foot forward, even though it should make the whole paper look like a sort of miniature map of the sky on a frosty night. So, my dear master printer, if you think your quentity of "stars" is getting low, you had better go out at once and buy some, for we will have another line of them now.

The much discussed Insurance Act is now launched and out up:n its voyage. It the good weather of St. Swithin's Day, which saw the launch, means anything, then the voyage promises to be a fair one, but whether the promise will be fulfiled or not we muse just wait and see. In any care, by the time this appears in print the first batch of stamps will have been licked by the employers, whether they liked it or not. I am inclined to think that the bulk of them do not like it, but let no cynic think that it is because each lick taken id. out of their pockets. Ob, dear no! That is not the reason. The real reason was given by a lady, the Countess of Desart, as a matter of fact, who has some connection with the Kilkenny woodworkers.

It is stated that the Counters has publicly announced her determination not to act as tax collector under the Insurance

In other words, Lady Desart does object The Health taxes to collect. Or deduct the sum of 3d from her men. She says she will not break Their wore for 3d. sake. So I guess she'll pay the 51d. then.

With all due deference to her Ladyship, hovever, I am afraid she has developed an attack of "foot and mouth" disease. That is to say, she has opened her mouth and put her foot in it, for most as usedly the Insurance Inspector will be do on on her like the proverbial hundred of bricks after a statement like that. And, moreover, if she persists in her determination not to lick her due quota of stamps she will be fixed £10 for each offence, and that, of course, will be every pay day. Now, it just comes to a question of arithmetic If she has 100 men, as is stated, it will just cost her that amount of twopance ha'pennys per week, or the total sum of twenty sbillings and tenpence sterling. On the other hand, if she persists in her determination not to collect them (or is it pay them?) it will cost her the net sum of £8 19a. 2d. Now, I have no desire to cheapen the price of good marketable conscientious scruples, but at the same time I don't believe that when the Countest figures the matter out she will be willing to pay practicelly £9 sterling for hers. So in the near future we may ornfidently expect to hear that Lady Disart is l'oking her stamps—under protest, of course—but licking them nevertheless.

The Dublin Cossacks—I beg pardon, I mean the Metropolitan Police were in a sport've mood last Saturday when they congregated at Ballsbridge.

I was not there; but from the accounts

I read, I fear the sports were rather

tame. From a dramatic standpoint the promoters seem to lack enterprise. We have all seen the 100 yards handi:ap times without number, and have yawaed currelyes almost to death while the athletes were posing around pretending to get into a good position for an effective spring from the mark But with the DMP. things might have been so different. For instance, they might have had a most effective obstacle race with sure promotion as a first prise, to be awarded on points. And the obstacles to be overome? Well, how's this for a specimen? They could have had first of all a group of men listening to a Labour speaker, and the test would be to o'car that crowd in the shortest possible time and arrest the speaker on a trumped-up cherge-every head broken with a baton to count as a point. Then a little further on these could have been placed an electric transcars confiscated and crowded by Trinity students. This would be a more ticklish test than the first, for the police in this case would have to clear that car under a funilade of rotten eggs, without once drawing their blu geons or losing their tempers. The policimen who came through the mill with the greatest num-ber of eggs clinging to him and the most good natured grin would in this case receive the most points. One point

per egg and ten for the grin There would be other obstacles, but these two alone would afford a grand spectacular treat to the speciators.

Then, again, look what a grand march past could have been organised as all opening event of the programme. The Police Band might have headed a long procession of coal carts conveying supplies to seab employers, such as our Chinese friend, "Li Soro Han," of the Pembroke Laundry, under police supervision and protection A fringe of halfstarved girl strikers being threatened with instant arrest by the burly stalwarts of the force would have added a decorative effect to the procession which could hardly be impreved upon, and, I am quite sure, that with the band playing the inspiring melody of "The Pesler and the Goat," those good respectable visitors to the sports, who dislike strikes, would have risen to the occasion, and cheered themselves hourse.

From a published account of a case heard before the Recorder this week, I gather that Jim Larkin, the worthy editor of this paper, has finally and for the last time been discovered.

name of Friery, which name is, by the way, more suggestive of rashers than of law. In any case, this amateur "'tec" (Jim) "holds himself out as a men of great wealth, with plenty of money."

Now, I did think that Jim was a bit rash in ordering that last thousandguinea motor car, for, after all, what on earth can any man do with three motors when he can only sit in one at once? Besides, he has got so abominally fond of flaunting his money recently that he refuses to take off his fur-lined overc at and silk hat even when taking his dinner, and he always has that in the Shelbourne. So, taking all things into consideration, I feared he would be discovered eventually, and Friery of the

I have pleaded with Jim to get him to cancel the building of that massion of his on the Iona Road meantime, and he has reluctantly promised to do so. Should anyone ask you where you got this information tell them you have it on the unimpeachable authority of

" CALIBAH."

When Adam slept God from him took A bone, and as an omen He made it like a seraph look, And thus created woman. He did not take it from his pate,

To show his powers more ample; Nor from his feet to designate That he or her should hample. But 'neath his arm to clearly shew He always should protect her. And near his heart to let him know

He took this bone, crooked enough— Most crooked of the woman— To show you how much crooked stuff

Murphy's "paper with the largest circulation." This is but an isolated sample of the literary pabulum on which the readers of the "Independent"—a professedly Nationalist and Catholic journal lating himself that he had secured a reguoff the heading.

EXTRAORDINARY EVIDENCE IN ENGLISH CASE.

Liverpool when Emily Doughty was charged with attempting to procure her own daughter Mabel.

The prosecuting solicitor said the story

This, Mr. Editor, is taken from an aland its editor. Ab una disce omnes.

OBSERVER.

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'lynx-syes" kas done it.

How much he should respect her.

You'd always find in woman.

Murphy's "Rag."

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

Dablin, 15th July, 1912.

DEAR SIR—Enclosed I send you a cutting which I have culled from the columns of a recent issue of William Martin -are invited to feast their minds. The editor when publishing this sordid piece of intelligence was evidently congratular "snip," for you will notice that he employs three lines of large type to set

GIRLS FOR MORMON CITY.

Extraordinary revelations were made at

began seven years ago, when prisoner's eldest daughter Alice was alive, and a man named Samuel David Lee appeared on the scene Lee induced Alice to accompany him to Salt Lake City. The next point in the story was a report of the suicide of Alice, apparently owing to her husband's cruelty and drinking habits. In March last prisoner had acknowledged that Lee had married again, and the charge against her was that, notwithstanding this, she negotiated with him to the effect that for £25 she was to send out to him her younger daughter Mabel, aged 17. Lee's age was said to be between 56

leged newspaper whose recent protestations of sympathy with the anti-indecentliterature campaign were bathed in a profusion of crossodile tears—the same miserable rag which for some time back has been engaged (with the aid of certain nondescript anonymities), in a vicious but futile vilification of THE IBISK WORKER Yours, &c.,

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