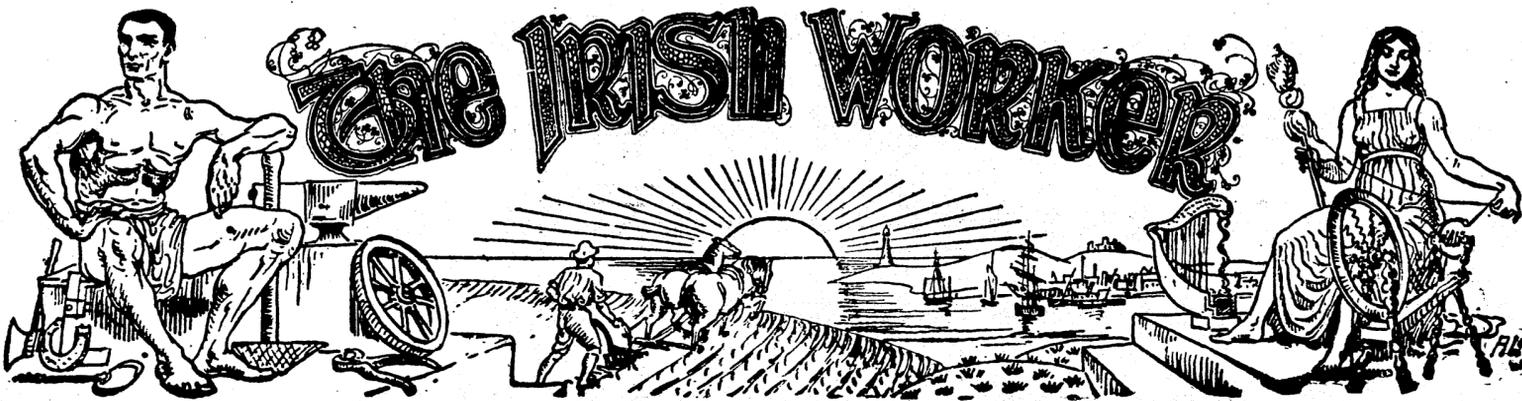


"The principle I stand upon is—that the entire ownership of Ireland, moral and material, up to the sun and down to the centre is vested of right in the people of Ireland."

James Finlay Labor.



Who is it speaks of defeat? I tell you a cause like ours; Is greater than defeat can know— It is the power of powers.

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Edited by JIM LARKIN.

No. 50.—Vol. II.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, APRIL 25th, 1914.

ONE PENNY.

CO-OPERATION AND THE Labour Movement.

By R. J. P. MORTISHED.

III. THE GROWTH AND CONSOLIDATION OF THE CO-OPERATIVE STATE.

(a.) THE MULTIPLICATION OF SOCIETIES.

The new Co-operative Movement brought into being by the Equitable Pioneers of Rochdale did not spread with such miraculous speed as the earlier movement of 1828-1832, but its progress was very sure. In 1851 there were only 130 societies in existence, grouped in the manufacturing districts of the North of England and in the Midlands of Scotland.

Table with 6 columns: Year, No. of Societies Making Returns, Number of Members, Capital at end of year (Share, Loan, &c.), Sales, and Net Profit.

The retail distributive societies numbered 1430 in 1909, and varied in size from the Leeds Industrial, with a membership of 48,927, a total capital of £921,629, and sales of £1,621,819 in 1909, to the Society at Forth in Scotland, which has 10 members.

In Ireland the Movement is younger and very much smaller. Only 24 retail distributive societies are included in the official returns for 1910, and of those only 7 had been established before 1900.

The stronghold of the Movement is still the district of its origin, Lancashire, but societies are now to be found in every county, even in areas once regarded as almost hopelessly barren.

Each of these fourteen hundred societies is an independent body of co-operators. But they are almost all linked together, as will be seen later, by membership of the Co-operative Wholesale Societies and the Co-operative Union, and they are all founded on the same principle and organized generally in the same way.

The collective spending of portions of a society's surplus reaches its finest development in the grant for educational purposes. The Rochdale Pioneers set aside 2 1/2 per cent. of their surplus for education, providing a reading-room and library (this was in the days of fourpenny and sixpenny newspapers, and it must be remembered) and a centre for social intercourse between the members.

Not every society maintains the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. of profits, but the total amount devoted to education in 1911 reached to almost £100,000. The control of a society's work in this direction is usually entrusted to a special educational committee, and these local committees are linked up by educational associations and with the Education Committee of the Co-operative Union (to be referred to later).

The activities of the local societies are too varied for enumeration, being limited, in fact, only by the extent to which the members are prepared to organize and socialize their spending in other matters as they have done in grocery and provisions, and so on. There remains to be considered the manner in which the 1,400 local societies have combined into national federations—the Co-operative Wholesale Societies and the Co-operative Union.

(b.) THE CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, LTD.

The need for some wholesale agency which could help local societies by centralising their buying had become obvious in the early days of the Movement, and, after some unsuccessful experiments, the present society, under the title of the North of England Co-operative Wholesale Industrial and Provident Society, Limited, was registered in 1863, and began business in 1864.

It is impossible in the space available, to give even the barest outline of the development of this gigantic federation. The society set up its headquarters at Manchester, where they have always remained, but it was soon found necessary to establish branches at Newcastle-on-Tyne (in 1873) and at London (1874).

So vast a business entails, of course, the employment of an army of workers. The total number of employees in October, 1913, being 22,791. The C.W.S. shares with the rest of the Co-operative Movement the honour of being model employers. The wages paid are never less than the Trade Union scale, but frequently very much more, whilst hours are always very much shorter than in the factories of private employers.

There are, of course, occasional disputes. At the moment there is a strike at the C.W.S. Flour Mills. The interests of producers as producers can only be adequately safeguarded by the association of producers in Trade Unions—and the contact of the two forms of association—producers' and consumers'—must sometimes develop friction.

The Co-operative Movement in Scotland has created a wholesale society of its own. The Scottish C.W.S. dates from 1868, and has now a capital of over four millions and annual sales of over eight millions, and employs nearly 9,000 workers.

(c.) THE CO-OPERATIVE UNION. The Co-operative Union is "an institution charged with the duty of keeping alive and diffusing a knowledge of the principles which form the life of the Co-operative Movement, and giving to its entire members, by advice and instruction—literary, legal or commercial—the help they may require, that they may be better able to discharge the important work they have to do."

Co-operative Congress, which meets annually to voice the opinions and aims of the whole body, and the International Co-operative Alliance, founded in 1892, to unite Co-operators the world over. The Co-operative Congress meets in Dublin next Whitsun.

A survey of the Movement would be quite incomplete without a reference to the Woman's Co-operative Guild, a highly successful organization of working women, which has done extremely valuable work both inside the Movement, as in the Minimum Wage campaign, and outside as in the agitations concerning

Maternity Benefit under the National Insurance Acts and the reform of the Divorce Laws. The literary and propagandist activities of the Movement are well represented by the "Co-operative News," a weekly penny (or through the Stores, a halfpenny) journal, with a circulation of over 90,000; the "Millgate Monthly," an excellent three-penny illustrated magazine, and the "Wheat-sheaf," a monthly publication localized by many societies.

(To be continued next week)

Fighting for an Education and a Three Act Drama.

By SHELLBACK.

I have written a play, Comrades, a play in three acts, and although I am not a professor of languages, I think that I have written it in a language that will be easily understood. It is quite possible that it may be considered quite superfluous, but it is done, and the only excuse that I can offer for ever writing it is the fact that I have become imbued with the desire to emphasise the teaching of Jim Larkin and the other Leaders of the Irish Transport workers by illustrating in colours the word "pictures" they so well know how to draw.

continue, say I, until education, like air and life itself, is free to all, and until ignorance is burnt at the stake.

At present education is a thing that's sold. The higher and more important grades are priced above the powers of the ordinary workers buying capacity. They are a monopoly of the rich classes. Just the same as land, game, fish, law, and thieving are theirs, and there is a freemasonry among them which requires a sign or a password to guarantee to each other that they are of the "educated" classes—the title they have adopted. This sign or password usually takes the form of an upper ten slang or University drawl, accompanied by a lounging, impertinent swagger or assumption of superiority, and these accomplishments stamp the possessor as the modern type of the old man with the skull cans, the long hair, the wrinkled faces, the horn-rimmed spectacles, and the plentiful supply of dirt that were wont to claim a like superiority of knowledge in the old days, though its only right and proper point out that the old fellows ran a greater risk from fire and stake than our young bloods do to day.

The emancipation of the worker, the abolition of poverty, the attainment of that real brotherly love that ought to rule the entire human family, can only be won by education, and the people cannot claim to be educated as long as poverty and oppression or University drawls, or class swagger exist. Then it is our duty to help Jim Larkin in his teaching, to make wider known the benefits of combination, to waken the sleeping multitudes from the apathetic sleep that, like Rip Van Winkle's little snooze, keeps their minds blank and their senses unaware of the doings and the progress of the world, though in their sleep-walking hours they have played unconsciously an active part in its advancement.

CAUTION.

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

Bargains by Post.

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

Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairing A SPECIALITY.

forward and figure among the ripples of that flowing tide that almost imperceptibly has been advancing, each little wavelet a little further than the other, in a busy, continual tumbling over, and leaping fashion, up the silent beach of ignorance, forcing men higher and higher up to the point of its greatest reach, while all the time their eyes have been fixed on that mysterious line, the horizon of our dreams, behind which the storm clouds must eventually sink and disappear, and above which the glorious sun will rise triumphant on that morning when ignorance and all it stands for shall be no more.

John Reardon's Swan Song. Alexander Rodger, a creechy weaver post of Glasgow—"Bereft of a King—Heavens! what would become of us? Sorrowful times these would be for some of us; Goodness! we might be devoured, every crumb of us— Wanting his shepherdly care.

Our rivers to run to the ocean might cease Our flocks might deny us their milk and their fleece then; Our new fertile plains might produce no increase then, And all become sterile and bare." ¶

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IRISH BEEF AND MUTTON.

None but the Best of Lowest Prices. Tablet St. Meat Co., 55, Market St.

Dublin Trades Council.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Council was held on Monday evening, Mr. W. O'Brien presiding.

Amongst the correspondence was a letter from the Dublin Operative Butchers' Society in reference to Meat Inspector Knowles.

Mr. Larkin asked were the Butchers affiliated to the Labour Party, and being answered in the negative wanted to know why they should ask the Party to work for them when the Society did not support them and the individual in question worked against the Party.

Mr. McKerron (Butchers) protested. Mr. Knowles was a good Trades Unionist. Mr. Farren said they were only asking the Council to ask Councillors Brohooon and Partridge to support Mr. Knowles. No action was taken.

HOUSING LEAGUE.

Mr. W. O'Brien proposed, Mr. Culleton seconded, and it was unanimously agreed.

That the Dublin Trades Council approves of the formation of the Citizens' Housing League which has recently been established to bring about a reform of existing housing conditions in Dublin, and we are glad to learn of its intention to hold a public meeting in the Mansion House at an early date to concentrate attention on this all-important subject.

LABOUR DAY MEETING.

Mr. Thomas Murphy submitted a report on Committee work. It had been decided to hold the meeting on Whit-Sunday, the day prior to the opening of the Trades Congress, and it was desirable that the meeting should be thoroughly representative.

Mr. Paisley (Sawmill Machinists) impressed on the Council the necessity for making the forthcoming demonstration a record one. He would ask the delegates to remind their societies that the demonstration was not concluded till the meeting was over. That seemed to have been overlooked on former occasions.

ROOMS FOR TRADES CONGRESS.

Mr. William O'Brien submitted resolutions on behalf of the Executive.

Mr. Larkin moved that in the resolutions dealing with the Government of Ireland Bill the "alternative vote would be substituted for proportional voting."

Mr. J. Sixmons seconded the amendment, which was carried, 17 voting for, and 7 against.

On the request of Mr. Wiston a resolution was added dealing with State Aid for the Blind.

TRADES CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Mr. John Farren referred to the reception of Trades Congress delegates. He hoped the various delegates would do their best to impress on the several societies the necessity there was for taking the matter up earnestly. They were relying solely on the labour movement to provide the funds.

POOR LAW ELECTIONS.

Mr. Thomas Farren referred to the approaching Poor Law Elections. They should be up and doing. If they wanted their poor to be properly looked after they should send their own men to the Boards. They should also remember that work was being done there by other than Trades Unionists.

Mr. Larkin said the matter was of great importance, but they should remember that after they got their men returned they should see that they attended (hear, hear). His experience had been that on the Poor Law Boards their men did not attend.

THE REQUISITION FORMS.

Mr. Thomas Foran referred to the necessity for them looking after the filling up of the Requisition Forms. They should remember that elections were won in the Revision Courts. He had fought two contests in a ward where there were sufficient members of his Union to return any labour man if they were on the Register. They were entitled to be on, but they were not. That applied all round. In another ward hundreds of objections were served on their men who were entitled to be on, and hundreds of claims were made for bogus voters. The people who were entitled to the Franchise were struck off in a number of cases because they did not turn up to disprove their objections, and the bogus voters were put on (hear, hear). That was what they had to fight.

Mr. Larkin said he had worked very hard to get their men returned. He had an experience during the past week, however, which had disgusted him in Pembroke, where he had worked to get three men returned, two of whom were members of the Bottlemakers' Society and one of whom was a member of the Bricklayers. There men had been secured to testify that they were not in any way identified with the movement. It was agreed, he thought, that these two Unions had a duty cast upon them (hear, hear). He had done everything he could for these men, and now they had accused him of things which everybody knew he was innocent of (applause).

Mr. Sharkey (Bottlemakers) said his Union had stood by the Transport Union all through. Mr. Morris' action was the action of an individual, and his Union would consider the whole matter, although he did not admit their own responsibility.

Councillor O'Carroll (Bricklayers) denied that his Union was responsible for Ganly. They had refused him financial aid. For their part, if Mr. Larkin had left Pembroke alone, they would not be sorry. His Union would have to consider the whole matter. It was not a one-man Union. They had to consider the questions from the point of view of a Trades Union.

Mr. Larkin asked if Mr. O'Carroll intended that his Union was a "one-man Union."

Mr. O'Carroll said if he had he would have said so.

The Chairman said the matter raised by Mr. Foran was very important, and should be considered by every Union affiliated to the Council.

IRISH WOMEN WORKERS' UNION.

Liberty Hall, Dublin. All sections of women workers are eligible to join the above union. Entrance fees, 6d. and 3d.; contributions, 2d. and 1d. per week.

Irish Dancing, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 8 p.m. Social on every Sunday Night, commencing at 7.30. Admission 2d.

"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 Bedford Place, Dublin. Telephone 2421. Subscription 6s. 6d. per year; 3s. 3d. for six months, payable in advance. We do not publish or take notice of anonymous contributions.

DUBLIN, Sat., April 25th, 1914.

No Irish Need Apply.

We see that Mr. Tennys, who was jobbed in the L.G.B. as an Inspector is a stepson of blood soaked Birrell, and of course Birrell says he is a smart lad. Of course he is. His mother had her eyes open when she discovered Birrell. It is always a good plan to pick your father; it seems a better plan to pick your step-father. Will all widows and orphans mark what we say? But we find out that Birrell also got his other stepson a job. We wish we were single. We would seek Birrell's step-daughters. One never knows. We might achieve greatness if permitted to bask in the smile of the uncouth Birrell.

We see signs of unrest in the Park. Lizzie and her man Archibald will be put out if Birrell is allowed to put any more steps on in. Cannot Lizzie do something? Can she not get a nephew or niece? What says Harold? We wonder if he has joined his mother's society—the Slanthe Microbe Assurance Society? Tea provided; bring your own scones. Now, Haddo, rise to the occasion. Remember, thirty bob is a useful sum. It is a lot more than your ancestors, with others, sold Scotland for.

If a job you have to seek, Be to all men mild and meek; John and Lizzie, little clique, And Archibald will do the trick. A job you'll get I plainly see, It may be in the L. G. B. Or better still it seems to me, A stepson of Birrell's be. And tho' in life you cut no ice, You will find your papa very nice, He will land you on your feet you see As an Inspector in the L. G. B.

A-SIRRELLING WE WILL GO.

We see that good patriot and public-spirited citizen, at so many thousands a year, the gentleman who accept responsibility—Sir Charles Fly Catcher Cameron—was in his element on Thursday night. George in Ireland, whose function is getting jobs for scabs from England. Of course that other good Freemason was there—Boydell. "The devil looks after his own."

We also notice that William Murder Murphy's Christian friend Salvationist—Charles Eason, the sweater, of O'Connell-street—was in great fetile at the Meath Protestant Industrial School, Blackrock, and we don't wonder at the sentence on Tom Daly when we see the judges who dispense justice (?) hobnobbing with creatures of the type of Eason who battens on cheap labour. This Eason, newsagent, who is a generous subscriber to the work of the greatest blacklegging organisation in the world—the Salvation Army—is "a unctuous old hypocrite" who attends all the alleged philanthropic societies Dublin is cursed with, uttering his inane platitudes about his love for the poor. No wonder he wants industrial schools established. He knows that industrial schools are breeding grounds for cheap labour. Oh! these philanthropists never miss the main chance. We wonder when that good firm of Armstrong's, Abbey street, whose board of directors are all good Christians, mostly Presbyterian, are going to consider the necessity of raising the wages of their women workers? We suppose they will deny, like George Jacob, that they pay the beginners 2s. 6d. per week. Surely the time has arrived when this scandal should cease. Thirty pence per week for a girl to live on! We wonder how the shareholders in this concern any shame? Have the directors any daughters of their own? And these directors and such as them, in their smug parochial way, attend what they call their place of worship dressed in their frock coats, chimney-pot hats, which is generally the outward and visible sign of the beast, on Sundays, praising God, from Whom all blessings flow, one day in the week, and the other six driving their fellows to hell as fast as they can by compelling them to subsist under sweated conditions. Let it be remembered the lowest wage fixed by

the Sweated Industries Wage Board for girls is only 4s. per week—nearly double the wage paid by Armstrong's, of Abbey street.

Pembroke Election Petition.

We are compelled, owing to the fact that this inquiry is still proceeding, to hold over any comment on same. Look out for an interesting sequel. The whole history of the matter will appear. We intend publishing minutes, documents, etc., and give personal reviews of the actors in the play—character sketches by those who know them. Lor! how we will enjoy ourselves!

A Request.

Will any friend interested in our movement for the uplifting of the down-trodden who may possess expert knowledge of tailoring, shirt, blouse, braces, hosiery, and such like industries, communicate with the Editor at once.

The Editor thanks the many readers who sent on copies of "Worker" August 23rd, 1913.

No paper has such loyal comrades. Any of the senders who may have broken their files to oblige can have their copies back by forwarding post-card. Within one post we received no less than twenty-four copies in reply to our request. To those who sent the notes of congratulation and expression of sympathy in our work we will try and be worthy of their commendation.

IN MEMORIAM.

CROWE First Anniversary.—In sad and loving memory of Mary Crowe, the dearly beloved wife of Daniel Crowe, who departed this life on 21st April, 1913, at her residence, 13 Killarney street, Dublin. On whose soul, Sweet Jesus, have mercy.

We think of her in silence, No eyes must see us weep, But treasured in our inmost heart Her memory we must keep.

R.I.P.—Inserted by her sorrowing husband and family. American and Australian papers please copy.

Dublin Coal Factors' Association.

At a meeting of above held at their offices, Liberty Hall, on Tuesday evening 21st inst., a vote of sympathy was proposed by Mr. John Wallace, seconded by Mr. William McLoughlin, to Mr. Peter Ennis on the recent great loss he has sustained by the death of his wife, which was passed in silence, all members standing.

Our comrade, Laurence Redmond, has been bereft of his beloved sister, Winifred Redmond, during the week, and after a few hours' illness. To everybody who knows Larry this will be sad news, for he is the one who in times of trouble or affliction of any kind is ready to extend a helping hand. To Larry and the other members of the deceased's family we extend our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee held on Tuesday, April 21st the General President, Mr. Thomas Foran, presiding.

Mr. William Fairtlough proposed, Mr. M. McCarthy seconded, and it was passed in silence, all the members standing— "That we tender to our Comrade, Laurence Redmond, our deepest sympathy in the bereavement which has befallen him in the death of his beloved sister, Winifred; and that this meeting do stand adjourned as a mark of respect."

Irish Women Workers' Union.

At a meeting of the above Union on Tuesday night the following resolution was passed:—

"That we, the members of the above, tender to Mr. Laurence Redmond, Delegate of the I.T. and G.W.U., our deepest sympathy in his bereavement, caused by the death of his sister." Passed in silence, all members standing. The meeting then adjourned as a mark of respect.

Croydon Park.

Sunday, April 26th, 1914.

Gathering of the Clans.

All members and friends are invited to attend the gathering in Croydon Park. Aeridheacht; singing, dancing, physical drill by Irish Women Workers' Union, Irish Workers' Club, Fife and Drum Band, Pipes' Band, display by Citizen Army; tug o' war.

Impromptu Sports.

All the Fun of the Fair. Entrance Fee from Two o'clock. Adults Two Pence. Children One Penny. Refreshments of all kinds on Grounds. No intoxicants allowed. No person under the influence of Drink will be allowed on Ground. No Pass Out Checks until 5.30 p.m. Meeting and Short Address by Jim Larkin at 4 o'clock from Platform. Presentation of Prizes also. Brooches to Girls who Suffered Imprisonment during Dispute. All Branches of Union are urged to attend this gathering. Important Information to be imparted.

IRISH TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS' UNION, ATHLETIC CLUB, LIBERTY HALL.

Special General Meeting of the above will be held on to-morrow [Sunday] at 12 o'clock sharp. All Members are requested to attend. By order.

All Sections of Citizen Army to attend Croydon Park Sunday, 4 o'clock. Admission by Army Membership Ticket.

Technical School Scandal.

[We have a letter from a Trade Unionist affected by the economising movement going on in the Technical Schools of the city. Very serious allegations are made against the management re their discrimination against the artisan sections.] We are compelled to hold the letter over but have passed on the information to members of the Committee.

PRINTING TRADE MOVEMENT FOR IMPROVED CONDITIONS.

We are also holding back an article commenting on the management of the movement by the officials. As we are on principle bound to publish any criticism of men or movements submitted to us, we had set up the matter in type, but at the request of the officials of the Society who believe that the matter contained in the article would be detrimental to the success of the movement, we hold the matter over. The letter which we print below from the Society will explain our attitude on the matter.—Ed.]

To the Editor "Irish Worker."

Typographical Institute, 35 Lower Gardiner street, Dublin, 23rd April, 1914.

Sir,—It has come to my knowledge that an article reflecting adversely on our Forward movement may appear in this week's issue of your paper. I would point out to you that the statements made in the article referred to are at once misleading and untrue. As a matter of fact no settlement has been arrived at with the employers up to the time of writing. On the contrary there is every prospect of certain firms putting up a fight.

I would further point out that the members of the Society have, on three occasions, endorsed the action of the Executive. In view, therefore, of these facts I would request that you give no space in your columns to the article referred to. Its publication would serve to play the authors' congenial game of disintegrating our ranks, a game for which I am, certain, you have no sympathy.—I am, yours fraternally, M. O'FLANAGAN, Secretary.

23rd April, 1914.

Mr. Flanagan, Secretary, Dublin Typographical Society.

Dear Sir,—Your letter to hand of this date, in which you request our holding over a certain article affecting the present movement for the betterment of your members condition. As you say the publication of said article would in the opinion of your Executive and self be detrimental to the success of the movement, we must of course accede to your request. We take it that you are willing to permit the publication of your letter. Yours fraternally, JAMES LARKIN.

Labour Party, House of Commons, 22nd April 1914.

DEAR SIR,—In pursuance with the request contained in your letter to Mr. Henderson of the 14th instant a question has been put to the Chief Secretary regarding the case of Thomas Daly. You will find a copy of the question and the answer received on the other side, and you will see that the Lord Lieutenant is the person to be approached. No doubt you will do this. I expect his attention will have been drawn to the question.—Yours truly, H. S. LINDSAY, Parly. Asst.

Mr. P. T. Daly.

21st April, 1914.

Mr. Arthur Henderson—To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether his attention has been drawn to the case of Thomas Daly, who was recently sentenced to two years' and one year's imprisonment both sentences to run concurrently, for assaults on two strikebreakers; whether he is aware that Daly had previously stood his trial on a charge of murder, and was found not guilty; and whether, in view of the ordeal through which Daly has passed, and to the fact that his employer testified to his being a sober, honest, and hardworking man, he will consider the advisability of having at least a portion of the sentence remitted. Mr. Birrell—My attention has been called to this case. The facts are as stated. The exercise of the prerogative of mercy is a matter entirely for the Lord Lieutenant, who, I am sure, will consider carefully any representations made to him on behalf of the prisoner.

St. Petersburg, April 10th, 1914.

Dear Comrade Larkin, I have much pleasure in thus addressing you on behalf of the St. Petersburg Socialist Democratic paper, "Puti Pravdy."

On May 5th the first Socialist Democratic daily paper in Russia, started by working men and supported out of their own funds, will have completed its second year. The organised working men of St. Petersburg have decided to celebrate that significant day in the Russian Labour Movement by establishing a special "Labour Press Day" by issuing a "Jubilee" number, etc.

A number of Trade Unions, Labour dailies issued in the country, etc., have joined in this decision.

Special importance will be added to the celebration of the "Press Day" by the fact that the Russian Government has decided to pass through the State Duma an ultra-reactionary Press Bill aiming chiefly at suppressing our Labour Press.

We should very much like the Jubilee Number of "Puti Pravdy" to be of an in-

ternational character. The Russian workmen could have no greater joy than the assurance of the feelings of sympathy and of international brotherhood which are so alive in the proletariat of all countries.

We shall be pleased, dear Comrade, if you, too, will kindly contribute, if only a few lines to the Jubilee issue.

The manuscript should reach us by May 1st (new style), and posted therefore [preferably registered] not later than April 27th, at the following address—

The Editor, "Puti Pravdy," Ivaovs aia, 11-8, St. Petersburg.

Hoping to see our request complied with,

Yours fraternally, On behalf of the Editor's Board, G. J. PEROVSKI, Member of the State Duma.

B.O.E. Signs and Passwords for Current Quarter.

Pass Word—Steady.

Question—What trouble is abroad?

Answer—None, only the march of truth and justice.

Sign—Lift left elbow with right hand, Counter Sign—Lift end of coat with left hand and look at it.

The B.O.E. divisions in certain counties have got orders not to interfere in County or Rural Elections. Does this apply to Cork, Sligo, Dublin, or Belfast?

Labour Poor Law Guardians.

At a meeting of the Dublin Labour Party held in the Trades Hall, on Tuesday, April 14th, it was decided that a circular be sent to all affiliated Societies asking that the names of suitable candidates should be forwarded without delay. The nominations will take place early in May, and the elections on June 8th. All Societies are requested to take this matter into their consideration at once.

Irish Stationary Engine Drivers and Firemen's Trade Union.

Special meeting will be held on Sunday next, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m. sharp. Members who are in arrears and under suspension of benefit. Notice—Every available member is urgently requested to attend as this meeting is of importance to all members.

JOHN OFFEY, Secretary.

A NATION NOW NO MORE.

BY "EILEEN DUNMANNWAY"

They would tread on Erin's honour, After centuries of strife, Take from her thy land, O'Donnell, Hack her with dissecting knife, Alien make the land of Mitchell. The two Hughs and Sean the proud— Where "the Red Hand" was uplifted "Mid a hero Ulster crowd— Where first trumpet tongued was spoken, "We shall free our native shore." Now the ec ces loud but broken,— This "A nation now no more."

Davis's great hopes too derided— Emmet's spirit must have sighed For to see the land divided Where in manhood's pride he died. For to link it all together, That young proud heart nobly bled, Brave Wolfe Tone, in stormy weather What forlorn hopes you led. This can't be the dream so cherished By our patriot sires of yore, Surely not for this they perished, This—"A nation now no more."

When in darkest night of trouble In his cell the felon prayed, Did he pray for this big bubble That before the land is laid? No! for Freedom's star was shining On his pathway dark and bare— And the clouds had silver lining As he sipped his prison fare, For he thought, I help to free her, As my father did before— Ah! if they could now but see her— This—"A nation now no more."

Shall we part from all that's holy? Just to please the foreign foe— The old ideal has sunken slowly If we once let Ulster go. Shall they part us from St. Patrick, Bridget, too, and Colmcille, Who are resting at Downpatrick? No! by heaven, with our will! We want every plundered acre— That the Saxon took of yore— May this doleful dirge wake Ere, "Once a nation—now no more."

Shall they break up poor old Erin? To divide each class and creed; Shall we look like fools a-staring While they sow dissension's seed? Comes a shout o'er hill and valley— No! no! no! This cannot be, There are true men yet to rally To the flag to set her free. No! we want a land united! Rebel Cork sends forth a roar, Every old wrong shall be righted, Not—"A nation now no more."

NOTICE TO NEWSAGENTS.

Any Agent not receiving their proper supply of this paper, please communicate with Head Office, Liberty Hall, Beresford Place.

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BARCLAY & COOK, BOOT MANUFACTURERS, 104-105 Talbot Street, 5th Great George's Street, Dublin.

Irish Transport and General Workers' Union.

No. 3 Branch, High Street. Election of Officers will take place on Sunday next, 26th inst., at above address from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.—J. BOHAN, T.C., Secretary.

Ancient Order of Hibernians B.O.E. and Trades Unionism.

HIBERNIANS AND DUBLIN STRIKE.

To the Editor of the "Daily Citizen." SIR.—It may interest some of your readers to know that a development has taken place in the ranks of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in Manchester.

Division 1041, St. Augustine's, Manchester, took exception to the attitude of the Board of Erin [the Executive Committee] towards the Dublin strike. The members of this division called a meeting with other bodies, the Gaelic League, the Hurriers, and the Gaelic Athletic Association. They took weekly collections all round the churches in the district, and for the women and child collected about £18. This was forwarded to the Dublin Trades Council Fund.

It has now become known that the division has been suspended for this for the last month, and none of the officials had the courage to let the members know. Now the division has been dissolved by order of the County Board. The reason for the expulsion of the entire division was given. "That they collected money for the Trades Council Fund of Dublin."

I should like you to make this as public as you can, because I believe expulsive are taking place of single individuals in other districts for kicking against the "blacklegging" in Dublin.

R. MCGAVY, Withington, Manchester.

Wexford Notes

On Wednesday night last the Municipal Council of Wexford elected a Rate Collector in the person of Tom Parle, who last January helped to defeat the rate of the polls. He at that time, as he is told, had the secret information imparted to him that George Taylor was about to resign, and he threw himself into the fight heart and soul to help Joe Kelly and Walter Walsh to provide the proverbial sticks to beat the rate collector. Watty Walsh was his opponent, and whatever may be said as to his actions against Labour last January he was certainly fully qualified, and well deserved the position. The voting was 11 to 6 in favour of Parle, and the eleven who voted for Parle were: Aldermen Kelly, Alderman Hanlon, Messrs Walsh, O'Brien, Corish, and Doyle, and St. Mary's Ward, with the exception of Alderman Hanton, which gave the ward for Labour. Almost all the eleven who voted for Parle were, however, being one himself as was Watty Walsh; but Watty is a workman when it comes to a fight for the rate, and the men who are called to be friends of the working class elect a solicitor's clerk who was actually drawing a weekly wage of two pounds ten. This is what the gang take as interest in municipal affairs for, say, twenty on a campaign of place-hunting. But then of course, this is what the society has been doing in every town in Ireland. "Wee Joe" is delighted to hear of such progress. Parle says in his heart that if the Labour men had been returned in January last he would have a very poor chance of being elected Rate Collector. When will the working men take such an interest in municipal affairs, and work as the other side work to return men who will devote their time to remedy their grievances? It is not for them to wake up now to find that if these people are allowed to govern as they are the Public Boards of the town will be turned into machines for corruption and robbery of all kinds. Robert Kelly, who was pushed into the Council by Joe Kelly and Watty Walsh, voted for Parle after all the votes secured for him by the latter. This sly creature, who along with being helped by the two gentlemen referred to, bought his seat dearly, before four months were at an end, turned on the men who put him in a position, and voted as he was told by Mike Wickham. There is one good thing this election has done at any rate—it has created a split which shall never be healed up in the Mollies, and it has shown Coffey for what he is worth. He need never go up in the Faythe to look for a vote again. Many also voted for Parle, thinking he'll get Mr. Minn's influence for the Protestant vote in January next. Poor fellow. Workingmen and women of Wexford, does this not show the wisdom of what we have been preaching in season and out of season, that adequate Labour representation is necessary to keep corruption out of public boards. Labour at times such as this referred to will vote for the best qualified men to fill positions of this sort in preference to relations or cronies. It is not too late yet to make an earnest effort to return men of your own to public boards. In less than a month you will be called upon to elect Poor Law Guardians and County Councillors and don't allow yourselves to be bribed to return men who will never think about you again after election day. Speaking of the Mollies, we have been told that an employee of the Corporation is insured with them for State purposes. He is sick since the 1st of April and up to Saturday the 18th, he had not received any sick money. How is that for the great liberalising society, alleged to be friends of the workers? If it takes them three weeks to make up their minds to pay a claim we pity their members. Our friend Sherlock of political fame is still wondering how we got the information about him last week. We would like to know from him how long it is ago since he was locked out of Godkin's and had to take refuge in Pat O'Leary's and what the sub sanitary officer had to pay him a visit for the next morning. For Lambert's pigs are gone and if the people who frequent the Presbyterian church who have probably read the "Worker", have their way he will never have any more. At the time of the last Municipal elections, he is alleged to have sent bills to his creditors, at the same time telling them that if they voted against Labour candidates they need not pay up—corruption in a new form. WE HEAR—That Patrick Murphy's wig was burned with the rubbish on Saturday last. That the female portion of H. M. S. Troupe, said to be as was a fear. That some of the people who were on the Committee could not get their sisters into the dress rehearsal. That in their own words there was nearly going to be a Larkin strike. That the "Pierce institute" was never mentioned in the borough court proceedings. That after Robert Murphy gave up working on the Quay, the Commissioner's gave him a pension of seven and sixpence per week, but on his getting the old age pension a few after, they took five shillings off—it's all wanted for Horan, anyhow.

NOTICE!

All contributors, without exception, are requested to note that all literary matter intended for the "Irish Worker" must be sent direct to the Editor, Liberty Hall, and not to the printer.

EDITOR

CLONDALKIN NOTES.

Hoppy was very much annoyed last week with the Notes in the "Worker" and lost his temper at the railway station, using the foule language that ever came from the tongue of any human being. Poor Joe, is the truth so bitter that you can't bear it? The worst of it everyone knows it, and a shuttongue, Joe, makes a wise head. Levi, a clerk in the mill with 18s. a week, another opponent of Larkin. What a Jewish name, we wonder where the strain came from, we looked at the genealogical map and find that the Delany's came from Kerry, the same county that William Murder Murphy came from. This man has one of the darliant tongues we ever heard belonging to any man. The "Winger," a fireman in the mill, who curses Larkin every day in the week and hobnobs with the police. This man ran to Liberty Hall to join the Transport Union, when he got a week's notice in the mill for using filthy language. He did not curse Jim Larkin then, for Larkin saved him from being sacked. This man got food and money from the Transport Office in Clondalkin when the mill was shut down and the Transport Office arranged that the mill would be supplied with coal during the lock-out, and the thanks is curse Jim Larkin for his goodness. The "Winger" also states that Mick Costello will be run out of Clondalkin within 10 days, bag and baggage. Mick Costello sends compliments to you, the farmers and the publicans behind you, that he is here and intends to stop here despite his enemies and his filthy lies about himself and his people, and that he'll fight them and they will wish they are done with, that they left him surely alone. We notice that some of the mill men who drew lock-out pay and food in Clondalkin wearing badges belonging to the Papermakers' Union. These men forgot to pay their arrears, and yet they were accepted by the Papermakers Union, of whom W. Dyson, 7 Station road, Woody, Stockport, and the men who proposed these men knew they were members of the Transport Union and in arrears. Another case of scabbing on the Transport Union. We wonder what Dyson has to say about this matter? Peter Dowd, farmer, who first seen the light of the world in Baggot street, Dublin, a relation of the famous turf man, the "twenty-ten a penny man." This beer-swilling idiot borrows money off the farm labourers and forgets to pay them. This chap is one of the aristocrats from Clondalkin who goes around taking honest men's characters away and has no character of his own. We advise him to keep his mouth shut, or we might let the people know the history of this family; so be wise in time, Peter. [We see that Delany, the scab fireman in Kynoch's, not satisfied with working in the mill, is now scabbing on the Painters' Union by painting the new window in Thomas Francis Healy's bungery. We hope all Trade Unionists who frequent Clondalkin will take note of this fact.—Ed.]

Answers to Correspondents.

WHITE PAT ("Swanky")—(1) The best way to clean soldiers' blankets is to dress them with Skakleton's flour and run them through Dowd's scab thresher. (2) The best way to cure scab is to destroy the animal affected with it. RED PAT—(1) The best cure for impertinence—interview the Citizen Army. (2) Who gave the order to boycott Hart's shop? Ask Gundy Bill ("Rufus"), Gallanstown Missing 2s. 6d.—for information ask or write to Mick Costello. BERT DOWD—(1) The best cure for foot and mouth disease is to feed the animals on turf. (2) The best cure for frog in the hoof is to get a girl with a wooden leg to bathe it. SNOWBALL HANLON—(1) The best way to get a seat on the Co. Council is to supply free beer and to pay for it your self; (2) to cause all the labourers in the South County to be flung out of their jobs and to try and starve them; (3) to vote against the labourers going to a bazaar or ball, and to refuse them the use of the library and recreation room. SANDSTONE LAWLOR—The best way to obtain a seat on the Co. Council is to employ Terry Gogarty as electioneering agent, to call the labourers filthy names, to house them, in pig-styes, and to object to labourers' cottages being built on your land at Irishtown. GEORGE FARREN The way to obtain a seat on the Rural Council is to finance Hanlon to starve the labourers. EYEOPENER.

Independent Labour Party of Ireland.

Antient Concert Buildings, Gt. Brunswick Street, Dublin. Grand Social to send off Walter Carpenter, who is leaving on an extended Lecture Tour, will be held on to-morrow, Sunday, at 8.30 p.m. The best of fare, Mirth and Mus. c. Admission, 1/- Comrades Rally! Let's have a Bumper!

Stone Cutters' Union of Ireland.

Insurance Society, Approval No. 70. All members of above are requested to attend Annual General Meeting on Wednesday next, at 8 p.m., at Trades Hall, Capel St. Business—Annual Report. Amendment of Rules. JOHN SHERWIN, President. THOMAS FARREN, Secretary.

Please Support our Advertisers.

Northern Notes.

In the Open Air. Last Sunday night the Belfast Branch of the I.L.P. began their outdoor campaign with a meeting in Library Street. There was a big attendance, and a great deal of interest was shown. James Connolly was the speaker, and in an address on "Labour and Ulster" he summarised the Labour case against exclusion, and exposed the lying and hypocrisy of the politicians, both Home Rule and Orange. Ulster History. Beginning next Sunday, Mr. Connolly will deliver a series of lectures on Ulster History. This is perhaps the most needed and most important kind of educational propaganda that can be undertaken. Many old myths and shibboleths will be exploded, and these are just the things that block progress in Belfast. The first of the series will deal with "Religious Persecution." Pulling the Strings. Joe Devlin spent a busy Easter pulling the strings in Belfast. During his stay he held a meeting of P.P.s. in the Lincen-hall Hotel, and succeeded admirably in "squaring" the reverend gentlemen on the partition question. Need we add that not a whisper of all this was allowed in the Party Press. The Shut Mouth. After the U.L.L. Executive was similarly silenced, Joe succeeded in getting a vote of confidence in the Irish Party passed. Further, the public meeting endorsed the action of the Party in agreeing to the exclusion of Ulster. But why do they feel "gratified to know that, in the event of the non-acceptance of the concession," they will be able to trust the Government to pass the Bill as it stands? And surely it was indiscreet of Joe to admit that what there would be no proposal for partition in the Commons, there would be a settlement in the Lords. Is Joe losing all his political acumen? Anyway the Belfast Executive speaks only for the wirepullers and not for the rank and file. Y.R.P. The Young Republicans are taking the field with open air meetings against partition. We think they are not well advised to begin at King-street and on a Tuesday night. But we wish them the best of luck all the same and hope they will not want for backing. Go-n-airigh leo. CROSBY-DEARG.

Inchicore Items.

Mr. Mallin has taken over charge of the Emmet Band, and rapid progress is now expected. Intending members are requested to join at once, as preparation is being made for Labour Day Demonstration. The Labour Demonstration this year takes place in Dublin on the 31st of May, at the conclusion of the Irish Trades Congress, which is being held during Whit week. Now is the time for reorganising of the Labour forces. Now is the time for genuine Trades Unionists to look up the weak and faltering ones. Councillor Partridge is enrolling members of the Citizen Army every evening at the Emmet Hall. A special meeting of members will be held at 12.30 on Sunday next to appoint instructors and get in readiness for the great demonstration on the 31st May. All members and intending members should turn up on Sunday at 12.30. It is hoped that the Trade Unionists of the District will co-operate in making the Demonstration as large as possible. Chapelizod, Clondalkin, Lucan and Crumlin could arrange to have all this side of the city march in one body from Inchicore. Now, boys, step together. In the meantime all Trade Societies should assist each other in organising their ranks. And the non-Unionists—skilled or unskilled—should be approached to join his organisation. There can be no friendship with the scab. Councillor Donnelly has been compelled by the forces of Murphyism to seek employment in the City of Glasgow. The man honoured by the people of Inchicore is exiled by the sweaters. Boys, we must have Donnelly back in Inchicore before Labour Day, and a meeting will be held in the Emmet Hall shortly for the purpose of robbing Murphy of another victim. W.P.P.

The Sisters of Charity, Our Lady's Hospice for the Dying, Harold's Cross, Dublin.

The Sisters of Charity in charge of above beg most gratefully to thank the Secretary and Members of the Irish Transport Union for their kind contribution in Alms Box towards the support of the Poor Dying which was received in January, and which they regret was not acknowledged through some mistake. Peggling God to bless each charitable member. SISTER FRANCES, Superior.

Deportation.

Councillor Lorcan O'Toole proposed a resolution at Thursday's meeting of the National Health Committee, at 1 College Street, to the effect that owing to the failure to supply accommodation to applicants—that patients be sent to Yorkshire. It was stated that 60 beds were ready in Crookaling, but could not be utilised as the Committee failed—owing to the refusal—to appoint an assistant, and the Medical Officer is charge was unwilling to take on the additional work without extra help. This is how our sick are being attended to by those appointed to look after their interest.—W. P. P.

Anti-Larkin and Larkinism.

By W. P. PARTRIDGE, T.C.

The workman is employed for the longest number of hours, and at the lowest weekly wage at which it is possible for the employer to engage his services, and every opportunity is seized upon to increase his labour and lower his wage. Towards this end is utilised the increasing numbers of unemployed gathered at the factory gates—new conditions of piecework and other more scientific methods of increasing production. And while his years of labour have considerably increased the wealth of the employer, we find invariable that the worker himself has grown, if anything, more impoverished, a fact that is not unfrequently taken into consideration by the employer when he is deciding on a cut in wages. The longer a man has worked for a firm the nearer he finds himself to the gate, which often means the gate of the workhouse. And if his family be then unprovided for he may witness the harassing spectacle of those who are near and dear to him going through the stages from want to actual starvation or he may be compelled to look helplessly on while the loved ones are gradually dragged to a degradation worse than death. Still this poor man did his best. He toiled hard all his life, himself and his wife making the best use of the money he received. But the pittance paid by the employer was not sufficient to meet his ever-increasing needs; his children gathered around him; sickness entered the house; idleness through compulsory holidays; a reduction in wages that he had to accept because there were so many standing at the gate ready to take his place. All this dragged him down, and now he is thrown idle to starve because he grew old and feeble beneath the strain. The lives that God gave—the souls the Saviour redeemed—are taken and lost for selfish gain. The world worships the golden calf. The process I have briefly depicted is placidly pursued without word of reproach from priest or parson; even the worker himself looks heedlessly at his shopmate's downfall. He thanks God that he is more fortunate, and then by more slavish service seeks to secure favour with the employer, and thus escape the doom that is inevitably his when the hour arrives. Too late workmen discover that they have placed their faith in the wrong people, and that in combination amongst themselves lies their only hope and protection in their battle of life. The sweating employers, the slavish workpeople, and all who grow rich on the labour of such as Anti-Larkin, and no greater testimony could Jim receive of the justice of his cause and the honesty of his efforts than the opposition of such as they. Larkinism claims that all men are equally dear to God, and the worker is possessed of the right to sell his labour at his own price. If the employer has the right to say, "unless you work for so much per day I will not give you employment," surely the workman has the equal right of saying, "I refuse to work unless I get so much," and if the employer can utilise the unemployed workman standing at the factory gate to enforce his demands, certainly the workman is possessed of the equal right to organise these men to sustain his claims either to a living wage or more humane conditions of employment. Larkinism declares that the lives of men, women, and children are far more valuable than wealth, and gives these first consideration; Anti Larkinism, Judas like, prefers the money. Larkinism teaches that individuals should consider the welfare of the whole people rather than their own, and urges men to be unselfish. Too often have movements failed because selfish interests were preferred. During the Murphy-made dispute in Dublin we had individuals and organisations negotiating with the union-suspecting employers, hoping by their disassociating themselves with Larkin they would obtain more favourable terms, when, if they loyally stood to their guns, they could have named their own price. The employers do not give more wages because they will it, but because they must. Workmen have had their wages increased so as to prevent them joining the Irish Transport Workers' Union; and men who joined that Union had their wages raised for the first time in thirty years. By his very presence in Dublin Jim Larkin is increasing and sustaining the wages of workmen, some of whom in their ignorance are opposed to him. The opposition in some cases to Larkin is based on falsehood. Instead of being opposed to the Catholic Church, Larkin's Union, as it is called, is the only Union I know of whose members subscribe directly to the support of the priest. And Jim himself compelled the Canal Company to grant its workmen time off on Sundays and holidays so that they might attend Mass—a devotion they were unable to practice previously—and his so-called attacks on the priests are in reality but replies to assaults unjustly delivered by them against him and the Union he founded and defends. His responsibility for the deportation of the children during the dispute is confined to the fact that they accepted the kind offer of our cross-Channel friends to feed the children whom the Murphy Gang plotted to starve; and those children are now back in Dublin to improve the cowardly lies of Jim's traducers. If these latter people are truly concerned about the religion and morals of our people, why do they not engage themselves about the 700 females victimised by the Dublin employers, whose heartless treatment is almost driving some of those young girls to desperation.

Larkin in the "Worker" never assailed the bishops or priests either in the language or in the manner adopted by the "Freeman's Journal" in the early stages of the Parnell split; and the language smuggled into the columns of the "Worker" will bear favourable comparison with that used in the "Freeman" of the time referred to. The movement led by Larkin is not accompanied with the same methods of intimidation and bloodshed that characterised the so-called National movement, of which John E. Redmond is head. The refusal to handle tainted goods or to work with blacklegs is easily eclipsed by the boycott of the Grabber. Even the smashing of tramcars is not so bad as the burning of homesteads, while the trivial assaults on blacklegs are completely overshadowed by the shooting of the landlords and agents, not to mention the odd bailiffs that were brought down. Yet people profess to be shocked at the movement to which is attached, if they are attached, the lesser offences. Their hostility to Larkin is based upon the man's honesty to his class. His claim is that he has forced them or their friends to disgorge some of their ill-gotten gains for those who created all their wealth. And for that he is ungrateful by persons of the tribe of Cain. Larkin said, "D—n contracts." Yes, when employers refused a patty rise to the labourers on the plea that the estimates for contracts made were based on the men's low wages and that an increase would mean running the contracts in debt. And Jim knowing how dishonest was the plea said, d—n contracts—and I say amen! But when Larkin makes a contract he fulfils it. Just as he paid poor old O'Carroll his five shillings a week for the past two years, because the poor old fellow then 103 years was dismissed for a speech delivered at a Christmas feast, given by the Union to the sandwich man, Larkin has stirred them all up; not only in Dublin, but in Ireland. He has whipped all the growlers into doing their duty. The future is his, for the power of his opponents will fade when the lies they tell are found out. Blessed are they that suffer persecution for justice sake; for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven." Anti-Larkin means oppression. Larkinism justice and freedom. LORCAN SHERLOCK'S OPINION OF JAMES LARKIN IN OCTOBER, 1910. Extract from "Freeman's Journal," Oct. 13th, 1910. Mr. Lorcan Sherlock, who next addressed the meeting, said he was not there to congratulate James Larkin upon his release. He was there to congratulate him on the fact that his reputation as an honest and honourable man was still high in the minds and the hearts of his fellow-citizens of Dublin. (Cheers.) In his deliberate judgment James Larkin had emerged from the trial which he had to face in a manner that very many of the merchant princes in Dublin and elsewhere would not have emerged from a trial in connection with their own trade and business. (Cheers.) It was of the utmost importance to Mr. Larkin, to the Transport Union, and to the Labour movement in Dublin generally that those who might be assumed to have the ear of the public and the confidence of the public should, at the earliest moment after his release, say boldly and wholeheartedly that, having examined carefully into all the facts of the case, and having applied an analytical mind to every single item of the charges made against him, in their eyes, at all events, if not in the eyes of the jurors, who could not see the truth, Mr. Larkin stood before them as a man whose reputation to-day was higher than ever it had been in connection with public affairs in that city. (Cheers.) What would give Mr. Larkin most pleasure would be the magnificent solidarity, the magnificent unity, the magnificent loyalty of the men of the Transport Union to the cause which he led. (Hear, hear.) To the Editor of the "Irish Worker," 11 Stafford street, Dublin, 20th April, 1914. Dear Sir,—At a time like this, present, when we are hearing such a lot of talk about Irish Industries, I think it perfectly right that every individual interested in the welfare of his country should expose any attempt coming under his notice to injure or destroy an Irish trade for the benefit of English firms; and knowing that you always champion the cause of Irish Industry, I make so bold on you as to call your attention to the efforts that are being made by a very large percentage of the Dublin shopkeepers and merchants "to wipe out" the very small Dublin industry of window-tickets and show card writing by importing this class of work from England when they are quite aware that it can be obtained just as cheap and as good in Dublin, the only difference being that the work is turned out in England by machinery, while here we do it by hand; and yet we are able to deliver the orders quicker than do. Despite this I could ever be expected to do. A English firm in the vicinity of Camden street informed me a short time ago that he had sent £10 to an English firm for cards and tickets and this was a man who spent all his life in Dublin. The so-called Irish tailors in this city are about the worst offenders in this respect. Windows full of supposed Irish woollen tweeds and serges price-marked with English printed tickets. A walk around Earl street, Henry street, or George's street will prove the truth of my assertion. I fancy some of our A.O.H. shopkeepers and merchants would look foolish if a detailed list of culprits was published, which course may yet become necessary if things do not change. The remedy is perfectly obvious. Trusting to your kindness to publish the above, and taking your motto, "An injury to one is the concern of all" in its most broad-minded sense, I remain, Dear sir, yours respectfully, A RAMBLER.

DUBLIN UNITED TRADES COUNCIL AND LABOUR LEAGUE.

LABOUR DAY DEMONSTRATION, 31st MAY, 1914.

April, 1914. Fellow-workers,—On behalf of the Dublin Trades and Labour Council we desire to inform the officers and members of our affiliated societies that this year's Annual Celebration of Labour Day will be held on Sunday, 31st May, by means of a Procession through the principal streets, followed by a Mass Meeting in the Phoenix Park. Last year's Demonstration was most successful, being the largest and most impressive muster of organised labour ever before seen in Dublin. Some few trades, however, for various reasons, did not participate; but we earnestly hope that every section of the Dublin Trade Union Movement will be present on this occasion, as Labour Day is availed of by all workers throughout the world to show their strength and voice their grievances and demands. This year the Irish Trades Union Congress will hold its "Coming of Age" Meeting in Dublin, and it is confidently believed that it will be the largest and most representative gathering of the Irish Parliament of Labour yet seen. The Congress will hold its Opening Meeting on Whit Monday, 1st June, and the previous day (Sunday, 31st May), has therefore, been selected as a most suitable and convenient one for the celebration of Labour Day, as it will allow the representatives of Labour from all parts of Ireland to participate in our Demonstration. The Co-operative Movement, which recently has so forcibly been brought to our notice, and which is attracting increasing support from our ranks, will also be held. Its Annual Congress at the same time, and 1,500 delegates will have an opportunity of witnessing the Celebration. For these reasons the confidently appeal to all workers in Dublin to take part in this year's Demonstration, and to show by their presence that they are in line with their fellows elsewhere in banding themselves together to demand and work for better conditions for the men and women of their class and a brighter future for their children. A meeting of delegates will be held in the Trades Hall on Friday, 24th April, and on each succeeding Friday until 29th May, at 8.30 p.m. Your society is invited to send representatives to these meetings to make the necessary arrangements for the Celebration. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, President. THOMAS FARREN, Vice-President. JOHN FARREN, Treasurer. JOHN SIMMONS, Secretary. JOBBERY. To the Editor "Irish Worker." Dear Sir—In your last issue of the "Worker" you refer to a job in giving Birrell's nephew an appointment. Perhaps you would print the following, which you can easily verify. ANTI-HUMBORG. In our issue we referred to the fact a nephew of St. Augustine Birrell had been appointed a Local Government Board Inspector, the gentleman referred to being an Englishman, who, as his name denotes, has been in Ireland till he came to take up his appointment. We have now ascertained that this is the second nephew Birrell has foisted on the public, for he appointed a Mr. C. L. Robinson on the Architects' staff of the I.G.B. This young man is and was well known to the residents in Kingstown, and anyone interested can ascertain both as to his ability for such an appointment and general character. Saturday's papers also announce one or two nice jobs. Culhane, solicitor, has been appointed a Taxing Master at £1,000 a year. Of course, as the Irish Party will not ask any favours from a Saxon Parliament till they get Home Rule, there is no suggestion that because Culhane is a son-in-law of D. Sheehy, M.P., and a brother-in-law of T. M. Kettle, ex-M.P., any insinuation can be suggested that they got him this position, though his connection with the A.O.H. may have done so. Mr. Hugh Horan, solicitor, succeeded Mr. Culhane as solicitor to the Insurance Commissioners. Both appointments were announced the same day. We wonder if Gerald Horan, the Chancellor's nephew and secretary, gave his brother the "tip" in time. Mr. Aidan Cox, B.L., son of the Right Hon. Dr. Cox, has been appointed Junior Crown Prosecutor for Sligo. The law is that a barrister must be six years practising before he is eligible for such a post. Then why was young Cox appointed when he is only three years on the "hazard"? (We understand that "Brudder" C. P. O'Neill had a severe few minutes with "Brudder" Joe Devlin, late publichouse curate, re the Taxing Master job; but Wee "Brudder" put his manly foot down squash on O'Neill. "He says, says he, 'You're up a tree; Culhane is the 'bhoys' for me.' What price Donovan for Crown Prosecutor?—Ed.)

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MERCY AND JUSTICE TO THE POOR.

A FORGOTTEN PASTORAL. BY VERY REV. PRIOR McNABB, O.P. (From the "Catholic Times and Catholic Opinion.")

It speaks eloquently of German thoroughness that my acquaintance with his Grace Archbishop Bagshawe's Pastoral on this subject came through a German social handbook. Not that I was to blame for ignorance of a pastoral which was published when as a lad of seventeen I was withdrawing from college to the cloister.

It is now twenty-nine years to a month since Bishop Bagshawe of Nottingham was minded to republish the substance of certain pastorals

CONCERNING THE NEEDY AND THE POOR.

Few men were more qualified than the writer of the pastorals to take the question of the poor into the region of abstract eternal principles. The writer's fame as a theologian had been told to me by my teachers; and these, with their sound course of study in foreign universities, were no mean judges of the genus "theologus."

It is to the credit of his Grace that his wise words are some six years earlier than the famous Encyclical "Rerum Novarum" of Pope Leo XIII. The pamphlet abounds with careful diagnosis and scientific accuracy. At once the great manner of the theologian asserts itself:

The Catholic Church of Christ alone holds in their fulness and purity those Christian principles which are the only true basis of human society. . . . The Christian principles of which I speak are the Divine precepts of justice and mercy and the Evangelical counsels of poverty and almsgiving [p. 6, 7.]

THE VERY WEALTHY.

Like the Pope, the Bishop is struck by the injustice of wealth gradually accumulating in the hands of a class, so that, to use the classical words of the Encyclical, "a small number of very rich men have been able to lay upon the teeming masses a yoke little better than that of slavery itself." The Bishop's words are a striking forecast of the Pope's:-

There can be no doubt that in many of the received usages of business and modes of making money by which such enormous fortunes are accumulated in the hands of a few, while the multitude are ever more and more impoverished, there is much which is contrary to justice no less than to mercy.

THE RIGHT TO PROPERTY.

The Bishop theologian has some wise things to say of the Right to Property. As we have said again and again, the Right to Property does not mean that some men have the right to own all property, but that all men have the right to own some property. The Bishop's words are:-

The sacred rights of property are loudly invoked by the moneyed classes and the least infringement of them by the starving poor terribly punished by laws which are often inhumanly severe. But who is there to invoke those sacred rights in favour of the most sacred of all property, the hard-earned earnings of the poor, unless it be the Church of God? And who is to protect their interests and rights against the overwhelming power of the rich man? [p. 7.]

Thus the State will wage expensive wars to protect the interests of trade. It has small scruple in pushing its right to extremities when the ambition or the interests of rulers or influential classes are concerned.

It is only when the interests of the poor and helpless are in question—of those very classes whom it is especially bound to protect and help—that the State begins to be scrupulous and the wealthier among its subjects begin to say: "You must respect private property; let each one do the best he can for himself; it is not for the State to interfere, even though millions may be crushed to the dust and left to starve by their richer neighbours [p. 15].

THE STATE AND THE POOR.

God bless his Grace for these strong words. Some of us have wanted to say them, but dare not. Now we will say them after him. It is idle to speak of the Right to Property, when, to quote the words of the Archbishop:-

The State has robbed the poor or allowed them to be robbed of vast quantities of recreation and common land, necessary both for their maintenance and their health of body and mind [p. 19].

We, guardians of the poor, want to know when this robbery is to be made good by restitution.

Again, the Archbishop has some wise words on contracts. Just as bad laws are no laws, according to Aquinas, so are forced contracts no contracts. Hear the words of his Grace:-

The injustices of oppressing the poor and defrauding labourers of their wages are described in Holy Scripture as among those sins which specially cry to Heaven for vengeance. Now, is it not the case that there are whole classes of labourers and producers who are obliged in order to escape starvation to work for wages which are manifestly unjust? Their necessity is taken advantage of by capitalists and employers to deprive them unjustly of the greater part of the just fruits of their toil [p. 17].

THE QUESTION OF FREEDOM OF CONTRACT.

The following paragraph is such a statesmanlike review of the "contract" fallacy that we must set it down in full:-

It is evident to everyone that an accumulation of land and wealth gives to its owners a power to make poor men, through their necessity and to avoid starvation, work for them on the owner's own terms. As wealth accumulates in fewer hands, these terms tend to become harder and more insupportable, and the landlord or employer is enabled to appropriate to himself more and more of the profits of the tenant or labourer, by raising rents or lowering wages. These processes may go on indefinitely till vast multitudes are starving, while the few are enormously enriched. Now, is it really the case that there is no

remedy or protection against this tyrannous power of wealth except continual strikes, which destroy trade and give rise to new injustices and incalculable misery? Bad as they are, they are certainly a better remedy than none. So-called political economy says that there is no other—that it is a first principle that capital and power of accumulation should be wholly unchecked and that all business should be based on unlimited competition and what it is pleased to call freedom of contract. Christianity, on the contrary, tells us that these principles are untrue and are only the selfish pretences of money-makers; that the poor and helpless are not really free in their contracts, but need protection against the extortions of the rich [p. 16, 17].

If the excuse be made that there can be no injustice where there is freedom of contract, and that the persons employed have freely consented to a bargain by which they forego both an adequate wage and that kind care on the part of their employer to which they would be entitled, I reply that there is in truth no freedom of contract when one of the contracting parties is constrained by the pangs of hunger and the thought of a starving wife and children—and that such a one consents to forego his rights not willingly, but forced by hard necessity, and that a consent so given does not suffice to change an unjust contract into a just one [p. 30].

The social question has seldom been approached by greater wisdom than that which lies in these words.

THE OBLIGATION OF RESTITUTION.

The Archbishop theologian's accuracy is at its best in dealing with the subject of restitution. He plainly points out that all faults against particular or commutative justice oblige to restitution. Even faults against general justice leave the same obligation to restitution when "they involve the violation of individual rights which can be calculated" (p. 14). Now it is evident that the "robbery" of the common lands involves such a violation and cries for restitution. The Archbishop adds:-

It is important here to observe that there may be grave sin of injustice in many acts by which society is injured even when the wrong done to individuals could not be so certainly ascertained as to oblige restitution [p. 14].

The whole matter is again summed up in striking words:-

I believe, indeed, that the widespread injustice of modern society is far more largely responsible for the fearfully miserable and debased condition of our poor than even its hard-hearted selfishness; and that if the well-to-do classes would only pay back to the poor what in strict justice they owe them the sums so paid would be immensely larger than all their rates and charities put together [p. 7].

This is a saying of absolutely overwhelming truth. Again we have been longing yet not daring to say it. And again we will take heart in the wake of a wise Archbishop. In the light of this truth—a great number of the arguments about the social question become tragically irrelevant!

THE LIVING WAGE.

We are almost inclined to close our article with this bedrock truth. But we will add one more principle on the "Living Wage" The Archbishop quotes with approval Devas' words:-

Every man has a right to live. He may claim in virtue of the Divine law a minimum of sustenance, of rest, and of recreation. . . . Our efforts then must be directed to secure for every family the opportunity of a decent existence and to make this the first charge on the produce of labour [p. 29].

Lately we called attention to the fact that Father Bernard Vaughan, S.J., the fearless preacher, had publicly identified himself with this principle, and that, too, in the presence of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop. In the article I wrote calling attention to this I asked which of

THE POLITICAL PARTIES

had this fundamental principle as a part of their programme. Not the Liberals, not the Conservatives, not the Nationalists, but only the Socialists. Yet practical men are sometimes surprised that Socialism is spreading, as education is spreading, and is strongest, as in Germany, where the masses are most educated.

The fact is again accurately diagnosed by the Archbishop-theologian:-

I have spoken of these terrible accounts of the state of misery, want, and degradation in which vast multitudes of our poor are living in order to point out that this is the outcome of modern civilisation—a civilisation which is based on so-called political economy—and no longer upon Christian principles. It reveals a condition which is horrible, unnatural, and un-Christian. Unless that condition of society can be altered and reformed upon Christian principles, which since the time of the Reformation have been abandoned, it will continue to generate ever-increasing misery, to ruin the souls and bodies of whole generations, and probably will end in some fearful and ruinous revolution [p. 6].

NATURE OF THE SOCIAL DISEASE.

The social disease is not in the limbs of the commonweal, but in one of its vital organs. The state of things is one of law sanctioned and law-made injustice. Everything is a useless and there-

fore dangerous palliative that does not aim at changing the state of things. It is now twenty-three years since a Pope denounced this state of things, named it almost a state of slavery, and called upon priests and their flock to undertake at once this "pressing question" of the hour. To remember the Pope's words is but to grieve that, on the whole, his call has been unheeded; the night it still upon us, and no man hopes to see the dawn.

\*By Edward G. Bagshawe Bishop of Nottingham London: Kegan Paul, Trench and Co. 1885. †"Groundwork of Economics," p. 542.

Queenstown Notes.

Cottages and the Secret Conclave

Our readers will undoubtedly have wondered at the non-appearance of our Notes in last week's issue, and have evidently been putting the question to themselves as to whether we had given up our weekly task of exposing to the light of day the actions of those who would, if they had their way, carry on the responsibilities reposed in them by the workers behind closed doors and in secret conclave.

Perish the thought. We are going as strong as ever. But Easter week end, feeling in a chastened and conciliatory spirit, we like all other kindred spirits who look beyond present-day materialism, let our minds rest on and revel in the ethics of the Sermon on the Mount, and in that spirit of mental restfulness and resuscitation could not drag ourselves back, for the time being, to the sordid selfishness governing present-day society.

However, this week we return to our work, fully recognising that all obstacles must be surmounted and all blots swept away before a more happy and equal state is ushered in, and all those who hold positions of trust for the people must be subjected to a critical examination in their public actions and utterances and check their proneness to become tyrants or make their public trust a basis for personal advancement. "Watch your representatives" was Parnell's advice and watching they want, or of the rank and file will be afflicted and officered by a gang of so-called representatives equally as tyrannical as our modern capitalist employers like W. M. Murphy.

We are not concerned in tearing down a Government of professional politicians drawn from the parasites and plutocrats who make and administer the law in the interest of their class, and set up in their place a junta of so-called Democrats, who mouth democratic terms and shibboleths with glib deceptiveness, an excellent type exemplified in the member for West Belfast. Our work is to organise and educate the only class in the community who count, viz., the working class, into the knowledge that labour, mental and manual, produces wealth, and, therefore, to labour all wealth of right belongs. When the workers realise to the full the meaning of the foregoing quotation they will select these best fitted to organise and look after the production, distribution, and exchange of the wealth of the community, in which it will be obligatory on all to do a part, and thereby eliminate the loafers and wasters, both those at the top and bottom, who to-day live and batten on the real wealth producers.

Thus, our general position defined, let us proceed to take a look at our local pusill representatives, and examine the manner in which they are looking after our vital interests in this town. The completion of the house erected by the Urban Council under the Clancy Act has taken place, and ownership was taken up by the Council on Saturday last, with the usual ceremony and slobber at the taking over, all sorts of nice, well-prepared compliments being conferred by the Council on the contractor, and just as heartily reciprocated by him.

If our readers should require the details of this auspicious event in Queenstown municipal history, we would refer them to the misleading screed of fulsome eulogy, poured out by "Crosbies mouth-organ" of the 20th inst., when it attempts to give the credit for erecting dwellings for the workers to the Urban Council, whose "personnel" it goes on to say, "has not appreciably changed for the past number of years."

Now, this belated attempt at positive lying which, though superficially true, is fundamentally a lie, and we will prove it out of their own mouths. But let us quote the afore-mentioned "mouth organ" -

"The Council were hampered up to 1906, when opportunity offered under the Clancy Act of borrowing more money, and the Council immediately applied for £15,000 to erect 50 houses."

Now, according to that statement powers were offered in 1906 when they "immediately" applied for £15,000. Yet, what became of the question from

1906 to 1910? To the uninformed and those who are inclined to forget Queenstown's internal history, we state here it was the Housing League which created such a future in 1910, and roused public opinion to such an extent that an imperative demand was made by the workers for housing which could not be ignored, and which placed Bat Downing on the Urban Council as the exponent of its principles; and we here affirm it was that heterogeneous collection of individuals then known as the Housing League—now defunct—that the credit is due that Queenstown is to-day the possessor of fifty public working class dwellings, and not to that "personnel" which slept and forgot the crying need of the people for housing for four years when they could have been at work, and which if left to that same personnel, Queenstown would to-day be in the same condition it was in 1910.

Since then the workers have "nominally" strengthened their representation(?) on the Council, and six of the men nominated by the Trades Council on last January were successful in being returned. No matter about "their personnel," they may be almost exclusively B.O.E. members. It is to them the workers have now to look, as they will play a part in parceling out the cottages, and if the workers, at least those who are not B.O.E. members, do not look closely after their own interests they will be left out in the cold, as the "boys" believe in "brudder" first and any one else after.

The Trades Council proceedings at its special meeting of the 16th inst. will thoroughly prove and amplify our caution, for on that night, with the six alleged labour Councillors present, they generally showed one another up, and hunted the Presmen from the Hall, "Ter Fion" and "Soldier Fitz," with true B.O.E. instinct, displaying a holy horror of anything being done but in secrecy. They eventually, after three hours futile discussion and inability to arrive at any proper mode of procedure, did the only thing we would expect the Hibs. to do—formed a sub-committee, the six Councillors with "Rajah" to be sure, and betook them to "Steva's" bungery for the following Monday night to select "their" men for cottages.

Now, we who are thoroughly acquainted with B.O.E. tricking and treachery, are under no delusion as to what Steva's Court of Three Star Chamber will do, but our advice to the applicants in general is, be at the Urban Council meeting when the allocation of the cottages takes place, and if B.O.E. trickery should give cottages to "Budders" already well housed you of the congested areas demand that the spirit of the Act be put in force. Those whose housing conditions are worst to be the first to be relieved, and end Star Chamber and secret conclave decisions, and in future get your business carried out on the floor of your public Hall and not in bungery back rooms.

Next week we will analyse the conduct of these penny soldier, labour representatives in the light of their conduct over the County Council nominations, and show how utterly unfit they are to represent any democratic organisation or movement.

STELLA MARIS.

BY THE CAMP FIRE.

Citizen Army Notes.

Enthusiastic meetings were held on Sunday last in Coolock, Kinsealy, and Swords. Jim Larkin, P. T. Daly, and M. Maolain spoke at the former meetings, and Captain White also addressed the meeting in Swords. Companies were formed in Coolock and Kinsealy. The headquarters for these two districts will be the Bandroom, Coolock. Workers here should follow Jim Larkin's advice and have nothing to do with the "National" Volunteers which is monopolised by a few of the leisured and semi-leisured class, and over which organised Labour has no control and which its influence is rigidly confined. Inspection of Kinsealy, Coolock and Swords Companies will be carried out immediately.

Bray has fallen into line. On Wednesday, the 15th, a splendid meeting was addressed by Captain White and Jim Larkin. We expect that after Jim Larkin's speech every Nationalist in whose heart lingers a spark of Wolfe Tone's principles, will immediately stand by the side of men unshamed of the full meaning of the soul-inspiring stand of '98. Members may enrol any night in Transport Union Hall, Bray.

The Irish National Volunteers are constantly prating about the reasons why workers should attach themselves to their organisation. The following letter, translated from the Irish, indicates the attempts that are being made to prevent the workers from utilising the Dublin Halls for drill purposes:-

The House Committee, 25 Parnell Square, Dublin, 12th April, 1914.

I received your letter concerning our Hall last night. The Hall is now engaged every night except Saturday, and on this night it is occasionally wanted for a Social.

The volunteers use the Hall on Tuesday and Sunday night, and I don't think the Committee would be willing to give it to any other organisation for drill!

The caretaker has now a good deal of work to do, and also the women engaged to keep the Hall clean. However, I will put your letter before our Committee at their next meeting which will not be till the beginning of next month. -Yours, G. IRVINE, Secretary.

Workers, this is what ye have to stand from those who are following for your support.

The following appointments were ratified by the A my Council;—Sergeant-Major Fogarty; Sergeants P. Morgan, J. Byrne, J. Coady, J. McDowell, J. Quigley. These Officers will take charge of 1st Dublin Company.

Parade in Croydon Park at 1 o'clock. Members to fall in at Liberty Hall at 12.30.

Arrangements are going along splendidly for Aeridheacht and Drill Display to be held in Croydon Park, on Sunday, May 24th.

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