

# PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

Edited by Jim Larkin.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JUNE 3rd, 1911.

ONE PENNY.

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.  
As surely as the earth rolls round,  
As surely as the glorious sun  
Brings the great world moon-wave,  
Must our Cause be won!

old croney, trying to chill your blood, told of the fate of some nebulous person in the parish or townland who had sold themselves to the devil for money or the gratification of some desire; some of you have smiled in a superior way, and, with the marks of the higher education cult all over you, have said only some ignorant peasant would believe such fairy stories. My friends, there is no fairy story about the Shipping Federation. The devil himself is a decent chap in comparison to the soulless creatures who organised and who control that industrial octopus—the men who carry out the functions of that Black Hand organisation. For remember this, the Inquisition in its worst days was a benevolent institution compared with his hydra-headed monster, this foul growth in the body politic, which acts like a cancer on the human system. To those who go down to the sea in ships it is unnecessary to explain the malevolent influences of this outcome of the present competitive system.

To those of you who sit at home, try to think of what it means to take the "Bolwar out across the Bay." Think of the men—not on the bridge alone—those who snort the brass rail around the forecastle head. Think of him, one of God's creatures, down below, with brains half-burned out of him; with the open furnace before him, the eyes blood-shot with the heat, the light of flames dancing around him, and a hard-case engineer cursing him and shouting to the already half-crazy creature—"Shake her up." There is a saying, "Hell has no terrors for a woman scorned." What terrors, then, has hell for a creature with the heart scorched out of him—the soul burned up within him? Do you, then, blame him that sometimes he forgets himself when ashore? Boys, I have known men in the stokehold of a tramp who were the whitest men who ever broke bread. What I have said of the shovel engineer applies in a different degree to his chum on the sailor's side. I have also known personally, men magnates in the shipping world—men with an income of £5,000 a month, moral lepers; men whose very breath breathed death; men who lived solely for the gratification of their foul desires, and who thought the earth a footstool made for them, and the children of men but flowers they might crush under their foul feet. But as all firemen and sailors are not men, so it is true that all the shipping magnates are not such as I have depicted; but it is true that the type of man who controls and directs the octopus of the shipping world, the Shipping Federation, are such as I have depicted: a leprous crew! The earth would be well rid of them; they have not a soul to be saved, and they have so managed to control the law that their bodies are to be saved from kicking yet a little while longer.

## Youth of Ireland.

Youth of Ireland! youth of Ireland,  
On your onward march to-day,  
For the freedom of your Sireland  
Homage to the "Old Guard" pay;  
To the men who march'd before you  
Over danger's deadly trail,  
They who struggled to restore you,  
To the freedom of the Gael.

With their father's faith unshaken,  
Lisp'd beside their mother's knee,  
Went they forth men to awaken,  
And their country to set free;  
Tho' the hopes their hearts were rearing  
Led them to the rebel's doom,  
Tho' the tyrants' bands were bearing  
Heroes to their living tomb.

When the road to freedom leading  
Lay thro' danger, toil, and care,  
Arms they sought, too proud for pleading,  
Scorning slav'ry's lot to share;  
From their actions—proud, unbending,  
You may duty's highway trace,  
And like them till death defending,  
Guard the honour of your race.

When their ranks were rent and broken,  
And in gloom their flag went down,  
Not a coward word was spoken  
To avert the martyr's crown.  
Tho' they fail'd to crush oppression,  
Tho' they fail'd their hands to save,  
Still they nobly met repression  
With the courage of the brave.

If to-day your hopes be brighter,  
Youth of Ireland, than were theirs,  
If your task to-day be lighter,  
'Twas their struggle made you heirs  
To the wealth of joy and gladness,  
Which your country yet may see,  
When thro' slav'ry's gloom and sadness  
Gleam the sunbeams of the free.

Nobler tale of men undaunted  
Never yet by man was told,  
Tho' unsung their deeds are chanted  
In the heart throbs of the bold;  
And tho' Saxon law makes treason  
Of the love we bear their name,  
Yet in Liberty's bless'd season  
We shall proudly rear their fame.

Then forget not, youth of Ireland,  
That you yet may have to do  
For the children of your Sireland,  
As these brave men done for you;  
Then like them be brave, be steady,  
And for Ireland guard the way,  
And when God's right hand is ready,  
Be you heroes in the fray.

## "Uí Breasail."

### COCKNEYS FROM GALWAY, &c.

In the words of the official organ of, and guide to Uí Breasail:—

"The idea before those who are organising it, is to show what our country can do, and is doing, in industry and agriculture, and also in the way of technical instruction, to promote a better and happier condition of life in this country, and we believe that this exhibition is our grand opportunity to demonstrate the ideas of the Women's National Health Association of Ireland, and to show that the object of its members is to unite in working for the common good of the whole country. To that end they are asking people of all creeds and politics to come and help them to make this Show the representative thing it ought to be—they are asking to show what is being done to improve the agricultural and industrial life of the country, to improve agriculture,

and develop technical instruction—to raise, beautify and happily home life, and to make Ireland a veritable "Isle of the Blest," here and now. And is not this work worth the doing? To hold out the hand of fellowship to all who are working for the country, to show in fact, what Love can do.

We are holding up the ideal life for all to see and ponder.

We are standing on our own feet, appealing to no great names for patronage or support, but the support we do ask for is the help and co-operation of all our countrymen and our countrywomen in this work, and I feel sure that when they understand our aims and desires they will give it us in no stinted measure."

Now, let us see how they have tried to "make Ireland an Isle of the Blest." The Central Hall is crowded with exhibits belonging to the various manufacturers and shopkeepers, all of which we have seen a thousand times before. Prominent amongst them we noticed Johnston, Mooney & O'Brien's, and our old friend, Varian. The stalls themselves, while well arranged, show us nothing that cannot be seen every day in the shop windows. What we would like to be shown is, not the finished articles turned out by the various factories, but the places where, and conditions under which, they are made; the wages paid to the men and women who make them, and the houses in which they live. This would be far more instructive and useful.

Supposing we pause and look at Johnston, Mooney & O'Brien's stand. What do we see? A few loaves and some flour, that is all. What we don't see is the men being dismissed for becoming trade unionists, or their wives and children being driven to vice and crime, through starvation and hardship, by the virtuous slave-drivers who are the managers, directors, and shareholders of this and numerous other similar concerns. We need no organised exhibition to show us what things are made. We do need one that will show the conditions under which the workers work and live. We will return to this another time.

The gallery overhead in the Central Hall is given over to the Industrial Schools. What are Industrial Schools for? We will quote again:—"These schools are intended to train their inmates to habits of order, self-control and industry; to teach them that labour is the duty prescribed for all those in their station of life, and that to live in idleness is a crime, so long as they have mental or bodily powers to work for their support. The character and capabilities of each child are supposed to be studied by managers, in order to cultivate the special qualities of each, and so utilise them for the individual, as well as for the public good. Hitherto sufficient care has not been taken in Ireland to develop the special talents of the children of the poor for skilled industries. To remedy this want industrial schools have been established, and the children of the destitute classes, who are hovering on the brink of crime, have been selected in order to prevent them from developing into the criminal class. To effect this object it should be remembered that the primary aim of the system on which the schools are founded by the State is to raise and elevate the inmates to such a position in the scale of life as will enable them when they leave the school to enter into such employments or occupations as will facilitate the erasing of the brands which bind them to the past."

The same thing that we said about industrial exhibits may be said of industrial schools. The finished products and special work shown in an exhibition of this kind give the impression of the work done under which the work is done. To see the work done, and the conditions under which it is done, is a great thing, and it is the only way to see the work done, and the conditions under which it is done. I have seen the work done, and the conditions under which it is done. I have seen the work done, and the conditions under which it is done.

knowledge of industrial school life and could tell a tale that would make you see the working exhibits in a different light.

However, to proceed. The first thing I visited, after leaving the Central Hall, was the Goat Show, where I was informed by an attendant, "Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen won first prize." I said I thought she deserved it. It occurred to me afterwards that it must have been her goat that won it.

Further on I saw two kittens in a basket, with collecting boxes in front of them, on which was written—"Please give pussy a penny for milk." I wonder what the police would do to the unemployed if they exhibited their hungry children, with the request "Please give Tommy a penny to buy bread," and yet it seems to me children are more important than cats, even when the latter have kittens.

Painted over the "Kommie Pageant" open I walked in, rounded by stalls and containing span tweeds. The carts talking who was knitted back in English least 80 years old \$7. Half a dozen what I suppose was the name of the cards or stamps one of them carried a tray of Fry's which she was to her in Gaelic. I stand any Irish spoke again. "The Irish dawns toffee, then?" I was this the comic pageant. "No," said she, "it's right in there. It's a ripping show. Awfully jolly, you know. Oh! you should buy some candy for the girls." I passed out through another door and discovered that I had just been in "Galway Fair Green." It was a great idea to put it along with the comic pageant, and seeing that it is included in the guide-book, under the heading of amusements together with the shows and circuses, my mistake might easily be pardoned.

Out in the grounds the people were spending their pennies for rides on the hobby-horses and other mild excitement. The mountain slide seemed to be a great favourite of the hobboys with the fancy socks and straw hats.

I had not time to visit the food section, but intend doing so next time, as the following extract from the "Official Guide" interests me greatly:—

"Family Budget.—The chief item in the family budget of all but the wealthy classes is unquestionably the food supply. With the working classes the main problem of life is how to procure food in the best advantage, consistent with the earnings of the family. To effect the solution of this problem, typical budgets have been drawn up, showing, firstly, how a family of five may be fed on an expenditure of 12s. 6d. per week, and secondly, how a less well-to-do family may be maintained economically, but adequately, on a corresponding expenditure of 8s. 10d. per week. These will be shown, and in connection with this, frequent demonstrations in methods of cooking, cleaning, and arranging households will be given."

Twelve and sixpence per week for five would work out at about three shillings per week per individual, showing that men's daily wages are not sufficient to maintain a family of five on a penny per person. The fact that the State is willing to pay for the food of the unemployed is a great thing, and it is the only way to see the work done, and the conditions under which it is done. I have seen the work done, and the conditions under which it is done.

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Culture.

Strolling into the bar-parlour of an out-of-the-way pub. in the suburbs of a northern seaport, the writer found himself in the company of an assembly of more or less bibulous worthies, and the conversation was "Culture."

I shall, too, describe the company: First, then, there was Mr. Pascoe, as they called him to his face. They called him old Pascoe when he was absent. A lean, lanky man of about fifty, with the word boozier written large on his large nose.

On this evening these worthies, with a few less assertive brethren, were discussing the best means of bringing out what was in them, as the dominie put it. The outshot of it was that they decided on a literary and debating club. The title in full was to be "The Blue Anchor Literary and Debating Society," and was toasted in mixed drinks at Mrs. Jellikin's expense.

A member desiring liquid refreshment at this moment rang the bell, which brought the widow into the room. And here old Pascoe came on the scene again. In a polite word or two he begged Mrs. Jellikins to become an honorary member of the club.

terity will revere, as it now does this humble attempt to raise the intellectual and moral status of the rising youth, and so on. The widow smiled and could only say thanks, but the wearer of the buckskins would have a speech.

"Really, gentlemen," began the embarrassed Mrs. Jellikins, "I can't, I can't, I can't find," and then Pascoe improved his position in the widow's graces, and sent a scowl over the face of the Leggings by rising to make on behalf of our charming hostess the necessary few remarks.

Speaking on behalf of Mrs. Jellikins, he could say (a smile from the widow) that the pleasure it gives her (another smile) to associate in such a laudable object (still smiling) with, ahem—and then the wretched reprobate who had ordered a drink, broke in with: "I say, missus, aint yer going to bring that bottle of stout in?"

Conversation soon became general again, and in the midst of a debate on the right spelling of the word ankylostomus (the miners' disease), I was drawn in. "This gentleman here," observed Mr. Pascoe, "is evidently able to give us some information on this point."

"Well," I asked, the dominie, "how is The Blue Anchor Literary and Debating Society getting on?"

"Defunct, sir, defunct, sir, decidedly non est, as the French would say."

"Dear me," I returned, "after such an auspicious opening I should have thought—"

"Don't mention it, sir, pray don't. It was beer them beggars wanted, not brains."

RIGHT BOWER.

The People to their Land.

O, high rock looking heavenward  
O, valley green and fair,  
Sea cliffs that seem to gird and guard  
Our island once so dear;

The moonlight glides along the shore  
And silvers all the sands,  
It gleams on halls and castles hoar,  
Built by our fathers' hands;

The ploughman ploughs, the sower sows,  
The reaper reaps the ear;  
The woodman to the forest goes  
Before the day grows clear;

The cattle in the sun may lie;  
The fox by night may roam;  
The lark may sing all day on high,  
Between its heaven and home.

—EDWARD CARPENTER.

Irish Trades Union Congress.

We quote a few of the most important resolutions to be submitted to the forthcoming Trades Congress in Galway:—

FEEDING OF NECESSITIOUS SCHOOL CHILDREN.

"That this Irish Trades Congress, realising that there are attending the elementary schools of Ireland many thousands of children who are insufficiently fed, and thus incapable of fully benefiting by the education offered them, and further realising that it is the duty of society to use all its best resources on behalf of its weakest members, amongst whom such children may be included, hereby demands the extension to Ireland (with whatever special provisions are found necessary) of the Act empowering local authorities to make provision for the feeding of necessitous school children; that the Parliamentary Committee be instructed to take steps to give effect to this resolution."

To be moved by Mr. John Simmons (Dublin Trades Council), and seconded by Mr. Henry Rochford.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

"That this Congress, representing the workers of Ireland, reiterate the unanimous demand made year after year by the Congress and all other representative bodies, in favour of the payment of Members of Parliament and their Election expenses; and we enter our protest against the suggestion that Ireland should be excluded from the provisions of the Bill about to be introduced to effect these democratic reforms."

"That this Congress reiterates our claim for a thorough solution of the Housing Question in the towns and cities of Ireland, as the present condition of affairs leaves the tenants at the mercy of unscrupulous and rack-renting landlords, and the time has arrived when the Legislature should intervene in the matter by the introduction of a full measure for the tenants' protection; that copies of this resolution be sent to the Chief Secretary and the chairmen of the various parties."

SHOPS BILL.

"That this Congress, representing the working-class opinion of Ireland, hereby welcomes the Shops Bill as at first introduced to Parliament, which provided for the application of Sunday closing to Hairdressing Establishments, and also herewith expresses its opinion that no settlement of the Shop Hours questions can prove satisfactory in Ireland which leaves out this most pressing demand of the workers engaged in the Hairdressing Trade."

To be moved by Mr. John Simmons (Dublin Trades Council), and seconded by Mr. Henry Rochford.

"That the Parliamentary Committee be, and they are hereby instructed to formulate a scheme whereby a properly federated and controlled Labour Party may be maintained in Ireland."

To be moved by Mr. Thomas Murphy (Carpet Planners of the City of Dublin).

"That this Congress calls on all members of Trades Unions and Trades Clubs to insist on having all beverages supplied to them served from home-made bottles which bear the trade-mark R, K, B, or D.B.C."

FEEDING OF CHILDREN.

"That we call upon the Government to extend the Feeding of Children Act to Ireland, and that in our opinion the Act should be amended so as to include all necessitous children, irrespective of their attendance at school."

To be moved by Mr. Wm. Walker, J.P. (Belfast Trades and Labour Council).

LABOUR REPRESENTATION.

"That this Congress of Irish Trades Unionists heartily recommends to the Trades Unions of this country an immediate affiliation with the Labour Party to promote independent labour representation in Ireland."

VACCINATION ACT.

"That this Congress is of opinion that the law in regard to the question of Vaccination should be the same in Ireland as it is in England; that the Conscience Clause should be or ought to be as essential to an Irishman as it is to an Englishman."

To be moved by Mr. W. Walker, J.P. (Belfast Trades and Labour Council).

KILKENNY WOODWORKERS' DISPUTE.

"That this Congress condemns the action of the management of the Kilkenny Woodworkers, Kilkenny, in importing blacklegs from across channel and the continent to fill the places of the cabinet-makers who have been forced from their employment as a result of their fight for Trade Unionism, also the vindictive action of the management in depriving the Piper's Band of Kilkenny of their club rooms and pipes and drums solely because their sympathy was with the men who were fighting for their rights."

To be moved by Mr. Hugh Gilmore (National Amal. Furnishing Trades' Association).

"That owing to the firm of Messrs. I. S. Varian & Co., Talbot Street, Dublin, refusing to arbitrate their grievances with their employes after a protracted struggle—it being the employers' intention to break the workers' organisation and so establish free and boy labour—we call upon the organised workers of Ireland to use all the influence in their power to aid the United Society of Brushmakers, by refusing to use all brushes made by Messrs. Varian, and call upon their public representatives on the different boards and councils throughout Ireland to get all tenders for brushes, or contractors supplying brushes made under unfair conditions by Messrs. Varian, rejected."

The Tree of Dissipation.

The  
sin of  
drunkenness  
expels reason,  
drowns memory,  
diminishes strength,  
distempers the body,  
defaces beauty, corrupts the  
blood, inflames the liver, weakens  
the brain, turns men into walking  
hospitals, causes internal, external, and  
incurable wounds, is a witch to the senses,  
a devil to the soul, a thief to the pocket,  
the beggar's companion, a wife's woe,  
and children's sorrow, makes man  
become a beast and self-murderer,  
who drinks to others good  
health, and robs himself  
of his own!

DRUNKENNESS!!!

Scottish Labour Items.

The following has been lifted from the "Forward," Glasgow, the Scottish labour organ:—

THE MINERS.—The Miners' Federation of Great Britain have issued a circular regretting that several districts object to the compulsory washing clause of the Mines Bill, and asking miners to support the passage of the clause in its entirety.

The Cambrian dispute, which began September, has been settled at a meeting of the South Wales Conciliation Board on Monday, subject to the terms being accepted by the men. The strike has been a severe one, and has cost the South Wales Miners £120,000, and since January the Miners' Federation of Great Britain have contributed £3,000 weekly to assist the strikers. It was during this dispute that the Tonypandy riots took place, to quell which the Liberal Party sent down the military and a detachment of Metropolitan police. D. A. Thomas, the Welsh Carlow, and an ex-Liberal M.P., is chairman of the Cambrian Combine.

GLASGOW DOCK LABOURERS.—Jim Larkin has been in Glasgow during the past week organising the dock labourers, and has succeeded in forming a new organisation entitled "The Scottish Union of Dock Labourers." Mr. Walter W. Ferguson has been appointed secretary pro tem.

WAGES INCREASED.—The Falkirk branch of the Associated Patternmakers of Scotland have been granted an increase of 1s. per week, which makes the weekly wage 36s. The increase dates from 15th May, and is by way of a compromise, as the men had asked for an advance of 2s. weekly some time ago; which sum had been refused by the employers.

The Operative Slaters of Greenock have also been granted an increase of 1d. per hour, which brings their wages up to the Glasgow rate of 9d. per hour.

LABOUR UNIFICATION.—Apropos the amalgamation of the Labour Party, Trades Union Congress, and General Federation of Trade Unions, Mr. John Hill, General Secretary, Boilermakers' Society, in his monthly report, says:—"There should be one grand national organisation, called the Labour Congress. The congress to be a federation of trade unions, trade and Socialist societies. It would watch over all legislation affecting labour, organise and maintain in Parliament a political Labour party, and establish a fund for mutual assistance and support. There would be an annual congress during the first week in September, delegates to congress to be accredited members of an affiliated body, and the basis of representation that each affiliated body should appoint one delegate for every 2,000 members or fraction thereof. Each affiliated body should pay an affiliation fee of £3 per 1,000 members, and 20s. for each delegate attending the congress." The Executive Committee endorse the above proposals.

[One wonders when the Irish Labour Movement will become unified. Speed the day!—Ed.]

Labour Representation.

The following are the Rules and Constitution of the City and County of Dublin Labour Representation Committee whose work in the city and county will be pushed forward with vigour immediately:—

ORGANISATION.—The Labour Representative Committee shall consist of three delegates from the Dublin Trades Council and delegates from trade and labour societies affiliated with the Dublin Trades Council in the following proportion:— One delegate for 100 members, or less; 2 delegates, 100 to 500 members; 3 delegates, over 500 members.

FINANCES.—The finances of the Committee shall be raised by a fee of 15s. per quarter from the Dublin Trades Council and 1d. per member per quarter from all societies affiliated to the L.R.C., payable in advance, on the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December. Societies in arrear are not eligible to be represented at the annual or quarterly meetings. The Committee shall have power to make a special appeal for funds.

OBJECT.—The object of the Committee is to unite the forces of Labour in order to secure the election of Independent Labour Representatives to Parliament and on Local Governing Bodies.

ACCEPTANCE OF CONSTITUTION.—Candidates and members must accept this constitution; agree to abide by the decisions of the Committee in carrying out the aims of this constitution; appear before their constituencies under the title of Labour Candidates only; abstain strictly from identifying themselves with or promoting the interests of any party not eligible for affiliation; and they must not oppose any candidate recognised by the Committee.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.—The method of working shall be, that affiliated societies shall be entitled to send in a suitable nominee for the position of Candidate to a General Meeting of the Committee. The Committee shall have power if it thinks it advisable to run a candidate of its own if no candidate is nominated by an affiliated society.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The Executive shall consist of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Treasurer and Secretary, and Ten Members and shall be elected by ballot at the annual general meeting. Two members of one trade cannot serve on the Executive. This restriction does not apply to officers. They shall meet not less than once a month to transact the business of the Committee, and are empowered to call a General or Executive Meeting whenever necessary. They shall report to the affiliated organisation concerned, any Labour Member, Candidate, or Chief Officer who opposes a Candidate of the Committee, or who acts contrary to the spirit of this Constitution.

TREASURER.—The Treasurer shall lodge the subscriptions from affiliated societies in the bank to the credit of the L. R. C. He shall not pay away any money without the sanction of the Executive. He shall give the security of an approved guarantee society in the sum of £10.

SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall be under the direction of the Executive, and shall conduct correspondence and keep all minutes, records and accounts as required.

AUDITORS.—Two Auditors shall be elected annually, who shall audit and certify the correctness of the accounts and balance sheets.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.—The Annual General Meeting shall be held in April each year. Notice of resolutions and all amendments to the Constitution shall be sent to the Secretary by the 20th February, and shall be forwarded forthwith to all affiliated societies. Notice of amendments and nominations for Executive and Officers shall be sent to the Secretary, by March 15th, and shall be printed on the Agenda.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.—Quarterly Meetings shall be held in the months of January, July and October, to receive the Reports of the Executive and to promote the interests of the L. R. C.

ALTERATION OF RULES.—These Rules shall only be altered by a two-thirds majority at the Annual General Meeting.

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