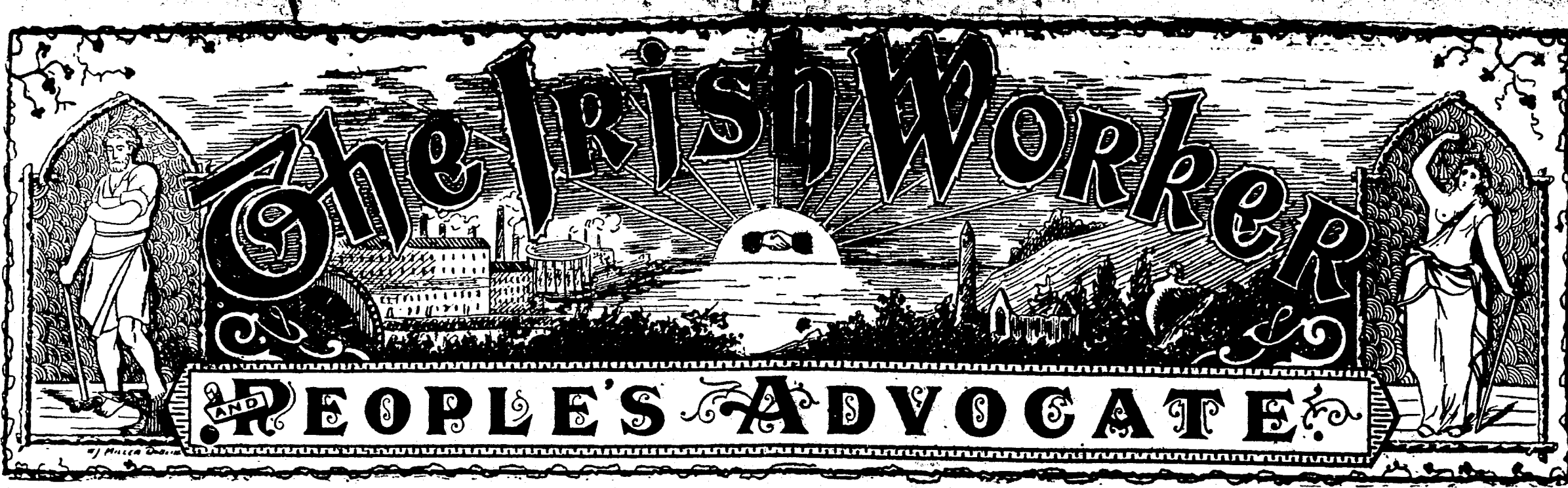


"The principle I state, and mean to stand upon is:—that the entire ownership of Ireland, moral and material, up to the sun and down to the centre is vested of right in the people of Ireland."

James Fintan Lalor.



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!

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

Edited by Jim Larkin.

No. 8.—Vol. I.]

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JULY 15th, 1911.

[ONE PENNY.]

The Rights of Labour.

By JAMES FINTAN LALOR.

(This article appeared in the Irish Tribune for July 1st, 1884, without a signature, but it has been attributed to Lalor.)

Man was created free, and is at the same time a social being; that is, in order to enjoy the advantages which society can give, each individual tacitly agrees to relinquish as much of his freedom as may be found incompatible with the existence of society. All men are abstractedly equal and should be so in law, but are not so in fact, for we find a wide difference between men, as well physically as morally and intellectually. Our actual happiness depends entirely upon the results of labour; and as this labour is affected by our physical, moral and intellectual powers its amount must vary with the individual, and consequently the happiness which he can enjoy will depend on himself if the basis of society is just.

Every man is entitled to an equal share of the land, and of all other things which are the free gifts of Nature. These are the raw materials, from which, by his labour, he is to obtain the necessities of life; but this right he possesses only during his lifetime—he cannot will them to another, nor exert any influence on their disposal after his death. Every member of the community is entitled to an equal share of the property of those who die; but as such a division could with difficulty be made, society allows each individual to inherit the property of his father or other kinsman in lieu of the share to which he would be entitled of the general property.

The labour of man produces, in most instances, more than he actually requires to support life: this surplus, which he possesses in the form of tools, buildings, &c. is called capital, or wealth, and in a flourishing state of society continually increases: it is its possession which constitutes the real difference between the savage and civilised man. As one individual may be morally, physically, or intellectually superior to another, he will naturally, by the use of his labour, obtain more products—that is, more capital or wealth—than the other: and as the arrangements of society allow the children to inherit the capital of the father, it must necessarily happen that great inequalities must exist in every society in relation to wealth; that, in fact, there must be rich and poor. This arrangement of society is just, and could not be otherwise. Although some may be born poor, and therefore inheriting no accumulated labour or capital, they cannot therefore justly demand that a new distribution of wealth should take place—that the property of the rich should be given to them. But, on the other hand, society cannot demand from them to become machines, to work to an extent unheard of among savages, and yet deny them that comfort and that share in progress which ought to be the sole end of civilisation. The poor man is entitled to live; in the fullest sense of the word he is entitled to share in all the accumulated advantages of civilisation, not only as regards his physical happiness, but also his moral and intellectual cultivation. Why should he alone have no future except that of suffering? Why should anyone dare to debar him of the enjoyment of domestic ties, those greatest incentives to virtue?

The ancient civilisation of Greece permitted the same inequalities of rich and poor as our modern civilisation does; but with the Greeks the intellectual and moral man was the highest object of study. They laboured and accumulated capital; but the rich among them, instead of employing the whole of that accumulated capital in debasing the men who made it, by subjecting them more and more, or in ministering to their own animal senses, sacrificed their merely personal comfort to the public enjoyment of the nation. Hence were produced those masterpieces of art which we can only admire, but not imitate. The poor Athenian citizen was not taught that his sole business on earth was to labour incessantly, and that enjoyment was only for the rich; no, he felt that it was his right, his business to discuss in the public places the affairs of his country, to enjoy the pleasure of the theatre, to hear the great truths enunciated by the philosophers, to attend the games, and that it was his duty, as in all free States, to defend his country as a soldier.

During the Middle Ages the peasants were the serfs of the nobility; but although the conditions of their tenure were hard, though frequently robbed of all the fruits of their labours, they had a real interest in the land—an interest which in

some countries they were able to transmit to their children. They were poor but not destitute—no pauper class. Those who did not possess land were the servants of the lords, and, as such, were always certain of obtaining the first necessities of life. The burgher class of the towns was a manly race, which pursued its peaceful occupations within the walled towns, and, when necessary, defended their rights and properties by the sword against the nobility which surrounded them, whose trade then, as now, was plundering the industrious classes. Each trade formed a guild, itself under the protection of a patron saint. The guild regulated the conditions of apprenticeship, and prevented the trade from being overstocked by taking too many apprentices. The apprenticeship was a useful custom; it required a considerable sacrifice of time, and consequently of money, and therefore prevented too great competition; it kept up a sympathy between the employer and the employed, as the apprentice, in most cases, resided with the master. The apprentice's hours of labour were also limited, and he thus had ample means to amuse and improve himself. When the apprentice became a journeyman, and received wages he did not immediately marry, but went to other towns and worked there for some time, and thus increased his knowledge and experience; and when he accumulated sufficient capital he became a master, settled in the place best suited to his business, took apprentices and employed journeymen, and then only did he marry. The masters in those days were only small capitalists, as each man endeavoured to be one; but they were sure of independence, for they did not believe that the market for their goods depended on unlimited production, and hence ruinous competition, but on the income of the country—on the fact of the people, the masses, possessing wealth. It is not the few rich in a country which consumes the product of labour—they only consume luxuries, and these luxuries must always give but a precarious employment—it is the diffusion of wealth among the population generally which regulates the demand and ensures the labourer from sudden and ruinous fluctuations, and this system of numerous small manufacturers produced that result. And yet these masters must have been wealthy, numerous as they were, else they could not have raised those mighty symbols of religion which excite our admiration, or those beautiful, though quaint, town halls which grace even the smallest continental town. Look at the cities of palaces, with their gorgeous frescoes, of republican Venice, Genoa the superb, and Florence. Have our great capitalists anything similar to point to? Alas, no! Our characteristics are prisons and workhouses.

What a contrast does not the position of the poor in our days present to that which we have just noticed! A few individuals have gotten possession of the whole of the land, which they look upon as theirs absolutely, to do with it whatever it may please them. This, as it suits them, is allotted to cattle or to men, the latter being the worse treated, for although they consider them both as having been created by the Almighty for their sole use and benefit, yet as the value of the cattle is in the beasts themselves, they take care that they are well fed and housed; but as the value of the men consists in the result of their labour, and as they are worth nothing when worked out they can readily be replaced by new ones; the landlord Thugs would therefore consider it a waste of capital to either feed, clothe, or house them. And when they grow dissatisfied with the amount of plunder which they can obtain, they cleanse the land of such offal, and renew the stock. These pariahs, or, as they are denominated, "surplus population," have no refuge in Ireland save a shallow grave, unconfined and unnamed, or the charnel-houses denominated "workhouses." In England, however, they sometimes pass through another stage before they find this, their last resting place; they become labourers in manufactories, and add to the number of those truly miserable and undenominated wretches who form a large proportion of the population of all manufacturing towns. Here a new system commences, exactly similar in its effect to that of the landlord Thugs: a few men possessing not real capital but money, or rather a still more fictitious one called credit, having taken advantage of the discoveries of science, establish large factories, and employ labourers, not men only, but women and children of the tenderest age; these they enclose in large, low, ill-ventilated rooms from the earliest dawn until night; nay, often robbing their weary bodies of their natural slumber. To them Nature dis-

plays her charms in vain; no eloquence, no music, no poetry, as with the Greeks, the Venetians, and the Florentines, is afforded them as a relaxation from their toil—nay, their masters

"Grudge them e'en the breeze that once a week

Might make them feel less weary and deject."

They become weak in body, deprived in morals, and the monotony of their employment dulls their intellect, and what is their reward? To be badly fed, badly clothed, and worse housed, and liable at any moment, from circumstances over which they have no control, to be deprived of all employment. This class, resembling the Proletarii of the Roman Empire, is increasing with fearful rapidity and will one day revenge all their wrongs on their oppressors, but will also, it is to be feared, destroy society itself. This class may be called the *destitute* to distinguish them from the general poor.

With the breaking down of the old society and the present state of things, a new science was created, which had for its object the study of the social condition of man; and to this science the name of political economy has been given. This science has attracted great attention in England, because the evils of the present social system have been more developed there than in any other country. It is only there, or in countries blasted by her rule, that true pauperism exists in all its unmitigated horrors. The desire to accumulate wealth and the state of things produced by this desire naturally led everybody to study a science which he was given to understand would help him to attain his end, and hence whole libraries have been written on the subject; but what is termed the science of political economy in England bears the same relation to that science as the quackery of Parr or Holloway does to the science of medicine.

We do not, however, mean to say that the English political economists have never enunciated any truths; on the contrary, a good many valuable laws have been deduced by Adam Smith and others; but the errors which they have promulgated far outnumber the truths, and have done incalculable mischief. They have materialised everything; with them the sole object of existence is the production of wealth, not the advantages which its equitable distribution would have on the community. They only look to the actual sum total of the wealth of a country, even when that wealth is in the hands of a few millionaires, while the masses are debased paupers—with them England is the most flourishing country in the world, because from acting on their principles it possesses in the aggregate more wealth than most other nations; but they forget that one half of the population is reduced to a state of degradation unparalleled in Europe. They make that the end for which we live, which most other nations consider the means by which we may enjoy life. Under their influence the arts, abstract science, or a healthy literature can with difficulty flourish. Sismondi's answer to Ricardo, one of the most eminent of them, gives in one sentence their whole character:—"What, is wealth then everything! are men absolutely nothing?" In Ireland what is bad in their principles has been acted upon, but the good has been totally neglected. We hear constantly our flippancy ameliorators and turnip-headed candidates for prominent places whose knowledge of legislation has been gleaned from the leaders of a superficial press, or the stupid speeches of a class of "gentlemen" little better informed than themselves, talk about capital and a few other words which are only sounds devoid of meaning to them. We would be fortunate if all our economists were of the same value; what injury, for instance, could we suffer from such trash as the "Clarendon talk about Repeal," &c.? But there are others whose poison is more insidious, and who have taken the best means of diffusing it through our veins—such as one Whately,* a goodly specimen of the foreign vermin we have allowed to crawl over us—of such we must beware; already they have received a few lessons from another quarter, and the "Irish Tribune" will continue the tuition from time to time.

* Richard Whately, Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, whose economical heresies were trust upon Irish children in the National School books.—Ed.

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Loyal—to Whom?

By the time this appears George V. will have returned to England. The excitement will have abated, and we will be able to talk of himself and his visit calmly and as reasonable beings. The thousands who last week were wildly rushing to and fro, will now return to their normal state. The coloured papers and gaudy rags will be taken down and shamefacedly hidden away to await the next visit of George or his successor.

The crowds who stood open-mouthed on our streets last week when the English king was here, cared nothing for himself or the British Empire. It was the novelty of the thing that attracted them. They would stand and cheer as long and loudly, may even louder, at a dog fight in a back lane. There is no real loyalty to the king in this country, and very little in England. If the people were loyal there would be no necessity to guard the king of England so carefully from his people. If the Irish people have become loyal and submissive, as they say we have, what was the necessity of bringing such an army of soldiers, sailors, and police to line the streets and guard the king? The one thing that stands out clearly after last week, is the Government's fear of the people, by their action in drafting such a huge force of armed men into Dublin, they have proclaimed to the world that the men and women of Ireland are as disloyal to the English crown as ever they were:—"Thou art not conquered yet, dear land," may well be our battle-cry now.

Even in England the crown is losing its old power. All the pomp and ceremony that hedges a king is only kept up for the same reason that the clown stands grimacing outside the circus door to gather a crowd. George V. does not possess the affections of his own countrymen. In England there is a strong and ever-growing anti-monarchical spirit. Desperate attempts are being made by a small band of influential self-seekers to postpone the inevitable collapse of the English throne. But it will not avail.

What signifies it if a few thousand children cheered the procession? They are only children, and will do as they are bidden by their teachers. In a few years they will become the men and women of Ireland, and before then they will have learned a lesson from us, if we do our duty, that will fit them to take their places in the fight against every kind of dishonesty, jobbery and monopoly. We will teach them the lines of Emerson:—

"God said I am tired of kings,
I suffer them no more,
Up to my ear the morning brings
The outrage of the poor."

I will have never a noble,
Nor lineage counted great,
Fishers, and choppers, and ploughmen,
Shall constitute a state."

It was not loyalty that gathered the crowds. The people who hung out flags and bunting are the self-same people who are at other times howling about the iniquity of Home Rule. One day they are damning the Liberal Government for their alleged democratic tendencies and Irish sympathies, the next they are cheering the king, who represents the Liberals, and is under their control. To-morrow they would be republicans were a Republican Government established. Their whole ambition is to be with, or appear to be with, the party in power. They are the men and women who matter least in any country, and are the least reliable.

Even the armed men who lined the streets were not there through love of the king. It was not loyalty made them first don the soldier's or sailor's uniform or the policeman's tunic. It was, in the majority of cases, hunger or laziness. Some enlisted because they thought they would have an easy time and little or no work to do. Others were driven into the armed forces through want of work and consequent semi-starvation. The greatest rebels I know are ex-soldiers. So that when we take the soldiers, sailors, police, and other officials, who were paid for attending the

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procession, the school children who had no better sense, and the grown-up people who went out of curiosity, we find the number greatly reduced and can judge of Ireland's loyalty.

Over one thousand persons deliberately chose to visit Wolfe Tone's grave on Saturday last in preference to staying in the city to watch the procession. Over one thousand young men and women, in Dublin alone, who cared more for the principles of a man, whom the British Government sentenced to death, than they did for all the tawdry pomp and bloody vengeance of the Pirate Empire.

Some may say that this is out of place in a labour paper; that we should not take sides in politics. We know what we are about. We know that until the workers of Ireland obtain possession of the land of Ireland and make their own laws, they can only hope for and obtain partial improvement of their conditions. We ask for no more than our rights. We will be content with no less. We owe no homage to any king or government that we do not ourselves elect. We are willing and anxious to help in every way, and at all times, the struggle of English or Scotchmen for better pay and shorter hours. While we are subject to England we will be anxious to participate in any benefits the law may confer on the English worker. We would rather have the British Government make and administer good laws than bad ones. But, good or bad though the laws may be, nothing less than complete and unhampered control of our own land will satisfy us.

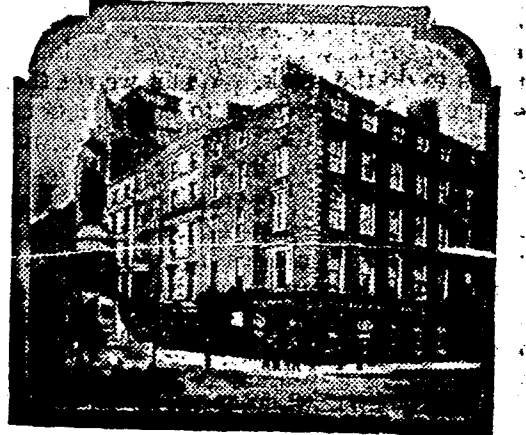
Until we obtain this we can have no love for a foreign monarch. The people of Ireland—the men and women who work in it—are the only ones to whom we owe any loyalty or homage. While there is an army, navy and police force, in the pay of the British Government, ready to shoot and imprison us when we ask what is ours by right, when and while this state of things exists, we are and must be disloyal and dissatisfied.

We are not anxious to cut ourselves off from the rest of the world. We dislike no man because he was born in a different country to us. Our ambition is to see every nation look after its own people first, and the rest of the world afterwards.

We do not consider it right that one nation or one body of men should be subject to another. The world is the heritage to all men alike; Ireland is our particular share of it, and we mean to have it.

For hundreds of years England has tried to make us a part of her empire, and for the same period we have fought against her attempts. "Rebellions" have repeatedly broken out, and though they were considered unsuccessful, we are not yet subdued. Whatever the ideas of former generations may have been, whatever their ultimate goal, the first step on this road and on ours is National Independence. Without this we can never hope to raise the working classes of Ireland out of their present conditions. Until we can regulate our lives to suit ourselves we will not rest content. We stand for the ideals of Fintan Lalor, and while we do we cannot consistently be loyal to England or England's king. Therefore we say that the Irishman or woman who is dissatisfied with the conditions under which the bulk of our people live, must logically be on the side of disloyalty to the British Government. Our ambition is to nationalise the wealth and productions of the country; to do this we must first nationalise the people, then the Government. Whether you are an ex-soldier or a Fenian we want your help. The best way we can secure peace is by being prepared for war. Formerly we struck at our opponents heads, now we can strike at their pockets and do them greater injury. We do not wish to see any man sell himself as a government assassin, but when circumstances force him to it we will not blame him for what he cannot help. We will do our best to change the circumstances.

The welfare of the people of Ireland is more important to us than the smiles of a king or queen. While there is a hungry man, woman, or child in Ireland, while there is even one of our people ill-clad, or ill-treated we will join in no display of hypocritical loyalty. While there is a barefooted child in this country we cannot afford to buy flags or fireworks, nor present loyal addresses. We will demand and if necessary fight, for what we consider are our rights; we ask no favours. Because we consider "loyalty" dangerous to our class, we are out to make rebels. Our hatred of the British Government is not based on the wrongs of the past alone, but on the present. Political independence is not the goal we aim at, it is only the means to a greater, more glorious ideal. We bear no personal enmity to the king of England. On principle we are opposed to despots or hereditary rulers. But if the people of



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England want a king it is their own business, we acknowledge their right to have one. We do not admit their claim to choose for us.

Were we convinced that a king is necessary for the good government of a country we would be in favour of having one. It is on the score of good government and efficiency alone that we are republicans. In the past kings may have served their purpose and justified their existence; this can no longer be said of them. Now they have neither power nor ability to make a country's laws, and their only claim to the throne is a hereditary one that will not be acknowledged much longer. The most progressive countries in the world are at present republican. The good of the whole people being one ideal, we bow to no man or men but those chosen by the people themselves. Everything that stands in the way of our ideal must go down. The king and his courtiers are not so important as the poor, who do the work of the world. We are prepared to co-operate with the workers of any nationality, who are fighting for justice; we will be subordinate to none. We acknowledge no king of Ireland, and are loyal to no king but the Irish people. In this we have at least four-fifths of the population on our side.

"I never could have believed from birth,
That God had sent upon this earth
Some hundred mortals full of pride,
Ready, booted and spurred to ride,
And millions saddled and bridled, to
Be ridden to death by the haughty few!"
O. F.

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Once in a while some people pray to God to save the King; every day of their lives, from the time they first learn to talk, they are praying for bread!

When the food was seized and exported from our island during the famine of 1847, a greater wrong was not done us than is being done daily by the men and women who sit idly by while emigration and starvation are doing their deadly worst.

The worst employers in Ireland are Irishmen. Not only do they pay low wages when industries are in their infancy—this is only natural—but the more powerful they become the worse they treat their employees.

SEUMAS OG.

Farrell's Foolery.

The dirty intrigue which has for some time been hatched between the Town Clerk's Office and Dublin Castle was revealed last week. Only that the whole business was so dirty, people would have to laugh at the proceedings—a veritable comedy of errors.

In June matters began to grow hot, and the four principals in the intrigue began to lay their plans. These principals are:—

- 1. Henry Campbell, Town Clerk.
2. Sir Jas. B. Dougherty, Under-Secretary for Ireland.
3. Thomas O'Shaughnessy, K.C., Recorder of Dublin.
4. J. J. Farrell, Lord Mayor of Dublin.

be done was to secure the Tory vote for Farrell's salary and things would work well.

Parties in the Corporation were sized up. The Sinn Feiners were against any local address, and against any increase in Farrell's salary; but they are only a handful and could not do very much.

Of course, he is in possession of how Dougherty and the other Castle fry were in the swim, and he must be kept silent or else there would be very great unpleasantness—so an inspectorship under the new Insurance Scheme or some other job will have to be found for him.

The action of the Lord Mayor throughout the whole proceedings has been anything but what the people of Dublin approved of. The calling in of the police to prevent members attending a meeting was absolutely disgraceful, and, on the face of it, it looks suspicious that only those who were known to be against the presentation of a loyal address were badly treated.

A few weeks ago the men in the employment of Brooks, Thomas & Co., were compelled to go on strike for an increase of wages. In a few days terms were made and the men returned to work, having secured individual increases ranging from 1s. to 4s. per week.

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How do you Fight?

Did you tackle that trouble that came your way With a resolute heart and cheerful? Or hide your face from the light of day With a craven soul and fearful?

You are beaten to earth? Well, what of that? Come up with a smiling face. It's nothing against you to fall down flat. But to lie there—that's disgrace.

ELIZABETH M. FORTLER.

THE Irish Worker AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE. Edited by JIM LARKIN.

THE IRISH WORKER will be published weekly—price One Penny—and may be had of any newsagent. Ask for it and see that you get it.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, 15TH JULY, 1911.

The Great Strike.

The position with reference to the condition at the different ports affected by the present dispute briefly is this—Liverpool, where the men took action first, was also first to settle—that is to say, that a majority of the firms engaged in foreign going traffic agreed to pay union rate of wages and observe union conditions.

boats we stuck up in Dublin was the last boat I bossed before coming out with you. I told you the badge would again be exhibited in Harrison's; the working class cannot be defeated." But why may I ask, seeing the comradeship and solidarity amongst the workers in and about the quays of Liverpool, as exemplified by the joint action of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union, Cooks' and Stewards' Union, Carters' Union, unorganised dockers, and now even the Dockers' Union; why not a transport union? Now, Tom Mann! You at least have played a man's part.

Lock-out in Coal Trade.

We are informed as we go to Press that the Employers' Federation met yesterday, under the chairmanship of Mr. Samuel McCormick. The meeting, which was specially summoned by Mr. McDonald (of Flocer McDonald) was called for the purpose of deciding the future action of the coal importers with reference to the present dispute.

Spreading the Light.

Big Meeting in Wexford.

The phenomenal success of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union in Dublin has attracted the attention of workers in various parts of Ireland. The most recent and notable instance of this fact is the extension of the Union during the present week to Wexford, where on Tuesday evening in the Bull Ring—in the midst of a great multitude of the "Boys of Wexford"—its principles were expounded by Councillor M'Keown, of Belfast.

In the brake, which was used as a platform, were several members of the Wexford Corporation—notably, Mr. John O'Connor, Mr. M'Mahon, and Mr. Bergin. On the motion of Mr. M'Mahon, Captain Murphy was selected to fill the position of chairman.

Mr. Murphy briefly thanked the meeting for the honour conferred upon him, and introduced Mr. Peter O'Connor as a representative of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union.

Mr. O'Connor, in a few well-chosen remarks, explained the purpose of his visit to Wexford, which was to enrol the seamen and quaysmen of that town as members of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, the principles of which would be fully explained by Mr. M'Keown, of Belfast.

ally have the power of life and death over the inhabitants of the United Kingdom.

Mr. M'Keown explained in detail and at considerable length the aims and objects of the Irish Transport Workers' Union, and concluded his address amid ringing cheers, and with assurances that the organisation he spoke for would get the whole-hearted support of the workers of Wexford.

DUBLIN TRADES COUNCIL.

The ordinary fortnightly meeting of above will take place on Monday, July 16th, 1911. Mr. Thomas Murphy, president, will take the chair at 8 o'clock prompt. Agenda—Irish Party and Insurance Bill (The President). The Existing Dispute and threatened Lock-out on the Quays (Mr. Larkin). Labour Representation Committee—Date of Annual Meeting and Election of Trades Council Representatives (The President).

CITY AND COUNTY OF DUBLIN LABOUR REPRESENTATION COMMITTEE.

Annual meeting and election of officers will take place on Monday, 24th July, 1911. All delegates must have paid the affiliation fees before taking part in discussion, and election nominations will be received at meeting.

Police Cowardice.

On Sunday last, July 9th, 1911, at about half-past one, a young lad about eight years of age, by some mischance fell into the river close to the Butt bridge. A number of the audience at the protest meeting to demand the release of Miss Moloney and young McArdle, hearing cries, ran across to the quay wall, and there stood two of our noble band of heroes, 113E and 131E. Those noble heroes who, baton in hand, can be so brave on an occasion in brutally assaulting men, women and children—there they stood, 113E and 131E, creatures of heroic mood, whilst down below, in the surging flood, a child eight years old, was struggling for life. Did these heroes of the baton brigade dive in to the rescue? No! but one of the heroes asked would no one volunteer to save the lad? and out from the crowd stepped a MAN, though dressed in rags and without a baton, who sprang from the quay wall into the turbulent stream, seized the boy and brought him safely to the steps, where willing hands attended to their needs; and this MAN, dressed in rags, when asked for his name refused to give it and walked away. The child was saved, but no thanks to the police. They stood idly by, waiting for somebody else to take action. No doubt they were very active when the danger was past, and produced their note-books in a most dignified and official manner; and no doubt they will strut around by-and-by with medals on their manly (?) chests, which will be graciously conferred on them for doing nothing during the King's visit, while the man who risked his life to save another's, goes unrecognized and unrewarded. Next week we will give a photo of the MAN, and if possible of the policemen.

An Appreciation.

We are accustomed to take a great deal of what "John Bull" and its editor, Mr. Horatio Bottomley, M.P., says with the proverbial "grain of salt," but we have pleasure in endorsing and reproducing what they say of Comrade Wilson in last week's issue. "J.B." says:—"Hearty congratulations to Mr. Have-lock Wilson on his success in securing in so many places 10s. per week advance in the sailors' and firemen's wages. We have known him for over twenty years, and have heard few men more virulently abused or more foully slandered; but a sturdier fighter for the sailors' cause has not existed since the days of Plimsoll. He has fought a brave battle for the toilers of the sea, their wives and children, and we are glad that, thanks to his efforts, there will be more in the locker for the sailor's family when Jack is earning his living at the hardest of all callings, for, after all, there are many thousands of sailors who are married and have families."

Barmads Dissatisfied.

DEAR SIR—When making inquiries re long hours of shop assistants please include barmads in the different hotels, such as the Dolphin, the Moyra, &c. Those girls are far worse than the others, as they must be on duty all hours to attend visitors staying in the house.— Faithfully yours, WHITE SLAVE.

While engaged in erecting a bonfire at Stapleton park, near Pontefract, for the Coronation celebrations, Walter Kilburn, a woodman, was struck by lightning and killed. Two other men who were rendered unconscious have recovered.—God save the King! We can easily get another woodman.

LOCK-OUT IN THE Coal Trade. Mass Meeting Of Workers will be held in Beresford Place, on Sunday Next, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock, sharp. Leading Speakers and Bands will attend.

National Insurance Bill.

Action of Dublin Trades Council.

On Sunday last a public meeting was held in Smithfield, under the auspices of the Dublin Trades Council, in support of the National Insurance Bill, which was addressed by Messrs. Thomas Murphy, President Trades Council; M. McKeown, Belfast; W. Partridge, Wm. Field, M.P.; Wm. Abraham, M.P.; Thos. McPartland, John Farren, Sec. Wm. O'Brien; and Jim Larkin. The attendance was large, and included the band of the Irish Transport Workers' Union.

Mr. Murphy, who presided, in opening the proceedings, said—Fellow-workers, this meeting has been convened by the Dublin Trades Council on the suggestion of the Parliamentary Committee of the Irish Trades Congress for the purpose of putting before you your views on this important measure for securing National State Insurance, which is now before Parliament, and which should be supported by the entire working population of this country. The measure was before the Irish Trades Congress in Galway a few weeks ago, and the Congress, having gone through it from start to finish, approved of the principles of the Bill, and suggested amendments that should be made in it in order to meet the interests of the workers in this country. Since then the Dublin Trades Council held a special meeting for the same purpose, and appointed a special committee to draw up amendments. That committee met several times and submitted amendments together with a report to this last meeting of the Council, by which they were unanimously adopted. It was also suggested by the Parliamentary Committee that meetings should be held as soon as possible for the purpose of explaining the terms of the Bill to the workers, and to ask for their approval in order to strengthen our position in putting forward these amendments; and this meeting was called in pursuance of that suggestion to fully support the measure and put its terms as plainly as possible before the workers. There are two reasons why this Bill has been introduced. One is the poverty that exists amongst the poor when stricken down with sickness or knocked out of employment, which undermines the constitution of the workers' children and produces an unhealthy population; and on that account the producers of all the wealth of the country are weakened. Lloyd George, being a far-seeing statesman, recognises that the ever-increasing army of the unemployed may become in time a danger if they were not taken into consideration, because there was no one who could expect that healthy men would starve to death in the sight of plenty and allow their children to starve also. It is against human nature to expect that. Our social system is a blot on our civilisation by allowing a healthy community to starve for want of employment; and they wanted men of influence to take up their case and fight for them. That is the reason why this measure has been introduced—and they all believed that it should have been introduced years ago (applause).

A Voice—And not be depending on the clique in the Corporation.

Mr. Murphy—If the Bill is amended in the way we propose, it will in a short time prove a great blessing to the workers at large. At the start the benefits will not be as great as we would wish, but as time goes on, and as the law becomes operative, the insurance fund will accumulate and greater benefits will be extended to the workers. Sick benefits will be increased as the funds admit of it. In that way, after some years, we will have brought about a very healthy condition in our midst, and the sum got from the weekly contributions would have increased so much that it would prove a great benefit to the poor people forced at present to live in slums through no fault of their own, but through the bad system that had been allowed to prevail. There is one point I wish to emphasise, and that is, that any organised society of workers becoming insured through their society will receive greater benefits than the non-society workers, who have to insure through the Post Office. That is a matter that should be taken into consideration by the entire workers in the city. They should take it into account that they should join some society and thus get the full benefits of the measure. The sick benefit to society members will be 10s. a week for 13 weeks, and 5s. a week for the following 13 weeks, should the sickness last that length of time. A society member will also get into benefit in six months from the time the Act comes into force; but in the case of the non-society person, who will have to contribute through the Post Office, he will have to continue paying for twelve months, and will only then receive the amount he has paid in contributions—which will be a small amount. For instance, the non-society man insured would receive only 20s. in benefit, while the society man insured for six months would receive £9 15s. That was a very big difference. They would, therefore, see the benefits were greater for the society workers. The unorganised workers in the city should take that fact immediately into their consideration, and if possible join some union or society.

A Voice—The Irish Transport Union (cheers).

Mr. Murphy—Yes. That was open to all unskilled workers, and was doing great work (cheers). I am sure they will be open to receive any who wish to join. I don't want to take up your time longer, and will let those other gentlemen who have come here address you (cheers).

Letters of apology were read from Messrs. J. J. Clancy, P. J. Brady, and Alderman Cotton, M.P.'s.

Mr. Partridge (Inchicore), who was received with cheers, said—A resolution has

been entrusted to me to propose for your adoption. It is:—

"That this meeting of Dublin workers heartily approves of the principle of the National Insurance Bill as submitted to Parliament, and in order that its terms may be made applicable to this country we respectfully request that the suggestions formulated by the Irish Trades Union Congress and the Dublin Trades Council be embodied in the measure before it is placed on the statute book."

Before addressing any remarks to you, I want to tell you that the day for humbug is gone, and the workmen will have to seriously apply themselves to their own work of looking after their own interests. You have before Parliament a Bill which will impose a tax on every man over 16 years of age and under 70 years. This Bill encroaches upon your liberty in many directions and will bind you up seriously if you don't take an interest in your welfare and safeguard your rights by taking an intelligent view in what is going on, and by voting only for those whom you know to be friends; and by seeing that when you place them in position they keep their promise honestly and loyally.

A Voice—What about the Lord Mayor? (groans).

Mr. Partridge—Now, this Insurance Bill has been criticised and condemned—and those who criticised it and condemned it I daresay never read it. The Bill is a difficult one to read. It is still more difficult to understand. It is something like Lord Mayor Farrell's letters in that respect (laughter). But what we have to face is this—we want to get out of the rut. The Labour Party in Parliament, Mr. Field and his friends, are bringing about this condition of affairs. The modern system of competition makes the workman who is hit grey before his time, and he is told he must stand aside and make room for the younger men—and the older men are thus put out on the street to starve, with no provision made to keep them. You have been told by the chairman of the benefits of this Bill. I will tell you what I think is the value the workers will get from it for their money. So far as we, workmen, are concerned, we don't care what the employer has to pay. We are concerned with that and the Government grant only, so far as it affects our own pocket, and I will speak only of what the workers will have to pay. A man who receives 1s. 6d. a day will have to contribute one penny a week, or 4s. 4d. a year, and he becomes, after six months, entitled to benefits. These benefits will amount to £9 15s.; that is, 10s. a week for 13 weeks, and 5s. for another 13 weeks—a sum representing 45 years' contributions. Let such a man join the insurance scheme and he will draw out of it in six months more than he would have paid in 45 years, at the rate of a penny a week. Well, we are told Irishmen would not benefit by the scheme. If a man is earning 2s. a day and pays twopence weekly, he will, if he gets sick, get back in return benefits after six months equal to 22½ year's contributions; and if he earns 3s. a day or 4s. a day he will get benefits equal to 15 years and 11½ year's contributions. He is thus getting good value for his money. Again, in the case of married people entitled to a maternity allowance, they would draw out of the insurance scheme more than they paid in, supposing they only became entitled to the maternity allowance once in six years, which was a longer limit than usually elapsed. So that under the scheme there were many ways for the workers getting back the money they paid in contributions. If, however, you want to make the measure beneficial you must stop out of the public-houses.

A Voice—Out of Farrelly's.

Mr. Partridge—Go to your trade societies and take an active interest in what is being done there, and do what you can to help your leaders. When you see you have a good leader you should stand at his back. You should stand by your leader and strengthen his arm, because the strength of his arm depends on the assistance you give him. If your labour leaders are going to make this insurance measure beneficial you will have to give them all the assistance you can. Mr. Partridge then referred to the advantage of Clause 51 of the Bill, which protects a sick person in benefit from having his furniture seized or from being evicted. That is a clause that appeals to me, because when an honest man lies helpless and stricken down in debt the thought of the position of his wife and children drives him to his grave. They, of course, had the house-owners in Dublin crying out against that clause. Again, some of the farmers of Ireland did not like the levy they would have to pay for their farm servants; but the farmers should not forget that when they were fighting for the land the workmen in the cities and towns helped them in the fight, so that the least the farmers could do now is to help them to get this insurance scheme. But the workers would have to grasp the circumstances for themselves by supporting their societies. When this Bill becomes law there will be no such thing as a non-society man. At all events, those who remain outside of societies will see that they will lose much by doing so, and this

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will induce them to join some society. If he does not, and if he pays his contribution into the Post Office, he will lose, because if he falls sick he will only get back in benefit what he has paid in after 12 months. That is a point well worth the attention of all workmen who were non-society, and I hope they will give attention to it.

Mr. McKeown, Belfast, seconded the resolution. He said—It is only a week ago since I heard an exhaustive statement from Mr. Joseph Devlin, M.P., on this Bill. I don't know whether all his colleagues are supporters of his views, but if they are I can promise you that the workers of this country have nothing to fear. As regards the farmers, I regret to see that amongst some of them there is determined opposition to the Bill, but it will behave the workers to make this opposition worthless, and while they have the support of such men as Mr. Devlin, Mr. Field, Mr. Abraham and others, I don't think the workers need have anything to fear from the farmers. What we have to fear is the lethargy of the workers themselves. If the workers are true to themselves, and if they desire this Bill, they will get it. The greatest blot in the Bill is that it requires the workers to pay anything. The worker should pay nothing, and I hope it is not too late for this detail to be dealt with, and I hope the Irish Party will introduce a clause that the poorer workers should pay nothing. They, after all, are the greatest contributors to the rates, because they are denied a true share of what their labour produces. The man who only got 1s. 6d. a day was not getting a wage sufficient to give him a decent life. It was not sufficient to keep him, and the greatest blot in the Bill is that it requires a contribution from such a man. In conclusion, Mr. McKeown urged that men not in societies should get enrolled in some organisation so as to secure the full benefits of this Bill (applause).

Mr. Wm. Field, M.P., said what they wanted to do that day was to show that beyond any doubt whatever the workers of Dublin were determined to have this Bill. Some people were saying that the Bill would ruin Ireland. Well, there was never a bill introduced yet that some people did not see disaster and ruin in it. A similar law was in operation in Germany for the past twenty years. The farmers there appreciated it just as he believed that the farmers in Ireland would appreciate it by and by, but whether it was useful to the farmers or not the city workmen had made up their minds that they were going to have it. As stated by Mr. Partridge, the Bill would force men to join societies, and that would be a great advantage, because they wanted to get labour organised. The Irish Party never said they would back the Bill as it is, and they have appointed a committee to prepare amendments so as to make the Bill acceptable to Ireland (applause).

Mr. Wm. Abraham, M.P., pointed out the advantages of the Bill in combating consumption by providing sanatoria all over the country. They heard a good deal of grumbling amongst farmers and employers at the 3d. a week they would be required to pay, but every right-minded employer would consider it worth his while to pay 3d. a week in order to have a healthy workman, because they all knew that a healthy workman did his work better and more satisfactorily than one who was not in good health. In Germany the scheme was a triumphant success and the employers there were trying to improve it, and he had no doubt that would be the case in Ireland when they had experience of it. It must be worked through the trades unions and friendly societies, and they should endeavour to see that every man got into these societies so that they would be in a condition to take advantage of the benefits in the Bill. He could not contemplate any man holding himself aloof and gaining only the voluntary portion of the Bill. He believed that the Bill would be the greatest boon for the workers, and he was therefore glad that the Trades Council had taken action to support it.

Jim Larkin next addressed the meeting. He said (amidst cheering, and a voice in the crowd having greeted him as "the backbone of Dublin")—I hope our good friend, Field, has not gone away, as I want to put a question to him. I have listened painfully to the reiteration of the statement that questions concerning the working classes are put forward by the Irish Party. You know my position. There is no man that I will give way to on the national question. My friend, McKeown, is a member of the United Irish League, and so are my friends, Abraham and Field. Last week Field and myself settled the dock dispute with Palgrave, Murphy & Co. The evening papers did not tell you that. We went and settled it, and I was put in as "the other person" as having settled the matter. Well, that is the way the evening papers treat us. Now, this question of State Insurance has been before the country for many months. I want to ask our friend, Field, when did the Irish Party invite the trades unions in this country to meet them? or when did they invite the working classes? Mr. Abraham—May I say, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Larkin—Mr. Abraham can correct me when I am finished. I say this, I am one of those trade unionists representing those people who are misrepresented as unskilled workers. They represent seven out of every ten workers. Therefore, when I speak I speak with authority for the largest body of organised workers (cheers), and I say that no invitation has been sent by the Irish Party either to the Dublin Trades Council, the Belfast Trades Council, the Limerick Trades Council, or the Waterford Trades Council, or the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Congress, to get the point of view of the working classes. I say I don't blame them,

for on yesterday (Saturday) you had a spectacle in this town of tens of thousands of people, some of them getting only eleven bob a week, flying little penny flags running about town; and here you have today a meeting called by poster to consider a Bill which is going to do more for the working classes of this country than any measure hitherto introduced, and yet this meeting is not attended as well as it should be. Now, I know the circumstances of the English workers very well, and I say this, that this Insurance Bill has more good in it for the Irish workers than for any worker in the British Isles, because for one outstanding reason, and that is, that the Irish worker gets 25 per cent. less wages than the English worker or the Scotch worker—and remember, the Irishman is subject to invalidity more per ratio than the English or Scotch. There are more people in the workhouses in Ireland in proportion to the population than in England and Scotland or Wales. There are more unemployed in Dublin than in any other town in England or Scotland or Wales that Field or Abraham could name. I am glad that the Irish Party are going to bring into their councils the organised workers. Surely if anyone knows anything about the organised workers of Dublin it is the Trades Council of Dublin. The organised workers have elected eleven prominent men from amongst their number, and these men are capable of dealing with the situation; and I am glad the Irish Party are going to deal with us—going to negotiate with us—and to get our point of view. Now, we have been arguing this question during the last few months—whether Ireland can pay what this Act of Parliament requires from her people. I say Ireland can pay. There is more money in the savings banks and other banks in Ireland proportionately than in England or Scotland. In Ireland we have rich monied classes—people who when they get money hoard it up in the banks and will not use it to develop the country or increase employment for the working classes. They are narrow-minded, and use the money of the people for their own purposes—the people who wasted their health to get the land for them. Our friend Field congratulates you on the passing of the Land Acts, but the most abominable atrocity that was ever committed was to give to one portion of the nation the land that belongs to the whole of Ireland. What has the Town Tenants' Act done for the men who pay four shillings a week for slum tenements? And why did not the Irish Party having the Act for providing meals for school children applied to Ireland? In England hungry school children are given meals, and why could not that be done in Ireland, and why was Ireland deleted from the Bill? Well, my friends, Ireland will be deleted from this Health Bill, too, unless you watch your own interests. This Bill is going to make for Irish stability as a nation—it is not only going to get you into organisation but it is going to give you the best chance you ever had to fight a strike, because to avail of the Bill all workers must be organised into societies. This Bill embodies the principles of the labour movement in England. We want you to get it and to use it to your own advantage. Don't you forget what we are aiming at. We want to make it possible that the man who is sick will be provided for and maintained during his illness, and that himself and his wife and children will be saved from that den of infamy called the workhouse. They were also going to see that workers were paid a proper wage. I noticed that our friend Field shook his head when Mr. Keown said that the workers under this Insurance scheme should not be asked to contribute anything. I say the workers should not be required to contribute. They were already taxed in not getting proper wages, though they are the men who carry on the industry of the country, and were the men who transported the goods that fed and clothed the nation. They could do without police or soldiers or kings or lord mayors, but they could not do without the men who carry on the national industry—the workers. What apology then should they make to employers when asked to give from their profits a small portion to pay the Insurance rate. They gave their workmen they say a pound a week. It is a miserable low wage.

A Voice—Starvation.

Mr. Larkin—What about the fellows of ten shillings. You think there is no man depending on ten shillings. My friends, thirteen per cent. of the working class people in this town over 21 years of age are working for less than ten shillings. There is another large mass, comprising 17 per cent., who are getting 15s., and there is a great bulk of skilled and unskilled workers who are getting something like £1. You cannot afford out of 16s. or less to pay 3d.—under £1 a week you pay something less. We should demand under the Bill a non-contributory clause, so that no worker should pay one cent. He is paying the whole thing now. He should demand from the Government when sick that he should be kept in good health. Well, that is an Irish bull (laughter). When sick he should get a good doctor, the best medicine, and the

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best food. If the workers did not get what they were entitled to it was not because of want of money on the part of the employers. It was because of want of heart and want of soul. The most selfish men in the community were those self-opinionated people who tell you that the workers were out trying to rob them. Well, there was robbery going on by day and by night—that was the robbery of all these working classes. Who pays for all these go-goaws around? You do, my friends, and your fellow-men; and when 20,000 men during the winter proved that they were unemployed and hungry, and their children were starving, they could not find in the city of Dublin £100 to relieve their necessities. Well, my advice to you is to come out, not in one's or two's, but in thousands, and demand of your representatives—the Abrahams, the Fields, the Devlins, and the advanced section of the Irish Party—that they will not sell your cause again, and that they will prove that what they say on the platform they will carry out in the House of Commons (cheers).

Having referred to the necessity for improvement in the Bill as regards the maternity grant and the treatment of women, the speaker said Mr. Field says the Bill will be made applicable to Ireland. What is applicable to England can certainly be made applicable to Ireland. If the English worker gets 10s. a week benefit and a free doctor, what is the matter with the Irishman that he should not get it? and of the two the Irishman has the stronger claim, because he was getting lower wages and was therefore heavier taxed. Instead of the Irish worker being obliterated from the Bill I should ask that where the Englishman gets 10s. we should get in Ireland a much larger amount. They would not get a doctor in Dublin for less than 5s., and 10s. in some cases, and I know a case in which Dr. Donnelly demanded a guinea before he would put his name on a piece of paper for a man. I can prove this if Dr. Donnelly was brought before the Board, as I have the document in my possession. These doctors have held a meeting and said "they would go out on strike." Lo, and behold! every man who condemns a strike amongst the humble classes says, "Yes, the doctors have a right to go on strike if they don't get what they demand." Well, what is good for the doctor is good for me (laughter and cheers). I have a copy of the Bill here. I know its author (cheers for Lloyd George). I say that Bill should be amended so as to provide that every man unemployed should be guaranteed 10s. a week or a job (cheers). We know what we are after. We say we have a right to get as much as we can. In Dublin they have proved as well as in Glasgow, Hull and Manchester that when the working people don't work no one can get food. Everything depends on them, and they have a right to be provided for. The County Dublin labourers, for instance, have a right to be properly provided for. I am glad that the labourers of County Dublin are making a move for organisation under the Transport Union banner (cheers). We are going to extend that union all over Ireland. Five out of ten in this crowd before me have come straight from the country and belonged originally to the country. You cannot live in a town like Dublin without assistance from the country, and it is our duty to see that when a man from the country comes into the town he will do so as an organised worker, and won't come in as a blackleg or a scab (cheers).

For the organised workers this Bill is a good thing. It has got the germs of great service in it for the workers, and will be of undoubted utility for uplifting the working classes. Therefore go bald-headed for the Bill and make your voices heard. I am going to London with a deputation to Mr. Lloyd George, and I suppose Mr. Abraham and Mr. Field will introduce us. If they don't, depend upon it we can introduce ourselves (cheers). We should call a meeting immediately of all the Parliamentary representatives of Dublin city and county in the Mansion House, if we are allowed in (laughter) to discuss this Bill and support our amendments, because the working people know

SWEATING!

Dublin Window Cleaners' Present Conditions of Work.

Working Hours from 6.45 a.m. till 6 p.m. No time allowed for meals. Men are subject to broken time, half and three-quarter days. Men pay their own insurance and laundry. Men are fined for breaking rules made by the Companies, such as a man going to his breakfast after finishing his morning's work, consisting of between 10 and 15 shops. Men are not paid for Bank Holidays, although the Companies are paid by the shops and other contract work. Men are not paid for overtime, although they have to work it. A man's wages for full week's work is from 12s. to 15s., less fines, insurance and laundry money deducted. Men have to work ladders from 10 to 50 feet, and carry ladders weighing over 4 stones to Ballsbridge and other suburban districts. Men have to do all class of repairing work, such as glazing, fixing sash-cards, fixing enamel letters and painting. When a man meets with an accident he has to live for a fortnight before he receives any compensation, and then only 1s. or 7s.—half his wages. Men are dismissed for no cause without any notice. Men are not paid for wet days, yet Companies are paid by firms. The above are the conditions under which all the Window Cleaners in Dublin and suburbs work, except those employed by

Mutual Window Cleaning Co. 39 MIDDLE ABBEY STREET. Who charge 25 per cent. less than any other Window Cleaning Company in Ireland, and pay 50 per cent. more in wages.

more about the points of the Bill than any outside persons. Mr. Field did not tell you that the committee of the Irish Party are not of one mind on this Bill. There is a majority against having the Bill at all. Joe Devlin is standing for your side of the case, because, why? because he would not sit one hour for West Belfast if he betrayed the cause of the workers (cheers). The men of West Belfast division are Democrats, and will make the man who represents them a Democrat too. But there are men in the Irish Party opposed to Democracy, who are the bitter enemies of the working classes, and are the supporters of sweating, men who pretend to represent the National opinion on Home Rule, and yet are opposed to the working classes in this country. They are Home Rulers because they have to be Home Rulers, but as a labour Party they are all wrong; but we will depend on Mr. Field and Mr. Abraham and Mr. Devlin to make them do what is right with this Bill to get it improved if possible, but to get it through by hook or by crook, and if you do that you will have done more for the Irish cause in this country than you are aware of. The great mass of the intelligent workers of the country are watching the action of the Party on the Bill, and hope they will act straight. We have now come to the parting of the ways. Home Rule is looming in the distance. Is it not time it should come to the forefront. If you are determined to get Home Rule you will get it. Don't sell your principles while you are waiting for it. We will get Home Rule whether they give it by foul means or fair. International laws, international complications and economic laws are working in your favour and in favour of Ireland's demand from the British Government for some portion of what she has robbed you of—the chance to live in your own country and to work out her redemption (cheers).

Mr. Abraham said it was quite true that no invitations were sent by the Committee of the Irish Party to any organisation to give evidence before them, but it was also true that Mr. Redmond published a letter in the newspapers asking for the opinions of public bodies with regard to the Bill. When the Trades Council deputation goes to London the Irish Party will be only too glad to receive from them any statement of suggested amendments.

The Chairman said when he made the remarks he did at the meeting of the Trades Council, the Sub-Committee of the Irish Party had published a paragraph in the newspapers stating they were to collect information on the Bill, but the Trades Council never received any invitation from them.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Murphy.

The Labourer.

By W. D. GALLAGHER.

Stand up erect! Thou hast the form and likeness of thy God—who more? A soul as dauntless 'mid the storm Of daily life—a heart as warm And pure as breast e'er wore.

What then? Thou art as true a man As moves the mass of men among As much a part of the great plan That with creation's dawn began As any of the throng.

Who is thine enemy? the high In station, or in wealth the chief? The great, who coldly pass thee by With proud step and averted eye? Nay! nurse not such belief.

If true unto thyself thou wast, What were the proud one's scorn to thee? A feather, which thou mightest cast Aside as idly as the blast The light leaf from the tree.

No; uncurbed passions, low desires, Absence of noble self-respect— Death, in the breast's consuming fires, To that high nature which aspires For ever, till thus checked—

These are thy enemies—thy worst; They chain thee to thy lowly lot; Thy labour and thy life accursed, Oh, stand erect, and from them burst, And longer suffer not!

Thou art thyself thine enemy! The great!—what better they than thou? As theirs, is not thy will as free? Has God with equal favours thee Neglected to endow;

True; wealth thou has not—'tis but dust! Nor place—uncertain as the wind! But that thou hast, which, with thy crust And water, may dispense the lust Of both—a noble mind!

With this, and passions under ban, True faith, and holy trust in God, Thou art the peer of any man. Look up, then; that thy little span Of life may well be trod!

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Printed for the Proprietor at the City Printing Works, 13 Stafford Street, and published by him at 10 Beresford Place, in the City of Dublin. [This Journal is exclusively set up by hand labour. Printed on Irish paper, with Irish ink.]