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 ear :: rolls round As surely as the

Brings the great world moon-wave. Must our Cause be

glorious sun

won!

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

**Edited** by Jim Larkin.

No. 37.—Vol. I.]

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27th, 1912.

[ONE PENNY.

### STARVING AT 102.

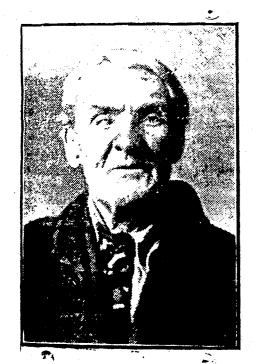
#### ! KOTAZILIVI3

As most of our readers will remember, that on Caristmas Morning THE IRISH WORKER S. ... i entertained some 200 sandwich men to preakfast, amongst them was poor old John Carroll, but alshough 102. years of she he has some spirit left, it is not quite crushed, and at the end of the humble feast he, on behalf of his fellowguests, tuanked those who had provided the good things. This was mentioned in the following week's WORKER. We quote in full the portion dealing with John Carroli :-

"Old man Carroll, who, we understand, worked for some 45 years in Jameson's Distillery, thanked the hists, on behalf of the sandwichmen. for their kindness in inviting to breakfast those who are forgotten by all sections."

Some few deys later the writer met peor old Carroli, and, with tears in his eyes, he told us a story full of pathes and tracic in the extreme a story the telling of which almost made me forget that I was a man. I hope it will never be my let to hear such another.

102! NOT OUT!!



JOHN CARROLL. Dublin's Oldest Citizen.

But let John Carroll tell his own story in his own words :--

B m at Tullamore, on April 1st, 1810, his father died before he had reached the age of eleven. His mother came then to live in Dublin, but she did not long survive her husband, and at the age of twelve years Carroll was alone in the world.

Thrown the scarly on his own resourtee, he found work with a Mr. Finnegan, who kept a publichouse in New street. He temained there for some years, and at the age of twenty, through economic causes, joined the English Army, enlisting in the 36th regiment. Luckily, he escaped active service, and after some nine years was discharged as an invalid. He was given amall sum as compensation, which lasted three days; but although invalided out the powers that then prevailed did their atmost to get Carrell to rejoin, but he had seen enough of the English Army, and stoatly refusing, came back to Dublin-

For What? He soon found employment as timebesper for a builder in Bath Avenue; from there he went as a plumber's help to Mr. Kits, of King street. After remaining here for some time, he found himself Working at Jameson's distillery, where he alayed for 44 years and 7 months. He was put in charge of two steam boilers and three sets of pumps. The supply tanks for the boilers were at the top of the building, and many journeys of 160 feet of Stairs fell to the lot of Carroll during each working day. While employed by this him he lost the sight of one eye, also the lore-finger (f right hand, and at the end years and a half he contracted his first sickness, was taken to St. Vincent's hospital, and after undergoing an operation for heart affection, the direct outcome of his work in the boilerhouse, Dr. Tweedy certified that he could do no more work. That was in 1899, Carroll at that time being 79 years of age, or nine more than the allotted span of

This firm, in whose employment he had bet an eye, fore finger of right hand, and contracted an incurable disease of the test, gave Carroll a good discharge and a Panion promised him for life of 12s, per

This they continued to pay until a certsin Mr. Joseph Pim suggested that it w uld be much better if Carroll was put into a home. He consented to go to the Incurable Hospital, D anybrook. He ent red this institution on Ash Wednesday, 1890 But he was no sconer inside the doers of the institution than Messrs. Jameson stopped the 12: per week, making an offer of to Mrs. Carroll of 10s. per week. This sum they paid for a month, and then gave her the magnificent amount of £5 on condition that she would sign a paper to the effect that she had no further claim on them. When Care Il heard this he resolved to leave the hospital and once more take up the battle of life for the woman he had made his wife. After coming out he went to Jameson's and saw a Mr. Andrew Jameson and appealed to him to try to get back his 12s. per week. Mr. Pim again interfered, and said he had been well paid while in the employ of the firm, and refused to have anything more to do with him Such

treatment after losing his eye and finger! After leaving the hospital, for some little time he worked as a general labourer; also as a night watchman. Then, when old age and infirmity prevented him from any other mode of living and the outlook very dismal and dark, Mr. M'Glade, of Abbey street, took him on as boardcarrier; and of all the employers he had had the poor old chap declares that none were so considerate as M'Glade. Some few years ago Mr. A Manning, of G afton street, collected some money for Carrol; this he received in small sums weekly until it was all gone, and now we find him, at the age of 102 in absolute poverty, his only income being the Old Age Pension of 5: per week, out of which he has to pay 2. 6d. weekly f.r rent. Carroll has a wife and himself to keep out of the remaining 2s. 6d. He has been married twice; his children have, in his ewn words, gone to a better home. The present Mrs. Carrolf, though some years the junior of her mate is advanced in years and is also an invalid.

While at this point it would be as well to mention that a Mr. Houlton Davin. chief distiller at the distillery where Carroll worked, and who, by the way (the poor old fellow with tears streaming down his cheeks), elaimed to have nursed as a baby. This Mr. Davin had made it a practice to give Carroll every year a small present. As usual the poor old fellow called for his dole, but was heartlessly told to begone; that if he wanted to live he could go and make speeches for a livelihood, telling him what had been seen in THE IRISH WORKER—i.e., the par. quoted above. Fancy a well-fed and over-paid official telling an old man of 102 years, tottering on the brink of the grave, to go and make speeches for a living.

Fellow-werkers, can I appeal to you to assist us to make the few remaining days of life in this world of John Carroll at least comfortable? Will you help us to see that he gets the comfort necessarythe comfort that he is entitled to? We say that it is a blot on society, a disgrace to civilization, that any man, woman, or child should be hungry. We publish a portrait of John Carroll, whose only

crime is that he has lived too long. His long life does not contain one blemish. We appeal to you to help in the matter, and to see to it that this poor old worker, who has been orushed by the wheels of commercialism, shall for the few days left to him on this earth be spent in peace and free from anxiety. Will you

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Finnerly's, ESTD. 1903,

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BOOTS FOR MEN, Bon Calf & Throng 6/11 as sold elsewhere at 8/11. Hand-Pegged Bluchers at 4/10 AS SOLD ELSEWHERE, 6s. THE SMALL PROFIT STORE, 78b Talbot Street.

### The "Comic" Side of the **Municipal Elections**

The magnanimous manner in which the U.I.L wirepullers announced their intention of not opposing Miss Harrison in the South City Ward when they realised that

THEY WERE IN A MINORITY ON THE REGISTER The modesty of Mr. John Kavanagh, as shown by the opening lines of his address."

Had the North Dock Ward responded (as it should have) we would have on the the Municipal Council one "perfect" man. Alas! for the shortsightedness of its people.

The doubt as to whom Mr. John Kel'y represents.

Sinn Fein " claims him as the "only Sinn Fein representative who being oppesed easily defeated his opponents. Mes Kelly himself NEVER MENTIONED

Sinn Fein from the beginning to the end of the contest. Rev. Canon Downing, who practically

run him, is the same gentleman who a few years ago wrote publicly denouncing Councillor Kelly and his Sinn Fein colleagues as "atheists," "infidels," and "blasphemers"; also comes along the Citizens' Association and claims Councillor Kelly as one of them. Bewildering, rather.

The attitude of the "Citisen's Ass." on the South City Ward Election is the most diverting of all.

They wanted Scott to win : but because he didn't they say their " BEGRET for ex-Councillor Scott's defeat was counteracted by the circumstance that the victor, Miss Harrison, who sought the Association's support after it had been promised to Mr. Scott, was returned on the nonpolitical ticket and on an addre sentiments are admirable.

In other words, the SUFPOSEDLY NON-POLITICAL association backed a well-known BRITER UNIONIST, ODS IT BY SAY ORANGE-MAN, and having failed to carry him. unctiously professed its satisfaction that his lady opponent was returned on a nonpolitical ticket.

Could hypocrisy go further? The Rotunda Ward contest, in which the backers of Delansy accused Shortall of being a Loyal addresser, Delaney himself sports the "Royal Arms" over his butcher's shop in Do set street, and his backers were men who objected to the name of Ireland's great Chief, Parnell.

On the other hand, Shortall and his backers denounced Delaney as not being a "Nationalist," and allude I to his "Royal Arms" and "By Royal Appointment." Fancy Shortall, the Loyal addresser, and Farrell, lap-dog, accusing any man of not being a Nationalist.

And yet we Irish are supposed to have a sense of humour-aye, and a highlydeveloped one, too.

Last, but not least, we have the Citizens' Association congratulating itself on the return of Mr. Charles A. James in the North City Ward.

A few days before the election we passed through that Ward and we found on every hoarding bills inviting support for Mr. Charles A. James, the candidate of the United Irish League." Smart fellows those who compose the Citizen's "Ass"

A rag on every bush, ch? Won't wash. my friends. We cannot conclude without introducing ex Councillor Dayer, Wood Quay, who gave three r asons why every burgess in that Ward should support

him. Dwyer again, Lawlor. (1) That he was the direct living representative of the fam us Michael Dayer. (2) That he was the means of (now hold your breaths) "having the Ivesgh markets

OPEN WHEN CLOSED."

Now don't laugh all at once (3) That Wicklow is NOT in Ireland. If anyone doubts the above we refer him to ex Councillor Dwyer's handbill or leasiet circulated on the day preceding the elections. There he will find it in cold print, and will be convinced that "naught in malice" has been set down

TREATY STONE

# HORAN & SONS. 95 & 98 GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET,

58 Upper Grand Canal Street,

6 SOUTH LOTTS ROAD, BEGGAR'S BUSH,

1, 2 & 3 SEAFORTE AVENUE, SANDTHOUNT, Give Best Value ever Offered. Suality, Full Weight & Befy Competition,

# The Stolen Bacon.

As we sat around the fire one evening my son Tommy, aged five, said, "Father, tell us a story." Righto, Tommy; here

Pat O'Hara was a decent, hardworking man, the father of five children.

Pat's good, kind employer (who employed Pat out of kindness) heard of a new machine that would do the work that Pat and two other men weed to do with the aid of a girl worker. Well, a machine and a girl was cheaper than three men; so Pat O'Hara had to go. Pat looked for work everywhere for weeks, but no good, kind employer wanted his services.

Pat's cupboard was now very empty in fact, bread and tea was the only food Pat's little family had had for a week. Pat was alouching home dejectedly; passing a provision shop he saw some fine pieces of bacon exposed for sale outside and no one guarding them. An impulse impelled him to seize a piece of it and place it under his coat.

"Here," said he to himself, "is a rare treat for the missus and kids"; but he had not got twenty yards before a heavy hand was laid on his shoulder. The provision dealer had discovered his loss, and was bawling loudly for the police. The Johnny Raw was not far off; there are hundreds of them always loafing about cities looking for awful criminals like Pat O'Hara.

Pat was conveyed by the big policeman to a place called a police station. A lot of other big Johnny Raws were loafing about there. A big evil looking specimen of the clan scrawled laboriously in a big book the charge made by the constable and the provision dealer.

Pat O'Hara was taken after a very uncomfortable night is the police station to a big place called a police court, where there were numerous policemen, solicitors, clerks, searchers, and a big, bulging eyed magistrate, who did not understand or believe in the poor or the unfortunate, and who thought his special mission in life was to punish severely all those whose income was less than £200 a year. Well, Pat was brought before the good, kind magistrate, who promptly sentenced him to three months' imprisonment.

Towards evening a large vehicle, driven and conducted by three big policemenit is called the Black Maria-conveyed Pat to the place where he was to spend the next three months—it is called a prison. Here are employed a governor at a big salary and a host of other officials.

Pat O'Hara's wife, never very strong, when she heard of what had happened to Pat, completely lost her reason, and was conveyed to a place called a lunation asylum-a very big building, with a staff kept up at enormous cost; and the shildr n, the poor kids, had to go to a place eviled the workhouse - another large building with a very coatly staff, where the poor are confied almost as closely as in a prison, and where husband and wife are parted ("whom God has joined together let no man put asunder") and home life is forbidden, and the fare is meagre and plain.

"But said Tommy, aged five, "wouldit not have been better to give Pat O'Hara Work before he was compelled to steel?" "Well, Tommy, a man once said that it

would; but they abused that man and called him a revolutionist and area Red

QUICK MARCH.

#### YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO LOOK OLD Dr. KING'S Hair Restorer

Keeps your Hair from getting Grey. Made in iteland Chilling Bottles.

LEONARD'S MEDICAL HALLS 19 Horth Beri Street and 38 Heary Street, Dablia.

The Workers' Benefit Stores, 47A New St. is new spened with a good selection of Groosries and Provisions unsurpassed for Quality and Price

### The Municipal Pantomime.

#### A FEW COMMENTS.

Let us play! seems to be the wish of a

Not more than a dozen members of the Corporation are capable of making a logical statement on any subject that may arise; they neither understand or care why the Corporation exists, what they should do, or how to do it.

Several times during the two meetings this week, when divisions were being taken, I heard members of the Mayoral party ask their whips, "What way are we voting?" and, on being told, voted accordingly. How is that for intelligence?

Another thing I noticed was the migrawas about to be taken.

If I were a member of the Corporation -which the gods forbid-I would emphatically and continuously protest against any member being allowed to vote who was not present during the discussion and before the resolution was put from the chair. Perhaps some of the Labour members will take the hint and press for the closing of the doors during a discussion.

I heard a great deal of talk about raligion and nationality at Tuesday's meeting. Neither of these things seem to me legitimate grounds for choosing or rejecting men to administer the affairs of the city.

in favour of him told us that his religion imagine from what these people said that the duty of the Lord Mayor was to p.each chair during his term of office.

I have yet to learn that the Corporation is the supreme authority on faith, ca morals, or on politics. Think of Mickey Swaine bringing us up in the way we should go!

I used to think that the whole and sole duty of the Dublin Corporation, like any other, was to look after the proper administration of the rates, and see that the money paid by the citizens was properly spent in the interest of all the citizens.

mit in the Council Chamber for the purpose of preaching politics and religiontotally ignorant of.

If some of them practised in private a little of the religion they publicly preach they would have less cause to blush when their characters were investigated.

All the drains in Belfast must be Protestant, and all the drains in Dublia Catholic drains, as the question of who is best fitted to look after them is always decided on religious grounds.

The labour members have a tough job before them, and will need considerable reinforcement if they are to purify the Dublin Corporation of the intolerance, ignorance, and corruption with which it is infested.

They have made a good beginning, and already there are slight signs of improvement. Let us hope they will be able to overcome the temptations that will be inevitably thrown in their way, and that they will continue as honest and as independent as they now are.

good many members who attend the Dub-lin Corporation meetings.

The glaring incompetence of threefourths of the Municipal Coun il makes me think that the people who elected them should be deprived of their votes and incarcerated in a lunatic asylum for the remainder of their days.

tory tendencies of the dead heads who could not be kept in the Council Chamber during debate, and were hunted back like a flock of sheep by Lorcan Sherlock or one of his understudies every time a vote

When a Councillor was nominated for the position of Lord Mayor every speaker was this and bis politics that, and, therefore, he should be elected. One would religion and politics from the Mayoral

I was mistaken. The opinion held by most of the Dublin Corporators is not that the streets must be cleaned and the Public Health Act enforced, but that they both of which subjects they are almost

# CURTIS.

TRADE UNION SHOP,

LETTERPRESS & LITHOGRAPHIC :: PRINTER.

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12 TEMPLE LANE, DUBLIN.

Migh-Class Work, Moderate Prices. Thisbut 1401.

Miss Harrison voted on several occasions -notably, on the question of the Lord Mayor's salary. She appeared to her neryous, and unable to follow what was being done. On one coussion, when her name was called in a division, she scemed all at ses, and could not make up her mind what way to vote until after she had said a few words to Councillor Farrelly. On her actions depends the success or failure of other women who may decide to contest seats in the future.

A good many people, including myself,

were disappointed with the way in which

John Sparrow Kelly was left severely alone most of the time, even by the least reputable members. Every time he voted he was on the side of Mickey Swaine & Co., and every vote he gave was loudly hissed by the gallery, which shows that we may look for better things from the electors shortly.

If the Home Rule Parliament which we are promised—hope springs eternal—is to be anything like the Dublin Corporation, I intend to hasten to Belfast and turn Orangeman. I would never acquiese in Government by such an incompetent and dishenest clique.

OF.

# An Englishman's Home.

Porter, Wi'e, and Four Children Have Only 10s. a Week for Food.

EMPLOYED IN THE WEST END.

At an inquest held at Westminster yesterday on the eight-months-old son of a porter named Travor, living at Aylesford street, Pimlico, the mother stated that she and her husband and four child ren lived in one rxm. Her husband was a porter employed in a hosier's shop in Oxford street, and received 16s., with no tips or extras in any way. He worked from eight in the morning until eight at night, and had to spend 2s. a week for food while at work. Out of the remaining 14s. a week they had to pay 4s. rent, leaving 10s. a week to feed her, the four children, and the father when he was at home Belo e her husband got this job, she added between sobs, he was out of

work for two years. The Ceroner (Mr. Troutbeck) said the father was certainly not in receipt of a living wage. It seemed quite inhuman to pay a man such a wage. This was one of the most dreadful cases of potenty he had known -From the "Daily Sketch," January 12,h.

Hurrah! "Britons never, never a all be slaves."

How many Trevor cases have we in Dablin-eye, and worse-and the employers "God fearing," religious churchgoers? How long, O Lord, how long? ANTI-HOMBUG.

WORLD'S FAIR

#### 62d. BAZAAR, 20 HENRY ST., DUBLIN.

Retablished over 20 years. Everything possib s for 64d.; Cheep au 3 Good.

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

CORK DAIRY, 117 Gt. Britain St.

Branches—I York street, 11 Queen street, 19 High st., 218 Gt. Britain st., 62 Charlemont st., where you can get Best Value in BUTTER, EQUE and MIKE at Lowest Prices. Proprietor: MIGHANL GARTLAND.

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No. 8 MOORE STREET ("THE FLAG,") with a High-Class Stock of Hams, Bacon, Butter and Engs

At the Lowest Prices in the City. Call and see

# JOHN SHEIL. 6 & 8 MOORE STREET.

Also at 15 & 46 Manor Sig and 18 & 14 Lower Exchange St. DUBLIN. PHONES-272x and 273.

### Irish-Ireland Notes.

By AN SPATIFIE FARACE.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Pressure of work in connection with the Municipa Elections prevented us from bestowing sufficient time to this column, which suffered in consequence. We can promise to make good the deficiency in the fature. The success of the work on which we were engaged amply repays for any inconvenience

THE NEVER-TO-BE-FORGOTTEN CON. Upon the result of the North Dock Ward election being made public on the night of the 15th inst., the following telegram was dispatched to Con of the hundred wordy wars by Michael O'Maolain:—

"To Con MacSweeney, Aughrim, Wicklew— Larkin not in Liffey but in Municipal Council by hundreds. Hope you are estimfed new. From

O'MAGLAIM." Mr. MacSweeney replied by post card as fellows-

" Micheal O'Maolain, Buschaill Aimshire Shoumais (James's Servant Boy), Irish Werker Office,

> Eachdhruim Ui Bhrein Co. Cille Manntain.

Taim ans-bhuidheach ar fad duit mar geall ar an wire Mhichil. Is mar a cheile an da ait.

CONCRUBEAR MACSUIBHER."

(Translation) "Aughrim, Co. Wicklow. I am very thankful to you for the wire, Michael. The two places are alike. CON MACSWEETET."

Considering that Mr. MacSweeney is obliged to ask permission of the Chairman to speak in English at the meetings of the Central Executive of the Gaelic League when about to enter into any explanation with regard to notices of motion which appear over his name on the Agenda, we should say that the post card does him infinite credit. Yet the composition shows traces of the English mind. One does not say "thankful to you" in Irish. The preposition "de;" not "de," is the one to use after "Buidheach." A Connachtman would say "buidheach dhiot"; a Munsterman "buidheach diot." "Mar gheall ar" is also weak. "I dtaoibh" being the more idiomatic expression, and "Teachtaireacht teinatrigh" is the accepted Irish translation of

However, despite his limited vocabulary and his misuse of the propositional pronouns, we have great hopes of Con MacSweeney.

Dubliners will be interested to learn Mr. Mac-Sweezer's opinion of the City Council, whose head bottle-washers for the past two years hailed from the historic county which contains Eschdhruim Ui Bhroin's National School. A suggested sum for Con's "advanced" papils:—Substract Con's 70 from Larkin's 1190 and how many remain to the credit of Com? One at a time new, please.

THE GAELIO LEAGUE AND THE INSURANCE ACT. At the last meeting of the Central Executive of the Gaelic League it was seriously suggested that the Gaelic League should become an "approved" Society under the Insurance Act, but this suggestion was scouted by the great majority of those present. More jobs, perhaps!

We have received from the Secretary of the Dablin District Committee a copy of the Gaelic League Almanac for 1912, to which we will refer at greater length in our uext issue. \* \* \*

IRISH IN THE DUBLIN SCHOOLS.

The Joint Committee of the Trades Council and District Committee of the Gaelic League has not, so far, been as successful in inducing the various Trade Unions to assist in having Irish introduced into the primary schools of the city as one could wish. Now that the Municipal Elections are over we trust that the question will be entered upon in a to know why it should be necessary to bring public opinion to bear upon the National trachers. For years the teachers have been parading themselves as the best friends of the National Language. All we sek is that they put their resolutio .s into practice. At this hour tis simply ridiculous for any teacher to give as an excuse that he (or she) is ignorant of Irish, considering the very many epportunities afforded of acquiring, not alone a good knowledge of the language, but an up-to-date method of teaching

The Leinster College of Irish, 25 Rutland square, has now been in existence for the past six or seven years and something like 70 or 80 teachers have been granted certificates of competency to teach the language by the College, and are at present engaged in successful teaching in schools in the Metropolis and throughout the Province. We learn that the College recrives more support from country teachers than from those at whose very doors it is si usted. It is time that the city teachers should be brought to a sense of their duty to the National Language. We understand that special facilities are granted to National teachers, who cannot, therefore, excuse themselves on the ples of lack of funds. . . .

THE GAELIO LEAGUE AND THE NATIONAL BOARD. What has become of the "Agitation?" or when has the Sub-Committee appointed by the District Committee and the Central Executive of the Gaelic Committee and where?

Communications for this column to be addressed "An Spailpin Fanach," care of Editor, Inish

#### BAKERS' CONCERT.

We have every hope that the concert which is being organised on behalf of the sick and superannusted members of the Bakers' Society, and which will be held on Saturday, 17th February in the Large Concert Hall of the Rotunda, will be well patronised by the public. The members of the Bakers' Society have always been to the fore in supporting any deserving movement in the city, and now the public are afforded an opportunity of marking their appreciation of such services. A very attractive programme will be submitted, as the committee in charge of the arrangements have secured the services of some of the leading artistes, both vocal and instrumental, in the city. Much eredit is due to Mr. John Kavanagh, of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, for his energetic work in connection with the concert. The price of admission is only a nominal one, so as to enable all sympathisers to lend a helping hand. Tickets, we understand, may be had from Mr. W. Chase, newsegent, 115 Great Parnell street.

JANUARY, 28th, 1912.

# WANTED 100 MEN

To deliver Circulars on Sunday Morning, apply-

M'GLADE, 42 Mid. Abboy St.

### The Truth about the Situation at the Glasgow Docks.

WHY THE MEN REFUSE TO YIELD.

The Capitalist Press have been very busy informing its gullible clientele that the greedy, discontented dockers of Glasgow are ence more spoiling for a strike, when, as a matter of fact, it is the shipowners who are anxious-not for a strike, but for a lock-out—and this because the dockers object to two clauses in the agreement which has been recently drawn up. The dockers are on the defence; the shipowners are attacking. Let that be understood. There is no dispute about wages er hours; the lock-ent is threatened if the dockers don't accept Clause 1 of Conditions of Employment, which reads :-

1. The employers undertake not to discriminate in fovour of nen-Union labour, but do not pledge themselves to employ Union labour exclusively. Foremen, elerks, measurers, tallymen, and watchmen shall not be required to join the Union; but this shall not apply to men only occasionally employed in these capa-

Now, the men whom the employers say shall not be required to join the Union are already members of the Union to a man. The Dock Labourers have become se strong in Trades Unionism that they absolutely refuse to work with or near a non-Unionist. Hence all the foremen are forced to join the Union, their entrance fees, in most cases, being paid by their respective firms. One firm (the Anchor Line) had to pay £1 entrance fee for each of its 18 foremen quite recently, and against this imposition the shipowners are inclined to rebel. But though the men MIGHT-I say might advisedlywaive their objection to this clause, I now understand that they will certainly oppose any attempt on the part of the shipowners to increase the size of the squads engaged in loading or discharging a

The squads at present employed are, secording to a certain specified maximum and minimum, and cannot be increased or decreased as the employers choose. This, though suitable to the men, is unsuitable to the employers, and the latter wish the dockers to agree to a clause which would practically allow the employers to do as they liked in the way of increasing or decreasing squads. Against this the Dockers could only protest through a Joint-Committee of Dockers and Shipowners, which has a full week wherein to give a decision. The strength of the Dockers lies in their being able to down tools at any moment without giving notice. The men know this, so do the employers; hence the deadlock.

The men are in a very strong position. Every dock labourer on the Cyde is a member of the Union, which in Glasgow alene numbers 6800, 6300 of whom weer their Union badges while at work. The dockers of Greenock, Ayr, and Ardrossan are also in the Union, so that in the event of a lock-out business on the Clyde, from Glasgow to Ayr, would be at a stand-

Blacklegs would be practically impossible, as the Clyde Transport Workers Committee are likely to bring out all their members in sympathy with the Dockers. The Scamen and Firemen, the Glasgow

Carpenters' Union, the Cranemen, the Dockers, and some of the Railwaymen are all Federated in that Committee, which, in turn, is linked up with the National Transport Workers' Federation. The latter would also come out to the mid of the Clyde Transport Workers in the event of a dispute, and no doubt would insue orders to the various British and foreign ports that goods to or from Clyde ports were not to be bandled by Union members while the lock-out endured.

Naturally, having such a strong position, the officials of the various Unions concerned, when seen by a FORWARD representative, were quite easy about the situation, their opinion being that the shipowners won't be so foolish as to attempt a lcck-out.

If they do carry out their threat and lock the men out, then, says the official, "Heaven help the shipowners and the business men of Glasgow. Fer," and on this point the men are emphatic, "no goeds, perishable or non-perishable, will be loaded or discharged at Olyde ports while the lock-out last.

Six out of every ten of these men are Irish, and the Editor of this paper had the honour of first organising them. They formerly belonged to the National Union of Dock Labourers, Liverpool.

Fellow working-man, we need you, Join the party. Would you make the tyrants heed you? Join the party. Scattered votes can never win, Futile votes have ever been.

Here's your party—come, get in. Join the party.

THE PAUPER PROBLEM

The cost of pauperism in the United Kingdom, we are officially informed, reached an aggregate of £242 000,000 for the last 25 years.

Now the British people hand up £250,000,000 annually to the landlords, as ground rents only. So that every twelve months the tax they pay to private persons for the use of their ewn country would be sufficient to abolish pauperism for a Quarter of a century!

This is what can happen to a nation that permits itself to be cheated out of its

There will always be a pauper problem in a country where the vast majority of the people are aliens by birth, and do not own an inch of their native land till they are put under it.

# OUR BOOK-SHELF.

NEW BOOKS.

We learn that the Corp. ration Libaries have applied for copies of new books. The lat applied for includes, we understand, the fo'lowing volumes, which are now ready, or will be ready shortly:

"What to Do with Our Boys and Girls: Practical Hints." By Christopher Ryan, ex-T.C., and James Vaughan,

"Lord May rs I Have Made," to which is prefaced an autobiographical sketch. By Lorcan G. Sherlock, Lord-Mayor Elect.

"Humours and the Spleen"-a short treatise. By Aid. Dr. M'Walter.

"Public Boards and the Right Way to Work Them. By James Vaughan,

"Twist and Rope." By the High Sheriff Elect. Out of the Hurly Burly." By Joseph

Hulchinson, ex-T.C. "Rubbing It In"—a tale of to-day. By Councillor Thomas Lawlor.

Engineering "—a Handbook for Place-hunters. By Robert Bradley, J.P., ex T.C.

Un ler Many Flags; or, Life in Differ nt Camps." By T. Murty O'Bsirne, T.C. The Leafy Bough-A Bird's-Eye View." By John Saturnus Kelly, T.C.

Judas Farrell, Ald. Fi-Fa; or, By High Decree "- moving tale. By John Claudy, T.C. Tales from the Coarse (very)," Retold by

"Iscariot-An Appreciation." By John

Michael J. Swaine, T.C. "No Quarter; or, A Fight to a Finish." By James Larkin, T C..

Some of these volumes should make interesting reading, and we hope to have the opportunity of reviewing a couple of them at an early date. It is anticipated that a number of them will run into several editions. There certainly should be some "hot stuff" among t them.

(To be continued).

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

# Irish Worker

AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE. Edited by JIM LARKIN.

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

All communications, whether relating to literary or business matters, to be addressed to the Editor, 10 Beresford Place, Dublin. Telephone 3421. Subscription 6s. 6d. per year; 3s. 3d. for six months. payable in advance.

We do not publish or take notice of anonymous contributions. 

Dublin, Saturday, Jan. 27th, 1912.

### The Labour Party.

Have the Party justified themselves is the question? We desire to submit to our readers a question we submit without qualification; before submitting the evidence to prove the affirmation, may we state that we have been inundated with congratulations from all sorts and conditions of men and women upon our work since we received the confidence of the electorate. Let us, then, to turn to the work of Monday, January 22 1d, 1912. We entered the Chamber on Cork Hill, five men, independent of all other sections. comprising the sixty odd members there assembled.

We were lacking in knowledge of the procedure governing the deliberations. We were sensible of the fact that any false step taken would prejudice our future action. Certain proposals and motions that had been adjourned from a previous Council meeting had to be disposed of. Some of them important, others mere matters of detail. With the motion expressing regret at the disastrous fire on Jones' road, affecting the employment of a large number of people, and conveying our sympathy to workers deprived of their livelihood, we were in full accord. We notice, the firm, a very enterprising one, by the way—are fully insured; but what of the workers sympathy will not feed them. We feel sure Mr. James Walker and those associated with him will see to it that mone will go short of the means of subsistence. This case proves the absolute need for an Insurance Act.

Alderman Kelly's indictment of the police with reference to the partiality shown Mr. Huish, the scab importer, who controls the Grafton Cinematograph Theatre, in blocking the thoroughfare, whilst other citizens are prosecuted, met with unenimous approval.

Then we had what we believed was an electioneering motion, moved by Conucillor Shortall, that the Improvements' Committee be directed to take the necessary steps to have the area knew. at Nerney's court inspected and valued with a view to its acquisition under the Housing of the Working Classes Act.

Shawn Kelly, T.C., Inna Quay, moved

an amendment. We stated that, in our opinion, Nerney's court is not a fit and proper place to house any human being never mind workingmen and their families, and it should be left as a lung of the city (an open space).

Councillor A. Byrne, North Deck, moved that THE IRISH WORKER get a share of Corporation advertising. we did not ask ('oun illor Byrne to move this motion. We don't care whether we get a share or not, though we have more claim than some of the alleged newspapers, and twenty times the circulation. Councillor Laurence O Neill, Rotunda Ward, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

MUNICIPAL BAKERY.

Councillor A. Byrne then moved "That the Law Agent be instructed to present a report showing the powers of the Corporation as regards the establishment of a municipal bakery."

We had occasion in seconding this motion, to state, quoting official documents issued by the Richmond Asylum Board, that one master baker had been found guilty of sending in bread to that institution unfit for human consumption. and with all respect to his Lordship the Mayor (Ald. Farrell's) historical, scientific and legal knowledge we are still of the opinion that we can supply bread if we can supply water. Motion adopted.

By a mischance, the conclusion of this matter must remain over till next week.

Ballot for election of Secretary, officials, and Committee of No. 3 Branch will take place in branch rooms, 17 High street, on Sunday, 28th January, 1912, between the hours of 12 ncon and 10 in the evening.

#### Usher's Quay Ward Vacancy.

A mass meeting of the electors of the above Ward will be held at the Fountain, James's street, on Sunday, Jan. 28th, at one o'clock, for the purpose of endorsing the candidature of Thomas Farren, stonemason, Labour Condidate, for above Ward.

Fate has deprived us of the opportunity of replying to our friend and critic, William Richardsen, re Labour Party'e vote on Lord Mayor's salary and ap, ointment.

# TRADING STAMP FRAUD.

#### TOTION ACTINGL THE KIDICH MUDKES. DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

In the King's Bench Division, on Tuesday last, before Mr. Justice Boyd, Mr. John O'Byrne (instructed by Mr. John F. Ennis, solicitor) applied in the action of Mr. Herbert Henry Ernest Hunt against Mesers. Bernard Dayle, James Larkin, and William H. West, for an order dismissing the action for want of prosecution. Counsel stated that the action had reference to articles published in THE IRISH WORKER AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, of which Mr. Doyle was named as the publisher and Mr. Larkin as the editor. Mr. Dayle had stated that he had assigned his interest in the City Printing Works to Mr. West. The writ of summons in the action, which was for libel, was issued on the 20th September last, and on the 29th September the defendants entered an appearance, and called for the delivery of a statement of the plaintiff's claim. No statement of claim has yet been delivered, though the time for delivery expired on the 20th November, 1911.

The articles complained of had reference to the Mutual Trading Samp system carried on by Mr. Hunt at his shop in Camden street.

Mr. Justice Boyd now made an order dismissing the action with costs.

Herbert Henry Ernest Hunt has run away as we expected he would when we first attacked the trading stamp system and exposed the dishonest methods on which it depended for its success. Hunt tried to close our mouth by attempting to send the editor to jail on a charge of contempt of Court. Finding himself defeated in the first bout, he dared not face us again in Court, and allowed the case to go by default.

We have no intention of letting the matter rest where it now is. HUNT MUST Go, or give up the fraudulent methods by which he has, for some time past, been robbing the working class of this city. The stamp system run by Hunt has been practically killed by us; but there are a few misguided—to say the least—individuals who are still allowing this dishonest Jew to use them as a medium for continuing, on a small sale happily, his trading stamp fraud.

# THIS IS LAST WEEK SER Fire Salvage Sale.

All remains of Damaged Goods must be cleared regardless of price.

McGuinness & Co., 27 Lower Dorset St. (Corner Gardiner St.)

Of all the papers published in Dublin, her people to accept the reap acibilities of matrimony along with its pressures. not one, with the exception of THE IRISH WORKER, had the welfare of the public sufficiently at heart to condemn the trading stamps, or expose them. Self interest prevented the daily and evening papers from criticising an advertiser; the others were too cowardly.

The moral "Independent," "Herald," Telegraph," "Freeman," etc., still continue to publish lying advertisements in praise of the Mutual Trading Stamps, even though the owner of them, Herbert Henry Ernest Hart admitted, by his refueal to go into Court and be examined by our Counsel, that every statement we made about the system IS TRUE.

Finding his field limited, by our exposure. Hunt has turned his stamp concern into a limited liability company. By the time we have finished with him there won't be a shop in Ireland that will accept Hunt's Trading Stamps—even as a gift.

It is our intention to reprint the series of articles that have already appeared in THE IRISH WORKER about Mutual Trading Stamps. We have also a good many new things to tell about them, and the man behind them. You may take it from us that the shops where these trading stamps are to be had, must act dishonestly towards their costomers or they could not afford to pay 15s. per thousand for Mutual Theiving Stamps. Every shopkeeper who robs his customers for the purpose of enriching Mr. Hunt, is hereby warned that all his actions are under observation, and we intend to expose, not only Hunt, but the men and women who, through the medium of their shops, make it possible for the Hunts and the Dicksons to continue this lying and theiving.

Next week we will have more to say on this subject. In the meantime watch how the evening papers continue to allow Hunt the use of their columns, at so much an inch, that he may continue to rob the hard-earned wages of the poor.

Mr Dickson, Hunt's besom friend, who claimed £1,000 damages from us on account of our criticism, can't be found. Perhaps Herbert Henry, etc., could oblige us with his address.

With our faces to heaven, and our feet en the sod,

We swear by the faith that we cherish in God-By the breeze of the sky, by the light of the sun.

That the land shall be ours, and that right shall be done. Hear it, ye tyrants, that holds us in thrall ! Ged, the great giver, gives freely to all!

#### KINGSTOWN, BRAY, and DEANSGRANGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

-Charles Mackay.

At Kingstown the negotiations which west in progress between the merchants If more labouring men were sent to the and the District Secretary were, after a series of meetings between the men and Mr. Burke, brought to a satisfactory and amicable settlement, the men's demands being agreed to by the merchants concerned. I understand that the new rates, which will be put in operation at ence, and sre being paid by one firm already, will be as follows:—

Per ton. per ton. Fillers and helpers ... 5d. ... 1d. Centers ... ... 2d. ... 1d. Strippers and fillers in yard ... ... 2d. ... 1d.

These rates will, as a natural sequence, be applicable to Bray. There is no doubt but the men earn their money hard, there being no shelter, no matter how the wind blows, at Kings-

At Bray the men have not had a coal boat in their port since before Christmas. and work in that district is slack just

Deansgrange Branch is doing well in its new rooms, and it is hoped that the membership will expand to minor localities in the surrounding district.

In view of the Labour Party's work in connection with the Insurance scheme which has been thrust upon us, every labourer in Ireland should join hands and support the only Party that are out to make life worth living. There are branches everywhere of the Transport Union, and you can always get a helping hand there.

# **Encouraging "Race Suicide."** A GRAVE SCANDAL.

From the columns of the "Indepependent," January 11th, owned by Wm. Martin Murphy, we take the following advertisement :-"Wanted Night Attendant for R.C.

(Roman Catholic) City institute: MAR-RIED; NO FAMILY; pensioner preferred; state age and send opies of testimonials.

We would like to have the opinion of Father Bernard Vaughan or the ex-President of the United States, "Teddy," on the above.

"Married; no family." Good heavens! and we listening day after day to the dire prophecies of France's ultimate end, and as a result of her decline of population owing to the seeming reluctance of

of matrimony along with its pressures.

How oft have we been told that the great nations of old declined and fell from the day when their men and women began to avoid the responsibilities attached to large families.

And to think that in this grand old Catholic city a degrated wretch should be found to insert in his wretched half. penny newspaper at the rate of 18 words for sixpence" a vile advertisement which puts a premium on this most deadly sin; and, horror of horrors, on the same page is to be found the follow. ing under the head "Matrimony":-

" Matrimonial Post, established half-a-century; 15,000 marriages arranged; larger than all the matrimonial agencies in the world con. bined. Sealed envelope, 5d.; with circulars, 9d. Editor, A.D., 14 Trafal. gar Buildings, London." Hew many silly girls have as a conse-

quence of advertisements of this type sent their hard-earned money to London? How many have been duped and da

We commend the queries to the newly. formed "Vigilance Committees."

As a result of our exposure the "Herald" has been forced to give up its unclean traffic in divorce and other cases; but we submit that the entire responsibility of looking atter some of the supposed Catholic, but really immoral, papers of Dublin should not be left on the shoulden of THE IBISH WORKER and

TREATY STOKE.

# A Fair Wage for the Worker Jesuit Father's Strong Plea.

Speaking before the Cavic Club of New

Bedford, Mass., the Rev. Thomas L. Gasson, S.J., President of the Boston College, made a forceful appeal for the rights of the man who works. The club before which Father Gasson spone includes inits membership many of the wealthiest empleyers of New Bedford, and in addressing these men the speaker said :— "Treat the toiler as a human being, not

a machine. Let us be prepared to forego part of our profits. The lab urer must be able to live with his family in comfort, That is the test of the fair wage. "If my principle of fair wages was fol-

lowed out the labouring man would have the opportunity to lay aside money for his declining days, but based on present conditions, I think you will sgree with me that after paying rent, clothing, and other necessaries he has little chance to save. I know in Buston a man who married on a salary of six dollars a week. What chance has he to lay anything aside?"

THE LAWS FAVOUR THE CAPITALIST.

"The difficulties between capital and labour arise because most of our laws favour the capitalist and not the labourer. halls of legislation it would be better for labour. They treat men in the way they handle bales of cotton. How can this condition be remedied? By educating the community so that the right kind of men are sent to the halls of legislation.

"The man who deserves the respect of others is the man of labour. The dig nity of manhoad has been found where there has been labour.

"Another point is found in the fact that when a man is trely industrious he is happy. It is the unhappy people who are the drones. "The nation's glory and strength con-

sists in the true valuation of labour. When

a nation despises labour and people come to consider labour as a monentity, decay is sure to follow. "If labour is necessary for the condust of life, what should be the return for the labour? Unless the actions of employers towards their employees are permented

understanding and an economic war." THE LABOURER NOT A MACHINE.

by the fundamental principles of justice,

we shall certainly have an economic mis-

"There is a tendency to regard the labooring man as a machine. The machine gives out energy and you put a value on it and say it is worth so much to you Following on that principle you say is Isbouring man here is a machine. What does the labourer give? Machine energy or the energy which cannot be classified as machine energy?

"You know that this labour is humse energy, the energy of a human being. Therefore, I say that in trying to appraise the doings of man we should bear it mind if we would be perfectly just, what re.urn you can make for the output of vital energy—that which will replace the vital energy expended?"

WHAT JUSTICE DEMANDS.

"What a man gives, if he is a true toiler, is the best of his life's energy. You should give him the best in return. To take from a man the cream of his life and give him back a poor wage-is that the law of justice? You are treating him # \* machine.

"The great principle is in establishing a fair wage to the labourer. We must give him what will support him and his family, not on a starvation scale, but in comfort. Unless the labourer can live in respectable surroundings, have a nourish ing food, support his family, we are not giving him sufficient."

To the Irish Worker Buy your Shirts, Collars, Braces, Caps, &c., &c. (All made by

LOUGHLIN'S Irish Outfitting 19 Parliament St., Dublin. Prices how-Quality Wight

#### .AJACKUC

Keen must be the disappointment of Mr. Vincent Carroll at this moment.

He believed when he issued his ultimatum to his workers that thereafter they must ac ept piecework or remain outside the gite of his tobacco factory; that if they did not at once accept the terms offered they would, before the end of a week, be coming back to him and b gging the privilege of earning a few coppers. Their fellow-to anspeople, however, have come to their assistance with the result that on every Friday since they were locked-out they have received through the officials of the Transport Workers Union their former weekly wages of 4s. So they have not yet gone b ck to beg the privlege of earning a few coppers they might earn on the piecework prices offered, and there is not a despondent nor despairing note heard from any one of them, but each and all of them are evid ntly enjoying the rest from weary toil. The pity of it is that they haven't some beautiful sunshine, such as we had in the summer of 1911. when they might take excursions into the country and e. j y their loliday to the fullest ex ent possible under the most favourable weather conditions. When the situation in Dundalk, prior

to the i ception of the Irich Transport and General Workers' Uni n is sized up, the belief and the hope which finds expression in the attitude of Mr. Carroll is not so astonishing as it appears at first sight. The patronage of the big guns and the sops to societies made every institu ion in Dandalk with which the workers were mainly associated subservient to the patrons who doled out the sops. At our last meeting in the Market Square, when dealing with the situation, I referred to some three men who went to Mr. Carroll's place and interviewed a worker who remained at work, as interlopers. They were not sent by the girls who were outside, and in my opinion they went there fr he sole purpose of whitewashing Mr. Carroll. The girl they interviewed said she could earn 83 a week. Who were the interviewers? I have a slight acquaintance of two of them since the railway strike; the third is a total stranger to me. Tae two I do know are the President and Vice-President of the local branch of the Irish National Foresters, and they are victims of the railway strike. Some few weeks ago Mr. Vincent Carroll subscribed ten guineas to a fund in aid of the victims of the railway strike; he is also the donor of a billiard table to the Foresters. Some people think that Kelly and Mullen, the President and Vice-President of the Foresters, were actuated by a hope that Mr. Vincent Carroll might have sufficient influence with the Directors of the G.N.R. to get them reinstated in their f rmer. positions. There are others who think that the G.N.R. Directors might well say to Vincent Carroll, "Friend, before thou askest us to remove the mote out of our eyes, take the beam out of thine own."

Wha ever may have been the motive of the deputation, and particularly of the two gentlemen named, there cannot be any doubt that it was not actuated by interest in the locked-out workers. The facts I have stated go to prove that Mr. Carroll has done something to win the effect of the green and the grovelling ones.

His gifts have not, however, blinded all who shared in them to his treatment of his own workers; nor do many of the colleagues of Messrs. Kelly and Mullen approve of their action. It is such action as theirs that has made the general body of the workers of Dandalk so suspicious of local men that they prefer strangers.

Here are two men lifted into responsible positions in the Irish National Foresters, a society of workingmen, but not a trade union. They take it upon themselves to interview Mr. Carroll, as though they had the authority of a Trades Council or some responsible trades union body to see if the matters in dispute between him and his workers could not be settled.

They hear what Mr. Carroll has to say, and they accept a statement of one of the girls who is scabbing for him, and let it go forth to the public, who conclude that the girls who refused the terms on which 8s. a week could be easily earned deserve neither sympathy nor support. If they were honest, bona-fide representatives of workers on strike or locked out on account of a dispute for better wages, they would not first of all go to the employer of such Workers, and next to one of his scabs, for the necessary information to form conclusions as to what action they would think advisable to end the dispute. But they Were not bona fide representatives of the workers, and if they intended to be regarded as such, they were not honest either; but in my opinion they were caught and used for the purpose; and in gratitude to the donor of the billiard table to the society of which they are respectively President and Vice-President, and also of the gift of ten guiness to the fund, of which, I suppose, they would get their there as victims of the recent railway strike, they played the part of whitewashers of Mr. Carroll.

Gratitude for favours received I do not condemn, but commend. But when I look at Mr. Carroll's gifts on one side and the wages he pays to his workers on the other I am reminded of the words of Rev. Mr. Murphy, of St. George's, Belfast, when he said that if the linen lerds prayed less and payed more wages they would have a better chance of heaven; and I say if Mr. Carroll gave less gifts and paid his workers something approaching a living wage he would be better entitled to the gratitude of the workers of Dandalk. Lady Warwick, speaking at a meeting of clothing operatives in Leeds on Tuesday night last, said it was horrible that women should have to discuss such a minimum wage as 31d. per hour.

I wonder what would her ladyship say of a maximum wage of less than One Penny per hour, and what would she think of the man, who, for asking an increase of Twopenes per day on such weges, locked out his women workers because they would not go on piecework, which they tried and found they could not earn more than \(\frac{3}{4}\)d. at. She would not, must certainly, look upon him as a philanthropist, nor think him deserving of gratitude, however magnificent his gifts might

For myself, I look upon gifts such as Mr. Carrolls, and from such as he, as the best and cheapest advertisement he could possibly get. Some representative working men in Dandalk, however, take a different view, and set accordingly; and hence the suspicion that haunts the general body of workers; and inspired Mr Carroll with the faith and the hope that by a little manæavring the poor girls would get neither sympathy nor support, and would consequently have to return to work on any terms he offered them. They have not returned yet, and it will pay Mr. Carroll to give them the m serable increase they asked, and let them re-ume work before the workers elsewhere, who have been accus omed to use his tebacco, transfer their custom to a more generous manufacturer.

Bef. re the end of the present week his Glasgow business will get a rude shock.

MICHAEL MCKEOWN.

#### WEXFORD NOTES.

We dealt last week with the action or inaction of the Wexford "Guardian" of the Poor (?) in reference to the Fair Wages Resolution circular of the Local Government Board. A farmer who is named Joe Murphy—and whom the correspondent of the "Freeman's Journal," Mr. F. Cruise O Brien, cubbed a labour representative—has handed in the following notice of motion to be d scussed to-day (Saturday), viz:—

Re LABOUR DISPUTE.

"That the Executive Government be condemned for all wing the Transport Union delegates to be at liberty to ruin the town of Wexford, and the trade of its Port, which meant starvation for Wexford and its people."

Aye, Joseph, many a thing is said by men like unto you which is true But in this connection it is by accident. The Executive Government is to be condemned by Josie because our trade union delegates are at liberty to interfere with the conditions of trade which meant starvation for the town of Wexford and its people. What a delicate reference to the wages which was paid, and how delighted the Wexford employers must be with the diction of their worthy—v ry wortly, not to say intelligent—champion "Guardian" of the Poor!

"They're a-waiting, waiting for you, Josie, Josie dear."

"Guardians" of the Poor! Inagh! Dr. Pierce delivered a very elequent address on salaries at the same meeting at which the Guardians refused to protect the interests of the wage-earners. You see, there is such a difference 'tween salaries and wages. One teems with "r spectable" germ, and the Wext rd "Guardians" like things that are respectable. That is why they have such a horror of good grammar, don't yer knaw! However, the "Guardians" were deeply sympathetic with the poor doctor.

But list, ye who are workers, who are wage-carners, and although ye be the salt of the earth are nevertheless, in the eyes of these enlightened "Geardians," not respectable. List! The doctor said it cost him £80 per annum to maintain a car and a man to drive round on his visits. Asked by a former representative how he made that out, Doctor Pierce replied, 'It costs £50 every year for the horse's keep, and then I have to pay £30 for the man!

Ye gods! £50 to feed a horse and £30 to pay a man who has a family of small children to support! Is it any wonder that the wives of such poor men are driven incane?

But still these kind, Pecksniffian persons are elected as "Guardians" of the poor! Good, kind Christians, ladies and gentlemen, of the Wexford Poor Law Board, think of it—£50 to maintain the doctor's horse and £30 to feed a man and three or four "soft" children! and then address "Our Father . . . . give us this day our daily bread, . . . and forgive us our trespasses," &c.

The foundry employers have been kept busy all the week receiving at the scab-receiving depot, which was recently seld by one of the "Conciliation" Board, which the men were condemned for not agreeing to meet — Alderman George Hadden.

On Thursday of last week a number of poor school children were haled through the Main street to enter the world of scabdom, and great was the joy of the "bosses" at the arrival of the men! On Monday a new batch arrived—some without a coat and some without a hat, and all of them bearing evidence of having recently had a hard time We are informed that this contingent is the fruit of Johnnie Belten's organizing ability, and that there is not a "tinker" left in Carlow.

On Tuesday twenty more arrived, and three of Pierce's men returned with them. One of the men who returned was employed for years. He was working at 5s. per week less than the Welsh and English-

men. But he has returned FOR A WHILE.
The other is a "fitter who cannot fit," and
the third is seventy years of age.

Joe Vize has started to work, and his many friends in Wexford will be glad to hear that he has started at the wage he left the Star, with the assured prospect of a larger wage in the immediate future.

Verily, the peelers in Wexford have discovered a terribly hardened criminal: his name is William Scanlan, sged four years, who has resided for nearly ALL his years in Cornmarket.



WILLIE SCANLON,
The "man" who assaulted Police-Censtable O'Connell, of Ki'dare,

On Sunday afternoon William was playing with two corks. One of them flaw out of his little hands and smote a peeler named O Connell on the aristocratic lug. Immediately this lamb from Kildare knocked the child down with a blow on the side of the head. Mrs. Scanlon appeared on the scene then, and she let Peter O'Connell have a bit of her mind, and the child's father, having arrived, gave him something else, and was informed later that he ought be very thankful that he wasn't prosecuted for assault. Just imagine, prosecuted for defending his child of the mature age of four years! What a brave peeler! What impartial justice!

Why do not the authorities proceed against Belten for as aulting Pat Meyler? Even though Meyler refuses to prosecute, have not they got the power?

Do they remember prosecuting Jackie Mul'ally, when Mak ne was assaulted, and refused to presecute. We think Jackie was sent to ja'l for one month and was bound over to keep the peace as well. But perhaps we only dream it, eh, Jackie? Of course we mean Mullally—not Barry, as the latter's recollection is not of the best. Who said Bishopswater?

We hear the Shippers' Federation are going to make Wexford their battle ground. A degen men who arrived here on Wednesday morning are said to be their creatures. They are for Stafford, ex-Mayor and Alderman of Wexford. They are assisted by two "men" who were members of the Sailors' and Firemens' Union. One, Connolly, was a "pugilist," but Mickey Head proved to everyone, but Connelly, that that was a mistake. The other is called Carr, and he'll be a welcome addition to the rolling stock of Young Truck and Co. But God help them if he falls.

### WATERFORD.

Oh, Willie, dear! did you fear the light of public gaze,
Or did you think your plans of dark so soon

should reach the day?

If these your views, may they confuse your plans, which don't amaze

The may-be victim of dark clans. Far brighter be his way.

I have overdrained my poetic stock by two lines this week, which; I trust, I may be able to replace in time to give all my weeks their due share. But, even if not, Willie is well worthy of the extra two lines this week.

Whe's Willie, did you say? Oh! isn't he the High Sheriff, and the Secretary of the United Irish League in Waterford, and whether he is the League himself in addition to being its Secretary, I can't very well say, as I do not know of any such place in Waterford as the U.I.L. rooms or offices, although I have a fairly good knowledge of the whereabouts of many other existing associations. Perhaps some of my readers may be able to give the required information regarding the U.I.L in Wa'erford.

But to come to business. The present Secretary of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union is an employee of the Corporation, and, apparently, has been trying to instill too much into the minds of the workers, which has tended somewhat to turn their attention a little from mere polities, and to consider their own social and industrial conditions a little

more of first line business than the U.I.L. Politicians. He is also a delegate to the Trades' Council on behalf of the railway workers, and strongly supported all quistions of social reform and general public advantage advanced by the Trades Council, both in public and in private, of which he had merited threatened dismissal over twelve months ago, but which apparently had been postponed until Councillor Fitzgerald was prepared to carry out its execution on the grounds of economy, which, I know, is the only guise he intends moving under to clock the real cause of his movement. The real cause is O'Connor's activity in the Trade Union movement in Waterford. I know also that

"Willie" moved such a resolution at the meeting of the Law and Finance Committee on 9th inst., even although it was not given to the public in the general symopsis of the Press. Are there any other pending dismissals, Willie, involving disgrace which O'Connor's, if carried out should not?

Ah! Councillor, if you sail out now cloaked in the guise of economy you shall be—spotted—in the light of the public gaze at next monthly meeting. You had a right to sail out long ago if you were true to what you intend shoving down the public throat now. You had a right to sail out before O'Connor launched his programme for the betterment of the Corporation workers and persisted in until increases (though small) had been obtained. Remember, Willie, the elections have not turned out according to wirepulling, and that you had not been elected to represent the civizens of the Central Ward. Bear in mind also that the Trades Council shall be prepared to meet you when your day is run and when it shall come to your turn to seek the suffrages of your Ward if you desire another term of Municipal honours.

The United Trades and Labour Councillors are the Councillors that can't forget—their friends.

Whilst dealing with the Corporation I may as well state that I am in posse-sion of some facts relating to favouritism in some of the departments, which I shall make known to my readers later on if a little more all-round justice is not being meted out. I certainly admire discipline, but when discipline is carried so far as to amount to favouritism of a very bad type it is high time to draw attention to it that it may cease without injury to the parties concerned.

Will the workers of the Custom House Ward remember that Tommy Dunne shall contest the seat on the Municipal Council for that Ward in the interest of the Trades Council, and, therefore, in the interest of the workers. The workers of the Custom House Ward deserve all praise for their action in O'Neill's election, but they must bear in mind it will be necessary to go one better this time and return Dunne at the head of the poll, there being only one seat to be won.

DAWNING DAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH WORKER. DEAR SIR—The foundry masters of Wexford appear determined to earn for their names a notoriety as sinister as that attached by the Irish people, alike in town and country, to Clanricarde. Their despotic attempt to dictate to their nen the conditions under which they will be graciously pleased to allow these wageslaves to exercise the normal human right of combination, and the reckless cruelty with which they have disorganised a whole community, in their obstinate adhe ence to this ty annical claim, is parallel to the Marquis of Clanticarde's eviction of tenants for joining the United Irish League. The Irish Transport Workers' Union is fighting for the town worker the same battle against greed which was waged by the agravian organisations on behalf of the worker on the land, and deserves the same widespread National sympathy. The employers fear it; that is a sufficient resson why the men stick to it, and why all true democrats rejoice in its victories and regret its defeats.

The heroic staunchness of the Wexford men, in resisting for four months all the threats, capoleries, and violence, by which it is sought to draw them away from the Union of their choice, will make this lock-out historic in the records of the Irish struggles for economic freedom. It stands on a National plane, and evokes sympathy for beyond the range of local interests. Whether they win or lose, these men's firmness and courage in the face of manifold influences against them, cannot fail to command the respect of all lovers of liberty.—Yours, etc.,

# MUNICIPAL BAKERIES.

Buda-Pesth owned the largest municipal bakery in the world, and last year it sold 7,000 tons of municipal bread. The Municipal Bakery in Verona was the fivest of its kind in the world, and in 1909 it supplied 40,000 half quartern loves to a population of 73,000, which loaves were better in quality and cheaper in price than these supplied by the private baker.

JAMS (Irish)—2 lb. Jars, 9fd.; Raspberry, Brawberry, Black Current. BISCUITS—Jam Puffs, Butter Creams, Bernauda, 6d. per lb.

LEYDEN'S, 89 Bride Street,

# The Labour Party and the Corporation.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

DEAR SIR,—THE IRISE WORKER has always invited fair criticism. For that reason I ask you to afford me a little space to voice the dissatisfaction with which I regard the action taken by the Labour Party at the Corporation meetings Monday and Tuesdaz.

To vote for the entire abolition of the Mayoral salary was, to my mind, an undemocratic and retrograde step. Let us look beyond our moses and see its possible effects. If the absurd resolution is allowed to stand, what does it mean? That the member of the Corporation who is selected for the effice of Lord Mayor must be a wealthy man, prepared to lose at LEAST £800 during his year of office. I say at LEAST.

What will be the result? Why, that none but the wealthy parvenu or the Unionist merchant (who shrieks for balfiring when the unfortunate workers are on strike) can possibly aspire to the Mayoral chair. The first-nemed will go in for the purpose of securing a title on the occasion of a "Royal Virit." The second will use the position to misrepresent the views of the majority.

The vote given on the Lord Mayoralty question by the Labour Party is absolutely indefensible. I am not out to defend Counciller Sherlock. He and I have given one another some pretty hard knocks, but I say deliberately as between him and a backboneless jelly-fish "Nationalist" of the Cogan type there should be no possible doubt as to the attitude of the Labour Party.

There are circumstances which a regard for the law of libel prevent me putting into print which should have COMPELLED EVERY LABOUR MEMBER TO VOTE FOR SHERLIGHT ASSAURTH ASSAU

Possibly I will be told it was a question of tactics. If it be tactics which inspired the votes of Monday and Tuesday, then I say with all emphasis d—n such tactics. Oh, tactics, what crim's have been committed in thy name!

The loyal addressers of 1901 pleaded "tactics." The would-be loyal addressers of 1903 pleaded "tactics." That unspeakable Farrell pleaded in defence of his actions "tactics."

From such tactics, O Lord, deliver us.
Meantime, it is heartbresking to think that the new "Labour" Party, whose advent we hailed with joy, should have allowed itself to be made the catspaw of a sectarian society, working through an irresponsible Alderman, and that when next The Irish Worker exposes a case of food fraud on the poor the answer, will probably

be: Who did the Labour Party vote for at

the Mayoral Election of 1912?
WILLIAM RICHARDSON.

Sligo Municipal Elections.

The Municipal Elections in Sligo have resulted in the return of two Lebour members to the Corporation, Councillor Edward Harte, Vice President of the Trades' Council, and Councillor William Gibbons, a delegate on that body.

During the week previous to the elections a brisk canvass was carried on in the West Ward on behalf of the Labour candidates by a large number of volunteers. including Mr. John Lynch, President of the Transport Union, and several members of Trades' Council. The opposition was strong and well equipped with money, but the results showed that the workingmen of Sligo are determined to be represented by men of their ewn class, men who thoroughly understand the grievances under which the democracy of Sligo are leb using, and who will be fearless in voicing them. The two siiting Councillors did not seek re-election,

# Hitting Below the Belt. GOVERNMENT MAIL CONTRACT AND HOME RULE.

Since the close of the Sailors' and Firemen's Strike matters have been going, what one might term, smoothily. No doubt the men gained their point; have been paid their retrespective rates, and the increase in wages is being paid on every steamer affect.

But what is going on behind the scenes?

There is one Irish company, vis.—the City of Dublin Steam Packet Co., having its head office at 16 Eden quay, Dublin, who do not scrup'e in descending to hit below the belt.

This company's latest, mean and contemptible, to

say it e least of it, device to get some of their own back is when their boats, which are sert to Liverpool for survey, or annual lie-up as it is called, are about a week prior to the survey being started, all the men are given a week's notice, when on arrival at Liverpool the leading hand greaser and donker man are politely told that they will have to take 27s, per week or get out.

We know in the case of one foremen who is leading hand, he has been in the company's service for over 40 years, and up to this year always received his full pay at the lie up. Another leading hand has been in the company's service for a period covering 30 years without a blemish on his the actor.

He and all the others will be meted out the same

kindly consideration from this great Irish concern when their boat's turn comes for survey.

But what of one of their other boats, which is on the Belfast Station? What occurred when she went to Liverpool a few weeks ago? The donkeym n was reduced to 27s. a week, and the leading hand was told off to do the work of denkeyman at

the rate of \$2s. 6d !

Why was it? Was it because the autocratic engineer of this same atsamer knows "naught" about

this is not she ing favour, well, there is no one living who can explain such conduct away.

It is well to point out that the British and Irish Company pay their men 5s. a day and 9d. per hour evertime when their bea's are under survey. What a difference in a semi-British firm and a solely Irish

Then again, we have this great Irish steamship company holding the contract for the Mails between Kingstown and Ho'yhead getting all their work done at Liverpool—even to the linen washed in a sweated laundry at that port and the Mail toat linen washed at, I presume, another sweated agents' den at Holyhead.

Do the people of Ireland, or their respective M.P.s, know that this very same company engaged by a condition of their contract to employ half Irish and half Welsh labour in their boats? Perhaps Mr. William Fie'd or Mr. John Radmond, the latter of whom was instrumental in getting this Irish company released from thousands of pounds lead expenses a couple of years ago in connection with the "Fight for the Betths at Kingstown." Now, the truth is that over 27 Irishmar, as against 47 Welshmen, are employed on their boats at this station, and there is only one Irish engineer, as against 18 Welsh engineers.

This is a nice state of affairs, considering that the people of this country contribute to payment under this country.

An Irish company centracts with a British Home Rule Government in power, but breaks the contract before even the Home Rule Government get the Home Rule Bill passed. And amongst the motley crowd of representatives in Parliament there isn't ene to offer a protest. If you approach some of these gentlem n with a grevance of this kind they will sadly reply: "Den't ask such awkward questions. But wait till we get Home Rule—you just wait and see!"

Already some of the so-called National sts in and about Ireland have felt the lash of the Labour Party's whip, and there are others that will be bending the knes at the not far distant Parliamentary Elections.

pairer, 621 Lower Sandwith Street, Hand-Sewn Work a Speciality. Beet Leather and Workmanship Guaranteed.

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THE INSURANCE ACT.

# A PUBLIC MEETING To which all Snop Assistants and Olerka

are being invited, will be held in the Antient Concert Rooms, on Friday Evening, 2nd Frenday, 1912, at 8 o'clock, when THE INSURANCE ACT will be fully explained

The meeting is being held under the auspices of the Irish Drapers' Assistants' Association. Several prominent speakers are expected to attend.

All Shop Assistants and Cle-ks are invited.

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ELECTRIC THEATRE,
TALBOT STREET, DUBLIN.

The above Theatre was built for an Irish Company, by an Irish Contractor, with Irish Capital. It is wholly staffed by Irish employees, and its operators are all fully qualified.

3 to 5.30 p.m.; 6.45 to 10.30 p.m.

ADMISSION - - 31. and 61. Sundays—4 to 10.30 p.m. Admission, 4d. & 6d.

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Honest Boots for the man who works-Boots that will give Good Hard Wear. Army Bluchers, 35.; Superior Whole-Back Bluchers, wood pegged, 6s.; Strong Lace and Derby Boots, from 45, 11d.

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### Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

SIR,—Referring to the Churchill meeting, can it be possible that in this year of our Lord, 1912, and in this twentieth century, a handful of wealthy parasites will be allowed to accomplish the foul thing they contemplate and are striving for at Belfast?

Frem what I read in the papers, a vile conspiracy is on foot to cause the Protestant and Catholic workers of Belfast to kill one another, and to devastate each others homes.

Sectarian strife was, happily, of late years dying out, and now this pack of dastards and renegades are using every contemptible means of reviving and rivalling the deplorable scenes all too familiar to the older citizens of Belfast.

What have the workers of that city, Catholic or Protestant, in common with these aristocratic ghouls? Nothing under heaven. These ghouls are the descendants of former oppressors and sweaters of the forefathers of Balfast's workers of to-day.

If this foul plot succeeds what have the workers to gain by it? Nothing. Who will receive the fractured skulls? Whose bodies will receive the bullets and the bayonet thrusts? Not the ghouls. No; it will be the bodies of the workers. And the ghouls' tools, with the bayonet and rifle, will not bother to ask a worker his religion; the workers of all sects will suffer, while the fomenters of this fratricidal tragedy will go off unscathed to chuckle over their kellish deed in some first class London club. Surely we are being bluffed by the papers. Sarely the workers of Belfast will not countenance this insane adventure. Workers of Belfast, be not misled. These land-owners, lawyers, and capitalists are trying to divide you, and set sect against sect so that they may the more effectively continue to rob and sweat you. Workers, unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains. -Fraternally yours, A PROTESTANT WORKER.

TO THE EDITOR IBISH WORKER. SIR,—I hold that the man or woman who stands behind his or her counter for ten to fifteen hours daily selling newspapers, sweets, tobacco, etc., is as gennine member of the working class as the man who lays bricks, makes boots, or anything else for his daily bread. I assert that THE IRISH WORKER is the ONLY paper published in this city that cares a fig for the interests of the working class. I will go further-THE lEISH WORKER is the only paper that is not antagonistic to the workers. How is it, then, that these shop-keeping members of the workingclass are not doing their duty by a paper whole-heartedly and genuinely devoted to their interests?

How is it I have to walk half a mile to get my copy of the paper when the "Daily Diddler "is on sale next door, opposite and everywhere? Are they afraid to sell

"They are slaves who fear to speak For the fallen and the weak: They are slaves who will not choose Hatred, scoffing, and abuse, Rather than in silence shrink From the truth they needs must think.

They are slaves who dare not be In the right with two or three.'

Or are they too "respectable" to sell a paper established in their interest? If that is the case, the working man and woman should consider a sh p where THE WORKER contents bill is not shown to be too respectable a shop to make their purchases in. "Sweeney Todd the Barber." "The Life of Charles Peace," and "Dick Turpin" get a prominent place in their windows, but there is no room for the workers' paper. Workers should see that their paper is on sale in every quarter of Dublin, and leave their money with shopkeepers who sell it. If we are united and determined there is nothing we cannot accomplish.—Yours faithfully,

OBSERVER.

### Injustice.

TO THE EDITOR IBISH WORKER.

DEAR SIR,—I have just read a letter in one of your contemporaries from one appropriately signing himself "John Bull" suggesting that street beggars who ask for coppers should be arrested; and another letter, that such "hulking idlers" would not be tolerated in any other

In reply to these effusions, I should like to remark that the iniquitous injustice of the uneven distribution of wealth would not be tolerated in any other country except poor down-trodden Ireland.

These callous letters speak for themselves, emanating, as they do, from those who not only are the biggest beggars and idlers in existence, but are devoid of the superior qualifications of their less fortunate brethren. These very mighty 'ratepayers" would be in the same miserable condition as the beggars only for the wretched, down-trodden workers, who slave under revolting conditions for long hours and scandalously low wages. Is it any wonder that sweated factory "hands" and other Irish workers are reduced to beggary and poor health?

We have never aspired to the luxuries and comforts of existence. All we asked for

EAT FARRINGTON'S

Made by Trade Union Bakers.

was just enough to buy the barest necessities for ourselves and our children. This is what one-fourth of our population are suffering from, though the national income is £2,000,000,000 a year, which means £200 for each family; yet onefourth of that income is spent by only a two-hundredth part of our population. Some grasping families, who have had more cunning and more opportunities than we, are spending the money which ought to be distributed equally amongst us all. There is no need for such poverty in the midst of plenty. Those who have been blessed by Providence should make a sacrifice for others. Let the year 1912 see them setting a good example, thereby increasing the prosperity and happiness of our country.—Yours faithfully,

A BEGGAR.

# The Candidate from Kilmainham

"Not this man but Barabbas," was the erroneous choice of a multitude in the past. With a majority of 130 votes have the workingmen of the New Kilmsinham Ward rejected net alone the official candidate of the newly-formed Dublin Labour Party, but with a still larger majority of 165 have they spurned the hybrid candidate of the U.I.L. and Labour, and with the substantial majority of 306 they have rejected the self-labelled apostle of civic purity and progress, P. J. Rooney, ex-T.C., and elected Mr. John Saturnus Kelly Well, civic purity and progress were about the last thoughts in the minds of the creatures who voted for John "Sat-on-us." And as a few drunken rowdies (Satan-ites) denied me the right of freedom of speech at our meeting in Chapelized on Sunday last I seek the hospitality of your columns, not for the justification of the support of the Labour Candidate, but my rather unrelenting opposition to John S., who, with 422 votes out of 991, is now a representative of the Kilmsinham Ward-one who was on two occasions an occupant of a ward in Kilmainham. Passing over Mr. Kelly's alleged dismissal for dishonest practices in the Co-Operative Stores of Inchicore some forty years ago, and his alleged dismissal for a similar reason some years later, when he retired from the pawnbroking business—I come to that period when while engaged, I believe, as clerk in the saw mills at the G. S. & W. Railway he became secretary of one of the strongest and most effective Labourers' Union ever established in Inchicore. This society accomplished much good, but in the height of its prosperity a considerable amount of its funds mysteriously disappeared. Legal proceedings followed, and John Saturnus paid a prolonged visit to the Governor of Kilmainham. My first acquaintance with this man's name dates from the time when, as Manager of the Sinn Fein Fernishing Company, with a substantial salary, he succeeded in inducing the Recorder of Dublin to make the necessary arrangements for his second visit to Kilmsinham. His supporters claimed during the recent contest that Emmet and Parnell were also in gaol. But it is unnecessary to point out that the name of either of these was never associated with dishonesty-besides. Emmet was hanged.

My personal acquaintance with John Saturnus Kelly dales from the time he came back to Inchicore as a labourer to the wagon shops. There John became sanitary clerk at a salary of £1 per week, and while holding this job it is alleged that he conducted a very lucrative business in the purchase of pawn-tickets and pound orders, as well as selling furniture by weekly instalments. Be that as it may, the fact remains that while John S. held this job the poor labourer and his small salary were left to look after themselves. But there came a change in John's position and his wages dropped to 14s. 7d. per week, and he was no longer able to traffic as suggested above. It was then he blossomed iuto a champion of the down-trodden labourer. There appeared in the local Press anonymous letters setting forth the apparent grievance of the railway labourers. The heads of all Government Departments were communicated with—the Prime Minister. Lord and Lady Aberdeen, Mr. Winston Churchill-all were bombarded with letters, and it is evident John cultivated their acquaintance for a purpose. For when the Company declined to play his trump card by dismissing him and making a martyr of him, John sent all his anonymous letters direct to the Board and claimed authorship of them. Even then the Board did not act, and some time afterwards, when it became necessary to reduce the hands, John S was one of a batch of many paid off, and although some of the men dismissed had twice his service, John S. was the only one who claimed to be victimised. It is alleged that he immediately communicated the fact of his dismissal to the departmental head referred to; but his record in the police courts prevented the fulfilling of a well-laid scheme-John got no Government job.

He then started a Labour journal and his bogus Labour Union. The publication of the former ceased in order to allow John S. to assist Mr. Redmond and his party back into power at the last General Election; and its promised reappearance has not taken place. The Union still exists—on paper at least. And John became founder of the local

THE IRISH WORKERS' BAKER.

branch of the U.I.L., and was appointed paid registration agent of that body. He has now beaten two of his stalwarts-Reoney and O'Hanlon-on the very register they paid him to compile. John best the U.I.L. with their own stick; and while they condemn him now, it would be well to remember that he was once their leader. His attack upon the railway men during the recent dispute—the expulsion of members from his bogue Union for sympathising with the strikers and John S's own expulsion from the League are all of too recent a date to require re-

To the labourers of Inchicore belongs the credit of securing John S's return. I record that fact here so that I may remind them of it later on when they are walking idle through the Ward they have disgraced by their choice, and depending upon the support of the penny-a-week bogus Union. I have also the names of alleged trade unionists who recorded their votes for this strike breaker. Not one of them can claim that they voted in ignorance. Like the Jews of old, they knew well the man they selected; and I do not dispute his fitness to represent them.

In this rapid and superficial survey I have quoted sufficient to justify my opposition to such a man, and I write for no other purpose. Had John S's bullies in Chapelized allowed me the liberty on Sunday last, that is the right of every citizen, I would not trouble you with this article.

422 voted for John S. (I give him all the Kelly votes); 569 did not vote for him. Yet he is the elected representative of the Ward. By his return the men who hitherto believed they voiced the wishes of the people are now undeceived. The labourers of Inchicore have taken from them the right to intercede upon the behalf of the workers again; and men who are not scabs in their hearts will never recognise such a man as their representative. Congratulations to the five successful candidates of the new Labour Party, congratulations to the Wards that elected them, and confusion to the men who chose as their representative one whose record proves him a fee to the interests of Labour.

"Men there are who strike the shackle from the fettered slave. But to pause and reel and stagger 'Neath his debt-repaying dagger To a martyr's grave.

Wonder then why some men falter, sunk in grim despair;

Who through battle's gash and gory They have won a wreath of glory For a knave to wear."

WILLIAM P. PARTRIDGE.

#### ROYAL LIVER PROSECUTIONS.

CLERK AND DISTRICT MANAGER CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

At Belfast, yesterday, the hearing of charges against Frederick Bennett, clerk, and James M'Coubley, district manager for the Royal Liver Friendly Society, of falsifying balance sheets and defrauding the company, which had been adjourned owing to the illness of M'Coubly, was resumed.

F. H. Taunton (Liverpool), the society's secretary, gave evidence regarding the society's rules, and said there had been no previous complaint against Bennett.

R. Wright (Liverpool), superintendent of the agency department, said M'Coubley had been several times advanced since his appointment six years ago, but last November he was suspended, and was subsequentely discharged for alleged irregularities of accounts.

At this point the magistrates acceded to Bennett's solicitor's request to reserve his cross examination until the documents in the case had been examined.

Counsel for the Society-I intend making a charge of conspiracy before I am finished.

A. H. Wilkinson, of the treasurer's department, deposed to certain entries in Bennett's handwriting and certified by M'Coulby, including £20 credited to the Belfast office in respect of a specific funeral

claim. Counsel.—That amount I shall show later was never paid.

Other alleged fictitious entries having been sworn to, the defendants were remanded on bail.

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-A- INCHICORE.

A GOOD DINNER AT MODERATE CHARGES, GO TO Henry's Restaurant 16 & 17 GREAT BRITAIN ST. Good Bods. Turns Moderate, Cleanliness a speciality

IP YOU WART

Unrest and Its Causes.

COST OF LIVING.

According to the figures published by the Board of Trade, we find that, as compared with 1900, the wholesale prices of food and drink have advanced 117 per cent. Comparing 1911 with 1910, we find that rice was 7 per cent. dearer; tapioca, 10 per cent.; raisins, 157 per cont.; currants, 198 per cent, and potatoes, 236 per cent. These figures explain the growing unrest among the working class. It is easy to imagine what the effect of these higher prices mean to the workman with a family. He starves whether working or not, and finally reaches the point where he thinks he might as well starve in the street as the shop. The minimum wage must be fixed, sooner or later, by law.

INDUSTRIAL UNDEST.

All over the country there are strikes and rumours of strikes. In 29 towns the carpenters and joiners -with a membership of 67,000—have given notice. The railwaymen are dissatisfied, and at a mass meeting at Stratford urged common action with the miners and weavers.

Other disputes must be described in a sentence.

The Union Executive has concluded the strike of woolcombing operatives at Bradford.

Over 1,300 men and girls are locked out in the Leicester hosiery trade. There is a strike of workers in the hosiery trade at Matlock.

Fishing engineers of Grimsby have decided by a big majority to strike on Monday for uniform wages of 46s. and 36s. for chief and second engineers respectively. The engineers, moulders, and fitters at Workington steel works have been given advances of 1s. per week.

The laundresses and washerwomen at Leeds Infirmary are striking against long hours. They are sometimes employed from 6 a.m to 8.30 p.m., and there is no overtime pay.

The workers at Bowbridge Jute Works, Dundee, are demanding increased wages. The labourers at White's shipyards, Cowes, have accepted new terms proposed by the employers.

Scottish Union of Dock Labourers are demanding better conditions at Glasgow. The Forfar District Committee has increased wages of roadmen from 18s. to 19s. per week.

The workers in the lace trade at Newmilns, Scotland, are demanding abolition of piecework. Mills have been practically closed down. The carters of Glasgow are asking for

gest arbitration. The post office women clerks in London are protesting against reduction in scales of payment owing to introduction of

3s. weekly increase. The employers sug-

#### First Tramear Conductor.

Death of a Liverpool Pioneer.

By the death of Mr. Charles O Dowd, who was for the past eight years traffic manager of the Darlington Tramways, a notable figure was removed from the tramway world. Born in Liverpool, he was a conductor on the first tramways in England, constructed at Birkenhead by Mr. George Francis Train, and he had as a fellow-conductor the late Sir Clifton

In the early '70's Mr. O'Dowd drove the first horse car in Dublin, and occasionally the late Sir Clifton Robinson again acted as his conductor. He had also driven the first street car in Leicester. Later, Mr. O'Dowd again became acquainted with Sir Clifton, who appointed him divisional superintendent of the Tee-side Tram-

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