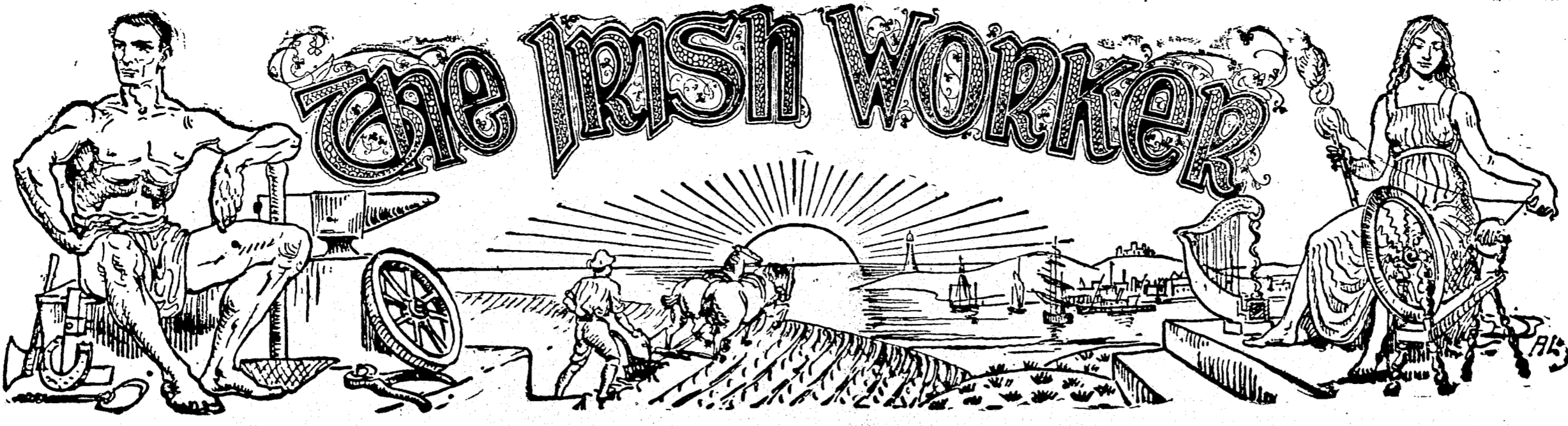


"The principle I state, and mean to put into effect is—that the ownership of the land should be in the hands of the people of Ireland." James Finian Lalor.



Who is it speaks of defeat?
I tell you a cause like ours;
Is greater than defeat can know—
It is the power of powers.
As surely as the earth rolls round
As surely as the glorious sun
Brings the great world moon-wave,
Must our Cause be won!

Councillor S. C. Harrison.

Presentation of Municipal Robe and Hat.
A large number of the friends of Miss S. C. Harrison, met on Monday last at her residence, 13 Harcourt Street, to present her with an address, together with an official robe and hat, in honour of her election as the first woman member to the Municipal Council of the City of Dublin. The Rev. J. Denham Osborne, D.D., expressed the pleasure of all at being present on the occasion. Although the presentation had been organised by ladies alone, he knew the gentlemen friends of Miss Harrison would have been only too happy to have taken part in it. The appreciation of the election of Miss Harrison to the Municipal Council of Dublin—an event of great importance in the history of Irish municipal government—was independent of political parties; all agreed to the honour that had been conferred upon her. (Applause.) They wished Miss Harrison a long and happy and successful career as the representative of the ward by which she had been elected to the Municipal Council. (Applause.)

Having emphasised the fact that the presentation was altogether independent of politics, Mrs. Anna M. Haslam said that, as they were all aware, they had met upon a most interesting and auspicious occasion. For the first time in the history of Ireland a woman had been elected upon the Corporation of the City of Dublin, one of the most important representative bodies at present existing in our country; and they were met to express their position. In Miss Harrison's presence, Mrs. Haslam regretted that she might not give full expression to the honour and affection with which they regarded her; but Miss Harrison was well-known all over Ireland, not only as one of our most distinguished artists, but no less as one of the most devoted labourers in the cause of the poor of Dublin (applause). Of her untiring devotion to the service of our unemployed, as they all knew, it would be impossible to speak too highly; and it was because of their recognition of the value of these services that they hailed her election to a post in which she would be able to promote their well-being as she could never do in her private capacity. It was a great privilege to them to be permitted to share in this small token of their affection, and to present her with an official robe and hat, in which she would shed fresh dignity upon the important office which she now held, as one of the guardians of the city's interests (applause). But Miss Deborah Webb, with all her characteristic grace, had expressed their feelings far more effectively in the following felicitous address:—

THE INSURANCE ACT.

On Sunday, 11th ult., at the Antient Concert Buildings, a lecture was delivered on National Insurance by Mr. R. J. Hoskin, one of the recently appointed lecturers under the new Act. Mr. W. O'Brien, delegate of the Amalgamated Society of Tailors to Dublin Trades Council, occupied the chair. The chairman pointed out that the time was past for discussing the general policy of the measure or the motives of its authors. It was now the law of the land, and the best thing to do under the circumstances was to ascertain how they could best use it to their own advantage. He then introduced the lecturer who, he said, was well qualified to speak on the measure.

Mr. Hoskin said that it was folly for the workers any longer to regard the Insurance Act with indifference. Every employed person engaged in manual labour would be compulsory insured. They must strive then to get the best return possible for the money they would each and every one be called on to pay. The Act was a recognition of the principle that an injury to one was the concern of all. There were, he said, certain main principles on which the Act was based. The first was that the State, employer and worker were each called on to contribute their share towards the cost of insurance. The very essence of insurance was the spreading of risks. The wider the area over which these risks were spread the less would the burden be felt. It was a peculiar fact and only needed mentioning to realise its significance that though the incidence of risk in the case of death or disease varied considerably as regards the smaller units, such as the family, when we took the whole nation the number of deaths or rate of sickness was practically the same from year to year. When we know beforehand the size of any evil it is obvious that it is much easier to make arrangements to cope with its effects. Well, under this Act a system of State insurance was practically set up. Every insured person would have a portion of the benefits he was entitled to paid by the State, and the societies to be approved would be under State supervision. The larger the society the nearer it approximated to the idea of one great society for all, and the more likely it was to find itself in a solvent position when the period of valuation came around.

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Best Work—lowest Prices.
This Coupon entitles you to 20 per cent. off List Prices. See our Staff at all Dealers and Public Places.

PHILANTHROPY.
(Also the City Labour Yard.)

From the point of view of the politician it is a pity we are not all so foolish as they pretend to think us.
Having become accustomed to regard themselves as a superior or super race, they are most grievously pained when some unthankful nobody like myself insists on applying ordinary human tests to what they say and do. They will tolerate no criticism. If we are not prepared to stand cap in hand before them and take for Gospel all the flatterings they say of themselves, they call us fools and have no further use for us.

The Good Samaritan mentioned in the Bible must have left behind him when he died an extraordinary number of relatives and followers imbued with his humanitarianism, for are not all politicians his disciples? Is not each and every one of them sacrificing him or herself on the altar of the Public Good? Are they not all spending their lives in search of people with sore heels, so that they may put rags on them? Is it not a fact that they are all working without fee or reward—and making a good living out of it? Some get money, some get titles, some get applause and notoriety. All get something.

In Dublin we have a City Labour Yard, whose secretary objects to uncomplimentary criticism. A fortnight ago I gave an example of the way the public are treated by this pseudo-charitable society. Last week, in a letter to this paper, Miss Harrison, T.O., admitted that the public was not treated fairly by the City Labour Yard, of which she is secretary. But instead of expressing regret for what had occurred she protested with tears of ink that I ought not to have said anything about it. She tried to put all the blame on minor officials, as if she and her committee were not responsible, even though the officials had been appointed by them.

- (1) Sickness.
- (2) Disablement.
- (3) Maternity.
- (4) Sanatorium.

These benefits were on the average worth 7d. per week—i.e. an insured person entitled to these benefits would, outside the Act, on the average, be called on to pay 7d. per week.
In Ireland the maximum sum an ordinary employed man was called on to pay was 3d. if he joined within the first year. The balance was paid by the employer and State combined. A man earning less than 15s. per week (2s. 6d. per day) was only called on to pay a still smaller amount, and so, when the rate of 9s. per week (1s. 6d. per day) was reached, the worker was excused from all payment and his employer together with the State paid the total cost of his insurance. The benefits to which the man or woman earning 9s. per week or less was entitled to were the same as if paying at the higher scale.

As regards the machinery employed by which contributions were collected and benefits paid, each worker would be provided with a card. This card was his property and he was responsible for it. On pay-day he would bring the card to his employer, who would stamp it according to the amount he and the worker were liable to pay.
(To be continued.)

IRISH WORKERS

Irish Workers should support an Irish Home by bringing their Watch Repairs to—
P. J. KAVANAGH,
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller,
28 UPPER ORMOND QUAY. Estd. 1857.
Good Work. Prices Moderate.

Call to W. FURNISS,
FOR GOOD VALUE IN
Irish Beef & Mutton.
None but the Best at Lowest Prices.
Talbot St. Meat Co., 38th Talbot St.

IRISH GOODS ONLY.
GLEESON & CO.,
HAVE OPENED A
General Drapery and Tailoring STORE
FOR THE SALE OF
Irish Goods Only.
New Address—IRISH GOODS ONLY,
13 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin.

PARODY ON THE NUGENT, RHYME.

By THE BOULD TRAYNOR, O.
The Tyrant is gone on leave,
Says the bould Traynor, O.
Oh, what a grand reprieve,
Says the bould Traynor, O.
He is gone from Eden Quay,
And the serfs will have a day,
And laugh while he's away,
Says the bould Traynor, O.
Will he ever more return?
Says the bould Traynor, O.
If he doesn't but few will mourn,
Says the bould Traynor, O.
For the brave men can now despise
Baillifs, peelers, paid informers, and spies,
As long as they set wise,
Says the bould Traynor, O.
He is gone across the sea,
Says the bould Traynor, O.
To meet old Hartley,
Says the bould Traynor, O.
The state the office is in
Dexteriously he'll spin,
And Hartley is bound to grin,
Says the bould Traynor, O.
Then he'll try to make him believe,
Says the bould Traynor, O.
The great losses he'll retrieve,
Says the bould Traynor, O.
That by working extra hard
The eff go he'll have retard,
But I know his chance is marr'd,
Says the bould Traynor, O.
Then he'll try to work Hartley,
Says the bould Traynor, O.
To get for him partee,
Says the bould Traynor, O.
For he knows he doesn't possess
Insurance qualities to excess,
So the influence key he'll press,
Says the bould Traynor, O.
Now, if this office should survive,
Says the bould Traynor, O.
It must prove itself alive,
Says the bould Traynor, O.
Premium dwindling fast away,
Its capital cannot stay,
And I fear we're near the day,
Says the bould Traynor, O.
With agents flitting fast,
Says the bould Traynor, O.
This Tyrant is near his last,
Says the bould Traynor, O.
For this Prudential cast-off is vain,
In fact he is near insane,
Two-faced, to make it plain,
Says the bould Traynor, O.
Written and sung by JUDAS.

CURTIS,
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WOMEN WORKERS' COLUMN.

TRADES BOARDS ACT.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND TRADE BOARDS IN IRELAND. TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR—If there are to be any amending Bills this Session of Parliament in which these matters could be introduced, ought not Ireland make a strong claim on the Irish Party to get the control of the Unemployment Insurance for Ireland and the Labour Exchanges for Ireland transferred from the English Board of Trade to the Irish Insurance Commissioners, or else to some existing Irish Board? And at the same time get the work of the Trades Board for examining into the conditions of sweated trades and fixing minimum wages therein entrusted to an Irish authority also.

This latter demand has been made by the Dublin Trades Council, and should be pressed for. The recent child and tyrannical strike ebullitions have weakened the public sympathy and interest in the conditions of employment of the workers, but our indignation at the perverse and unnatural attitude of some should not make us indifferent to the duty of securing better conditions for any class that is being oppressed by the sweating system. The Trades Board Act is a beginning in this direction, and ought to be utilised as soon as possible in Ireland. But it cannot be intelligently applied to our country by foreigners. It should be administered by representatives of Irish capital and labour.

BRIQUIN.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND TRADE BOARDS IN IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL. 16 Lt. Ormond quay, Dublin, 20th February, 1912.

DEAR SIR—I have read in to-day's issue of your paper a letter on the above subject written by your correspondent "Briquin." In reference to his remarks re the Trade Boards Act and its application to Ireland, I may state for the information of your readers that the Dublin Cardboard Box Manufacturers' Association has already taken action to have an exclusively Irish Board appointed for Ireland under the Trade Boards Act. To effect this a memorial has been presented by the Association through me to the members of Parliament representing the City and County of Dublin, and they have promised to take the matter up at the earliest opportunity. It is hoped that their efforts may succeed in obtaining the desired result.

When the Bill was passing through Parliament one of the Irish members had a clause inserted in Section 2 of the Bill that "when a Trade Board was established for any trade or branch of work in a trade carried on to any substantial extent in Ireland a separate Trade Board should be established for that trade or branch of work in Ireland." But when the Act came to be administered and the Board appointed, the Board of Trade selected for the Irish Board the same "elected members" who were already serving on the British Board. These members were presumably familiar with the conditions of trade in England, but they could not be expected to know anything of Irish conditions, and in proof of this when the question of fixing a minimum wage for the cardboard box trade came before them they merely adopted the proposal which had been arrived at by the English Board and applied it to Ireland, without going into any evidence on the question of the local conditions prevailing in this country.

As a matter of fact, although the cardboard box trade is included in the schedule to the Trade Boards Act, it is not, so far as Ireland is concerned, a sweated trade, but yet it has been singled out as the first trade on which the Act is to be put into operation.—Yours faithfully,

EDWIN M. LLOYD, Solicitor, and Secretary Dublin Cardboard Box Manufacturers' Association.

The readers of THE IRISH WORKER will remember that a report of the Trades Board meeting, held in Belfast, was reported in the Women's Column of our last issue. We have evidently drawn first blood, and we now reprint two letters written to the Editor of "The Freeman." The workers can now see for themselves the kind of people they have to deal with. Acts of Parliament are passed and accepted, but when an Act is put into force which is going to help the working class, immediately the employers interested start an agitation. They now want a separate Trades Board, although when a trades dispute is on they cry out in terror for the protection of the English Government. Their spasmodic waves of Nationalism do not deceive us. We know what they are out for, the crushing of the working class, and the excluding of any Act that will tend to elevate or help the workers.

"Dear Madam—Further to my last letter. I now have reply from Insurance Co. enclosing 10s. I enclose this letter which please return to me.

"I am willing to make up the difference myself in this case, and if you would kindly ask B. — to ask if you give her cheque for 28s.

"The Insurance Co. require a form signed stating that B. — accepted above 10s. in full settlement of claim.

"If she has recovered I presume this will be in order.—Yours truly," etc.

How very different the tone of this letter and the consideration shown in it for an employee towards the case of one we had to deal with this week. An employee, working in the Irish Canned Hair Factory, is instantly dismissed. For what? For having the courage to defend a co worker whom she felt was being unjustly treated, but we have not yet finished with this particular case.

Women Workers' First Annual Concert, ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT.

Don't forget that on St. Patrick's Night a magnificent Concert and Dance will be held in the Antient Concert Rooms—on Irish Concert—All items rendered by Irish Workers and the Children of Irish Workers. Owing to the rapid sale of the Tickets it is advisable to procure your own Tickets at once.

Concert, Dance and Social ... 1s. Concert ... 6d.

Choir Practices will be held on Monday and Wednesday Nights, in the New Hall, 18 Beresford Place. All members are requested to attend. Rehearsal for Juvenile Irish Dancers in the same Hall on Saturday evening at 5 o'clock.

Blackguards or Worse!

As we go to press our attention has been called to a grave scandal. In one of the large printing establishments of the City several girls have been forced to leave their employment by the un-Christian treatment meted out to them by a so-called Trade Unionist Foreman. We intend to inquire into the details of this case and will publish the result of our investigations.

All Communications for this column to be addressed—

"D.L."

THE IRISH WORKER, Liberty Hall, 18 Beresford Place.

Irish-Ireland Notes.

By AN SPAININ FANACH.

THE DUBLIN FEIS.

The Feis Committee met on Wednesday evening last at 25 Parnell square, the chairman, Michael Suidio presiding, when arrangements for a connection with the annual Feis Ceilidh, to be held in the Mansion House, on Saturday, 16th March, were made. An energetic sub-committee has been appointed to take charge of the catering arrangements, and everything points to a most successful entertainment. Tickets for same may be had from the Feis Secretary, Michael O'Moalain, 25 Parnell square, or at any of the Gaelic League branches in the city. The price of double tickets has been fixed at 4s. and single at 2s. 6d. Every Gaelic League, and, in fact, everybody interested in the Irish-Ireland movement should make it a point to attend.

In order to bring the Feis more prominently before the city Gaelic League it was decided at the meeting that members of the committee visit the branches and impress on the students the advantages of taking part in the competitions. It is hoped that this will facilitate the forwarding of entries, all of which must reach the Secretary by Saturday, 30th March.

The following Dancing Competitions have been decided upon:

Seniors—Beel and Herapige. Prize, Gold Medal.

Hop Jig and Double Jig. Prize, Gold Medal.

Juniors—Double Jig and Reel. Prize, Silver Medal, with gold centre.

Single Jig and Herapige. Prize, Silver Medal, with gold centre.

Three Handed Reel (open to all Ireland). Prize, Gold Medal.

The Eibhlin Ni Níocail Scholarships are being offered this year in connection with the Dublin Feis. These are open to girls between 18 and 24 years of age on the 17th of March in the year of the Feis. The candidates may be students of Irish in Gaelic League branches or in Intermediate or University or other classes. The qualifying examinations for these Scholarships will be as follows:

Conversation—Simple conversation on ordinary topics.

Composition—To write an essay on a subject to be announced on night of examination.

History—General History of Ireland.

The Dublin Coiste Ceannairc also offers two Scholarships, each value 25, to enable Gaelic League teachers to spend a month in some Gaelic college in an Irish speaking district. Fuller particulars will be found in the Feis Syllabus, which may be obtained at the Coiste Ceannairc offices, 25 Parnell square.

IRISH IN THE DUBLIN SCHOOLS.

A meeting of Gaelic League was recently held to consider the best means of forwarding the question of Irish in the city schools. Delegates from many of the city branches attended. After some discussion it was unanimously decided to approach the parents with a view to getting them to sign a petition to the school managers in favour of having Irish taught to the children. It was decided to initiate the campaign in the south-western portion of the city, or roughly, that portion included in the Wood Quay, Merchants Quay, and Usher's Quay. A start was made in this direction on Sunday last, and we are informed that the parents were in every case enthusiastically in favour of Irish being included in the subjects taught at school. As this work is being done under the auspices of the Dublin Coiste Ceannairc or District Committee, the Dublin branches of the League should render every possible assistance.

CONCERT AND DANCE ON ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT.

The Irish Women Workers' Union are organizing a Grand Concert and Dance, to be held in the Antient Concert Rooms, Great Brunswick street, on Saturday night, 17th March (St. Patrick's Night). The newly-formed Workers' Choir, under the able leadership of Mr. John Rogan, will make their first appearance on the concert platform on this occasion, and will render some rousing choruses. Several well-known Irish Ireland artists are being invited to appear. As the price of tickets is within the reach of all (1s. and 6d.), the committee confidently expect that their efforts to provide a genuine Irish entertainment will meet with the support they deserve.

Communications for this column to be addressed An Spainin Fanach, care of Editor James Weir.

At a special meeting of No. 4 Branch I.T.W.U. at 47 York street, on Thursday evening, the following resolution was passed in silence, all members standing:

"That we, the members of No. 4 Branch I.T.W.U., beg to express our deepest sorrow at the death of our comrade, the late Ben Jackson, and beg to tender to his bereaved relatives our sincere sympathy in their sad affliction."

—ALL— Brick & Stonelayers

ARE REQUESTED TO ATTEND A Special General Meeting

ON Tuesday Night Next,

At 8 O'CLOCK, IN THE HALL, CUFFE ST.,

To consider the "Insurance Act," as it will affect the trade.

Mr. Murphy, Insurance Lecturer, will deliver an Address on the subject.

By ORDER, WILLIAM FLYNN, President, R. O'CARROLL, General Sec.

"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 weekly—price One Penny—and may be had of any newsagent. Ask for it and send you get it. All communications, whether relating to literary or business matters, to be addressed to the Editor, 18 Beresford Place, Dublin. Telephone 8411. 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, FEB. 24, 1912.

What shall we Burn instead of Coal?

Why, burn the alleged Mine Owners!

Our readers will say that is a somewhat drastic remedy. Well let us see. The law declares that any person taking away another person's life must pay the penalty, which penalty in this and adjoining countries is death by hanging. Well it has been proved conclusively by Commission after Commission, by Courts of Enquiry, by Coroners' Juries, that the alleged Mine Owners have, through gross negligence, lack of equipment, and primitive methods, been the direct cause of the loss of thousands of lives in the mines of the United Kingdom. Further, doctors have declared that the conditions appertaining to the calling of a collier, or coal getter is responsible for the heavy death rate which occurs amongst the mining population; not only among the actual coal getters or hewers, but also all those connected with the mining classes. If then, the mine owners are responsible for the death of the miners they should pay the penalty. Take the case of those poor, unfortunate, creatures, not one or two, but over 200 men in the prime of life who were walled up in a burning mine at Whitehaven Walled up by the orders of the owners of that particular mine. Their only excuse for acting in such an outrageous and murderous manner was that they, the owners, wanted to save the further destruction of their property, and, in their opinion, there was no chance of rescuing the entombed miners. We could go on quoting hundreds of such cases proving that the mine owners are absolutely callous regarding the lives of miners, and we maintain that such creatures have no legal or moral right to control a God-given commodity—namely, an essential of life such as coal—and though we hesitate to imitate the mine owners in putting human beings to torture by burning them; to do so, what we do advocate is making a holocaust of the title deeds, most of which were got by fraud or other unmentionable ways. Burn their title deeds, and let the nation take over the mines.

The mine owners (alleged) have arrogated all claim to control the mines. The mines have not been utilised in the best interests of the nation. They have provided they are unfit to manage any longer a natural wealth reserve such as the mines; they are bankrupt in brains and in organization, in human sympathy and understanding, and it needs no further argument than the present crisis to prove the indictment against them. Here we find these soulless, callous creatures like Lord Londonderry, the creature who was inciting the Belfast Orangemen to murder their fellow-countrymen.

A few days ago, a Mr. Thomas, M.P., who stated he and his fellow-conspirators, would soon starve the miners into surrender. Mr. McCosh, the coal monopolist of the Scotch coalfields, who declares he and his friends, who control the lives of some 70,000 Scotch miners, will never yield, and will allow the mines to be flooded first. Now, what are the miners asking for? Simply the right to live. They are asking that some 100,000 miners should be guaranteed a minimum day's wage, a thing that is universally accepted. That a miner should know that having spent 8 hours in the depths of a mine, divorced from God's sunlight, working under the most frightful conditions; never knowing the moment when an explosion or a flooding of the mine might take place; working in peril of the most terrifying



"THE TAMER."

nature (and only those who have worked in a mine can understand what these heroes submit themselves to for the sake of eking out an existence for their women and children.) They should at least be given a living wage.

If the mine owners had acceded to the demands put forward on their behalf, it would have cost, according to the employers' own statement, some £400,000 per year; and when you remember that the miners brought to the surface last year some 400,000,000 (four hundred millions) of tons of coal, you will see what an infinitesimal increase it would mean on the tons of coal; and yet the coal importers in Dublin during last week put no less than £2,000 increase on the coal imported into the city; and forget not this fact—that the bulk of the coal importers are paying the same price for the coal they are importing as they did on the 21st June, 1911. It is also stated, on good authority, that the mine owners and coal brokers have made not less than £30,000 extra profit, since January the first of this year, and you are to further remember that all the mines belong, in the first place, to the nation, the mine owners only working them under licence from the King of England, who holds the mines for the people. Reader, you and yours are getting fleeced and robbed. The miners and their wives and children are getting fleeced and robbed. The mines belong to the people, therefore let the people work the mines. That is the only solution. Suppose someone suggested that the water should be owned and controlled by private speculators as in past times, why, he would be hanged out of hand. If water is too precious to be privately owned so too is coal and bread, which are the essentials of life. We must have the mines nationalised. There is no other way.

Remember the Irish Transport and General Workers Union have re-opened the old Northumberland Hotel, No. 18 Beresford Place, as the Head Office. In future the above building will be known as Liberty Hall. The Irish Women Workers' Union and the National Union of Sailors and Firemen will also have offices there, and last but not least, in future all communications in reference to THE IRISH WORKER and the Irish Co-operative Labour Press, must be addressed—Liberty Hall, 18 Beresford Place. Open every day from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m.

A COMMON INFORMER.

This was Mr. Swift's description of E. W. Stewart, who is trying to unseat us from the Municipal Council. Stewart conducted his own case, and the further hearing was adjourned to Thursday next, March 7th, when the magistrate will give his decision as to whether certain documents produced by Stewart are legally correct.

Another Fire.

Owing to carelessness on the part of an operator when drying a film, a fire took place in a Bolton Cinema Theatre a few weeks ago, which might easily have resulted in serious consequences. As it was, the lives of three employees were endangered; they only narrowly escaped.

LATE BEN JACKSON.

Public funeral of above man's remains will leave Meath street Chapel after nine o'clock Mass on Sunday for Glasnevin. The Irish and General Workers' Union Band will attend.

ESTIMATED FINE. 'PHONE 3008.

City Printing Works

TRADE UNION PRINTERS, 13 STAFFORD ST., DUBLIN.

Printers of the Irish Worker. 25 Years on Fair List.

A special meeting of Committee of No. 3 Branch I.T.W.U. will be held in hall, 17 High street, on Sunday, 25th February, at 4 p.m. Business important. All requested to attend.

Trades Council and Paper Box Trade.

The following resolution will be moved at the Trades Council, on Monday, 26th February, 1912:—"That this Trades Council, hearing that employers in the Paper Box Trade are representing to the Board of Trade and to the Irish Parliamentary Party that the Trade Board in that trade is likely to fix minimum rates of payment detrimental to trade in Ireland; and that the workers disapprove of the rates proposed to be fixed and of the Trade Board itself, express emphatically the view that the rates paid in this trade and others with which the Trade Boards Act may subsequently deal are such as not to afford a chance of satisfactory life to many workers engaged therein, and that the fixation of higher rates in the trade than those prevailing at present is necessary alike in the interests of the workers and of the development of the trade."

The West End Clothing Company lock out their men and import Blacklegs.

MEETING OF PROTEST.

A mass meeting of workers was held on Wednesday last, at Foster place, in support of the men and women locked out by the above firm, Mr. T. Egan, Transport Union, presiding. Mr. Miller, the men's Secretary, in a vigorous speech, outlined the cause of the dispute. Dealing at some length with the manner in which the men had been treated and the trying of the firm in question to introduce non-union labour, he appealed to those present to do everything in their power to teach the West End Company a lesson and uphold the right of combination amongst the working class. John Bohan, T.O., T. Farrer, T.O.; Tom Kennedy, Tom Lyng, and Walter Carpenter also addressed the meeting. The meeting concluded by rousing cheers for labour. Workers, give this scab shop a wide berth.

Fire at a Cinematograph Theatre.

Shortly before ten o'clock on Tuesday night fire broke out in the Assembly Rooms, Gt. Ross, at present rented by Mr. Amy for his electro-pictorial exhibitions. Towards the close of the entertainment something went wrong with the cinematograph apparatus, which is enclosed in an iron fire-proof box, and the films took fire. There was only a small audience, and no panic occurred. The flames were quickly extinguished.

Address to Larkin in the Police Courts.

They gave you warning, With words of scolding, You should no more in their Council sit; No more denounce them, Or badly trouze them, Or soar their souls with your caustic wit.

As the tears in story,

Emerging in glory From its own ashes to soar on high; So they think you heave, Those imps of Satan, And stilled for aye your battle cry.

But heed not, Larkin, Their hellish barking, For tried and true are your workers all. At the polls you'll meet them, There you'll defeat them, And Labour yet, rule the City Hall.

Irish Co-operative Labour Press, Ltd. MEETING OF COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the newly-appointed committee was held at 59 Middle Abbey street on Sunday evening last, 21st inst.

Various suggestions as to the best means of bringing the project more prominently before the workers of the city and country generally were made. The members of the committee attached to trade unions promised to bring the matter before the next meeting of their respective bodies and enlist their support.

A sub-committee was appointed to draft prospectus giving full particulars, and submit same for approval to next meeting of committee, which will be held on tomorrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

Those desirous of taking shares can have full information at the office of this paper, LIBERTY HALL, 18 BERESFORD PLACE.

The Thos. Carroll Fund.

102, NOT OUT!

- DONATIONS. £ s. d. J. Fogarty, Donnybrook ... 0 2 6 A Few Friends, per Miss Hazley 0 5 0 Randall McDonnell ... 0 10 6 G. Hobbs, Is.; G. Oliver, Is.; L. Goulding, Is. 6d.; J. Carroll, Is.; M. Molloy, Is.; J. Dowling, Is.; T. Kingston, Is.; D. Doyle, 6d.; T. Kane, 6d.; G. Grealy, 6d.; W. Balim, 6d.; J. Byrne, 6d.; D. Nolan, 6d.; N. Shelton, 6d.; N. Fitzmaurice, 3d.; W. Kappes, 3d.; W. Reddin, 3d.; W. O'Brien, 3d.; W. Murphy, 4d.; P. Mackay, 8d.; — Mackay, 6d.; — Johnston, 6d.

SALE OF POSTCARDS.

Miss Hazley, 53 Sheriff street (first instalment) ... 1 0 0 Mr. Napier ... 0 1 0 Mr. Hughes ... 0 1 0 Joe Kearns ... 0 4 0 Per W. F. C. ... 0 2 8

Postcards on sale at the undermentioned shops:—

- MR. L. MURPHY, 8 Lombard street. MR. TIERNEY, 9 Lombard street. MR. T. BYRNE, 39 Aungler street. MR. HUGHES, 28 Jones's Road. MISS HAZLEY, 53 Lower Sheriff st. MR. KILBRIDE, 63 Lower Sheriff st. MISS MURPHY, Tara st. MISS MURPHY, City Quay. MR. G. NAPIER, Gt. Brunswick st.

KINGSTOWN, BRAY, DEANSGRANGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS).

KINGSTOWN. In the death of Richard Deegan, of Kill-o-the-Grange, this branch has lost one of its best supporters, and a favourite amongst his fellow-workers here, as was illustrated by the large circle of followers and fellow-workers, who marched far deep (headed by the Kill-o-the-Grange Pipe and Drum Band) to the last resting place of deceased.

The pity of it is that the deceased was only a six-months' member and entitled to half-burial benefit, which was duly paid over to the relatives.

Several suitable wreaths were laid on the grave, amongst them one from the employees of W. O. McConnell, and another from the casual workers of Kingstown. To his family is extended our deep sympathy in their sad bereavement.

BRAY.

A lecture was given on Wednesday night, in the Town Hall, by Messrs. Doyle and Walls, Lecturers under the Insurance Bill. There was a fairly large audience, representative of all classes, including the major portion of the members of the Transport Union Branch here.

DEANSGRANGE.

It is hoped that a lecture (on the Insurance Bill) will be given to the members of this branch, and the labourers generally, in due time.

BOOTS FOR MEN, Best Only & Cheapest Boots at 6/11 as sold elsewhere at 8/11. Hand-Pegged Blacklers at 4/10 AS SOLD ELSEWHERE, &c. THE SMALL PROFIT STORE, 73th Wallcut Street.

WATERFORD.

Those who thought them as corks may now see that they sink, and that before making such assertion it will be well to think.

When our two representatives had been returned to the Municipal Council, some wisacres (T.O.s and their friends) ventured the prediction that their influence in the Corporation would be nothing more than two floating corks on the river Suir. But I now make bold enough to say to such wisacres that they have been terribly disappointed in their predictions, and that Kean and O'Neill rather seem more like two anchors; and further, that they shall be longer anchored to the Municipal Council than shall be those wisacres, because the working-classes at last are opening their eyes to the actions of those who have so often deceived them by their false promises, and more particularly since Kean and O'Neill brought out from the darkness of the secret doings of the Committees those dark actions towards the workers to whom they had made such false promises at election times, so as to capture their votes to put them in position to grab and create according to necessity.

What was the meaning of the hole and corner meeting of the Waterworks Committee on Monday last, when a certain clique of that committee conspired to meet so much earlier than the appointed time so as to exclude one of our representatives and others. And, again in their hurry with the dark work, why was a chairman and vice-chairman elected before the minutes were read? Can the citizens, and particularly the workers, of Waterford see that the time has arrived when a drastic change should be made in the Municipal Government, because surely whilst such intrigue is being enacted behind the scenes the interests of the workers and the citizens in general must, as a consequence, be neglected.

The jugglery with the Corporate employees programme has not yet been ended. It was further desired by the employees that the remaining items might have been considered by the last monthly meeting of the Council and referred back to the Street Committee for the decision of that august and intelligent body. But, indeed that Committee had not time to deal with those men as to their very modest demands, and, therefore, further referred the case to the Borough Surveyor to know what he may think of the men's work, or, would I say, to ascertain whether they were worthy of sixpence per week per year until their wages should amount to 20s. from that princely sum of 16s. per week. Yet we do not require direct Labour Representatives according to those petty house jobbers, who control those Committees.

Councillor Fitzgerald and the little Alcerman I mentioned last week ought now be satisfied when O'Connor is out of the way, and in such position that he can now defy those gentlemen (save the mark) to interfere with him, but rather he is in the position which may enable him to interfere with them and their plans at a future date. Oh, yes; one good turn deserves another, and O'Connor is not the man to forget when that return act comes due, even with interest.

Before those notes are in print the election of one Councillor for the Custom House Ward shall be over, and I trust our candidate, Dunne, shall be amongst the number of our little band in the Municipal Council.

The Transport Union is proceeding apace in Waterford, and if the work of organisation in that direction only continues as it has done during the past week, I can promise something like an improvement in their wages and conditions to the workers of Waterford in a very short time.

On Tuesday a little skirmish work took place in the discharge of a cargo of cement which was being carried from the ship to carts ashore at the rate of three-farthings a ton. The men refused to work after dinner unless they were paid at the rate of one penny per ton, which had been granted after about half-an-hour's delay in the working of the boat. Mr. O'Connor, who, at the time had been in the Union Rooms, had been sent for by the men, and on arriving at the scene of the occurrence, found out the particulars of the men's grievance, which after some little negotiations had been amicably settled on Mr. O'Connor's suggestion, which was that the remaining portion of the cargo be paid for at a penny per ton, and that the portion already discharged be paid for at the three-farthings per ton. Who is it that can say even a penny per ton was too much for carrying such a commodity as cement? But, I would strongly advise all men employed in discharging vessels to try and make arrangements with Mr. O'Connor before again rushing rashly into a strike, as many grievances may be satisfactorily settled by mutual agreement when taken at the reasonable time. Organise properly your forces and you shall find out that that course shall prove the most effective weapon in improving your wages and conditions in the most constitutional manner.

DAWNING DAY.

M. SULLIVAN, Boot Maker and Repairer, 62 1/2 Lower Sandwith Street, Hand-Sewn Work a Speciality. Best Leather and Workmanship Guaranteed.

DUNDALK.

The workers have become so accustomed to seeing and hearing how their cause and their actions are treated by the Capitalist newspapers, that many of them might be in doubt as to the accuracy of the information relative to the Irish Transport Union contained in the following, which appeared in the "Freeman's Journal" of Wednesday last—"The recent transfer of the large Northumberland Hotel in Beresford Place to the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, through the agency of Messrs. McArthur, of Talbot street, calls to mind some interesting associations of this extensive pile of buildings. The Northumberland Hotel, Northumberland Buildings and Square, are named after Hugh Percy Duke of Northumberland, Lord Lieutenant 1829-1830. The Eton Quay frontage bears the inscription, Northumberland Chop House, 1829. Chop houses were then common in both Dublin and London. Mr. John Charles Joseph, who owned the hotel, bath and chop house, bought in 1844 the patent of a theatre which had been opened by Messrs. Calvert in Lower Abbey street, and obtained a transfer of the patent to the Queen's Royal Theatre, Great Brunswick street. The readers of the Worker need not be in the least suspicious if they happen to see this in the "Freeman," for it is a fact, and goes to show the strides our organisation is making in spite of the various combinations opposed to it, Capitalist newspapers included.

Some of us, at all events, don't look to the Capitalist newspapers for support or endorsement of our actions, for we know that any leaning towards us would be fatal to their interests, financially. All we ask them to give us when they give us anything is fair play, and if they gave us that we would never complain of them. What we do complain of is the lie—the misrepresentation of our actions, and the evident malice that actuates the statements they give to the world, concerning the prospects and progress of our efforts to help sweated and oppressed workers, such as for instance, the Blackman's Tobacco Factory Workers. In the columns of the "Irish News" of Saturday last, its readers were told that the strike at Carroll's was fizzling out, for so many of the strikers have returned to work that the firm were able to meet all their orders. That they have been able to meet all the orders they are receiving is a statement I do not question, for I have very good reasons to believe that the orders of the firm at the present time are neither large nor numerous. The part of the statement in the "Irish News" which I do question, and can prove to be a lie, is that which said that some forty girls were involved in the dispute and received support from the Transport Union. Now the number involved was more than three times forty, a fact which can be proved by reference to the list of names of the girls who received strike pay through the Transport Union.

The purpose of the lie is not far to seek—it is to alienate sympathy and support from the girls who would then be obliged to accept any terms the Blackman offered them, and the statement that the strike had fizzled out would be justified. The strike of the Blackman's sweated tobacco workers has not fizzled out yet, nor has the expectation of the firm been realised, though they had made provision for the re-employment, as was stated, of a further batch during the present week. In the same issue of the "Irish News," in addition to the announcement that the strike which occurred with the crews employed by the Dundalk and Newry Steam Packet Company was in a fair way of being settled, it was also stated that two of the men on strike met Mr. Cooks at the station, on his return from Liverpool, and on behalf of the entire crew, apologised to him for their action, and undertook to return to work.

Mr. John White, who is the Secretary of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union for Dundalk, Newry, and Greenore, and who was on the train with Mr. Cooks, and saw the two men who met him at the station, has requested me to state that they were not members of the crews but members of the office staff. The "Irish News" is, of course, in the hands of its correspondents for items of news, but, as I have mentioned, so is the "Freeman's Journal," and both papers seem to be supplied with news from Dundalk by the same person. Both of them are what is called Catholic and Nationalist newspapers, and Irish workers, who in the main are Catholics and Nationalists, are urged to support them in preference to newspapers from Great Britain, and so help the crusade against immoral and Godless publications.

No one needs to defend the publications complained of, but Irish Catholic workers in Dundalk have asked the question to what publications are they to look for truthful information relative to the cause of labour, and the efforts being made to improve the condition of the wage-earners. They know from experience in their own case that they need not look to the "Freeman" or the "Irish News" or to weeklies published in their own town. They do not ask for puffs such as the advertisers in these papers get; but they do ask that when they are engaged

in a legitimate effort to get for themselves a fair share of the wealth produced by their labour Catholic and Nationalist newspapers shall publish the truth regarding them. And what faith can men have in anything published in a newspaper which they know is constantly publishing lies about themselves? At present the only escape the workers of my acquaintance have from their dilemma is THE IRISH WORKER, and they are longing to see its size increased and its distribution more regular. These few necessary changes made, they will then have all they desire from the standpoint of labour.

MICHAEL M'KEOWN.

WEXFORD NOTES.

Some of the men and boys of Wexford gave their I.T.W.U. to their little sisters and brothers. They wore these in school, and their teachers made them take them down, and in one case where they refused, they were punished.

Councillor Jack Connors was on Tuesday morning going down the Main street, and he came up to where a corporation employee was working (it was raining at the time), and the man had his elbows on him, Jack said to him, "they are good ones," meaning the strikers, "they are not," replied the workman, "they are English manufacture and you voted for them;" Jack then said he would have him dismissed. This man purports to be representative of labour.

Who put the boys on the street on Tuesday night to boycott a legitimate meeting? We know; we will meet them yet.

We don't want money: those who are maligning us want money.

On last Monday night an R.I.O. constable went into Jim Roche's public-house and asked for a bottle of Lager stout. The clerk, who is a sister of Jim's, said they did not keep it, and asked would he have a bottle of "light dinner ale." He replied he would not, making use of language in keeping with his profession. The girl's brother, Matty, then came out, and the R.I.O. man said he would fight him or his brother. Jim's wife then ran across to the Barracks and brought over two peelers and had the rowdy arrested. I believe there is a court martial being held on him. We know what this means. What about Lee? There was another "brawl" at the military barracks on Monday night, and was well attended by the peelers' ladies. The beer was supplied by Walker's.

There were seven peelers prosecuted by D. I. O'Neill at last Wednesday's petty sessions for being found on licensed premises. The case was dismissed, and Jack Barry, "the poor man's friend," said the case should never have been brought there at all. Good old Bishopswater.

The Wexford branch I.N.F. held their annual re-union on last Sunday night. Dr. Pierce, medical officer to the Foresters, was invited but did not attend, presumably on account of the recent lock-out, because nearly all the foundry workers are in the Foresters, and he might loose some of his patients. He always attended on former occasions.

Dan Murphy, "the Tooley street tailor," is just now feeling the pinch for his action in the Theatre Royal on St. Stephen's Night, when he walked over to Tommy Salmon and shook hands with him saying, "He was sorry for the way in which he was blackguarded by the lower classes of Wexford (meaning the foundry workers). Dan must have got a glass of grog off him some time."

A young man in Wexford went down to the house of Wm. Simpson, the agent for a certain line of steamships plying between England and Australia.

The agent told him the boat he was to travel in, and remarked that there was another young man named McOlean from Wexford going on the same boat to Australia. "Is it McOlean the scab?" the young man asked. "Yes," replied the agent. "Well," said he, "if I travelled with him I would throw him overboard." This McOlean scabbled it in Pierce's.

Ireland's Own Band Concert,

BANBA HALL, 20 Rutland Square, ON Sunday, 25th February, 1912, at 5 p.m.

- Mr. J. Litholder (Basso), Winner Joseph O'Meara Challenge Cup Feis Ceoil. Miss Lena Pembroke (Soprano), Gold Medalist. Mr. J. O. Healy (Baritone). Clarinet Solo, "Andant and Polonaise," Mr. J. O'Keefe. Grand Overture, "1812," Band. (By Special Request). Grand Selection, "Faust," Band. Selection, "Hibernian Banquet," Band. Admission, 3d. and 6d.

Transport Union in New Ross.

We bravely fought and conquered At Ross and Wexford town.

A fitting sequel to the glorious victory in Wexford is the re-establishment of the Transport Union Branch at New Ross. Our readers will remember how during the early days of the lock-out at Wexford our enemies thought they had dealt the Union a body-blow when they succeeded in corrupting one of its officers at New Ross, and because of his traitorous action were able to announce the dissolution of the New Ross Branch. What joy to their hearts that announcement gave! And how Messrs. McIntyre & Co.—the Carrion Crows of the Irish capitalist class—rushed in to the feast?

How the creature who became secretary at New Ross ever wormed himself into that office must remain a mystery to all outsiders, although we are informed that it is but another instance of loud-mouthed assertiveness imposing itself upon honest and unsuspecting enthusiasm. Such mistakes are occasionally unavoidable when breaking new ground; and the wonder is that so few have been made.

But imagine to yourself a long, lanky individual, about six feet three inches in height, dressed in clothes which look as if they had seen service, defying the "bottle and the breeze," on the back of an itinerant ballad-singer for at least a generation, and imagine him perpetually flying a flag of distress atera, and you have a picture of the man in whose hands a perverse fate put for a time the custody of the name and finances of our brothers at New Ross.

That such a man should refuse to give Mr. Peter O'Connor a look at his books, when the latter gentleman went to New Ross to pay strike pay at the beginning of the struggle in Wexford, is not to be wondered at, although it is to be deplored, as upon his illegal refusal to exhibit his books Mr. O'Connor very properly refused to pay out any money, and thus the Branch came to smash because of the unfairness of a worthless officer.

Now Mr. Hand has found, it is said, his true vocation as a bailiff for one of the Wexford and New Ross employers, and thus we know what he got for his treachery, although the precise price of his assistant, McIntyre, is still unknown. But as McIntyre's mission to New Ross was a laughable failure, perhaps his reward was nil.

As soon as the Wexford fight was settled, we turned our attention to New Ross—the only position in the hands of the enemy. Peter O'Connor gave it a rambling visit, and despite the increasing attention of the police was able to report favourably. On Monday, 20th inst., Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Connolly journeyed there together. The night was too stormy for a meeting, and owing again to the action of the police in intimidating the town order no announcement of the meeting had been made. On Tuesday we journeyed around the town and spread the notice of our intended meeting for that night. We engaged another orator, or bellman, to go round and announce the meeting, but he also was visited and warned off by the police.

The police also sent men to warn us that a violent attack was to be made upon us if we attempted to hold a meeting; we were to be pelted by stones, rotten eggs, onions, and other missiles, and an attempt was to be made to throw us in the river. And the police, dear, considerate souls, solicitous for our welfare, advised us not to attempt to hold the meeting. Mr. O'Connor told his informant that neither himself nor Mr. Connolly were in the habit of allowing themselves to be bluffed, and the meeting would go on.

It did go on, and was a magnificent success. A Mr. Roche, a well dressed, prosperous-looking seaman, came down to break up the meeting in the interests of the employer, and succeeded in bringing out such a splendid manifestation of enthusiasm for the Irish Transport Workers' Union as not even Wexford could surpass. Every time the interrupter opened his mouth to say Mr. Connolly a question the vast crowd broke out in howls of derision, and only when Mr. Connolly laughingly appealed to the audience did the seaman get any chance to make himself heard. When upon the question being put it was seen to be a carefully-prepared but clumsy reference to Jim Larkin's imprisonment the cheer that went up at that gentleman's name served to render almost unnecessary the soothing reply by Mr. Connolly.

After calling attention to the fact that about thirty police were present at the meeting, that five or six, including Sergeants and inspectors, were standing beside and apparently encouraging the interrupter to break the peace, that this interrupter, despite his good clothes, had apparently all the instinct of a rowdy and a blackguard, Mr. Connolly told the audience that rooms had been taken at 96 Mary street, where names would be taken and officers elected in the future, and asked all present to signify their sentiments and their approval of the organization by giving three rousing cheers for the Irish Transport Workers' Union. The cheers were given with a vengeance, and thus ended a glorious and enthusiastic meeting.

A number of names were handed in, and Peter O'Connor remained behind in New Ross to perfect the organization.

SHUKAS.

Correspondence.

THE INSURANCE AGT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH WORKER. Belfast, 12th February, 1912.

DEAR JIM.—Your contributor's interesting catechism in explanation of the above is wrong in one important matter. He says:

Q. Can a person who is insured join more than one society and receive benefits from all?

A. Most certainly, providing the total amounts of such benefits received do not exceed two-thirds of his average wages. But on no account can he obtain Laurence's Benefits from more than one society. And then he quotes the Act, Part I, clause 9, sub-section 2, which governs this.

I would point out that this clause relates only to benefits under the Act. The sickness and disablement benefit out of the National Insurance fund may be reduced to not exceed two-thirds of the wages if the society so determines. But if a man or woman is a member of other benefit societies outside the Act, there is nothing to prevent him or her receiving all that those societies care to give. The Act does not touch any benefit or interfere with any insurance that an insured person may have paid for outside the National Insurance Act. It is important that any misconception on this point should be removed. If a worker is already a member of a friendly society which pays sickness benefit and continues his membership as at present, he may become insured for the State Insurance through his trade union in addition without affecting his benefit from the friendly society. For example: A man is paying 1s. a week to a friendly society, which when sick entitles him to draw, say, 15s. a week sick benefits; he elects to have his State Insurance benefit paid through his trade union approved society.

The State contribution is compulsorily deducted from his wages—3d. per week. Assuming he continues to pay the 1s. per week to the friendly society, he can draw the full benefits (15s. weekly) from that society just as though no Insurance Act had been passed, no matter what he earns. In addition to that he will draw 10s. weekly from the State fund provided his wages are over 15s. per week. If his wages are under 15s. weekly, the benefit out of the State Insurance fund may be reduced to an amount not exceeding two-thirds of his wages. Note the Act says: "Where in the case of any insured person the rate of sickness benefit . . . exceeds two-thirds of the usual rate of wages or other remuneration earned by such persons, the rate of such benefit may be reduced to such an extent as the society or committee administering the Act with the consent of the Insurance Commissioners determine."

Unless the approved society makes special provision to reduce the benefits for the law-paid workers, the clause relating to the two-thirds of the wages will not operate, and the insured persons will draw full benefit irrespective of the amount of their earnings (in the case of adults).—Fraternally yours, T.R.J.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH WORKER.

Dublin Paviors' Society, Trades Hall, Capel street, Feb. 20th, 1912.

At the weekly meeting held on Tuesday, A. Carberry in the chair, it was resolved that we, the members of the above society, unanimously agree to affiliate with the Federated Trades Union Insurance Society of Dublin, in order to become an approved society under the Act. It was also decided to write on the Insurance Commissioners requesting the services of a lecturer.

It was then decided to send a deputation to the Paving and Finance Committees re estimates for coming year.

The meeting then adjourned till next Tuesday. T. HENDERSON.

IRELAND'S OWN BAND.

As will be seen by our advertising columns, Ireland's Own Band are starting a series of Sunday Concerts, both vocal and instrumental, in the Banba Hall, 20 Rutland square, commencing on Sunday, 25th inst., at 5 o'clock p.m. For this concert many of the friends and admirers of the band have petitioned the band to repeat that overture—"1812"—which they so successfully rendered some time ago under the able conductors of their bandmaster, Mr. A. Fawcett. This thrilling musical war picture depicting as it does an important episode in the life of Napoleon, is a most difficult one, but, according to musical critics, was most successfully handled by Ireland's Own Band, so the committee have decided to put it on again for this concert. In addition there will be that well-known selection, "Faust," and an Irish selection, "The Hibernian Bouquet," and a beautifully-arranged clarinet solo with band accompaniment, in which Mr. Joseph O'Keefe will figure as the soloist. For the vocal part the committee have been successful in securing the services of the winner of last year's Joseph O'Mara Cup in the Feis Ceoil, Mr. J. S. Litholder. About this singer one word will be sufficient. The adjudicator, Mr. Pinckney Greene, in awarding the cup, said—"The singer gripped me from the start. He has all the qualifications necessary for a singer, including magnetism, power, technique," etc. Mr. Litholder is a bass singer, whom all should hear. Mr. Litholder also won first prize in Irish singing last year. He will be ably assisted by another Gold Medalist (Feis), Miss Laura Pembroke, a singer and dancer of great promise, and Mr. J. O. Healy, baritone. Lovers of music will do well to visit the Banba Hall on Sunday, 25th inst., at 5 p.m., as the committee of Ireland's Own Band promise a programme which will delight all who come on this occasion. Watch THE IRISH WORKER for future advertisements and don't forget "1812."

Remarkable Speech by Welsh Labour Leader.

Captain Tupper, who figured prominently in the last labour disturbance in South Wales, made a remarkable speech at Cardiff recently. Speaking on the general outlook in the country, he said it was because the worker had suddenly realised his powers and would be a serf no longer that the country was seething with unrest. If a coal strike took place he was convinced that the Monarchical rule of Great Britain would cease. God forbid, he added, that such things should happen. There would be between five million and six million workers warring about the face of the country, and the speaker declared the bloodshed of the French Revolution would be as a mere flea-bite. The soldiers, he averred, would be on their side. Captain Tupper went on to say that they were driving men into revolution, but the men were fighting for freedom. A man was a fool if he worked for less than 30s. per week. For every child that was starved to death, for every woman that was starved to death, and for every man that was beaten to death by the police, they, as leaders of the men, would demand that they take the children or wife of the rich man and put them to death. "We cannot put them to death by brute force," he concluded, "but we will take good care we will starve them out."

Captain Tupper, referred to above, was, up to two years ago, an officer in the British Army, so we assume, when speaking of the army, he knew what he was talking about, and we only hope his statement is a correct one.

At the same time we wonder what would be the fate of an Irish Labour Leader if he made the same statement from a public platform in Ireland. We wonder when we think of Wexford, Belfast and Dublin. We wonder will the same treatment be meted out to an English Labour Leader? Like the proverbial, Democratic Scotchman, "we have our doots."

THE BAKERS' CONCERT

The above concert was held on Saturday evening last in the Large Concert Hall of the Rotunda, and was an eye-opener in many respects. Some of our would-be industrial Napoleons are under the impression that the be-all and end-all of advertising lies in inserting an ad. in Murphy's Halfpenny Bag or Sexton's Daily Hog, or their evening offshoots. Here was a concert in which not even an ad. nor an announcement appeared in any one of the nation killers, and still the attendance was a revelation. There was no standing room. If proof were wanted of the great influence and extensive circulation of THE IRISH WORKER, the great success of the concert affords a most convincing announcement of the fact. Advertise in THE IRISH WORKER, it pays. Of all the items on the programme the most enjoyable was the singing in Irish of young Annie Tracey. This child, who is of very tender years, sings with rare sweetness.

Socialist Party of Ireland.

Mr. F. Sheehy-Skeffington, M.A., lectures on "Freedom of the Press," in the Antient Concert Buildings, on to-morrow Sunday, at 3 p.m. Questions and discussion invited. Admission Free.

EVERY WORKINGMAN SHOULD JOIN

St. Brigid's Christian Burial Society, RINGSEND.

Large Divide at Christmas. Mortality Benefits. Meets every Sunday, 11 till 1 o'clock.

One Penny per Week. Estd. 50 Years.

WORLD'S FAIR

6 1/2d. BAZAAR, 30 HENRY ST., DUBLIN. Established over 20 years. Everything possible for 6 1/2d.; Cheap and Good.

FANAGAN'S Funeral Establishment

54 AUNGHER STREET, DUBLIN. Established more than Half-a-Century. Coffins, Hearses, Caskets, and every Funeral Requisite. Trades Union and Irish-Ireland House. Funerality and Economy Guaranteed. Telephone No. 12

TOM CLARKE,

TOBACCONIST AND NEWSAGENT, 75 Parnell Street and 77 Amiens Street, Keeps a full line of Tobacco and Cigarettes manufactured at home in Ireland by Irishmen. THE IRISH WORKER and all other newspapers on sale.

The Cheapest People in the Trade

END THEIR WINTER SALE ON MONDAY, 28th Feb.

Do not miss our announcement in next issue of THE IRISH WORKER.

BELTON & CO., Drapers, 48 and 49 Thomas Street; 35 and 36 Great Brunswick Street.

For Best Value in Provisions CALL AT

PETER MOLLOY, 19 Wentworth Place, and 2 Thorncastle Street, Ringsend, Dublin.

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

LOUGHLIN'S Irish Outfitting Headquarters, 19 Parliament St., Dublin. PRICE LOW—QUALITY HIGH.

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For Best Qualities of House Coals delivered in large or small quantities, at CRRY PRICES...

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JAMES LARKIN, Plain and Fancy Baker, 72 MEATH ST., DUBLIN.

P. KAVANAGH & SONS, 7 & 27 WEXFORD STREET, Wholesale and Retail Provisioners, Grocers, Beef and Pork Butchers.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD DINNER AT MODERATE CHARGES, GO TO Henry's Restaurant, 16 & 17 GREAT BRITAIN ST.

WEDDING RINGS, Engagement and Keeper Rings IN GREAT VARIETY.

ALFRED ROCK, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 141 Capel street & 38 Mary street, DUBLIN.

CAUTION. The Pillar House, 31a HENRY ST., DUBLIN, IS THE DEPOT FOR GENUINE BARGAINS BY POST.

BECKER BROS. Finest, Purest and Cheapest TEAS. PRICES—2/5, 2/2, 2/1, 1/10, 1/8, 1/6, 1/4 and 1/2.

Chr. FARREN, Boot and Shoe FACTOR, 41 NORTH KING STREET, DUBLIN.

BUY YOUR DAILY BREAD AT THE WORKERS' BAKERY CORNMARKEE.

Made by Trade Union Bakers. EAT FARRINGTON'S BREAD. SWEETEST AND BEST, THE IRISH WORKERS' BAKERY.

Outside the Chapel Door.

Durkin on "Drink and Poverty."

"I was talkin' to Mullin, the ham an' egg man, a Monday mornin', an' he says if we'd drink less we wudn't be so very poor. He does't believe yer way at all, Durkin. Drink, according to the Mullin philosophy, is the cause av all poverty."

"Ye might as well expect to get butter in a butter an' egg shop as luk for commossence from the mouth av Mullin. Drink itself is not a natural cravin'."

"Ye might as well call a man a dog, an' a dog a man, because aither av them could be doin' now an' then with a mutton chop. This cravin' for strong drink that Casey an' others have is unnatural. It is caused chiefly by two things—an' these are overwork an' underwork."

Now this ranch is well guarded by the peellers night and day, and "the lodgers" guarded also to the foundry on their way; and at breakfast time and dinner, and at supper time as well.

Poor Johnny knows he's beaten, he's crazy too, no doubt; but he thinks lés game will frighten back the men he has locked-out.

Oh, the wages these tramps receive is anything but small, and I'm much afraid that Johnny won't hold out this game at all.

So in conclusion, Johnny, take a friend's advice, I say, Recognize the Union and you'll find 'twill better pay. Get your pals to do the same and all things will be well.

no long as Casey's childre don't present themselves. They don't drink; they have no need to. Why, then, does the poor casual worker an' the ill-paid wan drink? Li-tin, Doolan, an' I'll tell ye. Finnegan was a hard drinker when he 'arnd twenty-wan shillin's ten years ago in the Parkhead Forge.

"Go on wid yer story, Durkin. Sure, if it wasn't ye'd a hobby for writin' ye'd be seldom sober yet." "Finnegan called a glass an' a small soda. I was goin' to tell him I wasn't just yet a League of the Cross man when he shov'd the whisky over my way."

"But I know big paid men that drink, Durkin." "If ye do, Doolan, then their work is unusually hard, like a sweeter's, or they are men av no education, who wud be as much at home in a library as an Orangeman wud be at a meeting av the Hibernians."

A New Song, "THE SCABS' HOTEL," Written on the newly established Doss House in Wexford, for Imported Foundry Workers, during the recent Lock-out.

"The Boys around the boiler, making Hot Ashfeld." In the ancient Town of Wexford, just below in South Main street,

Oh, the travelling agents for this ranch are English and O'Hare, And they visit jails and unions, all through England and elsewhere.

Now this ranch is well guarded by the peellers night and day, and "the lodgers" guarded also to the foundry on their way; and at breakfast time and dinner, and at supper time as well.

Poor Johnny knows he's beaten, he's crazy too, no doubt; but he thinks lés game will frighten back the men he has locked-out.

But our Union workers don't mind the tricks that Johnny played, They're as firm to the Union as they were on the first day.

Oh, the wages these tramps receive is anything but small, and I'm much afraid that Johnny won't hold out this game at all.

So in conclusion, Johnny, take a friend's advice, I say, Recognize the Union and you'll find 'twill better pay. Get your pals to do the same and all things will be well.

STRIKE AGAINST BIG PROFIT!! Try R. W. SHOLEDIGE For Watch and Clock Repairs. 37 HIGH STREET (OPPOSITE CHAPEL). Special Low Terms to Workmen.

The following is going the rounds. The comments are ours:—

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION TO COUNCILLOR JOHN DOYLE.

DEAR SIR,—At a meeting of some of the colleagues and friends of Councillor John Doyle, held at the Mansion House, on Thursday last, 1st inst., it was decided that the time had arrived when the Councillor's great services to the city generally should be fittingly recognised (and also the poor, who have to buy his milk).

JOHN J. FARRELL, Lord Mayor, Chairman [Temperance Orator.] JOSEPH DELAUNY, Alderman, Treasurer [Publican.] Wm. O'CONNOR, Alderman [Publican.] JOHN SOULLY, T.O. Chairman S.D.U. [Licensed Grocer.] J. J. M'KEE, T.O. [Publican, Dawson street.] W. O. BRIMMING, P.L.G. [Publican, James's street.] J. MULLETT, P.L.G. [Publican, Bridge street.] HUGH KELLY, P.L.G. [Publican, James's street.] JOHN MURPHY [Publican, Stephen street.] T. CUNNINGHAM [Publican, Wood Quay Ward.] H. M'CARNEY [School Attendance Officer.] JAMES DEVLIN, Hon. Sec. [Clerk in Light-foot's; brother-in-law of Quirke, who was jobbed into Technical Committee.] [John Doyle, T.O., Wicklow Ombudsman, who was prosecuted whilst sitting on Public Health Committee for adulterating the Varsity Water with milk. Doyle's speech on his return as Councillor.—"We have routed the worker's representative, Mr. Lyng, as Brian Boru routed the English at Clontarf!"]

The Recorder and the Shipping Federation.

Several cases came up before the Recorder last Friday week, inter alia, one in which a man named Ferrin claimed for the loss of his son who was engaged in a steamer that put to sea, but had not arrived at its destination, which was a three-days' run to a foreign port. On the case being gone into, there was an objection raised by counsel for the Shipping Federation, but the Recorder, after argument, stated clearly and distinctly that he at least would "take no notice of the Shipping Federation in these cases."

"The employer" is the person made liable by the Act of Parliament, and he or they only should be represented through his or their solicitors before the court.

What does the Incorporated Law Society say? They should know. TELEPHONE 3562. FOR: Irish Bacon, Butter and Eggs.

NOTES ADDRESS—TIM CORCORAN, Capital T House, 27 North Strand Road. Established 1851. For Reliable Provisions! LEIGH'S, of Bishop St. STILL LEAD. THE NOTED HOUSE FOR BUTTER, HAMS AND BACON, PATRICK DOYLE & SONS, Provision Merchants, 29 THOMAS ST., DUBLIN.

ALL TRADE UNIONISTS Deal with McQUILLAN For Tools, 36, CAPEL STREET, DUBLIN. THE HAUNT OF TRADESMEN AND FRETWORKERS.

WHAT WORKERS CAN DO.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

SIR—Your issue of 3rd ult contained a short but eloquent picture of the great profits possible where capitalists combine, as they do in cases like the Maypole Dairy Company. There is another side to this picture if workmen had the sense to go round and look at it. Sixty-eight years ago a few weavers in Rochdale, feeling the pinch of low wages and increasing prices, found out a way of eking out their slender means to the best advantage. They were the pioneers of the great co-operative movement now adopted by the workers of every European country and gradually spreading over the civilised world. Twenty of them put together what savings they had and bought such necessities as were common to all in larger quantities than if each had bought what he himself required.

The Recorder and the Shipping Federation. Several cases came up before the Recorder last Friday week, inter alia, one in which a man named Ferrin claimed for the loss of his son who was engaged in a steamer that put to sea, but had not arrived at its destination, which was a three-days' run to a foreign port. On the case being gone into, there was an objection raised by counsel for the Shipping Federation, but the Recorder, after argument, stated clearly and distinctly that he at least would "take no notice of the Shipping Federation in these cases."

Strong Boots WORKINGMEN. Hand-Pegged Bluchers, 6s. Note—These Hand Pegged Bluchers are made in our own factory, and are sold by the following list of stores.

IF YOU have not the ready money convenient there is an IRISH ESTABLISHMENT which supplies Goods on the Easy Payment System. It is THE Dublin Workmen's Industrial Association, Ltd., 10 SOUTH WILLIAM ST. OFFICE HOURS—10.30 to 5.30 each day. Monday, Tuesday and Friday evenings, 7 to 9. Saturday evening, 7 to 10.30. MANAGER—ALGERMAN T. KELLY. The Workers' Benefit Stores, 47A NEW ST. is now opened with a good selection of Groceries and Provisions unsurpassed for Quality and Price.

T. P. ROCHE, The Workers' Hairdresser, 34 NORTH STRAND, DUBLIN. An Up-to-Date Establishment. Trade Union Labour only employed. Cleanliness, Comfort, Antiseptic used. Success to our Workers' Cause! A matter for the Worker to remember! Mrs. HENRY, 221 Parnell Street, Serves all with accommodation of Beds and Food of the Best Quality, at prices to suit Workers. Britain Restaurant, 221 Parnell St. (LATE GREAT BRITAIN ST.)

HORAN & SONS, 95 & 96 GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET, 58 UPPER GRAND CANAL STREET, 6 SOUTH LOTTIS ROAD, BEGGAN'S BUSH, AND 1, 2 & 3 SEAFORTH AVENUE, SANDYMOUNT. Give Best Value ever Offered. Quality, Full Weight & Best Competition.

HUGH KENNY, General Provision Merchant, 46 GREAT BRITAIN STREET, IRISH PRODUCE A SPECIALITY! Our Tea for the Workers are the Best Value in Dublin.

Don't Forget LARKIN'S LITTLE SHOP FOR GOOD VALUE In Chandlery, Tobaccos, Cigarettes, etc. 38 WEXFORD ST., DUBLIN; IRISH GOODS A SPECIALITY.

GORK DAIRY, 117 St. Britain St. Branched—1 York street, 11 Queen street, 19 High st., 213 St. Britain st., 65 Charlotte st., where you can get Best Value in BUTTER, EGGS and MILK at Lowest Prices. Proprietor: MICHAEL GARTLAND.

LEMASS'S, Hatters and Outfitters, 2 and 3 CAPEL STREET.

Support RUSSELL'S, The Family Bakers, Trade Union Employers, RATHMINES BAKERY.

PROVISIONS! For the Best Quality at the Lowest Prices in Town, GO TO KAVANAGH'S

160 Nth. King Street, 41 Summerhill, and 8 Blackhall Place.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO LOOK OLD Dr. KING'S Hair Restorer Keeps your Hair from getting Grey. Shilling Bottles. Made in Ireland. LEONARD'S MEDICAL HALLS 19 North End Street and 26 Henry Street, Dublin.

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

Study your own & your Children's Health !! SEE THEM !! Drink Pure Mineral Waters AS MADE BY CALLAGHER & CO., LTD., DUBLIN.

To preserve life the next most important factor to the air we breathe is the water we drink. N. J. BYRNE'S Tobacco Store, 39 RUNGIER STREET (OPPOSITE JACOBS), FOR IRISH ROBB AND PAUG.

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