Registered at G.P.O. Transmissible through the post in United Kingdom at newspaper rate, and to Canada and Newfoundland at magazine rate of postage.

Edited by Jim Larkin

As surely as the glorious sun Brings the great world

As surely as the earth rolls round

Whol is it speaks of defeat ?

I tell you a cause like ours;

It is the power of

Is greater than defeat can know--

powers.

moon wave,

Must our Cause be won!

No. 1.—Vol. II.]

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, MAY 25th, 1912.

[ONE PENNY.

Irish-Ireland Notes.

By As SPANLENS FANACE. THE OFFICIAL MOUTH ORGAN.

We have received the following:-An Spailpin Fanach is mistaken if he cons'ders the "Claydam Sluice" to be the official organ of the Gaelic League; it is not nor never has been anything of the kind; it is the megaphone of the oldwomanish reactionary element, which like the Duke of Plaza Toro leads its army from the rere. The bombastic professors who think more of the jobs they have secured, by intruiging with the Whig Government, than they do about the success of the language movement, are the people in whose interest the "Claydam" is run; the Una Ni Dhubhlaoichs and the rest of the small fry merely supplying the names to be written at the bottom of the articles extolling the splendid self-sacrifice of Henry, MacNeill & Co.

If anyone not of the faction happens to write to the "Claydam" the chances are that what one writes will be rendered into nonsense by the illiterate editor and you will get into the bargain a lecture on etiquette from that most unmannerly person, Mr Editor of the League publications. Joseph Lloyd, whose treatment of the author of "A dialect of Donegal" ought to make any of us blush for our country's reputation for courtesy to the stranger.

Mitchel told us that if we ever saw a lie bolstering itself up in high places we should tear the mask from it at every possible risk to ourselves. The Gaelic League's Official Organ and the running of the League all along has been such a

ON WHIGGERY.

AN OPTH LETTER TO JOHN MACNEILL.

"I should be greatly surprised if there are not some traces of Whiggery in the Gaelic League" (from Lecture by Eoin MacNeill, October, 1911."

Why, indeed, a Eoin should you be greatly surprised? Don't you know that Whiggery never can recognize its own reflection in the looking-glass.

As a Gaelic I eaguer of some twelve years' standing, I wish to remind you that the Gaelic League has never satisfied me. It has been too strictly Whig in its manner of working to be capable of real, courageous action, its motto from the start has been the fine cld Whig motto Bilag le borb agus Bi borb le lag. (To bully the weak and fawn on the strong). Its efficial organ has been too obviously a kept organ to inspire either the confidences of friends or to merit honest hostility from enemies. And you whose names appear at the bottom of a circular let'er calling on all and sundry to boycott Fainne an lae, you come out to rebuke the child you have so effectually swaddled in Whiggery.

When a poor Dublin printer was enterprising enough to undertake the prime cost of casting a new fount of Irish type and to accept the risk of publishing an lrish weekly, at a time when Irish readers were few, you gladly availed of his offer, because it gave a cheap means of advertising a movement which you wanted to keep always under your own control, and then, when the printer, exercising his right as owner of the paper, sought to have a say in the matter of whether it should be National in its tone or otherwise, you for sook that paper and succeeded in getting the Mullen bequest money dumped into the printing of the Claidheamh Soluis, with the result that the number of readers of Irish not being enough to support even one of the two weeklies, the better and more helpful of the two went to the wall, and the Claidheamh continued to live an artificial spoon-fed existence until a Jounger generation of readers, ignorant of the quarrels of the older people came along.

The expulsion of the whole membership of the Lee Branch was another piece of Whiggery, and has never been atoned for or ap: logised for, and now we talk of red-tape, Mo dhiochur.

Mitchel-whom you have recently discovered—said that nations are punished for their sins in this life, they have no future state. What is true of nations is also true of organisations, and the Lee Brarch affair is a heavy blot on the conscience of the League to-day.

For though you made an attempt to make some amends to the printer, the Les Branch affair remains unatoned for. You have sown the wind and are now going to reap the whirlwind.

The carefully prepared statement put into the hands of Douglas Hyde when he was deputed to give the views of the League at the Commission on Intermediate Education. "There is not even one separatist on the governing body of the Gaelic League" was another piece of Whiggery. If you had the siccsrity or intellect of George Berminghan you would have never asked any man to mate such a statement to save you from the

The League has never had the courage to question the conduct of school managers or education beards in anything like a fighting spirit, but it has never lost an opportunity of sitting on the National School teachers The National School teacher being the most helpless defenceless individual in Ire'and as an individual, is it any wonder then that he should utilise the only strength he is possessed of, his collective strength through his organisation, to hit back at those who hit

Though I am conscious of the thick incrustation of Whiggery in the Gaelic League, I do not despair of the possibility of its being made the healthiest organisation in Ireland; but that will entail not reform but re-olution. We must, as you say so truly, get Whiggery on the run, and there are some who have been bammering away for some years now trying to get Whiggery on the run-some who have not waited to see things from the wide view-point of a University Chair,

Foll wing your illustrious example, I wind up with a quotation-

"Ta Fuireann na cuirfear ar gcul, Is dimhin go planncefam Fuigeanna." PRADAR O'MAICIN.

Communications intended for this column to be addressed—An Spailpin Fanach, care of Editor IRISH WORKER.

The Strike.

The extraordinary prevalence of strikes all over England and France can only be set down to one thing, a rise in the cost of living. It is ridiculous to suppose that these strikes are due to agitators. Labour leaders are only what their name implies. They cannot possibly make the men give up work unless the men themselves are forced into the position by a rise in commodities. During the past three years the cost of living to a workman has risen at least 25 per cent., and wages have not risen in the like proportion A rise of 25 per cent. in the cost of living to the middle class is disagreeable, but to the workman it means disaster. A man who ten years ago was well off with 25s. a week is to-day on the brink of starvation, especially if he has, as most workman have, a wife and 'amily to support. It is, of course, impossible in our present state of civilisation to mathematically arrange a fair division between the capitalist and the labourer, and, indeed, the only method that has yet been discovered is the strike. Many newspapers, and a still greater number of masters, complain of the lab ur unions, but they are really of the greatest possible benefit both to masters and men, for they enable disputes to be settled rapidly, and the more the men are organised the less likely are they to strike, and the less likely is the strike to assume a dangerous character. The dock labourer is probably the least civilised section of the working classes. He has not to exert any brains, and all he gives is sheer brute strength. The efore, a strike amongst such people is infinitely more dangerous than one amongst highly intelligent men like railway men or engineers. It is greatly to the credit of the strike leaders that so little harm should have been done. We read bitter complaints in the newspapers of waggons overturned and goods destroyed, but when we consider that a vast multitude of men now out of work for weeks, and that these men are amongst the roughest and most unthinking of our population, the sane person is astonished at their moderation. England has had a period of great prosperity and trade throughout the country is good. It is but fair that the workmen should benefit from this prosperity. The only method he has of

[Our friend the editor of "Illustrated Finance"—a capitalist organ from which we have quoted the above-may console himself. The docker is not civilised! It was a docker that taught the respectable unions how to fight.—Ed.]

obtaining his share is by a strike.

CORK NOTES.

Lecture by Mrs. Despard.

DEAR Sir. -Some of the members of the "Munster Women's Franchise Lesgue" must have received a severe shock, and got more than they bargeined for, when they heard Mrs Despurd's lecture on Thursday, 16th inst., here at the City Hall. There were several members of well known firms who are not too generous as regards wages paid to their employees, especially the women and girls. Long hours are plentiful, also fines, so they could not appreciate all that Mrs.

Desperd said. In the City Hall on Thursday evening. under the auspices of the Committee of the Women's Franchise League, Mrs. Despard, President of the Women's Franchise League, delivered a lecture on Women's Staffrage. Professor Stool ley presided, and the hall was well filled with

Mrs. Despard was then introduced by the chairman She said she was not going to speak from a political point of view, but she wanted to bring before them-all Irishmen and Irishwomenwhatever they might think about the present orisis, whether or not they agreed with the Home Rule Bill-she wanted to tring before them the fact, and have them to realise, that this was a critical moment in their bistory, and that the eyes of the world was upon them; and it might be that Ireland was to give the lead in the future as Ireland had had to give the lead in the past It was for woman to re-nonstruct her own house. The Home Rule Bill had passed the second reading in the House the Commensus and the recretted who were so keen about the liberties of Ireland, did not exceider, as they should, the liberties of the English women. Perhaps they would consider it more in the future. Men were promised an Electoral Reform Bill to give the vote, as Mr. Asquith said, to a great many more men. Well, it was the women who made the men feel the terrible anomalies of their own electoral law; and some of the Labour members, some Liberal members. and some Conservative members, were going to bring in an amendment to include women on the same terms as men; and she hoped the Nationalist members would do as much for the womer. There was, of course, the Conciliation Bill, but cor ciliation meant compromise, and compromise was dead. They (the women) were going strictly for the same rightsthe rights of political equality (hear, hear). The great Labour party was with them in that. That was one of the signs of the times that they had been waiting for for many years-that Labour, which was now beginning to recognise its power and its responsibility—that Labour and women those two great forces of humanity-were going together, and it was her privilege to stand on a great many Labour platforms where themes of political equality for men and women were discussed. She hoped there was no one in the country who was satisfied with things as they were; she hoped that there were very few in Britain who were satisfied with things se they were. The time had orme when the cry had gone forth—the great human cry-that all should have an opportunity of leading a buwsn life She had received a letter from a citizen of Cork welcoming her, and signing himself "A Sympathiser." He assured her that things were no better in Cork than elsewhere, that women and girls were receiving a sum of 3s. for their week's labour; and he wondered how people should dare to turn girls out after their week's work with such sum as that to keep body and soul together She knew something of the conditions under which girls worked in London, and she marvelled at their virtue. The movement was not only a woman's movement-is was a man's movement (applause). They should never have a meat country until they had a strong, well-developed, and a well-instructed woman. She referred to the payment of members of Parliament, and said that those salaries came out of women's pockets se well so men's She was taxed herself, and for four years had absolutely

declined to pay her Imperial taxes (applause). She paid her municipal taxes.

woman's work inside as well as outside

the home might be recognized; and they

were asking that there might be recog-

nised an equal moral standard for man

be almost encouraged to do things that in a woman were reckoned as evil. wrong, and degrading. Talk about a woman going wrong-no woman went wrong except through a man, and the man got off soot free, while the woman suffered every conceivable way. Society must recognise that what was wrong in the woman was equally wrong in the man. It was that that was behind their great women's movement—he recognition of their citisenship—the spiritual force driving them onwards to the creation of a better society. In conclusion, she appraised to every woman to join a suf-frage society, and join it now, when they had to work, to strive and to make it understood that they were in earnest. She asked the men to assist them. If they did she was perfectly certain they would not repent it, for the women would add interest to their lives. She was perfeetly certain that the men would feel that the time had come to help the wemen, so that together they might build up a new world. The birth of the new era was to be a love-birth, and man and woman were to stand beside the cradle of the young world. She seconded the resolution.

The resolution was then put and de-

clared carried by a majority. Mrs. Despard, in replying to questions, also referred to the case of Miss Malecka, who in a Russian Court had been sentenced to four years' imprisonment and then into exile in Siberia. She said that in the Russian indictment she was referred to as a British subject, and at present in England an agitation was being started to bring home to the supine Government that England was not being respected as the need to be on the Continent of friends amor get the Polish revolutionaries, and she on one cocasion made a remark

The meeting ended.

It is quite time some one came to the rescue of Labour. In Cork both men and women labour. One of our noted laundries pays girls and women from 5s. for a week's work from 8 am. till any time up to 11 pm., and then they have to PAY a penny fine if they are five minutes late in the morning. The same laundry will not allow their employees to bring in a piece of food of any kind for lunch, but has provided a catch my pal business on the premises, where you can get a cup of tes and a bun for 11d, and so on; and if the folk had their meals on the premises and paid for them at that rate, they not only would have no weges to take away, but would be in debt.

"Why Labour Kicks."

One does not, as a rule, go to the comic papers for information, but this week's 'London Opinion' contains an article from the pen of James Douglas, which gets to the root of the Labour unrest with such elearness that we take the liberty of reprinting it.

The article ruus as follows: -

"John Bull is a fat old gentleman That is why I do not call the British workman John Ball, but simply Bill. My friend Bill has suddenly found himself famous. Everybody is taking an interest in Bill. Everybody is talking about Bill. He is the hero of the hour. Never before was Bill so thoroughly in the limelight. He is taking a front seat everywhere. The newspapers have discovered Bill. They are looking at his tongue and feeling his pulse and prescribing for him with franctic if some. what hasty enthusiasm. I wonder what Bill thinks of it all

The truth is that Bill has arrived. He has been trying to arrive for a good many years, but his arrival was postponed. However, he is here now, and it looks sa if he means to stay. If you want to see how completely and extensively Bill has arrived, you have only to ponder over the significance of the fact that the "Daily Mail" has opened its arms to him by publishing a thunderingly explosive welcome in the shape of a series of articles en "The Labour Unrest," by Mr. H. G. Wells. Could you desire a better proof that Bill has arrived? Bill must be a very live chap to be worth peges on peges of the "Daily Mail." In fact, for the present Bill is the daily male in the "Daily

They were asking from society for the recognition of the "human in all"; that Mail." He has no rival, no competitor.

Mr. Wells is a good family doctor, and
his diagnosis of Bill's head, heart, lungs, and liver, not to mention less important organs, is as scientific as you could get and woman (applause). They thought it enywhere in Harley street or Brook street wrong and hurtful to ecciety; they knew or Wimpole street. He tells Bill precisely it was huriful to the race that man should what is the matter with him, and I can

see the look of proud astorishment on Bill's honest face. It is a splendid thing to have your ease described by the keenest brain in England-or Europe, or America, for that matter. Bill himself has only a hasy idea of the diseases he is suffering from, but he will be gratified to know that they are horridly and beausifully complicated. If you were to ask Bill he would tell you he is suffering from a sore head, a sick heart, and an empty stomach. But, bless you! he doesn't mind being told that he has a hundred other complaints. The main thing he is worrying about is whether

anything is going to be done for him.

Bill has been trying to do things for himself. He has tried all sorts of pathetic dodges-railway strikes, transport sirikes, coal strikes, and so on. Somehow or other he has not got very much out of them. He has spent a lot of his money and put up with a lot of common starvation in order to get a few more pence into his pocket, but when he counts his weges they do not come to much more than usual, and Mrs. Bill cannot make them buy much more than usual. He hears talk about all sorts of wonderful schemes for turning him into a contented chap like his grandfather, the old boy who is now drawing an old age pension. But he does not get much cheer out of them. They are all too like dodges for extracting sunbeams from oucumbers.

Bill cannot grapple with these dodges for making him richer without making anybody poorer, for raising his wages without lowering dividends, for blowing up slums without piling up rents, rates, and taxes, and for educating him out of his deplorable discontent. He locks at his dirty house in his dirty street, and spite again. He looks at his rickety children, and spits once more. Bill is in his notions. All he says is this: "Give me as good wages as my cousin Bill carns in Canada, or America, or Australis, and I'll shift for myself." But Bill knows that it is easier to get butter out of a dog's mouth than a rise of a bob a week out of a foreman.

What bothers Bill is the fact that there appears to be plenty of money in these little islands, and yet he cannot detich any of it. Mr. Welle has hit on the mountainous platitude that I have been preschis g for years, to wit, that "the speciacle of lexury" is making Bill think hideously hard. There never has been at any period in the history of the world luxury so insane and so unwise. It positively invites revolution. Bill's own paper, the "Daily Herald," tells Bill all about it. When Lord St. Aldwyn decided that five bob a day is too much to sak coalswaces to pay their human moles, the "Pell Mall Gazette" said this t

"The melcontents plead that his lordship should have added something on account of the increased cost of living and the dangerous nature of the miner's occupation, and so forth, but there is nothing in the Act providing for this sort of sestiment."

Whereupon the "Daily Herald" reforted with a quotation from a "special" in the "Pall Mall Gazette" of May 3rd, headed "Plovers' Eggs. Early Spring Delicacy in Danger." In this "special" it was stated that "Mr. Soi, the manager of the Savoy Restaurant, mentioned two distinguished guests to day to a representative of the "P. M. G.," one of whom is a very well known noble zen, who paid a guinea each, practically cost price for the first eggs this season." The miner does not get for four days work the price of one plover's egg, the glory of esting which is something almost skin to winning the Derby." Bill reads that and thinks. Here is another fact which makes Bill

think. In the same "special" Mr. Astor's paper says: "After April 13th melons take the place of plovers' eggs at luncheon, and the first melon is almost as expensive as the first egg, that which was served at the Savoy this season costing £2 10s, the size being no more than sufficient for four

or five persons." Ten shillings for a slice of malon is not too much for one man, while ten shillings for two days' work in a mine is too much for another. Are you surprised if that makes Bill think furiously? Let me state a fact that came to my knowledge the other day. The pill of a wealthy man who had been staying at a smart London hotel for a formight amounted to £400, and as he left he prid £50 in tips. When Bill hears that he will think harder than ever. Why deep Bill kick? Broause Bill thinks.

NO RIGHT TO "DOCK", HIS WAGES.

That a chauffeur is a workman has just been decided by the Manchester County Court judge, who ordered the Provincial Motor Cab Company to return to a taxicab driver £20 which had been deducted from his wages.

He received 25 per cent. of the gross takings of his cab, but from his wages the company took sixpence per day until his uniform was paid for, and sixpence per day to form a fund against accident.

He was further charged 3d. per day towards the rent of a stand at the Central Railway Station, and one penny per day towards the rent of a hut there in which he could have his meals if he wished.

Judge Mellor, K.C., ordered the whole of the money to be refunded, but granted a stay of fourteen days in order that the company might consider the question of an appeal.

DISGUSTING RICH.

The Hotel Vanderbilt (New York) was the scene of a novel freak dinner on Thursday night last, when Mrs. A. L. Holland, one of the leaders of the "Four Hundred, gave an entertainment in honour of her Pekinese dog. Seven of Mrs. Hollands friends, accompanied by seven Pekinese dogs, were the guests, and the affair is being described as one of the most expensive entertainments in the history of such freak dinners. Mistresses and dogs sat side by side at a table gorgeously decorated in the Chinese style, and attendants in Celestial robes waited on the pampered Pekinese, who sat up and ate prettily the expensive dishes placed before them.

If You Have not the Ready Money

convenient there is an Irish Establishwhich supplies Goods on 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-Ald. T. Kelly.

TELEPHONE No. 961. Telegraphic Address-" Sugarstick, Dublin." ENCOURAGE HOME TRADE

S. ROBINSON & SONS. Manufacturing Confectioners, 53 CAPEL STREET, DUBLIN.

BRANCHES-32 Capel street; 18 Talbot street; 80 and 81 Thomas street.

Go to----

MURRAY'S

Sheriff Street, GOOD VALUE IN PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.

CURTIS,

Trade Union Shop.

LETTERPRESS AND PRINTER.

BOOKBINDER AND STATIONER. 12 TEMPLE LANE,

DUBLIN. OFF DAME STREET.

High-Class Work. Moderate Prices. TELEPHONE 3492.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT.

MR WILLIAM RICHARDSON AND THE HUM*UGGED WORKERS.

In your issue of less week under the caption of "The Insurance 'Fake' and the Humbugged Workers," Mr. Richardson proceeds to knock spots off the writer. Let Mr. Richardson possess his soul in patience, and, above all, learn a little of the facts before he ventures to discuss the subject. It may be news for William, but it is known to the workers in the trades union world, that the leaders of the movement in Ireland have never ceased objecting to many of the provisions of the Act; that prior to its being enacted a deputation of representative trades unionists waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer and told him so. That they have stated all through that in order to make the Act acceptable to the mevement in this country it would have to be amended in the lines sketched by my article of the 11th inst, and more particularly that the medical benefits would have to be extended to Ireland.

Mr. Richardson tells us that Mr. J.hn Redmond and his Party did not want the Act extended to I elend; that it was some members of the Irish Party—some powerful" members of the Irish Party "connected and bound up with certain sectarian and other societies in Ireland saw a chance of increasing their membership"—that that was why the Act was extended to Ireland; so that, according to him, the Party, of which he has lately become enamoured in the "Scaba Shelter," was not-influenced by the voice of Labour, whether voiced by "alleged" leaders or by the persons whom he would label "the genuine" article. This would tend to prove to me that in the councils of the Party every interest is voicedexcept labour. But still because I wanted to prove that proposition, in which I have now git the assistance of the ubiquitous Willie, he holds that my contention is dead against the claim of the Irish workers having a distinctly Irish Labour Party. The capitalist party are, indeed, well represented in the councils of the Party; the sectarian party, according to our critic, is well represented; the friendly sociation are also represented; and the only interest that is not represented are people of the country.

Mr. Biohardson's request—or is it de-

mand?—that the men who have secured appointments under the Act should resign is a matter with which we have nothing to do. Our contention that the "Advisory" Committees were only humbug we stand by. We cannot control the action of Mr. M. J. O'Lehane, but we are informed that his colleagues put the position to him in the same way as Mr. Biohardson, without any effect We dealt with the Insurance Act as it appears to us it should be dealt with. A number of its provisions seems to us highly prejudicial to the interests we have to voice, but at the same time we recognise the possibilities of the messure. Tear the Bill was originally drafted on British conditions we do not for a moment doubt. otherwise the sickness allowance for some sections of workers would not have been fixed at a higher rate than the workers would get if they were at work. We hail that portion of the Act with satisfaction, hecause it will mean that in order to secure the services of these workers it will be necessary to increase their remuneration. This may seem a small p. to Mr. Richardson, but to the vast body of the workers we think it will be eminently satisfactory. Mr. Rishardson to the contrary notwith-

ing. That the Act is unsatisfactory from many points of view, and with these we have already dealt, no person can attempt to deny; but when it tends to increase the prosperity of the worst-paid class, we know our people better than to believe that they will not suffer something in order that their poorer sisters and brothers may get be ter conditions. We may say, too, that Mr. Richardson has opposed the measure all through. He seems to be of the same opinion that some

other "leaders" of public opinion have shown; look to the prosperity of the elesses rather than the masses. William is very seroustic in his references to the alleged - in inverted commas - leaders who made the "alleged" demand. That in very severe, William-very severe, entirely. We wonder if we would have obtained the "genuise" article in the "scabs' shelter," with which Mr. Richardson has for some time been identified: the man who unseated one of the best of the recently-elected municipal Labour Party for instance, the great and only (thank Goe) E. W.; or the man who was hailed as the soab at the opening of the Jew's Picture Palace on Friday night last-" Sit down, you soab "-but perhaps the men who shouted were not in earnest, they were only "alleged" to be. Oh, Willis, astore, "show me your company and I'll tell you what you are" is as true to-day as it was on the day it was

first penned. "Why not . . . other lab our leaders, Socialists, etc., throw up ! heir lectureships and inspectorships as a protest," saith the world-wide William. And then William throws off the mysk: he arswers " quite frankly" he does I not th ink they will. We will now put a straight question to him. If he was ar pointed to any one of these posts would he resign? answer by his assumed reply for the men who have been appointed. We have pointed out what are the defects in the Act as they apper to us. But we have to lears that it is not caprable of amendament. And are we to cast away something that at the moment is going to do a little for the weak and the nickly breame it is not perfect for those who do not some amder that head?

Independent Labour Party we can make it as we want it; without the Labour Party we get what we deserve. Look at Mr Richardson himself. He stord for a reat in the Municipal Council; his platform was a demicratic one. He was opp sed by a reactionary, and Mr. R chardson was rejected. The voters got what they deserved, and they have had to put up with it. If they go on on the same lines in the future, then they deserve it, As a result of their so ion then Mr. Richardson has had to delegate the work to another member of the Municipal Council with about as much brains as are in the average members of his trade, and that is not very much. If they go on electing representatives in the same way they will only have themselves to blame if their interests are not looked after in matters like the Insurance Act, and they will be getting what they deserve and no

Fungus.

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

Irish Worker, EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

THE IRISH WORKER will be published weeklyprice one penny-and may be had of any newssgent. Ask for it and see that you get it. All communications, whether relating to literary or business matters, to be addressed to the Editor, 18 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 May 25, 1912.

Some Thinks We are Thinking.

That our lively, intelligent and machneeded contemporary, "The Daily Harald" (the only Labour Daily in Great Britain, one halfpenny; ask for it, and see you get it) is taking an undue share of the credit for getting Tom Mana's sentence reduced and Guy Bowman released. What we are thinking is—if Bowman or Mann were guilty why reduce the sentence? In either wase either the Government were playing a game of bluff, and it is always a bad thing to expose your hand to your opponent, or what we have been saying is true, that the judges are callous, biased, jurius packed, and that there is no chance for an agitator from the working classes getting justice.

We are thinking "The Labour Leader" should hide its brazen head. One week denouncing Tom Mana and his projagands, then, when forced by public opinion, pretending to sympathica with him-Ramsey M Donald doing the jackal trick as manal, and there the moute rational trick when discovered. We are thinking that Tom Mann ought to thank THE IRISH Worker for being in jail. And here we feel proud he was put in, for his incarceration has proved the rottenness of the Liberal principles of the Liberal Government. Two months in jeil will mean a rest for Tom-ne has been working too hard lately. Yet we would fain see him at liberty so that he might advise the leaders in London at the present critical moment, or maybe they will send for the Chinaman, Sexton, to advise them, and then you would get a strategic advance to the rear. One of the Labour leaders who believes he who runs away and lets the other fellow, fight, can come back after the fight is over and rob the dead and wounded, and write an article about it for the capital stic papers.

We see our comrade, Fred Bowers, the man who wrote the append to the soldiers. for which Mann got six months, has been defeated again in the West Toxteta Division of Liverpool. Fred is one of the men w'no for fifseen years has been doing the collar work in the shafts, all the time unwearied, night and day, in doing his duty, practically revolutionised his own trade, the stonemasons; was one of the two men who started the strike in Liverprol last year—aye, before Mann arrived -and all throughout the strike worked night and day; one of the men who never came in the limelight-he did not run away like alimy Sexton, who when the fight was won cried out, "I told you so, I, the-great-I-am Sexton, did it all."

-We are thinking that if Saxton was to try and tell the truth for once in his life it would be a welcome change. He had less than six thousand financial members this time last year. It was the sileged non-Union Dockers of the North Ead of Liverparol who won the Strike. He, Sexton, ran away to London the night before the Strike was declared. When the thing was won, the men had perforce to join the Union controlled by Sexton and his clique. He states that there are 53,000 in the National Union of Dook Labourers at present. If he lives to next year and manages to hood-wink the Liverpool Dockers into accepting the Ship Owners and Labour Exchange Scheme, he will have less than 6,000. The presumption of this trickster in giving advices to men how to organise and fight-a creature who never yet convinced one man of the beselts of combination—who has played the game of compromise all his life, never had any principles, any morals, any manmers, but like the valture, follows the We may be wrong, but we guage his flight from afar off, and when it is safe comes down to enjoy the spoil. What about Glasgow, Jimmy? What about Hull, ch! Shall we ask Titlet his opinion? Advice from such as you is an insuit. Why not come down to Cleamel and advise us? You were ill when Limerick Congress was on. Well our challengs holds good: We will mest you on any platform in any town in the Bestieh leise,

and prove you to be an unprincipled

The position we take up is: With an lying thing, a creature of the employers, and an enemy of the working class; and at the present moment you are engaged in a movement in Liverpool to hand over the firest material in the world, from a trades. union standpoint, to the employers to manipulate as they will. That you do this for an ulterior motive, and if we cannot prove our contention we will eat the George's Hall-plateau and all. Jimmy, slimy Jimmy, will you accept the challengs-That we will mest you in the Rotunda Lecture Hall, or outside, on the palteau, George's Hell, within a week or a month and prove our charges.

> We see thinking the doctors are playing into our hands. We see visions of a State Medical Service right in the foreground. So you are going on strike, and you are going to boyout any of your honourable Profession who black-leg. For fear we may be bisseed we quote the "Daily News and Leader," which quotes two paragraphs from the British Medical Assoc. circular.

"THE DOCTORS' "STRIKE."

How PRESSURE IS TO BE ENFORCED. AMIZING ADVICE.

DEFEAT OF THE ACT AN ILLUSION. In view of a Press agency statement that the Government has decided to offer 8/- to the doctors as capitation grant for medical benefit (our Parliamentary Correspondent writes), I have confirmed by further inquiry the disclaimer which has appeared in your columns. The talk about the 8s grant seems to emanate from quarters where it is hoped that the doctors may be induced by totally delusive hopes to sign the strike paper which, as regards club practice, is a document to which no doctor will, if prudent, put his hand.

In the Form D 49 issued by the British Medical Association paragraph (9) clause (F) reads thus:

The central office will be willing to assist in any way possible in their efforts (to collect signatures) either by providing someone to speak at meetings or to assist large divisions in their organisation or, if need be, to visit those who have proved refractory to local persuasion and may be thought amenable to cutside pressure

This amazing paragraph would not be quoted here if I had not before me an authentic copy of the said circular signed "Alfred Cox, acting medical secretary of the British Medical Association."

Refractory" doctors are to be compelled by "outside pressure" to sign what they do not believe to be in their interest, the threat being but thinly veiled.

The gravely misleading statement is added:

The determination with which the Association can persist in its demands on the Government and on the Commissioners depends entirely on the success of the present campaign.

The tauth is the precise opposite. Every doctor who is precionly a power of attorney over his income, to be used without consulting him and by authoritire whose political Di vesled in the Press, should realise that he is cutting himself off from the Government by such action, and that "the success of the present campaign" will simply mean the handing back of medical benefit unconditionally to the insured

In addition general practitioners should recognize that there are many thousands of salaried doctors in sc-called partnership owith their employers, whose incomes will be doubled at a stroke under the Act if the older men sign themselves

Every effort has been made by the Government to wern the doctors that they are playing a geme which will recall heavily on the senior men."

We are thinking we will have great fun in Dublin. Dr. M'Walter is going to lead the strike. The newsboys' strike will not be in it. "The Sketch" will have great opportuaities. Just as you are pulled from under the imported taxi-cab up comes Dr. S.ymour Stritch to dress your waunds, and down comes Dr. M'Walter and the picket; out with their scapel and off with Dr. Stritch's head. And then we will have the D M.P. beating the flies off the dead body with their batons, and Dr. Liffan, of Cashel, will bring the gun he was going to shoot the railway strikers with, and pot the black-leg. Sawbones what are you "laffan" at?

But doctors, dear, just a word wid yewhere do we come in-we, the common people? Never mind your friend the Government. We believe doctors must est and drink, and you know it is really too bad. We fed you, clashed you, educated you, provided you with bodies to operate on. Hide your failures and mistakes under the sod. Don't go on strike, dostor dear. We might live longer, and you might die of starvation.

A gentleman named Brownstein, a Jewish sweater. whose sweating den is in Capel street, where he formerly kept a dance house, which was closed—the details we don't care to print-and who is now part owner of a picture house in Mountjoy Ward, where the Lord Mayors come from and Cuilen, the scab, adorns, writes under the name of Robert Kelly, of 96 Derset street, denying the facts as set out in a letter which appeared in our columns last week; and (singular coincidence) Mr. Robert Kelly Brownstein writes on foreign-made paper and the letter is enclosed in an envelope that was made in Germany & understand Brownetsin was a Russian Jew, and, let us be understood, we have no objection to any man of any nation, orsed, or race; but we object to any Jew or Gentile trading on the sentiment of the Irish race. Brownstein's sweating den is the worst in Dablin-we are prepared to prove itthat is in the tailoring trade. I admit it

is not as bad es the Christian (!) sweating den of Keogh's, Burgh quay; for a Jewish sweater dare not do what a Ohristian awsater like Keogh can boast of. But we want to put a few pointed questions to Mr. Brownstein. Why did you not sign the letter of protest yourself? Why try to heodwink us that Kelly could draft such a letter? Why, the olive oil is ocsing through every line. And why compel—compel, mark you the poor women wage slaves to sign it? Will you tell our readers how many members of any trade union work in your den? What union foreman Robert Robert Kelly, of 96 Dorset street is a member of? He does not belong to the International Pressers and Machinists, and I won't insult the Amalgamated Tailers in suggesting he belongs to them. And will Mr. Brownstein tell us what wages he pays? How much per garment? How many garments he made for Dwyer, blacking employer? In fact, what right has he to marquerade as a patriot and philanthropist, when all that he is out for is to exploit the unorganised women and men in the chesp shoddy tailoring trade and pile up the shekels they make for him?

We regret Jim Connelly's matier, Labour and the Re-Conquest of Ireland arrived too late for this issue. We regret this because the perusal of same would enlighten some of the delegates to the Irish Trades Congress.

We want to make our position clear to William Richardson on the Insurance Act, and incidentally to enlighten those of our readers who may not understand our position on the matter. We were engaged for years demanding that all workers should be insured against unemployment and sickness, and to provide for burial through the State. We hold no brief for the present emasculated measure which Lloyd George has admitted was pushed through to dish the Socielists and to take the wind out of our sails. We want, and must get, Insurance through the Siate We want no trade union, sectarian, Aberdeen microbe, or any other clique to be making kudos out of the people's poverty. We went the right to demand work for every person willing to work. Failing work, that they be fed, clothed and housed the same as those working, aye, the same as Lady Aberdeen. When sick they get the best medical and surgical treatmens, best of attention, instead of a 30s. maternity grant our women get the same treatment and attention as Lady Aberdeen would, and did get. And in case of death, instead of the Paudential and other combinations of legalised robbers exploiting the workers, that the dead body would be respeciably and decently interred; that the living body be treated as human, no matter what name it bear, and when dead tespect. Bad this be done in bud ambe manuer and through the same channel as the King of England through the State, and on a non-contributory basis, and so do away with the alleged 9d. for 4d.; do away with approved society, whether it be the Transport Union, A.O.H. Irish National Foresters, Protestant or Catholic Benefit Society, or last, and worst, the Slainthe sycophants—rub my back and I'll rub yours. That briefly, William, is our position-no leaders, no faker, no jobs; no parties, simply the people doing sheir own work.

We have to express the thanks of the labourers in Messrs. Ross & Walpole for the firm's ready acceptance of the men's claim for an increase of 2s. per week on their present rate. The attitude of Meesrs. Ress & Walpole should be a headline for some of the other firms in Dublin-say Keogh's, for instance.

hawe also received as we go to press a letter from Messrs. Thomas Hanlon-a letter which we publish. To all other firms we may "go thou and do likewise."

Sir,-In further reference to your letter, I beg to inform you that our Board has agreed, without any hesitation, to give the wages asked (viz.-24s. per week) to

JOSEPH P. NOLAN, Secretary. (For Thos. Hanlon & Co., Ltd).

GENERAL STRIKE,

To those gentlemen who know everything may we say that the General Strike is not coming off. When things are ready for a General Strike there will be no need for a General Sirike. There is a partial or local strike in London, and, in the words of Acquith, "wait and see." At least, Murphy's lying organ will know nothing but what we want it to know.

"Oh, Listen to the Band."

In reply to our application for the inclusion of the Irish Transport Workers' Union Band amongst those chosen to play in the people's parks during the summer, we received the following:-

"Pablic Health Committee, "Municipal Buildings, " Dablin, May 23nd, 1912.

"DEAR SIE-I regret to say that before the receipt of your letter all the arrangements in refereece to the bands had been made. The sum at the Committee's dirposal is strictly limited and causet be legally exceeded. The arrangements made have disposed of the funds available for bands this year. "Next year you might apply earlier.

"Yours faithfully, "CHARLES CAMBRON,

"Executive Sanitary Officer. W. G. Mathers, Esq.,

"Irish Transport Band, "Beresford Place."

We understand that when the applicaeation of the Irish Transport Band came

up before the Pablio Health Committee Mickey Swaine moved that the application be refused. Matters went to a vote and Mickey wen by one. But, Mickey, we have not fixished with this ma ter. We best you cut of Wood Quay with the help of the Transport Band, and you will find we will best you on the matter. This is a nice gentleman to be Obsirman of a Health Committee-moral Health Committee is wanted in Dublin.

Mickey had the impudence to send us a writ for £1,000 for libelling him, but had the good sense to withdraw. Fancy a Corporation with creatures like this acting as Chairman of Committees! And we would like Sir Charles Cameron. Fly Orusader, to explain bis letter. If we were too late Mickey must be too early.

Dublin Operative Bakers & Confectioners,

A deputation, accompanied by Mr. John Barry, waited on Mr. Farrington, Wexford street, on Thursday, and in the course of a long interview put the care of the Bakers' Society to him. He explained that, as they keem, he was very desirous of doing everything he could to assist the Bridge street men. Mr. Farrington promised to send to the rooms for whatever men he required, as in the past, and would not put on men unless they came through the Union.

Mr. Farrington said he was only too willing to fall in line with the request of the deputation, and it would be a big assistance to him in carrying on his trade. The deputation having thanked Mr.

Farrington withdraw. Our readers will be giad to know that owing to the assistance which their fellowtrades unionists have given and promised to the Bridge street Bakers, hope before long to bid fair to be the Bridge street Society of old. And it the trades uni nists give them the moral support they are entit'ed to tredsy will be in the near future.

No. 3 Branch Irish Tansport Union granted the Bridge street Bakers £10 to

SAILORS' AND FIREMER'S UNION. (Dublin' Franch.)

A Warning.

Rumour has it that in some of the steamship companies an application to the sailors and firemen aboard their ships has been made that all sailors and firemen should procure for the benefit of the companies certificates of their birth. I warn all and every sailor and fireman coming in or going out of the port that their is no compelsion upon them to do anything of the kind. This is one of the many backsliding schemes that are being done to try and inveigle the men to join the employers' approved so ety under that section of the Insurance Act (Sec. 48) dealing with sailors and firemen. Any with the Federated Employers' National Incurance Society will be doing so at his peril and without the sanction of the

Sailors and Firemen have a union of their own, which is out to protect their members under the Insurance Act, and they have no need to be dictated or hoodwinked by the captairs of their ships, the latter of whom think they are doing a service to their employer by p'aying upon the ignorance of some of these poor

Finally, men, take no notice of these overtures; but if in doubt come to the Union Rooms, or send for your Secretary, when your grievance will be attended to

Titanic Recklessness in a Dublin Slum.

The fellowing letter appeared in the "Freeman's Journal of Friday :-

Lower Exchange street, May 23rd.

Sir-A short time ago I called attention to the scandalous overloading of dray horses in Dublin. I pointed out that it was only necessary to stand at Essex Gate any day of the week to verify my statement. Fortunately no one was standing there this afternoon (6.30 pm). A dray with a huge load of timber-drawn by one horse and with the ends of the timber protuding some six or eight feet behind the plane of the waggon crashed into No 10 Upper Exchange street, which is actually next door to Essex Gate. Had anyone been on the footpath at the time. the coroner's jury would probably have found the usual verdict and paid the doctor the usual fee. But those of us that love animals, as well as having a Christian regard for the poor amongst us, would like to see some effort made in the interest of both.—Yours, L. J. STAFFORD. P.S.-B. 57 and B. 94 were both on

PAVING COMMITTE.

the scene.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

May 21st. 1912. Councillor Farren moved that extra

flagging work be proceeded with, and that 20 men with the largest service be employed. Motion carried.

Mr. Lawless gave an order for men to start on Thursday morning. When the men presented themselves for work they were told there was no work for them by the order of Mr. O'Sullivan, engineer. We wonder if Mr. O'Sullivan is trying to save the money he wasted on buying coal at 29s. per ton whist they had coal in stock at 10s. per ton, and depriving 20 deserving men of a few loaves of bread? Do the Committees rule the Corporation or the officials?

I think our correspondent is hardly correct about the coal.—ED.

ALL WORKERS should support The Workers' Benefit Stores, 471 New Street, Groceries, Hama, Butter and Ton all of the boot at Lowest Prices



.. OUR .. **EXCURSION TO WEXFORD**

On WHIT SUNDAY, Return Fare, A/- Return Fare.

Train leaves Harcourt street at 8 a m.; return ing at 7.47 p.m. from Wexford. Be in time The Excursion of the year. Weekly Deposits re ceived at Office. Tickets can be had at Liberty Hall, Beresford place; 17 High street. 77 Aug. gier street; 35 George's street, Kanastan the Castle, Bray; and at Harcourt street Railway Station on morning of excursion.

888888888888 Something of Interest to Women Warkers!

Garrick's Boot Stores

61a TALBOT ST. (under Railway Arch).

22 ELLIS'S QUAY, DUBLIN.

Are now showing a Grand Variety of Shoes in all the Latest Shapes and Colours at 1/11, 2/6, 2/11, 3/6. 3/11, 4,6 and 4 11 to 7/11. Ladies' Boots, 2/11, 3, 11, 4 6, 4,11 to 10/6. Value Extraordinary.

Comments unnecessary where our Men's Boots are concerned.



Men's Sound, Solid Hard-Wearing Goods-the goods that have male our name a byword throughout the Country for the greatest value in Boots. Men's Whole-Back Bluchers, hand-

pegged or nailed, 6/-; Men's S.P. Bluchers, sprigged or nailed, 5/-; also light at 5/11, 6/11, 7/11, 8/11. BARCLAY & COOK.

104/105 Talbot St.; 5 Sth. Gt. George's St.

ENCOURAGE IRISH WORK

DUBLIN.

GET PHOTOGRAPHED

STUDIOS:

46 HENRY ST., and 77 AUNGIER ST.,

BEST WORK-LOWEST PRICES. This Coupon entitles you to 20 per cent. off List Prices. See our Stall at all Bazaars and Public Fetes.

SULLIVAN, Bootmaker and Repairer, 621 Lower Sandwith Street Hand-Made Work a Speciality. Best Leather and Workmanship Guaranteed

Call to W. FURNISS,

For Good Value in

IRISH BEEF AND MUTTON. None but the best at lowest prices.

Talbot St. Meat Co., 36b Talbot Street.

Comfortable Lodgings for Respectable Men

8/- WEEKLY. § 7 Marlborough Place, City.

BUY YOUR DAILY BREAD AT

BAKERY. **WORKERS'** CORNMARKET.

COAL.

For best qualities of House Coals delivered

in large or small quantities, at City Price, ORDER FROM .. P. O'CARROLL

BLACK LION. INCHICORE

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

JAMS (Irish) 21b. Jars, 61d.; Raspberry, Straw berry, Black Current. BISCUITS-Jam Pully Batter Creems, Bermuda, 6d. per lb. LEYDEN'S, 89 BRIDE STREET.



The Strike at Keogh's Sweating Den.

We are now in the second week of the dispute at Messrs. Keoghs, and it is only after 10 days that Mr. J. P. Keogh finds that he must write to the Dublin papers and see how he can juggle with the truth, and try if he can possibly manage to prejudice the minds of the public. What a mistake he has made; surely he must realise it.

His factory is completely tied up; his business is paralysed; and then he says he will not recognise the Union to which his employees belong. Why, the very fact that he is in his present tied position proves that he does and must racognise the Union, if not why does he not get in more women workers to make and repair the sacks? Why does he not employ more carters to dispatch his orders to his various customers? He cannot, and he knows it. And then this firm has the audanity to etate "That they will not brook outside interference," and "That they will not recogn so the Union." They may as well realise now once and for all but it is futile now -- and no one knows it betier than Messrd. Keogh themselves. All those old stories of get ing in new workers and of closing down the works are worn threadbars. Me ar . Keogh are not going to close down their fastery, which has been a source of wealth to them, so long as they could get poor slaves to toil for them, so that they (the Keoghs)

might live in comfort and luxury. M 10 No, Messrs. Ke gh bad an idea that Tuesday and Thursday of last week would tell a tale in the hist ry of the strike. They quite thought that harger and wart would drive some of the women back to their sweating den, because it had been a habis wish many of the women, owing to the low wag: a they received, to draw a portion of their wages on these two days to supply themselves and those dependent on them with food. Here again they have failed. The women workers, even though they are on strike, are very much better off than they were when in employment. Last Saturday was a red-letter day in their lives—each woman and each man received their full pay. There are only 39 women and 3 men out on strike, but the majority of them said that it was the first time they had been able to take home with them a full week's wages -why? because of the horrible system that had been instituted in Ke gh's of giving "sub." It is heaven for these workers to be out in the fresh air, away from the foul smelling, rat-infested, sweating den; and, most of all, away from the woman who bullied them morning, muon and night, and who thought she was justified in calling her women workers fools, apes, &c.

Mr. Keogh states in his letter to the Freeman that he had never any complaint frem any employee. What about the girl who, as well as mending sacks, also did the laundry work for Mrs. Keogh for 6s. per week, and who, upon asking for a rise in wages, was given the usual reply that Mesars. Keogh give their employee "it's a rice outside you will get." Never a complaint from an employee-what satisfaction would any worker have got from such hard-hearted individuals as the Keoghy, had they complained? None! Employers like Mesers. Keogh will treat their employees worse than slaves, will

ness of the employer, take matters in their own hands and demand that their conditions be altered, there; emplyers deliberately state that they did not know that their employees had any grievances. Did Mesers. Keogh not know that these women workers were paid a starvat on wage ?; that the lofts in which they performed their work were not suitable to the health of their employees?; that they were expected to do more work than any

reasonable employer could possibly expect?; that the sanitary avrangemen's were not conducive to health? Yes, they knew all this, but there are none so blind as those who won't see.

78 On Thursday last one young girl, 18 years of age, an employee of Messre. Keogh, had just returned from the Whitworth Hospital, which she has been attending only since she became an employee in this firm. She has received what is practically her death warrant uzless something is done for her immediately. She is suffering from swollen tonsile, and her left lung is affected. This is the kind of thing we are met with day after day. And then we are expected to stand girls into bed health, and then let Lady Aberdeen come along and do the repairing work when it is too late. It is our duty nd the duty of every cit away with this shameful state of effairs; it is our duty to see that the workers are paid sufficient to enable them to get nourishing food, healthy dwellings and suitable clothing, and that the different factories and workshops are kept in a fit and proper condition. Until this is d ne we will have overcrowded hospitals and well-filled consumptive sanatorium.

We understand that a lady named Agnes has lately returned to Messrs. Williams & Woods and taken a job for 5s. per week for which the previous employee received 10s. This same lady has told Messrs. Williams & Woods that she can work the Department where she is employed with less workers than they now employ

We are making investigations and will give further details in next week's issue. B!E 10:

IRISH WORKERS' CHOIR. Choir practice will be as usual on Morday and Wednesday evening at 8 pm. Irish Language Class on Tuesday

evening at 8 p.m. Irish Daneing Thursday and Friday

Irish Women Workers' Union, Liberty Hall. 18 Beresford Place, Dublin,

Enirance Fee ... 2d. per week Contributions Intending members can see the Secrefary any evening after 8 p.m.

All communications for this column to be addressed to-

> Women Workers' Column. Liberty Hall, 18 Beresford Place.

LOOK OUT for our exposure next week of Jobbery in the S. D. Union. THE TRUE STORY OF SOULLY

AND THE ORGAN.

Great Whitsuntide Show and Special Display of New Goods.

alive and full of the very latest and most up-to-date novelties of the season as usual at the right prices.

We look after the man, the woman, and the children, let them all come. Do you want to be smart and well-

Belton & Co.. The Cheapest People in the Trade,

Drapers and Ready-to-Wear Clothing Specialists,

dressed for the Irish Workers' excursion? if so you will have to come to-

BELTON & Co., have made big arrangements for a rush of holiday business, every department

SACKMENDER."

A PARABLE.

It seemed to be a cave—a black, gloomy cavern, dismal, weird and unwholesome, as if it were deep set in the one of the walls, and through this window could be seen a maze of chimneys vomiting forth their black blasphemy of smoke and soot to the fair heavens. The place seemed to be a cave, and yet that window almost made the visitor think that it was a garret. Could a garret so much resemble a foul, gloomy carern? the visitor wondered, but his wandering attention was arrested by the sound of a lash, a curse, and a faint moan which came to him through the gloom.

and discerned a fearful old woman, who seemed to be a witch, sitting on a low stool brandishing a short, heavy whip over the head of a trembling girl who sat in a huddled heap on the floor sewing

sewn and neatly folded ready to be taken away. On the other side lay twice as many more, with holes large and small. gaping and mouthing as though mocking

her needle, folding a finished sack and turning to another again. Her eyes were sore and red; her whole body seemed to tremble under the drudgery and toil, but when she showed the slightest inclination to halt the cruel whip lashed again, and once more she feverishly went on with the unrelenting labour.

asked.

why not treat her better?"

Do I not pay her what she earns? That is enough!"

That is no business of yours, sir!" the witch answered fiercely.

business of your employee. How much

whisper as if frightened at her own audacity in speaking.

The visitor turned sternly to the witch.

word of it!"

heart of a swamp. Curiously enough, however, there was a small window high up on

side were hundreds upon hundreds,

Still the girl worked on, rapidly plying

answered, with a horrible grin; "she is my employee!"

The witch laughed aloud. "Treat her

dare you tell lies, you jade?" broke out the witch furiously. "You know I never pay less unless you are too lazy to work."

he got for a moment and then came the words "Ill?" "Ill?" What right has the like of her to be ill, I'd like to know? The lying, good-for-nothing. It's laziness, I tell you, downright laziness! Don't talk to me of being ill, I don't believe a

The visitor gazed around the place.

He drew forward towards the sounds

Sacks were all around her. On one

murderer! A likely story! Why, it is the Will of God that she should work, if not for me, for some other body." this is not work! This is worse than slavery. It is the Will of God that she should work but 'tis His Will also that she should sing, dance, laugh, and be joyous. How can she do any of these

The visitor turned on the witch with a

"Why treat your slave like this?" he

she can go. I can get plenty of others "She is not my slave," the witch neither too lazy nor too idle to be glad to earn some honest money. She can go, and sing, and dance, and laugh, Your employee?" he gasped. "Then and be joyous. I am not keeping her.

better? Why should I treat her better?

The visitor glanced around at the work

done and that still to do. "You need must pay her well then!" he said sternly. The witch leered at him. "I pay her the standard; there is no need for me to pay more.

" Not if the standard is sufficient; how much is it?"

"Perhaps not," said the visitor turning to the girl, "but it is certainly the

does she give you, my poor girl?" he said. "Sometimes five shillings, sir; some times less," replied the girl in a low

The whip cracked ominously. "How

"You mean, I suppose, when she is too ill?" A peal of laughter was all the answer

SIMPSON & WALLACE, The Workingman's MEAT PROVIDERS,

Give the Best Value in Beef, Mutton and Lamb.

Note Addresses-57, 139 and 113 Great Britain St; 5 Wexford St; 4 Commercial Buildings, Phibsboro': 26 Nth. Strand: 28 Bolton St.; and 15 Francis St.

WATERFORD. .

It is surprising how pleased some people are when they are afforded even the ghost of a chance to belittle their fellow human beings of the working classes, and who, after all, are the real producers of wealth, which causes those of the few who and themselves possessed of sufficient and to spare to waolly citregard this fact and to look down dispa agingly on those of the misses, whose sweat and blood are so freely weed in keep up the luxury and the indolerce of the capitalist class.

The Mayor some time ago received £50 for the relief of distress caused through the late coal strike, which had been distributed at rates per head not exceeding

3s. during last week.

The visitor turned again to the girl.

"Can you live on five shillings a week,"

"Yes, yes, sir," came the frightened

feply.
"And when you are ill or—or lazy,

There was no reply save a sob, as

though the memory of those lean weeks

There was a restrained air about the

visitor as he again faced the witch as if

he had a struggle to keep back the rage

"You devil," he said. "You tell me

the girl is lazy when you know she is ill,

fieing killed by this horrible work. You tell lies to yourself and you would tell

them to me. Slaving here, working her-

self to death to earn the miserable pittance

that scarcely keeps body and soul to-

gether, you cut that pittance down when

the is more terribly in need of it than

ever simply because she can no longer

come to earn more money for you and not

for herself. Do you know that you are

"To work, yes!" said the visitor, "but

things while she is chained and tethered

by you to an unrecompensed, hopeless

"If she is too grand to work for me,

She is nor my slave, she is my employee!"

Go, is it? She can go out to the streets;

The witch shricked with mirth. "Go?

"You would kill her soul, then, as well

"What have I to do with her soul or

her body either? She sold her labour to

me; that was all! She can sell any-

thing else that belongs to her. I have

"You have to do with it, for had you

given the girl more wages the awful

alternative of the streets would not have

offered itself; but surely if there is justice

in Heaven you and not the girl will be

Choking with rage the witch came close

The visitor turned towards the girl, but

to him and hissed in his face: "Out! out

of my sight, I say-you irreligious agi-

the corner where the mackmender had

been sitting was empty. She had gone.

He rushed out of the cavern, but around

him was all the blackness of night, through

WEXFORD.

WHAT HE GOT OUT OF IT.

He never had his trousers pressed,

How fair a place this world might be,

But he must come down and see us in

Wexford on Sunday, May 26th. The

tickets only cost four bob. You can get:

them at branch of the Irish Transport and

General Workers' Union. Four bob.

went break you, so bob up against us in-

Wexford Bring the woman, and the youngsters can travel at half-price.

LEIGH'S, of Bishop St.

STILL LEAD.

Established 1851.

Provisions!

which he could see nothing.

He never took a day of rest,

He could'nt afford it:

He could'nt afford it;

He never went away, care free,

To visit distant lands, to see

He could'nt afford it.

Reliable

"Where can she go?"

no hing to do with that."

held responsible."

tator!

where else?"

as her body."

drudgery, which is worse than death?"

how do you manage to exist?"

were an anguish to think of.

that threatened to master him.

he asked?

A paragraph appeared in the "Water-ferd News" of 17th inst which is most insulting to the majority of those men who had been given the dole of 3s. by insinuating their ensarthly conduct during the course of Thursday night and the early hours of Friday morning in sartain parts of the city. Of course I am not personally surpried at any attack on the workers by that section of our local Press, "The Waterford News," as the general attitude of that journal has been just as much opposed to the Labour in-terest as the "Irish Independent" (in name), and that is about saying quite enough for it. Yet, despite this wanton attack on the part of the "News," the fact remains that not a single man who had been so assisted was brought up for drunkenness or misconduct of any kind on the night such evil-doing was suppored to have taken place according to the "News." And we are not at all suffering from a sourcity of policemen. I wonder if any outside personal jealousies had crept into the "News" office.

In connection with that incident relative to the payment of some workmen here by the manager of the local Labour Exchange, I have been readily informed that such was done in the interests of the workmen concerned and altogether in an unofficial manner and to oblige a personal friend who was th employe in the case. I have been further informed by some of the unions' representatives that the same employer would have requested some of these officials to do what he had asked his friend in the Labour Exchange to do had he known them at the time. Needless to say, I am very pleased to learn that such a system is not recognized by the Land Exchanges.

It is amusing to read some complaints of children playing in the streets at hurling, and tip cat, of broken windows, and would-be broken heads as the result of such playing and the singing out for police protection. Certainly the streets are not the proper places for such smusements, but instead of crying out for the removal of this so-termed nuisance by the police-because those poor fellows are already too much over-worked-why not ery out for the supplying of proper places of amutement for the children in various parts of the city, and thus move in the proper direction for the removal of this considered nuisance which has already been demanded by the Trades Council. But. I believe, that demand has been consigned to the w.p.b., or perhaps shelved antil such time as the parants of those children think fit to vote for men of their own class to represent their interests on the Municipal Council. Perhaps it was because the Trades Council had taken up the question that those writers in our local Press could not conveniently back up such a socialistic body as a Trades Council, even though their way of removing nuisances may be the proper way. There are several places which would afford ample accommodation for the amutement of the children in various parts of the city, and at very little cost, but I think there are too many land grabbers and slum property owners on the various Committees of the Corporation to have even the remotest thought of setting any slum sites at the disposal of the citizens which would also tend very much to the health improvement by such open spaces in the present congested districts.

The members of the G. S. & W's Official's Union, the locomotive engineers and firemen, are crying out for sectionalism, and I am not a bit surprised, because their traitorous action during the late railway strike would not warrant anything but sectionalism or individualism, and, indeed, their conception of what is right is just beginning to become public pro-I wonder if a notice convening a meet-

ing of the A.S.B.S. were posted up in the offices of the loco premises what would become of it or the man who placed it there. I don't think, Mr. Editor, I am much wrong in saying this union is the officials' union in so far as Waterford is concerned.

I am informed that I had published the name of Mr. Burke, of Towar-street, in error last week, as being our of the shops trading in Mutual Trading Stamps, as he. has given up such trading since finding out what it meant. I offer Mr. Burke my spology for the mistake, and trust he shall not soffer thereby.

DAWNING DAY.

PROVISIONS!

For the Best Quality at the Lowest Prices in town GO TO

KAVANAGH'S

188 Mtb. King Street, 41 Sammerhill

and S Blacktell Place.

Workers! Support the Only Picture House in Dublin Owned by an Irishman.

THE IRISH CINEMA

Capel Street (next to Trades Hall), Now Open Daily 2.30 to 10.30. PRICES, 3d., 4d., 6d.

Change of Pictures Monday, Toursday and Sunday.

FANAGAN'S Funeral Establishment

54 AUNGIER STREET, DUBLIN Established more than Half-s Centry Coffins, Hearses, Coaches, and every Funeral Requisite.

Trades Union and Irish-Ireland House. Punctuality and Economy Gnaranteed. Telephone No. 12.

TOM CLARKE, TOBACCONIST & NEWSAGENT,

75 Parnell Street and 77 Amiens Street.

Keeps a full line of Tobaccos and Cigarettes, manufactured at home in Ireland by Irishmen. THE IRISH WORKER and all other news-

papers on sale.

To Convince You

of the superiority of

OUR COCOAS For next 10 days we offer Quarter Pound "Health"

at 6id.; Quarter Pound "Viro" at 4d. For Quality and Flavour Unexcelled.

JOHN O'MAHONY & CO.,

59 Mary Street, Dublin.

An t-Oireachtas agus an Sugradh Gaedheal, 1912.

Dancing, Cycling, and Pipers' Bands' CHAMPIONSHIPS OF IRELAND

An Sugrach Gaedheal (Gaelic League Athletic Carnival),

Sunday, 30th June, 1912 Competitions in Singing, Story-telling Oratory, Recitation, Fiddle, Flute, &c.,

Oireachtas

From Monday, 1st July, to Friday, 5th July, 1912.

Syllabus from Hon. Secs., 25 Parnell Square, Dublin.

TELEPHONES 1266 AND 59r.

KAVANAGH.

→ PROVISIONS, ——

Beef, Mutton and Pork. GOOD QUALITY. FAIR PRICES

74 to 78 Coombe; 37 Wexford Street; 71 and 72: New Street; 4 Dean Street. DUBLIN.

James Larkin, Plain and Fancy Baker.

72 MEATH STREET, DUBLIN. Pure Wholemeel and Buttermilk Squares as pocisity THE WORKERS' BAKER. ASK FOR LARKIN'S LOAF.

TO THE IRISH WORKER. Buy your Shirts. Collars, Braces, Cape,

&c. (all made by Dublin Workers) at

LOUGHLIN'S Irish Outlitting 19 Parliament St., Dublin.

PRIORS LOW-QUALITY HIGH.

48 and 49 THOMAS ST.; 35 and 36 GREAT BRUNSWICK ST

BYRNE'S Tobacco Store, **89 AUNGIER STREET** (OPPOSITE JACOBE) FOR IRISH ROLL AND PLUE

IRISH-MADE BOOTS.

JOHN MALONE.

Boot Manufacturer. 67 NORTH KING STREET, DUBLIN.

HORAN & SONS, 95 & 96 Great Brunswick St.,

58 UPPER GRAND CANAL STREET. 6 Sour Lotts Road, Beegan's Buss. 1, 2 & 3 SEAFORTH AVENUE, SANDYMOUNT, Give Best Value ever Offered. Quality, Fall Weight & Befy Sempetition;

GALLAGHER'S MINERALS.



Drinks supplied in bottle like the above.

STOP PRESS! NOW OPEN

No. 8 MOORE ST. ("The Flag,") with a High-Class Stock of

Hams, Bacon, Butter and Eggs At the Lowest Prices in the City. Call and see for yourself.

SHEIL, JOHN

6 & 8 Moore Street. Also at 45 & 46 Manor St., and 13 & 14 Lower Exchange Street, DUBLIN.

Phones 272x and 273.

ARIEL CYCLES. 2/3 Wookly;

-RIDE

TOTAL PRICE £6 15s. Kelly for Bikes,

2 LR. ABBEY ST., DUBLIN.

BECKER BROS. FINEST, PUREST AND CHEAPEST

TEAS. PRICES-2/5, 2/2, 2/-, 1/10, 1/8, 1/6, 1/4 and 1/2.

8 South Great George's Street and 17 North Earl Street.

DUBLIN.

Irish Workers should support an Irish House by bringing their Watch Repairs

P. J. KAVANAGH, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller. 28 UHPER ORMOND QUAY. Estd. 1887.

Good Work. Prices Moderate

The Home Fule Labour Party. A Short Way with any Ulster " Government."

A New Political Force in

Ireland.

Belfast, Friday Night.

A meeting in support of Home Rule was held in Belfast to night under the auspices of the Independent Labour Party of Ireland, St. Mary's Hall, which holds about 1,500 people, was well filled. Practically the entire audience consisted of working men and women. It was unanimous and anthugiastic.

Mr. Thomas Johnston, who presided, explained that the Independent Labour Party of Ireland was a new body formed by the amalgamation of the Iriah branches of the I. L. P. with the Socialist party of Ireland. It was appropriate that the first meeting under the auspices of the new party should be to assert their belief in the right of Ireland to self government. Home Rule would not bring the millen-nium; it was not the end, but the begin-ning of the fight; but Irish working mea must work out their own salvation in their own land. As a Protestant he did not believe in the alleged tyranny of the Catholic majority. Existing parties would break up under Home Rule. Catholics and Protestants, manufacturers and agriculturists, would unite. They would work for a similar union of the working class of Ulster with the workers of Leinster, Murster, and Connaught. They would oppose any attempt by any politician or group to organise the working class on sectacian lines. They demanded amendments to the Bill designed to secure a full share in the government of Ireland for Irish workers. They would continue their educational work, and would support every in-dustrial movement and every revoltegainst oppression. Ridiculing the fears that the Protestants of Ulster would be under the seal of the Pope, he said that when that happened the I.L.P. would be the first to

Meantime, said Mr. Johnston, the threats of the Ulster-Unionist Council suggested to him that on the day when the Provincial Government took office Belfast workers should combine to pay no rent, no gas bills, no debts to anyone adhering to that Provincial Government. No decrees, he declared amid laughter, could be issued against them, for that would be a recogni-tion of the Irish Parliament and law.

Mr. James Connolly, Organiser of the Irish Transport Union and the Women Textile Workers, who was received with uproarious applause by the mill girls,

That this meeting of working men and Insist on getting your ment as opening the way for muchthe Irish democracy, hitherto divided upon antiquated sectarian lines, but considers that in the interests of the democracy in this country more facilities should be offered for securing a full and proper representation of the people of Ireland, and therefore demands that provision be made in the Bill for the payment of members' election expenses, proportional representation, and the enfranchisement of women, and that the proposed Senate be dropped from the bill, as experience has proven double Chambers of leg-

islation to be useless and dangerous. Mr. Connolly's able speech was particularly well received.

A REVOLUTION IN IRISE POLITICS. Mr. Connolly said that his new Party was destined to revolutionice Irich politics. It was significant that this new Party, composed of Catholics and Protestants, prepared to fight either of the older Parties, or both together if necessary, should declare in favour of Home Rule as a necessary weapon in the emancipation of the Irish working class. They were tired of Loyslists threatening rebellion and rebels professing loyalty. They wanted safeguards not for Ulater or the Empire, but for the lives, limbs, and labour of the working class, for aweated women workers and slum tenants. The opposition to legislative independence for Ireland came from those interested in maintaining the economic and industrial enslavement of the Ulster working class, perpetuating the political quarrel in the hope of the workers forgetting their role as employees. In Belfast these menshouted loudly about the glory of the Empire to make them forget the shame of the slum. Home Rule was absolutely necessary for the development of democratic opinion and the progress of social

Sketching Irish history, Mr. Connolly said that the Catholic worker had been dispossessed by force, the Protes ant worker by fraud. They could admire the fighters of both Derry and Limerick without continuing their quarrels. The old rallying cries had lost their power, and they were joined in one holy crueade for the reconquest of Ireland after 700 years of martyrdom such as no other other white people endured. The Irish people sould not give up the ideal of freedom at the demand of the insolent minority, who sppered not only national liberty, but every measure of gooisl reform. It would be poor national Government that left out

Made by Trade Union Bakers.

EAT FARRINGTON'S BREAD.

SWEETEST AND BEST. THE IRISH WORKERS' BAKER.



White Slavery in Dublin!

Mr. R. Braithwaite, a former Orangeman, secon'el the resolution in a racy speech. He and his friends had ben epposed to Home Ru's breause they were told it meant Rome Rule, and they had been opposed to Labour representation because the Labour Party in Parliament were all Home Rulers. There would be no Unionists but for the fear that "when the Pope came to Ireland under Home Rule every Protestant would wake up one morning with his threat cut." It was high time he and his friends did their own thinking. They would fight not for creeds and dogmas, but for bread and but er. The Tory alternative to selfgevernment was violent opposition to every social reform.

Mr. D. R. Campball, president of the Balfast Council, supported the resolution, dwelling on the absurdity of the religious intolerance begey.

VOTES FOR WOMEN. Mr. F. Sheeky Skeffington supported the resoluti n on behalf of the Dablin branch of the new party, from which a telegram was slao read. He said that the meeting showed Belfast's determination to be the democratic capital of Ireland. They must make the new Parliament a genuine instrument of the people's will. To this end he dwelt in detail on the suggested amendments, laying special stress on votes for women. Adult suffrage was the ideal, but the new Parliament should be set up with a minimum of friction, and therefore an existing register must be adopted. There were two registers in operation in Ireland, and it was just as easy to select the local government register, which included women, as the Parliamentary register of men only. He quoted Mr. Davlin's declaration during the second reading debate as to the strength of the Home Rule argument from the success of Iroll government, and pointed out that practically all the important Irish city councils had declared in favour of votes for women except the Belfast Corporation, where the Lord Mayor had raled the question out of order.

The resolution was put and carried with unanimity, except for one "No" to the women's suffrage claure.

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 Earl Street and 38 Heary Street, Dublia.

Correspondence.

_____ TO THE EDITOR OF THE IBISH WORKER. DEAR JIM .- In reading your plucky paper on Saturday night lest as I generally do every week, I endorse Footsore's remarks in his letter to you re Tivoli and a clerk in Corporation, I consider it's nothing less than a scandal. I have known employers in Dublic and can give you the names of same who here sacked men for doing work on their own account in their own time. Is it possible the Corporation can't do the same. There is pleaty of work for all if men were true to each other. "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." One Master, one job, one living wage. I know of a foreman carpenter in the employment of the Board of Works, stationed at the Mussum of Science and Art, Kildare Street, at a weekly wage of £2 10s. at least. He is employed and has been for some years at the Gaiety Theatre and also men who are employed with Messre. T. & C. Martins, Wood Yard, North Well. This game ought to be put down. There are a lot of evils in existence, but I think this one of taking your neighbour's bite out of his mouth is the most destardly one could be accused of and the sooner it's put down the better. Public feeling should be aroused against those who practice this shameful conduct and stamp them for ever unworthy the name of men.

I trust Jim you may see your way to give this a corner in your paper as a first instalment of some eye openers to fellow. I have enclosed my name and address but not for publication. - Yours

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Wexford Harbour Board and Jahbery. TO THE BDITOR IRISH WORKER.

DEAR SIE,-Permit me through the medium of your columns to bring under the notice of the public, a glaring piece of Jobbers, on the part of the Wexford Harbour Commissioners. The office of Harbour-Master recently became vacant through the death of Captain Brady. This gentleman held the position at a salary of £72 per annum. This was fair

TRADE

remuveration for the work to be done, though the duties were responsible. Contrary to custom the Commissioners did not advertise the vacancy, but what did we find them doing within closed doors? We find them giving away this job to a crony, to wit, Captain Busher of the Tug, at a salary of £15 per year. Busher, who knows how to roull the ropes with the Commissioners, undertakes to do a job at £15, for which his predecessor got £72. I have no doubt that Busher is well able to do it for this money, for he already has a nice "sorew" out of the Tug, and of course he can rely on getting an increase on the quiet any time like Pat Horan, who has now £200 to £40 for his predecessor. Jammy Stafford is bess of this Board, and we cannot expect anything good from such a tainted source. The poor men who were in receipt of Pausions from the Board for years of feithful service, had them clipped by 2/6 a week to pay big malaries to the "hail fellow well met" type, and to make up for mismensare-

Yours 'aithfully, A HATER OF JORDERY. P.S.—Neme and Address enclosed but not for publication.

Kingstown, Bray, and Deansgrauge. (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

At Kingstown the election of a secretary to the branch took place last Friday night and resulted in Mr. Andrew Kettle being returned for the post

It is hoped that Mr. Kettle will be afforded every assistance from the members in carrying out the duties appertaining to his office, and that the business of the Union will be conducted as heretofore in the interest of all concerned. We wish Mr. Kettle good luck in his new undertaking, and trust that he will, as in the past, be zerlous, discreet, and pains-taking in the performance of his duties. All members who have not stready signed the forms for the Insurance Scheme should do so at once in order to help the officials in the onerous duties which the Bill places on their shoulders. Whenever a doubt e exists in this matter in any of the branches slong the line, the secretary should at once communicate with the bead office; the same applies, to all branches of the

UNIONISTS T

'PHONE 3532.

First-Class Provisions AT MODERATE PRICES

CALL TO T. CORCORAN,

Capital T House, 27 North Strand Real

EVERY WORKINGMAN SHOULD JOIN

St. Brigid's Christian Burial Society. RINGSEND.

Large Divide at Christmas. Mortality Benefits. Meets every Sunday, 11 till 1 o'c. One Penny per Week. Estd. 52 Years.

STRIKE AGAINST BIG PROFIT!

R. W. SHOLEDIDE

FOR WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRS Chaspert and most reliable house in the trade. 37 HIGH STREET

(OPPOSITE CHAPEL).

Special Low Terms to Workingmen

CAUTION.

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

We do cater for the Working Man. No fancy prices; honest value only. Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs A SPECIALITY.

Don't Forget LARKIN'S

LITTLE SHOP FOR GOOD VALUE in Chandlery, Tobaccos, Cigarettes, &c., 36 WEXFORD ST., DUBLIN.

-IRISH GOODS A SPECIALITY.

MUJUMEN U THE FAMILY BAKERS, TRADE UNION EMPLOYERS

RATHMINES BAKERY.

OORK DAIRY, 117 St. British St.

Branches-1 York street, 11 Queen street, 19 High st., 213 Gt. Britain st., 62 Charlemont st., where you can get Best Value in Butter, Eggs and Milk, at Lowest Prices.

Proprietor: MICHAEL GARTLES

T. P. ROCHE,

The Werkers' Hairdresser, 84 NORTH STRAND, DUBLIN,

An Up-to-Date Establishment. Trade Union Lebour only employed. Cleanlivess, Comfort. Anti-septios used. Success to the Workers' Cause.

WEDDING Engagement and Keeper Rings

IN GREAT VARIATY

Ladies' Silver Watches, 12s. 6d.; Geos Silver Watches, 12s. 6d.; Gent's Silver Watches in Hunting Cases, 22s. 6d. Warranteed 8 Years. English Lare Watches, 8 holes jewelled, compensation balance, Hall-Marked Silver Cass, 53 2a. Od. Warranteed 7 Years.

Best House for all kinds of Watch Repairs Double Bell ALARM CLOCKS, 1/6.

ALFRED ROCK, Watchmaket of 141 Capel street & 38 Mary street. DUBLIN.

Per Best Value in Previsions - CALL AT -

PETER MOLLOY, 18 Wentworth Place, and 2 Therseste "Streat, Ringsons, Bubile,

Printed for the Proprietor at the City Printing Works, 13 Stafford Street, and published by him at 18 Beresford Place,

in the City of Dublin.

This Journal is exclusively set up by hand labour and printed on Irish paper.

Deal with McQUILLAN For Tools, 86 CAPEL STREET, DUBLIN.

- The Haunt of Tradesmen and Fretworkers.