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Edited by Jim Larkin. Who is it speaks of defeat ?

I tell you a cause like ours ;

Is greater than defeat can know-It is the power of

mowers.

As surely as the earth rolls round As surely as the glorious sun Brings the great world

> moon wave, Must our Cause be WOR

No. 7.—Vol. II.]

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JULY, 6th, 1912.

ONE PENNY.

#### NATIONAL IDEALISM.

Are You as Irish Idealist? By "EILEEN."

In the course of this article I propose to deal with the subject of National Idealism as it applies to Irish affairs generally. My sims is rather to suggest views and stimulate thought, than to furnish a complete formula or code of principles applicable to everyday needs. The opinions expressed may seem strange, certain deductions startling but all I ask is that they be sested in the clear dry light of truth and experience, and accepted or rejected accordingly. If I lay it down as an axiom, that every person calling himself or herself lrish, desires sincerely the highest possible degree of welfare for our common country, that is, the greatest possible happiness of all, I don't think I am postulating anything extravagant. I can bardly sonceive a person calling himself or herself Irish who would be so utterly base as to wish anything to our dear old land but the greatest diffusion of prosperity, contentment and peace. However wide the chasm that divides groups in a religious, political, linguismo, or any other sense, let us accept as a working principle, that the basic idea of all movement, thought and effort, is to promote the greatest good of the whole. As the whole is composed of the various parts or sections, what affects one part for good or evil, affects and re-acts on all the others more or less. We do not always, I admit, keep that in view: As a matter of fact. I welter of strife we have lost sight of this very elementary truth. In other words, our vision has pecome so clouded that the ideals we should have kept our eye upon have become lost in obscurity. The one subtle thing that binds all irishmen together as a race distinct from all others, is not religion as we know, nor language, nor parentage, place of birth, rank or profession, nor any other "accidental" stribute, but the National Idea: that little ever burning flame carried within the inviolable sanctuary of consciousness wherever an Ir shman goes. Nationalism manifests itself through the presence of

the National Idea, and in conformity to the National Ideals.

Idealism we might define as progression from the imperfect or less perfect to the perfect. Irish Idealism stands for progressive movement towards the perfect condition of Irish life in all its phases. That is, for progressive evolution, intelligently, judiciously and patriot.cally directed in all quarters, not in one quarter only or in one section of the community, but in respect of the country as a whole and each unit of the community as a whole. In an age such as this when art is debased, literature corrupted, science Perverted and philosophy degraded, at may be difficult to get people to understand what Idealism really is, and what it really implies. Four mighty forces have, had, and always will have to be reckoned with by the Idealist. Let us name them: Ignoran e, selfishness, materialism and mammoniam. All ignorance is imperfection, whereas Idealism is a striving after perfection. Again, all imperfection is the result or effect of ignoran e. Before to can hope to reach perfection, therefore, all inperfections must be removed out of the way. The perfect and imperfect conditions of life cannot simultaneously exist. If the imperfections that bar the path of progress cannot be removed by moral sussion and appeals to the fundamental principles of truth, justice, honour and fair play, they must be swept aside by a more drastic course of action. In other words, if homeophatic treatment is of no avail, then more desperate surgical operations have to be resorted to. Some men who will turn a deaf ear to appeals to fair play, truth, justice or honour, become very amenable to more vigorous arguments. While poverty, crime, disease, injustice and all the other blots and blotches that disfigure and afflict the body politic, are allowed to thrive and spread, We cannot hope to attain the ideal condition of Irish life. For in the ideal state the maximum of human happiness will be combined with the maximum of civic liberty. As long, however, as there remains a vastly greater amount of imperfection than perfection in life the upkeep of police forces, and of armies and navies will be necessary. But as we advance nearer land nearer towards the perfect

state of existence, the necessity for the

aptrep of physical force in the shape of

police, armies and navies, will gradually decline and disappear, and the huge wealth now expended on these will be set free to be devoted towards developing to the highest degree the political, social, intellectual, moral and physical qualities of the race, and in eradicating poverty, destitution, crime, disease, ignorance and soforth With the advancement and enlightment of the race, war and appeals to physical force must disappear, and all disputes between nations, as between individuals, be decided on moral principles.

Idealism, as we see, is a principle of emancipation. It stands for the complete emancipation of the individual from the fetters of traditionalism and history, with all their embedded sophistries, errors and falsehoods. The present is related to the future rather than to the past. We stand on the path of life with our back to the past and facing futurity. Now and then we may cast a look over our shoulders to see if out of the past we may learn something that may be of use and help to us. But we must not lose sight of the fact that it is out of the present the future will come. The age of the idealist is not the past, nor present, but the glorious future. We may have a very great love and reverence for our ancestors, probably because we have not opportunities for knowing them very intimately, and can only see them dimly through the mirage of history, romance or tradition. But what do our ancestors care about us? We can, however, if we will, become better acquainted with the living persons and forces that are shaping the destinies of our race and country, and estimate them at their true value. It may be all very well to read history or biography, but where is the utility if the moral contained makes no impression on us-on you and me-or the lessons conveyed are not applied in our life-work? It is the living men and women by their teachings and examples that influence us more than anything else for good or evil, for they are the potent forces that leaven the whole mass of thought and effort. Consequently, our governors and leaders should, because they are such, and because they are in the eye and have caught the ear of the public, be better, nobler and greater than those they undertake to rule and govern. History does not teach us this. It enforces on us the belief rather, that,

Those should get who have the power, And those should keep who can.

History furnishes us with much useful information as to what we are to avoid. We know that perfection is not to be found in the past; as neither our ancestors themselves, their laws, conduct nor institutions were perfect. We look also in vain for perfection amongst the people of to-day, in conduct, laws or institutions, though we are assured that we have made rapid advances in civilisation on what has gone before us. If, therefore, we cannot find perfection in the past nor yet in the present, we must only hope and strive for it in the future.

Is not history, when we come to analyse it, a mass of imperfections? Not much more than a record of fierce struggles for power by individuals or masses—the power to tyrannise over and rule others. History does not teach us that the greatest men and women of the world are not those who are best able to govern others, but those who are best able to govern themselves first of all. If history be a record of imperfections we only encourage the perpenuation of imperfection by allowing our minds to be obsessed by its teachings without applying checks and correctives. The problems of to-day must be thought out and wrought out by the men of to-day, looking towards the future. The idealist is a man of thought as well as of action no mere dreamer rapt in contemplative inactivity. Thought is the warp, action the west of his life, while idealism furnishes the design. Would we of to-

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day like to revive the bloody, and oftentimes inhuman, frays of the clans and tribes in their efforts to dominate and tvrannise over one another? Yet, let us: think for a moment, do we not see some. brity counts the number of heads that will follow his lead, and says to his add versary: "New, come on, I am more powerful than, you, because I have more heads following me," and then he gets elected to power on the strength of the quantity not the quality of the heads supplied. But what does he want this power: for? To terrorise and tyrannise over, others, and become a miniature Nero or Russian Czar? Is he wiser, more truth. ful, just, unselfish or patriotic, that her might hope to rule and govern by the moral force of his high personal worth? Not necessarily. History teaches that everyone fought for power in the olden times, so in order to maintain the tradition everyone must fight for power to-day, and. become a little tyrant to the extent of the power vested in him. Everyone assumes that every other one in any position of power or authority is a tin tyrant, and in order to protect himself against tyranny he feels that he must needs be a tyrent, too, and get all the power he can by whatever means suggest themselves.

Had our Saxon invaders been as superior in virtue, honour and justice to the conquered Irishlas they were in numbers and brute force, what a different story would have to be told to-day! How different would the whole course of the world's history be! But the better instincts of men always revolt against the baser, especially when these appears in parents elevated to power where none but the most unselfish, noblest-minded and best hould be. Even the most depraved men loathe the selfish tyrant put into a position of power. Selfishness, injustice, dishonour or falsehood appearing in those representing themselves as superiors and governors of men stir human indignation into rage and fury. Revolutions or rebellions result when honour, virtue, truth and justice are outraged by selfish, tyrannical, proud and overbearing men, into whose hands power has been committed. The whole history of Ireland is a loud protest, often realising itself in outbursts of physical violence against injustice, wrong and falsehood on the part of those who had usurped power by sheer brute force. If men are to be governed at all they prefer to be governed by those who are superior to them in honour, justice, truth and unselfishness. Are our lawmakers of to-day superior to those for whom they presume to make laws and regulations? Are they more truthful, just, honourable and unselfish? Are the governors, in all those qualities which go to make up "nobility of character."

I would have nothing but contempt for a law made by one not my superior in truth, honour and justice. If he cannot govern himself, why should he presume to govern me or prescribe my course of conduct? History answers, because he has got the power, and it doesn't matter how he got it. He may be as proud as Lucifier, as false as Ananias, as treacherous as Judas, yet, so long as he has brute force to support him, and can order that a bullet may be sent through my body, er arrange that I might be starzed to death, I must submit, no matter how tyrannical or unjust may be his commands. Is this freedom? 's this the kind of freedom that Irishmen have been struggling for and have laid down their lives for? - Freedom to tyrannise and corrupt! As the wise and just ruler can never be a tyrant, neither can the selfish tyrant be a wise or just ruler. On the nobility of a man's character depends whether he is to be entrusted with power. Entrust the selfish, the ignorant, the tyrannical, the miserly, the dishonourable BILL: or untruthful man with power and you are debasing, degrading and spelaving yourself. As the commander of an army should be the best soldier, the captain of a ship the best sailor, the Lord Chancellor JIN: the best lawyer, so the governors, guides and leaders of the people, from the highest to the lowest, should be the best obtainable, the most truthful, honest, honourable, unselfish and patriotic. That is a lesson we have yet to learn -one we have never been taught. History does not

teach us that such has been so, or ought,

to be so. Get the power, no matter by

what means, says history, and use it how

you will as long as you are allowed to

do so.

superior to the governed as they should

History does not teach us that all laws, all rules and regulations are so many tyrannies, and that the real freedom is freedom from all laws, rules and regulathing very like this when one local tions of whatever kind whether Irishmade or of alien manufacture. That is the perfect freedom. Let us but consider for a moment and we will see that the sosalled fight for Irish freedom resolves itself into a fight against tyranny, injustice, and oppression. In the strict sense of the word, there can be no such this gas a fight for freedom. Men will always fight against tyranny, injustice and falsehood, enthroned in power or embodied in laws. Man's will rebels against oppression. The more laws, rules and regulations, the less liberty; while the less liberty, the greater, deeper and more widespread the discontent and unrest. As no law can emancipate the spirit of the slave, so, no law can wholly enchain the spirit of the free. Every new law or measure of sempulsion diminishes the amount of human freedom and adds to the sum of haman discontent. Yet, while on the cae hand men profess to hold their liberty dear as their very lives, on the other. we behold them selling their liberty for little or nothing, or allowing it to be filched from them for very trifling and evanascent advantages. History teaches us to seek our freedom in institutions and laws, but our own instinct teaches us to seek it within ourselvesthat tyrannies come from without but freedon from within. To put it in a nutshell: where there is the least tyranny

TERRE is the greatest freedom. I wish I could burn these words into cries or sophistry. And now I give you a toast in a drop of ink : Not to the Ireland of the past, nor yet to the Ireland of the present, but to the greatest, freest, grandest Ireland of all - the Ireland of the Future—the pride and glory of the

world!

#### TO THE DEATH.

A Dramatic Episode.

Scene—The old spot by the river. Time-a Sunday afternoon. Enter Jim Larkin bearing aloft the family escutcheon whereon are emblazoned the words-"who is it speaks of defeat?"

Enter also Bill Richardson and Alf Byrne carrying a green banner bearing the cryptic inscription-" Malo mori quam

BILL: By gum! I'll take the town by storm,

I do just feel in fighting form For this should be a fateful day, Ho! let us mount on yonder dray. And start the racket rightaway.

JIM: Right O, is all I've got to say. ALY: Ay, let us get this business thre', I must be off at five to two. [Jim faces the multitude who have

gathered anear, then casts a gleaming optic on William. Ha! Wiliam, 'twere a sorry day We two should meet in dual fray,

To think thou'det turn upon the chief Alike Mark Antony of old Whose sire he treacherously sold

Why, sir, it passes all belief,

Thy wage, mayhap, is good red Bill: Nay, nay. But maybe 'twould be

That thou shoud'st have thy little jest; Go on I pray - let's have the rest.

Jin: No need to hurry, Bill; no need To put on extra special speed. No need to hurry | B the powers.

Twill take me six or seven hours If all the wisdom must be said That's stored within this troubled head.

Ah! that would be worth while I own-

A sermon from a "Treaty Stone." Thy plight is pitiful to see. And yet it scarce amazes me. Tho' I have heard thy praises sung By princely patriotic Bung. Thy sponsor and in sooth, thy guide. Who sitteth smiling by thy side.

Here Alf makes capious notes on the back of a bettle latel. Ere first the trouble gan to brew We got along quite well 'tis true; Till thou didst steal the blessed

To light the opposition camp. Thou "Anti-humbug' "Anti-cant," But I have seen that all thy rant, And all that thou hadst sought to do

Was but a bolt from out the blue. "God save the workingman," you

Then go and give the pass away. You spoke to me as "noble James, But now you call me other names! The gods on me have cessed to smile, Now I am something mean and vile. Thou wert my champion once I know.

But that is long, O long ago. And thou art now I do not mock-The blackest sheep in all the flock. ALF: Rouse up. O Bill; the fun begins: Look yonder, see how Mullen grins. [At this juncture the redoubtable Michael is much in evidence.

BILL: Lest night I met a man and he Said I was acting foolishly, My puny strength to dare to PIT, Against thy wisdom and thy wit. But thou, O Jim, art in a fix, And the' I spoke from now till six I'd be unfinished in the end. Alas! I have not got a friend, Save Alfy here—a youth I ween, Who sticks to me like Seccotine. The "Bottleholder" blashes

My honour ne'er hath suffered loss So great, thou self-appointed boss As when we met in wordy fray Which hath its climax here to day, ALF: Go on, O Bill, thou're doing well. Consign him to that uterost hall

On thee and not on yonder boss -Tis thou wilt ride the winning hoss.

Jim: Speak not of Mr. Swaine, young Lest thou, too, be an "Also Ran."

[At this point the harmony of the proceedings becomes somewhat impaired. BILL: What is that frowning mob I see Which glares so angrily at me?

Meseems if I have any sense. Without delay I'll get me hence. Good Lord! I feel my courage drop,

This is no place for me to ston. ALD: What, Bill! Say not that thou art done.

Sure I was relishing the fun. Come, stay awhile I do beseech, Till I have made a mighty speech : The most magnificent by far Unheard outside the Verdon Far. Is no one left for me to whack? O where, O where is Doctor Mac?

A Votos: Above in Princes street I think -The Doctor's always in the 'pink.'

ALF: "t matters not; my lusty lung Will tell the whole wide world that Bung

Shall never know a craven's fear-Such is the wondrous power o' beer. I learnt that when in second book-Good heavens! Bill has slung his hook!

[A veritable stampeds follows and is the general confusion, ming-led with the cries of "Vice la Larkin!" the combatants separate. Bill and Alfy are seen to steal forth from arene, while the Transport Union Band bresks in on the scene with the soulful strains of "We all go the same way home."

CURTAIN!

OSCAR.

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#### WOMEN WORKERS' COLUMN.

PEMBROKE LAUNDRY STRIKE.

This dispute is still on, so all who are interestedgin it and the results must not be fooled by the lying rumours that are circulated about it to the effect that the strike is settled. Mr. Sorohan and his tools are strangers to the truth, and therefore any statements they make concerning the strike are not to be believed

This laundry is still getting a certain amount of laundry work, and we want to tell all workers here and now that the workers who send their washing to Soroban's laundry have just as much right to be sermed blacklegs as those who stayed in to work in the laundry when their fellow-workers came out on strike.

The workers who still continue to patronize this laundry are guilty of a great not of injustice towards the brave ai la who are out on strike. Think for a mement of what you are doing by sending year work to the Pembroke Laundry. Fixetly, you are helping a man whose vile and foul language to young girls should place him outside the society of decent men and women, a man who has had young girls arrested and charged, and has done his utmost to get these girls sent to prison. Secondly, you are helping to support scab labour, helping to maintain blacklegs by keeping them supplied with work, and by this very act of sending your work to this laundry you are helping Sorohan and his scabs to defeat the strikers Think well over your action in this matter, and if you do you will yow not to send one article of washing to the Pembroke Laundry, and in this way you will be the means of bringing the creature Scroban to his senses. I know some people send their washing to the Pembroke Laundry because the work is done t'ere at a cheaper rate than in the other laundries in the city. But do these people realise what this under-cutting of prices means? In this particular laundry, prior to the present existing strike, it meant low rate of wages, long hours, the ignoring of the Factory Act as far as the bours were concerned, wretched conditions, bruial treatment of the employees by the manager and manageress; or, to sum it all up in one sentence, aweating of the worst description. Of sourse the majority of the customers of this laundry would be bighly indignant if they were told that they were one of the chief causes of the sweating which existed in the Pembroke Laundry. But such is the case, and sometimes the truth is not always palatable or flattering.

Workers, why not be true to principle and patronize the laundry where the work is done by Trade Union Labour, where the workers are loyal and true to each other, where the conditions are invourable where the standard rate of wages is good (although not so good as we would like players treat their workers in a respectful manner. These are the conditions which exist in the Pembroke Laundry in Mespil Road.

When Mr. Sorohan tried to get coal in to his establishment, and was prevented from deing so by the girl strikers, he then resorted to other means which are quite worthy of him. He succeeded in getting a certain lady who resides in Clifton Terrace to allow him to have some slack and coke stored in her yard until such time as he could remove it. So, procuring the loan of the cart belonging to the man Young, junior manager, Abreystreet, and assisted by the two male scabs and some policemen, he managed to have it removed from Clifton Terrace to his own satablishment in the early hours of the morning. Also workers, do not forget that the Bloomfield Laundry is assisting this man Sorobay.

But what about the Southern Police Court and the aummons cases which were heard last Friday, before Mr. Swifte. Workers, never imagine that you are going to get justice dealt out to you, particularly when you are out on strike, Sorohan was fined 5s. in each of the two cases against him for secault and threatening language, while only a week previous one of the girl strikers was fined £1 for a charge lodged against her by the scab Josephine Cookburn, 5 Hagan's court, who deliberately, and with intent, swore false in the witness box. Also on Friday, when the eleven summonses were heard against the strikers what was the result? The two unsorupulous, lying scaba, Emily and Josephine Cookburn, swore on their cath a statement which they knew to be untrue. Mr. Swifte, the magistrate, before hearing our difence, dismissed all the cases, except the case against Miss Larkin, the Secretary of The Irish Women Workers' Union, whom he bound over in bail for £5. This is what is called justice—it is a mockery there is no such thing as justice for those who are fighting for their rights.

But what about the Cookburns, although Mr. Swifte thought fit to believe them, the public were not so easily guiled by their lies, and they had a positive proof of it on last Saturday, when they went out to make some purchases.

By the way, Mr. Sorohan, where were the clothes belonging to the beds and bedrooms washed when your house was rampant with diphtheria?

Selig.

On Sunday, July 7th, there will be a Eelig for the members of the Irish Workers' Choir and any friends who wish to join the party. All those intending to go will meet at Liberty Hall, on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and preceed by tram to Rathfarnham, and from there the party will go on to the Pine Forest. A very enjoyable day is anticipated.

The Irish Women Workers' first Annual Excursion will take place on Sunday, 25th August. Grand Carriage Expursion to the Gien of the Downs, Tickets 3s. each, now on sale, and can be had from all the offices of the Irish Transport and General Werkers' Union, also at the head office of The Irish Women Workers' Union, Liberty Ball, Beresford place.

IRISH WORKERS' CHOIR.

Choir practice will be as usual on Monday and Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Irish Language Class on Tuesday vening at 8 p.m. Irish Dancing Thursday and Friday

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

Entrante Fee ••• 2d. per wesk Contributions Intending members can see the Secrethey any evening after 8 p.m.

All communications for this column to be addressed to—
"D.L," I

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

#### Li Soro Han.

In the days that have been, and those that still are, Li Swo Han, a heathen Chines, conducted—or misconducted—a laundry. That he was really a Chinaman rumour sayeth not, but that he was certainly a heathen is common knowledge. Exactly where, whea, or how the wily Li received the necessary knowledge for running a clothes cleansing factory no one seems rightly to know; and when the exact nature of a laundry is considered, Li Soro Han's connection with one seems all the more strange. For be it ramembered that a laundry is the visualised embodiment of cleanliness, and, further, that "cleanliness is next to Godliness." Is it not strange, therefore, that one with so little Godliness or even cleanliness about him as Li 8xxx Han should be allowed to conduct - or misconduct - a laundry in the midst of a Godly and aleanly community?

Of course, it may be argued that we must be tolerant and full of charity towards the heathen, and that such is an excellent maxim cannot be gainsaid. At the same time, the charitable rule hitherto employed towards the heathen is to convert them and not lit them pervire us: which is another excellent maxim also there is no gain sying. However, excellent maxims often run amok and create strange situations, and that is, perhaps, the real reason for the sixange case of Li Soro Han and his labour troub'e.

Li, as has been said, is a keathen, and sought to run his laundry on heathen, principles He employees—for he had some of there modern beauts of burdendid not happen to be heathers, and some of them, with a more solid grasp of their own Christian principles than others, intimated to Li Soro that they would no longer work for him unless he changed his ideas, at least to some small extent, on the way he should run his tub, starch and ironing business. Li was aghast! The community, as voiced by its morning

and evening papers, was also aghast! "Me velly muches surprise!" quoth Li Soro, his pigtail standing on end with fright. "Me treates them velly muchee well." And the special interviewers told off by the Press clapped him on the back and said "hear, hear." Then the editors in stern mood, and with much slashing of ink from the mock heroic bottle, wanted to know if it was charitable for the workers to strike against a heathen employer, and would it not be better for the strikers just to talk the matter quietly over with Li Soro and seek to convert him. But the workers knew Li much better than the copy-snatchers" did, and said, quite rightly, that they must be charitable to themselves first; and as for conversing. Li Soro Han, that worthy was much better at perverting, as the actions of the blacklegs clearly showed. In short, the strikers sternly refused to become slaves to Li Siro, for slavery, as they contended, was utterly opposed to all Christian teaching. and if he preferred slaves to honest workers, then the sooner he went back to Hong Kong or elsewhere to get them the better.

Peaceful pickets were stationed by the strikers, and in due course out flocked the pushful police. The pickets were armed with leaflets; the police, however, were armed with bludgeous. It must be left to some future historian to correctly diagnose which is the more powerful weapon of the two. Why the police and their bludgeons were there no one seems to know. It might be said that private property was threatened, for that alone could furnish an excuse; but unless they folt that some picket might cut (if Li Soro's pigtail, there was nothing else in the way of private property that ran any

As in all cases where the police go to make trouble and not to look for it, police court proceedings furnished the sequel of their labours. Justice is sometimes said to be slow, but this time it was "Swifte." By some extraordinary mischance Li Sore Hun himself was brought up and nominally fined for using the English language improperly. Whether it was "pidgeon" English he used or a split infinitive deponeth sayeth not. In any case, he lost tem bob for not speaking correctly; so he wight as well attend a night school for a short time—it might, at least, save him further expense.

Another person was deprived of some mousy—this time a lady It cost her £5 for being someone's sister; such are the secidents of birth.

This s'ory has no end -as yet. It seems to me that the ending lies with the community. As long as the female portion of the community remains careless as to the conditions under which its blouse is ironed, and so long as the male portion of it does not care a damp where its shirt is washed, then Li Soro Han will live and flourish and his workers will be slaves. Once the community cease to be careless and awaken to their own responsibilities, then my story has an end, and Li Soro Han, the villain of the piece, will be cast out to his native oblivion.

She: "So Mr. Snap has just celebrated his golden weeding." He: "Golden wedding? Why he's only just got married." She: "Yes, but the girly had twenty thousand pounds."

#### SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

Belfast, Friday, 6 p.m.

Our correspondent has 'phoned us that 250 prominent Protestant labour men and nearly 2.500 Catholics have had to leave work in the shipyards in Belfast owing to the violent attitude of the Orangemen.

Close on 200 workers have been beaten One thousand men are demanding victimization, pay from their trades unions.

A number of the men who were beaten have had claims for compensation lodged against Workman, Clark & Co. A deputation has been appointed, and

will wait on the directors of the Queen's Island-to-morrow (Saturday) morning. Excitement at the moment is rife and

great fear prevails, and the violence initiated will be very difficult to quell.

COUND! 38B Ta bot street: On left side from Nelson's Pillar (the sunny side), next Singer's. See new sign, "McHugh Himself," No connection with shops of same name.

TAR from the Maddening Crowd, on Free-wheel Bikes; Second hand Selections include Centeur Raleigh, Hudson, Enfield, Shamrock, Premier, Humber. At 38B Talbot street. New Models from £3 12s. 6d. OR Auld Lang Syne! We two have pedalled in

the mud, Through dusty roads and shine. And we'll purchase all our Bikes again, For Auld Lang Syne, from "McHugh Himselt."

COLLOWING in Father's Footsteps! Goed example first, good value next, irresistibly holds the esteemed patronage of generations of cyclists. Covers, 2s. 11d.; Tubes, 1s. 11d.; Bell's 41d.; Mudguards, 8d. pair; Pumps, 8d; Enamel 5d, 38B Talbot street.

AIR and easy goes far in the day! Bring your Oyele Repairs here, and ride in comfort ever afterwards; strenuous hustlers; jealous of good name; please everybody; charges little. 38B Tal-

notice; cash or restalments. Moster Accessories as surprisingly low prices. 38B Talbot street. ROM "Kelly and Burke and Shea"

CASTER than the wind! Motor Bicycles! Rudge

hand Bicycles purchased for cash ; or full value. allowed off price of new machine. Now, remember—38B Talbot street (the sunny side).

"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 newsagent. Ask for it and see that you get it. All communications, whether relating to literary or business matters, to be addressed to the Editor, 18 Bereaford 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 July 6th. 1912.

# BELFAST \_\_ BARBARIANS.

HJuly has arrived, and withgits advent we have a few symptoms of lwhat may happen if Carson, Oraig, and Clarke, M.P.'s are allowed to continue their burlesque civil war. Here we have Orange employers practically suggesting to their Orange workmen that all Oatholics should be driven from their employment, injured, maimed and, if possible, killed. Tais is the law-and-order party—this is the gang who are always howling out for the arrest and summary conviction of any trades' union leader who dares to address a meeting either before a strike or during the strike. Fix months Neddy Carson, Billie Moore and the Milatia Capiain, Oraig (who, by the way, along with his assine brother, owns Dunville's Distillery) have been presching civil war, suggesting to their ignorant dupes that they (the dupes) should start rioting just to show that Carson, Oraig & Co. were not bluffing. The game has been well engineered. These respectable, law-abiding (?) M.P.'s dare not dismiss whatever few Catholic workers they employed; that would expose their dirty methods. No! They subscribe monies (robbed off Catholic and Protestant workers, too) to gunge of ignorant Orange bigote masquerading under the guise of Unioniat clubs. These dupes filled up with cheap drink are worked into a freezy by the haid hirelings of the Craigs, Carsons and Clarkes, and the suggestion mooted that if there was an outbreak a few Catholic workers maimed or drowned they might-Oraig, Carson, eta.-be able to save their face. This would force the Government! so-called, to order troops, police, etc, to Beliest, and then these patriots, moryah, could submit gracefully to force, as reason has no effect on them. Well, the Government have not only a

right to give the same protection they are extending to the scabe in London to the honest Catholic workers of Belfast; but they should be compelled to arrest Craig, Carson and Clarke and the other foul and cowardly conspirators, who like the whitelivered ours that they are, drink and dine in London whilst their dupes are rioting in Belfast. Where are all the letter writers now? Where are all the Christian gentlemen from Rathmines and Rathgar and other parts of Dublin who, during the strike in Dublin, were beeniging the Castle demanding our bead on a charger, demanding that we should be tried by a military court in the street, and shot on sight. Where is Provost Traill's military brother who wanted to have the honour of loading us up with lead? Where is Mr. Gamble and his employers' Federation who wanted martial law? What about martial law for your friends up North who have incited poor ignorant Orange bigote to assault, main, and attempt to drown Catholic workers? This is what sectarianism is doing in Ireland. This is the accurred thing the Irish Labour Party wants not only to scotch but to kill. Workers of Belfast, stop your damued nonsense. Whilet you are fighting for a shibboleth the Oraige, Carsons, Moores, Clarkes, Gallaghers, and all the other sweaters are robbing you of the results of your labour. Stand by the Constitution of your Trades Unions. Let not what masquerades as religion in this country divide you. Don't be duped by those who starved and shot you during the last strike. Remember 1907 when the Protestant and Catholic workers uniting for the first time for one hundred years marched from victory to victory. Be men! Be Irishmen, and don't disgrace yourselves.

#### TELEGRAM.

We have received the following telegram from Belfast :-Connolly, Belfast.
"Irish Worker,"

Beresford Place, Dublin. The long continued and elaborately arranged stiempt of the Orange Ascendancy to foment religious rioting in Belfast bas at last been crowned with success, and the city is now a seething mass of excitement. At night great crowds parade the streets, following O:ange bands, indulging in the vilest curses, and singing ribald party songs. Over two thousand workmen have been driven from their employment by actual assaults and threats of physical violence. These outrageous attacks are directed against all workmen known to be Nationalist or Socialist. A significant feature of the attacks being the number of Protestant workers assaulted by their Orange co-religionists. Up to the present neither Nationalists nor Labour men have attempted retaliations. Organised Orange mobs, on Thursday evening, smashed in windows of Home Rule sympathisare, stoned the Gabelie repository in Denegal street, and offices of Home Rule paper. Public opinion and labour hold Workman Clark, proprietors, responsible for outrage.

> "From Belfast to IRISH WORKER, Beresford Place.

" First fruits. Cars n-Londonderry policy now showing. Unionist Clubs organized to drive out of employment all non-Unionists. Catholic or Protestant. Many Labour Party men attacked and intimidated with connivance of foremen. Will probably lead to closing Harland and Wolff's Yard completely until after July holidays. Workman Clark's heroes sppear to think they have backing of heads of firms. Statements made by George Clark and Frank Workman leading to this conclusion. Will telephone at ave o'clock."

Daring the last week we have had a esmpaign of lying in the columns of the "Evening Herald." That dirty renegate McIntyre, the thing that shelters under the Smyley Nest, in Hillell Hall, off Francis street, as does another worm who signs itself "Scrutator," and another signing "S. L." have been letting themselves go. One of the statements which appeared. we understand, was that my son was captain in the Boy Scouts, and got a good salary for it. Well, he must be a smart boy, for if, at seven years old, he can command a troup or brigade of Boy Scouts and is considered worth a salary, he must be a ship of the old block. I have great hepes of young Jim. He is going to be a better man than his father. But about the chiect of an Editor who allows such foul and audacious lying in the columns of one of the foulest and most immoral papers printed in Ireland. Vigilance Committee, forsooth, you are badly wanted, not to break windows behind which copies of electical pictures are exhibited, but to deal with the eprous condition of the Irish Press, and the foul and immorol clique who control it.

Irish Stationary Engine Drivers' Trade Union.

All enginemen and boiler attendants are digible for membership of the above Trade Union, and to be insured in the above Approved Society; also any man engaged in the generation of steam or electric power. Join now. Office, Trades Hall, Capel street. Every evening.

Transport Workers' Union (Printers' Section.)

Ro ary hands, stone polishers, monooas:ers, warehousemen, van men, and ether printing house workers are requested to attend meeting of section on Thursday evening, 11th July, at Liberty Hall, Bereeford place. D. Phillips, Section Secretary.

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



### Independent Labour Party ireland.

(DUBLIN BRANCH) 017:c

WICKS 10 A large number of people attended the propagandist meeting of the Dublin Branch, last Sunday, in the Phoesix Park. Mr. Thomas Lyng, who presided, referring so the Rev. Father M Donnell's address at the Mayncoth Union, pointed out that the paid agitator was not the cause of the labour unrest, which the reverend lecturer admitted, but was due to the unjust relation between capital and labour. This was a significant admission, and, coming from such a source, should dispel the illusion common amongst the Irish people, that labour unrest was created by men for the purpose of getting into public posi-

Mr. Carpenter also addressed the meeting. Several people expressed a keen interest in the meeting by asking many questions relative to the Labour move-

A similar meeting will be held on next Sunday, at the usual hour.

### ST. JAMES'S BRASS AND REEDSBAND.

EXCURSION TO GALWAY.

An outing in the open country is at all times a pleasant treat to the city worker, but how much more pleasant when one has the opportunity of visiting the farfamed "Citie of the Tribes," in company of a first class workingmen's Brass and Reed Band. The St. James's are having their Excursion on Sunday, July 14, to Galway, when you will have an opportunity, for a moderate return fare, of visiting the beautiful West, and of seeing the many attractions, both historical and picturesque, in waich Galway abounds. In addition to the pleasures of boating, driving, etc, a band promenade will be held in Eyre, Square, to commence at 2.30, at which choice selections of music will be readered. The St. Patrick's Brass and Reed Band of Galway, will attend at the station to give the excursionists a hearty welcome, and will do all is their power to make the visit as pleasurable as possible,; so that if you are thinking of going to Guiway wait until Sunday, July 14, and go with the St. James's, when you will be sure of an enjoyable day's outing : or, if you so desire, you can stey over the following day on payment of a small extra fee. Further particulars appear in our advertisement columns.

CROKE'S AERIDHEACHTITO-MORROW.

Everything is in readiness for the above event which takes place at Jones's Road t:-morrow at 3.30 pm. The members of the Croke Club have earned the reputation of doing things well, and on this coassion they intend doing better than ever. Nothing short of a most enjoyable afternoon is promised those who attend. The proceedings will start with a choice selection of Irish music by the St. James's Brass and Roed Band, who have for over a century kept alive our National music. Then we will have humorous selections from Mr. Cathal McGarvey, violin selections from Mr. Kenny and Miss Sadia Duffy; songs and dance from Michall OH. Aodha, Miss Nolan, Sean O'Hurley, Maxwell Brewery Academy, the Misses Conway, Belfast; and selections on the war pipes from Mr. James Ennis. who won first prize at the Carnival on Sunday last, and third principat the Oireachtas on Tuesday. Then we are to have a great Camoguidheacht match—the new game for Irish girls-between Dublin and Louth. Don't miss this because it will be a real good game wherein one can see what form of exercise is good for the girls of Ireland. This Aeridheacht is run by workers for workers, and the support of the working man and woman is looked for to-morrow. Bring the little ones, and the men on the gase will see that no exacting sharge will be made, so that old and young will have a pleasant evening at a moderate charge. J. M. Duffy, Sec.

The usual weekly meeting of the Engimeering Machinest Section of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union was held on Thursday, July 4th, at Liberty Hall. The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed. The chairman called attention to the need of a fund for general purposes. It was agreed to bring forward a scheme. A number of new members were proposed and carolled. A hearty invitation was extended to all machinists working in engineering shops. Next meeting July 11th at 8 o'clock, Liberty Hall, Bereaford Place, when we hope to see a representative from the Kingstown shop, DSE.

Make yourself an honest man and then you may be sare that there is one lass rescal in the world.—Carlyle.

JAMS (Irish) 2 lb. Jars, 6 d.; Raspberry, Strawberry, Black Current. BISCUITS-Jam Page Batter Creams, Bermuds, 6d. per lb. LEYDEN'S, 89 BRIDE STREET

#### WEXFORD NOTES.

Some time ago we had occasion to draw attention to the school for standal on the quay. Now it appears the epidemic has extended to a certain bread shop in South Main-street, where Dicky Richards, the man who bought the boycotted cattle; Mick Byrne, the anti-Nationalist; Croppy Synnott, the yeo; Frank Gaul, Daly's friend (I don't think) all assemble to ridicule the workers and their representatives.

We hear on reliable authority the Accient Order of Hibernians have started a bank here, which is composed of the cream of scabdom, Jemmy's lieutenant being foremost in the movement.

E. Mr. Bob! Molone's wife created quite a little scene in Lipton's shop about a fortnight ago, following a woman in, accompanied by a peeler, to inquire her name, for having, as alleged, called her children "Bob Molone, the scab's youngster's," Can she deny it? "Oh, the zesucrection."

Howlmany kinds of law are there in Wexford, or can anyone tell us if Wickham has any special privilege over other publicans in town that he can stand at his bank gate every Sunday and invite the officials of the different foundries in to drink their fill while the police know all about it, and sometimes have a go themselves. The wheelbarrow clerk, of course, amongst the number.

Peeler Doolan is now, we hear, in a tight corner by owing his landlord a considerable amount for rent. I suppose dear Jimmy would assist him only that, it is alleged, he stuck him also. What about the man who had the hole bored in his cot-would be do the needfal?

On last Sunday some peelers with a few ladies took a boat and; went for a sail in the harbour. They brought with them some light REFRESHMENTS, with the result that they were blown down to the slimes, where they went aground, and had to walk six miles home, after getting a bit of a ducking. Our friend, "The People," reported this as ascident to a bosting party. Why not mention names, sh. Donohoe?

We noticed at the Rosslare Races on Tuesday that some of the ladies' pecier friends had turned up again. Is that the reason there were so many Union Jacks on the Strand House, or is it because the timber it was built with was bought at Stafford's?

Who shaves Stafford's scabe? Did anyone say Tuttle? ...! -----

# On Wednesday, 26th ult., Mr. John Lyach, President of the Chigo Branch

Irish Transport Union, and Vice-President Sligo Trades Council, arrived home from Dublin by the 9 25 train. Mr. Lynch has been under the care of Dublin doctors for the past three months, but is now, much to the delight of all his friends in Bligo, in better fighting form than ever. During the recent labour dispute in town -now so happily ended-to the eredit of both masters and men, the commanding abilities and inspiring presence of John Lynch were sadly missed, and although the victory was accomplished in his absence it was his unflinching devotion to the trust his brother workers placed in him, his dogged determination to hand tegether into one fighting whole the long suffering men in the Transport trade in Sligo that br ught victory from the realm of the seemingly impossible to a stern but glorious reality. Yes, the Transport workers of this town owe a lot to John Lynch, and that they themselves are aware of that fact was evidenced by their magnificent manifestation of rejoicing, when on Wednesday evening they escorted him from the railway station with screaming fifes and rolling drume. On arriving at the Transport Union Hall Mr. Lynch delivered an eloquent address to the manbers, in which he returned thanks for the great recaption accorded him. He also referred to the system by which the mea on the quay were being robbed for 22 years, but which has now been ended for ever. Every sentence was greeted with thunders of applause, and the scenes of enthusiaam were indescribable.—Sligo Nationalist.

A class which lives only for itself and not for the community of which it is a part is bound to perish. The Namesis of selfishness is extinction—Bishop of Liver-

independent Labour Party of Ireland.

# **Workers!** Attend Meeting

--AT--PHENIX PARK (Near Bandstard) To-morrow, Sunday, A At 12.30 p.m.

Well-known sprakers will attend.

#### Enjoy Yourselves

Irish Workers! Irish Workers!! Irish Workers !!!

Irish Workers! Come in your thou-SUNDAY, JULY 7th, 1911, To see IRISH GIRLS play Ireland's

National Game, "CAMOGAIDHEACHT,"
AT JONES'S ROAD. **Great Aerideacht. St. James's Band.** 

Starts 3.30 Admission, 4d.

# SIMPSON & WALLACE, The Workingman's MEAT PROVIDERS,

Give the Best Value in Beef, Mutton and Lamb.

NOTE ADDRESSES-57, 139 and 113 Great Brita's St; 5 Wexford St; 4 Commercial Buildings, Phibsburo'; 26 Nth. 8 and: 28 Polton St.; and 15 Francis St.

Vou Can't Afford to Look Old !

Dr. KING'S Hair Restorer Keeps your Hair from getting Grey. Made in Ireland. Shilling Bottles.

LEONARD'S MEDICAL HALLS 18 North Earl Street and 38 Henry Street, Dublin.

When YouGet on a Good Thing Stick to it.

Get in and Stick to Irish-Made Boots.

## JOHN MALONE.

Irish Boot Manufacturer.

67 NORTH KING STREET, DUBLIN

### Call to W. FURNISS.

For Good Value in IRISH BEEF AND MUTTON.

None but the best at lowest prices. Talbot St. Mest Co., 36b Talbot Street.

# STRONG BOOTS

WORKINGMEN. Army Bluchers-

Sprigged or Nailed, 5/-Whole-back Bluchers-Hand-Pegged, 6/-

Note.—These Bluchers are solid leather throughout and will stand plenty of hard wear.

BARCLAY & COOK, 104/105 Talbot St., 5 Sth.

Gt. George's St., Dublin.



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#### FINNERTY'S, 1903. STUDIOS:

46 HENRY ST., and 77 AUNGIER ST., DUBLIN.

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

#### FANAGAN'S Funeral Establishment

54 AUNGIER STREET, DUBLIN Stablished more than Half-a-Century. Coffine, Hearson, Conches, and every Funeral Requisite.

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

TELEPHONES 1266 AND 597.

# PAT 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.

Comfortable Lodgings for Respectable Men

3/- WEEKLY,

7 Marlborough Place, City.

BOOTS FOR MEN, Box Calf & Chrome Boots at 6/11 as sold elsewhere at 8/11. Hand-Pegged Bluchers at 4/19 AS SOLD E SEWHERE, 6. THE SMALL PROFIT STORE, 78b Talbot Street.

### Systematic Robbery on Sligo Quays for twenty-two years.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS AT SLIGO COURT.

STEVEDORE HE VILY MULCIED.

On Monday last the case of Pat Lynch and John Gaffney, dock labourers, against Laurence Garvey, stevedore, came up for hearing at Sligo Petty Sessions, before his Worship Alderman O'Donnell (Mayor of Sigo) in the chair. The other magistrates present were—Mesers. F. B. Henn, R.M.; B. M Donagh, F. Nelson, Alderman John Connolly,

T. Keating, T. Begley, and P. N White.

Mr. Holey appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr. M'Cormick defended Garvey.

The court was enowded, those present including

Mess s. P. T. Daly, E. J. Harte, TC; J. Lynch, President Transport Union ; M. Lynch, and J. Starf rd, do., &r.

Mr. Howley, in opening the case, said he appeared on behalf of the complainants. They were labourers who were employed by the defendant, Laurence Garvey, to assist in the discharge of a ship called the Sits on the 5th and 6th of last month. The cargo was sugar, and was consigned to Measus. Newsom's The ship carried 644 tens, and 23 men were employed in the discharge of the cargo by Garvey, and with Garvey himself made up the 24 men The arrangement which generally existed for a number of years at 'ligo Quay was that each man, including the stevedore, got an equal part of the sums that were segregated for the men discharging the ships. The stevedore was employed by the shipbroker on behaf of the owners, and also by the agent of the consignees, Mesers. Newsom. At a shilling a ton for 644 tons the amount would be £32 4s., and with £1 10s for two wirchmen the total amount dividable amongst the 24 men being £33 14s., or £1 8s. 1d. for each man. The amount they received from Garvey was £1 4s. 6d. each, leaving a belance of 3s. 7d. The total amount Garvey failed to pay there 23 men whom he had employed was £4 2s. 7d. They brought these two cases to save all the expense of stamps and summonses at the suit of those men, but he hoped when the man was decreed, as he hoped he would be decreed, he would see his way to recoup these men the wages they were wrongly deprived of.

Patrick Lynch, in snswer to Mr. Howley, said he was employed by Garvey to discharge this ship (the Sita). There were 22 men employed along with himself, including two winchmen. All the money he got out of the ship was £1 4s 6d

Mayor-Do you know what was got for the discharge of the Sita? A shilling a ton.

Continuing, witness said they were all to get
equal shares out of that.

Cross-examined by Mr. M'Cormick-Garvey earns the same as yourselves' in discharging a boat? I suppose he does, sir.

Does he bring down the money to pay you on the quay? He does. That was the way he paid me. Does he do his own share of the work? He does his share of the work but it is very light. He is only gaffer of the beat.

The amcunt you got was £1 4s. 6d. Yes Did Garvey say when he was paying you that there was a small belance of a penny over for him for discharging the b at? He didn't tell me anything. Where were you when he paid you. I was on a coal boat and the rest were working on two other cost boats. Whose we were past we were not all on

John Gaffney deposed that he had been working on the Sligo quays for about 40 years. They were allowed a shilling a ton for discharging these boats,

but in that case he only received a 3s. 7d. due to him. Orcss-examined by Mr. M Cormick-Where were

you paid, Gaffney? On a coal boat. Were you told there was a small balance? I was teld nothing of the sort—enly banded my money. Garvey is the gaffer? He is the gaffer—not a

Is he paid the same as yourselves? The very

When he was paying you did he say there was another penny coming to you? He didn't say anything about it to me.

Did he offer you that penny? No, nor half a

penny. Do you remember the day you were paid £1 4s. 6d ? I do remember it.

There was a strike declared on the quay that day? There was. Did he say anything that evening about it? He did not. The strike broke out that evening, and he had nothing to do with Garvey since.

Patrick H dgson deposed that he was a shipbroker, and his family had been engaged in that business for 45 years. On this occasion he made up the accounts to show Garvey how much should e paid these men. He believed it was 25 men, and he never heard there were only 24 men until Friday last. He got through Mr. Cole the money for the consignees, amounting to £16 2s., to pay the men He gave for the owners £16 2s., and, with 30s. for the winchmen, the total amount to be divided among the men was £33 14s. He made out a penny a ton for Garvey. That came to £2 13s. 8d. Garvey got him to hand him over that in the first instance. He then made out the balance in 25 shares, and it came to £1 4s. 91d. a man. After taking over the money, Garvey said to his sister (Miss Hodgson) that it was big wages. She said she knew nothing about it, and he then said he would pay them £1 4s. 6d. Garvey then handed him £1 gratuity. When he saw that defendant was not acting fairly by these men, having heard what

Mr. Daly said, he suggested to him to take back the pound gratuity.

Mr. Henn inquired what the gratuity was. Witness, replying, said it was the customer between the stevederes and the brokers in the town. Mr. Howley-When you saw this was tainted

money you wished to give it back? Yes. Because it was suggested you were in "the swim," too? To the Mayor witness stated that he gave Garvey

£17 12s, altogether. His Worship saked if witness understood the gratuity paid him was out of Garvey's money. Witness replied that he believed that it was out of the penny a ton Garvey said he was allowed.

In reply to Mr. Henn, witness stated that the money be paid down to Garvey was the owner's share of £16 2s. and 30s. for the winchmen, or £17 12s in all. That was all the money he had in his hands. The other half of the tonnege rate came from Mr. Cole. Out of that £17 12s. he had given him £2 14s, the previous day, and that left him £14 18a, which he gave him in the presence of his (witness's) sister.

Replying to Mr. M'Cormick, witness stated that the psnny a ton stopped by Garvey was supposed to be for looking after the work. It was agreed with Mr. Cole that Garvey should get a penny a ton-

Mr. Howley-That was rever communicated to any of the men I represent. Asked about the £1 gratuity, the witness said he

knew it came out of the penny a ton allowed by Mr. Ocle.

Mr. Cormick—You thought so? No, I knew

Mr. M'Cormick—You thought so? No, I knew Yes, but paper won't refuse ink.

Witness-I can produce my books here to prove Mr. M'Cormick-On your oath now, what amount

has been paid over to Garvey? £17 12s. But you knew there was a balance? No. You remember the day the gentleman spoke from the Town Hall steps? Yes.

Did you come down the quay looking for Gervey? No. Mr. Garvey spoke to me before I saw him. He was sitting in the grass down at the deep water shed, eating his dinner, and he walked over to me and asked me was there any news of anything

Did you tell him you got into a row about this money? I did not.

Did you say you had money there to give him that was deducted out of the last boat? I did not. Did Garvey say that is the money the man on the Town Hall steps accused me of taking? He did not. Did Garvey not tell you in the presence of the other men that this was the money he was talking about? No.

Who was present? No one. Did y u see that man called Finnerty? No, but I saw his son there.

Whose son? Garvey's. Mr. Howley-I thought it was Finnerty's son Claughter'.

To Mr. McCormick-Witness stated he was down the quay a couple of days afterwards in company with a man named Verdon. Did you meet another man named Verdon near

the sheds on the quay? I did.
Did you tell Verdon you were in trouble about this money? No. Did you ask Verdon to see Garvey for you to get

h'm to take that money? That's not true, that's false
Witness further stated that he told Verdon he
wanted to see Garvey to give him back the pound gratuity. He also informed the court that he always told Garvey he tonnage of the ship, even the last time. He also made up the amount of money for the men on the Sits, which worked out at £14s 91d.

Mr. J. C. Cole, agent for Mesers. Newsom, said he received the cargo on the 5th or 6th June. It was one of 644 tons, 4 cws. 3 qrs. and 11 lbs. He didn't really employ Garvey. The stevedores got the boats on their torn, and he had to contract with whatever stevedore was on his turn. He only paid one-balf of the tonnage rate. The amount was Mayor—What was the price per ton? ▲ shilling

Continuing, witness stated that it was the stevedore employed the men, and he had the power of discharging any man.

Replying to the Mayor, witness said they paid a

shilling a ten to the stevedore, and they left it to him to employ the men.

Mayor—Did you give any consent to deducting this penny a ton from the mem?— I never heard of it. I never heard any communication from the men

to that effect. Cross-examined, witness stated that after the money was paid to the stevedore he had no further interest in the matter. He never knew Garvey to get anything additional out of a ship, only the seme as any other man, but he thought he would be entitled to another share for looking after the work, although it was not the custom. As far as his information went he (Garvey) only got his divide, but personally he thought he was entitled to an extra

Mayor-With the consent of the men. Mayor—with the consent of the men.

Mr. M. ormick—Did Garvey ever speak to you about doing the brokerage yourself? He suggested that I should do the molastic in my ches.

He wasses repeated previous answer.

To Mr. Howley-He (Garvey) made that suggessome months ago, but he gave no reason for it. Mr. Howley-You have expressed the opinion that Garvey is entitled to more than the men? Yes.

Although he does not actually work? He looks after the work. Mr. Howley-The gentleman of the port. He walks about with a lordly air (laughter). Mr. Henn-Who is to pay the broker?

Witness-The broker is paid out of the freight. Mayor-Was there any conversation about Mr. Hodgson getting a gratuity? I never heard of it

To Alderman Connolly—We can appoint our own broker. We appointed Mr. Hodgson. Miss Ellen Hodgson said she assi-ted her brother in carrying on this brokerage business. They had carried on that business for a great number of

years. They had dealings with Garvey for over 20 years, and he never made any complaint to them about the way they dealt with him since the dispute s arted. He said there were 25 men on this boat, but te never said anything about the ld. a ton in her presence. She was in the office on the morning of the 6th June when Garvey came in. Her brother made up the amount of money, and took £14 18s. out of the desk and handed it over to Garvey. This, with the £2 14s already given, amounted to £17 12s. He worked cut the whole amount at £1 4s. 91d. a man. That was all she knew about

Cross-examined by Mr. M'Cormick, witness said she saw £14 18s. being paid over te Garvey, but she had no doubt the other £2 14s. was also paid. As far as you know, Garvey didn't count this money? I am sure he did. It was counted out to him. My brother often counts out the money at so much a man, Garvey giving him the number of

Mr. M Cormick (addressing their worships) said in that case he appeared on behalf of Garvey. If would be hardly necessary to ask them to put out of their minds all the trials in the Press and other places over the case. It was hardly necessary to sek them to deal with that question from what they had heard since the thing occurred. Since the for matien of the Union personally he had nothing to say against the Union. Up to this there was never a word against Garvey, and no one would be more pleased than he to see the men getting their full share of the money. The witness, Gaffrey in the box was rather indignant that Carvey should be called a stevedore at all. That was exactly his (the speaker's) point. And he did not think it was fair that he should look after all the work for exactly the same share as the man who went down and did his day's work, and had no responsibility. Proceeds ing, he maintained that Garvey did not get the full amount of money from Hodgson, that it only worked out at £1 4s. 8d. a man.

The Mayor interrupted that it was £1 4s. 91d. Mr. M'Cormick said he was on'y suggesting what his case was. When Garvey got this money he went down the quay, and finding that the men had been discharged from the boat he west round to find them, as d gave every man his divide, £1 4s 3d, which was the nearest fraction the money worked

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The employers' and the workers' interests are identical (Daily Paper). (We don't think!)

At this period Mr. M Cormick said the Mayor was laughing at him, and it wasn't fair. His Worship replied that he did not know what

his facial expression had to do with the case. Mr. M'Cormick said he was en itled to the same courtesy as his worthip.

His Worship replied that he was getting the

Aldernan Connolly—Go on with the case. The incident then dropped.

Mr. M Cormick, continuing, said that Garvey gave the non £1 4s 6d. each, which left a small balance of 39s. to be divided among the men. But that very night the strike was got up, and so prevented him from paying it. They a'l knew that the feeling now existing between the men and Garvey was due to this paid agitater. Garvey bore the brunt of the fight; but he was always prepared to hand all the money over to them. Hedgeon came down the quay after the the transfer Dablin be; apoles, and to Carrey in the presence of two other man that he had retained certain money from the men which the gentleman on the Town Hall steps was talking about. Hodgson also said that Garvey got

going up and speaking at that meeting. Garvey told him it was he (Hodg-son) rought them all into that trouble, and to go and do his own dirty work. That was his case Mayor—There is some doubt about this divide. They were only dividing this money at 11d. a ton instead of 1s. amongst 24 men.

Mr. Howley- it would appear to be so. Mayor £1 8s. 1d. they should have got. Mr. Howley-No doubt about that. That is my

Laurence Garvey deposed that he was warking on the quay for a long number of years, and he never had any dispute with the men. They were good, honest fellows, every one of them (derisive laughter in court). He would always be anxious that they should get the full amount of their wages. There were 24 men, all told, employed on the ship in question, including himself. He was in Mr. Cole's office and Mr. M Goldrick paid him £162s. He then went over to Hodgeen's office. Before he got the money he had no conversation with Hodgrou. He got the £14 12s. Hodgeon made out the money to be paid to the 24 men at £1 4s. 8d. He admitted that he did not read or write. Having got the money he went down the quey to divide it berween the 24 men, giving them £1 4s. 6d. each. When he did so there was 3s. extra, which did not amount to 2d. spiece. He had them t'en at another coal boat, and he gathered them all together and spoke to them, and told them that he never got time to distribute the 3s. smongst the 24 men on the night he paid them. He was present at the meeting at the Town Hall the Eurday afterwards. He went down to discharge a little beat that came from Belfast. That day when he was down there Hodgson was coming down from the town and he came over to him and offered him the balance of the money in a £5 cartridge. He said, "That is the money these men are speaking about. I want you to take it and div.de it. He (witness) would not take it, and he told him to do his own cirty work. The money was in a small brown bag out of the bank.

Cross-examised by Mr. Howley, witness said it was his turn as stevedore, and he went about employing the men. It a man was unsatisfactory he could dismiss him. He had the power to engage or dismiss. The men were entitled to an equal divide of the money. Any money he got the men were entitled to their divide.

Mr. Howley-You know Miss Hodgson? Yes. She is a most respectable lady? Yes. Lid Hodgson, her brother, say this to yourself when paying the £14 18s, "together with £2 14s you have already got?" There was never a word

Asked if he did not say to Miss Hodgson £1 4s 9½d. was big wages. "They will be paid well with £1 4s 6d," witness replied that Mas Hodgson went out of the office the time he went into

Did you hear her swear you were paid £14 13s and £2 14s? It's a lie. She was not in the office. I never saw her there since her mother died. She hasn't been in the office at all while I was there. Edward Finerty said he remembered the Sunday of the meeting at the Town Hall: The Tuesday after he was on the quey in company with Larry Garvey's son, himself and his wife, below at the Deep Water Berth. He saw Hodgson coming down the quay from the town direction, and when he come down as far as them he called over Larry Garvey and said he had the balance of the money of the sugar boot. He handed it into his hand, and

said: 'This is the money Daly was speaking about."
Garvey said he wouldn's take it, and told him to do

Cross-examined by Mr. Howley-In what direction was Hodgson coming? He was coming from the town. If Hodgeon swore he was going towards the town, will you contradict him? He was coming from the

Were you there at all? I was there. How far did he call over Garvey? About two yarda from me.

You heard the ecaversation? I did. Are your a great chum of Garvey's? No, I'm not.
Will any policeman in this court give you a
character? No policeman can say snything to me only that I was often up for a drunk.

Often? Yes. Were you ever in gaol? No

You always raid the fines? I did. What do you say Hadgeon said be flarver? He told him he had portion of the money and handed it to

Had you any conversation with Garvey about the evidence you were to give? No. I had not. Did he tell you, "Do your part, Finnerty"? No, but I was looking at them.

Isn't that a cock and bull story? No. it is not. John Garvey corroborated the evidence of the previous witness.

Cross-examined-They were eating their dinner in the grass when Hodgeon came down and said, "Here's the balance of the money out of the sugar tost." His father then asked why didn't he give it to him when he gave him the money from the sugar boat. Hodgaon said that was the money the man was speaking about on the Town Hall steps. His father said he wouldn't take it from him, but he told him to go and pay it to the men himself. He (witness) was sitting down eating his dinner, and Finnerty was also having a "bite."

Patrick Verdon also gave evidence. He deposed to Hrdgeon coming down the quay on Monday with Mr. Harvey, the shipping agent, and he brought him over from the Steam Navigation shed over behind the Goods Store, and he said he was in great bother ever the morey cut of the sugar boat. He also said that Garvey made a humbug of them all by speaking at Daly's meeting. He had some money out of the sugar boat, which he wanted him to get Garvey to take. When he told Garvey he got into a temper.

By Mr Howley-There is a charge to be brought against your father next Monday ?- There is, but no one can say anything to me. You belong to the stevedore class? Certainly, I do. I don't deny it.

Asked if Mr. Harvey, the other shipping agent, ever got gratuities, witness replied, Let him look for gratuities; I never gave him any." Mr. Howley-I know you are not the kind of man for that (laughter).

Witness further stated that Hodgson spike to him Mr. Howley-Did you swear already it was on Monday? It is wrong if I swore it.
Finnerty recalled by Mr. Howley,
Were you ever up in this court? Not lately.

Asked if he had ever been up for stealing a pair of trousers, witness, amidst loud laughter, replied no, and immedia e'y after yes. Mr. M Cermick-How many years ago is that? It is five or six if not more.

settled out of court. Mr Howley-How could that be? You have rank fraud on one side and poor horest labour on the Mr. Howley relied on the fact that the money paid

Alderman Connolly said it was a pity it was not

the men was £1 4s 6d, bearing out Miss Hodgson's evidence; and also, if there was a balance, why did he not go back and get it? Alderman Connolly—He should have gone back

and made his comp'aint. The majority of the Beach found a verdict against Garvey, decreeing him for 3s 7d for each of the 23 men and 10s costs in each of the cases. Mr. Henn remarked that he was of the opinion

that Garrey paid all the money he got.

Mr. Howley said he was sorry he took that view. He (Garvey) had sworn he had received £16 2s from Mr. Cole. He knew Hodgson should pay a like amount plus the money for the wineamen. He knew what he got from Hodgson and he did not go back for the balance. Why? Because there was no balarca?

The result appeared to satisfy the public present.

#### **Gaelic Football Finals.**

(At Jours's road To-morrow.)

We need do no more than direct the attention of our readers, especially the numerous athletic portion of them, to the important Fooiball Figure to be played at Jones's road to morrow, under the auspices of the Dablin Football League. S) much has been said and written regarding the two matches to be played that anything further would be superflacus. As is well known, the first match down to be played is the Sanior contest between Geraldines and Kickhams. It will be remembered that the teams met in the Championship some weeks ago, when Kickhams just got home by a small margin. The Geraldines intend to avenge the defeat to-morrow, as they have been hard at precise for some weeks. The Kickhams, on the other hand, say they will best the "Gers" by a bigger roore than they did in the Championship. Whether they will or not remains to be seen. It may be of interest to reade a to give the exact position of the Teams in the League: -

Kickhams ... 10 9 1 — 19 Keatings ... 10 9 1 — 19 Geraldines ... 9 8 1 — 17 It may be of interest to point cut that

Garaldines have p'ayed a ma'ch less than the other two, as they have yet to mest the Keatings. It will be remembered that the latter played a drawn game with Kickhams some months ago Whether Kickhams or Geraldines wins to-marrow. it will be a close thing as far as score is concerned. The Junior Final is also creating tre-

mendous inferest. The Emeralds have won all before them this season, winning the Junior A Division outright without a single defeat, and beating S: Patricks, winners of the BD vision, a couple of Sundays ago by a big score. Their opponents in to-morrow's game, the Bound Towers (Clondelkin), are winners of the Junior County Division and their form this seeson leads their followers to expect great things of them. The fellowing is the order of the games :-

Senior Lesgue Deciding Ties-Kick-hams v. Geraldines, 12 o'clock. Junior League Finel - Emeralds v. Round Towers (Olondelkin), 1.15

### National Insurance Act

Irish Transport and General Workers' Union (APPROVED SOCIETY)

# Mass Meetings

Will be he'd a: -UNDAY. JULY 7th. At Berestord Piace, 1 o'clook.

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July 8th - Monday, 8 o'clock, for all imber Men : 9 o'clock for all Mineral Water Workers.

July 9th - Tuesday, 8 o'cloci-, for all Coal men; 9 o'clock for all Cross-Channel

July 10th—Wednesday, 8 o'clock, for Printing Trade Assistants: 9 o'clock for all Casual Dockers. July 11th-Thursday, 8 o'clock, all Foun-

> working Manue Works. WOKKERS! ATTEND THE

> dry men; 9 o'clock for all Carters.

July 12th—Friday, 8 o'clock, all men

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Excursion, 4/- each. Train leaves Broadstone at 9 s.m.; return from Galway at 7 g.m. Tickets can be obtained at the Band giHell, 7 Bridgefoot street; P. Byrne, gi 148 Thomas street; J. J. Healy, 93 Parnell strest; R Morze, 78 Innisfallen Parade; or P. Hughes, 30 Little Den-

mark street.

Parents anxious to save their children from the cruel operation of Vaccination should read the "Vaccination Inquirer," One Penny Monthly. Order it from your Newsagent, or send three half-penny stamps to the "Irish Anti-Vaccination League, 42 Westland row, Dublin. Leaflets and information on how to avoid vaccinasion, sent free to parents on receipt of a stamp. Write at once and save your own child. Do it now

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#### Maynooth Union and the Labour Movement.

We present to our readers this weak a brief resume of the paper on "Strikes read by Dr. O Bongall at the Annual Meeting of the above Union. To the labouring world of Ireland, despite all the theoretical objections or cavilling upon points of theory which the occasion mave rise to, this discussion came as a welcome revelation that the new spirit is also at work among the c'ergy. We recognise, of course, that this is the voice of the younger priests speaking to uv; it is the voice of the new generation of ecclesisation answering the call of the new spirit that moves among men. As such we welcome it, and we ask our readers to read our brief report, and read again the fuller report in the ordinary Press, before reading our comment. We wish we had space for a full and exhaustive reprint of the speeches at this memorable Union in this memorable year. As you read think of the many bright indications of progress we have already seen in this year-vis. Decla ations of the Joint Trades Congress in favour of an Irish Labour Party, Labour Victory in North Dock Ward, Dublin, Union of Irish Socialist forces upon an Irish basis, and new the report of this annual meeting at Maynooth, showing that there, too, the forces of Labour are making their influence felt for the good of Ireland.

The world does, indeed, move, and Ireland also is gathering its strength for the glorious future. We give the place of honour to the paper of Dr. O'Donnell.

STRIKES.

The Rev. M. J. O'Donnell, D.D., who wes enthusiastically applauded, read a paper on "Strikes." He said—In the records of industrial unrest in the United Kingdom the last twelve mouths stand without a parallel Through ut the whole period we have had a practically uninterrupted series of strikes among miners, seames, dockers, railwaymen, and various other clauses of the industrial population culminating in the great railway strike of August, when the industries were for a time practically paralysed, and in the coal crisis of last March that brought millions face to face with privations that even a successful foreign invasion would hardly have entailed. Nor has this phenomenon been confised to these islands. In one guise or another, se labour revolt or political revolution, discontent has made its presence felt in countries so widely reparations. reted, guided by such different traditions and controlled by such various forms of Government as China and Portugal, Austria and Mexico, Italy and the United States. And, though here at home the efforts of the personners, combined with dod ni ytilidiancquer to sense gniwong a: capitalists and morking have Brought us no gravantee that the truce is racra than temporary, and that society may not in the very near future be exposed to more attacks and confronted with graver dangers than any with which even the experience of the past twelve

months has made us familiar. Confining ourselves to the United Kingdom, and more especially to Great Britain, where the industrial development, with all its advantages and drawbacks, has been so much more pronounced than in Ireland, we shall have little difficulty in selecting the main causes that have led to the recent outbreaks. It is the fashion in some quarters to attribute the trouble almost entirely to the evil influence of the paid agitator. With that view of the case we have no sympathy. It is on a par with the plea of the sapien political philosopher, femiliar enough to us all, who assures us, in his own superior way, that were it not for the baseful influence of the political agitator, we should have here in Ireland a happy, prosperous, and con-tented people. Both classes of oricies seem to forget that it is not the agitator that makes the grievance, but the grievance that makes the agitator, and that, though the influence of the popular orator may occasionally lead men further than their better judgment warrants, it is the existence of widespread misery and injustice that calls for the pressure of the agitator and makes him the spokesman of a suffering community. Here and there a few irresponsible persons may lightkeartedly vote for a strike in a moment of reckless enthusissm, but no one with an average knowledge of human motives will ask us to believe that men of fair education and practical insight - the skilled, permarent men of the Railway Unions, for instance—men with settled homes and permanent associations, and with wives and families absolutely dependent on their weekly wage, will take their lives in their hands, as they do in the case of a strike, without substantial grievances of their own, merely in respouse to the passionate appeals of a de-

magogne.

For the real causes of the trouble we must look elsewhere. They are found in the history of the Labour movement. In older times, when industries were comperatively few and labour largely agricultural, the employer took a personal interest in the men he engaged, and the application of Christian principles mitigated to a great extent the hardships and privations to which the working classes. were exposed. These laudable examples are, however, unfortunately, very rare. In the case of industrial workers in these islands generally the improvements in mechinery and the consequent revolution in industrial methods about 150 years ALD WORKERS should respect the Workers Samuel States of their should respect the Workers Samuel States of their should respect the Workers Samuel States of their same of

lived rendered personal intercourse and mutual sympathy between themselves and their employers a practical impossibility. In process of time they became dehumanired. They were treated not as human beings, with the needs and desires of average humarity, but as more factors in coonemic life, units in the industrial market. The scorozic laws of supply and demand were invoked by the capitalist class to cover the abuses of the system and to justify the payment of wages insufficient to secure the workers the bare essentials of human comfort. The peries of Health and Factory Acts from 1802 onwards sized at eradicating the grosser abuses, but left the essential defects of the system untouched, and the workers began to feel that if help was to come at all. it should come from themselves. Growing gradually conscious of a class existence, they bound themselves into trades unions in an effort to improve, by united strength, their cooncinio, social, and political status. For several decades their only idea of political strategy was to support whatever candidate of the established parties premised to redress their wrongs most effectively. But experience taught them that, whatever slight advantages they might gain by such a policy, their full claims would find articulate expression only in a political party of their own. At a conference of Trades Unionists and Scielists, held in London in February, 1900, the Labour Party was formed. It succeeded in gaining two seats at the General Election in the following October, and no less than twenty-nine at the General Election of 1906. The result was received with enthusiasm by the Labour sections all through the country. It was thought that the dream of the workman was at last coming true, and that, with a growing party in Parliament to mould the social legislation of the nation, the grievances of 150 years would soon be redressed. and the workman assured a happy, healthy, human life again. The Labour Party was not so strong as it seemed. Its election success had been largely due to Liberal support. Nor has its strength really increased sisce thes, for the sleven additional representatives elected in 1910 are largely accounted for by the fact that the Miners' Federation had joined the Labour Party in the previous year. The attitude of the Labour members has been much too mild to satisfy the pressing demand of a large section of their supporters. And the results of their influences, when viswed from the workman's standpoint, and tried by his test of weekly wages and the coat of living, have been found to be hopeloraly unsatisfactory. Measures of social amelioration have, of course, leen passed, but their effect on his daily life hes not been very considerable. He finds that, notwithstanding the efforts of his Party in Parliament, some seven millions all historical periods, and therefore likely

this delice were supported from the party of the statement was a support of the statement was a support of the statement of

wages of the unskilled labourer is less than £1, quite insufficient to raise himself and, his family above the line of chronic poverty; and the according to the Fourteen: h Abstract of Labour Statisties, published by the Board of Trade. while the average money wage in 1910 was one-third per cent less than in 1900, the general level of rotall prices of goods had within the same period increased by meanly ten per cent, and the general cont of living on a somewhat similar amount. He is not so blind to the facts of the case as his predecessor of two years ago, for the educational mathods of the last century have produced their effect and given him a wider outlook on things, and an in-cressed desira for a fuller and nobler life, And his teachers have progressed as much as he. Graduates from Rankin College and the Central Labour College in Oxford with a special training in social and eccnomic problems, have attained leading positions in his unions, and explained to him again and again the hardships of his position and the tremendous power he holds in the social life of the nation. Socialism and Revolutionary Syndicalism are whispering more dangerous mestages still and peicting glowing piotures of the future that awaits the workman contage ous enough to realise his strength. All this has produced its natural effects. His has grievences and knows it. He was enthusiastic some years; ago about peace ful Parliamentary methods, but the percent ful methods have brought him to speeds redress. There remains an appeal to more drastic measures, and the must effective of these is the strike. Are strikes just and lawful? The question cannot be answered in a word. We have to take many circumstances into secount and examine many conflicting claims. But, though there may be a wide divergence of view on details, there are several general principles with which the vast majority of

that must be observed if its elaims and principles are to be respected. First, the strike must not be in viola-tion of a just contract heely entered into and faithfully carried out by the employers. In a great many cases the principle will not carry un very far, because often there is no permanent contract expressed or implied between the employer and the employers. But if there be such a contract, the workman, like every other: human being, is bound in justice by its terms. If he is to claim freedom he must show that he was driven by force, fraud. or the exigencies of his acoromic position into concluding a bargain us just to himalf-that, in other words, be never gave. the full, free consent that is essential for a valid contract -or, supposing the contract was valid originally, that the employer has subsequently imposed unjust restric-

moralists will not be disposed to quarrel.

And, first, from the point of view of strict

justice, there are at least three conditions

other conditions of the agreement. Secondly, the purpose simed at must be iust in itself. To force an employer, by means of a strike, to commit an injustice, would, of course, be itself unjust. Nor would workers, in any circumstances, be justified in demanding more than the maximum value of their labour. What that maximum is has, unfortunately, never been rettled, though the minimum has. Perhaps if we said that it meant all the profits remaining when the employer has been paid a full interest on the value of the capital involved, and a full remunerstion for his individual services in the way of management and otherwise, we should be as near the truth as any others that have speculated on the problem. If the test he true, it would imply a wide margin of difference between the minimum and meximum wage in the huge settled industries that transform capitalists into millionairs, and a very slight one, if indeed any at all, in the smaller branches where the risks of capital are great and the pro-Thirdly, there must be no injustice in

fits mesure and fluctuating. the means adopted. Incidental abuses, for which the leaders see in no way responsible, may, of course, arise They will not affect the justice of the strike as a whole any more than similar abuses in the case of war make the war itself unjust. We are talking of the messares on which the organizers of the movement rely to secure the purpose they have in view or to induce unwilling members to join their rauks. The appearance of quisiders on the scene ready to take up the vacated positions and defect the legitimate efforts of the strikers is always a severe tax on human patience and moderation. The unwelcome intruder atends in a position very like that of the land grabber who, in the sto my days of the Irish land-war, earned such an ensavoury reputation. The strikers are certainly justified in denying him everything beyond what the bare claims of strict justice necessitate, in refaring him the amenities of civilized life, that he is an enemy of the class he represents and a traitor to the cause of labour. But a therough-going boycott, involving complete social estracism and less of the necessaries of booisi and commercial life. must be ruled out of court, as it was in the case of the land war; and so must fraud and force and violence and the infliction of unjust fear in all its forms.

In certain siroles it is a common saying that "History Repeats Itself," a saying besed upon the rather extraordinary remembles or that are occasionally exhibited between the happenings at d fier at historical periods. We do not as a rule attach much importance to these ar-called repetitions of history, regarding them rather fruit. ss a commonplace verification of the truth tost human mainte is much the same at 27s. 6d. a week; that the average wearly that history never repeats itself is just as rapable of proof, for whereas men and wimen may and do perform similar actions at widely separated periods of history the consequence of such actions are never the same owing to the elfered political and social development of the periods in question. Some such thoughts as these are inevitable to the thoughtful minds after reading the report of the papers upon social questions read at the Annual Meet-

ing of the Maynooth Union. Let us say freakly that we have nothing but thanksgiving and admiration for the spirit and temper of the papers read by Dr. O'Donnell and Ray. E. J. Cullen. For the speeches of the reverend gentlemen who took part in this discussion upon those papers the same might be said. We missed entirely the old note of olerical intolerance towards all that savours of independence of thought upon the part of the worker; all the old aggressive divistion towards the poor, all the ill-bred contempt for Labour when Labour refuses to bow the knee to "the gentry," all those painful and galling evidences of the lack of sympathy between the pastor and his flock upon things of this world and its battles-all these were absent, and in their place we saw with most pleasurable arrangement the evident atruggles of lofty minds to grapple with and comprehend the principles underneath the manifestations of the revolt of the working class, and a frank declaration that in its sesence that revolt is justified alike in its methods and its organisations. It would be sany to over-rate the importaxics of the criticism to which the papers were subject, but to our mind it would not be easy to over-rate the importance of the fact that such papers treating this subject in such a friendly and sympathetic spirit were received by the clergymen present in a more than favourable spirit.

Reverting to the historical comparisons our minds travel back to the early days of the Irish Land League, the attitude of the olergy of Ireland towards that uprising of the poor, and the great change in their attitude when that movement became a dominant force in the struggle between landlers and tenant. In the early days of the movement the higher clergy had practically nothing but condemnation for the agitation, and vehement demunciation of the distators, and needless to my the denunciations indulged in by hishops were to often assignity improved soon by the lexis denuncy of parish priests and curstes who wished to become parish priests. The Bishop of Sligo, the same prelate who recently came out of his pell-tical selface to denounce Jim Larkin, made himself an unplement reputation by his reallers denunciation of Michael Dayitt. It is a sarry thing to remember to day, but few will be inclined to find lazit with our opinion that the sindent of history will know the Bishop of Sligo anly as I becomes recessary to refer to

tions in regard to time, labour, or the his attack upon a man whose pure soule?

devotion to lofty ideals is to-day admitted by friends and foes alike. But with the growth of the Land Lesgue and the increasing proof of the beneficent effects upon the fortunes of the tenants the attitude of the clergy underwest a change. In greater and greater numbers they entered the Lind League, and very soon this indiscriminate abuse of the Land League and its methods by the clergy was replaced by an equally indiscrimate praise of the Land League and its methods from the same quarters. We should be serry to suggest that the change came from other reasons than from conviction, but it is well to consider that possibly many of the clergy were then of the same opinion as the speaker at Maynooth Union who, dealing with our Labour Movement, reminded his audience that "if you don't lead them somebody else will." Whatever the reason, the fact is undoubted that the Land League went through two phases in the attitude of the clergy—first it was universally con-demned, then it was universally commended. If the Irish Labour Movement is destined to go through the same phase, no one will more heartily accept it than we shall. Always, however, remembering that the Labour Movement rests upon and draws its inspiration from the struggle in the shop, and that, therefore, the men and women in the shop must be the controlling and directing forces of the Labour Movement. The clargy need not and should not complain if they are rigidly kept in the position of sympathetic cutsiders-along with all others of that growing mass of professional and -m ddie class people who are coming to recognise the justice as well as the glorious possibilities of the ideals fought by Labour. We want their help; iwe welcome their tentative attempts to understand and direct us; but we must respectfully remind them of the old saving, 'Here litery bondsmen, know ye not who would be free themselves must sirike the blow." Only the slave who feels the and in making him feel in a hundred ways gall of his slavely is competent to guide and direct the modern anti-slavery movement. The Labour Movement must remain a movement of the working class. by and for the working class. These quickenings of the sense of social justice, of which the proceedings at the Maymooth Union were but an indication, owe

JAMES COMMOLLY (Belfast).

# GALLANT RESCUE BY-TWO TRANSPORT

their origin to the fierce strivings and

rebellious upheavals of the men and

women who toil; their strikes, their fights, their seaching, their ideals it was

that stirred the consciences and moved

the hearts of our pastors. More such

stirrings and murmurings are yet to

come, but it is only out of such soil can

be born the seed that will bear such

On Tuesday evening last while bathing at the North Wall'a boy aged about 15 years, living in Stephen street, had a very narrow escape from drowning. It appears that the lad, who is a fairly good swimmer, got into difficulties and none of his companions being able to reader assistance, was in imminent danger; cr drowning, when two girls seated on the wall, noticing his position, gave the slarm. Two men, members of the Transport Union, engaged in unloading the ra. Venus, Mr. Pailip Giblin, Holbarn street, and Mr. Michael Foley, Lord Edwardsireet, at once rushed to his essistance without waiting to divest themselves of any portion of their clothing, and jumping across the wall, a feat fraught with danger owing to the slope on the seaward side, soon reached the drowning lad, and with some difficulty succeeded in bringing him ashore in a semi-conscious condition, where after a while he came to. Mesers. Giblin and Foley are to be commended on their plucky action, which, it is hoped, will be brought under the notice of the Royal Humane Society.

Honour to Whom Honour is Due.

The sentence of seven days' imprisonment sought to be imposed on Miss Larkin in default of her giving bail seems to need some comment.

Wall would it be for the swift and slow if, when required to account for the telents antrusted to them, they were in the same boat with the noble woman who is endeaetarolleme ct ebbo libraet temisge gmiruov the lot and infuse some brightness into the lives of her poor downtrodden nisters. That God may aid her efforts in the prayer that arises from many hearts and

lips to whom Miss Larkin is personally unknown. Why do not the workers in the Pem-

broke Laundry realise that combination mees strength? Why not fall into line with their comrades struggling, as they are, egainst injustice and petty tyranny?
By doing so they would better their condition, and, by asserting their independence, gain the respect of all right minded men and women, insight of being as at present, objects of represent and odium to

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