Who is it speaks of defeat ? I tell you a cause like ours;

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

As surely as the earth rolls round

As surely as the glorious sun Brings the great world moon wave,

Must our Cause be won 1

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DUBLIN, SATURDAY, AUGUST, 10th, 1912.

Edited by Jim Larkin.

ONE PENNY.]

THE BANK HOLIDAY.

No. 12.—Vol. II.]

To be quite frank, I have a rooted dis-like to Bank h lidays. Nor is this dislike of mine to be set down merely to a desire on my part to be perverse or odd, for it is nothing of the

I dislike a Bank heliday for two disfinct reasons. First of all because it is act a holiday, and in the second place because the very existence of banks pre-

rent it from being a holiday. According to the dictionaries a holiday is a day " pertaining to a festival," ard frm the same valuable broks we learn that a Bark is 'a collection or stock of money" or it is 'the place where a col-

lection of money is deposited." There was a time when a holiday was "pertaining to a f stival," but that time has for all practical purposes passed away. If it was not quite dead before the industrisl revolution took place, that revolution certainly knocked the last remaining remnant of life out of it. If we still have an occasional holiday in the year of grace, 1912, it is not because employers like to their workers in festive mo d that it is given, or because of any fes ival, but simply for the reason that commercial

mecessity demands it. Manufa turing firms give their employees holidays because the machinery must be everbauled and repaired: furmes must be damped down in order hat bilers may be tested, renewed or maired, and flues cleaned. Holidays are I repeat, commercial necessities to-day, but they are certainly not joy-days " pertaining to festivals."

In cities where there are large manufecturing concerns, such as Belfast, Glasgow, or Manchester, workers get one or two weeks idleness, because it takes that time to renovate the plant, but in a city like Dublin, where works are small, workmen only get one or two days idleness because there is so little plant to renovate, or rather, as is the general case in Dublin, because it takes one or two days to get the workshop whitewashed in accordance

with the Factory Act. I use the word "idleness" in preferace to "holidays" advisedly, because of the fact that workmen are penalised to the extent of their wages for each day the works are closed down, therefore these days cannot be considered as holidays in my sense of the term, and in many cases, blar from being days "pertaining to a estival," they are more correctly descri-

bed as being days "pertaining to want and privation." There is, of course, a class of wagetarrers who may think themselves justifed in calling a bank-holiday, or any beliday they may get, a real day of festivity or relaxation because of the fact that their wages are not stopped for the time they are loitering about the Douglas promenade or wating in the early door cueue at some theatre I refer now to derks. But can a bank-holiday be considered as anything more than a day's ideness in their case also? I think not! True, t'ey think they are being paid for being idle. Are they? Not by any means. Clerks as a class have ceased to he rertebrates; they merely crawl Common or garden workmen may have to flart work to the sound of a whistle in the morning, but they make dead certain tat they stop to the same sound at night. They have done what was required of them. They have worked for what they

get, be it fourpence or eightpence an hour

the case may be, and there is no ne-

essity, moral or otherwise, for them doing

my more. If a workman works overtime

he makes cer ain he will be paid overlait the same case with a clerk? Nct by a long chalk! I make safe to say that the number of offices in Dublin, outside d'Government ores, that are overstaffed reven so much as one man, could be tasly counted on the fingers of a man tho bas had both arms amputated. I faces the bulk of the Dublin commercial Ca if inquiries were made, would be hand to be understaffed. This means that the average clerk has to slog all day b keep his work free from arrears, and in the case of a rush be must go back every hight, willy-nilly, until it is over, and terk over ime. If he gets sixpence of tes money he considers that his lot has illen in pleasant places. Is to getting Paid for overtime, or asking for it, he

never dreams of doing so. heedless to ssy, the cute employer hooms much better than the average delt how indispensable it is for him to tre an able counting house staff, and he ralises also that it is much better to have then crawling and subservient than to

have them standing up for their rights. It is much easier to tread on a worm than to hit a man. To keep his clerks thoroughly subservient, therefore, he pays them their few shillings for the week or ten days' idleness, called holidays, which they are allowed during the course of the year, and the humble clerk, in order to show his gratitude, will even wheel merchandise, or drive carts during a strike, much to the detriment of his already fraved cuffs.

Clerks, whether they know it or not, are not being actually paid for the days' idleness known is the August bank-holiday or Bexing-day, as the case may be, but they are getting a very small bonus at these particular times for work already done and which will never be properly paid for. Should any clerk read these lines and disagree with me I will be glad if he will write to me and tell me why.

The first reason I gave for disliking Bank-holidays was that I believed they were not holidays at all. I think I have justified that belief.

As to my second contention, that it is the "existence of banks which prevents them from being holidays"; that can be most easily proved by a brief repetition of the arguments used in support of my first contention.

The so-called holidays given by indulgent employers of to-day serve a double commercial purpose. They get rid of the workers for a few days, without the necessity of raying them their wages, in order that machinery may receive that attention which it would not pay to gi e it when the engines are going. They also serve to keep clerical staffs subservient and contented owing to the idea held and fostered by the clerks themselves, that their employers have given them wages without an equivalent amount of work, whereas, as a matter of hard fact, they have only received a very small bonus for a large amount of unpaid work.

Modern commerce requires these two things in order that it may obtain the largest possible amount of profit, which, of course, is lodged in the banks. It is profit that makes it necessary for the workers to leave off earning wages for a day or so now and then in order that machinery may be brought up to concert pitch and engines and workshops made conformable with statuary laws. It is profit that demands that the non-profitproducing fraternity, such as clerks, should be content with their beggarly small wages, and humbly thank heaven and the bosses that their salaries (save the mark) are not docked when the first Monday in August comes round.

A non-paid days idleness is not a holiday for a workingman, and a paid day of idleness for a clerk is merely the manner in which the employers love to sandbag him and keep him under.

There may come a day again in the history of the world when a holiday will not be a bank-holiday as we now know it, but will be a real holiday in the fullest sense of the word . . . a day "pertaining to a festival"; a day of real joy and gladness!

If that day comes one thing is certain. and that is that the present-day moderncommercial mad search for prefits, dividends, and bank-balances must end before the happier dawn shall break.

All men, women and children need a time of festivity and holiday. The dock-labourer with his wife and kiddies, who live near the WALL, just as much as the rich employers, who with their ladies and their children live in Dalkey or Rathgar.

It is the bank-balance made from the toil of the workers that enables the employer to have his holiday, and it is the very same bank-balance that prohibits the working man or clerking-back from having his much-better earned one It is for the worker of both hand and bran to decide whether he will continue having bankholidays or begin having holidays without

In any case the modern bank holiday is a thing which I not only dislike but it is a thing which I detest! " EUCHAN."

TELEPHONE No. 961.

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"The Guardian of the Pace."

"G'long out o' that," says the limb of the "Just moind what yer sayin'!" roared

If yez stand on the fcotpath I'll run yez It's not me nor me apples that's obstruct-

run in?

And I'll not stir a step, neither me nor me

For yersilf, Mr. Polisman, ye ugly ould Then I'll charge yez with that besides

the man in blue. "D'ye hear me spake? Now, none o' yer "Oh, I moind what I'm sayin', but I won't stir for you.

ing the street, An' you an' yer apples to the Station will But yerself, Mr. Polisman, yerself an' yer

"Is it me an' me apples ye wad like to "Ill not have yer lip and I won't have Bedad it's the hard job ye are goin' to Fut I'll ask yez to move on according to

"If yez don't, and intend to obstruct the police,

breach o th peace.'

"Ah, sure, leave her alone, Mr. Polisman, Said a "K-nut" standing by to the big man in blue The Peeler looked round and saw Johnny was quiet, So ran him in promptly for inciting to " Мло."

"THE PICTURE SHOW."

Kate's a great girl!

When I say that Kate is a great gir', I mean, to quote her own phrase, that she is "great value."

Kate is really rather small although, if I were talking to her, I would probably say she was dainty. Another feature about Kate is her great good nature, and when she smiles—as she very nearly always does-she smiles with all her face. Even her nose shares in the general ripple which passes over her face. Her brother says that the reason for that is that her nose is "tip-tilted," but I, who am not her brother, scorn the statement and say that her nose is "retrousse."

Kate believes me, but she doesn't believe her brother, which shows her good sense.

The other evening I had tea with Kate, and she was in great good humour. "Do you know, 'Mac,' I was down seeing the pictures the other evening,'

she sai 3. 'Which gallery?" I asked. "The Royal Hibernian or the National?" 'Den't be silly, 'Mac," I saw them in

O Conveil street! "O'Connell street? But, my dear girl, there is no picture gallery in O'Connell

"Who was talking of a picture gallery?" she said, disdainfully. "It was the moving pictures I saw, silly!"

I confessed I was silly, and I apologised for my silliness. "Were the pictures very nice?" I

"Oh, they were simply gorgeous!some of them—but I did laugh at John "Surely that was a very rude thing to

asked, humbly.

do, Kate. Why did you laugh at the poor man?"

"Really, 'Mac,' you are too absurd for anything John Bunny is one of the actors in the pictures." "So you even know the names of the

actors?" "Of course I do! There's-oh, well, I don't like him so much, but John Bunny's

a dote!" "Really, Kate, a dote?" "Yes, 'Mac,' a perfect dote! He has

such a funny face! You would have to "I suppose I would," I remarked, not too enthusiastically; "but did you say he

had a Bunny face?" "No, I did not say he had a Bunny face!" she said, mock ngly. "I said he

had a funny face." "And do all people with funny faces appear in the pictures?" I asked,

seriously. "Well, not exactly, 'Mac,' she raplied, quite innocently, "or you might appear in them.

I paused for a second to see if she had any malice in her remark before I asked:

"And what was John Funny-I beg pardon—I mean John Bunny, do ng in the pictures?"

"Oh, it was great value." "Tell me about it, do!'

"You won't interrupt with silly re-

"I promise." "Very well. You see, John is married and his wife is a great "swank" She

I just managed to evade the description of her dress by ejaculating hurriedly:

"Was she pretty, Kate?" "Well, she was fairly pretty, but I didn't like the way she did her hair. Anyway she went to a fr end's house for tea and she had a bracelet which she wanted very much--'

"Just a minute, Kate; this isn't a silly remark, but would you kindly tell me which "she" had the bracelet, and which "she" wanted to have it?"

Kate's eyes opened wide. "Thought you were listening, 'Mac?' It was the friend who had the bracelet and it was John's wife who wanted it. Well, she went to the jeweller's and saw one just like it, but the man wanted 250 pcunds-no, it wasn't pounds. What are those things they use in America ins'ead of pounds?"

Dollars!" I suggested "Yes; well the man wasted 250 dollars for the bracelet and poor Mrs Bunny had'nt the money, but she told him that she would send John to buy it, and the jeweller had to let him have it for 150 dollars and then she would pay the rest after."

"That was deceit, Kate!'

"Oh bother, 'Mac,' don't be silly I think it was great value. When she told John he just made a funny face and said

"Did you hear him?" "No, but every one knows what a hus-

band does say when his wife asks for money.' "And was Mrs. Bunny content when

John said No!' "Of course not. Would'nt she be a

fool? She wheedled him." "She what?"

"She wheedled him. Then John went off to buy the bracelet. It was great value" "The band played then I suppose?

"No, the band wasn't on at the time but the pianist played. You know the March from Tannhauser, well that was what was played. It goes :-

"Rum tum te diddle um; te diddle rum te rummty rum te rum tum; Rum tum to diddle um ! - just like that!" "I think he must have been a 'rum'

pianist!" I remarked. "What a silly jcke, "Mac,' to come from a serious-minded man like you. Anyway, you are wrong, for the planist wasn't a 'he,' but was a young lady. She was a lovely player, but I did pity the poor

"Because she was a lovely player! surely not?"

"Of course not! Isn't it a great fool you like to make yourself appear. But just think, 'Mac,' that poor girl has to sit there for hour after hour, hammering away for those pictures. It must be a hard, horrible, monotonous job."

"I suppose it is," I said. "Oh, you needn't suppose anything

about it, for it is a hard job. I know a girl who has a great friend, and his sister says that these picture-pianists, especially the girls in the Grafton street, O'Connell street and Mary street picture-halls, are Aery badly paid"

"Surely, Kate," I said, "it is to the interest of the company to see that these girls are well paid, for good music is one

of the best attractions to a picture house." "Yes, but, 'Mac,' I believe they are not engaged by the company but by some musician in the city who has a contract

to supply the music." 'Oh, now, I begin to understand. It is the old case of the middleman Who is the joker. 'Do you know?

"I think his name is Larchet, 'Mac,' but I am not quite sure!"

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'Oh, well it doesn't matter what his name is very much, but it is a pity he could not be made to pay more money to his musicians, for it is, as you say, a horrible hard, monotonous j b, and one too where skill and education are required."

"Perhaps, 'Mac,' if the company who own the halls knew, they would pay he pianists more and engage them direct." "Perhaps they might, Kate, but in any

case they certainly should." "I am glad I am not a picture pianist, "Mac'!"

"So am I, Kate but what about John Bunny, you never finished your story, you know!"

"Oh, yes, I was forgetting poor old John. Where was I? I rea ember now. Well, when his wife got him safely away to the jewellers she sent out and pawned her rings to raise the rest of the money."

"Poor Mrs. Bunny seems to be getting into bad habits." I remarked. "Oh, it was great value to see how she

ran away to the j. wellers and and paid in e money, and then when home-But just how the complicated story

ended, and how John Bunny was received, or whether or not Mrs. Bunny got her brace et, I never heard, for just then Kate's brother rusted in and Kate forgot all about the fat that she had left Mrs. Bunny stending in the jeweller's shop.

I suppose Mrs Bunny is still there. The story, however, so far as it went was ' great value, ' and Kate is a great

"MAO."

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WOMEN WORKERS' COLUMN.

Pestering Women Workers.

Here is a postcard, one of many similar rece ved by the National Federation of Women Workers:

Women workers at a local laundry here are fairly being dragged into the Prudential. They are worked hard and paid badly, and the management is afraid that they will join the Federation, so they are being pushed into the Prudential.

Another writer relates how all the workers in his factory who were not already in a society were told to pass along to where the Prudential agent was sitting and "join at once."

Many employers are even more summary. At a large rubber factory in London, for example, a list of the men and women in the employ of the company was made out and handed to an agent of the Prudential with an instruction to supply cards en masse. "I'll see that they sign all right," said the employer. He did. The workers as a matter of fact "applied to join" the Approved Society some days after they had been forced to join it.

I have before me a printed form issued to the members of their staff by a large firm of music printers and publishers. The form contains questions which "it is necessary that all workers should answer," one of the questions being "To what approved society do you belong?" Though the Prudential is not mentioned on the form it is issued in the Prudential interest. The staff have been told that if they join this society the employer will pay their contributions for one month. What will happen if they do not join it they have not been told, because it was not necessary to tell them.

Friendly Societies Attacked.

In all this, it is not contended that the Prudential is aiding or inspiring an attack upon Trades Unionism as a primary object. The primary object of the Prudential is to get by hook or by crook a vast approved society. The primary object of the Prudential in this, as in all else that it does, is to fill its pockets. It has no objection to Trades Unionists provided it can turn an honest penny out of them. When friendly societies stand in the way they are attacked also, and by similar methods, a striking instance being recently brought to the notice of the House of Commons by Lord Henry Bentinck. I quote his question:-

To ask the Secretary to the Treasury whether he is aware that certain women workers employed by a Nottingham firm were instructed by their overlooker to join the Prudential Approved Society; whether these workers pleaded that they desired to join other approved societies, and were cautioned by the overlooker that if they did so they would have to take the consequences; whether, on finally refusing to join the Prudential Approved Society, these workers were dismissed, and one of them refused a written character; and whether he will grant an inquiry into these and other similar cases. which have brought to the notice of the Com-

Trade Union, but the Rechabites and the Foresters' Friendly Societies. Under compulsion one of them signed a Prudential form. When she withdrew her signature, the fact was quickly communicated to her overlooker by the Prudential agent, and she went out.

Nevertheless, in the nature of things, the attack upon the friendly s cieties is less deadly. The employer, as such, has no animus towards friendly societies, and where overlookers are enlisted against them the explanation is probably in some monetary advantage expected or promised for their aid. But to fight the Trade Union employers need no special inducement. When such game is afoot, scruples. are thrown to the winds; they go out to meet even the Prudential with alacrity.

The above is a cutting taken from "The Daily Herald." These are striking facts and prove to the women workers that employers will use any means to try and prevent women from joining the trades union approved societies. It would be well for women workers to remember that employers have no right to ask, or demand to know, to what approved society his employees belong.

The Insurance Committee have now their affairs in good working order, and very necessary and effectual work is being done. At Thursday's meeting the applications sent in by persons suffering from consumption were dealt with, and these persons after being visited by the Medical Officer of Health will be entitled to receive either domiciliary or sanatoria treatment.

Domiciliary treatment means that persons certified to be suffering from consumption, and ordered by the Medical Officer of Health, subject to the approval of the Insurance Committee, to receive such treatment, will be supplied with nourishment, such as milk, eggs, heef, &c., warmer bed-clothing if required, and should it be necessary, another apartment will be rented. This is a very important matter, because in all cases of consump. tion good food, warm clothing, and fresh air are the chief essentials.

The forms of application for sanatoria treatment can be obtained at the offices of the Irish Transport and General Workers'

Chaob Ano-Carbuis Mic Cit de Connado na Saevilse.

EXCURSION TO SLIGO,

Sunday, August 18th.

Union, and persons desirous of receiving such treatment will do well to make application as soon as possible.

IRISH WORKERS' CHOIR.

Choir practice will be as usual on Monday and Wednesday evenings at 8 pm. Irish Denoing Thursday and Friday

Irish Women Workers' Union, Liberty Hall 18 Beresford Place

Entran e Fee 2d. per week Contributions Intending members can see the Secretary any evening after 8 p.m.

POSTPONED DRAW.

To be Drawn for at 18 Bresford Place, a Silver Watch, proceeds in aid of Widow and Children of the late John Deleny, will ta'e place on Monday, A-gust 12th,

> "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

DUBLIN. SATURDAY, Aug. 10 h, 1912.

LONDON POCK STRIKE

Landon Dock Strike is finished, some felks say. What an awakening they will get! The battalions of labour have but retired to reform-returnish themselves with ammunition, and to learn from the mistakes made how to prevent such a catastrophe from cocurring sgain. As we have said in these columns again and sgain, the advance of Labour is like unto the advance of the sea-irresistible. All the efforts of the capitalist Conutes to order the Workers to retire is assining foolishness. We must get forward. To stand still is to retire. All the machination, I repeat, of the capitalist class must meet with inevitable failure. The laws of zatura convey to us our ultimate success. and throughout our long, weary, and strenuous pilgrimsge, we have suffered many more disastrous seibacks then even the late t one—the L ndon Dock S'rike and when one enalyses the situation the more hopeful one is. What was the primary cause of the defeat? The cld wicked, These girls had desired to join, not a foolish plan of sectional action, the idea preachet and promulgated by the lossiized Trade Union leaders' SECTIONALISM. One may, perhaps, welcome the result of the strike it it will bring home to the minds of the rank and file what the new school have been preaching, in and out of season, that the interest of one is the interest of all: that spasmodic sectional action is foredoomed to failure; that, on the other hand, a general industrial attack means success. What is recorded as the statement of one of the most brilliant military leaders of history, that an army marches on its stomach, has been proved time and again in industrial warfare. The abject foolishness of the working cless in laying down their tools and going out to fight the master class on hungry stomache must cesse. The leaders who are incapable of leading, or who have failed to understand the trend of industrial evolution and that most dangerous section—these who knowing the position deliberately sell their class for their own personal aggrandisement—all these must The rank and file must take a more go. The rank and mo must make in the work. Leaders come and go; the people remain. A thicking trained army can succeed. An unthinking meb, trusting always the leaders may succeed for a time, but will eventually meet defeat. Therefore it behaves the working class—especially the Irish working class—to study the positin-read, mark, and learn how to act in a crisis. We have at all times in this country placed toe much dependence on leaders, and when the leaders failed the army were dispersed. the cause lost. This condition of things must not apply to the industrial army. Every woman and man of the working class must take upon their shoulders

In another column you will read an appeal from the Birkenhead dcckers who are looked out because they refused to accept a scheme under the Insurance Act forced on them by the shipowners, backed up by the Board of Trade. These men in Birkenhead, of whom at least 75% are Irishmen, by birth or race, have been locked out four weeks. They are receiving no strike or lick out pay. The union they belonged te-the National Union of Dock Labourers. James Sexton-having cut them off because they refused to arcept a scheme which they had not approved of. The Return Fare 4/- memmittee of No 1 Branch of the Irish Transport Union have agreed to make a

their rightful burden; they must do

their share of the fighting and not,

as in the past, leave the few to

carry the fight a step further.

Given such an army of trained and in-

telligent workers, they giving loyal and

conest support to the representatives

elected as standard bearers, there can be

no danger of such an industrial catas-

trophe as has occurred in London. Let their

the workers here in Ireland.

defeat to a warning and an inspiration to

special appeal to help the women and children of these men in Birkenhead. Those who desire to help can deposit or send their subscriptions to any branch secretary. The need is urgent.

We are informed that M'Intyre, of Hille! Hall Swift's alley, of Francis street, Dubl'n, oballenges us to meet him in Beres. ford place, on Sunday, at one o'clock. Well, we had other business arranged, but to oblige Mr. M'Intyre we have deferred all breiness on that day, and will attend between the hours of one and two o'clock for the purpose of meeting this skunk. And we hope the editor of the Independent" will also attend, along with M'Istyre's other friends.

Dm't firget Jim Larkin will be in Beresford place, on Suadey, at one s'clock. What we have prayed for we hope is coming to pass. M'Intyre faces the mus'c.

Scully the Scallywag.

In the Southern Police Court, on the 26 h July last, John Scully, Erq, TO, JP., P.LG., was charged with having in his possession for use of trade two brass weights which were FALSE AND UN-JUST, namely 8 oz. weight, which was 16 grains light, and 1 or noe weight, 5 grains light, at Crumlin on 22ad June, 1912.

Soully was fired 10s and had to for-

feit the weights. As far as we have seen there has never been a word about this scandalous case in any of the paper, and we pablish it now for the first time. Scully is a "Guardian" of the poor and Chief Warden of the other "Gua diane." But here in a distriet, where the very poor are his customers he has been convicted of robbing them So that it evidently needs another guardian to protect the very poor from the capacity of this boas "Guardian" of the poor. We would like to know how many visits here been vaid by the Inspectors of Weights and Messures to Scully's shops in the municipal area. Pe haps some member of the Markets Committee would give us the necessary

information.

Some time ago, we know from the records of the Public Health Committee, that Soully was fined £1 for solling adulterated papper. We would like to know how many visits have been paid to Scully's shops by the Food Inspectors employed under the Public Heelth Cammittee? Councillor Mickey Swaine is the Chairman of that institution, as is Scully of the Board created to act as 'Guardiane." We think it would be necessary to elect some other body to guard the poor from such Guardians as there two "hercer." Just think a 1 cz. weight 5 grains light and an 8 z. weight 16 grains light! Evidently he has been put in the belance and found wanting. And when to this crime has been added the farther soundal which we alone of the metropolitan Press exposed—the organ incident-we wonder such men have the hardihood to hold representative positions. But we should not bernaps, won der at that so much as that men and women who claim to have an interest in the city should be responsible for promoting the candidature of such creatures and that the workers should be assinine enough to vote for them. We may exp of to see the dead walls decorated with posters, "Vote for Sully and Home Rule, the Friend of the Workers." But not a word about Soully, the "light" weight merchant. The friend of the worker, indeed! He is as much the friend of the worker as the other Councilloz who was convicted of selling milk adulterated with 35 per cent. of added water. Oh, aye! but Soully is a patriot greenest brand, but not half so green as the burgesees of Merchants' quey who vote for him and his little white grin.

Reformation and Savagery.

In sentencing three youths to three months' Imprisonment each on a charge of theft at the City Commission the other day, Mr. Justice Madden had seme vigorous criticisms to make on the Reformatory System. The three prisoners had each been in the Gleneree Reformatory for periods ranging from 3½ to 5

Before sentencing them the Justice said:

"This case was an illustration of what he had found in his experience as a judge now extending over 20 years. He had had the Celender examined, and of the insumerable cases that had come before him in which prisoners had been found guilty, and in proper cases, let out under the First Offenders' Act, in only two cases had they come up again. But over and over again prisoners who had been convioted of petty larceny and sent to a reformatory, had come before him with terrible iteration. When he became a judge he acted on the advice of one of the greatest criminal lawyers they had ever had in this country, and he had never sent a prisoner to a reformatory.

"He had over and over again given prisoners the benefit of the First Offenders' Act, in proper cases where he could do so without danger to the public, and when it was not necessary to inflict a sentence for the protection of the public, and he found that it was a most salutary

proceeding." It is a pity the example of Justice Madden in this instance is not followed by more of the luminaries who sit upon the Banch. Some of these gentry seem to get on to the Bench with no clearer perception of their duty than that they have so many tentences to proncunce in a cir-

Some young fellow is brought before them on a petty charge in which there are circumstances to consider, but the principal consideration of the average judge or magistrate is to get the care

finished, and he bangs the culprit into prison or a reformatory, and of the two the so-called reformatory is generally the

worst. The whole reformatory system is savage, and the product cannot help but be sa age also. It is only a waste of time to fight the savage. What civilization has to fight and kill are the things that produce and foster savagery. Reformatories are among the very worst of these. Let the Reformatory System be abolished.

THE CENSUS.

STARTLING DUBLIN FIGURES.

TENEMENT DWELLINGS.

The number of tenants of one room in the city was 21,133, ranging from 3618 cases in which the room had only one occupant to 4,609 where there were five to seven occupants, 643 cases in which there were more than seven occupants of one room, 45 cares of more than ten persons in a room, 16 of more than 11 persons, and five of 12 or more per room. There were 40 cases in which a family occupied part of a room only. Thirty-four per cent, of all the families in the city, or 21,113 families, were coupiers of one room; 21 per sent, or 13,087 families were cocupiers of two rooms.

The above figures should be read and re-read. They are not pleasant reading. No matter! Read them over and over again. Ponder over them! Think over them! Ask yourselves if these things should be?

We hear of Agitators! In our opinion the reiteration of these figures should do more to saita's the hearts and minds of the comfortable and careless inhabitants of this "beautiful" and "glorious" city than all the agitators who ever drew the breath of life.

We may have further to say on this topic next week. In the meantime, we again ask our readers to read, think, and ponder over these figures. Get them off by heart if you can. They will be useful to have by you when the jobbers and robbers, and slum owners, and slum creators come out to ask your votes.

56 Elden street, Birkenhead, August 1st, 1912. Mr. James Larkin.

SIR —I have been asked to write to you on behelf of the Birkenhead Dock Labourers. No 6 Branch. As you are aware, we are looked-out. We are sgainst the

Clearing Horse System and the Tally. We have a Relief Committee, all dock labourers, and we are doing our best to get a loaf for the women and children. We are getting money anywhere. We are getting ne strike pay, and this is our third week out.

Hoping that you will assist us in some way, and trusting that this will meet with your spp oval.—I remain,

J. Green, Treasurer. James Paterson, Secretary.

Carrigles Band and Ringsend Aeridbeacht Next Sunday.

Granted fine weather, the above openair entertainment, which is the final of the series for this season in aid of the new church, promises to be the best yet held. During the season the Committee have brought out many who otherwise would probably never have been heard of at aeridbeachtenna, including Miss M. M'Mahon and Mr. J M'Inerny. For next Sunday they have secured the services of Mr. A. P. Wilson (I.W.O.), who possesses a fine baritone voice, and will make his first appearance. The Hornpipe Compstition promites to bring together many who are enxious to try conclusions for honours. The contest promises to be very keen, judging by the entries received. The final date for entry closes on Friday, and those anxious to compete for the valuable gold medal should send on their entry (1s) to Mr. T. Kennedy, 39 Thorsessile street, Ringsend, before that date. The charge for admission will be 3d. Commercing at 3.30.

W. & H. M. Goulding, Ltd.

We call our readers' attention to the fortieth annual meeting of the above philanth opic firm. The following patriots were present:-Mr. Wm. Lingard, A. Goulding. Sir Stanley Harrington (Cork), Edward Govlding (one of the the K-nuts). Theo. Richardson, Major Hugh Henry, J.P. The net profit for the past year was declased to be £44 632 6s 2d.

Mark the 6s. 2d; ne'er a bawbee's as caveful We must find out the gross profit. We slso wonder how much the wrgeslaves who made the surplus will get out of the plunder, particularly those engaged in filling different specialities out of the one heap of dirt. Edward Goulding, M.P., the loud mouthed Tarif Reformer, apologist for the Orange lambs of Belfast, will insist on all hands getting 5s. per week increase (I don't think).

We are sure that other philanthropic petriot, Willam Martin Murphy, who subsidises the betting and drunkards' advertising sheets-Herald and Independentwill now ask the Goulding gang to explain in detail their balance sheet; but, of course, dog does not bite dog. Pity the p:or Irish (!) capitalist; only 7 per cent dividend

Why not reduce the 16s, per week men to 15s.? And the poor female slaves who fill the foulters into the imported begs, reduce them 2s. per week; then they will work for nothing £44,000 odd pounds given by the intelligent farming class of this o untry to subsidise the bigoted antinational gang of the Gouldings and the

Trams and Inspectors.

Sig-Kindly allow me space in your valuable and outspoken little paper to relate an incident I saw in one of the Donnybrook Cars on Monday (Bank Holiday) night last.

At the corner of Westmoreland street a regular "Johnny" with "cloaks to his socks," and spats, got into the tram. His watery eye and the more than ordinary vacant expression of his face betokened that he had been drinking. He took a penny ticket which in the ordinary course carried him to the station at Baggot street Bridge. Arrived there a smug-faced little Inspector, who frequents that tram line, boarded the car, and, after examining the conductor's book, came in to inspect the tickets. The "Johnny," who had not got out at the bridge, presented his worthless ticket, and a further penny, which were duly passed by the Inspector of the amug-face.

Now this inspection of tickets took place just opposite the Baggot street Hospital. I leave you to judge, Mr. Editor, if that conductor had time between the bridge and the Hospital to come in and renew the "Johnny's" ticket, especially as he had been busy tendering his papers for inspection, yet the Inspector went out to the foot-board and proceeded to blackguard the conductor for not having collected the penny.

The conductor, rather bravely I thought, objected to being blackguarded for an omission which was quite unavoidable, but smug-face was quite obdurate, and in all probability the poor conductor will be reported and fined, if not sacked, for his carelessness.

Comment is hardly necessary in such a case as this. At the same time I would like to known what the duties of the Dublin United Tramway Company Inspectors are? If they are there to see that the Company are not robbed of their legal fares then the duty of smug-face in this instance was quite obvious. If the socalled inspector thought the Johnny was trying to evade payment of the other penny then he should have had the car stopped and Johnny with his socks and spats bundled out altogether, or, if not that, at least he could have reprimanded him severely, which would just as effectually warned any of the other passengers with designs on a free ride to quit the

Inspectors, however, do not seem to be engaged to guard the interests of the company or the public, but rather to act as slave-drivers for the conductors etc., and try to secure the reduction of their already miserable wages by sund y fines. Yet that pure-s uled financial contortionist Wm. Martin Murphy, who presides over the destinies of the D.U T.C., will talk glibly of what is being done for the men, the while he sheds tears with the one eye and winks with the other, proving himself to be the arrant hypocrite he is.

Have the citizens of Tublin not had age pension, same as I am doing. In about enough of the robbery which the Company inflict upon the public, and the slavery they impose upon their men? Can Lorcan Sherlock Esq., T.C., L.L.U., T.C.D., not devise some scheme, while he sits in the large and lofty vastness of the round-room attached to his temperary domicile, whereby the Corporation could take over the Tramways and work them for the public welfare as is don: in other cities? 't would at least give the Corporation something useful to do although that is a habit they will have to acquire.

Inspectors under a Corporation regime. might have something better to do on a Bank-holiday night than to blackguard a conductor who has been badgered and bothered by a holiday crowd all day long.

I submit the idea of municipal ownership with all due deference to the Lord Mayor and his satellites, and thank you, Mr. Editor, for giving me the space to do

Yours etc.. A MUNICIPAL TRADER.

piobairí naoim torcáin ui **CUACAIL**

The O'Toole Pipers.

The Aerideacht under the auspices of

above club will be held in Jones' Road

on to-morrow (Sunday). The best of Irish-Ireland artistes will attend. The great event will be the Camoguidheacht (Ladies' Hurling) Match, between North v. South Dublin, the winner of which will be presented with a valuable set of medals. suitably inscribed. The Pipers themselves will be there, I hope, to meet their many friends in the National Movement at Jones' Road on the 11th of August. Great interest is being manifested in the Cameg Match, and a hard and rousing contest is expected. The North will be represented by players from St. Margaret's, Drumoandra, and the O'Toole's, while the surny hearted South will be ably defended by members from the Kev ns and Colmchiles. Among the artistes Sean Connolly will be there. No necessity to say much in praise of Sean. We all know him, and day by day, or rather Asridheacht by Asridheacht, we like him more. Miss Annie Treacy, Feis Priss Winner, will be with us, too; and Miss Ryan, another young blossom on the Tree of Irish Ireland. Jacob's Eight Singers have kindly consented to help us, and we look forward in pleasant anticipation to their items. A selection on the Fideog will be given by Mr. B. Bolger. The O'Toole Trio will dance a Three Hand Reel. The happy hearted Tom Delehunt "of curs" will dance, too; also Miss O'Toole, a sweet young singer of Irish song. No necessity to say anything about the Band. Everybody knows now- EVEN THE POLICE Don's forget to-morrow-"The Old Spot by the Canal," Jones' Road. Admission Fourpence. Commencing 5.45,

[Note — Owing to important hading contests having so be decided, the Can't have the contests having he havidhearly in Match followed by Aericheacht will delayed ustil 5 45. Casey will be then -in fact all of us must be there -ED

Irish Transport and General Workers' Union.

MACHINE WORKERS' SECTION The usual weekly meeting of above me held August on 18 h in Liberty Hill The roll being called and minutes of previous mee ing having been read and confirmed, the chairman colled the attention of members to the fact that there was still a large number of machine worker, in the city unorgen zid, pointing cut the duty of every member to do his utment remedy this state of sffelis. Business a routine mature having been transcond the mee ing terminated. Entrarce in 1. 4d. Next meeting, Augra, 15th. M. DEVELIE, Sac.

AGILITY!

'Lord Strathoons and M unt Royal the Hgh Commissioner for Oakade, bu just entered upon his 93.d year, and he was as busily engaged at the fices of the Dominion in Victoria st. est, Lond n, a any of the clerks who have youthful fresh ness on their side."

The above was rescued from the "S:cial and Personal" column of the "Independent."

The porter at the door of the Domicion

Office rushed in to the clerks' monin great excitement, "Here's the bors," he blurted out

"Which one?" roated the olerks, "Old Stratherna! And he's in an awfal rush.'

"Oh, Lord!" ejaculated the clerks in fervent cherus, and their peas soraichel over the paper like mal.

By this time Old So ath had mounted the stairs, taking them three steps at a time, and vaulting the counter, sloed

among the ink stashers. "Very busy?" he asked, but the coratching of pens was the sole reply.
"Too busy to speak, evidently!" h said. "Well, do you know, boys, I like io see young fell wa basy and soing Look at me, as young and fresh as any if yow, and 93 years of age, by gad. Isma living example of what a busy and active life does for a map. I have always been busy! Always bury watching other men being active. Lake at me now! I'm as gay as a lark. I'm full of devilment. I'm one

of the boys, I am!" The clerks looked up in silent admin-

"Well, good morning," said Smith. I don't want to keep you from your work, because I have read, and fervenily believe that work is a good thing for young man, They can amose themselves and have the gaiety of life when they git their old off for a cauter round the Park."

It was while having the canter that the "Independent" man saw him, al thought it a good thing for the people d Dablin to know how well old State looked.

I'm sure the "Independent" residen must be glad.

Religion and Gardening.

We give herewith copy of a postoud sent to a head gardener who advertised is the 'Irish Times" wanting employment

The postoard speaks for itse'f. [Copy of Postoard.]

Gowran Rectory, Co. Kilkeney. Please state if you are a Protestant.

CANON Hoga 26/7/12. The advertiser replied to the postored in the following terms :-

To CANON Hogg.—In answer to your post card inquiry, to state if I am a Potestant, I beg to point out to you to please put on your glasses and read my advertisement again. I stated I was looking for work which our Great Creator means us to live by. I did not ask a job in any religious order, as you will see if you out read. But I wish to ask you a few quottions. Did you earn the money yourself by your own sweat which paid for the college education you get, or do you at any questions as to the religion these man hold who produce your daily bread? Did Ohrist tell you when he created you to employ or give no one a olance to live but those who think Your way, and that God created you to show us the road to aslvation, or that he created the poor homest workers to be dupes of a olique or class? When God created ut He gave you as well as me a free mind in think; He also, the great Croutor of all things, told us to love our neighbours ourself. Not to love any one cliss, clique, or orced, but all mankind, without my

exception. One faith, one weight, one messure, one coin; Oh, happy would this world be if all is

harmony would join." I, for one, believe in God's command ments and in Christ's teachings on earth, which unfortunately are so badly admin. istered by men like you. The bigget number of our bigots, robbers, &c., &A. cleak or roll themselves up in teligion, so to speak, which was given for the inprovement of human nature, and to give man a better chance of becoming the Supreme Being on this earth.

You struly, Bleckerck

Estal ished 1851

Provisions! For Reliable LEIGH'S, of Bishop St. STILL LEAD.

THREE HOURS' OVERTIME FOR 1s. "A Liverp of Railway Clerk," writing to the "Pail" H raid" save that "Tea allewarce ' is the Midland Railway Comreny's subt'e si d innecent designation of syristics of their methors to save properly staffing their coods offices, and to get a good deal of clinical work done for practically neithing. For at least a week in each much the clerical work in all railway gorde offices is highly inoressed owing to returns and clearing up. Until row the Millind Company have not paid goods clerks for overtime, but now, partly wing to the growing strength of the Reilvay Clerks' Association, and partly because of the less slavish ratures of all railway cle ke, they have offered them tea s'lewar ce ar d one shilling reward if they work for more then three lours' over ime. If the clerical staff are to is enough not to ses through what the company's scheme means they will have to work more and more o artime. The o mp:ny will stop appointing clerks, and sa the work inon sees so vill the miserably paid overtime The Railway Clerks' Aerociation must ta e this matter up now, and membe a must greven so far individually as to chi ce to this suggested railway sugarcoated plem.

Great Open-Air Entertainment AT CAMBRIDGE ROAD, RINGSEND,

To-morrow (Sunday) at 3.30 p.m.

Irish Workers' Choir will be represented by Miss M. M'Mahon and A P. Wilson. Jacob's Choir—Sean Connolly and Tom McCarthy.

Rathmines Dancers, Ringsend Trio, &c. Proceeds for New Church.

Admission 3d. Commencing at 3.30. Tickets on sale at Liberty Hall.

You Can't Afford to Look Old !

Dr. KING'S Hair Restorer

Keeps your Hair from getting Grey. Shilling Bottles. Made in Ireland.

LEGNARD'S MEDICAL HALLS 19 North Farl Street and 38 Henry Street, Dublin.

STRONG BOOTS

WORKINGMEN.

Army B'uchers-Sprigged or Nailed, 5/-Whole-back Bluchers-Hand-Pegged, 6/-

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

BARCLAY & COOK,

104-105 Talbet St., 5 Sth. Gt. George's St., Dublin.



Workers! Support the Old Reliable Boot Warehouse,

78b Talbot Street.

NOLAN'S, Little Mary Street. The Oldest Poot Warehouse in Dublin. lrith-Made Bluchers a Speciality.

Independent Labour Party of Ireland.

Public Meetings

Will be held on Sunday, August 11th, in PHUENIX PARK at 12.30, And in BERESFORD PLACE at 8.

Sperker-Miss SAVAGE (Belfast).

Ringsend Heridheacht,

SUNDAY, 11th AUGUST. Dancing Competition. Carriglea Band. Jacob's Choir.

Miss M. McMahon (Irish Workers' Choir).

Mr. P. McInerney

(Irish Workers' Choir).

Sean Connelly. Rathmines Dancers. Ringsend Trio.

"RAILWAYS AND RAILLERY!"

It seems to be the season of half yearly meetings. Wednesday afternoon of this week saw the meeting of the G S. & W. Railway Company at Kin shridge.

Although I wasn't there I read the report of the meeting with great amusement. was very funny! Particularly the Chairman's speech!

We heard at the time of the Ocal Strike how the trade of the country was being ruized. We have heard since that it is ruined. At all these half yearly meetings it has been more or less graphically pointed out to the public how the strike has upest trade The railways particularly, we are told, were hard hit, and the directors had a most got to the point of begging the Government to Nationalise the Railways and relieve the companies of their hard and thankless tank. I never had much belief in ti e tale of woe, and any flickering remnant of it has been effectually squashed by the report of the last meeting of the G.S. & W. Railway Company.

I have gone over the Chairman's speech, and append herewith a few of his most an using remarks on the Coal Strike and its diabolical effects.

GREAT SOUTHERN & WESTERN BAILWAY OD. MEETING. SIR WM. J. GCULDING, BART, Presi ing.

THE EFFECTS.

called in future our Interim D'v'dend cf

4½ per cent., which has been fully earned

in the half year, and to carry forward the

very nice surplus of £53 156, or £17,012

more than in 1911, towards the final, and

we hope larger payment for the year end-

for the half-year showed an increase of

Toroing to the traffic department, we

Third-class traffic, in spite of a some-

In greds treffic we have an increase of

In live thock treffic we had an increase

£7 904 in receipts, which is satisfactory.

of 89 421 in numbers, or 13.43 per cent,

and in receipts of £6,259, or 928 per

on the year's wo king. They were very

disturbed times and a'though they were

disturbed it was well to see such gord

results and their receipts going up (hear,

He again congretulated the Company

find the gross receipts were £735,902, sn

what restricted service, shows an increas:

ivg 31st December next

izcrease of £13,126

of £3,907 in receipts.

cent over 1911.

£13,331

We are enabled to pay what will be

THE STRIKE

I estimate that we lest through the six wre's of the deplorable ocal strike about £6,000 in traffic, such as coel, fertilizers, and other season traffic, which we never

It is, indeed, a deplorable matter to have to record these Industrial Disputes that have occurred so frequently of la e, sinke after strike driving away the trade and ormmerce of our country which it has taken so many strenuous years of work to arquire, and carrying starvation and anguish to the women and children of the workers.

I do trust and hope that the Government may prove successful in their legislation next ression, to effect some means of maintaining the industrial prace of the

During the ocal strike the directors thought it well to previde for it, and, therefore, they were prepared when the strike came on them.

It is quite unnecessary to add anything to these various remarks of the humorous

Baronet's. He has said all that can be said so capably and fully. The trial result of the Coal Strike upon the funds of the railway was to raise

I suppose the shareholders are all praying for a continuous supply of strikes - h n they have such a beneficial effect upon trade and railway dividend, and as for Nationalisation of Railways, we may bid good-bye to such a scheme for ever.

" Caliban."

WEXFORD NOTES.

The position in Pieros's Forge still remains unobanged, and Pierce, at the dictation of Molone and Salmon, referes to carry on any negotiations with the

the employers were prepared to treat with Pat Daly and Jim Larkin, two men whose s local union, and that all hands then locked out were to be reinstated, and that there wer to be no victimization. Let us see how far the sgreement was carried cut. In the first place the agreement to treat with a local Union has been withdrawn, because, as alleged, the secretary cf that body is not a bona fide Worker (and as they don't seem to understand the meaning of the word, we must pity their ignoranc), but the real reason is that they want to get him into work so that they might victimize him, after a month er so, and then he surely would be disqualified from secretaryship.

Secondly, all hands were to be taken back, and there was to be no victimization, and although it is six months since the set lement, they are not all back yet, and any that they were forced to take back have been victimized. For instance. there are twenty-one members on the committee, and out of that number there are at present ten discharged (married men) for slackness of work, moryah, although since they were dismissed there were some si>gle men brought in in their places. They treated with the Union till the busy seas m was over. They then woke up and found the secretary was not working.

A nice little scene was witnessed in Allen-street last week, when Johnnie Connors came cui and stopped Bob Malone to congratulate him on his successful working of the Forge, and thanked him for getting a job for his son in that particular scab department, adding that he hoped it would not be long "till he would be able to find a job for Johnnie." Result: Johnnie was in the fitting shop two days siter, although there are four married men with large families out of that shop for slackness of work. : "Good old Labour man."

I wonder does Johnnie remember the night last August in the Bull Ring, when P. T. Daly had to pull the tail of his coat to try and get him to cease using very ixsulting remarks with reference to a lady connected with one of the firms not a hundred miles from where he was speak-

SALE.

Want your business; and if you appreciate value, civility and attention, we must get it.

When we were telling our readers about the publicheuses who were supplying scabs last week we forgot to mention Tom Nolan, opposite the Redmond Monument. It appears this place is a regular home for people of that class, Mick M'Cleane being a regular frequenter, the reason being, I suppose, that he likes to hear Nelan. During the lock-out we were told that running down in all the moods and tenses, sinces he would not be worthy to lace. This man, we believe, is from Enniscorthy. We wonder was he at Ballinggore.

> . . . Dublin men, when you are coming to Wexford, wait till you get to Owen Kaboe's (second pub. from Station). The first is supported by scabs.

We lerget to ment on last week, when we were telling our readers about the Buglers' Bathing Box, that he was the only man who bested the cabbage man, getting £20 off him for trespass.

We bear-

That some people were of the opinion that our note "first it died and then they killed it," was meant for Mr. James Rourke. It does not. Jemmy was one of the men's most ardent supporters during the look-out, and on a couple of occasions refused to supply beef for scab consumption.

That Stafford's scale were supplied at the Imperial Hotel on Sanday last. What are the police doing?

That "Big Win" has secured Stafford's field for grass for the goat. That last week when he was milking her

sle knocked him down and spilled the milk. Even the goats are starting to p'c'et.

That people are anxious that the names of the foundry men who are supporting Kesting, the scab's shop at the corner of Bride-street, should be published. Beware! Beware!

That John E. Redmond sent ten guineas to the workmen of Belfast last week. That at the time of the "lock out" in

Wexford be hadn't the decency to reply to a letter of appeal for funds sent to him by the Workers' Aid Committee to support the families of men who had been thrown out on the rordside and who were his own townsmen.

That people are anx ous to know what kept the beautiful fiend so long in William street.

That Salmon has shifted from Wiskham's to Devereux's, next Arms'rong's. That Keating the Scab's door was kicked is on Saturday last.

That the man blamed for doing it is in Australia this four months.

That when the Peeler got his skull split on the cross of John street some time sg) Keating was going around trying to find out who did the deed. Good man. Scrap. How many inches in a foot?

That Johnnie Daly was the first man to beat Keating for scabbing it twentyore years ego.

That the Italian has turned into the Forge. That his ABLE BODIED, son is his body-

guard. That country people who were in the habit of getting tea in Whelan's were

surprised to see paper at 2d. per dcs. on show where the tarte used to be. That Stafford is in for a lively time over the stopping of Sinnet s lene.

That the dockers are saying if O'Keeffe does not mind bimself, he will find bimself in the one boat with Stefford. That the workers are very pleased with

Mr. James O'Farrell for refusing to se ve Connors the scab. Mr. O'Farrell showed he was in sympathy with the workers before now by giving them a subscription of £7 10: when they were looked out.

it speaks well for the p osperity of the ocuntry that . . . cur receipts That the scale in Pierce's are allowed to keep Bank Holidays.

That M Oleans spends his in Rosslare with the Gostsucker. That people are anxious to know what

became of the £5 sent by Peter Firench. That the aforesaid Peter is in for a lively

time at Enniscorthy on Sunday. Who whitewashed the police when they murdered M. Leary? That Jems y Mahoney said he hoped the

new arrival in Ffrench's yard would not bring the Transport Union in there. That 'Frankie' Corish wants to run the 'Star' as cheaply as possible.

Heaven help us! That Stephen Rowe, of Burnawheel was adv sed by John E. Barry not to pay the insurance on his men, and that if it came before him he'd get it dis-

That a nice little bill arrived in Daly's the other morning for Christmas presents, which were given to the Peelers. That the "boys" as the cross of John street are anxious to know does Ormand

the scab know anything about a sow. That Doky Richards was in his cats last week when he was told he was in the

That the workers and their friends were very pleased when they read Larkin and Daly's elequent addresses last week at the London Industrial Conference. That Ebbit, parcel clerk at Wextord

North, thinks very hard in giving the pa cel of Workers on a Saturday. Test Farrell, the station master, who scabbed it in Kingstown some years ago, is tetoring him well.

That Se mon's new ga chouse would have been finished by now only for the look-(tt. That Salmon has taken a house in Ross-

lare for three months. That there is plenty of stuff in the Mill 10ad Iron Works.

That Malone visits him every Saturday, with his caddie on his shoulder, to rlay golf, That English and Jones, the great trade

unionist, are "in the one boat." That Dick Murphy says some of the picketers will have to be sent to jail. That Johnnie Daly says he is a decent

scab, but that "Big Win'" is a wheeler and a double dyed scab. That Wickham is lesing some of his customars.

That he is very fond of hurling.

That the foreman filter in the "Ster" is siways running down Joe Vyse. How much would be give to be half as good

That Stafford's crate won't be stopped at ti e packet wharf. That the wheelbarrow clerk is canvassing

for soabs. That Jemmy Welsh actually bought the

WORKER last week. That "Slate Face" refereed a boxing match in Barrack street last Saturday night

That Frank Horan says he did not scab it. Who built the Hoes?

That Carty the scab is constantly in H ran's shop.

That people are saying the farmers are giving the workers a very poor return for fighting for them in the days of the Land League. It's enough to make Parnell turn in his grave.

That it was very soffice ing in and about the Forge on Manday last on account of "Big Win'" being Bank-Holidaying.

TREPHONES 1266 AND 59Y.

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.

FANAGAN'S Funeral Establishment, 54 AUNGIER STREET, DUBLIN.

Retablished more than Half-a-Century. Coffins, Hearses, Cosches, and every Funeral Requisite.

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

SIMPSON & WALLACE, MEAT PROVIDERS,

Give the Best Value in Beef, Mutton and Lamb.

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Ringsend Aeribeact and Carriglea Band.

Should the weather be favourable, the above open-air entertaisment—the last of the series for the new church-will excel any of its predecessors. The programme is one that has rarely, if ever, been brought tegether on any local plaform, and will include Miss M. M'Makon and Me. A P Wilken (Irish Workers' Cheir), both of whom posters find voicey, and are sure to render a good account of themselves. Jacob's To al Abstinence Choir, which is being spe ially trained by Mr. P P Walsh, will sing some choice choruses. Rousing Irish songs will be contributed by Meisis. Tom M'Carthy, J. Cushen, B. Bulger, T. Hannigan, and P. H gan, &c. Miss C. 111 Catmaoit (Prize Winner Omeactar) will make her first appearance at an Aeproeacc. The Dance items will be loosed after by the Rathmines Dancers (Omeacoar First Prize Winners). Ringsonu Tri (Dublin and Bray Feis Prize Winners-The Misses Josephine Kennedy, Brigia Meguire, and Madeline Walsh), all was have won prizze in their own inimitable style. In connection with the Aemoeacc a Horapipe Occupatition will be head, and a keen competition for the Gold Medal is anticipated. The famous Band from Car. igies School will march from Westland Row at 2.30, and it is hoped that the efforts of the Committee in charge will be rewarded by a Record Gate on the occasion. Tae charge for admission is 3d. Commercing as 3 30. T. ckets on sale at Laberty Hall. Mr. Sean Connolly will look after the hugorous items.

TO THE EDITOR ISISH WOLKER.

7th August, 1912.

DEAR SIE,—it is obvious that Mr. P. J. M'Intyre takes a great interest in the doings of trade unions in general. Well, if all his statements relating to other unions be as correct as the one he makes about the Hairdressers', I think very little reliance may be placed on them. In the course of a lengthy epistle to the "Independent" of the 6th inst. oriticising the Transport Workers' balance sheet, he says: - "It is morally certain that in a union like Larlin's with such a wretched balance sheet, if they are in it, they will have to pay heavy levies when the Government comes to value it. It is for tast reason that the Hairdressers' Ugion and the Hotel Workers' Union refused to pool with Larkin's union for Insurance purposes, but joined the Drapers' Assistanta Association instead." Now, the facia are as follows :- The Drapers' Association, being more skin to our union nor any other body, on becoming an approved society were approached on our behalf with the object of joining them, but mention being made of an approved society being formed by the different unions smiliated to the Trades Council who had not the numerical shergth to start to arately, we decided to wait. After experiencing some delay and the time getting limited, our membera deciced to reopen communications with the D.A.A., and so we joined them.

At no meeting of our a city was the name of the Transport Union referred to in the manner stated, and where Mr. M'Intyre got the information for to make his errane statement no one knows.

I may add that had the DAA, or the amalgamated trades not become approved, it is certain a large majority of cur members would have joined the Approved Section of the Transport Workers Union, it being non sectation and connected with a genuine trade union.

Yours truly,
D. HAYDEN,

Chairman Dublin Journeymen Hairdressers' Trade Union.

ALL WORKERS should support The Workers' Benefit Stores, 474 New Street. Grossies, Eggs, Butter and Tee all of the best at Lowest Prices

COAL.

For best qualities of House Coals delivered in large or small quantities, at City Prices. .. ORDER FROM ..

P. O'CARROLL, BLACK LION.

INCHICORE

The Aeridheacht 📆

St. Laurence O'Toole's Pipers WILL BE HELD-IN Jones's Road, on 11th August.

Great Camog Match for Set of Medals North v. South of Dublin. Commencing at 4.15 p.m. Admission 4d.

DISSOLVEO.

LONDON STRIKE COMMITTEE HID THEIR FINAL MESTING.

THE COMMINED UNIOF

The final meeting of the fire the State Committee was hid in Wid.s.; It listed for nearly fire hours, such a the conclusi n M. R Williams (ge and acretary of the Tra agont Weikers I favetion) stated that the commit so were now dissolved, and that any on stabling outters would be dealt with by the Le ing District Committee of the Toi on r, which meets about o ca a fortal die. That question of reinstatement was being loft

to the various Union officials. It is understood that at the meeting the question of the amalgamation of that various Unions was raised, it being thought that the time had arrived when there should be one Transpor: Wer are Union rether than a number of individual Unions under a Federation. No definite action was decided upon, but it is understood that steps will be taken in the near future to escertain the views of the railwaymen and other transport works a with regard to the proposal, and they should join in with the various other Uniona. and so bring into existence what would be one of the largest and most influental Unions the industrial world has aver

Councillor Jank Jones told a recogniz afterwards that is connection with a s recent strike shere were ab ut 3,600 carmanent men being victimist d, whire there were also about 7 000 casual labin are who had not been taken on Mr. Guing and Mr. Oxbell, he added, were dealing with the cases under the Port of London Authority, and the officials of the different Unions had in hand the work of obtaining the reinstatement of their men under the verious private firms.

BLACKLEGS' REVOLVERS.

Dockers Badly Wounded in a Search for Work.

At West Ham Police court, Wednesday. Percy J. Norman, 29, labourer, of Poplar, was charged on remand with she bing Charles Coomber, rivetter and Patrick Gilligan, who is still an ismate of Poplar Hapital as a result of his injuries On the morning of July 31 Norman and wo or three other blacklegs were on their way to work in the droke, when, it was oileged, they were not upon by a number of men in Cornaught road. Stones, at the 1910. were used, and Norman drew approlyer and fied two shots-Commer being wounded in the shoulders and Guigan in

the throat. Ocomber, who appeared with his arm in a sling, now stated that he was wal ling in the direction of North Woolstich in quest of work. Norman shipped are to some men in front of him, and he felt a gein in his area. He say cook the men bolding a revolver, and heard as this, but he could not positively ideatify Norman. In order-examination by Mr. Livel, who appeared for Norman, Coomber, who said he belonged to the Dock re' Union, stated that he was "looked out" but denied saying to Norman, "Where are you going?" and striking him in the face with his fiet when he replied "to work," He did not hear anyone cell one " Dean with them, the blacklegs! Leafs do them in! They have been starting our wives

and children." Harry Johnson, a dock labourer, who was on strike, said he saw Gulligan go behind a men with a ravolver, and take hold of his hand. The man put his hand over his shoulder and fired, and Gilligun exclaimed "I am shot." He could not, however, identify Norman. The man and his companions were roughly handled by the crowd, who were with witness; but he was sure there was no altack prior to

the shots being fired. Police constable McCormack said that Norman made the following statement to him: "I remember firing a shot, but I only fired at random, and I did not know I had shot any persons."

The magistrates ordered a further temand, admitting Norman to ball in £10.

National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, (DUBLIN BRANCH).

A District Committee Meeting of officials for all Iteland was held at beliest on Wednesday the 7th inst, when matters in convection with the forthcomizz Annual General Meeting in Landon, to ha held on the 23rd September, were fully discussed, and all matters apper siming to the Union's business in Ireland having been c naidered and instructions given in connection therewith, the mesting ad-

journed. A Special Meeting of the above branch. for the purposes of electing delegates to Annual Meeting and other business, will he held next M nday at Liberty Hall at 12 o'clock. All members to affect and produce their cards.

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no regard for cost prices. Come to Belton's Summer Sale: A hearty invitation to all. We

SALE.

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An Up-to-Date Establishment. Trade Union Labour only employed. Cleanliness, Comfort. Antiseptics used. Success to the Workers' Cause.

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THE WORKERS' BAKER. ASK FOR LARKIN'S LOAF.

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Engagement and Keeper Rings IN GREAT VARIETY.

Ladies' Silver Watches, 12s. 6d.; Gents' Silver Watches, 12s, 6d.: Gent's Silver Watches in Hunting Cases, 22s. 6d. Warranteed 3 Years. English Lever Watches, 8 holes jewelled, compensation belance, Hall-Marked Silver Cases, 22 2s. Od. Warranteed 7 Years.

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

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Patk. J. Whelan, 82 OFTEN STREET.

THE REVOLUTION OF SOCIETY.

We give here a reprint from a confermporary of a speeck Celivered by Sun-Yes-Sen, the talented leader of the Chizese Revolution and late Provisional President of the Chinese Republic, on the occasion of his giving up that office.

It was published originally in "The Chivere Recorder," a Shanghai journal, and the following is a translation :-

"The" Republic is established in China, and, though I am laying down the office of Provisional President, this does not mean that I have ceased to work for the cause. After I relinquish my temporary office, still greater matters will demand my attention. China has been

THE DOMINATION OF THE MANCHUS

for 270 years. During that time many attempts have been made to regain independence. Fifty years ago the Tai-pirg Rebellion was such an attempt, but this was merely a revolution of the race (Chinese against Manchue). Had the Rebeltion proved successful, the country would still have been under an autocra ic government. Such a contingency would mot count success.

Some years ago, a few of us met in Japan, and founded the Revolutionary Society. We decided upon

THREE GREAT PRINCIPLES.

(1) The Chinese to be a free race; (2) The people to be supreme in government;
(3) The people to be supreme in wealth production. Now that the Manchus have abdicated, we have succeeded in establishing the first two of these principles, but it now remains for us to accomplish the revolution of Scciety.

This subject is much discussed in the world to day, but many Chinese are ignorant of what is involved in such a question. They suppose that the object of the regeneration of China is only that we may become a great and powerful nation, and ssaume equality with the great powers of the West, but such is not the end we have in view. At present there are no wealthier countries than Britain and America, and there is no more enlightened country than France. Britain represents a constitutional monarchy; America and France are essentially Republics; yet in all these countries the gap between the poor and the weslthy is too great. Therefore it happens that in these countries also thoughts of revolution rankle in the minds of many. For if

THE REVOLUTION OF SOCIETY

be not effected, the prople cannot enjoy their due share of happiness. For capitalists only is reserved the possibility of a peaceful felicity, while these who labour suffer bitterness and distress. Under such conditions there cannot be mutual rest. It may appear to many that revolution sgainst a race, or revolution against a government, is comparatively easy. But the revolution of Society is a matter of extreme difficulty, and only people of high attainments can accomplish the desired change. Some may say to us, "We have so far proved successful in the Chinese Revolution; why not be content to

WAIT AND SEE?

Why seek to accomplish what Britain and Awerica, with their wealth and knowledge, have not yet undertaken?" This would be a mistaken policy! In Britain and America civilisation is advanced and industry figurishes, hence the difficulty of accomplishing a revolution of Society. In China we have not yet reached this stage. therefore such a revolution is easy for us. In Britain and America it is difficult to dislodge the securely entrenched capitalists and their vested interests. In China neither the capitalists nor their vested interesis have as yet appeared, hence our revolution of Society will be comparatively easy. It may be asked, "To accomplish such a revolution as you foreshadow, will military force be necessary?" I reply, "In Britain and America it will be necessary to employ military force, but not in China." The

COAL STRIKE IN BRITAIN

is a proof of what I say. Yet the coal strike cannot be called a revolution; it is only evidence that the peop'e desire to obtain possession of the sources of wealth, and find they can only do so by using violent means. If we do not, at the beginning of our Republic, take thought for the future, by and by, if capitalism is allowed to develop, its oppression may be worse than the despotism we have just thrown eff, and again we may be compelled to pass through a period of bloodshed deplorable to all. There is an important point to which we ought to devote immediate attention. When the Republic is established it will be necessary to change

THE LAWS AND DEEDS RELATING TO LAND.

This is a natural corollary of the revolution. Formerly people owning land paid taxes according to the screage, distingnishing only between best, medium, and common land. In future texes will be levied according to the value, not the screage of the land. Land in Nanking differs in value from land on the Band (harbour frontage) in Shanghai, and if you assess it after the old method of three degrees only, there must be palnable injustice. The valuable land is mosily in busy commercial centres, and being possessed exclusively by wealthy men, to tax it heavily would be oppression. The common land is occupied chiefly by our poor agricultural people, for which only a nominal tax can with justice be levied. For instance, land on the Shanghai Band is taxed equally with inland egricultural land, at the numical rate of a few dollars per sore.

THIS 9 FAR FROM JUST!

If takes were havied acousting to the value of the land, this isjustice would as ence be snept away For if you presently compare the value of land in Shanghai with its former value exactly one century ago you will find that it has ir creased

MORE THAN TEN THOUSANDFOLD.

Iddustry is new about to be developed in Ohina; commerce will make a rapid advance; and within fifty years there will be many commercial parts equally prospercus as Shanghai. Let us take t me by the ferelook, making certain that the uncarred increment of wealth shall belong to the people and not to private capital s's or landowners who might surreptitionally obtain postession of the resources of the soi'!

Like our contemporary, we cannot share the belief of Sur-Yet-Sen that China can accomplish the 'Revolution of Society' without passing through the capitalit stage of development. For years Interrational Capita'ism has had its eyes on China and has been drawing the circle oloser. Now that China has shown that she desires to develop her resources on modern lines, interested assistance will not be lacking from all the other capitalist nations.

The present financial loans which are being regotiated will not be made for the accomplishment of the Social Revolution but for the successful demination of capi-

That sway is mearing its end in the older capitalist countries, and as the Chinese preletarist starts with the experience of the world's workers ready to its hand, its development will be rapid, but its drilling and discipline will be got in its passage through the capitalist stage of development.

PRESENTATION TO MR. T. BRITTON.

A very interesting function took pl ca on Saturday evening last, when the engineering staff of Messry. Jacob & Co.'s bisonit factory met to give a send-off to one of their number, Mr. T. Britton, who is leaving for Australia, to present him with a small token of regard, and to wish him every success in his new venture.

Mr. W C Long, foreman of engineering department, presided, and before making the presentation said, that having known Mr. Tom Britton most intimately as boy and man for over ten years, he very much regretted parting with him, and he felt as though one of his very own was going from him to a far direct land. He felt suie Mr. Britton ... brund to succeed, and he was sure that he was volcing the hearifelt wishes of shore present that his success might for surgass their most canguize expectations, and that, with God's pleasure, he may be able to reinge to his cwa land in a few years, if not so remain altogether, at least for a holiday, when sime of thise present might have the pleasure of meeting their old iriend once more. In concluding, he said : - "And now I will proceed to the pleasant part of my duties ss chairman to-night in presenting to our friend on your behalf this watch chain and pendant, in the hopes that in the future it will remind him of the golden hours he has spent amongst us and the many links that will connect him with the old land we all love to wall, and we heartily wish him long life and prosparity to wear it.

"Now, Mr. Britton, please accept from your shopmates this souvenir of our respect and estrem, and may God's blessing be with you in that distant land to which you are about to proceed

Mr. Long resumed his sast amidst the singing of "He is a Jolly Good Fellow" by all present.

Mr. Britton, in his reply, said: "Fellow-workers. I do not know what to say or how to thank you for your most beautiful gift as words on this occasion fail to do my feelings justice. No heart, however hard, no nature, however ungrateful. could ever forgot the manifestation of friendship and goodwill you have shown to me, not alone on this coccasion, but in the past, and whenever I look on this chain it will always remird me of the chain of friends I leave behind me in the dear old land." In concluding his remarks, he said:—"I sak one and all, those absent as well as those present, to accept from me my heartfelt thanks for this present, and it only remains for me now to wish you all many very happy years to live and enjoy this world's grandest gifts, health and happiness." Mr. Britton resumed his seat amidst pro-

longed cheers. Afterwards a very pleasant evening was spant, with Mr. T. Law presiding at the piano. Amongst others who contributed to the evening's enjoyment were Mesers. E Maxwell, H Egan, A. Mager, J. Pim, T. law, E. Gibson, P. Byrne, A. Ample-ford, T. Dunne, W. Jones, P. L. C. Clarke, J. Flanagar, and Mr. Sam Malone.

The usual votes of thanks being giver the proceedings came to a close with the singing by all present, with hands joined. of "Auld Lang Syne" and "He is a Jolly Good Fellow.

On Tuesday night a very large number of friends assembled at North Wail to give Mr. Britich a hearty send-off and to wish him bon voyage.

N. J. BYRNE'S Tobacco Store, 39 BUNGIBE STEBUT (OPPOSITE JACOB'S)

FOR IRISH ROLL AND PLUG.

JAMS (Irish) 2 lb. Jars, 61d; Raspberry, Strawberry, Black Current. BISCUITS-Jam Puffs, Butter Creams, Bermuds, 6d. per lb. LEYDEN'S, 89 BRIDE STREET.

LEADERLESS.

Where tarries the Leader? The days are speeding fast : The puny ones that led have falled-The creed they taught is east.

When shell rise a Leader Such as Eire knew When Tone held high in his strong

The Torch that all might view?

Come, forth, oh, Leader, A scattered army we, Irresolute, with flickering lights. We stand awaiting thee.

Meado Caomanaca

THE HUMAN LOCOMOTIVE.

The directors of the Rock Island Rail-

way have invented a new equation. In a

circular recently issued to their staff they

explain that a 1,000 dellars a year clerk

represents the income at 4 per cent. on

25,000 dellars, or the cost of a modern locomotive. These 1,000 dollars men are asked to make themselves as valuable as the other property—ruch as locomotives in which the company has invested a similar sum of money. "You earn 1000 dollars a year," says the communication. "At 4 per cent, that is the yearly interest on 25,000 dollars. In other words, the company o pitalises you at 25,000 dollars and willingly pays interest on that sum for the use of your energy and faculties. You are thus capitalised for just about what a modern locomotive costs. You can last a lot longer and run a great deal farther than the best engine ever built. Most of all, you can make yourself constartly w rth more, while the locomotive is never worth a cent. more than it was on the day it was built. Make your 25,000 dellars valuation climb to 50,000 dollars, to 100,000 dellars, to 500,000 dellars. Select your food with care. Treat decently the body on which your mind depends for its strength and sanity. Above all

EXCURSION TO SLIGO.

feed your mind-read, study, observe."

The M'Hale Branch of the Gaelie League announce an excursion to Sligo on Sund. y, 18th August. The fare, as will be seen by our advertising columns, is 4s. return, and those who travel are promised satisfactory accommodation by the committee in charge. The train starts from the Broadstone at 8.45 a.m. and leaves Sligo in the evening at 730. Sligo and its environments have unrivalled scepic attractions, and any of our readers who wish for an enjoyable outing cannot do better than avail themselves of the excumurchy the better. We will have these
sion organised by this democratic branch "scoidental deaths," and sorrowing of the Gaclio Leegus.

Enviscoriby Home Rule Demonstration.

TO THE EDITOR IRISM WORKER

DEAR SIR,-The Wexford I.N.F. and St. Brigid's Bands are going to Enniscorthy on next Sunday to the above meeting. The members of the above bands must have forgotten the manner in which the "gentlemen" that are going to speak st the meeting treated them during the six months' lock out. Peter Firench, M.P. for Wexlord, is one of the speakers. Have they forgotten the manner in which Peter conducted the inquest on Mike Leary, who was murdered by drunken policemen, and when he whitewashed the police and ordered P. T. Daly out of the room? And from the newspapers even one would think that Peter held a brief for the police. Wexlordmen must have lost any manhood they had. This will be a fitting opportunity for the foundrymen's exemica to boast of the stoff they are made of.

THE DEAD IDEAL.

It lies in the dust before me, Lo! at its side I kneel. And the soul of me faints as I grieve slore Over my dead ideal.

I can see the swest days passing, Hear the voice of the far-off world: And I shuddering look at the dizzy Whence my soul's ideal was hurled.

Oh, fair sweet thing on the seeming,

Even in death still dear. I go where the life work labours on. But I leave the heart of me here.

Meado Caomanac.

TRADES SOCIETIES,

Football Clubs, and any other Working Class Societies requiring rooms for meetings, &c., would do well to call on Caretaker.

LIBERTY HALL, 18 Beresford Place.

Lighted throughout by Electricity.

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MURRAY'S

Sheriff Street,

FOR GOOD VALUE IN PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES,

WAS IT ACCIDENTAL?

A thill of horror stirred the public conscience early last week, when a young men cycling home, fell in some une countable way, right in the track of a tremcar weighing about ten ton, and his body being literally cut in two helves. The Jury said it was "accidental," and the solicitor added that the rich Tramway Corporation sent "sympathy" to the widow and sorrowing relatives.

Owing to the criminal negligence of the Tramway Company, aroidents to orclis's are beerming alarming frequent. Usually they are of a minor kind and settled cut of Court, but the recent sad case was not so. Not a single Juryman expressed a wish to view the scene of the accident, or to examine the Tramway rails, or the setts. The rails in many parts of the city have sunk in their beds, and are below the street surface proper. If one's cycle wheel slips down the unfortunate rider gets a bad fall, and well-dressed redesiriars who happen to be near usually smile and pars on. On the night of the fatal accident the darkners saved the Tramway Company, because no one can say if the cyclist skidded into the metal tracks.

The average man does not appear to realize that William Martin Murphy owrs and uses for the purposes of profit, the centre of our principal streets and roadways. If this man, and a few others, have chtained unlimited powers with regard to the roadways of one of the finest capitals in Europe, is it not reasonable that we should expect him to turn seide from profits and dividends occasionally, to make reasonable preclutions for the safety of that section of the public who have not the "business ability" to grab or steal the centre of the highways. The Tramway Company construct and

maintain the readway within six inches of the cuter rails. Often their read is higher or lover than the abut ing roadway. It is sometimes of a different and ha der material. Constant traffic wears a not where the tramways sets and and when an unfortunate cyclist is precipitated under a passing tram because his wheel skide, a lot of wooden headed jurymen regard it as "the Will of God," exonerate William Martin Murphy, and call it "accidental." It is no use blaming the Creator for the omissions of the Tramway Company. They have no right to run a distinct or harder roadway in the middle of the roads. They abould be compelled to pave from kerb to kerb. and the sconer our Paving Committee desist from their slavish obedience to the commands of the storesaid company controlled by William Martin widews, and hungry children so long as we are afraid to ack the Transway Ocmpany to make the readways, which they own, nate for es. It is a nice thing to see the oisizens of Dublin belpless while financiers are using the streets of Dablin to create dividends—and helders in Swizerland. We cannot tolerate the killing of our citizens to oblige these men of "husiness ability."

Some day owing to the same negligence a car will rum from the tracks at some of the points where the metals are dangercuely wern. People will be killed. William Martin Murphy's solicitor will no doubt allege that the motor man and conductor were drank, and a simple jury will believe it, and say "accidental." At the moment of writing the metals at the hottom of Grafton a ree; are much worn; same also at Dame strest and South Gt. George's street, Westland row and Bruns. wick junction are cangerously worn. Dorast street turn is also worn. We sincerely hope there will be no accidents. but more of the dividence must be spent on labour if the public are to be properly safeguarded. Shareholders may want something, but we do not think they all desire that risks should be taken so that dividends will be certain.

There are large ruts in Lower Abbey street. The writer has seen cyclisis thrown in Summerhill, in a point of which the metals are up above the setts. Perhaps some readers wil try and locate the recent accident and ascertain if the seits stend up above the macadam. If the harder tramway road stands up only one inch and the back wheel of the cycle ridden by the deceased just touched it in turning, it would no doubt throw him down under. This article is written in the interests of the public, and the writer is not a disgountled employer.

P. OH U.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT. REMEMBER

The Irish Transport & General Workers' Union ---INSURES-

BOTH WOMEN AND MEN.

No Entrance Fees. No Medical Examination

TAKE NOTICE.-Your Employer has no right to ask you what Society you belong to. All that he is compelled to do is to stamp your card. Don't tell him what Society you belong to. If any Employer asks you what Society you belong to tell him you are insured.

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Insist on getting your Drinks supplied in bottle like the above.

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