Who is it speaks of defeat? I tell you a cause like ours; Is greater than defeat can know-It is the power of

As surely as the earth rolls round As surely as the glorious sun Brings the great world moon wave. Must our Cause be

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Edited by Jim Larkin.

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DUBLIN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19th, 1912.

ONE PENNY.]

"PROFIT!"

A Modern Commercial Drama in Three Acts. By "EUCHAN."

ACT II.—TYRANNY.

Scene I-The Manager's office at Mesars. Divi Dend, Saatcher & Co., Ltd. Having left the Board-room, Mr. Gaul, the manager, returns to his office and proceeds at mee to use the works telephone.

Manager—"Hullo!—Hullo!! Are you there? Can't you look a little more lively in answering the 'phone? 's Smith, the foreman, there? What's that? Oh, that doesn't matter, he can tell the taveller to wait. I want to see him up at my office here at once—at once, mind! (He sits down at his table and begins

going through some letters, but he is inarrupted by the entrance of an office

Manager-"Well, what is the trouble

Office Boy-" Please, sir, there is a man out nere wanting to see you, he says." Manager-"Who is he and what does want ?"

Office Boy-"Please, sir, it's Greig from the works, and he says he must see you." Manager-"Must see me, eh! like his impertinence. Tell him I'm busy and can't be seen just now!"

Office Boy-Yes, sir." and in spite of the boy's protests he bursts in upon the manager in his office).

Manager—"Didn't I send out word that I couldn't see you? What do you mean by this intrusion?"

Tom-"I couldn't help it, sir. I must me you. I have been down at the works nee if I could get my job back, and the breman said I must see you. My wife is very ill, sir, and I don't know what to do m I am penniless. I can't get'a job in the town, and I've come to beg for some-

thing to do!" Manager—"What was it you were dismissed for again. I forget-was it drink?"

Tom-" No. sir, I never drink. I was supended for slackness of work, I was told, but some of the men tell me that the works never were busier!"

Manager—'What do they know about

it, pray?' Tom-"Well, it is what they tell me,

but they might be wrong. I don't know, Manager—"Well I am sorry to say I

don't know either, my man. If the foreman discharged you for want of work, suppose helknew what he was doing. have all those kind of things to him. All I have to do with the works is to see that there is no loss with them, and at the present they are hardly covering their

ost. You had better go down and see Snith, the foreman, and see what he can do for you."

Tem-"But, sir, Smith says he can do bothing in the matter without having Your authority ! "

Manager—"Smith is talking nonsense and had no right to say any such thing. He knows quite well that I never interfere with who is engaged in the works or who a not. That will do. Good morning!" (The manager turns again to his letters and Tom, after locking at him despon-

dently for a moment goes slowly out). Manager—(again picking up the works Phone) "Hullo! Hullo!! Is Smith there? He is on his way up to me? All

He lays down the receiver and paces the room for a little while until Smith, be foreman arrives)

Manager-"What on earth has kept you? Do you think I have nothing to do but bawl through the phone for you to come

Foreman—"I was very busy, sir!" Manager-"Busy! I should hope you were busy! But please understand once and for all that when I want you to come want you to come at once. If you can't do that I must get a foreman who can,

anderstand?" Foreman-"Yes, sir." Manager-" I had that fellow Greig

here a minute or two ago. What the deuce did you tell him for that you couldn't give him a job until he jhad foreman-" Well you know, sir, that

you instructed me not to engage him again without your permission?

Manager-"And, good heavens, are you so cursed stupid that you don't know that that means you have not to engage him at all? That man, Greig, has not to get a job here again on any considera-

Foreman—" But he is in very poor circumstances, sir, and his wife is nearing her first confinement, and you know we are very busy just now and needing men,

Manager-"Well, get some other body. Greig is not to be employed. If there was ever any trouble with the trades union it was Greig who had a hand in it, and no employer in this city will have him. If he wants work, or if he is anxious about his wife, let him stop his damned nonsense about labour matters. We will have no cursed labour agitators among our employees, so understand that once and for ever. If he comes bothering you again tell him that he can't get a job with us. Give him any excuse you like, but keep my name out of it, mind!"

Foreman-"Yes, sir." the manager's message to Tom Greig, but wanted to see you about, and it was for it Tom is desperate he will take no denial I wanted to see you. The directors and shareholders are very dissatisfied with the results they are getting from the works."

> Foreman—"Are they dissatisfied with the work, sir?"

Manager-"No, the work is all right! It is the profits that are unsatisfactory. Now, I want you to try and get the expenses down someway We are paying too much in wages, for one thing!

Foreman-"We are only paying the trade union rate, sir."

Manager-"I know that quite well enough without you telling me, and it is too much for the work we are getting altogether. Now, if you replaced some of the older men with younger ones you would get much more work done, I

Foreman—"But the older men have all been with us for years, sir, and are splendid workmen with the best of records."

Manager-"That does not matter! Get rid of them. They are slow! Put younger men in their places and speed the place up a bit. There's old John Brown, you can give him his notice at once!

Foreman-"But Brown is easily the best man we have in the place, and he is not so old—he is not fifty yet!"

Manager-" Is he a quick worker?" Foreman-" Well, not very quick, but

he makes a perfect job! Manager-"Get rid of him at once. It is speed modern commerce wants and not perfection. Perfection doesn't pay and the keen competition of to-day demands speedy work. Get rid of Brown and get a younger man!"

Foreman-"But-!" Manager-"I have said all I have to say! Get rid of him! If you won't do it I'll find some other foreman who will!"

Foreman-(Going out) "All right, sir. I will attend to your instructions!"

Scene II—The works of Mesers. Divi, Dend, Snatcher & Co., Ltd. Smith, the foreman, has just returned from his interview with the manager and looks very gloomy indeed. He wonders what he will say to Brown and how he can obey his instructions without telling the whole brutal truth. He is interrupted in his soliloguy by the entrance of Tom Greig.

Gre g-" Is there any chance of getting a job now? I have seen the manager and he refers me to you." Foreman-I am sorry, Tom, but I have

no job to give you. We are very slack for the time of the year, and I'm afraid I'll have to pay off other men also." Greig-"But I'm told you're very busy, and you know, boss, I'm getting des-

Foreman-"I'm very sorry, Tom, but I cannot help it. I can't give you a start!"

Greig—"But the manager says—" Foreman (in a burst of passion) "Damn the manager—he's a—, he doesn't

know anything about it. I till you I

Greig-"All right, Smith. I hope the

day will not come when you will have to go home and see your wife dying before your eyes and have no means of helping her, but remember that 'as you give so shall you receive."

Foreman (whose perplexity has turned to helpless rage)-"Oh, get to hell out of that, you and your preaching. I have nothing to do with it."

(Tom Greig goes out and leaves Smith to face the other matter of dismissing Brown He moves towards Brown's bench in an absent-minded sort of way. and when he gets there, Brown uses the privilege of an old employee by saying)-Brown - Are you not giving Tom Greig a start again?"

Foreman-" What's that got to do with Brown-"Nothing much. Only I

thought that you would give him a job. He s in pretty bad circumstances by this, and if it's his connection with the union that is his only fault, surely that's no reason why he and his wife should be left to starve?"

Foreman—"Oh mind your own b—y business, and don't be instructing me in mine!"

Brown-"I'm not trying to do so, but I thought that Greig should not be treated so harshiy. He has done nothing, after all, but try to better the conditions of his fellow workers. You're an old trade unionist and ought to know that quite well. I think ---

Foreman-"You're not paid for thinking. If you would pay more attention to your own work and a little less to your (The office boy goes out and conveys ... Manager ... There is another matter I . neighbours, you would get on better. That's what I think."

Brown-Lock here, Smith, I'm older man than you are, and I'm not going to take that sort of talk from you, even if you are foreman. I've worked with this firm, man and boy, for thirty years, and I've never once had a complaint about my work, and I won't let you make one, so you can apologise as soon as you like."

Foreman— Apologise, is it? I'll see you far enough first!'

Brown-"Then I'll put on my coat and walk home until you do. I wouldn't take that sort of talk from anyone let alone you. I wouldn't take it from the manager When he hears how you've special he won't be too pleased I can tell your personal love of money, however inyou may have to swallow your words then."

Foreman — "Oh, for heaven's sake, don't talk to me of the manager. I know what he is quite well without you telling

me anything about it!" Brown-"He is what you never will be. He is a gentleman, sir-a gentleman!

And I'll report you to him!" Foreman -"You can report me to the devil if you like -it's all the same to me; and you can take a week's notice to do is

Brown (putting on his cost) -I don't want your week's notice. I can go home now, but we'll see more about this matter before long!"

Foreman-"Perhaps we will, and may-

be we won't!" (Brown goes home and leaves the foreman standing in the middle of the workshop. The telepone hell rings, and Smith goes over to answer it)

Foreman—"Yes—Oh, that's the manager! Yes I've told Brown off. He's away home. What's that?—Oh, no, I hadn't much trouble. That's good! Yes, I suppose it is!"

Next week, Act III.—Misery.

You Can't Afford to Look Old!

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can't give you a job, and that's an end of TO THE LEADERS OF OUR WORKING PEOPLE

By STANDISH O'GRADY.

We are all caught and entangled in this net of seeming necessity which the power of money has woven around us and which lets not one of us escape. Without it we cannot live a life worth living. Without it we cannot even exist. Therefore, we all love money, and with the same kind of passionate instinct by which we are compelled to love life. The love of money proceeds from the same root as the love of

life. Therefore it is always a surprise to

me to see how honest and upright, kind

and generous men can be nevertheless. Now, distinguish between these two passions—the passion of the love of life and the passion of the love of money. The love of life is of Nature, comes from the very deepest depths of our being; the love of money is not of Nature; it is a necessity imposed upon us by man. Then what man made he can unmake, just as he made and again unmade those demon things to which he sacrificed himself and in whose honour burned even his own children.

But was there ever any idol or devil to whom we offered such holocausts of victims s we do this? No! Though history tells of one to whom were sacrificed 80,000 human victims in a single week. But those sacrificers took care to present to the god victims well fed and fat and in good liking. We offer ours in vastly greater numbers lean, pallid, and gaunt. I say "we," for we are all worshippers, and the dreadful ged has his altar in every heart. Don't rave against the rich, against capitalists companies, trusts, financial magnates. You can't change them; they are as they are. Let us blame ourselves. We are our own masters, supreme over our own minds. There, or nowhere, lies our chance, Chance! It is more than a chance; it is a certainty. But before you take, or can take, that first step of which I invite you, you must see this being, money, the moneygod, not as he is seen and explained to us by his high priests and scribes as no more than an innocent "medium of exchange." and a "necessary standard of value," but as a man-devouring monster. Also you must perceive that you yourselves by nocent and even laudable it may seem to you, by your individual appreciation of the comforts, satisfactions, and delights which its possession confers, are yourselves the sustainers and maintainers of his terrible power. And the beginning of your freedom-which will be also ours-is not the first overt step and act on your part but just this perception, and the self-conquest

following upon that perception. I, as well as you, believe in the great Commonwealth; but I know that we cannot take one march in that direction without first breaking the now all-but-almighty power of this grand enemy of man.

I don't say at all, remember, that its power ought to be or can be abolished; only that its extreme and all-but-infinite power over men's lives should be checked and arrested, which is very possible.

And I differ in this from all the men of light and leading who surround me. They would teach more intelligent and profitable ways of serving the god. I, if I can, will teach how his extreme power can be broken and the passion of the love of him expelled from men's hearts. And the time has come for the preaching of such a doctrine, for men now begin to understand, as never before, the true nature of this "innocent medium of exchange," now it accumulates in such formidable masses. They see, too, with their eyes the vast havoc which it wreaks, the homes which it devastates, the ruin which follows, the roll and roar of its triumph wheels.

You think that through social revolution the power of this thing will be broken; but indeed you are wrong. Being in men's hearts it will emerge again and re-establish its dominion.

You can, if you are determined to do so, drive such people into revolution, each with his own unpurged heart. But believe me when I say that at the other side of such a revolution, a revolution carried through by such agents, there are no happy Paradises, no lambs and wolves lying down together, no weaned child laying his hand on the hole Such an issue is impossible. Every

millenium that I have ever read of was to to be preceded by the binding of the devil. You don't think surely—do you ?—that the devil is less alive when he assumes his very foulest shape, that of Mammon. You must break his power before you can take

one true step forward in the march towards freedom, emancipation, towards that earthly Paradise which you desire to enter. "But that," you will say, "is impossible. I believe it is very possible. If it be not possible, why do you dream of the great Commonwealth? But it is perfectly possible, here and now, and without any such a tremendous experiment as that which is involved in the shaking of the social order to pieces and the unchaining of all the wolfish furious passions which lie hidden in the depths of man's soul. For we have a devil in us, surely as surely as we have a guardian angel.

It is possible, and for that reason I am here and saying things which many will regard as foolish, and many as wicked: and I say these things, being, as I believe, as practical as most, knowing as well as you the immense desirability of money and all the beautiful spendings that inhere

in notes and sovereigns. You cannot, even by superhuman activity, leap off your own shadows, not while your bodies are solid or opaque. You cannot escape from subjection to the money-power while the love of money is in your own hearts. That it is, you know. Is there one of you who would not rise joyfully to the receipt of £1,000 or of £300 a year of the ground rents of Dublin. that is, from the exploitation of the earth. or as dividends in a great company arising from the exploitation of its ownership, of the ways and means of men's lives? So you would abandon your own order and join the ranks of those whom you now call

But you would "make a good use of your good fortune." Yes, I know. Every Dives thinks the same, and, thinking so, he keeps adding to his millions in that simple belief.

In ancient classic times the slaves enor mously outnumbered the freeman, often by five to one, sometimes by ten to one, yet could never achieve their freedom. Why? Because slavery was in their hearts. The slave's personal ideal was not so much to be free as to be free and to have slaves of his own. So there was almost never a servile revolt, and never a successful servile revolt. One great slave uprising, which was led by the brave Spartacus, looked for a while like succeeding, but was put down. The conquerors in one day crucified 6,000 of the revolted slaves along the highway between Rome and Capua. Had Spartacus and the slaves conquered there would have been no social regeneration as a consequence; only a yet worse social state, the slave leaders emerging as new and worse slave-

So in vain will you fling into a state of revolution the millions of the down-trodden and oppressed of our time. Not though you cry with all your hearts, "Down with the money-power! Down with the greedy bloodsucking capitalists!" while every one of the revolted, their orators, captains, advisers, and counsellors, have in their hearts the love of that very thing against whose eternal tyranny they revolta love which has never been expurged or mitigated. Torrents of blood, battues of your enemies by you, of you by your enemies; great cities going up in plague, credit gone, millions slain by famine; fever will not bring you one step nearer, but incalculable distances away from that divine Commonwealth to which you aspire. That happy state now beginning to be the dream of the whole earth, will not arrive in whirlwinds of rage and fury. It will come quietly, perhaps by imperceptible approaches, like the dawn, and, like the dawn, heralded by glad songs.

Then, don't forget; that the massed power of capital, with its thousand subsidiary interests and its multitudes of dependant persons, is capable of doing terrible things, and will do them whenever it is seriously alarmed. There is no savage beast so cruel as frightened capital. And your people, too, each with money in his heart, are quite willing to be bought. Capital, when it is thoroughly alarmed, will buy your champions and trusted ones, at high prices, no doubt, but will buy them, and of your rank and file hire, clothe, discipline, arm, and equip as many killers as it needs. Then, for a little bloodshed by you, it will shed much, and for a little violence wreak a tenfold violence: as its way

is the cruelest thing under the sun. The Parisian centrier democracy killed a few people in hot insurrection; a very few. Vengeful capital slew, not in battle but in cold blood, some forty thousand of them, as I understand men and women,

and even little boys of twelve. I don't say this to make you afraid. That would be impossible. When you have such a fierce and just wrath in your

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hearts no such reminder of the power of your enemy could frighten you. I say this in order that you may clearly understand the nature of the foe and the power of the latest forces which he can bring into action.

I would have you circumvent him with a wisdom as of the serpent, outflank him, strike at his line of communications, compel him to shift from his strongly entrenched positions, force him to occupy others more assailable. I don't want you to rush at him in headlong fury like a bull, like those brave misguided Arabs charging the British Army at Omdurman, only to be mown down in their thousands like swathes of reaped wheat. For I perceive that the money power, in some ways surprisingly intelligent and astute, is, in others, astonishingly stupid. You have the clear subtle Celtic intellect. I want you to bring that. too, into action. Some one, you know, before our time recommended the wisdom of the serpent combined with the innocence of a dove. Into this campaign I would have you bring to this war as much fire and enthusiasm as are in you; but also amid all your fire preserve an intellect as cold and clear as pure ice. Always when tempted to the direct attack remember those white swathes in the field of Omdur-

Remember this, too. These people, who hold by a cling to the skirt of capital and land—I refer now to the middle classes are really quite human like yourselves If reduced to poverty they would be labour men and Socialists just like you. They are only men and women who, being filled with an infinite and life-long terror of poverty, are, or will be, maddened at the thought of losing their money,

This terror, the terror of poverty, holds them now in the camp of the great capitalist property-owners. They dread poverty a great deal more than your people do. They are farther removed from it; and so their excited and active imaginations draw for them more frightful visions of the sufferings and degradations which await them should they fall into the pit, the soundless gulf yawning to receive the

Such are nearly all the middle classes in spite of their nice suburban houses, their quiet and staid appearance (which is a mask), their National air of persons who occupy a safe and assured position in society. They are filled, most of them, with an ever-present, unspoken terror of that pit which is literally the hell of our times, and which is a great deal more real and more terrible to them than that other one remote and invisible about which they are willing to hear something a small part of one day in the week. They fear with an infinite fear that dread gulf of poverty, not indeed for themselves, very much, but for their children. Is this not unlike your own people?

Is not your Celtic intellect sufficiently penetrating to understand that a good proportion of them now clinging fast to the skirts of strong capital, might be detached and come over to the labour cause actually or in sympathy. So you might teach them that they, too, are workers, working terribly hard for a poor and uncertain contemptuous pittance flung them by that proud massed capital of which they, like all workers, are the slaves of victims.

(Continued on page 4.)

TELEPHONE No. 961. Telegraphic Address-" Sugaratick, Dublin."

S. ROBINSON & SONS. Manufacturing Confectioners,

53 CAPEL STREET, DUBLIN.

ENCOURAGE HOME TRADE

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

WOMEN WORKERS' COLUMN.

DEAR MADAM.

Through reading the Women's Column in "The Irish Worker" I have noticed that a great many improvements have been made in the onditions of the working women. I am very glad to see that som one is interested in them and has taken up their cause. Then in regard to myself, I am a worker in a laundry and have been at this work for a number of years. The conditions and wages of those engaged in the laundry work seem to get worse instead of better. Some of the girls that work with me never seem to mind this: others say they don't care as they ars going to get married. Then, again, some of them who see the wrongs under which they suffer say they will go and join the trades union. Now, I may say that although I do not belong to the Women's Union, still at heart i am a thorough trades unionist, and am only waiting for my fellow-workers to come along with me and join the Irish Women Workers' Union. Sometimes when the heads of the firms are grumbling worse than usual and threatening to cut down the wages, or when one of the workers is wrongfully dismissed, then they are all very eager to go and make heir complaint to the Secretary of the Union and become members. But as the days go on they appear to forget their resolution and sink back into their old state of indifference. I may say that several things which have happened recently in one or two of the laundries have roused them a bit, and they are beginning to think that perhaps it may come their turn to get treated in a similar manner. This is one of the chief matters that is making them talk so much about joining the Women Workers' Union. Trusting that the working women will them —Y urs truly,

A WOMAN WORKER, realise all that is being done to help

We always appreciate correspondence from the work rs, but particularly so from the women workers, because it goes to prove that they are reading the articles in "The Irish Worker" with interest, and not only reading them but comparing the c nditions of work which they read about with their own. This is surely a hopeful sign.

Our correspondent, "a woman worker." makes a few very good remarks but there is one in which she says "that although I do not belong to the Women Workers' Union, still at heart I am a thorough trade unionist." In this I cannot agree with her, and it is a statement that I have heard in other cases. Any woman or girl who is a trade unionist at heart will also be a trade unionist in fact. If they really believe in tades unionism, then the; will make it their duty to be a member of their own organisation. If cur correspondent received an injury in the firm for which she works, she would not wait for her fellow workers to accompany her to the office of the Women Workers' Union to see if the society would take up her case, why then should she wait for them to accompany her so that she may become a member?

A'so, it is not only in laundries that the women workers are being badly treated, but in all other firms where the employers know that his employees are unorganised.

The vomen workers have but one means of protecting themselves against tyranny, injustice, bad conditions of work and low wages, and that is by becoming members of the Irish Women Workers' Union.

Some 'hings the Women Workers' Union is Doing

On Thursday, October 17th, 1912, the case of the employee, B-E, against the Pembroke Laundry vas settled. This girl met with an accident to her hand while in the employment of the lembrake Laundry. The injury was so se ere that the girl had to have three fingers amputated For the last eight months she has been in receipt of her lalf wages, and the case has now been settled—the girl receiving £100 clear, all expenses being paid. This girl has been a member of the Women's Union since the first day it started.

This week a case was brought before the notice of the Secretary of the Women's Union by a general servant, who, on leaving the employment she was in, asked for a refe ence, and also requested that the reference she brought with her should be returned to her. She was told that the reference could not be found.

A letter was sent by the Secretary of the Union to the girl's former employer. W. Ferguson, confectioner, Rathmines, stating the case, and desiring that the reference te sent to the office of the Union for the giil. A'so stating that unless this request was complied with by a certain date the matter would be placed in other hards. The reference was sent by return of post accompanied by a letter of great. indigasti n, in which Mr. Ferguson strongly protests against being written toin such a manner.

It is evidently quite al ight for these kind of people to treat their employees as they think fit; retain their references and so on, but it is a horse of another colcur when they are pulled up for behaving in such a manner. Tois person keeps the girl's reference for ten days. which, by the way, is an excellent one, and then when he is made to give it up he inculges in an indignant protest. The employers will have to realise that the'r former 'actics of tyranny and injustice are thi go of the past.

All communications for this column to be addressed to-

"D.L." 18 Beresford Place.

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6 The CHRISTMAS NUMBER

:: OF :: "The Irish Worker."

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Irish Worker,

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

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months, payable in advance. We do not publish or take notice of anonymous

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, Oct. 19th, 1912.

INHUMAN ACTION OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

We had intended to treat of Part II. National Insurance Act this week, but owing to the inhuman action of the Local Government Board of Ireland in threatening the Local Health Committee with price and penalties if they dure to carry cut Clause 16, Sanaturium Benefit in the spirit of the Act, and, as explained by the Chancellor of the Exchequer when introducing the measure into the British House of Commons, notwithstanding even the critics of the Health Act, admis the difficultism in the way of administering the full benefits of Clause 16 owing to lack of sanatoria, bat everybody was, and is, prepared, to exercise patience, understanding the said difficulties, even those who are compelled to pay for benefits, they are refused access to have submitted themselves to the policy of "give the Act a chance; give the administrators of the Act every encouragement, and yet this ant quated red-taps machine-the L.G B .who siways interfere when they should not and fail to insterfere when they should have come down in an arbitrary and unobrisian manner upon the Local Health Committee, who have given, as they have a right—nay, a duty—to give.

Domiciliary Treatment-This treatment

Medical attendance at dispensary.

Vieited in our own home by nurse. Separate room for positions if necessary.

Treatment supplied in the form of nonrishment, such as milk, eggs, beef for beef tes, etc.

Warm bed clother, if necessary. This is what has been given as domiciliary treatment for tuberculosis patien's, by order of Insurance Committee. The Local Government Board and Insurance Commissioners refuse to allow this treatment to be continued. A deputation from the Insurance Committee waited upon the Local Government Board in reference to bis same matter. The interpretation of domiciliary treetment held by these two bodies is simply medical treatment, that is dectors' attendance and medicine, and they say that what has been done by the Insurance Committee in the giving of rourishment, &c , is going to pauperise the perple. This is a strong attitude to take up, because what the patients are receiving is what they are

justly entitled to. Several remons who have received this treatment have improved, but owing to the action of these two bodies this now has to be discontinued, and the patient will be in a worse state than ever. What tube: culoris patients really need is fresh air, good neurishing ford, and warm clothing. These are the very essentials

that are being denied them. What is the use of giving a person drugs, if the said perron is desied what is bester than drugs in connection with the treatment of the nation-destroyer, consumption, fresh air, good surroundings, good and well-cooked food, warm clothing and freedown from the pange of hunger, the miseries of foul and insenitary surroundings, and the worry of the want of a few shillings to keep body and soul to gether? 'No winder what the eminently respectable, well-fed, well-housed, wellekthed officials of the Local Government Board would think if they were compelled when soffering from the ravages of dirt and hunger and a disease like consumption

that they would be allowed only druge,

compelled to sleep in a foul, fetid room,

with no food, no elathing, no hope, but

the constant, never-ending struggle of trying to get comething to stay the pange of hunger? We appeal to the Local Health Committee-at least, to humane members of that co-opted, no-representation b dy-to act the Obristian Dama the Local Government Board and their threats of surcharges, fellow the message of H m who must be obered What was done to Him that went down to Jeruialem and fell among thieves; shelter was provided, food given, oil poured into his wounds; so to you, women and men; igners that inhuman and unchristian authority, the Local-Government Board. When Scully and his olique was dealing in organs when Soully was distributing coal at the exvense of the poor unemployed, when a thousand cases of corruption and fraud was being perpetrated, the Local Government Board stood supine, could not or would not issue any orders; now, when human life is at stake, they are interpreting an Ast of Parliament to suit their own nerrow inhamen feelings. Ignore them; admintster the Act. According to the spirit, aye! and the letter, every man, woman and child will appreciate, be irtimicated, and the curses of thousands will blight your sculs. Give to the poor victim of this deedly peril comfort and sustenance—the law allows it, and human charity demands it.

We desire to point out that nomination papers for election of persons to Courts of Referees in convection with the admisistration of the National Insurance Act. 1911, Part II., Usemployment Insurance, have to be in by October 19th, 1912 We fail to understand why the societies affected by this Act were not supplied direct with nomination papers. There seems to be an attempt to work this the same as Part I. Every workman, skilled and unskilled, shruld see to it that the men nominated are Union men, and when the time for voting arrives let there be no spathy. Vote for none but Union men.

We went every member and sympathiser with the Irish Transport Union or Irish Women Workers' Usion to bring or send their Insurance Cards to the offices of the said Union. Make no mistake. No matter what society you may have joined or got a card from, you can transfer now. Take no notice of these sharks who ere going from door to door soliciting your cards. They are getting paid so much per head out of the monies that should go to your benefits. It you have given your card up come at once to the above Union. We will look after it for you. Remember. Workers, that neither Friendly nor Collecting Assurance S. cieties ever attempted to improve your conditions or raise your weges. The efficals and shareholders of these blocdsucking socie ies have no sympathy with you. Why send your money cut of the country? And, as for the National Friendly Societies, we ask you again the question—when did they ever try to improve your conditions? Don't be mislead by eso arien appeals. Sectarianism has been and is the curse of this country. Join a Trade Union Society whether you are a member of a Trade Union of not. You can join the Insurance Section of the Irish Transport Uni.n, where you will have men and women who know your conditions of life to consider your claims.

Any information with reference to persona soliciting incurance cards offering money payments for them, any cot of intimidation, etc., will be thankfully received at the office of this paper, as we intend to demand a stringent inquiry into the methods of certain societies and the action of certain employers.

Will every men and weman, boy and girl, who reads this paper in Dablin kindly call at Gaelio League Room, 25 Rutland Square, and enjoy as intellectual and artistic treat. W. Power O'Maille, artist, is giving a free exhibition of his works. They are of surprising merit, and this man is an artist, not a shopman. We want you to go and see what art is. The men O'Maille has put his soul into the work of his hands. Next week we hope to publish an account of the man and his ideals. We are unable to treat of the matter this week. Never mind the ploture house this week Go and see real pictures, and you will thank Mr. Power O'Maille for an artistic treat.

Partridge Testimonial,

The following subscriptions have been received :- 43

J. S., 4s. ; J F., 2s. 6d. ; J. B., 2s. ; J. Brophy, 5s.; Miss Malhall, 5s.; Well Wisher, 10s.; T. H., 2s 63.; M. D., Brohoor, 24.; Metcal'e, 24.; Duff, 26.; Nolan, 1s.; Cunningham, 2s.; Ke'ab, 1s.; Fairclough, 2s.; Hamilton, 2s.; Patrick Markey, 1s. 3d.; J. O'Toole, 2s.; Patrick

McCormack, 2s.; per J. D. sn 1 A. D., 3s. Moran's men, Main Drainage - M. Breen, 1s.; D. Darwin, 1s.; J. Rocke, 6d.; P. Kelly, 61; J. Brennau, 61; P. Kinselle, 6d.; J. Walsh, 61.; J. Lyons, 6d.; T. Murtegh, 61. Total, 5s. 61.

With reference to the above official collecting sheets will be issued during the owning week. Councillor Thomas Farren and Councillor Patrick O'Cerroll will acknowledge any subscriptions in the meantime.

Rich v. Poor.

Recent Fatalities.

A carter named William Murphy was killed by an electric tram at Me rion, on Octobe 8th. The driver, a WORKINGMAN, named Richard Costello, was retained to trial for killing said Willim Murphy.

(See "Evening Telegraph," 15th inst) On Sunday night Harry W. Yung, described as a GENTLEMAN, of The Hirmitage, Inchicore, racisg home from Lucan with two ladies in his motor car at a very high rate of speed killed a man named Obristopher Shannon, of 48 Newmarket, and badly injured another. Strange to say, he was not arrested and is not await-

ing trial. In the tram fatality the driver immediately applied his brakes and pulled the car up with'n its own length. In the motor our Mr. Young, examined at the inquest, stated "he did not apply the brakes at once; the road was wet and the car would have skidded."

The farce of the law is to proceed. The poor men is to be tried; the rich man was not even arrested. is there such a thing as justice in this world? Will no one take up the tramwayman's case? If they had a Union it would be different. The gentlemen admitted he had got 35 miles out of his car. Ye slaves, ye deserve to be thrown under the wheels of the chariots of the rich. Will you demand justice for your class?

P. OH. U.

A, "Freeman" Tit-Bit.

Judging from the rather amusing doosment, a copy of which we publish below, things in Prince's street are beginning to hum. We can almost conceive a panie in Carlivle Building, and we fancy that Mr. Mertin Murphy is being consumed with anxiety. The epistle which follows, marked "Confidential," is in the nature of a circular, and has been forwarded by the "News Editor" to each correspondent in the employ of the "Freeman's Jour-

CONFIDENTIAL.

" Freeman's Journal," Limited. We propose to tighten up the district news appearing in the columns of the "Freeman," and to give it in a series of short, single-headed paragraphs under one heading. To meet this plan we shall be glad if you will send us the news of your district in short, crisp paragraphs, which go as directly as possible to the point of the matter and stop there.

We shall have no space for lengthy reports of formal meetings, and our correspondents will find it to their own advantage as well as to ours to send their matter in such a shape that it will need no cutting down by the sub-sditors.

Ordinary paragraphs with points of real interest will always be acceptable, and while formal reports of routine meetings are not wanted, we shall always have ample space to display any sensational, odd, or remarkable cocurrence. . . .

The italios are our own. So we are going to be well_supplied with sensations and things that are "odd" cr "remarkable," eh? Good old "Free-

"No sepace for lengthy reports, etc." This is asternding. We wonder what the U.I.L., the A.O.H., and kindred organisations so beloved of the "Free-

This innecent-looking Prince's street edict will, if nothing more, enable the public to realise how it is gulled by the Press. At any rate, we can glean a good idea of some of the wondrous ways and means of latter-day "National" journal-

NOBDOOK.

Corporation Examination for Clarkships.

ism in Ireland.

Our advertising columns to-day contains the announcement of an examination in the Dublin Corporation to be held on the 12th and 13th of November next. The Municipal Council have recently decided to raise the maximum salary attaching to these positions from £200 to £250, but this change will not be incorporated in the terms of the appointment until it has received the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant.

- The Dead Poor.

All praise to the North Dublin Guardians who protested against the bodies of the dead poor, for which a sum of money is paid to the dector, the clerk, and porter, being sold to hospitals to lot students to carve and cut for sake of practice. When Glasnevin was built towers had to be placed at the gates in which grave diggers kept watch to prevent new graves being descorated by night and bodies stolen by students.

The body of the rich man is taken away from the kospital and dressed in costly habiliments. It is placed in a brassbound, expensive casket, on which fragrant and costly flowers are strews. A habitation of marble is exected over all on which the virtues of the dead rich are emblazoned in letters of gold. The cost of all this would feed many poor families irr a year.

A pauper dies in the workhouse, knowing that even after Death the world will not use him kindly. We learn with disgust for the first time that the dector. clerk, and porter of the Guardians proceed to barter the corpse. If they gave it in "the interests of science" it would take the sting out of it, but they don't. They sell the bodies of the poor. It is good to know that even a pauper must be asked for consent to throw his body to the immature youths for "research." Let us hope the efficials do not sell the bodies of those who withheld consent in life.

P. CH. U.

* Look Out! For Irish Transport Union

Annual Xmas Draw.

Tickets on Sale Next Week.

G. S. & W. Railway Works, Inchicore, from Within.

In preceding number of this journal I have given my personal opinion of Mr. Maunsell, both as a private gentleman and in his capacity as manager of the above works. My readers will recollect my well-merited tribute to his rare qualities as a private individual, and they may also remember the sincere manner in which I deplored the failure attending his efforts in his latter capacity. For I have proved conclusively that, judged from the standpoint of the workingman, Mr. Maunsell's claim to success in respect to his position as manager must be seriously disputed.

I have spoken of his close personal application to duty during the long period he occupied this position, and I have shown how that very attention of itself became one of the chief factors in constituting that failure, which no one regrets more than I. It is highly creditable, no doubt, for a works manager to devote the major portion of his time to the servi e of the company that pays him his salary, and it is all right so long as that time is devoted to the particular du ies appertaining to his exalted position, but it is decidedly all wrong when he descends from the official heights to which he has been elevated and mis-spends that time in interfering and disturbing the work of minor officials.

Taken as a body, no manager was ever served by more capable foremen and efficient workmen than was Mr. Richard Maunsell and ap arently no manager had less c nsidence in one, and less regard for the other, than he. His experience out amongst the blacks in India seemed to have penetrated to the utmost depths of his being, and made him apparently forget that a mere accident by birth alone made him a manager and the others work-

Foremen, when thoroughly fitted for their position of trust and responsibility, should be respected in their position and invested with full powers. The right to employ and dismiss, to increase wages and otherwise recognise merit and efficiency amongst the staff employed under their su ervision should be theirs. In a word, they should be truly masters of their respective departments, respected alike by manager an i men, if they are to properly discharge their duties as foremen. But when the manager so far forgets himself and his position as to unblushingly insult them in a public lecture published in the Press; when he strips them of all authority and converts their position into that of mere watchmen; when he rebukes them in the presence of their subordinates for trifling mistakes; and when he permits their work to be upset and seriously disturbed by assisting managers and a score of would-be-and-may-be-will-be managers, whose training and merits I discussed in my article of the week before last, then it is unreasonable to expect the work of their department to be a success. And where departm ntal work is a failure by what right can the head of such department claim to be successful?

Mr. Robert Coey, to whom I have also previously referred, was promoted from head-draughtsman to manager and from matager to superintendent, and in his retirement from the latte position carries with him the good wishes and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. I have never heard of Mr. Maunsell as a draughteman. The only thing he ever drew with distinction, to my mind, was his expristant salary. He had acted as manager of the Inchicore works for close on fifteen years. and no doubt his long service as such was urged by him and considered by the directorate when his present position was both sought and secured. Still Mr. Maunsell, in deciding the miner appointment that are gifts in his position as superintendent, does not appear to allow this consideration, of long service to weigh with him in making his choice, and a pity it is that the Directors on the occasion referred to did not decide to administer to him a dose of his own medicine, and then no doubt he would recognise the injustice of such a pra tice.

During Mr Maunsell's record service as manager he made several visits abroad. and many were the rumours circulated concerning his having secured this thator-the-other position, but like the proverbial bad tanner he kept turning up every time. And I have heard men repeat a certain proverb in explanation of this occurrence which I will not repeat here. Mr. Maunsell's promotion to superintendent rendered vacant the position of manager, which was filled by the appointment of Mr. Watson.

In discussing this latter appointment with one of the directors I was astonished to learn from him that the Board were informed that the company had no one in their service fitted to occupy this position, and I record that statement and my astonishment here. And would very much like to know what official is responsible for so deceiving and misleading the Board and I am equally astonished at the manifest ignorance of the directors of the merits and abilities of officials in the service of the company. We cannot wonder at the Board not knowing of the conditions and circumstances of their workpeople when they display such ignorance of the condition of such high official service. The manner in which the Board investigated the complaints made by me is an example in itself of the neglectful and dishonest way in which these pampered idlers do their work. But I live in hopes that the shareholders whose money they pecket will insist upon a proper discharge of their duties, not alone in my own particular case, but in respect to every man in the service of the company. And

CORPORATION OF DUBLIN

EXAMINATION FOR CLERKSHIPS A Competitive Examinat on fr Five Corp. [age 17 to 21] will be held in the 12th November, 1912. Applied in the Jerosal compete must be made on the form translation. is obtainable at the Office i the unterscaped is obtainable at the control of the Corporation ination by a member of of the Corporation of the control of the Corporation of sary. All further informat in can be application at the Office of the City Traggar, (By Order)

EDMICZD M. ELEE City Treasurer

City Treasure,

14th October, 1912.

CORPORATION OF DUBLIN

TO ARCHITECIS.

The Estates and Finance Committee of the Corporation of Dublin are prepared to receive he can competition for proposed Managinal Research Dublin, in accordance with a definition on large methods can be seen in the Office of the TO ARCHITECTS. tions which can be seen in the Office the Architect, Municipal Buildings, U rk Hill, 1911. Copies of the above Constitutes and listing a together with a Blo k Plan of the site and series showing levels of same can be obtained at the of the City Treasurer, on-payment of two rates (£2, 2s. 0d.) which sum w.l. he r finded to Aris. tects sending in designs for proposed Building (Signed) E. W. EYRE.

14th October, 1912.

pledge my word to do one man's partia bringing at out this proper and just state Now, I would wish to know when filling

the position of mana er why did not the directors do, as in the case of Mr. Cory, appoint the head draughtsman? And what justification have they for passing over his head? The director with whom I discussed this matter expressed his eagerness to give a preference to local hands. Now, I put it to the gentlemin deliberate and direct, that if the statement made by him to me be correct-and I have no reas in to doubt the accuracy of itthen the Board in this matter were shame lessly and standalously misl d, and in the person of their present head draughtsman at I chicore they have not alone a gentleman eminently qual fi d for the p siun of manager, but, judged from the standpoint of merit alone, is better qualified for tie posi i n of superinten lent than is the gentleman they have so recently appointed to this latter position. I make this state ment in all seriousness, and given the opportunity stand prepared to prove in accuracy to those capable of decding But I suppose the fact that the head draughtsman is a speaker and scholar of that low-down, vulgar Irish language isin itself sufficient to disqualify him in the eyes of Sir Wm. Goulding and the rest of the garrison (including Jim Larkin's friend Wm. Martin Murphy) that gather around that Board and fester and fatten on the hard earnings of those they crush. The s oner the cry of Nationalisation of our railways becomes an established fact the better it will be for the shareholders and the country.

Mr. Watson the new manager is gentlem in for whom I entertain great respect, and given a fair charce will I beli ve render a good account of his stewardship, In manner he is direct and honest as befits a gentleman, devoid of all disgusting airs of superiority, and is not shove discussing with a "mere" workman the merits of a machine. I have met Engineers who would not condescend to do this and they but cloaked their ignorance under the mantle of their pride, during the short time it was my privilege and pleasure to serve under Mr. Watson, I was given a petrol engine to repair, and as it was the first of its sort I ever MW, I am not ashamed to admit that I found myself in difficulties, but according tomy usual practice I determined that I would either repair it myself, or leave it that no other one would do it. Mr. Watson came slong, and no doubt observing the brant effort I was making to accomplish what was to me a difficult task, he not slone helped me out of my difficulties, but he put me in possession of full knowledge of the machine. And he may be pleased to learn that the information he then so kindly impart d has stood to me sicci my dismissal in the earning of my cross,

and that I am not ungrateful to him. When Mr. Maunsell's promotion became, as our politicians say, within the sphere of practical polities," I, recogniting breakers shead, se about to establish some means of protection for my stop mates, and the Inchicore Allied Trades Committee came into existence, and that fact was justified by subsequent events.

Mr. Watson no sooner appeared on the

scene than all sorts of wild rumours were set affoat, and many of these originated with the high officials-for it is he practice to send out rum urs as the forerunner of actions in Inchicore—and it the rumour find credence then the actions come into operation, and son I found myself in a paper skirmish with the new manager, From the start I had reason to believe that Mr. Watson was not slove responsible for the innovations put down to his credit, and that belief was justified by the statements made by Mr. Maunell at the mass meeting in the dining half when he once again descended to insult a section of the men employed under him, and in the presence of 700 persons be cast reflection on the work of the clerical staff and incidentally on the integrity and undoubted abilities of his respected prodecessor in office. For to insinuate much less to state definitely - that the affairs of the office were chaotic is to reflect not alone on every individual clerk employed therein, but to discredit those under whom they serve, including the superintendent. But when Mr. Msueell also stated that he himself was unable w understand their method of book-keeping that declaration was of course perfectly in order and might readily be taken as a 10 flection on his own intelligence, and is

quite a different story. WILLIAM P. PARTRIDGE.

Mooney "Pub." Scandal Again.

Secrets of the Trade Exposed,

Warning to the Public.

To James Larkin.

I ark you to give me the opportunity to explain to the public how I lost my action against Mesers. Moonly & Co. on Tuesday last, as I wrote a short letter to the "Evening Telegraph" and "Evening Herald" asking them to publish the decision of the licensing justices, Mr. Swifte, K.C., and Mr. Mahony, but neither paper puplished it. I now publish the evidence I had prepared for my case on Tuesday. I shall deal with this complicated care under three heads, vis., the Mooney firm.

the legal sapect, and that absurd Greeze'

Assistants' Association. I warn the public that are likely to frequest either of the four Mocney houses in spin city that they run the risk of catching any disease that may be prevalent in the city, insumuch if any customer who has been drinking draught stout or pirter and leaves any in his glass behind him, it is sent back to the same barrel and is served up again mixed in the drink to the next customer. This is known in the trade as ullege, that is, the leavings of the customers who drink Bass, stout, porter, or O'Connell ale, and any of their oustemers might be suffering from consumption or cancer, as the care

This sickening horror can be proved by Mr. John Oregan, cellar man to Mooney's, of Abbey street, for a number of years, or Mr. John Farrelly, of 74 Parnell street, where the fever broke out; where James M'Namara, of 74 Parnell street, got typhoid, Thomas Patterson got iteumstia ferer, Edward Lonergan got typheid fever, and who lay in the bed in St. Brendan's Ward in the Mater Hospital zext to that of Bartley Fegarty, who is suffering from enterio fever and is ill since the 4th of August. Tais Mr. Edward Lonergan, who so suddenly disappeared on the day before my case came on sgainst Messre. Mooney, could prove how the sister and nurses knelt down and moited the prayers for the dying around Bartley Hegarty's bed, where he by unconscious for three weeks, and is still there. John Callaghan got gastritis, and John Hogan had a disease perhaps Dr. Fottrell might enlighten us on.

. I attribute ali this disease to the defecfive drainage in that house; that all the hystories in that house flow into the main sewer in the cellar wherein the liquor for rullic consumption is lying, and this mwer has what is known as a gully trap; and Mr. Thomas Patterson, of David Byrne's, of Duke street, and who also suddenly disappeared on the day before my case came on, he can prove htw the sewer burst on the Pernell Ocmmemoration Day and flooded the cellar; kw man from Mesers. Curie came the next day and removed the refuse. I can prove defective drainage from the report of the Civil Engineer. I got to inspect the premises, even though Messes. Curtis certified that on the 20th of September everything was right. I now publish the report of the Sanitary Officer who inspecied the house on the 4th of October:

"The house drain leaking. The rain water pige of the lavatories directly connected with the drain; a gally trap improperly connected with the drains."

Mr. Johnny Ferrelly can prove about the disgraceful scene on the 24th of Detember last when the assistants had to some cutside the counter to fight soldiers. Query: where were the police?

I now take the legal sarect. The Licensing Justices, in giving their deci-BOD, stated THEY HAD NO POWER UPDER ACT OF PARLIAMENT TO HEAR THE EVIDDECE IN TRIS CASE AS THE GROUNDS ON WHICH THEY BAD POWER TO TAKE A LICENCE FROM A PUB-LICAN WERE THE CHARACTER OF THE OWNER OR THE MAENDR IN WH.OH HE CONDUCTED HIS BUSIDESS. THAT THE AUTHORITY WHO SHOULD NOW TAKE UP THIS MATTER WERE THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE. I know how they will not just as they did in connection with that Jellow Jimmy Heaver over the Shop Hours Act. Hush up the whole Eatter at any cost and defy the public. And get the "Evening Herela" and "Telegraph" to suppress any reference in connection with it, as these papers did in the report of my case on Tuesday last, the only unbiased paper being the "Evening Mail," which did not imue disgraceful placards with insulting referentes to my cherch, as the 'Herald' and 'Telegraph' did. The editor of the latter I den't consure, as he would not have done no had he not been such a friend of pub-

licate. I am certain his intellect would act have been so clouded. It would not have arged him to do such a mean and indiscret thing.

I would like to know why Dr. Martin Dempsy, Dr. Fottrell, or the Gracers' Amistants' Association (Dr. Walters) did

and inform the Public Health Committee about the fever. Surely, if they were not legally entitled their interest for public health would have induced them to do so. How, for the Grocers' Assessment's Association. That most impotent and useless Association that exists in the city, althrugh they have such a marvelously therefore secretary (Mr. Paddy Hughes).

eistion. That most impotent and useless Association that exists in the city, although they have such a marvelously energetic secretary (Mr. Paddy Hughes). What action have they taken with that fallow Heaver over robbing the assistants of their half holiday? What a contrast their association is with the Drapers' Assistants. I can say no more but what a contrast.

The Drapers' Assistanta' Association subscribe handsomely to the Convalescent Himes, so as if any assistant get run down he can go away for three weeks to the court;. The Grocers' Association sives nothing. Their association should be known as the Managers' Association, where the Marty Dunes, the Jimmy

but the way of the way of

Heavers, the Johnny Farrellys, and the Paddy Hughes, can play cards every Monday and Thursday, although the assistants must pay to do so.

I thank you, Mr. Larkin, for allowing me to vindicate myself in your "low, valgar paper," "The Irish Worker." which no one reads openly, but all read behied the door. It would have been amusing if it had not been so infamous—the attempt that was made by mentioning your name in the case on Tuesday. That aubtle, invidious attempt to prejudice the Licensing Justices against me, one of whom had disfrarchised you for seven years, miserably failed, as the contemptible larguage of the Licensed Trade solicitor to me, Mr. Bergin, who so ably represented that noble trade.

I am glad I am ridiculed and disgreced for doing, or at least trying to do, what that ridiculous, absurd, and use are Pablic Health Committee should have done.

Many thanks, Mr. Larkin, for giving me so much space.

I have the horour to remain, yours

faithfully,
FLORENCE BINGTAN MACAULAY.

P.S.—I take the liberty of saying that anyons who has rean this letter will agree with me that I lost the case on a point of law and that the case was not scouted out of court, as that broad-minded editor of the "Telegraph" stated.—F.B.M.

JUSTICE OR INJUSTICE.

PERJURY OR OTHERWISE.

TO THE EDITOR ISISH WORKER,

4 Irvine Crescent,
Church road,

Dublin, 16th October, 1912.

Sir,—With reference to my letter of last week, I wish to point out that I had my choice of either giving evidence or questioning the constable; but seeing that the magistrate had convicted me and

that the magistrate had convicted me and announced the fine before I opened my mouth in defence, I adopted the latter course. This goes to show that I could not and did not commit any perjury in the case.

I want it to be clearly understood that I admire any policemen who does his

duty fearlessly and honestly, and should I commit an offence, I don't expect to be overlooked; but I do, and will, object to charges made against me which would not bear the light of day.

Now, I may at once state that I don't

Now, I may at once state that I don't intend writing a second edition of that very interesting work, viz., "Studies in Blue"; my writings will be termed "Studies in Fact."

Now, accompany me into any Dablin street you please, and there let us stand a moment, and what may we observe? Yes, we see a policemen enumerating the persons who may enter a certain suspeoted beiting house; yes, and observe another constable enter a different suspested betting house for the purpose of trying to get on his half-dollar or two babe on some race horse, so that he may be able to nail the poor fellow in the court. Another rush; what's up? Two constables chasing a crowd of small boys (yes, newsboys; old (fienders). What were they at? Having a quiet game of eards or buttons in some hall-way or on the footpath. What, I ask, are we coming

Now, all this goes on while scores of children of both sexes are hanging on to the springs and back of carninges, cabe, and cars of every description, endangering their lives and limbs. Now, is many cases those children, if spoken to by the drivers, reply by volleys of stones, grass, mad, or other missile.

Now, assuming that the police have no power to protect a them, why not caution them, and why not the proper authority make a move to have a law or some byelaw to prevent such a grave and dangerous practice.

Prevent this and you will have a reduced death-rate, less oripples, and fewer drivers arrested? Are the police to protect life and property? If so, why net do it? Do so and you will aid the School Attendance Committee, for you would have less attendance orders issued, less fines imposed, and the parents would have more money to purchase loaves and

Yes, don't mind the complaints of rate-payers, like 59 B of Harcourt street fame.

Now, look at the crossing; what is up?
See the crowd; you also see the constable raise his hand to the driver to stop that heavily-laden horse now on the incline.

The people cry "shame." Why? Because the brute was stopped so as to allow a large empty porter torsy to pass. (Probably the owner is a ratepayer.)

Now, Constable Toal summoned me for driving a horse at a pace greater than a walking pice (words of summons) in Thomas succt. I appeared in court to defend the case, and after a very long delay I discovered myself in the wrong court. I went at cace into the proper one; but, alas! only to find that I had been convicted and fined the usual 5s. for the great pace. Thinking the pace in cours too fast for me, I explained to the magistrate (Mr. Druzy) the cause of my absence—that I was waiting for my case in the Morthern Division. Mr. Deary informed me that he would reduce my fine to 2s. 6d, but I stated in reply that I had a good defence; so he saked me if I wished my case reheard. I replied that I wished it, and the constable was called, but he had left court and returned to his station. The magistrate then very kindly ordered his (the constable's) attendar co on that day week and adjourned the case. I agein appeared on that day week, and, to my great surprise, I had no occasion to defend, as the constable stated that I was not the man. The magistrate, like myself.

was a bit put out; dismissed the case,

and hinted to me to go home if I did not entertained universebuit'ed in the month

want to get fined.

The bottom of the Southern Police Court was immediately converted into Billingsgate. Oh, such showers of abuse as were heaped on the head of the poor fellow (old offender, blackguard; I'll watch him, e.c.), he drove a horse and lorry at a pace greater than a walking pace in Thomas street.

Yours very gratefully.

Patrick Lennov.

DUBLIN CORPORATION.

The Increasing of Officials' Salaries.

For many years past strong public pretests have been made against the system prevailing in the Dublin Corporation with regard to increasing of officials salaries. Notwithstanding these protests, there appears to be little effort made to redress the evil. Appealing to the Local Government Board on the subject is futile, and raising one's voice against the iniquity is answered by the cry "Oh, you are injur-ing the cause of Home Rule!" and thus the game proceeds by these who appear to enter municipal life in this city for the sole purpose of seciating friends in that service by increasing their salaries, without a thought of consideration for the ratepayers in the matter of bothering about the city's requirements in the nature of clean streets, proper housing accommodation, and the many other matters of the latter class which municipel representatives are mainly elected to deal with.

Within the past couple of months a few fisgrant cases of salary-increasing have conurred in the Corporation, and until strong measures are taken in order to prohibit such schemes of salary-increasing no advantage will be gained by the ratepayers against the existing system, which is nothing short of a public scandal.

One of the many resent on es of salary-increasing is that of Mr. Stephen J. Hend. This gentleman was appointed about five years ago at the suggestion of the Town Clerk to TEMPORARY assist the latter gentleman in the preparation of the Voters' Lists. He was so TEMPORARY appointed at a salary of 30s. per week; his salary now reaches in consequence of his recent increase the figure of in or about £260 per annum.

The Standing Order of the Corporation dealing with TEMPORARY appointments states that "they shall expire at the end of one month unless when the Council or Committee otherwise order." It appears that Mr. Hand is still retained in the service of the Corporation at the request of the Town Clerk uptil the latter netifies the Council that Mr. Hand's services can be dispessed with. When is this to occur? However, the stringe fact remains that although Mr. Hand was only employed temporary, bis salary was, on the motion of Allerman William Coffey, in the month of July lest increased by £52 per annum, although there is a Standing Order of the Corporation "that no increase of selery can be enjertained by the Council unless submitted in the month of December." There is a further Standing Offer of the Countil "that no member shall bind himself by any promiss to vote for or against or to abatain from voting upon any motion or amendment in the Council or in any Committee, or to support the application of any person to the Council or any Committee for any contract, order, employment, INCREASE OF BALARY, PROMOTION, OR OTHER ADVANTAGE." and "that no officer in the employment of the Council shall directly or indirectly carvass any member of the Council for an increase of salary or promotion, otherwise than by forwarding to him a copy of his application to the Committee or the

Council as the case may be." How does this Standing Order work in with Alderman Coffey's motion on behalf of Hand? No personal application was made by Hand to the Council. Under such circumstances was there a breach of this Standing Order? The provisions of the Corrupt Precious Act, 1889, define that "advantage," as mentioned in the Sauding Order, includes "any aid, vote, corsent, or influence, and also includes any promise to vote, &c." That Staints was passed for "the more effectual prevention and punishment of bribery and curaption of and by members, efficers, or servants of Corporations, Councile, Boards, Commissions, or other Public Bodies." If offences are proved the person found guilty can be punished for a misdemeanour. Does it not lock like a breach of this Standing Order or the Statute referred to in order to give an official an "advantage" or aid bim by vote, onsent, or influence, for a member of a publie body to lodge and move a resolution for an increase of an official's salary? Surely such conduct is tentamount not only to giving a promise to vote but giving such promise in writing?

Another flagrant and dering one of salary increasing was created at the Corporation meeting on Monday, the 7th inst., when, on the motion of John T. Kelly, the Corporation purported to in-crease the selaries of its first-class officers by amending the existing Standing Order in relation to their classification and salaries. There is also a Standing Order of the Corporation "that it shall not be admissable for any person in the service of the Corporation to apply for an increase of selary not contemplated in the conditions of his appointment." Presumably the first-oless (flicers at present in the service of the Corporation were appointed in pursuance of the existing Standing Order in regard to their emcluments. How did the O. recration in this care also consider an increase of salary in the month of Ostober when its own S anding Orders specify " that no such application shall be

entertained unices sub mit ed in the month of December.' What explanation has Councillor John T. Kelly to give to the public for his apparent breach of the Sauding Order with reference to the independence of members and the provint therein contained "that as a member of the Corporation he shall not bind himself by any promise to vote for or against an increase of salary, promotion, or other ADVANTAGE to an official," or what interpretation does he give to the terms of the Corrupt Precises Act referred to?

Dresdial d'a area require drestio messares. This direase of official salary increasing in the Corporation must cease so far as the method is pursued by individual members of that hody moving motions to increase officials' salaries. No person could possibly object to fair and proper remureration being awarded to Corporate officials for services rendered when application is made by these officials themselves, and a report obtained thereon from the Committee or Department in which they are employed and duly corsidered by the Council, any other method of increasing sa'aries is objectionable and urquestionably wrong.

When members are elected to the Corporation they must make a declaration to give effect to the duties they are called upon to perform in pursuance of the Standing Orders of the Corporation which is the code prescribed for the performance of such duties, and if they outstep this and acquiesce in figurant breaches of that code they ought be compelled to answer for their conduct so that such transactions might be investigated in public.

There is a good time coming. Those who now fight in favour of clean Manioi-pal administration in this country instead of being against the cause of Home Rule are only doing what to any reasonable mind must prove that Irishmen are well fitted to manage their own affairs.

Strong public spirited action must also be taken to prohibit efficials in breach of the Standing Order quoted conversing members of the Corporation. Complaints as to this system have been frequently made by members of the Council at mentings of the Corporation but without effect. How strange as I write on this question

of cfficial salary-increasing that my attention is called to a newspaper report of a meeting of the Suth Dublin Union held on Widnesday last in relation to increases of officials' salaries. Judging by the Press reports of what took place at that meeting, I think much of what I write on this subject could be aptly applied to the course of conduct pursued at the South Dublin Union meeting I refer to.

CITIZEE.

WEXFORD NOTES.

The ECRAP MAKERS have arrived, and Tommie is in great gleo.

One of the elleged moulders in the Folly is supposed to be making hoppers for pulpare. He taken a whole day to make two, and when they are made they have to be thrown out in the scrap heap. And of course Mr. John Pierce and the Miss Pierces know all about this (I DON'T THINK).

There is another one in it, and he asked a labouring man who was working near him to show him how to do a certain thing, and he'd give him a plur Wonderful "men" in the Folly"!

And the best joke of the lot is that these follows are getting twenty-six shillings per week standing wage.

One of these fellows was here daying the lock-out, and when he came in the other day Miley Devereux bribed the elder of the Potts tribe not to tell snybody, but the younger one let the cat cut of the bag and kerreep it.

The following are a few questions we would like to sak Temmie, the answers of which would be very interesting in the vicinity of Park and Rocklands.

How much metal has been made scrap of in the Foundry? How many Bars of Iron have been cut up and wasted in the forge? How much would be sell his patent of the new roof on the bicycle shop for? Haw! Haw!!! Who took and brought back the forge roof in Mr. Martin Pierce's time? Who paid Billy the Fraud's wages the day of the threshing? Who paid the solicitor's fees for Nicholas Potts when he sued Willie Bierney?

Ab, Tommie, this thing can't lest for ever. The day will come when Pierce's will get on better without you, and of course if you were gone the other arrangement (Malone) would be like a child groping by the walls.

Last week at the Petty Smaions P. T. Daly was sued for 30s. due to Dr. Halligan since he was assaulted by Belton, scoompanied by John English.

Daly wanted the case to go on to let Dr. Halligan get a conviction, so that he could take a civil action against Belton, and it

was only at the last mixu'e and by very strong persuasion, he was got to settle it.

Dr Halligan told a certain gentleman on Wednesday moraing, when he got his money, that the case would not be called, and added that he did not know there was any summens issued, nor did he give any instructions to that effect, but of course Brennan couldn't let the opportunity pass without getting a little of his own back, and he sent Bobbie's brother down to appear against Da'y.

Wasn't it a pity Daly did not appear. It would have been a treat to hear or e of the wise Malone's cross-examining him.

We are glad to hear that we have proved to Billy Byrne that he is a fraud. Billy, do you remember the day you wanted to know would they let you go to jail in place of the LITTLE man?

to steal Parnell Learn's voting paper, when the men were voting on Alderman Hadden's suggestion of settlement? Rush 'em!

Do you remember the night you wanted

Do you remember the day you wanted

to go up to Slate Face's to break all the windows?

WE HEAR

That Billy Byrne has admitted that helis a fraud. (He could not do otherwise.)

That "66" was inquiring from "169" who "No. 1" was

That Johnnie Connors is very anxious to know where we get all the information. That P. J. has found the sas. That Spread was out selling hear very

early one morning last week.

That Stafford has disposed of his sab cob to Mr. Boyd of Bansow.

That when "Lar" Busher was going out to tend two lightships he towed her down in the Bay.

That she has a cargo of rubbish called

That she has a cargo of rubbish called SOABS That there was a lightshipman going out

in the tug to board his ship and felt very indignant over having a cot full of scabs behind. That the amateur opera people here have started to practice for "The Mikedo."

That "Coalporter Joe" is amongst the number. That they will have a bumper house but not much order if they keep him on. That Harris is thinking of going as valet

to the M gul.

That Jack M'Goldrick rent up some liver for Johnnie Daly's broken-toed grey-hound.

That Johnnie insisted on having a bit of it for his tea. That when he went to go fry it he found that Stephen Cabill had a loan of the

One of the slieged moulders in the olly is supposed to be making hoppers of pulpage. He takes a whole day to That during the look cut he used to be

want'ng people to go cut on the new bridge to shoot him when he would be going home. That the wheelbarrow clerk does be walk-

ing in bis sleep.

That he has been made Officer of the Peace and been set to watch Gibson's lane corner.

That Pat But'er had an AT HOME at his residence in King street on Sunday last.

lest.
That Solmon is going to have a Harvest Home.

That the violuallers in Wexford have formed themselves into an association to protest sgainst the Government giving a grant to the Wexford Meat Factory.

"No. 1" is the famous Tommie Codd of Michael street.

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(Continued from page 1.) Let me here interpret something a little off the track of the argument, but which may, perhaps, help to indicate, if indirectly, that plan of campaign which I have in

What follows I read in this paper. You will, doubtless understand the reasons for that boycottling of one of the best, brightest, and most welcome happenings of our time. It is a small instance of what yourselves may yet do on a far greater scale.

At Christmas, 1911, you, the Transport workers, at the cost of your Union funds, gave a good Christmas dinner, roast beef and plum pudding, to a hundred or so of our poor sandwichmen. Which of us has not witnessed, with a sinking of the heart, the mournful processions of that confraternity through our streets? To them a good Christmas dinner, roast beef and plum pudding! More. After dinner your girls brightly dressed, and with friendly and smiling faces came upon the scene in their youth and beauty, freshness, gaiety, and animation, and with songs and music enlivened the minds and cheered the hearts of the poor sandwichmen, causing them, if only for one night, to forget their griefs, and to remember, if for one night, that there was in their hard world such a thing as kindness and in their gloomy world such a thing as grace and beauty.

These poor people are much too weak and poor to fight their own battle. But I can imagine you or some other powerful Union taking up their cause, the cause of the weak and fallen, and declaring to their employers that, if you are not able, at present, to put an end to this disgraceful weekly spectacle, which is such a reflection upon our common Irish manhood and such a shame to Ireland's capital, you are determined at least that those who profit by the degradation of those men shall pay them a living wage. There are ways and means by which you might make good such a threat, and that, too, with little expenditure of your funds.

(To be continued.)

The Distress Committe. SOME SUPPRESSED EVIDENCE.

(Doyle's evidence -continued from last

weik). Now, was there another oc asion on

which he was away? Yes.
When was that? The following day. How long? I could not say exac'ly. Half a day? Yes.

Apart from those two, that day and balf day, did this men ever leave to go and work for Mr. Soully? No.

Did you ever ask him to go by back by the Distress Committee dering the ways? Never. He said yesterday on one occasion when

ing oral you said to tell the boy to ca'l for the morey? Yes; I told Mrs. Doyle to have her boy at the pard at 2 o'clook.

That particular week he was working for the Distress Committee? Quite so;

Mr. Brady-What is the date, Megee? I have no date. I was only the overseer. Was Mr Soully Vice-Chairman or Chairman of Committee? I do not know; I never had any dealings with him at all.

You had no authority from the Committee to take the Datress cart and give it to Mr. Soully The next day, Magor, you say a'so the same thing occurred. Did you ever meet Reilly at Crumlin bridge? No, never:

Now, you are Mrs. Doyle has sworn that Mr. Scully, knowing that she had an idle horse, got her on the Dictress Commi'tee. Did you notify to the Committee as Inspector in charge that Mrs. Doyle was not to be paid for the days you leat her cart to Mr. Soully? No: I told the time-

The books show that she was paid. Mr. M'Grath-That is not so.

Mr. Brady-Show me that book here and now. Show me now those two days. Megee, I am not blaming you at all; but Mrs. Doyle has said that Mr. Soully instructed her to apply to the Distress Committee, as she had an idle horse.

Mr. M Grath-She said she got paid from Mr. Soully for one and a half day's work, week ending Jasuary 10th. Mr. B ady -Did this ever happen with

say other person? No. Here is an extraordinary date. The entry posted opposite Mrs. Doyle's name is 30s. paid. How has that knocked off a

day for Mrs. Doyle Mages, did you ever make an entry? No. Do you not think it was very wrong to

take the D'strees herse and cart and give it to snyone size.

The Inspector.—Why did you tell the timekeeper to strike it off; and surely if he went to work elsewhere there was no need to strike him off? As an extra precau'ion you fold the timekeeper? Yes. But there is one thing I would like just to explain. Now, regarding this horse, I never had power from the Distress Committee to put on a horse. I got an order and I had to send it to the office. I get back the order to say what horses were to be kept.

It appears to me that your position was this—that you honestly carried out whatever directions were given by the Committee from time to time. Yes; whatever I was told I did by directions of the members of the Committee. Yes, I carried out the Committe's directions. The Committee was of no benefit to me, for when I applied for a rise they would not give it.

I think Magee made a mistake in leave ing the Improvements Committee to go to the Distress Committee. If I did not go Iwould have been dismissed.

Mages, was Reilly an honest worker? Yes, always.

Mr. M.Grath—Soully, you heard the statement made yesterday that when employed by the Distress Committee this cart of Mrs. Doyle's was drawing your coal. Is there any truth in that?

Mr. Soull; -None whatever. One week in December she was drawing coal for you. Did you pay her? Cer-

In December what work did Mrs Doyle's eart do for you? I understood that he would be with me at 8 o'clock. It was invariably close to 9 c'clock before he arrived.

Apart from those few mornings, was there a day and a hal!? Did you pay Mr. Doyle for that day and a half? Yes. 9s.

Attenthe Distress work was over had you Mrs. Doyle's cart? Yes, for 5 days. Mr. Brady—Scully, it was at your suggestion Mrs. Doyle says that she was emplayed by the Distress Committee when

she had an idle horse? Yes. You asked Reilly while on Distress work to bring a load of coal from Ringsend up to your place, and that kept him late for Distress work? Yes.

I assume, Mr. Soully, as a coal merchant you kept dockets. Have you any of the dockets? Bassuse this is an important matter. 5 Have you any of the dockets? No, when I got a bill I corrected it; and when once the bill is checked and paid I destroy all invoices, doskets, etc.

Well, now, do you not think that it was regrettable that you made that request to Magee. Do you not think it was wrong?

No. I do not. Did you pay Mrs. Doyle in cash for this comple of days? Yes, whatever I owed her I paid her.

Rolly said that nearly every day he was on this Distress work you had his cart? That is untrue.

Was not this during the coal strike?

It was early in December he brought some coal in the early mornings. What would keep bim late at night? To make up for less time in the morning.

You never paid Reilly for any coal? No, DOVOK. How far, Mr Scully, are these quarries at Cramlin from your premises? One would be have a mile, and the other a

querter of a mile. The carring of the coal took place in the mornings by Reilly before he went to Distress Ormmittee, and his lateness in the evening was not caused by you? Did you ever at any other time have him employed? I do not think so.

Had you that man Williams employed? Did he cart coal for you in the early moraing? No, in the daytime.

Did he cart opal for you during the strike? Yes. You see by the Disiress accounts that that man Williams sppears to be employed

strike? Not the whole time. Well, take the month of March, the he was working for the whole week drew- week ending 6th March, and the week what the papers are that I have to look ending 13th March. There is half a month

still left to be accounted f r. How many loads altogether of coal did this man Bailly cart to your place? I could not say.

A desen? More than that. Two dozen? I am sure.

Did you keep the entry distinct from he other entries? No; I keep no entries. Did you get an account from Mrr. Dy's? No never.

You seem to work in a rough andtamble sort of way? The work was done in the middle of April; from the middle of April on. How much a load would you pay? 2s.

a load. When Mrs. Doyle was over at my place I paid her whatever was due. Did she do much carting for you? A good deal.

You got her on the Distress work when you wanted work yourself. The horse died. I believe? No, it is not dead yet. Mr. Reilly—It was published in last

night's paper that I was asked here yesterday to have a slap at Mr. Scully; but I did not may that. I said "I had no objec-

(Adjournment for lunch.)

Miss Harrison—I want to begin with the first year of the Distress Committee. This is a question of the Distress Committee, being confined chiefly to five or six wards in this city during the six seasons. For that purpose I am going shortly through each season. There see one or two questions I would like to ask with regard to the work that is being doze. On the 24th January, 1907, in the mizutes of the General Committee, the recommendations of the Sub-Committees find that the tunnelling and read making at Olomiari was approved of, and Mr. -was instructed to go on with the work. I went to know what that tunnelling was. Will you tell the Inspector what that work was at Clontarf? There was a large mound there and a kind of trench that used to be flooded in the winter, and the stuff from Brian Boru mound was taken and put into that pisce. I want to know what property it was. I

want it named. Conquer Hill. Have you got Mr. Higginbottom's let-

ters? Yes. I have now to fird out who the owners of this property are. Who did Brian Born belong to? If the houses belonged to the Corporation the Corporation should know who the land belonged to The Corporation surely does not build houses not knowing who the owner of the land is? I should say the land belonged to the Corporati n.

I want to be in no doubt about this matter. I want to be absolutely sure on the subject. If it belongs to the Corporation since when does it belong to the Corporetion? That information must be got for me, and got without difficulty.

I want an answer to my question, and I

am not experienced enough to know what

members of the Corporation I should get

this information from Me. White-The Conquer Hill belonged

to Colonel Vernon. I want to know who built the houses in Brian Born? I understand the whole district belong to Colonel Varnon.

Thay are simple facts, but they must be disclosed. I went to have the official statement. I do not want to trouble Counoillor Orcsier. I think Miss Harrison, if she wants to prove this, should prove it, and if she wants to prove it belonged to Colonel Vernon she ought to give some notice of what she wants done. Until this moment we did not know we were going to touch upon it, and now she expresses surprise that we were not ready to give the information. From my own experience I know the land belonge to Colonel Verson. He had a grant from the Crown some time ego, and I understand it belongs to Colonel Vernon. Let her give some time and it will be proved. I know nothing about this, but if it is to be done let time be given. I ask for a map now, and the map can

be found with the Corporation property marked on it. I have said all along that this question of who owns the property exists. If the information is not forthcoming it ought to be forthcoming from the Distress Committee, as you do not spend money on land without first knowirg who it belongs to. This is part of the Inquiry. I ask for this information, and mean to have this information, and if it is not forthorming it will be put on record that the information has been denied to me. Once and for all I want everyone concerned to understand that I sak that question. I asked for that from the beginning, and everyone knows what work has been done, what land has been improved. They should have been ready for that purpose before the Inquiry opened. There, it rests upon that, they have refused me information that it is peressary that I should have. I should like a map of the Corporation property down here. This is an important matter, and when I need their evidence or their help I expect to have it without any heaitation or difficulty.

Mr. White-Or any notice. Miss Harrison - I have given notice. Mr. M'Grath—I told you we cannot give

Miss Harrison-There is the Works Sub Committee Abstract Book, and I am going to show you what it is like.

Mr. M'Grath-Miss Herrison and numsrous friends have been in possession for four days, and they have got every bit of information worth having given to them.

Miss Harrison—I naturally with a properly organised Committee required this. want to show you how they keep the Works Sub-Committee abstract books. There we have sir, on the 31st January, 1907, and February, 1907; there is no more in that year, nor again till the 18th November, 1909. I will then skow you I want definite information about important matters of this kind. I wast to know when public money is being spent, when it is spent for other reasons. I want to know the reason. I sak for the raturns o! Sub-Committee and I am given this. I say this is impossible; I must have more. These pages are not numbared; many of them missing. The book was there waiting to be put to its proper use. There is no possibility of finding out in any definite or regular manner what was done with the Works Sab-Committee, and the book being there and not being used is proof that they did not want the public to know what was being done on the Sub-Committee. It is not necessary for me to ask why when a properly paged book was begun you should leave off The old records are kept in loose unnumbered sheets, many of which are lost, and the others which can be destreyed, and the public have no possible manner of arriving at the truth. I suggest nothing but that their conduct has been grossly irregular. Mr. M'Grath-Oh, no.

LABOUR AND FRUGALITY.

(To be continued.)

"EUCHAN'S" REPLY.

At the cutret let me say how sorry I am that my critic's article should have been held over so long. Being a regular reader of the paper, however, he will readily anderstand how necessary it was for the Editor to utilize his space for other matters during the last two weeks.

Now, when the hurly burly of elections is over both the Editor and his contributors can give their attention to all bonafide critics and correspondents with a better chance of doing so successfully.

Having now read and re-read my oritio's article very carefully, I am compelled to come to the conclusion that, though it has all the appearance of a criticism, yet it is not really a criticism at all. I do not, of course, claim that my series

of articles said the last possible wird upon the vexed problem of Frugality and Labour. That being admitted, however, I still hold that my articles proved that Frugality

never cap, uader any possible cir umstancor, relieve or help to solve the desperate problem of poverty, but that its general practice makes, or would make, the problem more soute. That is what I set out to prove, and I

think that any oriticism, to be in any way effective, must assail that argument Dose the above criticism do so? Most assuredly not, for my critic says in

conclusion :---"Thus, the theory of thrift, though not pat forward as a 'passees' for poverty . . could not be otherwise than beneficial and . . . might enable many a worker to escape from the devastating goal of

enforesà idlesem."

SIMPSON & WALLACE, The Workingman's MEAT PROVIDERS.

In no place in my articles did I say that

the practice of thrift would not benefit

solitary individuals, but I stated, and state

again, that the individual who does bene-

It by thrift must have circumstances in

regard to health and brain above the nor-

Is spite of my friend's remarks about

levels 1.2, and 3 (which are interesting if

somewhat obscure) he does not show that

any considerable section of the workers

would benefit by the practice of thrift, and

if the gospel of thrift (which is continually

being thrown at the heads of the workers)

can only fool around the problem of

poverty and not solve it, then I state

emphatically that such a gospel is only

westing the time of both preacher and

I am blamed by my critic for basing

my arguments upon the earnings of un-

skilled workers rather than skilled wor-

kers. I did so purposely, and will do so in other articles again, because unskilled

workers are in such a great majority as

compared with skilled workers. A skilled

worker has a certain standing in the com-

munity, and through his trade union has

a fairly well assured position. Even in

Ireland, bad as it is from a Labour point

of view, this holds good. What of the

unskilled workers? I think I am safe

in saying that there are more unskilled

workers in Ireland than there are of all

the other classes of people combined. It

is the unskilled workers who fill our poor-

houses and die off long before they have

reached anything like old age. It is the

unskilled worker who is forced to live in

the slums and mud cabins of our land;

it is their children that die off like flies.

In short, it is the unkilled workers who

are struggling in the black pit of poverty

caused by modern commercialism, which

constitutes that problem which thrift will

he powerless to touch until the last trump

It is very nice to talk of levels as if

they formed a flight of steps up which

one might climb from poverty to afficence.

Level No. 1, where all the unskilled

workers are gethered, is completely sub-

merged under the poverty line. Level

No. 2, upon which may be seen skilled

workers and clerks together, is just a

small fraction above the poverty line,

no more. Level No. 3 is the gathering

gound for the land, property, and

espital holders who creats the poverty

line and secure the wealth for their own

use. It is easy to topple from No. 3 to

No. 1, but it takes either an intellectual

giant or a soulless money-hawk to climb

from No. 1 to No. 3, and then it is a pain-

ful climb, painful to himself and painful

Thei't is the gospel of the devil of greed, preached for the first time shortly

after the Protestant Reformation in order

to sandbag the workers of the time into

the belief that the practice of frugality

would make amend for the dissolution of

the monasteries, and the creation of the

poor laws was the natural result of such

I take it that my critic has met some

I also have met such men, and I have

also met their wives and families, and I

think I would much rather be dead than

I have not attempted to snawer some

of my friend's objections. He raises

quibbles about some of my instancer, but

I take it, therefore, that he agrees with

me that Frugelity can do nothing for

Labour or for i's problems, and he be-

lieves, as I do, that any effectual benefit for the whole of the workers must be

schieved by the whole of the workers

through eleser organization and unity of

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my main theme he leaves untouched.

be worried with a thrifty soul.

men who have got on by the practice of

thrift, and he thinks it is a good thing.

on the day of Judgment.

to those he tramples on.

mel worker.

practitioner.

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