



THE LABOUR BATTLE!

Labour's Standard Bearers

At the Municipal Elections.



WILLIAM P. PARTRIDGE, New Kilmainham.



THOMAS IRWIN, Wood Quay.



COUNCILLOR THOMAS FARRIN, Usher's Quay.



ANDREW BRESLIN, Merchants' Quay.



MICHAEL BROHOON, North Dock.

CORPORATION OF DUBLIN. ESTATES AND FINANCE COMMITTEE.

ABATEMENT OF TAXATION. Applications for Abatement of Taxes on Dwellings suitable for, and occupied by, artisans or labourers...

"An injury to One is the concern of All."

Irish Worker. EDITED BY JIM LARKIN. THE IRISH WORKER will be published weekly—price one penny—and may be had of any newsagent...

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, Jan. 11th, 1913.

The Eve of the Battle.

Friends, comrades, and fellow-workers, the hour is approaching which shall decide whether the cause of truth, honest administration, and probity in public life shall, in the person of the Labour candidates seeking confidence of the people...

citizen. A man who possesses valuable references and recommendations from Cardinal Logue, the Bishop of Achonry, his employers, his schoolmaster, his workmates, and his own family, is opposed by one, Eager, a member of the Fowler Memorial Hall, a member of the Orange Order; one who signed the Covenant, and who now betrays the Lodge and Party...

J. McIntyre, emergencyman's son and renegade; a creature who has been living on proselytising all his life; another champion of Religion; a creature who at the present time is living in a Smyley, a Nest in Swift's Alley. Well might Mickey put the words "God Save Ireland" on his bills. So say we, God save Ireland from beasts of the type of Swaine, Edelstein, McIntyre, and J. S. Kelly...

And out in Bray Nash is going in for Little Bray Ward. Nash is one of the best. NORTH DOCK WARD. A Band Parade and Torchlight Procession will take place on Tuesday, January 14th, leaving Liberty Hall at 8 o'clock. Several meetings en route. NEW KILMAINHAM WARD. Parade of Ward on Monday, Jan. 13th, starting from Emmet Hall, at 8 o'clock. REPLY TO JIMMY VAUGHAN. TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER. 49, Cuffe Street, Dublin. January 10th, 1913.

so, why? In conclusion, I declare that the statements referred to herein were made by me on a public platform in New-street on the 22nd December last, all of which I am prepared to prove in a court of justice. Awaiting a writ from Councillor James Vaughan—I remain yours fraternally, R. O'CARROLL. From Pope Leo's Encyclical. NATURE OF THE EVIL—A FEW RICH AND MANY POOR. "The result of civil change and revolution has been to divide society into two widely differing castes. "On the one side there is the party which holds power because it holds wealth—which has in its grasp the whole of labour and trade, which manipulates for its own benefit and its own purpose all the sources of supply, and which is even represented in the councils of the State itself. "On the other side there is the needy powerless multitude, broken down and suffering. (51.) THE CAUSES OF POVERTY. "It has come to pass that workmen have been surrendered, all isolated and helpless, to the hardheartedness of employers and the greed of unchecked competition. The mischief has been increased by rapacious usury, which, although more than once condemned by the Church, is nevertheless under a different guise, but with the like injustice, still practised by covetous and grasping men. To this must be added the custom of working by contract and the concentration of so many branches of trade in the hands of a few individuals; so that a small number of very rich men have been able to lay upon the teeming masses of the labouring poor a yoke little better than that of slavery itself. (4.) THE RIGHT NOT TO BE SWEATED. "Religion teaches the wealthy owner and the employer that the work people are not to be accounted their bondsmen... that it is shameful and inhuman to treat men like chattels to make money by, or to look upon them merely as so much muscle or physical power. THE RIGHT TO LIVE BY WORK. "The preservation of life is the bounden duty of all. "It follows that each one has a right to procure what is required in order to live; and the poor can procure it in no other way than through work and wages. THE RIGHT TO A LIVING WAGE. "A workman's wages" (should) "be sufficient to enable him to maintain himself, his wife, and his children in reasonable comfort." (49.) THE RIGHT TO THE FULL RESULT OF LABOUR. "It is just and right that the results of labour should belong to those who have bestowed their labour." (11.) THE RIGHT OF ASSOCIATION—TRADE UNIONS. "The State is bound to protect natural rights; not to destroy them. "And if it forbid its citizens to form associations it contradicts the very principle of its own existence, for both they and it exist in virtue of the like principle, namely, the natural tendency of man to dwell in society." (55.) THE WORK FOLKS' SPECIAL RIGHT TO PROTECTION. "When there is question of defending the rights of individuals the poor and helpless have a claim to special consideration. "The richer class have many ways of shielding themselves, and stand less in need of help from the State; whereas those who are badly off have no resources of their own to fall upon, and must chiefly depend upon the assistance of the State. And it is for this reason that wage-earners, who are undoubtedly among the weak and necessitous, should be especially cared for and protected by Government." (40.) BAD LAWS ARE NO LAWS. "Human law is no law only by virtue of its accordance with right reason. Thus it is manifest that it flows from the eternal law. "In so far as it deviates from right reason it is called an unjust law. In such case it is no law at all; but rather a species of violence." (56.)

THE STATE CAN CONTROL PROPERTY. "The right to possess private property is derived from Nature, not from man; and the State has the right to control its use in the interests of the public good alone, but by no means to absorb it altogether." (51.) WHEAT GOD HAS DONE—WHAT THE STATE MUST DO. "God has granted the earth to mankind in general, not in the sense that all without distinction can deal with it as they like, but rather that no part of it has been assigned to anyone in particular, and that the limits of private possession have been left to be fixed by man's own industry and by the laws of individual races." (9.) [Therefore, Vote Solid for the Labour Candidate.] 'Irish Stationary Engine Drivers' Firemen and Cranemen's Union. Aggregate Meeting will be held in Trades Hall, Capel Street, on Sunday, January 12th 1913. At 1 p.m. All Members must attend. Important Business. Old and New Members take notice. TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH WORKER. Block, Old Bride-street, Dublin, December, 1912. DEAR SIR,—Our illustrious fellow-countryman, George Bernard Shaw, has told us that you never know what a scoundrel you are until you become a candidate, and I am now realising how true this is. In my campaign in Wood-quay I have not hitherto paid any particular attention to the usual election criticisms. Even when told that I had no business seeking to represent Wood-quay because I lived in a top back in Bride-street, I answered politely, with becoming humility and all the dignity and composure at my command after so crushing an exposure, that my accuser was misinformed, and that as a matter of fact I lived in a top front. But now I am undone; the mask is torn from my face, and if I am ever again to look an honest man in the face, I feel it is incumbent on me to make some reply, although I know in my heart of hearts that it must of necessity be poor and halting one. A speech of Mr. Cummins, of Christchurch-place, is reported in the proceedings of the Wood-quay U.L.L. After telling his admiring audience of the great work done for Dublin and Ireland by Councillor Swaine during his three years in the Corporation, Mr. Cummins of Christchurch-place, paid a little attention to my humble self, and finally crushes me to earth by stating "that he didn't know me." Needless to say, I am shocked and humiliated; but, nevertheless, I take pen in hand in a meek and chastened mood to say whatever can be said in my defence. The bald fact, of course, cannot be denied or explained away. Mr. Cummins, of Christchurch-place, does not know me, and there's an end of it. But I put it to Mr. Cummins, of Christchurch-place, that I have struggled through up to this without his acquaintance, never (until now) felt the loss of any explanation might in any way mitigate the enormity of the offence, and it may be due to the fact that I am in the habit of leaving my wages in publichouse counter, believing that wife and family could make better use of them. I know, of course, Mr. Cummins, of Christchurch-place, point out that this is foolish and part; but, then, the fool will be his folly. After all, if Mr. Cummins of Christchurch-place, does not know me, who knows but the loss may be Mr. Cummins's side? I seem to remember that last January Mr. Cummins of Christchurch-place, didn't know Councillor Lawlor, and in a number of recent speeches said that nobody would vote for an unknown tailor, and was so sure that his own man would win. And I am somewhat surprised in my present discomfiture when I hear member that the man that is known by Mr. Cummins, of Christchurch-place last January polled twelve odd votes; while Mr. Cummins of Christchurch-place got less than half that number. Was it because the electors knew



NEW KILMAINHAM ELECTION

Partridge for Principle.

We reprint herewith an article written by William P. Partridge and published by us after the last contest for the above seat in October.

Defeat: Mine or Yours?

"A rogue amongst ten thousand rogues among! The rose and thorn like phosphorus from dung—"

On Wednesday, October the 2nd, the Dublin Labour Party, representing the legitimate organized trades and labour bodies of the city, contested the vacant councillorship of this district.

As for myself—the defeated candidate—it had for me many interesting considerations. I was the official candidate of the Dublin Labour Party.

Mr. Condon (as noted by Mr. Gerald Byrne) proposed, and Mr. Nichols (instructed by Mr. J. J. Walsh) seconded.

But to continue Mr. Kelly's infamous productions:— THE QUERY, WHO IS HIS OPPONENT? Mr. William P. Partridge, an outsider, and the nominee of Mr. Jim Larkin, the Imported Socialistic Labour Disturber and Destroyer of our Limited Irish Industries.

I am a workingman and a Roman Catholic, dismissed for protesting against the intolerant treatment meted out to Catholic employees of the G. S. & W. Railway.

men on strike in 1911, who expelled him members from his bogus union for daring to express sympathy with the men engaged in that struggle.

I was absent in the country when the Labour Party put forward my name as their standard bearer. I returned to Dublin on the Friday afternoon previous to the election.

The following is the first of Kelly's lying documents that came into my hands:—

The Irish Railway Workers' Trade Union Approved Society (Registered No. 5,404)

An Appeal to the Labourers and Electors of New Kilmainham Ward.

ELECTION, THE 2ND OCTOBER, 1912.

LAST JANUARY you elected me to represent you in the Municipal Council to maintain peace and to do good for my fellow Labourers and the Residents of the Ward.

The following extract, taken from the "Telegraph" of 21st March, 1891, shows how Mr. Kelly improved the financial condition of his fellow-labourers when he was sent to a ward in Kilmainham for their interest and principle.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF MONEY. John S. Kelly, Jamesstown Cottage, Inchicore, formerly Secretary of a Dublin District of the National Union of Gas Workers and General Labourers of Great Britain and Ireland, appeared to answer a new summons at the suit of Adolphus Shields, Secretary to the U.P.U.

Mr. Condon (as noted by Mr. Gerald Byrne) proposed, and Mr. Nichols (instructed by Mr. J. J. Walsh) seconded.

Mr. Shields was again examined, and produced the registration of the society.

But to continue Mr. Kelly's infamous productions:— THE QUERY, WHO IS HIS OPPONENT? Mr. William P. Partridge, an outsider, and the nominee of Mr. Jim Larkin, the Imported Socialistic Labour Disturber and Destroyer of our Limited Irish Industries.

Kelly's reference to my friend, Jim Larkin, invites me to recite the following truthful and interesting incident:— "An old and valued friend of mine was one day standing on the quays of Dublin, a poor but respectable woman dressed in black accompanying to school three little children similarly attired.

I am a workingman and a Roman Catholic, dismissed for protesting against the intolerant treatment meted out to Catholic employees of the G. S. & W. Railway.

by the door on an outside car. "That scoundrel," she said, "while the tears almost choked her voice, 'robbed us of your dead father's savings that I had invested in the Co-operative Stores, and that provided us with a means of livelihood. He has driven me out to work in my declining old age, and compels me to go to labour when you still should be going to school. He has smashed up many a home and broken many a heart in Inchicore.'"

Remember, Fellow Labourers, that last August twelve months [1911] at the Railway Strikers' Meeting in the Phoenix he called all the Inchicore Railway Labourers' names and questioned them.

Now he [Mr. Partridge] wants you to carry on Scoundrelous and Murderous Warfare in your peaceful Ward.

I appeal also to the Patriotic Women of the Ward to help me, as they did in January last, to banish for ever the polluted breath of Socialism that surrounds Mr. William Partridge.

I am, Fellow Railway Labourers and Electors, Yours Faithfully, JOHN S. KELLY, Organizer and General Secretary, and Councillor of the Ward.

I must admire the audacity of the creature in referring to my remarks at the meeting in the Park that caused his bogus union to fall to pieces in 1911, when all the honest members resigned as a protest against Councillor John Saturnus Kelly's underhand effort to convert them into scabs.

Now, I ask the respectable members of the Inchicore Branch of the U.I.L., which lent its assistance to Sir William Goulding and the remainder of that crowd in denying justice and fair play to their Catholic employees, do I deserve to be described as a "pest of society" or an "evil doer"?

I have in my possession testimonials from many persons—including one from a Roman Catholic Bishop, two priests, one Protestant minister, and many laymen of note—and all these people have lied if Councillor John Kelly's circular be correct.

1. Did I ever rob the people amongst whom I was born, or anyone else, of their invested earnings in Co-operative stores or otherwise?

2. Was I ever dismissed from the pawnbroking for dishonesty, and prosecution prevented only by my promising never to enter the pawnbroking business again?

3. Was I imprisoned for misappropriation of money entrusted to me by my shopmates?

4. Was I ever sent to prison for robbing my employer?

5. Was the charge of an attempted indecent assault ever preferred against me in open Court, and did I suffer a term of imprisonment for this heinous offence?

6. Did I ever cheat a landlord out of his rent?

7. Or as a public representative did I ever vote for a rise of salary for Corporation employees and beg money off these poor men afterwards?

With the publication of old I bow my head and in all humility ask God to be merciful to me a sinner.

John Saturnus Kelly! you are in the limelight, and every honest man is disgusted with your performance.

What think the honest members of the U.I.L. in Dublin of this local pillar of the League?

WILLIAM P. PARTRIDGE.

AN APPRECIATION AND A PLEA

By SHELLBACK.

CHRISTMAS DAY of 1912 is now numbered with those of the other years that have passed, and like them, has taken with it its full cargo of experiences that will gradually develop into sweet or bitter memories.

I am proud of them, and I take off my hat to them. Long may they live, and the Irish man or woman who does not appreciate them—well, all I can say is they must have come over with the foreigner; they cannot be true Irishmen or women, and they don't count.

It is not on the same level with the Municipal "Hot Pots" got up on other people's money for mayors and mayoresses or other public officials and their wives to officiate at just once a year.

It is not on the same level with the Municipal "Hot Pots" got up on other people's money for mayors and mayoresses or other public officials and their wives to officiate at just once a year.

Let all of you Vote Labour—X. Y. Z. MAC.

BECKER BROS. FINEST, PUREST AND CHEAPEST TEAS.

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

of any right, are to-day in a position to entertain him—a position that in the course of a few years, or even months, may be reversed absolutely.

I am of the opinion that everyone will admit the necessity of organized help for the poverty-stricken, but there is a difficulty in getting the people to see the necessity of organizing.

Then why don't the workers who are able to do so now join in the workers' advance? Why don't those women workers who are at present able to do so also take their places in the workers' army?

A TOPICAL ALPHABET. A stands for Alf, whose day is nearly done.

M stands for Murphy, sometimes known as William Martin.

S means Solidity—together let us stand.

Let all of you Vote Labour—X. Y. Z. MAC.

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