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Edited by Jim Larkin.

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DUBLIN, SATURDA, MAY 17th, 1913.

The Irish Trades Union Congress.

The twentieth annual Congress of Irish accurately defined as political. Traie and Labour bodies was opened in Cork on Monday. -

The Lord Mayor (Alderman Henry O'Sheat in welcoming the delegates to the vity by the Lee, paid a tribute to the Labou. movement, which he described as the greatest body in the country.

The High Sheriff Councillor Tilson), Alderman Meade, Messrs. Egan, and P. Lynch, also joined in the welcome, Mr. Maurice Healy, M.P., thanked the delegates of the Irish Trades Union Congress for the invitation they had given him to be there that day at the opening of these proceedings, and he cordially joined in the expressions of welcome to their city which had fallen from the Lord Mayor and High Sheriff. The Lord Mayor had referred to the fact that the interests represented there that day were not a small body or an insignificant body, and that the combined trades of the United Kingdom had become a great practical force. He thought he might have gone a little further, and said that the combined trades of the United Kingdcm were the greatest political force in the laud (hear, hear). Mr. Healy went on to refer to the politicians of the past. whom he said paid to Trade Union prin-ciples what was little better than lip service, mouth honour breath, and contrasted the position now with what it was in the past, and declared that the dominating factor in the Councils of the Empire were the combined Trades of the United Kingdom.

Mr. William O'Brien, Tailors (Dublin) elected Chairman of the Congress, and delivered the following address ;--I have great pleasure in presiding at this, the twentieth, Annual Congress of the Trade Unions, and I must express also the great gratification of the delegates at the fact that this Congress has at its meeting place, the historic old Southern Capital, Cork, as anyone versed in the history of the working class of Ireland should know, has been famous for its fights for industrial and agrarian freedom, long before its activities in the fight for National liberty earned for it the name of Rebel Cork. In the eighteenth century the streets of Cork were often stained with the blood and the jails of Cork were often packed with the persons of humble fighters for social freedom. Those unknown, and almost forgotten, martyrs of the poor, who, . under the name of Whiteboys, Shanavests, and Caravats, fought and struggled against their local tyrants all during the dark days of the eighteenth century ; fought against brutal and relentless greed, and in spite of laws, merchess in their savagery and devilisit in their conception, those men were in a very real sense, our forerunners in the field of working class endeavour. Under the sanction of law as we are to day with our unions legalised and in possession of certain well-defined rights, we have still to complain of class bias in the administration of those laws by the partisans of the master class upon the Bench. How much more dreadful then must have been the position of those workers in town and country who, in Cork and district, in the eighteenth century, dared to move for more ha-mane conditions? With every law upon the Statute Book frankly denying the human rights of the labourer, and with every bench of magistratesoccupied by the very men against whom they were conspiring; without a Press; without a vote; without the right to combine; outlawed and trampled upon as dirt, the lot of these foretunners of ours must have been a lig of black and utter misery. If we to day are somewhat improved ; have won forour class some rights, and secured in the civic and political world some foothold which we can use a lavelage to win still greater rights in the future, we owe much of our betterment to the fact that the long-continued battle of our class,

fact in itself is evidence of the wisdom of the delegates at our last Congress in resolving to take steps to give proper effect to these resolutions by striving to form an organisation, as part of this Congress, whose duty it should be to secure that independent working class representation on all public bodies, without which such resolutions as have appeared on our agenda in the past. and are on our agenda to day, are likely to remain mere pious opinions-hardy annuals-helping and hurting nobody. This Congress is a focus of working class opinion in Ireland; but unless that opinion is given practical expression on the field of political endeavour, the opinion will count for little in the arena of practical politics. More and more we are compelled to realise that here in Ireland, as elsewhere, legislation can only be born of intelligently applied force. The force at our disposal is our votes, and the intelligent way - to use that force is by organising our votes, as our brothers have done elsewhere. The working class vote can only function properly through working class channels, and we as organised Trade Unionists, know no better channel than that of our Trades Congress, Trades Councils, and Trade Unions. Already, as a re-sult of our vote of last year, although no more per capita tax was paid upon the basis required, I am glad to say that in inany of the larger towns and cities action, on the lines indicated has alteady been taken. In Dublin, Belfast, Sligo, Waterford, and Wexford the Councils and Trade Unions have placed candidates in the field in municipal elections with most gratifying results. The sums expended upon these municipal elections-the only form of political action immediately availablevastly exceeded what the bodies concerned would have been called upon to pay per capita tax according to out resolution of last year; and we may, therefore, congratulate ourselves upon such a practical response to that call to arms. We may also congratulate ourselves upon the generous and loyal response given by the working class to our electoral appeals More and more is it becoming recognised that the future of the working class lies in a wise application of its strength upon the political and industrial fields; that the same imperative necessity which exists for the industrial organisation of our class also calls for its political organisation. - More and more do we see legislation invading the social and industrial domain, ordering, controlling, and regulating our lives; and it would, indeed; be a foolish course to advise the workers to organise upon the plane of industrial action and to leave the field of legislation exclusively in the hands of our capitalist masters. Such advice, if it were given; would be not only foolish, but would be sure to be disregarded. The working class, through their Trade Unions, are incessantly calling for political interference with the powers of the capitalist, and if they cannot get it done effectively through their own organisations, they will try and get it done, however ineffectually, through the orthodox parties controlled by the elements in Society not of the working class. Hence our duty is clear. Upon the industrial field we, as Irish workers must steadily press for ward to the greater unification and soli-difying of our forces; linking up trade with trade, and industry with industry, and, avoiding the pitfalls of rashness or overhaste, consistently push forward to. the linking of the whole working class of this country into one great Union—one bond of brotherhood based upon the realisation of the vital truth that an injury to one is an injury to all. This may seem to some a dream ; but it is a dream that the industrial tendencies of the time is fast weaving into the fabric of our social life. The great Railway Union, now an accomplished fact the here in Cork as chewhere, has proven virile aggressive. Transport Federation , to the master claim that an amount of the oneoming Building Trade Union are persecution, and no laws however cleverly all stones of the edifice of industrial presecution, and no laws however cleverly an accurace of understand framed, can dount the spirit not stam. unity. Upon the political field the ex-the advance of Labour. The delogram clusion of Ireland from the Feeding here to day will be called spine, to die of Necessitions School Children Act, cuss many subjects to the form the free line of the Methics Benefits of the present position of Labour a line of the Methics Benefits of the present position of Labour a line of the Methics Benefits of the present position of Labour a line of the Methics Benefits of the present position of Labour a line of the spine and is a star for the second start of the second st

not to air or exploit onr petty aims and ambitions, but to serve as the spokesmen women of out class Unworthy, and indeed; would be the man or woman who would forget that, or who would make of a great movement a stepping stone to his or her personal ends. We Irish workers now, at this crisis in our country's his tory, are facing the future with hearts filled with hope and steeled with determination. We see approaching the day of the emancipation of our class, when the toilers, so long ground down and exploited, will arise at last and possess the elsewhere, and what they have done and Ireland will not lag behind in the forward march of Labour. If Ireland has been a veritable Isle of Sorrows, surely the sorrows of the toilers of Ireland must Irish Party, they would appeal in vain have been agovising, indeed. But at until they would have a party of their last we see the end of our tribulations; and setting before ourselves no smaller task than the ownership of ireland by the people of Ireland, as we set our face forward to the battle can we not say, as was said of Erin in the days of yore, brothers, surely this is a land worth considered, fighting for: (Applause) Mr. Larkin proposed that the best

thanks of the delegates be extended to . The first matter taken up was the one whom, he felt sure, Corkinen must question of the Report of the Parliabe proud of, and whom, he felt sure, all mentary Committee on the deputation to felt honoured to have as occupant in that day's chair Wm. O'Brien, and no one felt more honoured than their humble servant. It would be useless for him to tell them why he put aside the honour of sitting in the chair. He would have been the first labourer who ever sat in the chair. It was not because of the men on the Parliamentary Committee. There was a reason-a little difference of opinion. His colleagues could not see his point of view. There had been no dispute with anybody in Cork. He proceeded to say that there was no man in the country who could excel the man who was sitting in the chair at the present moment, He was one of the most intelligent, best-read, and most consistent Trades Unionists in the country. He always put himself in the background. He (Mr. Larkin) was proud of the comradeship of William O'Brien and to be sitting under his direction that day. They had got a man in the chair who was fit to sit in any Parliament in the world, and he felt exceptionally honoured in that day's chairman. It marked an epoch in the onward march of Labour. He concluded by saying that Mr. O'Brien was worthy of his name. (Hear, hear.) Mr. R. P. O'Carroll, T.C., P.L.G., seconded the resolution, and characterised the address as an inspiring one, and he hoped his advice would be followed in connection with public representation on the various public Boards in Ireland, The Chairman thanked Mr. Latkin and Mr. O'Carroll for the very kind words they used with regard to him. He could not thank them as he should thank them. It was a very responsible position, and he hoped he would have their co-operation in the next couple of days. He would not obtrude his personality on them any longer as they had a large agenda to deal with solution approximation of the solution of the THE REFORT OF PARLIAMENTARY COMthe start warder at take the "The Congress then went into the Report of the Parliamentary Committee, which referred to the deputation to the Labour Party of the President and Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee on the question of the position of Irish workers. Mr. Thomas Johnston (Belfast), arising out of the report, referred to the diare

with the class hatred shown against up would not go on his knees to the by the magistracy in every recent strike English Labour Party. They always or lock out, all drive hom- to the worke went to the Irish Party when they the same lesson of the need for an effect, wanted assistance, and he wanted to tive linking up of all the powers, rights know why they were ignored on this and energies of his class. In conclusion particular occasion for other societies let me say that I trust that the deliber who did, no doubt, insult them. He tions of this Congress will serve to still remembered the time when that Confurther elevate the status of the bodiet gress started first-when the Irish taking part in it by continuing to set a Party did not recognise the power of high standard of debate and conduct; the workers in Ireland; they compelled We should never forget that we are here, them to do what they wanted by threats of what they would do if they did not give their assistance. The Irish Party were of assistance to them before the Labour Party was established. In going to the Labour members they not alone got themselves insulted, but the whole Trade Union movement in Ireland. Mr. Jas. Connolly (Transport Workers, Belfast), said it was true an innovation to go to the Labour Party, because the Labour Party itself was an innovation and a new factor in the political situation. He could not under-stand, what Mr. M'Carron meant. earth; and when we read of the workers Last; year they passed a proposal to establish an Irish Labour Party-(hear, attempted, surely we have a right to hear)-but up to the present it had not resolve that Ireland and the toilers of the been carried out. Last year it had been understood that whether they appealed to, the English Labour Party, or the Liberal Party, or the Tory Party, or the

> until they would have a party of their own capable of fighting their own battles. (Hear, hear.)

> After some further discussion, The Congress adjourned until 9.30 on the following morning, when the further consideration of the Report would be

TUESDAY.

the Labour Party in London, which consisted of Mr. Larkin and Mr. Daly, who put before the assembled delegates the position of the Irish workers; with special reference to Irish workers being deprived of medical benefits under the Nat.onal Health Insurance Act, as well as the benefits accruing from the Feeding of Necessitious School Children Act, and to make proper provision in any Farliament that may be established for the proper representation of the workers in the urban districts of Ireland. Mr. Larkin, who had been on the deputation, asked to be allowed to make a personal explanation. The statement of Mr. M'Carron on the previous day was wrong. No one who knew him would ever accuse him of dining or wining with anybody. He always fought a clean, straight fight. Continuing, Mr. Larkin said the English Labour Party were just as honest as the Irish. Party, and as anxious to help Trade Unionism. They were met with the very greatest courtesy by all the leaders of the Party. What they wanted to put before the Labour Party especially was some matters in connection with electorial representation. Instead of having 34 seats in urban areas, in the urban areas they wanted at least equal representation according to the population with the rural voters who were getting 128 seats under the new Bill. He repudiated the suggestion of Mr. M Carron that he wined or begged of anyone. -- They met in England some of the finest men that ever left this country. Anything ever accomplished by the working clauses in this country was accomplished by themselves. They in Trades Union Congress were out to build up a strong Labour Party of their own. and an Mr. Campbell regretted that the English Labour Party at their Conference could not give them fifteen minutes to discuss Irish Trade Unionism. He proposed that they should get at least It proposed that they should get at sease 15 minutes, but that was defeated. He was authorised by the Irish Trades Con-gress of last year to go to the English Labour Party Mr. M'Carron said when anyons criti-Mr. M Carron said when anyons criti-cised Mr. Laskin and some other dele-gates they took it in a personal way. The business of the Irish Trades Congrass-be thought should be decreased in a businessite whener is busine to build the first memory of the business of the trades of the base of the trades of the trades of the base of the trades of the business of the trades of the trade of the business of the trade of the Destruction destro The se

land was not yet opportune. Mr. Drummond said when they pro-

posed that resolution last year he was opposed to it, but now was much in favour of it. That resolution was intended to build up a party to improve the conditions of working classes in Ireland. They took a very prominent step last year in proposing the formation of an Independent Labour Party, and he hoped they would adopt it this year.

Mr. Egan (Cork) wanted to know who authorised the deputation to London to get out a handbill drawing the attention of the English people to the position of Irish workers: He said this fact was degrading to Irish representatives. He thought that the Trades Congress should condemn such action, as it was disgraceful and degrading.

Mr. Daly said it was seldom he intervened in a discussion at the Congress, but as Councillor M'Carron had stated that he went over to wait on the British Labour Party; well, he wanted to tell Councillor M'Carron that he had never been accused of whining, although he knew him for a long time. Their object in going before the Labour Party was for the purpose of putting before them the manner in which Irish workers were handicapped, and the organisation which Councillor M'Carron represented were there represented, and they had three thousand members in Ireland. Councillor M Carron stated that they didn't go to the Irish Party. Well, if Mr. M'Carron had taken the necessary precautions to read the Parliamentary Committee's seport, that it was only after they had been refused by the Irish Party that they went to the Labour Party. They got every promise from the sells Party to have the things carried out, but there was no attempt made to carry out these promises, and so they went to the Labour Party, Continuing, Mr. Dely went on to say that they asked to have the schedules of the Government of Irelaad Bill amended, and the Feeding of School children Bill extended. They went there to put before the men in the Labour movement the position in which Irish workers stood, and they asked that the Labour Party would do their best to have the schedules amended. In going on the deputation they were only carrying out the wishes of the last Trades ongress. Mr. James Connolly (Belfast) said they heard a lot about the question of internationalism and international brotherhood, but there seemed to be brotherhood amongs: the delegates in supporting the various political parties as against the growing Labour Party. He challenged any man to produce a statement by any Labour leader, across the water to the effect that that man was opposed to Home Rule. Councillor M'Carron said he was not in favour of an Irish Labour Party, but he was in favour of the cosmopolitan movement. He would like to know did be preach that on the hustings of Derry (hear, hear). That was not inter-nationalism, but a bestard travesty of the real thing. They were internationalists and they were the better able to look after the interests of their country.

ONE PENNY.]

CAUTION. The Pillar House. SINIHENRY ST., DUBLIN. THE DEPOT FOR GENUINE BARCAINS BY POST We do enter for the Working Man. No famoy prices : honest value only. Watch, Clock and Jowellery Repairs A SPECIALITY.

He felt sure that the two Scottish Fraternal Delegates were well worthy of any respect they could show them. He referred to the fact that the previous day they had listened to bad economics and bad oratory, but that evening they would have an intellectual treat. These men were in the forefront of the fight for Trade Unionism-two good Scotchmen - two men of whom any Scotchman might be proud of. He referred to the fact that some of the delegates preferred to go to the banquet. but that was a banquet that though it might not fill their stomachs, would fill some of the empty heads in that room (hear hear)

Mr. Greig said if they "listened to bid economics the previous day they listened to a lot of rot now. Mr. Larkhr-You are a good authority

Mr. Greig objected to sanction being

given to the sending of the Fraternal delegates to Scotland. He proposed that inty minutes be allocated to the reception of the Scottish Delegates. Mr. Drummond seconded. Mr. Daly said that the Parliamentary Committee endorsed his action in sending those greetings to the Scottish Trades Congress. It was done last year and the year before, and he hoped they would do the same next year and the year after, and the year after. Questioned by Mr. Drummond (Glas-Mr. Daly said he always sent fraternal greetings every year, and he intended doing the same every other year that he was in office. The Congress endorsed the action of Mr. Daly, and approved of the recommendation of Standing Orders, Mr. Greig's amendment was declared lost by 59 votes to'll, INDEPENDENT LABOUR REPRESENTA-TION. . The Chairman said last year the Congress passed a resolution to secure the independent representation of the working classes on all Public Boards, and in future it was to be included in the objects of Congress. However, no action was taken to give effect to that. If would need certain machinery ; but no machinery was submitted or adopted to have it carried out. If they would give effect to the resolution they would have that machinery. He moved the following .---- ' That in view of the widening of the scope of the Congress, consequent on the adoption of the resolution at last Congress, including amongst its objects the independent representation of Labour upon all Public Boards, the Incoming Parliamentary Committee is hereby instructed to draft a constitu-tion and such alterations in the standing orders as this change renders necessary; and in the meantime, in view of the additional duties imposed the Parliamentary Committee, the following substituted therefor, and take effect immediately on being A Parliamentary Committee, consist-A Parliamentary Committee, consist-ing U a secretary, treasurer, and twelve memoent (six of whom shall be readent in Duplin), shall be elected on the back and of the Compress whose dense and by (i) To endeavour to give bacterial effect to the resolutions of compress (i) To writch all legisla-thy measures. directly, affecting the me-tics of bactors in Ireland ; (3) To write and the second second in the compress may direct; (4) To secure the independent, prospectivation of the independent representation of shorts upon all public Boards; and (a) Chartally to apport the Partis-metric Comprise of the United Trades Comprise and all public a a Continued as Pros. 6

Mr. Burke moved that the question be now put. On a division it was carried by is notes to Id.

had been declared said one delegate had put up his is hands. Chairman-That is a very serious

ellegation. A delegate demanded that Mr. Bennett

give the name of the delegate in question. Mr. Bennett Yes I will manne hier. It is Mr. Burke of Dublin, 1993 Mr. Bennett-Well, I accept that. Mr. Butte And now I think Mr. Dennett rought to apologies the dalight

The incident then dropped. RECEPTION OF SCOTCH PRATIRIAL

Data ange kalungro The Standing Orders monumending at the seconding of the Southeir Support Delegator, would be bed that ないの語い -5 JIO 1974 at the action of and the second states and the second states

THE REAL PROPERTY AND THE OWN THE TAXES

The Value of Trafe Unions and Anitators.

BY SHELLBACK.

It is generally supposed that there was somewhere, and in some sort of a way, a something in the nature of a system by which a fair wage was regulated, There must have been a dead level from which wages made their start, and by rising became good wages, or by lowering became the reverse. Or there must have been a dead level below which it was impossible to live, and that level became the standard by which all wages were regulated. What a man agreed to give his services for, and what another man. agreed to pay for those services, was, on the face of it, a fair wages agreement, no matter what the amount was in cash. Of a truth there seems to be a smattering of a bona fide contract about such an agreement But when one looks closely into it, we begin to understand that such a contract could not be honest, when one party to it has nothing, and the other party has all. There was no justice about a deal with hungry men, whose actual life or death depended upon getting employment, and when such employment was only obtainable by open competition with others in the same predicament, and where the one asking the lowest wage would win.

It was no part of the employers' business to wonder how the worker was going to make ends meet, and it had nothing to do with the worker what value his labour would be to the employer.

They argued that as there was plenty of labour to he obtained at the price, they would be foolish to pay more. That may be business, and very good business too, but business is a double dyed fraud. There may be some truth in the saying, that half a loaf is better than no bread, and small wages are better than none, but it is poor thieving hypocrisy to say that the man who alone produced the loaf is only entitled to a part of it, and some one else who had no hand in its production is the rightful owner and distributor of the greatest portion. No matter what was the particular system it is an absolute fact that for hundreds of years the workers, who produce everything, have • been forced to exist upon a wage that it is now clear was based upon the urgent requirements of the hungriest and most despairing applicants for employment, and the wage was paid by employers, who might have fully believed that there was some sort of honesty about that saying of half a loaf being applied to wages, and they also might have thought there was nothing wrong about a system that gave them the greater portion of the produce of labour.

We are of a different opinion, but for ages the worker was so dispoiled. They were ignorant and were kept so. There was some sort of an idea current that rich men were differently constructed to ordinary working men. They were our

any attempt to alter things he was howled at by both these bodies for being an agitator and a menace and a danger, to the State.

For all those ages the employing classes robbed the workers of their just due. Not only did they rob them, but they murdered them by the thousandmurdered them by imposing conditions that were just as deadly in effect as anything done by the legal murderers who have paid the death penalty. Not only did they rob and murder them, but they ruined their country and their homes.

They founded and maintained that Social Evil that to day is represented by the endless hosts of unfortunate women whose lives are a living death, who belong to the workers, but who owe their present plight to the robber class, who were rich enough to allure them with bribes, acceptable to their poverty, from the straight and virtuous path. They made life so hard in this country that millions of its sons and daughters were forced to leave it and make a fresh start in a strange land, under new and difficult conditions, while their places were taken by Jews, Chinamen, and all sorts of foreigners, who had one recommendation -- they lived on a lower standard, would be cheaper, and consequently could be exploited easier and with greater profit.

For ages this robbery, murder, and violation of the workers went on, without let or hindrance, until at last, in Trade Unionism, a spirit of revolt arose, First. the skilled trades combined, and, helped by the limited number of the members of these trades and the need for their labour, greatly improved wages and conditions was the immediate result. Other branches of industry, more or less successfully, followed suit, until to-day we are down to the fourpence halfpenny an hour male labourer and the two and sixfemale slave, and for them a champion is prepared to take the field, and ba ked up by the Transport Workers' Union, do do battle in their interests. Where are the workers who do not wish Jim Larkin success? Where are the workers who will not help in the fight? What sort of a man or woman is it that will blackleg for 41d an hour or for 29. 6d. a week? What chance will the employers have when the gauge of battle is at last thrown down between Capital and its, up to now, most helpless slaves?

Trade Unionism by its sectional fights has won many victories and improved the lot of many thousands, and the next great movement, of which Jim Larkin is a unit in advance, when sectionalism will have disappeared and craft unionism has ceased to be the great industrial movement, the international solidarity of Labour will not only demand successfully that this robbery, and murder, and violating of the workers shall cease, and that some little portion of the wealth they produce shall be added to the meagre share they now receive as wages. mittee." what she could for them. (Applause.) Not only will it require this return, but it will demand and exact a full compen-it will demand and exact a full compensation for the legions of toilers murdered in their helplessness in the past; for the oceans of salt tears shed by the helple workers of the past in the terrible struggle for existence they had to fight in the clogging deserts of misery and poverty in which they were interned by the thieving master clas. In that coming solidarity lies the workers' great hope for the future. When it becomes their cloud signal by day and their fiery beacon by night will it lead them, like another great army of old, triumphantly into that land of promise that is ready for their occupation-that land that is flowing with the milk and honey of Freedom, Love, and Humanity.

the workers of Cork. An opportunity has presented itself to the Trade Unionists of the Rebel City to give Munster a lead in the new vista which presents itself to our view. Munster men must get prepared to take their rightful place in the Councils of the nation. Too long have the workers of Munster been the pawns of political showmen. The time has now arrived for them to determine that their energies and capacities shall no longer be frittered away in destructive, political criticism, personal rancour, economic and political disunity to their own undoing and their opponents' advancement and selfish satisfaction. Political liberty, if it did not bring economic and intellectual freedom. would be a curse, not a blessing ; would be but ashes in the mouth of a dead nation. The past efforts and sacrifices of the Irish working class are worthy of more fruitful results. Let us not sing " A Nation Once Again" from of our lips, but determine that, come what may, we of the Irish working class that it is not only our heartfelt desire, Int-our reasoned determination to make our land a nation in the truest and fullest sense. To this end the workers of Cork have a responsibility and duty thrust upon them. Let them not be like unto the unwise virgins that went uninvited to the wedding, with lamps untrimmed and needing oil. Shakespeare truly said there is a tide in the affairs of men taken at the flood leads to fortune. The tide which is to bear the Irish nation to a safe harbour is on the flood. Kathleen Ni Houlihan requires a Union crew for the old craft, Cork men get aboard !

Councillor A. R. Turner, of Glasgow, states, as one of the Scottish Trade Union Congress fratemal delegates to the Irish Trade Union (ongress: "I was very much impressed by the ability and sincerity displayed by some of the delegates, and I am confident their efforts will considerably strengthen the Trade Union movement. In my opinion the resolution of most vital importance was in connection with the Labour side of the Irish movement, which empowers the Parliamentary Committee to select and adopt Labour candidates for Irish constituencies. Such a power if used with discretion will give an impetus to ment in a much stronger position. Knowing many of the delegates that wholeno reason to doubt that they will do anything that would have the slightest tendency to weaken the Irish trade union and Labour movement. The rank and file must recognise that it is not only necessary but imperative, and their first duty is to have implicit confidence in the Irish

Partridge's contentions in defence of the innocent labourers of Dublin are indicated

feel that the situation now will be set by the responsible heads on both des in a spirit of mutual consideration. ad I am extremely gratified to know tat any efforts of mine have been so spreciated by the workers of Sligo. It never occurred to me that anybody hence they had Lady Aberdeen, the lady who dispensed the microbes--(laughter)--puld pass me a vote of thanks, but telling them how to rear a family of five ace your Union so very kindly and merously did so, I make no secret that on 8s. 6d. a week, although she could not keep a family of two on less than £72 a am very proud of their having done so. gain thanking you for your letter. week (renewed laughter). When they were true to each other and to the I remain, dear Sir,

The Irish Vorker.

Yours very truly, J. A. COOPER.

LABOUR MEETING IN CORK. SPEECH BY MR. JIM LARKIN. TREMENDOUS RECEPTION.

Shortly after eight o'clock on Wednesday evening a meeting was held in the Grand Parade. There was no public notice of the meeting, but the news that Mr. Jim Larkin was to speak attracted a very large attendance. In consequence of the attacks which have been made on Mr. Larkin in the columns of Brother Crosbie's organ, it was expected that the proceedings would be of a very lively nature ; but this was not so, as the meeting. which numbered over 2,000 people, was with the exception of a slight scuffle, most orderly throughout. Several delegates who are at present attending the Congress were present, and the Chairman of the Congress, Mr. William O'Brien, of Dublin, presided. Mr O'Brien said that it had been

intended to abandon the meeting, but they had received so many requests to hold it that within the previous hour they had agreed to carry it through. They were there to impress on the workers the necessity of organising. Not alone the men, but the women needed organising, and he hoped before they left. Cork to see a proper organisation established.

Mr. Thomas Lawlor, TC., Dublin, was the next speaker, and appealed for a proper working organisation to look after the workers in Cork

Mrs. Gordon, Belfast, who was well received, said she was told that there Labour and will place the Irish move- were women in Cork who worked for 4s. a week. She could hardly believe it, especially when she could tell them that heartedly supported the resolution, I have the half-timers in Belfast, children who went to school three days and worked three days, had between 4s. and 5s. a week. She hoped before she went away to help to organise the women workers of Cork who were working in sweated shops, and she appealed to the men to send the women workers to the City Hall to meet Trade Union and Labour Party, Com- her, when she would be delighted to do

> met him as an opponent, when he believed what papers like the " Examiner" He -wiole about nim. speaker) went to the quays of Dublin to meet and confute Larkin, but he found that what the rotten Press had been saying about him were falsehoods, and he threw in his lot with him. When the time came when because of his religion he was penalised by the Great Southern and Western Railway, Mr. Larkin did not leave him to go down, but extended to him a helping hand. In his dispute with the Great Southern and Western Railway he made a statement, for which he was called before the Board and asked to withdraw; but he refused, because his mother taught him as a Catholic always to stick up for the truth. (Applause) As he would not withdraw he was dismissed, and though his case was one in which it could be proved beyond yea or nay that he was penalised for his religion, no one spoke out for him. because he was a workingman, while they saw every Board in Ireland protesting because the Chairman of the Great Southern and Western Company threatened to do away with competitive examinations. He had heard in Dublin that Jim Larkin dared not come to Cork, and would be kicked through the streets. He had come down to see the kicking,' (" No fear" and applause.) Mr. Jim Larkin, who was pext introduced, had a tremendous reception. He said he was told when coming down there to Cork that he would be made mincement of in the streets (no, no), He was proud to sit at that Congress under the chairmanship of their President, and if he occupied the chair he would have been the first unskilled abour representative to have done so. A Voice-"You would be worthy of it.") The Labour movement was composed of component parts, and he the speaker and his friend Gennolly repre-sented what he would call the most ad-vanced section of it. It was only natural that a certain amount of difference should exist in the labour ranks. In Ireland they occupied a rather unique position, as they were several years later in getting free education than the people of Great Britain. That accounted for the fact that they were a little intolerant. one with the other. Among the working classes there should be no intolerance, but there in Cork, he was sorry to say, he had been sought to be opposed not only by the Rimployers' Federation who were the natural fors of their class but sho by a section of the very men whom sho by a section of the very mean whom he came down to by and raise ap, body and soul, so their rightful position. The speaker then dealt with a bissory of the Cock strike, and suppled much sympathetic and estimated, explained from his suffice - when he referred so his own impliconment as the second to meantained were false, brought against him during that spike, air Lathin concluded an adopted address with a

plea for cohesion and organisation in "Euchan" in a New Role. the labour ranks. They would never be free until they thought and acted for themselves. The working classes were "THE HERD'S WIFE." always looked upon as the class on whom ambitious people could trade, and

principles of their movement the dawn

of a new and better morrow would ap-

pear on the hills of Erin (loud applause).

Fancy George Crosbie giving two pounds

to welcome the Trades Delegates-

laughter)-a man who would hang

labour as high as the lamp-pole (hear,

hear). The speaker invited questions,

but none were proferred, and on taking

the sense of the meeting as to the ad-

present put up their hands in favour,

MR. LARKIN AT QUEENSTOWN.

had made special preparations for a tumul-

At 8 o'clock, contrary to expectations,

and in many cases hopes, the body of

Labour organisers put in an appearance,

and with Mr. Wm. O'Brien, who presided

at the Trade Union Congress, in the chair,

the meeting opened at 8.30. The gathering;

which the many speakers addressed, was

an unusually large and at first a somewhat

hostile one, but when orator followed

orator, each vieing with the other in put-

ting his case before those present in the

most eloquent and fascinating manner

possible, the crowd was completely won

over, and a patient hearing was accorded,

with a few momentary exceptions, to all

the speakers, whose list was representative

of all that is influential in trades unionism

in Great Britain and Ireland, as will be

seen from such names as Councillor Part-

ridge (Dublin), Councillor Turner (Frater-

nal delegate from Scotland to the Trades

Union Congress), Mr. James Connolly and

Mrs. Gordon (representing the " Black

North), and Jim Larkin. The last-named, who delivered an oration full of interest to

"Cork Free Press."

principal speaker.

tuous evening.

A one-act play, named "The Herd's Wife," by A. Patrick Wilson, was produced for the first time in the Glasgow Alhambra on Monday by Graham Moffat's Scottish Players. The author takes a part in the play, and Mr. Dickson Moffat has the leading role. The scene of the little drama is laid among the Galloway hills, and a vivid picture is given of a shepherd's home, and of its utter wreck through the unjust jealousy of the old shepherd for his young wife. In commenting on the play a Glasgow dramatic critic says : "The author of "The Herd's Wife ' is one of the very few disciples of the late George Douglas Brown. Rustic comedy or homely romance would at first sight appear most appropriate for the fireside of the Ga loway cottage, around which the snowstorm is visability of better organisation, nearly all swirling. But the spirit of strife that howls in the blast outside is soon to find an while none declared against .- From the echo within these peaceful walls. A bitter quarrel, a desperate struggle, and an old shepherd is gasping out his life on the flagstones of his own kitchen, while his Last evening at 7 o'clock a meeting was wife crouches dumb and anguish stricdue to be held in Scott's Square by Labour ken, in a corner, and his slayer organisers, amongst the speakers at which staggers out into the night. The were to be Messrs. Larkin and Connolly, a defects of the play are more than atoned fact which caused no little excitement in for by the grim realism of the little drama, the district as both gentlemen, so it was which is capably acted by the company. rumoured, would receive a hostile recep-Another critic remarks that the play lasts tion. The hour for the meeting drew only a few minutes, but the time is suffinear, when a large crowd assembled at the cient for a terrible outburst of passion! selected spot. However, the speakers did The part of Stewart, the old shepherd, is not arrive up to time, and it was hinted admirably played by Mr. Dickson Moffat. that the idea of an attempt of holding a His wife is presented naturally by Miss meeting was abandoned owing to the Dorothy M'Millan, while Murdie, the supposed hostility in the town against the young farmer, has a good representative in Mr. A Patrick Wilson, the author of the In an interview with the Constabulary. plece. our representative learned that that body

We are sure our readers will join with us in wishing " Euchan" every success in his new role as playwright and actor. We take it as a good augury for his future that a young and practically unknown man should receive such an excellent criticism of his play and acting. Therefore we say again, " good luck and success," from THE IRISH WORKER.



Meterday, May 17th, 1913.

Their blood was of the aristobetters. cratic blue, while ours was the common red.

They were entitled to all the high positions, and made all the laws that still are so much respected. They were entitled to ride rough shod over the common people, who dutifully bent the knee, and tugged their forelock, when they should have drove them off the land. They took as a right the front seats at Church, at the bull-baiting and cockfighting, and none could say them nay, for they were the quality, sure, that, out of the goodness of their large hearts, allowed the poor working man to live.

Thanks to the Agitator, that day has long gone past, and surely you know it. The quality is now rapidly dropping to a level, that the workers, by the help of their Unions, are as rapidly attaining.

Soon a common level will be reached on which all men will be equal, and all men will have to contribute their share of labour to the common needs, failing which they will unceremoniously be pushed off and out. When that day comes poverty and all its attendant evils will disappear, and what a grand thing it will be when that great blessing is for ever laid to rest.

For all the past years men were content to trust to what was termed the honour of a thieving ruling class, full of dirty little tricks, who, for instance, enclosed common lands and demanded high prohibitive rents from the public, their rightful owners; who, in their capacity as legislators, by the aid of Parliamentary enactments of devilish device, made it impossible for men to live, only in a state of perpetual servitude. Note the dirty bias in the law that allows a landlord to seize a rent debtor's goods, without troubling a Court; while the labourer must buy justice at a high price when the employer witholds his wages. And, again, how kind is the criminal law to a rich man, who is lauded as a clever financier when by trickery or roguery he gets away with a million or so, and to the professional man, who is styled an embezzier, a sort of a love title, when by the same means he commandeers a few thousand articode one else. Justice ouly

the criminal is a p when, being hungry, he starting wile or child de--BOIDGpending upon it, and in this case he is sent to prison, after being sternly admonished as a mean and contemptible thief. Search a bogus honour as that possessed by the framers of these laws the workers had to trust for a fair wage, and meeties to say they install to a rotten stick.

rotten stick Collective bergelating was submound and individuals they was submound None stood op for them. Notices Church of Shell kook any int the for their condition, but, on the constaty, where any part was brave shough to make

"An injury to One is the concern of All." -----THE-----Irish Worker. EDITED BY JIN LARKIN. BIJITED BI JIE LARSAIN. THE IRISH WORKER will be published weakly—price one perry—and may be had of any news-agent. Ask for it and see that you get it. All communications, whether relating to literary or business matters, to be addressed to the Editor, B Berestord Place, Dublin. Talephone 3421. Scheeriptics Ge. 6d. per year; 3e. 3d. for six months, payable in advance. We do not publish or take notice of enonymous contributions.

DURLIN, SATURDAY, May 17, 1913.



THE twentisth annual Irish Trades Union Congress brought its deliberations to a successful close on Wednesday, May 14th, 1913, in the City Hell, Cork, which was very generously placed at the disposal of the delegates by the Lord Mayor and Corporation. Everything that could conduce to the pleasure and comfort of the delegates was done by the local Reception Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Michael Egan, T.C., President Trades and Labour Council, a body of men who deserve well of the organised workers of this country for the magnificent manner in which, in the face of organised opposition, they so successfully displayed that genuine spirit of hospitahty for which Cork City is renowned. We knew the honest, loyal Trade Uniopists of Cork and district would Unionists of Cork and district would rise superior to personal vindictive-ness and petty jealousy and show to al_i men that though they might differ on questions of method and defail on the basic ground of principle, they were at one with their contrades throughout Ireland in their determinathrought internet is the other determine-tion that labout-is interest writer for the first and the other the other for the determine and the other the other of the determine and the other the other of the determine and the other the other of the determine and the other determine the the determine and the other determine the

by Dr. Murphy, at the special meeting of the Railway Workers' Union reported in Friday's Press. Imagine a poor cripple employed as night watchman being called upon to pay 18. 6d. out of his miserable earnings of perhaps five shillings per week because the union he joined was absolutely bogus, and the man he trusted untrue. Thank God I did my duty as a working man representative, that did not succeed is due to Lorcan Saturnus Sherlock's action in the chair by which he made possible their robbery of the poor.

ANOTHER REVIEW:

Reviewing the work of Congress now that the battle is over the deepest impression left upon the mind is that the spade work of the forward movement amongst Irish trades unionists is practically over. The older forces of re-action-the forces which looked upon Congress as a mild form of amusement : a form of annual orgies of mutual admiration among the leaders assisted by a convivial gathering at the expense of the town visited, these old forces have shown themselves to be spent forces, and the way is opening for this real work that Congress ought to undertake. At this Congress practically all, including the Lord Mayor, High Sheriff, Aldermen and Councillors paid tribute to the justice and practicability of our demands; that labour should organise itself industrially politically to work out its. own salvation. Not the least remarkable declaration in favour of this policy was that of Maurice Healy. Thus it seems clear that the future Congresses will need to pay less time combatting enemies within its own ranks, and will thus be able to devote its entire energy and abilities to organising and co-ordinating the forces in Ireland for an advance all , along the front of battle against the common enemy. Verily the world does move !...

J. CONNOLLT.

Rahilly House, Castlegarren and May, 1913.

Mr. Jas. Stanford, Sec. I.T.W.

Union, Sligo. DEAR SIR, I beg to acknowledge receipt of your very kind letter, with a vote of thanks to me, which your committee so very thoughtfully and so very kindly passed to me at their last math-ing in connection with the termination of the recent strike.

I am indeed very grateful for same Tam indeed very grateful for same, and for the very flattening references to any help which I was able to give in bringing the strike to a conclusion. My help, however, would have been of no avail had it not been for the very cour-teous way in which I was met on every once los by all your officials, and for the fair mindedness of your organiser. Mr. P. T. Daily as well in the valuable help to headly gives insty by Eddenme Jiston.

all sections of workers, dwelt on the valuable work the Union movement had accomplished in Dublin, in Belfast, and across the water. He explained how under his guidance deputations called on the majority of the shipowners in Belfast, and got for those in their employ a inncrease of twelve shillings for work that was being formerly done for half that amount. He dilated on the room for improvement in the conditions of the workers in Haulbowline, who, said the speaker, were being paid 1s. a week less than men who were doing the same work in Devonport and on the Clyde. Their business was to see that the workers were to get a wage on which they could live comfortably, educate their children, and provide for their old age. He exhorted his hearers to banish all idea of the army, the navy, and the police, and advised them to turn to and till the soil. "What is being spent on armaments is money squandered," he continued. "Were it devoted to education and to fostering _ industry it would be the means of killing many of the awful evils under which the workers of to-day labour." In his forther remarks, Mr Larkin said that they had been consistently and wilfully misrepresented by the greater part of the Irish Press, and had been held up to the public as enemies to Home Rule, and as knaves and thieves. Yet none of these charges were true. The Labour Party in the English House of Commons had voted for and supported by all means in their power Ireland's demands for self-government. As for his being a knave or , a thief, well, the Trades Union Congress which concluded its sitting in Cork only that day had elected him as their chairman for the coming- year, and that was some little guarantee of his honesty. He spoke hotly against the exclusion of Ireland from participating in medical benefits under the Insurance Act, and mentioned that the people into whose pocket the Government were putting their

hands had a right to say whether they de-sired medical benefits or no. In conclusion

he called on Queenstown to join the ranks

of the other cities and towns in Ireland

and demand what they were demanding

from the labourer, and their united voice

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Special Performance by the Irish

Workers' Dramatic Co., on Sunday

May 18th, at 8 o, clock. Admission

Liberty Hall, Beresford Place,

would have to be answered.

4d., 6d. and 1s.

The meeting then ended.

At 12.30.

SPEAKERS - Messrs. Jim Larkin (Chairman Irish Trades Congress, Parliamentary Committee); P. T. Daly, James Connolly, Wm. O'Brien, Thos. McPartlin, Councillors W. P. Partridge, Thomas Lawlor, &c.

COUNCILLOR TURNER, the Fraternal Delegate from Scotland.

Workers! Come and hear all about the Congress, and how the Transport Flag was again unfurled in Cork City.



IBISN WOMEN WORKERS' UNION,

(Head Office-Liberty Hall) Entrance Fee - - 6d. Contributions - - 2d. per week. Join now. Call in at the above Office any day between 10 a.m. and 10 p.m. classes of workers are eligible to

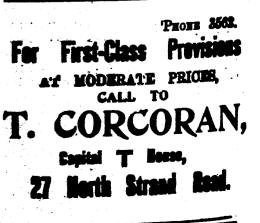
join this Union. Don't miss the Sunday evening Socials held in Liberty Hall, Small Entrance Fee. All Friends Welcome.

Choir practice will be, as usual, on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, at

Iri h Dancing on Friday evening, at

p.m. All communications for this column to be addressed to-" D.L."

18 Beresford place.





WEXFORD NOTES.

Perhaps the finest spirit of manliness we have yet seen displayed was that at Wexford Feis on Sunday last, when a number of the stewards appointed showed in no unmistakeable fashion their utter disapproval of the introduction of "Scallywags," by taking down their badges and leaving their posts forthwith on the arrival of Bobbie Malone. Bobbie, who hither'o has never been identified with the Feis or Gaelic League-in fact was one of its greatest opponents-was this vear imported on to the committee-for what reason we know not. At the time a few of the old staunch members of the committee were unaware of this, in fact some of them did not even get an invitation to attend the meeting, but when it came to their knowledge a protest was made against Malone, Joe Scallan (the coal porter), and some others, with the result that an honourable understanding was arrived at between the committee and the old members referred to; that Malone would receive no official recognition in connection with the Feis. All went well so far, and on Sunday every member was at his post rendering all the service he could, until Bobbie Malone, the scab, blackleg, and would-be tyrant. made his appearance, sporting a steward's badge! Nicely hoodwinked the stewards were, and what more could one reasonably expect than that they should thereupon relinquish their p sts, take down their badges, and leave the grounds?

We surmised all through that this would take place: so did the stewards. but honourable men that they were, they would not at any cost be the first to be guilty of a breach of faith, by their not acting. Bobbie surely did not go there without an invitation which he must have got when he received his badge-We do not know what member or meme bers of the committee are responsibl. for it, but certainly it is a grave breach of honour on the part of the Gaelic Leaguers. We thought the Gaelic League stood for the infusion of a true and manly spirit into our people, but, alas, we and the public at large are sorely deceived.

*** Rev. Mark O'Byrne, R.CA., President of the Committee, gave a personal guarantee that Malone would not be included in the officials. But the trick was done behind his back, as the name of this person did not appear on the list of stewards. It was all a piece of underland work by some of the intriguers who, during the troubled time of 1911-12, played the same double dealing game; Can anyone wonder then, that the Wefford lock out took so long in reaching a settlement when shuffing of this kill was taking place every day to the wrkers' detrinent.

How Bobbie gained adnssion is worth recording. He pinned of his badge on his way to the grounds, and this was sufficient to ensure his fre admittance te the enclosure by which he saved a "bob." I hen he saw that his presence was undesirable to a sction of the stewards he had not the sunk to keep his colours flying but hated down his badge and remained on thistand.

supplied the extra Peelers with hot tarts in the morning.

P. J. Gregory-Everything in turn and nothing long; a Sinn Feiner, who deprived numbers of hands of employment by importing "finger bars" from Birmingham.

E. P. Foley-Another Sinn Feiner; funked his action against Peeler Dolan; never sent away for printing nor the price of a pane of glass.

John Sinnot-Another Sinn Feiner; works with Jem Stafford, the scab monger; commander-in chief of local Boy Scouts.

WE HEAR

That St. Brigid's Band attended the Feis under threat of the sack from Pobbie ; it did not go out St. Patrick's Day.

That "Big Win" was lifted on Monday night.

That "Tod" Whitty wore a steward's badge at the Feis. Where did he get it? Does the G.A.A. know he attended all the Peelers' dances ? Yet he cycles at sports.

" The Publican" and "The Sinne ."

At the Housing Committee meeting on last Tuesday evening. Councillor "Jimmy Vaughan" waxed eloquent over the appointment of a clerk to look up references, and complained that the man engaged to do this work had been previously dismissed by the Public Health Committee for offences which he ' Jimmy") refused to name.

Jimmy" as an apostle of purity is a " role" for even one who had been new a curate, and is now a fully fledged " P- P-" [the latter letters standing for pint puller

On the minutes of the Public Health Committee, vol. 37, page 591, of 1901, I found an entry in connection with the official complained of, wherein it was stated that the individual's dismissal was recommended on account of intemperate habits. Imagine Jimmy Vaughan, publican, complaining of a man being a customer of his, for it could be that. But on the occasion referred to a petition or memorial was got up to have this man reinstated, and one of the names signed to that memorial was that of Jimmy Vaughan. Twelve years ago the creature Vaughan signed a petition to get the man dismissed, back into the service of the Council. The individual's offence was then fresh, and the man himself was frail. Twelve years later. when this man recognises the error of his doinge, and receives excellent testimonials from high and trusted officials of the Council for the complete and perfect manner of his work, " Jimmy" seeks by such statements as made at the meeting on Tuesday last to injure him in his employment, if not to secure his dismissal.

What of the official of the South Dublin, Union who upon - complaint from me was dismissed from the service by the order of the Local Government Board, and is at present in the employment of the Dublin Corporation. Does Jimmy know anything of that ? If he does not, I promise him he will.

PELSEKE NOTES.

Notwithstanding all that has been said regarding the jobbery that is being carried on in Pembroke, the "Australian Failure" has been installed into the concrete position, i.e., Clerk of Works.

Mr. "Hayporth o' Tay is again successful in securing another job for one of his friends who would not know the difference between a bag of cement and a racehorse.

This latest imposition having failed in Australia, returns to Dublin, and without any knowledge of the business is made clerk of works, at a large salary.

It is about time that the ratepayers would take action regarding the ʻjobbery" that is going on in township.

We would like to know if "Hayporth o' Tay" has many more debtors to secure 'jobs" for.

Probably "Charles I. of Pembroke" can now travel via Sandymount Avenue without seeing the Ghost

There was a lively time in Sandymount during the week, some of the "Twelve Apostles." including "Hayporth-o'-Tay," and a few " Porter Shark" friends-" Jay Jay," "Bottle of Lager," and Co. were visiting the Bung Guardians in motor cars.

Rumour has it that a medical position is to be Jud d)iciously given away?

The occupants of the cars were greeted with cries of "Here's Nix." They heeded not, as they were very busy drinking "free beer."

Things are becoming exciting in the Idlers' Club, there being a scene between the chief Brother Bestall and his lieutenant over the discount on the order for furniture.

The lieutenant declaring that he would not be insulted by a "Hedge carpenter." The arbitration committee met during the week, having before them some Brudders who were alleged to be supporters of No. 5 and "Kent-ish" Rites."

The "Horticulturist" and "Spoiled Carpenter" from Ringsend, who acted on the Committee, would be more at home judging pints.

Two of the witnesses have been victimised, while the alleged culprits are allowed to go free.

'Scarce-o'-Hair." who was responsible for the whole business, will regret having taken so un-" manly" a part.

In view of coming events a few of the Brudders" are taking lessons in the manly art.

The "Society of Scabs" are endeavouring to secure more clothing for its members.

Eight of the "fops" are to be supplied with trousers and boots during the present month.

These "fops" are the handymen who do the work of tradesmen at fI per week, and yet they deny they are scabs. It takes three of those scabs to do the work of one Trades Unionist at the

Electric Works We would like to know if the "Chief" has-yet-received the "annual bonus," as it is long since due, or has the "Elec-

months. All the Bands mentioned in the report have been members of the All In-land Drum and Fife Band Astociation for years, and some of them have held important positions in same. But since they have been deprived of their office some months ago they have failed to attend the meetings, and their Bands have been allowed to run into arrears, which according to the rules, they were required to pay a weekly subscription of sixpence to defray the working expenses of the Association, and, failing to do so, their names have been struck off our books, and now we find them trying to bring dissension among the Bands of the City and County of Dublin by starting a bogus association. It is to be hoped that the Trade and Labour Bodies, as well municipal and other public bodies, will help us in this matter, as we have been for years the only recognised organisation of bands in Ireland, and our services have at all times been given when called on to help our fellow workmen and our country; and we cannot allow any individuals or bands to try and raise dissension in our ranks.

The Chairman stated that they would be all pleased to hear some of the bands from the North of Ireland were entered for the Feis Ceoil competition on the 24th inst, and he hoped they would enjoy the trip to our city, not only on this occasion, but that they would favour us with their presence when our championship contest comes round.

Other business of importance having been dealt with, The meeting adjourned.

Labour Day Committee, A largely-attended meeting of delegates -T. Murphy in the chair-was held in

the Trades Hall, on Friday evening last. The Band Association was also represented, and everything promises to be the most successful Labour Day held in Dublin up to the present.

The ballot for places in the procession was carried through. Full report on programme will appear in the WORKER. next Saturday, 24th.

THE TWO BRIGADES.

Where are the boys of the Graft Brigade, Who cheated and starved the worker, Scabbed on the toilers of every trade, Petted and pampered the shirker?

Retired from the fray beaten and dismayed

At the failure of their press campaign ; And Richardson they say, With John Saturnus K,

Are defeated and discredited again. CHORUS.

And steadily shoulder to shoulder,

Grasping each trusty comrade's hand, Then all the powers of hell, With Murphy's Fress as well, Can ne'er refuse Labour's just demand.

> REPEAT. Where are the Boys of the Straight Brigade,-

Leaders of the Labour Party

FOUND OUT! SPARROW" KELLY'S CHARACTER: Continued.

A special meeting of the Irish Railway Workers' Trade Union, summoned at the request of the Irish Insurance Commission, was held last night to consider the financial position of the Society. Mr. G. Leigh presided. A report from

the auditor Mr. J. H. O'Loughlin), of the Insurance - Department, was read, showing that the register was submitted for audit on December 5th by Mr. J. S. Kelly, secretary. He produced no application forms, stating he did not think it necessary to get them. He subsequently produced 44 application forms signed by members who had returned stamped cards for the first quarter. The contribution register showed that 12 other persons returned stamped cards, but for these no application forms were produced. The membership register, which was imperfectly written up, showed not only the names of the above-mentioned persons, but 17 others from whom neither application forms nor stamped cards were received. It appeared that only 2 trustees had been appointed instead of 3, and only 3 auditors instead of 4. The contribution register had been badly kept. The secretary intimated that liabilities existed for printing and stationery, £68 125. 6d., and law costs £110 125. 6d., but he did not produce paid bills. He explained that these liabilities were incurred on the strength of a prospective membership of 1,600 or 2,000.

SECRETARY'S STATEMENT.

A statement was read by Mr. Kelly setting out that he was under the impression that the Commissioners would supply the "Application Forms," and thus he was late in getting them printed in due time for signature. The membership register was written up as the cards. were issued, but many of them did not return, and he substituted other names when stamped cards were received, as many of their cards were grabbed by most unfair means by the agents of the various friendly societies. The approval of their trade union was delayed too long. The change of names in contribution register for the bona fide members and others that brought back their cards issued at the beginning of the quarter was necessary because the original persons gave their stamped cards to some other societies or their active agents. He claimed arrears of salary, £58 10s., at

the rate of 20s. per week. He complained that the membership of the Trade Union had been adversely affected by the establishment of another approved society consisting of the Great -Southern and Western officials. He was thoroughly convinced if the Irish railway workers were represented on the Advisory Committee the errors of judgment would not have occurred.

COMMISSIONISTS' VIEWS.

Dr. Murphy said that at the lowest : were about f116. There were go members, which would mean ft 6s. per man. The membership was not likely to become any higher than it was. It was the opinion of the Commission that in view of the state of affairs revealed in the auditor's report and the heavy liabilities incurred, the society ought not to continue in existence as an approved society any longer unless it was able to prove that the amount was likely to be raised by the members. Even if the members transferred to another society that would not relieve them of their liability, and unless money came out of some. private fund there would have to be a special levy. Mr. Kelly complained that the Society had been unfairly treated by the Commissioners, and he would carry the matter to the House of Commons. If he had got the 1,200 members of whom they had been deprived in Inchicore this complication would not have taken place. Not a single penny would be paid by the members of his Union, No formal proposition having been put forward as to the payment of the liablilities. Dr. Murphy said the Commissioners would have to withdraw approval of the Society, and reccommended those present to join another Society. From Murphy's Rag. Friday, May 16.

Trades Congress Report --

tions affecting the workers of the United Kingdom. The members resident in Dublin shall meet monthly, and shall transact all routine and urgent business matters of importance to be submitted to all the members of the Committee. The full Committee shall meet quarterly, or at such times as, in the opinion of the Chairman and Secretary, the exigencies of the Labour Movement in Ireland call for immediate action, and shall present a report of their proceedings to the next Congress. Delegates to Congress only shall be eligible for election to the Parliamentary Committee, and more than one member of the same trade or occupation shall not be entitled to sit ; but this condition shall not apply to the election of Secretary. The Secretary-Treasurer shall be elected by Congress, shall attend the meetings of the Parliamentary Committee and Congress by virtue of his office, and be eligible for reelection. Should a vacancy occur between the annual meetings of the Congress, the Parliamentary Committee shall have power to fill the vacancy. At least two meetings of the Parliamentary Committee (or a sub committee) shal be held in the locality selected for the next year's Congress, such meetings to be arranged in conjunction with the local Trades Council or organised Trades Unionists

This was seconded by Mr. Drummond. Mr. Greig proposed the following amendment :--

"In view of the financial and other responsibilities, and the impracticable nature of the resolution passed last year, which this resolution ga deals with, this Congress is now of opinion that the objects aimed at in such resolution can best be attained by local action with, if necessary, a central executive, and that the incoming Parliamentary Committee be instructed to circularise the different Trades Unions throughout Ireland, inviting them to a conference to be held next year on the Thursday after the meeting of Congress for the purpose of drafting a constitution and electing an Executive ommittee separate and apart from the Congress Parliamentary Committee."

levrenment Workers' Union of Ireland. The usual monthly meeting of the above Union was held at 85 Queen street on Wednesday, 14th inst. A good attendance of members was recorded.

In addition to the usual routine business, the question of sending a delegate to represent the Union at the forthcoming conference of Government workers which is being held at Chatham on 9th

and Joth June, 1913, was considered. Communications from the Curragh and Carrickfergus Branches were laid before the meeting, the members of these branches being unanimous in their opinion that a representative should be sent. On the proposition of M. Moss, seconded by T. Armstrong, it was decided by an unanimous vote that the Hon. Sec., R. Monteith should represent the Irish workers at the conference. During the meeting representatives from two Civil Departments waited upon the Committee for information re objects of Union, conditions of membership, etc. It is anticipated that the membership of the Union will be largely increased in the near future. On the question of membership it is pointed out that the G.W.U.I. is open to all Government workers, Civil or War Department. Full information can be had on application to the Secretary at 33 Fontenoy street. A vote of condolence to Mr. Moss on the death of his father, proposed by Mr. Barret and seconded by Mr. Sullivan, was passed in silence. The proceedings then terminated. R. MONTEITH, Sec.

ð

Johnny Sinnot, Jem Staprd's carpenter, was in a terrible rage and accused those who were leaving of ying to cause Fark (near Band Stand) at 12 noon, a row. We are glad to y that it was day next in Foster Place at 8 p.m., and on Wednes-very far from their minds out perhaps it might be Sinnott hims, of whoever invited Malone, that word have been invited. Information regarding organisa. the real cause of any diurbance that might have arisen.

We have received a cor of the list of Stewards, etc., conneed with the Feis. Here are a few the names appearing thereon :---

T. Barnes-The Swank, brother-inlaw to young Truck, the .

T. Walsh-Son of Neleman's, so-called foreman of Stafford scab joinery department.

T. Doyle—The son of a workingman, a great friend of the woter (we don't think), so-called manager of the "Free Press.

William Donohoe-Profeed friend of the worker; left Pierce'soffice at the command of the Mogul Hayestown to paint machinery during the lock-out.

Joe Scallan—Alleged auffeur and office hand; "Coalporter pe." John Browne—So-calle contractor; better known as "Rock."

James Breen-Better hown as "Nip it in the Bud "; ex-Sinn einer; would not take a Government b (we don't think).

Dan Murphy-Uncle above; the "Tooley Street Tailor." Nick Bolger-Dan's pail both great

" Mollies." John Gregory-Nephews Billy, J.P.

the sweater. Matty O'Connor-Once Sinn Feiner ;

WM. P. PARTRIDGE.

Independent Librar Party of Ireland.

Open-Air Propaganda Meetings will be held on to-morrow, Sunday, in Phoenix Park (near Band Stand) at 12 noon,

invited. Information regarding organisation can be had on application to secretary. Antient Concert Buildings, Dublin,

Butter ! Butter ! Butter !

Finest Irish Butter from 1/- per lb. Irish Eggs, 9d., 10d. and 1/- per Doz.

My rules of business are-Straight delivery ; value for your money ; no humbug.

Kor Note Address-Patk. J. Whelan, 82 Queen St. ETHEF'S Telesces Star 1920112 STI (OFFORTS JACOBE INCE BOLL AND PLUS

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numbers in Men's Shi. This is a chance you must not miss. Save 2/- in the £ and buy Shirts to-day.

BELTIN & CO., Shirt Specialists,

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C. GOV B. H.

To-day (Saturay), the 17th inst., we will allow the Special Discount of 10% off all our regular

THUNAS STREET AL GREAT BRUNSWICK . S.L. Las Las 140 18 18 19 19 19

tric I wister' resigned the chairmanship of the committee on account of the publicity given in those notes.

We hear that the Mothers' Club has been closed for a thorough disinfection and renovation.

That many of the "beauties" have contracted "measles," and "Mary of the ('urling Knott" is much upset at the outbreak,

That we would advise parents of the necessity of keeping their children away from this plague-stricken den.

That the "Girl from the Park" paid a hurried visit during the week, and had an interview with the Secretary.

That we hope the wages of the caretaker will be paid during the close season, seeing that there is a balance in the bank of over £100, according to the Daily Liars, or is it a "Fuge" report ? NEX.

All-Ireland Down and Fife Band Association.

The usual weekly meeting was held in their rooms, 24 Winetavern Street. Mr. D. Magee, hon. president, in the chair.

Delegates from the following bands attended -St. Patrick's, Blackrock ; O'Connell's, Transport Workers, Lord Edward's, Harold's Cross, Corporation Workmen.

Minutes of last meeting were read and signed.

Letters were read from the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and from the Town Clerk, Blackrock Commissioners.

The Chairman drew the attention of the delegates to a report, which appeared in the "Evening Telegraph" of Tuesday, the 13th inst., of a meeting of delegates of some bands in the city, held at 128 Capel Street, Dublin, under the title of The Irish National Fife and Drum Band Association. Some of said Bands, whose names appear, are at present not in existence, and have been disorganised for

and the second states and the second

in the front seeing the game is Still played,

Cheering us with voices hearty. Larkin from the Hall Starts the Rolling Ball,

Which Partridge rattled back from Inchicore. And there's Bohan by his side,

With Lawlor true and tried, Now, men, be true what could you wish

for more ? CHORUS.

And steadily shoulder to shoulder, Grasping each trusty comrade's hand. Then all the powers of hell, With Murphy's Press as well, Can ne'er refuse Labour's just demand. REPRAT.

W. R. C.

IF you have not the ready money convenient, there is an Irish Establishment which supplies Goods on

Easy Payment System. IT IS THE Dublin Workmen's Industrial

Association, Ltd., 10 SOUTH WILLIAM STREET.

Office Hours-10.30 to 5.30 each day. Monday, Tuesday and Friday evenings 7 to 9. Saturday evening, 7 to 10.30. Manager-Ald. T. Kelly.

Itish Transport and Goneral Workers' Unire, No. I Braich-17 High St.

Any member wishing to join Band are requested to send in their names to the Branch Secretary on before 24th May, 1913.

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J. BOHAN, Secretary, s (* 1

and the state of the second richters int ine set (DUBLIN) LO. -Bakers, Grocers and General and the second sec Owned and some allow her the southing Connect and some allow her the southing Connect who derive the profit quartery. Payment, of the foreign you Generate Database of Database Statistics, Matching Real over Database Series Matching Real over Database Series Matching Reach. AMACAN'S Funeral Establish SALAUNGIER STREET, DURLIE, Francis Conclust and . every

Inder Union and Istah Imland Her My and Homenny Guaran tool. Tolyphone Je. 18

James Larkin. Then and Joney Suffer 72 MEATE STREETS DURING Puer Watchington I Balance Bar 162 . P.

THE WORKSON BALLER ARE TOR LARGER LOAP

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COUGH CURE COMPRESSION OF LIFE BY THE RICH.

task.

ever being exhausted.

wholesome, airy homes.

the community.

But see, after all, it is not the pure

and bracing air but the sickly, poisonous

air that is constantly being breathed into

the lungs of the greater mars of the

workers, particularly in the cities and

the larger towns. This dangerously un-

wholesome air is in their nostrils from

morning till night, and often throughout

the night, for usually the workers in the

cities and the larger towns do not live in

But the worst experience is with the

Unjustly treated, getting neither peace

working girls above any other section of

nor a rest throughout the day; inside or

outside shop counters, in narrow, dark

rooms, breathing from morning till night air neither fragrant nor wholesome.

There does be no way for them to stir

nor to exercise themselves; and it's

often they won't be let out to eat a little

bread and drink a drop of weak tea;

they have to stop inside from Monday to

Saturday, and often Sunday as well. It's

little wonder consumption gets a grip

upon them early in their life. It's

little wond r for them to be worn and

consumptive and they not even twenty-

one? Some of them do be down in

underground rooms, into which a ray of

sunshine never comes from one end of

the year to the other. It's small wonder

that the blood in their veins should be

Why is it that shopkeepers and mill-

owners are so hard upon poor girls, and

give them such miserable wages ? Is it

so that they think to thrust consumption

on a poor girl, and render her henceforth powerless, by the couple of shillings they

give her every week, a few shillings that

would not buy bread, not to mention

sauce, nor shoes, nor clothing, or any-

thing of that sort. Well has a poet

scattered, weak, and defiled ?

The New Scientific Remedy for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and all Chest and Lung Troubles. * Acts like Magic. Price 6d. & 1/- Per Bottle. Breaks up the Cough immediately.

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Warkers ! Support the Only Picture House in Dublin Owned by an Irishman. THE IRISH CINEMA Capel Street (next to Trades, Hall), New Open Daily 2.30 to 10.30. PRISES, 3d., 4d., 6d.

Change of Pictures-Monday, Thursday

Correspondence.

(From the Irish of the Rev. Father TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER. Dinneen, " Leader," May 3rd.) SIR,-After reading your leading article What is that which so swiftly causes in a recent issue of THE WORKER, I consumption to attack the frame and found myself ruminating over many vitality of the young, particularly girls things which have happened in the of a tender age ? As was said before, one labour world in Dublin lately, some of good reason towards it is unwholesome them without attracting public notice. food and hard work. There is another Foremost came the question-Can thing in the story worse than either of nothing be done to remedy the present those-an unclean atmosphere. Hard deplorable condition of the Dublin Tramwork and an unclean atmosphere go toway men? A so-called change took gether, for every sort of work is hard place some time ago giving, it was stated, that has to be performed in an impure more freedom to the men (sic). Things atmosphere; and no matter how hard have drifted back again to the old days, particular work may be, it will neither and our last state is worse than our first. kill nor harm so long as abundance We have an army of inspectors going of wholesome air passes through the lungs of the toiler while engaged at his about whose sole duty seems to be to see who will have the biggest bag, while the quality of justice those reports receive Fresh, bracing, wholesome air is food can be guaged by the fact that only a and drink to a man. Pure, refreshing few days ago a man of excellent characspring water that flows down from the ter and record had his wages reduced by ground is food and drink as well, and 3/- a week for the heinous crime of not the pair of them would almost raise up a detecting a passenger travelling a few man from the dead. The rousing, wholeperch beyond where his fare ended. THE some air is to be had for nothing. It is WORKER could be filled with grievances around about us in swathing wreaths by mostly the resul. of frivolous reports. night and by day. No danger of its

> four or five of those good-natured fellows, well-walked the plank lately. When we were getting more freedom our attention was called to the popularity of the service by the number seekng employment in it. Now, those fellows when they did get the job found it so popular that in 1908-54 left it ; 1909, 46; 1910, 40; 1911, 50; 1912, 64. These figures require no comment. Talk about unemployment in Dublin, where are those 254 men gone that there was plenty of work for ? No one can doubt who looks at the cars morning and night carrying people like herrings in a barrel, while a poor jarvey if he carries one too many is fined 10/- next day. Again, we see that we have reason to complain about the insurance society. I paid my 9d. a week for six months, and then I found all I could get was 12s. a week, while the young man could get 17s. and we all paying the same subscription None of us knew about getting less at a certain age until it was too late Was that fair? Again, there was a sum of $f_{6,620}$ in the National Bank; why was not that divided among the men when the old society was broke up? The company subscribed yearly to it, and we and the public helped them by the yearly sports? Why was it looked up and the interest given to the voluntary society? We were tempted into joining by a pension scheme, of which the above is the result.

Surely, something must be wrong when

Now, this brings me to the main point of this letter. The City of Dublin Company's men are organised, and they have got an increase of 3s. a week. The carpenters and plasterers are offered one penny per hour increase during the present month; the fitters on two of the principal railways here have got an increase of 2s. per week by asking for it. The police want more wages, so do the post office men; all had more pay and shorter hours than Dublin tram men. If the cost of living has gone up 15 per cent. for them, how is the man to meet it whose wages remains practically as it did eighteen years ago, when oil was not 10d. per gallon or spuds 11d. per stone, Mr. Murphy is a director of the Inchicore concern, and when he concedes these men's demands surely he well not contend that a tram man working over seventy hours a week for from 21s. to 27s. and a driver 24s. to 29s., has not just cause to complain of being underpaid and overworked in a responsible position our responsibility being further increased by the consumption meters now on the cars. I trust some one will take this matter up, and, if so, there will be plenty of material found for a good society again. through which we may reasonably hope to obtain shorter hours, time and a-half for Sundays, and at least every tenth day off.

The same methods as were employed in '48 and '67 are being employed in Egypt and India at the present day. The natives of India cannot hold a public meeting without getting permission, and while they are bringing in bills to imprison and punish the procurer they are acting as procurers themselves by having special houses with women allotted to each barracks in India.

A couple of months ago there were two respectable girls carried into one of these houses forcibly by the soldiers, and would not be allowed out. Their friends heard of it, and tried all they could do to get them out, but they got no satisfaction from the authorities there. I have heard that this is an everyday occurrence there. While since England has claimed India there are twenty thousand die every year of starvation and plague brought on by starvation. There are numerous other things which could be cited to show the mercy of England's foreign policy, such as their efforts at the present time to force ten million pounds worth of opium into China against the Chinese Government's wishes, thereby breaking their own promise of some years ago, and trying to bring the Chinese once more into the opium habit, which they have been fighting tooth and nail for some years past.

But let us look at some of the things nearer home. Just look at the way the Government acted during the late strikes. How the soldiers were turned out with fifty rounds of ball cartridges apiece just to show how gentle they were, and reried off to hospital suffering from bullet wounds or baton charges. At the present time you see the leaders of the Suffragettes charged with inciting to violence, while the men who were responsible for the riots in Belfast are allowed to go scot free, but it is surely not necessary to draw your attention to the way justice is administered in our courts. You have seen yourself a man sentenced to five years for doing 6d. worth of damage to a wall, while the man (?) who commits an assault on a little girl is let off with a couple of weeks. It would be amusing were it not so tragic. And just let us look around us at this country of ours, a country which sixty years ago had a population of $8\frac{1}{2}$ millions, and which now is reduced by one half, and without employment enough for them. There are twenty-one counties in Ireland with coal in them. Just imagine this coal being worked what employment it would give, not to speak of any other minerals that are going to waste under our feet. And then look at our railway rates, and think of the part they play in ruining our industries. You can send a box of butter or anything to St: Petersburg in Russia from Dublin as cheap as you can send it from Dublin to Cork by rail.

If we had a proper business Government they would force the railway directors to lower their rates, or else take over the railways altogether.

WE JOURNEY TO CORT. We were all in the one carriage, bound

for the annual Irish Trades Congress, which is being held this year in Cork, and we were all in exceedingly good spirits-the latter word is used without the slightest reference intended or applied to the temperance aspect of our journey.

Some kind friend had secured a card bearing the magic word "engaged," which was given a prominent place in the carriage window, and was respon-sible for the monopoly referred to above. A few passengers with a keen sense of humour and in search of a seat, passing hurriedly by, gazed at the card; then their eyes travelled to the grey heads of the individuals looking innocently at them from within, and they went their way smiling, one audibly remarking, "Either of them ould fellows should be married long ago." The whistle sounded, and the train steamed slowly from the station. We were off to Cork. A pack of cards miraculously appeared in our midst, and by common consent the devotees of the game gathered around to kill time, and incidently to fleece each other.

There sat our "matchless" Labour Leader, surrounded by miniature Mickey Swaines, and as I watched him strike match after match on the boxes borrowed from those around, I wondered if Patterson paid a percentage for " puffing " his business; for when it becomes a question of matches, Jim is a "striker," and one that is always member the poor fellows that were car- in search of a "match." However, I was fortunate in finding as travelling companions a married couple belonging to Cork, who proved exceedingly courteous and highly entertaining in their conversation; and the "fourth party" was "D.L." of the WORKER. So we turned our attention from the so-called tyrant of Liberty Hall and the budding "Swains" to the beautiful scenery that dashed by as we swept along. Lovely green fields with their wealth of wild flowers, glistening hedges, and towering hils, all seeming so bright and cheering and so delightfully refreshing as they passed swiftly before our gaze that we only wondered why men, women, and children shou'd be condemned to exist in the foul and foetid atmosphere of our city slums while God and nature offered a living place like this. The little lambs sporting in the fields

ceased their gambols to gaze at us as we thundered by. I caught their wide, innocent, inquiring look for the instant, and I was reminded of the innocent infants living in the Dublin slums whom I had seen at play as I strolled through these dark and dismal, damning dens where pure souls are tarnished and human lives destroyed almost before they have begun to exist; and I thought what would I not give to possess the power to change for the foul surroundings of our "little ones" the bright, glistening, healthgiving fields of the lambs. Our specta-And yet you will meet people who will tors also were the cattle grazing in the tell you what a splendid Government we fields, and then we noticed how numerous were they in comparison with the rustic habitations of the Irish peasant; and we realised, perhaps more clearly than before, the fact that the place of the tenant farmer in Ireland is being rapidly taken by the bullock. It would seem as if England meant to eat out of the land the men she was unable to beat out of it. At the many stations through which we passed we noticed also the large numbers of local people who had gathered on the platforms "to see the train go by." This, by the way, constitutes the sole Sunday recreation of the people alluded to, and supplies one of the many reasons for emigration. The cry of the name of Blarney reminded us that our journey was drawing to its close. Soon we were enveloped in the darkness of the tunnel, and emerging from which we found ourselves in Cork Railway Station. Hardly had the train come to a standstill when we were out on the platform, shaking hands with everyone within reach, and receiving the hearty welcomes, spoken in the unmistakable Cork accent, which, by the way, differen very much from that frequently heard during our journey down, when the

Saturday, May 17th, 1913.

COAL.

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The Workers' Cycle <u>8888</u> **\$**3333 KELLY SPECIAL AND ARIELS. 2/. WEEKLY. No Deposit. Write or call for Orler Formi-

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Dr. KING'S Hair Restorer Keeps your Hair from getting Grey. Made in Ireland. Shilling Bottles. LEONARD'S MEDICAL HALLS 19 North Earl Street and 38 Henry Street, Dublin.

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BECKER BROS. FINEST, PUREST AND CHEAPEST

TEAS. PRICKS-2/5, 2/3, 2/-, -1/10, 1/8, 1/0, 1/4 and 1/2.

> 8 South Great George's Street and 17 North Razi Street, DUBLIN.

Oh, God! that bread should be so dear, And flesh and blood so cheap.

Would it not be far better for a poor girl of this sort to be out in the air to herself throughout the day, with plenty. of crystal water from the mountains to drink, with a few pence to collect in some way, to buy herself bread?

Would this not be better for her than to be breaking her heart and wrecking her health under bad conditions from one end of the year to the other on a miserable wage that would not purchase for her her share of bread and tea; and, in the heel of the hunt, after spending in this way a good part of her life, what's before her but the dreaded consumption, or a malady as bad, if there be anything as bad as consumption.

If working girls got justice, consumption would not be so busy with them as it is; they would not be so weak; so wearied, so sickly as a great many of them are. That is all they want-justice, a living wage, and a working day neither too long nor too hard; and particularly to work in airy, wholesome workshops, in which the air will not be polluted, nor dangerous smells allowed to rise from articles the girls may be working at, and sufficient time to be given them to indulge in recreation and partake of food. Small is the blessing that will follow the rich that compress the flesh and blood of the poor girls

Great is the pity for the fresh air to blow idly on the mountains and in the plains of the country, and poor creatures destroying themselves out of it, wither ing themselves up in narrow, dark rooms, in places devoid of light or sun immersed in a gloomy and unwholesome atmosphere.

For Hard Wear.

4/11, 5/11 and 6/11

A Pair.

All Leather.

61a & 62 Talbot Street

DUBLIN.

Advertisers.

Please support our

. .

(Under the Railway Arch),

GARRICK,

Men's

Bluchers

CRAOBH NA NDEALG.

Hoping you will do us a good turn by inserting this, I remain yours, etc.,

JUSTICE.

OUR GLORIOUS GOVERNMENT.

We have read and been told hundreds of times about our glorious free Government and what lucky people we are to have been born under such a humane Government. We are told continually in the Press how the Russian peasants were in fear and trembling; how they were shot down by Cossacks, and the mere mention of the Czar was enough to make their teeth chatter with fright; how we would be forced to become soldiers in Germany or France, and what a hell our life would be to us if we had been unlucky enough to be born under any other Government but the humane British Government. In fact, we have been told how lucky we are so often that we have very nearly believed it, and so it behoves us now to look into some examples of the acts of mercy performed by our Government.

I am not going back to ancient his-tory, but will just show how it has acted within the past couple of years. First of all we will turn to some of the countries like Ireland where England has put her unholy hoof. A couple of months ago in Egypt there were four-teen or fifteen editors and their assisttants clapped into prison for daring to teach nationality and truth. Their offices were wrecked and their printing machines and all destroyed.

In India the same thing is happening. The majority of the Indians are belong-ing to seven different religions. Our Government tries to fan the flames of religious discord amongst them to keep them divided amongst themselves, so that she can hold it all the easier,

SEUMAIS O'M.

Larkin will be There, too !

To-night (Saturday), in the Abbey Theatre, at 8.15 p.m., a special performance will be given in aid of the Building Fund of St. Enda's College. The Second Abbey Company will perform "The Post Office," a play in two acts by Rabindranath Tagore.

The Students of Sgoil Eanna will perform "An Ri," a one act morality in Irish, by P. H. Pearse.

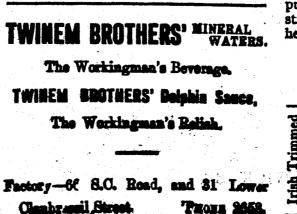
The occasion promises to be a rare event. Lovers of good literature have already discovered the deep, solemn, touching beauty and meaning there is in Tagore's

work. W. B. Yeats has hailed him as one of the finest and foremost song-smiths of

our time. This, the first time his play is given to the general public of these countries in an English dress, calls emphatically for recognition and appreciation. The best welcome one may give is dazzling by its stupendous simplicity, the purchase of a square piece of coloured cardboard.

The prices are-4s., 3s., 2s., 1s. The St. Enda Boy Players need no introduction. They, it is generally held, won their spurs long ago. That their new adventure consists of a noble enacting of a noble piece of rich living Irish, dealing with one of the eternal questions and the eternal answer, to support their sturdy imposing home which looms large upon the Rathfarnham hillsides calls for no comment.

It is quite obvious and natural. That is why so many people may ignore the fact; hence the reminder. The good men and women of Dublin, lovers of fair speech and strong deeds, once reminded will flock thither in their thousands. It is up to them to do so. A goodly company inclines to a placid seat upon the damnable fence. Let them come down to-night. Remember 8.15. The Abbey and no more fence.



accent of the "cork" resembled the report of a pistol. I had come to Cork believing but little of what I had frequently read in the public Press about Jim Larkin not daring to go to "Cork," and threatening, if he did so, that he would be kicked through the streets. I had no doubts

about Jim daring anything; but I had some little misgivings as to the nature of the reception he might receive in the southern city. And I came all the way from Dublin just to witness how Jim would accept that kicking, and now behold him surrounded by a crowd of Cork workers who take turns at shaking his hands as if Jim was the "village pump." And one of these warm-hearted sons of toil reverently raises to his lips the hand he shook so fervently. So much for the truth of the statements made by the "Press" in Ireland. Our friend "Jim," like the frail Christian on his death bed, whose doubts as to his future destination were unsettled, can console himself with the thought that. whether he be in Dublin or in Cork, that he has friends in both places; and the public meeting held that night on the streets of Cork proved that his friends here are numerous and true.

WILLIAM P. PARTRIDGE, Councillor, New Kilmainham Ward. -WEAR-

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