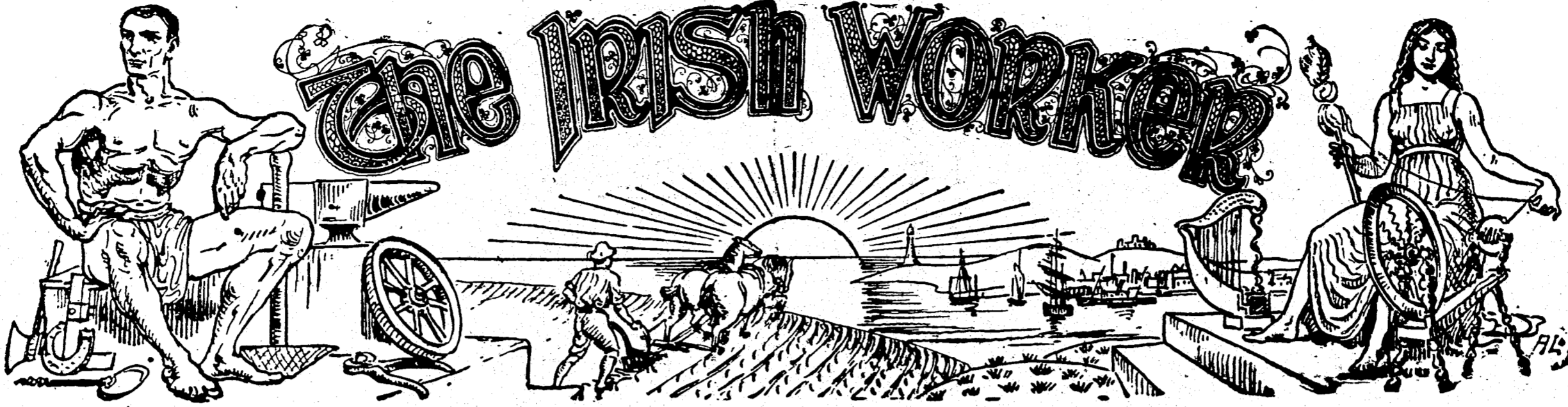


"The principle I state and mean to stand upon is:—that the entire ownership of Ireland, moral and material, up to the sun and down to the centre is vested of right in the people of Ireland."

James Fintan Lalor.



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

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

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Edited by JIM LARKIN.

No 28 - Vol III]

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22nd, 1913.

ONE PENNY.]

Australian Sympathy - FOR - IRISH WORKERS.

By "Mark Tyme."

HERE under the Southern Cross, where the banner of Labour has been carried to both political and economic victory on many occasions, we have heard of the struggle of the Dublin toilers against an antiquated and conservative capitalism.

Individually, you are powerless; collectively, you can win anything you like. But you have leaders nearer home to tell you all this. What I want to tell you is this: That here in Australia the eyes of many of your countrymen are upon you watching how you fight, and waiting upon that message of victory.

Nor let it be said in Ireland that your movement—this fight of yours for at least some of the rights of yourselves and your children—is irreligious. What can any religious creed be trampled in asking that the image of your Creator should be decently housed, decently clad and decently fed?

I will tell you, for I am long enough here to understand. It is because the ignorance which Labour had to fight here has been almost entirely dispelled as its motives and ideals becomes better understood—as the movement has grown the people have seen that their first ideas of this great movement were but delusions fostered by the selfishness and cruelty of the enemies of the workers.

Have I said enough to convince you there is nothing irreligious or or atheistic in your demands for better conditions for yourselves and families? Shall we desecrate the living image of God by sending it hungry and half-naked through our Christian cities?

Boss Murphy is an irreligious man. I charge him thus, and I have formed my case. He has no respect for the image of God, unless that particular image his own mirror reveals to him.

Do not be discouraged, the world is behind you. Here under the broiling Southern Sun Irish hearts beat in sympathy with yours; here, though clouds roll between us, your brothers of the fields and factories are going to clear your burden so you may the easier move along the way which leads to economic and political freedom.

There are two Larkins—one died to save his country, the other will live or die for the same cause. GOD SAVE IRELAND!

Larkin for Bristol North?

LABOUR LEADERS' THREAT TO MR. BIRRELL.

ATTACK ON THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

A Warm Time with Bristol Deputation.

At the Bristol North Liberal Association Offices, St. James' Barton, last night, the Right Hon. A. Birrell, M.P., met by appointment a deputation from the Bristol Trades Council, consisting of Mr. A. Hawker (president), Mr. J. Widdicombe (vice-president), and Mr. T. Lewis (Secretary), and accompanying them was Mr. E. Bevin (Bristol Branch of the Transport Union). The deputation was introduced by Mr. W. E. Elkins.

Mr. Lewis, who was the first to speak, said the Trades Council represented from 15,000 to 20,000 organised workers, and when the Council wrote Mr. Birrell some days ago it was on the question of the release of James Larkin. True, that had now taken place; but there was another question in connection with those other persons who were in jail in connection with the Dublin labour dispute, and to get the right hon. gentleman to agree that these people as well should be released.

The Right of Free Speech.

As far as the right hon. gentleman's political opponents were concerned they had done and said things far more meriting punishment than Larkin. What Larkin had done was merely to show the poorer classes of Dublin the necessity of being organised, and raising them out of their miserable conditions under which they had suffered. It was monstrous that Larkin should have been imprisoned for simply leading this movement.

Mr. Hawker (president) had only a few words to say, but they would take the form of a strong condemnation of a conspiracy on the part of the employers of Dublin. He thought that Mr. Birrell would agree with the findings of the Commission and the result of the Inquiry conducted by Sir George Askwith. These and the investigations of the Peace Society clearly evidenced that there was a conspiracy on the part of the employers to break down the workers.

The Employers of Dublin

to be told by the Government—having regard to the petition taken up by the employers—that the forces of the Crown and the police should not be at their beck and call, as in the past. With regard to the police, there was outside evidence that they had gone out of their way in acting brutally. Lives had been lost, and all this had been done, in the opinion of the deputation, for the purpose of intimidating the workers. The dispute occurred not on a question of wages, but owing to a condition sought to be imposed upon the men that they would not join the union. Many declined to sign, and were, consequently, locked-out. Things were now in a very critical condition, and he repeated that it was possible for anything

to happen at any moment, and he asked Mr. Birrell to bring all the influence he could bear in compelling the employers to listen to reason. He believed that the men and their officials were ready to negotiate and willing to agree to any settlement which would be satisfactory. He hoped, therefore, that the influence of the Chief Secretary and the Government he represented would use their great influence to endeavour to bring the situation in Dublin to a satisfactory settlement; and his suggestion was that this could be best done by giving the employers to understand that as they persisted in their unreasonableness, they would not further be backed up by the forces of the Crown and Civil Service as in the past.

A Charge of Murder.

Mr. Widdicombe (vice-president), turning to Mr. Birrell said: We are here to simply charge your Government, and yourself in particular, for being responsible for the state of things in Dublin, and we somewhat go further—going almost to the length of saying that you are responsible for the death of the men who have been cruelly murdered by your minions of the police. I do not scruple to directly charge you with it (Mr. Birrell, protestingly: Not that). We say that these laws of sedition which you have raked up—ranging from 500 years downwards—is a tactic in war against the industrialists of the country which we venture to say that no administration other than a Liberal Government would put in force. You have raked up old rank laws so as to put Larkin in prison. All the members of the present Liberal Government, and yourself in particular, deserve hanging for these murders. (Mr. Birrell here interpolated something to the effect that this expression was nonsense). Well, whether you like it or not, that is the opinion of the workers.

Mr. Birrell—Well, I am one of the persons interested in this question of hanging, and I am entitled to my opinion, and I say it is nonsense.

Mr. Widdicombe, continuing—We say that Larkin was the most powerful factor that the employers had to face; he had beaten all the legal talent brought against him, and by connivance with the authorities it was decided that Larkin had to go (Mr. Birrell: No, no). I say yes, and you may

Contradict It as Much

as you like (Mr. Birrell: So I do). You lent your whole forces to assist the employers' nefarious game. I go further and say that in every industrial dispute—in England as well as Ireland—you, as the Government, have gone out of your way to use the military and police against the workers, who are simply fighting for better conditions. You say you have released Larkin; I say that the workers of this country compelled you to do so. Did you not see ominous clouds and black skies gathering? The position would have been extremely critical, dangerous, otherwise Larkin would not have been released. There are others in prison and others await their trial; and they have nothing to expect, not even justice, for Murphy and his gang of capitalists have too much influence, and men, yes, women and children, have been battered and bludgeoned by your police. Look at the position. Reasonable conditions were drawn up which the men were prepared to sign, but the employers emphatically refused, which they would not have done if they had known that they could not rely upon the civil force under your control. By this perpetual using of the police against the workers you are raising a most militant spirit, which will end in bloodshed and retaliation with the same

weapons which are now used to crush them down. There is evidence that the police when they charged the crowd in Dublin were half drunk and fully drunk, and that must have come under your cognisance.

Mr. Bevin (Transport Workers), who followed, said he

Spoke for the Transport Workers, who were closely allied to the men who had the dispute in Dublin. What about those still in prison? They would not, could not, get a fair trial, because judge and jury would be prejudiced against them, and the judge would have his orders before he took his seat what he was to do (Mr. Birrell, emphatically: "No, no"). Well, all he could say was that this is how it appeared to them. The masters, they heard, had insisted upon the prosecution of Larkin (Mr. Birrell: "I assure you that it is not so.") Why did not the Government institute a tribunal, at the hands of which the workers could get something like fair play, and class bias would be removed? In Bristol there were thousands of dockers working under agreements precisely like the dockers of Dublin were asking for.

Mr. Birrell's Reply.

Mr. Birrell, in reply, said: Although some of the things that have been addressed to me this evening might lead to the idea that I shall not be believed, I do recognise the gravity of the situation in Dublin, the terrible plight of the workers, and the bad conditions under which they labour, and I hope that these will be remedied at the earliest possible moment. I was very glad to receive the deputation, and I hope that you will agree that I have listened to you patiently—listened, indeed, to things which I ought not to have listened to, such as that I have employed the forces against industry, subjected honest men to tyranny and almost murder (Mr. Widdicombe: "Hear, hear") I can and will make allowances for words which are almost an insult to me, believing that you came here in a friendly spirit. I make allowance for the feelings which have over-mastered you owing to the wrongs you feel the workers in Dublin have, and the undeniable sufferings through which they are passing. You have spoken of the police, who are no doubt under the control of the Executive, and some of you have said that the police are at the beck and call of the employers. I ask you to believe, and I assert it most positively, that there is not a word of truth in this supposition, nor is there any reason to suppose that the police have any special sympathy with the employers in this unfortunate dispute. As to Sir George Askwith's report, I do think that the representations he made, and the report which he furnished, ought to have been made, and I hope, still will be made.

The Basis of that Agreement

between employers and workers which I am sure we all seek. To represent Lord Aberdeen as having taken sides in the dispute, or that the police—honest working men, Dublin men, living in ordinary times in peace and amity with the workers of Dublin—to suppose that they desire to destroy the lives of their fellow citizens at the bidding of their Executive, I ask you to believe is absolutely untrue, and that there is no foundation for it in any shape or form. In the course of the development of affairs the class you belong to may become responsible for the peace and safety of great cities. If you become so responsible you will find out that if a dispute arises between employers and employed your very first duty is to see that neither one or the other disturb the life of the city or risk the lives or property of the citizens. The duty of those in charge of affairs and the police is to see that the peace is kept, and if Mr. Murphy were to break the peace his head would be broken the same as anyone else's. With regard to the conduct of the police, an inquiry had been promised; it has not yet been instituted, but I hope that it will not be very long. It will be a judicial inquiry, and so composed as to include a representative of the views of the working classes in Dublin or neighbourhood. If the police behaved badly they will receive the punishment they deserve, but I am sure, as working men yourselves,

You Will Recognise

that the police have not an easy task devolving upon them. The inquiry will take place at the earliest possible day. There are no more police in the city than

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is absolutely sufficient to protect it, and I think it would be unreasonable to have an inquiry until some greater degree of tranquillity is restored, which I trust may soon be. On the question of the Act against sedition, I agree that there should be the utmost latitude in the way of freedom of speech, but at the same time it may be wise to leave the Act. Someone had alluded to Sir Edward Carson, but the condition of Belfast and Dublin differed materially at the present moment, and in the former no one's life or property are in danger. I cannot agree with what has been said as to the unfair nature of the trial of those persons arrested (Mr. Widdicombe: What about the legal ruffianism in connection with Larkin's trial? You must go back to the time of Judge Jeffreys for anything like it). I cannot agree with you. (Mr. Widdicombe: He is a Government man). Anyone who knew Mr. Justice Madden like I do will know that your remarks in no way apply to this impartial and able judge. Mr. Bevin suggested that

Trials of the Kind

should be held outside the zone of the disturbance. Mr. Birrell remarked that there was something in this suggestion, and he thanked Mr. Bevin for it.

Another member of the deputation pressed that there should be an independent tribunal before which cases arising out of labour disputes should be tried.

Mr. Birrell remarked that he was afraid that they would never agree as to what was an independent tribunal. The workers might not be satisfied with any court unless they themselves were constituted with "Mr. Justice Larkin" presiding.

Pressed again on the question of protection the police afforded the employers, Mr. Birrell said this was not a fact, and no such police protection would be given in Dublin beyond the minimum for the protection of the peace of the city.

The deputation thanked Mr. Birrell for having heard them, and before separating, Mr. Widdicombe, referring once again to Larkin, said to Mr. Birrell: I shall bring him here to fight you in your constituency.

Mr. Birrell—That will not terrify me; you must not try to frighten me in that way.

—Evening Times and Echo, Saturday, November 15th, 1913.

Inchicore Notes.

SIR—A large and enthusiastic Labour meeting was held at Tram Terminus, Inchicore, on Tuesday evening, 14th Nov., 1913. Councillor O'Hanlon presided, and amongst the speakers were: Mr. Pete Larkin and J. J. Clarke. The chief object of the meeting was to thank the people of Inchicore for their solidarity in the strike movement and to appeal to them to stand true to the cause; as they have stood with undaunting energy. Inchicore stands good with the exception of a few cullions. Kennedy's, Golden Bridge, is a scab shop and a recruiting office for scabs. Miss Dowling, sweet and paper vendor, is an underhand supporter of scab Labour. Workers, if you want the "Independent" and "Herald" try the paper-bar tavern, Kilmainham Cross—a high flyer.

Yours faithfully,

"Emmet the Red Hand."

P.S.—Men of Kilmainham, arouse! Muldowney is exposing his curiosity; he is supplying and supporting scabs.

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Irish Agricultural Campaign.

By "IRELAND'S EYE."

Since the County Dublin farmers adopted the fatal policy of joining hands with the men of commerce in the city in looking-out for their workers they are sinking deeper and deeper into the mire.

The high prices prevailing in recent years for all kinds of farm produce and the large reductions in their rents have had the effect of changing to an appreciable extent the conditions under which they had hitherto lived.

Competent carters and agricultural labourers have been dismissed their employment and the farmers, who had become accustomed to a long period of laziness, are now playing at the game of horse-driving and manure-carting.

Recently through the influence of Nugent's Board of Erin A.O.H., some of those farming men have been carried to the magisterial bench.

The Cuffes, Kettles, and O'Neills, who are practically responsible for the present deadlock, are now seeing the error of their ways; but they are too weak for the driving forces behind them.

Many flagrant instances of meanness and contemptible subterfuges have come under my notice, and I may be compelled, much as I dislike introducing personalities, to bring the names of the offenders under public notice.

The Workers' Cycle!

Kelly Special and Ariels. 2/- WEEKLY. No Deposit

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SMALL PROFIT STORE FOR MEN'S BOOTS. Real Hand-Tugged Bluchers, mailed and un-mailed 4/11

Irish Transport Workers' Union.

CORK BRANCH.

Steampacket Co's Libelnet Comes to Gulgness & Co's Rescue.

The firm of Guinness & Co., being unable to ship their accused and "doctored" stimulant to London, availed of the facilities afforded them by the G.S. & W.R. to convey 94 tons of intoxicating liquid, to be shipped from here by the Cork Steampacket Co's vessel leaving on Saturday, 15th inst., for London.

This illustrates the enormity of the apparent necessity of organisation amongst the workers of Great Britain and Ire and into one consolidated Union, and until that is accomplished the workers will be outwitted, not by the employers, but by one another.

If the workers are subscribing members to the one organisation, there is no mortal element can outwit them; but having so many different organisations, each having its own separate interests, leaves the facility roads open, without fear of interruption, to the employers, who are neither bashful nor ashamed to take every advantage to crush the workers and those dependent on them.

The same methods apply to that accused and consumptive-breeding establishment, "Jacob's," who have availed of the same open roads for conveyance of their goods across the Channel.

This Company (C. & C. Ltd.), known throughout the United Kingdom for its anti-ship to the workers obtaining a living wage, and who actually paid fines to obtain scabs—and "gaul-birds" at that—have endorsed an assault upon an employee by one of their scab winchmen by retaining him in their employment.

The clerks of this sweating Company have got a grievance, no doubt, having to work from early morning to late at night—aye, and into the early hours of the following morning if necessary—for the non-living and existing wage of 12s. per week.

Newsom and Sons, forwards sugar to Dublin to the order of Cleburne. And the name of their (or one of their) manager here is Cleburne. How strange! Of course, John Charles and Co., can see no harm done, it is only done to the workers, but we can see a great harm done by him by paying the sweating wage of 11 p r week to the driver of his lorry, and 14s. per week to the men who load and unload it.

Good gracious! John Charles you should show a more christian spirit towards your employees, especially the wages-slaves, and give them a living wage, and keep the bonuses for yourself, instead of giving them to the driver for "driving" the two human implements accompanying him—working against time—otherwise "sweating"

We have the Harbour Commissioners refusing to grant a miserable pittance of £10 to the Dublin Distress Fund, whilst they waste hundreds of pounds on presentation addresses.

If the capitalists of Cork want advertising, my advice to them is to pay a living wage and we will advertise them gratis—by silence.

The Bread Van Drivers have a society established over five years, and in that short space of time it has done herculean work for its members' welfare.

I hope to hear that all those who are outside the ranks will have joined before our next issue, as I may tell them I will publish their names, addresses, and the firms where employed, as there is no room for bread-van-driving scabs, and the best of relations exist between them and the employers.

We have to thank the employees of the Eagle Printing Works, Messrs Parcell and Co's, Denny's, and Martin Mahony's, Blarney, for their donations to the Lock-out Fund for to uphold the spirit of Trade Unionism amongst their brethren in Dublin.

To the citizens in general we send forth our congratulations for the hearty support they have given us again on

last Sunday, and to the people of Cork our brethren in Dublin will be ever grateful for their generous and timely assistance, week following week, since the inception of that demoniacal resolution:—"We will starve their wives and children to death if they don't submit to our terms."

Wexford Notes.

We noticed by a report of the Harbour Board meeting, in last Tuesday's "People," that Councillor Corish's statement, made at a public meeting in the Town Hall recently, in connection with the work on Wexford Quay, was discussed, and we were very pleased to know that it was the means of bringing into the limelight things that have heretofore been carried on in Committee.

Now if we heard aught that Council Corish said on the occasion referred to—was that there was more work on the Quay this last season, than there has been this last ten years, and every man who was in the Town Hall shouted out that he was right.

But let us go back to the Harbour Board meeting and the figures submitted there by the Secretary. We fail to see that the statement has been proved wrong. Mr. Houston, who should have been an authority on the Revenue, has stated that the loss to the port by the "John Bacon" being taken off meant £2,000.

On Thursday last, when the news of the release of Larkin became known in Wexford, there was great enthusiasm amongst the workers in general.

We are informed that some of the scabs who are working for Nunn came in for a rough handling on Sunday night last at a mums' ball. When they went in the musician immediately pecked up his instrument and walked out with the remark that he was not going to play for scabs.

A meeting of the voters of St. Iberius Ward was held in the Town Hall, on Thursday, 13th inst., for the purpose of selecting candidates to fight the Municipal elections, when Pat Clancy and Thomas Rossiter were selected unanimously.

That this Trades Council has learned with satisfaction of the intention of the Wolfe Tone and United Irishmen Memorial Committee to fittingly celebrate the Anniversary of the martyrdom of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, and as the workers of Dublin have been always in the forefront of the National movement, we strongly urge on them to aid the Committee by taking part in their strength in the procession to be held on Sunday, the 23rd inst., and there testify their undying faith in the cause for which the lives of our three gallant countrymen were sacrificed.

Proposed by JOHN SIMMONS. Seconded by JOHN BURTON.

Correspondence

To the Editor "Irish Worker."

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to say that I shall be glad to renew my contribution to the funds of the men if the Dublin employers persist in their wicked design of smashing the Irish Transport Union.

Mr. Handel Booth, one of the most strenuous supporters of the Government in the House of Commons, is fully corroborated by the Press reports in his accounts of the brutal assaults of the police on the citizens of Dublin.

The real crux of the trouble in Dublin was, and is, Dublin Castle's employment of soldiers and police in support of the blackleg labour, without which the employers' war against the strikers could not be carried on.



ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS, Irish-American Alliance. MILITARY SECTION.

Dublin: First Regiment, Hibernian Rifles.

Recruiting for the above-named Volunteer Regiment is now open, and all Catholic Irishmen of good character are eligible for enrolment in its ranks.

The Corps of Volunteers will work in harmony and in conjunction with any other National Volunteer Force that may hereafter be formed.

Ireland a Nation!

"The Worker," Official Journal of the Federated Workers of Queensland, Elizabeth st., Brisbane, October 11th, 1913.

Dear Sir—In our issue of this week a Dublin Relief Fund is opened. I have placed your Journal on our exchange list.

DUBLIN COAL FACTORS' ASSOCIATION. Registered 301. Liberty Hall, BERESFORD PLACE.

Best House Coal delivered at Lowest City Prices. All communications in writing to be addressed, The Secretary, Dublin Coal Factors' Association, Liberty Hall.

MADE BY TRADE UNION BAKERS. EAT FARRINGTON'S BREAD. SWEETEST AND BEST. THE IRISH WORKERS' BAKER.

The Two Democracies.

"Never again can interested people breed dissension and slaughter between the two democracies. Our interests are the same, and from this day we shall work shoulder to shoulder for the same ideals."

Rule because we want to be members of the Empire. I say damn the Empire. . . . When people speak of the Empire it does not convey anything to us. . . . We are Irishmen not politicians, and we say on that ground you must give us Home Rule because we have a right to it.

Now that the "Leader of the Irish Race" has added a new petition to the Litany of Irish Nationalism, can the Davlins, Nugents, and his other henchmen have the brazen effrontery to accuse the Dublin workers of selling their National principles in order to gain English support and sympathy in the present fight?

We have been accused in the Redmonite Press of selling our national ideals for a mess of pottage—for English foodstuffs. To us English help was willingly given and thankfully received because the workers across the Channel realized that the struggle was theirs as well as ours—that defeat in Dublin meant defeat for the cause of Labour the world over; but though we have received English aid, we have not yet learned to chant the newest prayer, "God Save England."

Let Redmond come to Dublin and chant the new hymn of Nationalism; let him add to his prayer "God save the Government that let loose Birrell's Butchers; God save the Government that sent Nolan and the two Byrnes to a martyr's grave."

When three men fell in the square of Mitchelstown fighting the farmers' fight, a cry went through the length and breadth of the land—a cry initiated by the leader of the snivelling hypocrites in whose hands the Government of England now is.

From the ranks of the Parliamentary Party one voice alone has been raised in the cause of justice—Stephen Gwynn. Workers remember your enemies. "Vengeance is ours, we will repay"; for "he who is not with us is against us."

But no danger from stones or clinkers by purchasing your COALS FROM ANDREW S. CLARKIN, 7 TARA STREET. Telephone No. 2769.

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The Workingman's Relish.

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STILL HEAD.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH WORKER.

DEAR SIR—I beg to enclose a cutting from the "Wicklow People," showing what Father Vaughan's opinions are on the burning questions of the hour.

Here is a real follower of the Divine Master who is not too respectable to attack the vices of the idle rich, and with a world-wide knowledge of the workers' grievances, sufficient to know that their struggles and uprisings are justified, instead of being worthy of abuse, as I regret to say, so many of our Irish priests imagine!

It has occurred to me also that a few cuttings from other sources may not be inappropriate.

The Gospel of the day, according to Paul (not the Saint).

We are told to appeal to the Lord as follows—

"Give us this day our daily bread," and we can imagine the Lord replying that a sufficiency for all has been, and will always be, provided by His Providence, but a section of His stewards, having conspired together to withhold supplies from their more helpless brethren, that consequently He is unable to answer the prayer of His children! His hands are tied by man's covetousness.

"Woe unto you rich, who have your consolations in this world."

Imagine the wrath of the absent father, on returning home to find that his eldest boy, "Capital," had locked-out his weaker little brothers and sisters in the back yard for one whole day, without food, or warmth or pity! while he himself rioted in all the best luxuries of the household.

And if this cruelty was carried for a longer period with the avowed object of starvation, the father's rage would rightly expend itself in a veritable reign of terror to punish the guilty greed and cruelty of this unnatural son.

"I have seen the oppression of my people and am come to deliver them."

So saith the Lord to Moses when the Egyptian swaters and dividend hunters had carried their oppression of the workers to the point of scientific cruelty.

And the first great series of strikes in history were sanctioned and fashioned by Jehovah himself.

And when the pride of Pharaoh was being humbled at last, and the liberties of the workers granted, the Lord said "that He would yet again harden Pharaoh's heart into quibbling, so that his confusion in defeat would be all the more overwhelming."

"In prison, and you visited Me."

True Christian charity is one of the watchwords of the A.O.H., to embrace all without exception, but the modern version carefully eliminates Orangemen, Jews, Socialists and members of the Transport Union.

How many of them have visited the Irish Catholic victims of recent police brutality in their prisons?

All Catholics are familiar with the ban placed upon membership of secret societies, and when an open and democratic society like the Transport Union is founded, maledictions are hurled at its promoters in similar fashion. So what are we to do; or can you define consistency?

Then, again, a few years ago membership of English trade unionism was condemned on the grounds that the Irish were being exploited in the interests of wily foreign agitators; and now when a real Irish Union has been successfully floated, the cry is, that English union officials only are worthy to be negotiated with.

So much for consistency again.

A Protest.

We have received the following letter (dated 28th Oct, 1913) from the United States:—

DEAR SIR—I hasten to protest most emphatically against the savage and gross mis-carriage of law, not justice, committed by the Government in sentencing Mr. Jim Larkin, leader of the Irish Transport Workers, to seven months imprisonment. This is proof, if any proof was required, that the machinery of the Irish law is controlled and directed by the Capitalists, as is the very lives and minds of the Irish workers, their wives and children, and that neither sex nor age is safe from their voracious maw.

Now, if Mr Larkin's advice to his Irish fellow-workers is "sedition," and the penalty is seven months in prison, why, in the name of common sense, are Mr. Carson, "the Cock of the North," and Mr. F. E. Smith, "the White Hope of the Capitalists," allowed to roam at liberty, preaching "sedition" and "revolution" against their King and Constitution.

Workers, now that your able leader has been deprived of his liberty, show your loyalty to him and your fellow-workers by standing by his advice and carrying out his teachings.

Your masters have now played their last card against you, and this will fail if you make a united and determined stand NOW. In the past you suffered many hardships and have made many sacrifices to attain your end, now follow your leader or his able lieutenant's counsel and the result is yours.

Where are all the embryo Irish would-be law-makers? Are we to believe by their silence—whilst their fellow-country men and women are being murdered—that the Irish capitalists have purchased their services, too.

Now, fellow workers, the time has arrived for putting an end for ever to this intolerable state of affairs, and thus by the intelligent use of the only legal power in your hands, viz, the VOTE; by its means prove your manhood and fidelity by electing men from your own class to guide and govern your destinies in your own dear old city of Dublin.

Remember that now the eyes of the world of workers is centered on the workmen of Ireland; show that the blood of our glorious ancestors still flows in our veins, and that Irishmen are not, nor will not be, serfs.

Best of good wishes for your immediate success, and also for the health and liberty of your leader, Jim Larkin.—Yours,

ROUND TOWN.

P.S.—Excuse delay of this letter as Motor Car men in P.O. Service here are on strike, and all Mails are held up.

Lock-out Fund.

Received by United Trades Council, Dublin:—

	£	s	d
First Instalment, Albert Hall Meeting, per W. T. Taylor ("Daily Herald")	350	0	0
Amal. Soc. Engineers' E.C., per A. J. Kelson	250	0	0
Irish Glass Bottle Makers, Dublin, per J. Longmore	200	0	0
Amal. Society of Carpenters and Joiners' E.C., per F. Chandler	100	0	0
Eccles Pr. vident Co-operative Society, per D. Higgins	100	0	0
Scottish Union Dock Labourers, Glas., per J. Houghton	100	0	0
Bakers' Society, Cork, per John O'Connor	60	0	0
Collections by "Daily Herald," per W. T. Taylor	50	4	4
Dundal. Trades Council, per John Quinn	50	0	0
Carmen's Storemen's Society, Limerick, per C. Moore	50	0	0
Manchester & Salford Trades Council, per R. W. Watters	50	0	0
Nat. Union Dock Labourers, Liverpool, per J. S. S. S. S.	50	0	0
Porkbutchers' Society, Limerick, per M. Barry	50	0	0
Irish Drapers' Ass'n, Dublin, per M. J. O'Leane	50	0	0
Collections by "Daily Herald," per W. T. Taylor	50	0	0
Trades Club Members, Capel St., per J. O'Brien (1st in.)	50	0	0
do do (2nd in.)	50	0	0
Collections by the "Daily Herald," per W. T. Taylor	46	1	1
Gaelic Tournament, Jones's road, per Mr. Crowe	35	13	0
Trades and Labour Council, Cork, per J. O'Sullivan	31	0	0
Collections by the "Daily Herald," per W. T. Taylor	30	2	10
Dock W. R. General Workers' Union, Bristol, £25 8s. 9d.; Blind Workers, 2s. 10d.; Sol Marks, Portishead, £1 7s. 7d.; G. White, Pine Apple, £1 0s. 2d.; A. Prewett, Stratton street, Bristol, 8s. 11d.; R. Armstrong, Portishead, 13s., per H. G. Geater	29	1	3 1/2
D. W. R. G. Workers' Union (9 Branches), Miss Montgomery, 2s. 6d.; Blind Workers, 3s., per H. G. Geater	28	13	6
Collection by the "Daily Herald," per W. T. Taylor	27	1	6
Coventry Trades Council, per J. Chater	27	9	0
Collections by the "Daily Herald," per W. T. Taylor	26	12	0
D. W. R. G. Workers' Union, Cardiff, per J. O'Donovan	26	1	0
Cork Breweries, per J. O'Sullivan	25	0	0

Subscriptions Received by Transport Union.

We give this week a third list of the subscriptions to the Lock-out Fund received in the Transport Workers' Office, and from week to week we will continue to give a list until all the sums received directly in Liberty Hall are acknowledged in the "Irish Worker."

Sept. 5th—Employees Concrete Piling Co., Pigeon House road, 3s. 9d.; Constant Employees Manchester Co., Dublin, £3; A Sympathiser, 10s.; Murphy's bankmen, per Wm O'Neill, £1; Total, £4 13s. 9d. J. Henry, 1s.; Sympathiser, 1s.; John Flood, 2s. 6d.; Kingstown Branch, per the late James Byrne, £7 5s.

Sept. 6th—John M'Evoy, 1s.; Employees Ross and Walpole, per John Daly, £1 11s.; T. Hamratt, 6s.; T. J. Gleeson, 1s.; P. Byrne, Tailors, 7s.; T. Skelly, 6s.; P. Kelly, £1 8s.; J. Pike, 1s.; J. Egan, Glasnevin, 2s. 6d.; James Hayden, 14s.; R. Murray, £1 6s.; A Few Friends, per E. Hughes, £1 2s.; Mr. O'Sullivan, Tailor, 3s.; John Burke, £1; Collection per S. Hastings, 11s.; Workmen ss. Gwyn, per do, 4s. 6d.; Tongue & Taggart's Employees, per J. Hyland, 14s. 6d.; Mr. Dempsey, 1s.; Tailors Messrs. Clery and Co., £1 3s. 6d.; J. Kelly, 2s.; Employees M'Carthy's, Coal Merchant, per P. Woods, £1 6s.; H. Meehan, £1 0s. 6d.; George Loughlin, 1s.; Edward Cook, 2s.; Co. Tracy, 2s. 6d.; A Few Sympathisers, per J. Mac, £1 1s.; Port and Docks men, per O. Poole, £1 12s.; A Friend, 5s.; B. Wynne, 1s.; Tailors Armitt & Co., per Jas. Lambert, £1 1s.; Messrs. Boyd and Dickson, per Councillor Lawlor, 8s. 9d.; Tailors E. W. Seale, per do, 1s. 9d.; J. Byrne, Painters' Society, 3s.; Employees B. & J., per D. Heffernan, £1 16s.; A Few Friends, per J. Kelly, 10s.; J. Byrne, Painters' Society, 1s.

Sept. 7th—Men employed ss. Elizabeth, per N. Kirwan, 15s.; William Fenlon, 3s.; C. Cooke, 2s. 6d.; No. 4 Branch Carpenters' Society, 15s. 6d.; Edward Sheehy, second subscription, 5s.; M. Maguire, Ringsend, 5s.

Sept. 8th—Thos. O'Neill, Great Brunswick street, 2s.; Men working ss. Zillah, 14s. 6d.; M. Nolan, Baldoye, 5s.; Employees Messrs Callows, per W. Kelly, 47s.; M. Kane, plasterer, 1s.; R. Palmer, do, 1s.; Mr. J. Collins, No. 4 Branch Carpenters, 2s. 6d.; A Few Carmen, O'Connell street, £1 13s. 6d.

Sept. 9th—A Few Friends, per J. M. Curran, 4s.; Collected by John Mahon, 20 Basin street, £1 10s.; Mr. Bailey, 1s.; John Killen, City Car Owners, £1 5s.

Sept. 10th—A. S. Clarkin, Tara street, £1; James Kirwan and T. Coyle, 3s.

Sept. 11th—Pembroke Workers, per P. Kelly, £3 3s.; Mr. O'Brien, 2s. 6d.; Stevedores, per William Donohoe, £20.

Sept. 12—James Moylan, 1s.; William Duffy, 1s.; M. Byrne, 1s.; M. Kenny, Dickson's Bank, 1s.; M. Murray, do, 1s.; C. Dardis, do, 1s.; J. Keenan, do, 1s.; Mr. Walker, do, 1s.; Lorrymen, Dublin General, per M. Reardon, £1 10s.; Cab and Carmen, Amiens street, North Wall, £3 15s.; Michael O'Connell, 5s.

Sept. 13th—Dublin Coal Factors' Association, £10; Lighter No. 18, A. G. S. & Co., 6s.; Cork Carmen and Storemen, £3 0s. 6d.; G. F. Gibson, A. A. Tram and Vehicle Workers, £1; B. Finnegan, 1s.; O. W. Humphrey, 2s. 6d.; A few Workers, £1 6s.; A few Carpenters, per Mr. Hamratt, 8s.; Employees, Messrs. Callow & Son, 10s.; P. O'Carroll, £1; Fair Wage, 2s.; Employees, Ross & Walpole, per J. Daly, £1 2s. 6d.; Kennedy's Brushmakers' Employees, 2s. 9d.; J. Shelly, 5s.; Tailors, 73 Dame street, per Mr. Cooke, 6s. 6d.; Employees, B. & J., per D. Heffernan, £2 0s. 6d.; John M. Shane, 1s.; T. Gevins, Port & Docks, 5s.; Mr. Leonard, 2s. 6d.; Mr. King, 1s.; Tailors, Messrs. Clery & Co., per Mr. Gaynor, £1 5s. 6d.; Employees, Mr. M'Carthy, Coal Merchant, per P. Woods, £2 1s.; H. Boland, 5s.; collected per S. Kesh 10s.; J. O'Leary, 3s.; Mr. J. Egan, Lindsay road, 2s. 6d.; Dublin Gen. Employees, per J. Dillon, 10s.; Josephine Loughran, 2s.; D. Fanning, 2s.; Murphy & Styles, 2s.; J. Byrne, Metropolitan House Painters, 1s.; Employees Tonge & Taggart, per J. Hyland, 18s.; J. Kelly, 2s.; T. Burke and Employees, £1; P. Howett, 2s. 6d.; Telegraph Staff, per Mr. Lynch, £1 1s.; Amalgamated Society of Tailors, per A. Murphy, P.L.G., £9 10s.; Employees Dub. Gen., per W. O'Neill, £1 1s.

Sept. 14th—A few Friends, per Jno. Kelly, 7s. 6d.; H. Barrett, 1s.; Jno. Whelan, 1s.; E. Gallagher, 1s.; Employees Laird Line, Ltd, per Mr. Byrne, £5 4s. 3d.; collected by Thos. Carpenter, £2 2s. 6d.; A Sympathiser, 2s.; B. J. Collingwood, Esq., £1.

Sept. 15th—L. Merrilain, 2s. 6d.; B. J. Collingwood, Esq., £1; collected by Mr. Curra, 37 Cuffe street, 16s. 0 1/2; Conroy, 3s.; M. O'Neill, Esq., £2; J. Hunt,

Esq., £2; D. Neary, Esq., £2; J. Scallan, Esq., £2; Mr. J. Brady, 4s.; U. M'Carthy, 1s.; Employees Messrs. Perlesien, Tailors, 7s.; Ed. Keeley, 2s. 6d.; Ed. Shelly, 5s.; O'ran's Smaphisers, 1s. 6d.; Mr. Fitzgerald, 3s.; Jno. White, 1s.

Sept. 15th—J. Mahon, 1s.; A few friends, per Ed. Hughes, 14s.; Employees Messrs. Twinnam Bros., 15s. 6d.; Amalgamated Dyers, per C. Cooke, 15s.; G. Keating, 1s.; Jno. Godkin, Esq., Townsend street, £1; Collected by P. Gibbs, £2.

Sept. 16th—P. Cunningham, 4s.; J. Hayes, Esq., £2; P. Farrell, Esq., £2; J. Dooley, Esq., £2; Jos. Behan, Esq., £1; W. Ryan, Esq., £2; J. O'Shaughnessy, Esq., 10s.; T. J. O'Donohoe, Esq., £1; Miss Ryan, £1; J. F. Cassidy, Esq., £5; Jno. Field, Esq., £1; Per D. Covaney, Cork, £12 10s.; P. Moran, per B. Conway, 10s.

Sept. 17th—A Sympathiser, 2s.; A Sympathiser, 1s.; United Machine Workers, Sheffield, 10s.; Collected per George Burke, £9 10s. 6d.; Collected by Mr. Moore, Crown Alley, £3 4s. 6d.; J. Caffrey, Esq., 10s.

Sept. 18th—Jno. Collins, Hooy's, per W. Hopkins, 10s.; E. O'Neill, Esq., per W. Hopkins, £1; Mr. Daniel's, 3s.; Crew Guinness's Lighter, No. 17, 10s.; Workers Copper Ore Boat, per L. Redmond, £1 4s.; Crew Guinness Lighter No. 12, per P. Donegan, 9s. 9d.; do. No. 10, do. 4s.; do. No. 11, do. 4s.; do. No. 14, do. 2s. 6d.; Grew No. 18 Guinness Lighter, per P. Donegan, 6s.; A few Dublin Socialists, 12s.

Sept. 19th—Geo. Russell, Esq., £5; Mr. O'Brien, 4s. 6d.; Collected per R. T. Brady, Salford, 12s.; J. Shelly, 6s.; H. McDermott, Esq., per L. Redmond, £5; S. Kelly, Esq., do. £5 5s.; J. M'Carthy, Esq., do. £5 5s.; A Sympathiser, 2s. Listed—Postmen's Federation, per E. Malone, £10; Collected by J. Kelly, Emmett Hall, £3; Dublin General Yard Men, Per W. O'Neill, £1 7s.; Dublin General Drivers', £1 6s.; Night Cab and Car Men, O'Connell street, per J. Mason, 19s.; Collected per P. Murray, £1 5s. 6d.

Sept. 20th—T. Kelly, 3s.; M. Nolan, 1s.; Jno. Byrne, 3s.; T. Larring, Esq., Coolock, per Jno. Walsh, £2 2s.; Collected by Jno. Walsh, Coolock, £4 13s.; Carpenters of Maguire and Gatchell's, per M. Byrne, 6s.; Collected by James Byrne, Kingstown, £10; Mrs. Finnegan, 1s.; Mrs. Jones, per L. Redmond, £3; Mr. Cohen, per L. Redmond, £2; Employees Ross and Walpole, 15s.; Mr. Pike, 1s.; Mr. Mullen, 1s.; Jav. Boland, 5s.; Mr. M. Nally, 1s.; Mr. Toomey, 2s.; Per W. Maguire Employees Ringwood Bottle Works, £7; Goopers of Mountjoy Brewery, 14s. 6d.; Employees Saunderson's Dominick Street, per P. Byrne, 10s.; Telegraph Staff, G.P.O., £1 13s. 6d.; North City Coal Co., £5; M. Kenny, 1s.; Carrick's Men, per B. Conway, £1 4s.; M. Byrne, 1s.; Mr M'Conn, 1s.; J. M'Connell, 1s.; Mr. Connolly, 2s. 6d.; Collected by James O'Toole, 10s. 6d.; Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, No. 2 Branch, £5; Dublin General Draymen, per J. Dillon, 17s.; William Leigh, 1s.; J. Bird, 4s.; Thomas Kelly, £1; M. A. Horan, £2; James Fitzpatrick, 2s. 6d.; M. Mallon, £2. David Plummer, 4s.; Murphy's Employees, per P. Boland, 10s.; J. Dunne, £1 10s.; Tailors Messrs Clery & Co., per M. Gaynor, £1 3s.; Iron and Steel Dressers, per J. Cannon, 10s.; J. Byrne, 1s.; Employees City of Dublin Co., per B. Nolan, £1 4s.; do. per J. Farrelly, £1 10s.; do. per Isaac Dalgarno, £1 12s.; do. per P. Sherlock, 15s.; do. per M. Meaney, £1 4s.; do. per Geo. Allis, 11s.; do. per B. Ball, £1 5s. 9d.; do. per D. Kavanaugh, £1 2s.; Denis Kavanaugh, 1s. 6d.; Peter Brown, 1s.; Boatmen and Trimmers, Pigeon House, 10s.; No. 4 Branch Carpenters and Joiners, per O. Collins, 2s. 6d.; Amalgamated Society of Tailors, 2nd instalment, per A. Murphy, P.L.G., £9 15s. 7d.; Guinness's Boat and Jetty men, per P. Donegan, 18s.

Sept. 21st—Collected on card by Joseph Maguire, 9s. 3d.; Employees of J. M'Carthy, per P. Woods, £1 8s.; P. Morgan 2s. 6d.; Employees Manchester Co. Dublin, per J. Carroll, £5 7s.; Collected by James Carpenter, £1 0s. 6d.; 2nd instalment, Employees Laird Line, Ltd, per M. Byrne, £3 19s. 6d.; Collecting Card 143, per D. Cummins, 11s. 11d.; John Norton, 6d.; Collected by John French, Baldoye, 11s. 3d.; 2nd instalment, Kennedy's (Brushmakers) Employees, 2s. 6d.; J. Sloan, 1s.

Sept. 22—Collected per George Burke, £13 18s. 9d.; M. Keating, £5; Collected by John Walsh, Coolock, Card No. 45, £1 4s. 9d.; Collected by John Clarke, Card No. 51, £4 1s. 6d.; Haulbowline Workers, per J. J. Dowry, £6 4s. 6d.; A Belfast Socialist, per D. Larkin, 5s.; Employees, Murphy, carrier, 11s.; Collected by Thos. Ledwith, Card 144, £1 17s. 3d.; M'Carthy, 1s.; Broadstone Branch N.U.R., 1st instalment, £9 16s. 6d.; Mullingar Branch do, £1 12s. 6d.

Sept. 23—A Friend, 10s.; Mr. Flood, 1s.; Mr. Sheehan, 5s.; Mr. Fagan, Arran street, 8s.; Carters, 4s.; A Friend, 4s.; A Friend, 4s.; E. Shelly, 4th subscription, 5s.; Mould-makers ad. Smith's 30 10s.; per Edward Lunn, £1 12s.; J. J. Kelly, £1 1s.; M. Farrey, £1.

Sept. 24th—Collected on cards by Thos. Mills, £1 49s.; John Fields, 5s.; collected by J. A. Casey, £3 1s.; J. Devlin, Esq., North Strand, £1; M. Nevin 1s.; Boatmen, Pigeon House, 4s. 6d.; collected by P. Branigan, £3 10s. 10d.; United Operative Plumbers, £5; per T. Doyle, 7s.

Sept. 24th—Collected by P. Daly on Card No. 238, £1 7s.; Thos. Healy, 2s. 6d.; Manchester Typographical Society, £5; Cork, per D. Coyne, £20 15s.; per C. A. Kirkle, £2 18s. 8d.; A. B., 5s.; A. H., 5s.; U. J. Ba., N.U.R., 16s.; A. C. W. S. (3rd donation) 8s.; J. Morrison, A.S.E., Liverpool, 12s. 4d.; M. S. M. Quille, Clarrion Club, £1 5s. 6d.; Miss M. Quille, do (2nd instalment), £1; collected by R. T. Brady, Salford (2nd instalment), £2 12s. 6d.; J. H. Sretton 1s.; George Brown Esq., Vine Cottage, Fairview, 10s.; E. J. H. W. L., Condour, Derry, 10s.; Ada Newton, Lincoln, 1s.; D. B. Walker, Wembleton, 1s.

Sept. 25th—Collected on cards by Thos. Mills, £1 49s.; John Fields, 5s.; collected by J. A. Casey, £3 1s.; J. Devlin, Esq., North Strand, £1; M. Nevin 1s.; Boatmen, Pigeon House, 4s. 6d.; collected by P. Branigan, £3 10s. 10d.; United Operative Plumbers, £5; per T. Doyle, 7s.

Sept. 26th—Collected by P. Daly on Card No. 238, £1 7s.; Thos. Healy, 2s. 6d.; Manchester Typographical Society, £5; Cork, per D. Coyne, £20 15s.; per C. A. Kirkle, £2 18s. 8d.; A. B., 5s.; A. H., 5s.; U. J. Ba., N.U.R., 16s.; A. C. W. S. (3rd donation) 8s.; J. Morrison, A.S.E., Liverpool, 12s. 4d.; M. S. M. Quille, Clarrion Club, £1 5s. 6d.; Miss M. Quille, do (2nd instalment), £1; collected by R. T. Brady, Salford (2nd instalment), £2 12s. 6d.; J. H. Sretton 1s.; George Brown Esq., Vine Cottage, Fairview, 10s.; E. J. H. W. L., Condour, Derry, 10s.; Ada Newton, Lincoln, 1s.; D. B. Walker, Wembleton, 1s.

Sept. 27th—The Staff, Royal Hibernian Hotel, £1 5s.; Employees British Petroleum Co., 17s. 6d.; A Friend, 10s.; Dublin General Draymen, 18s.; Mr. Brown, 1s.; A Sympathiser, 2s. 6d.; Employees Ross & Walpole, £1 6s. 9d.; Employees Irish Lights, Kingstown, £2 0s. 6d.; Dublin General Drivers, £1 10s.; John Henry, 1s.; Mr. Christy, 2s.; Employees Mountjoy Brewery Co., 4s. 6d.; Miss Mallon, 1 Eccles street, 6d.; James Fitzpatrick, 2s. 6d.; collected by James Connor, Inchicore, £1 31s. 3d.; Dublin General per M. Farrell, £3 15s.; A few friends, per Denis Byrne, 3s.; P. Kenny, 10s.; Mr. McShea, 1s.; Mr. J. Bird, 4s.; Tailors, 73 Dame street, per Mr. Cook, 6s. 6d.; Mr. Trillion, 2s. 6d.; collected by Mr. Casey, Insurance Dept. partment, £4 15s. 6d.; Mr. Collins, 2s. 6d.; collected by Jno. Hackett, card No. 153, 2s. 2d.

Sept. 28th—Per Jas Kelly, Inchicore, £2 10s.; P. Hackett, per L. Sweetman, 2s.; 4th instalment—Employees J. M'Carthy, per P. Woods, £18s.; Thomas Dwyer, 4s. 6d.; P. Cullen, Mauncaster Co., 3s.; J. G. Ryan, Store street, Gurock, 2s. 6d.; collected by J. O'Toole, 10s.; A Brennan, per William Fairtrough, 10s.; P. Morgan, 2s. 6d.; collected by Thomas Carpenter, £1 2s.; Gaelic Football League, £6 5s. 8d.; Workmen's Club, Wellington quay, per J. Forsythe, £13 10s. 6d.; J. McCalliff, 5s.; E. Regard Class, 13 Martin street, 5s. 6d.

Sept. 29th—Employees Saunderson and Son, per P. Byrne, 13s.; collected by P. Smith, £5; per George Burke collected on cards No. 241, 242, 244, 246, 249 £5 10s. 4d.; collected by Mr. Roche, card No. 369, £1 6s. 6d.; M. Brochoon, 11s. 8d.; William Fairtrough, James Byrne, and M. Cunningham, 5s.; Employees Haddock's, Abbey street, 10s. 10d.; Tailors Messrs. Clery's, per M. Gaynor, £1 5s.; Employees Laird Line, Ltd, per M. Byrne, £3 10s. 6d.; Bodymakers Carriage Dept. M.G.W.R., 11s. 6d.; Employees Messrs. Lightfoot and Sons, £1 7s.; J. Comerford, Esq., £5; City of Dublin card No. 254, £1 0s. 11d.; P. Lyons, City of Dublin, card No. 261, 8s.; J. Farrell, do. card No. 258, 10s.; B. Niall, do. card No. 257, 19s.; Boatman Pigeon House, 4s. 6d.; Amalgamated Society of Tailors, 3rd instalment—per A. Murphy, P.L.G., £10; Staff Moate Station M.G.W.R. per B. Finnegan, £1; Mullingar Branch N.U.R.;