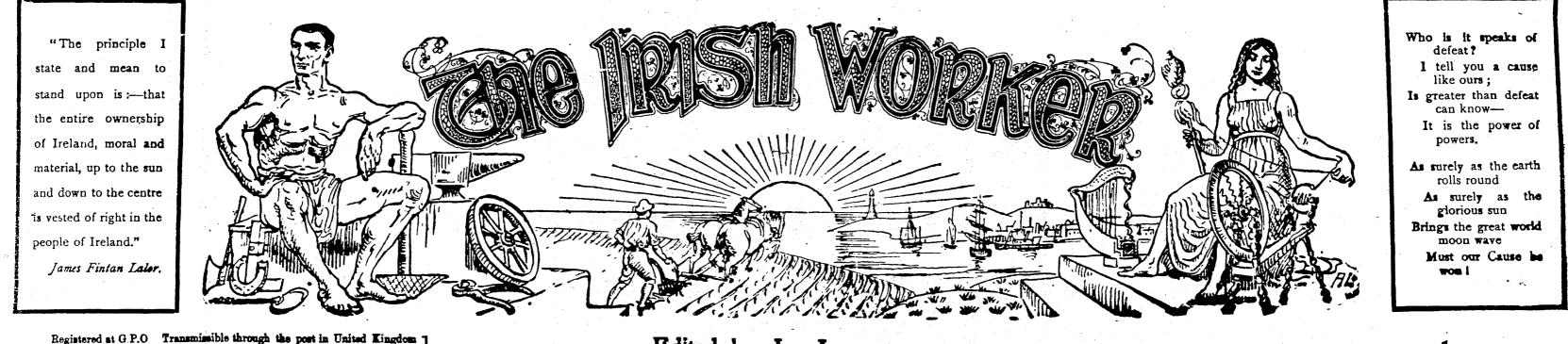
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Edited by JIM LARKIN.

No. 44-Vol III.]

### DUBLIN, SATURDAY, MARCH 14th, 1914.

#### Jim Larkin. "Irish Liberator" and His New Campaign. the BY SHELLBACK.

Since my last article in connection with Mr. Larkin's new campaign in England, matters have rapidly developed

Br thers Lennon and Donegan have made good use of the time at their disposal and the one topic of conversation among the workers is the new movement, with the Irish Players a good second. The heardings have been covered with big green posters announcing the opening of the hughish tour. At every street corner hand ills are thrust into our hands, and in the business portion of the city we are constantly coming across the picturesque Pipers in their full regalia, and we lose many mutes of probably valuable time, charmed by the sample of real Irish music that we may be treated to in the real Irish style. A few days ago we were looking forward to the arrival of the Irish l'layers, with at least, mixed feelings; to-day we have them with us, and our minds are easy.

The individuals comprising the troupe deserve more than passing attention, for a happier-looking, nor a jollier lot, it would prove distinctly hard to find, and one could scarcely credit that this laughing, joking company have been just six months locked-out from their regular employment; have left plenty of their workmates and relatives at home suffering the hardships that attend enforced Idleness extending over such a long period.

They muster just upon a score of young men and maidens, and are under the

The future engagements of the Irish Players in Liverpool are :- On Monday, the 9th, at The David Lewis Theatre; on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 10th and 11th, at a Birkenhead Theatre; and on Thursday and Friday, the 12th and 13th, at the Garston Assembly Rooms; on Saturday, the 14th, they leave for Man-chester where several halls have already been secured

Regarding the performance itself, I can say that it is the equal of all, and superior to many, that I have witne-sed in the leading halls of the country, and it is deserving of support, if for no other reason than its spectacular value, its humorous incidents, its good vocal music and its National Pipers and dancing.

Of course the chief driving force behind all these posters and handbills as well as the extraordinary adaptability for business enterprise that has lately manifested itself among these mere Irish Transport and Factory Workers is the sheer necessities of the thousands of their class who are suffering untold misery, because some of them had evinced a desire for a little more sunlight to brighten the drab lives they spent in the Tramway service or in the dusky darkness of a ships' hold, or the unromantic toil of the quays. It also receives impetus in its, evident determination to success, music the unnatural treatment that is being accorded to women in that Christian City of Dublin, who are practically condemned to death because they had dared to organise in order to secure some respite from the horrible circumstances that compelled them to voluntarily attach their bodies of flesh and blood to the machinery of the mill where their lives were used up in contributing to countless revolutions to the accompaniment of an incessant devilish droning and tinkling music among the cogs they fitted into, as with the regularity of clock-work they checked biscuits into packages, packages into tins, and tins into regiments of tins, that in bright uniforms of labels were being eternally disposed in regular battalion order and marched away to ship or railway station, where by some peculiar evolution they turned into banking accounts for merchants and middlemen, though they never by any chance lessened in the slightest degree the everlasting grind of the humane machinery that from the cradle to the poorhouse or the grave was continually engaged in producing them, even though they may never have brought suffering and misery to those who handled them or made sailors' coffins of the ships they were carried in. So far the respectable clique of officeholders, nick-named "labour leaders," have not rendered any assistance to the jioneers of this new p ase of labour activity. Like them and their work in I ublin, if they have not actually hindered they have not he'ped or done anything that might have been considered of benefit or even friendly to the cause of all those women and children of Dublin, no more than they di i when the doughty heroes in blue were taking up strategic positions to safely brain the girls as they left Liberty Hall, what time the whole congregation of respectable labour leaders were in Congress holding their annual pow-wow discussing airy nothings or waiting adjourned meetings when possibly they might be able to pass votes of condolence with the relatives of the maimed and killed, and thus justify their existence The watchword of these highly-intelligent "leaders" is, apparently, to "go slow and keep in the middle of the road." However, the age of chivalry and fair play has not altogether disappeared into the limbo of the past, from among the English people, even if it has done so in the case of their elected leaders, who seem to be left in a quagmire of selfishness The progress of the Irish Plavers through the country, actuated as they are by a pure spirit of love for their fellows, will certainly prove that, and there can be no doubt but that the result will be the safe inauguration of a new method of fighting moneybuga like Murphy in a saner and a more effective manner than just sitting down and starving. In every town the troupe will visit, they will find true friends and helpers.

Labour Journal-will continue to give them its valuable support as it has done since the beginning of the Dublin awaken- Nationalist-cum-Religious swanky-swanks ing. Socialists are everywhere on their side, while the women and men connected with

The "Daily Herald"-the only real the fighting Suffrage movement will render their valuable help: so what is there to fear from the Liberal-cum-Tory cum-"Clarionettes" and militant whose one chief Labour-cum topic of importance is "Salaries."

# A Cossack's Letter to His Brother in Crime.

Dout forget the Poliching Brush Coal Ford Dear Willie Ave course Iwas glaato to orr by it that ipon one week. No Sorge a syst W Corchy is here from Signag Enjoying too good a atime Strong arinking all asy. and a few drucken steps of the Darego each night when the fair ones put in an appearance. If Byrno were here now his tonge would be worn from repeating "Snaudentirely" Despect you well be soon back farking appear to be on the down upod some

mission to be unfit for human habitation shame), and 20,000 families were occupying single rooms-a condition of affairs that made common decency impossible. i me partial explanation might be found in the fact that there was not in Dublin the circulation of meney that accompanied industrial activity. There was a great gap between the professional classes a. d the great mass of what was called "skilled labour." Half-way across the

ere was a merchant class, dealing with the distribution of commodities. This class in combination controlled the means of transport, and with the growing prosperity of rural Ireland, they were growing richer and more tyrannical. On the other hand, the working-class had experie ced a deepening poverty through the gradual increase in the cost of living, which normally in Dublin, was higher than any other place in Ireland, and probably in Great Britain. The human urge to a fuller life, which had filtered down even to the lowliest souls in the Dublin slums, brought the inevitable hour, and the hour brought the man of spirit and grit, Jim Larkin (loud applause). The result was a tragic struggle-on the one side a callous indifference to the elementary needs of human beings : a policy of starvation adopted by men who never knew what it was to lack a meal. In the other Iside-the side of the newly awakened workers-a loyalty to friends and principles that had moved the hearts of pensitive and imaginative people in all corners of the earth (annlance). The still 5,000 men idle, making the normal poverty more acute. He was not there because he believed that palliatives would make an end of the evil. No; they must slacken no whit in thinking and working to find a permanent ground of settlement of the problems between employer and employed the world over; they must endeavour to build up a social structure that would be more in keeping with the spirit of the twentieth century, more expressive of the ancient brotherliness of Ireland, more worthy of those who confessed the name of Christ; at the same time, he knew their hearts were touched with the immediate crushing needs of their oppressed brothers and sisters in Dublin, and he knew that those who could afford to translate their sympathy into action would find ways and means of so doing (loud applause).

### O TE PENNY.]

### CAUTION.

The Pillar House, SIA HENRY ST., DUBLIN, -IS THE DEPOT FOR GENUINE-Bargains by Post.

We de cater for the Workingman No fancy prices; honest value only.

# Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs A SPECIALITY.

that they will remain in Ireland long after she has achieved even the most complete political independence.

It does not follow that political independence is not in the highest degree desirable and necessary. The misery of capitalism and poverty in Ireland is complicated and aggravated unendurably by alien domination. That, however, is not the funda nental nor the most important evil; it is the last straw that brings the camel to his knees. The removal of that last straw is obviously the first thing to do, but only as a step towards lighten-ing and re-arranging the animal's bur-

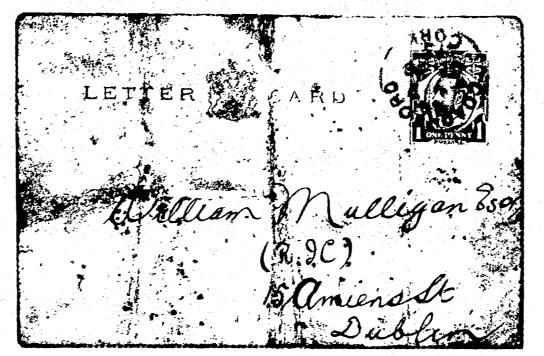
agree in the main with what I have said, having erred, not in principle, but merely in emphasis. But it is important that we should get the emphasis in the right place, and make it plain to all Irishmen that a mere belief in national independence is not a real Nationalism. The Irish people will never rise to any spiritual heights until they have set themselves to alter their methods of providing for material needs, to orginise them, and finally to keep them in their proper subordinate place When every Irishman and woman is sufficiently prosperous and leisured, when every Irish child grows up in health and freedom to take an honourable share in shaping the destinies of his nation, then shall we find the Irish nation developing to the full the qualities that give it distinction and worth among the nations of the world. Every fireside then will be an altar to the spirit of Nationalism. It is our work, not so much "to hurl the British Empire to eternal damnation,' but to make Ireland in truth "A Nation Once Again."-Yours fraternally,

watchful care of Miss Delia Larkin, whose rule is of the fond parent rather than that of the business manager.

The programme gives the names of those taking part in the first performance as foilows :---

Thomas Donohue, Scamus Wynne (Irish Pipers), Miss Delia Larkin, Miss Kathleen Moore (Sheila), T. O'Moore, Pat Murtagh, Seamus Smith and Sean Kavanagh (Dramatic Players); Miss Mary McMaken and P. Mc nerney (singers), Leo, nd May Ryan (juvenile dancers), Pat Muriagit. M. Whelan, and the Irish Workers 1 rio (lancers), while the music is to be provided by Mr. Bingham Sheridan, a capa: le pianist. This company played to a crewled house at the New Pavilion Theatre, Lodge Lane, Liverpool, on Wednesday, the 1th inst, as I told you last week, and the audience testified again and again their satisfaction with the Players, and the delight afforded them, by the various funny and musical turns that was put before them. Miss Larkin was the recipient of a handsome bouquet; that, on this her first appearance in her new role before an English audience and on an English stage, was a mark of appreciation and esteem that has yet to be experienced by any of the other leaders in the industrial movement. The juvenile dancers also received parcels of swcetmeats from patrons in the audience.

After last Wednesday evening, when the Liverpool people had the opportunity of being introduced to a body of real "rank and filers " in the Transport Workers' Union, they must surely now feel convinced of the contemptible, lying character given to the stage-made-up members of that Transport Workers' Exentire Committee that was so much before the public during the past few days in a play, "The Riot Act"-the product of Mr. James Sexton's fertile imagination, in which the workers connected with this parti ular branch of industry are so ridiculously caricatured and misrepresented. I do not consider it at all out of place to here suggest that Mr. Sexton, who claims to be something of a docker himself, must have lost all knowledge and must be far out of touch with the people he is supposed to serve, and who have proved to have been for so many years past, in his own case, such considerate employers, when he depicts their most important Con.mittee as using the language and wearing the garb and general appearance of what might be taken to be-without at all being considered far-letched-a body of experience 1 criminals, who don't seem clean or decent enough to have either just emerged from gaol or to have received the benefit of the enforced habits of cleanliness that is among the little virtues one must practice within the protecting walls of such institutions,



# The State of Dublin.

(Mr. James H. Cousins, poet and play-wright, founder and first editor of the 'Irish Citizen," was asked, as one of the founders and first dramatists of the Irish Dramatic Movement, and as one who knew Dublin intimately, to give a ten-minute speech on the state of Dublin between the two plays performed by Miss Larkin's Company on Wednesday in Liverpool, where Mr Cousins now resides. The following is a report of his speech).

Mr. Cousins said it was his business to direct their attention, not to a drama of life, but to the drama in real life that was being enacted in the Capital of the country which, to perhaps the majority of , th se present, as to him, was their beloved pleasure or the pleasure of the audience, though they evidently succeeded in doing were in distress. That was a worthy living in places declared by the Com-

thing to do worthy of the noble heart and brain of Delia Larkin (applause). They were proud of her and her helpers, and yet, across their pride there fell a dark sense of humiliation that such an undertaking should be necessary Unfortunately it was horribly necessary. He was a plain man, not a politician, and so he could afford to face and tell the truth There was no city, he declared, in the Three Kingdoms, and none, so far as he knew, on the Continent, where streetselling and begging were so dreadfully prevalent; and there was no city where they were so "cruelly forced to eke out the barest living. If they thought he was exaggerating they had only to read the recent Blue Book on the Housing of Motherland (applause). The players had the Working Classes in Dublin, and they not come to them simply for their own could reason back from the state of the home to the state of the dinner table. That Blue Book-so called, no doubt, beb th. Ther had come for the sheer busi-; cause it gave readers the blues laughter) ness of money for thousands of —disclosed the appalling facts that 17,009 their brothers and sisters in Ireland who; families, numbering 60,000 souls, were

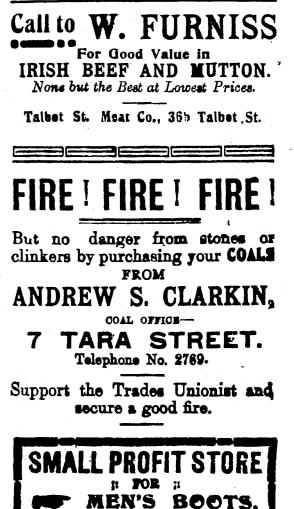
# The Real Nationalism.

#### DEAR COMRADE,

1 have been unfortunate enough to miss the earlier stages of the controversy between Sean O'Cathasaigh and Seumas MacGowan on the Volunteer question. So far as I am able to gather up the threads from MacGowan's article in the last issue I think I should possibly find myself on his side, though for reasons different from his. But there are passages in his article against which I should like to protest.

'All Ireland's misfortunes," says Mac-Gowan, "are traceable, directly or indirectly, to that foul abomination known as English Government in Ireland." That statement is not true. Ireland's misfortune's are traceable to a much more powerful and widespread domination than that of England has ever been or will ever be. What is wrong with Ireland is what is wrong with the world-with England itself-with every country from Russia to South Africa, from Germany to Japan, with republics as with monarchies, with Protestant countries as with Catholic.

The world's evil is, quite simply that, while wealth is produced by the manual mental labour of the many, it is consumed by the few; that so far from there being any discoverable relation between a man's work for society and the amount of wealth society is allowed to receive in return, the wealthiest are often socially the most useless and the most dangerous; that all the tremendous powers of modern civilization are wasted and misapplied so as to produce degeneration and misery instead of happiness and prosperity. These are not the products of England's so-called civilization"; they are the products of capitalism It may be true to say that they "were unknown in free Gaelic Ireland," but it would be equally true to say that they were unknown in Anglo-Saxon England. And it is quite certain RONALD J. P. MORTISHED.



Warth Mill. (proof 6/11

Small Profit Store, 78 Talbot St

# Plutocrats and the Press.

#### AN OVERDUE APOLOGY. By OSCAR.

I am an omniverous student of the Press-that is to say, I diligently devour the contents of the daily newspapers with, perhaps, a supernatural zest. Still it will give me no satisfaction to think that the proprietors of the tinted Dublin dailies may hail my confession with a salvo of cheers.

I do not, of course, regale myself with the details of murder trials or speeches of Members of Parliament; neither am I a football enthusiast nor a follower of the doings on 'Change, but I certainly have a penchant for leading articles, though this, 1 am told, is symptomatic of a deranged mentality. Yet I can scarcely believe the rude suggestion in these days of cinema theatres and cheap picture papers.

It must be realised that the average man of the world-provided he has had a University education—is generally credited with being the possessor of a fruitful imagination and a pliable conscience. This probably goes a long way to explain why so many public newspapers - actual or alleged-are controlled by individuals who have made their little pile out of a brewery, a bus company or a patent medicine As I say this, it occurs to me that I have something to regret in not having been born with the surname of, say, Murphy In such a case I would probably be taken for a Jew or a disciple of the Salvation Army-not, indeed, that I should mind in the least

The modern penny news-sheet, I venture to assert, has rendered possible the ravages of civilisation; likewise it has made impossible the much predicted reversal of the established social order. Scientists, philosophers and socialogical experts are all agreed that the advance of latter-day journalism is entirely directed for our good, both morally and intellectually. In support of this contention I can cite the name of at least one confirmed champion of democracy-Sir Edward Carson-a gentleman who has figured prominently in all the comic papers of note. To come nearer home, the theory is strongly backed up by the learned Alderman for the North City Ward-a Pressman of no mean repute.

Plutocrats, politicians and playboys: these constitute the pioneers of British journalism. I say British becausa I know of no other brand. "Where there is journalism there is genius," is an aphorism which, although not invented by Mr. W. B. Yeats, is nevertheless entitled to be set out in coloured electric bulbs over the frontage of any institution that controls the destinies of "stop press editions," claims to possess "the largest circulation," or adopts the convenient motto of "Faith and Fatherland." Honi soit qui mal y pense may be an even more desirable legend, but as this has long since been appro-

brass buttons on Tommy Atkins' tunic. If it should happen within the next few days, and it is not unlikely, that a meeting or meetings of the citizens he called to denounce the action of the Freeman's Journal" in succumbing to the wiles of the War Office, you can take it I won't be present.

The policy of the Press is not always directed in the public weal, as otherwise the existence of alleged humorous publications would not be tolerated for a day. Professional funny men are themselves the strongest argument I know in favour of a revival of the rack as an aid to the advancement of educational ideals. At the same time, the blackest mark that can be conjured up against the Press is its proneness to "pander to the proletariat." This latter phrase was first used by an ex-member of the City Council in a violent diatribe on the impropriety of calling Sackville street by any other name, and apart from the frivolous question then at issue, there was a deal of logic in what he said.

A newspaper has to guard its traditions, of course (we hear a lot about the tra-ditions and privileges of the Press) but it should also restrain its ambitions, because ambition very often only means going one better than your next-door neighbour. Rival publishers can alone appreciate this gentle impeachment.

No respectable newspaper-if it wishes to be regarded as such-should attempt to be either honest, witty or instructive, while it ought to be non-committal in its views and neutral in its political professions. Following this reflection I am our are the worst offendors, and the reminded that the vast majority of my numerous friends take infinitely more interest in a prize fight than, for instance, in the prospect of a Parliament being opened in College Green. For my own part I dislike prize fights, being neither a negro nor a member of the Dublin Corporation.

I am at present engaged on the compilation of a list of names which I intend submitting to Mr. Asquith's Government at an early date, certainly before that gentleman has completed his dismemberment of the Empire. My object is to recommend that certain prominent residents of this city who now loom so largely -too largely-in the public eye should be hurriedly deported to some bleak island in the Eastern Hemisphere where the inhabitants are all aborgines, and where such conundrums as Lord Mayors, electric tramcars, noisy newsvendors, advertising experts, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians are still things of the misty future.

Irish Women Workers' Union, Liberty Hall.

sufficient to glorify the brilliancy of the a tenant farmer, rackrented and starving on an Irish farm.

Especially does this show true when dealing with practices by members of a sect which are totally antagonistic to the principles of that sect, which in another and stricter day would have led to expulsion from that sect as the acts of unworthy members.

And this is especially and emphatically the record of Jacob's. If Quakerismthe principles of the Society of Friendsclaims to be the embodiment of the most rigid application of the higher have worked nowhere else save in this moral teachings of Christianity it must be conceded that the commercial principles which in Messrs. Jacob's are practised in their crudest, most shameless form, are the negation or denial of those principles are, in fact, the very essence of diabolical cruelty.

Let us be a little more explicit. At the calling off of the strike in Dublin it was understood that since the workers were willing to handle all goods, the employers' lock-out would also be called off. Especially was this believed as the employers had been declaring their desire for peace and restoring harmoniozs relations with their employees, and as at each conference they had been vehement in their repudiations of any intention to victimise.

Furthermore it must be conceded that the great majority of the employers have so acted as to justify their claims. Among those who have refused to fall in line in the effort to restore harmony in Dublin, and whose mean and petty souls saw only in the occasion an opportunity to wreck vengeance, the employers of women labworst among the worst are the firms of Paterson's, Match Makers, and of Jacobs', Biscuit Manufacturers. Paterson's we will deal with another time, at present Messrs. Jacob's deserve our attention as exhibiting the basest characteristics, and the most cowardly swinishness in dealing with its former employees. It

is difficult to believe that in Ireland there could be found any man capab'e of giving vent to passions as low and bestial as must have filled the man whose actions we are about to describe.

Messrs. Jacob's have recently been luxuriating in a crop of threats or actions for libel against journalists who dared to mention the conditions under which their slaves have toiled in the past. We propose to give them in this article a few grounds for action against us, and we cheerfully invite them to go ahead with their action and give us the greater audience before which we may expose the scoundrelly and blackguardly conduct of their Manager, Mr. Dawson, to the girls who have applied to him for re-employment.

Let it be remembered that in Jacob's case the girls were locked out because they refused to surrender their right to wear a Union Badge, or be false to the-Irish Women Workers' Union. We have been told that when the girls

oply for reemployment this manager

#### ADDENDUM.

In addition to this persecution of the girls the reader should take into account the fact that out of 672 men and boys involved in this dispute this firm has only re-employed about 100, and this 100 at reductions of from 2s. to 4s. per week. One method of rejecting without appearing to discriminate is by compelling the applicant to undergo a medical examination much more rigorous than he would have to undergo were he a recruit for the army. As most of the applicants factory, and their service ranges from 5 to 24 years, we can well imagine how physically unfit many of them must be. Five to twenty-four years of slavery in Jacob's would leave any man unfit were he a giant, and hence every such person rejected as unfit is a fresh condemnation of the conditions at Jacob's-the conditions that made them unfit. Heavens ! will not the name of this firm for ever stink in the nostrils of decent minded people 1

J. C.

## The Head Line.

We reprint from the " Daily Herald" of March 12th the following letter, and our own commentary upon it. The facts are so useful as an illustration of the results of the peculiar tactics of Mr. Havelock Wilson that they cannot be too well pondered over :---

"William Barnes, of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, writes from Dublin with reference to the 'Iron Heel at Work in Ireland':

"In your issue of the 9th inst. under the above heading, Mr Connolly says (referring 'to the Ulster Head Line of steamers) 'that though the ships are manned by members of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, these latter are now compelled to take out the Federation ticket, though whilst they were working harmoniously with the Irish Transport Union, this badge of slavery was effectually abolished in the ports controlled by that Union.'

"This statement of Mr. Connolly's is untrue. From it it would appear that the Dublin seamen are submitting to the Shipping Federation. I would like to point out that the seamen here would sooner be at the bottom of the sea than accept the 'slip' from the said 'scab association.' We have about eighty seamen here at present. Many of them have been out of berths for three, four, and five months. They live contentedly as best they can, and their only ambition is to stand loyally by their officials in their fight for independence and freedom from the combination of shipowners known as the 'Shipping Fed ration, Limited.'

"I quite agree with Mr. Connolly in rectly employed by the Shipping Fede- trusted guardians of the people, the in the same sort of way that it had

### Labour and the Proposed Partition of Ireland.

The recent proposals of Messrs. Asquith, Devlin, Redmond and Co. for the settlement of the Home Rule Question deserve the earnest attention of the workingclass democracy of this country. They reveal in a most striking and unmistakeable manner the depths of betrayal to which the so called Nationalist politicians are willing to sink. For genera-tions the conscience of the civilised world has been shocked by the historical record of the Partition of Poland; publicists, poets, humanitarians, patriots. all lovers of their kind and of progress. have wept over the unhappy lot of a country torn asunder by the brute force of their alien oppressors, its unity ruthlessly destroyed, and its traditions trampled into the dust.

But Poland was disrupted by outside forces, its enemies were the Marcilleries of the tyrant kingdoms and empires of hurope; its sons and daughters died in the trenches and on the battlefields by the thousands rather than submit to their beloved country being annihilated as a nation. But Ireland, what of Ireland ? It is the trusted leaders of Ireland that in secret conclave with the enemies of Ireland have agreed to see Ireland as a nation disrupted politically, and her children divided under separate political Governments with warring interests.

Now, what is the position of Labour towards it all? Let us remember that the Orange aristocracy now fighting for its supremacy in reland has at all times been based upon a denial of the common human rights of the Irish people; that the Orange Order was not tounded to sateguard religious ircedom, but to deny religious freedom, and that it raised this religious question, not for the sake of any religion, but in order to use religious zeal in the interests of the oppressive property rights of rackrenung landloids and sweating capitalists, that the Irish people might be kept asunder and rouped whilst so sundered and divided, the Urange aristocracy went down to the lowest depths, and and out of the lowest pits of hell brought up the abominations of sectarians feuds to stir the passions of the ignorant mob. No crime was too brutai or cowardly; no lie too base; no slander too gnastly, as long as they served to keep the democracy asunder. And now that the progress of democracy elsewhere has somewhat muzzled the dogs of aristocratic power, now that in England as well as in ireland the torces or labour are sturring, and making for treedom and light, this same gang of well ted plunder-ers or the people, secure in Union held upon their own dupes, seek by threats of lorce to arrest the march one of them, "Supply and demand" his statement about the Federation of ideas, and stule the light of civilisation stovodore, whom I balieve to by indi and liberty Aud, 10 and Denoful, the regarded, as the hundhard of Mam non,

But such is the case. However, their efforts in aid of their victimised teil. wworkers are meeting with success. Thusday and Friday will find them proofining in Garston; St. Patrick's Night at Si. George's Hall; the 20th and 21st in Birkenhead, and then, heighe, . Manchester. All the FILLEN Sen I their kindest greetings to all in Liberty liali, and all connected with Liberry ital.

DELIA LAGAN.

The Irish Amateur Players, who are touring this country with a view to rate ing funds for the Dublin Reast Committee, made their second appearance in Lavery of last evening, when they presented in the pre-Murray's two act play, " Birthin cat," and "The Workhouse Ward," a councily by Lady Gregory.

The company, consisting of internatively out Dublin workers, 15 m charge of aliss Delia Larkin, secretary of the Ired matter Workers' Union, and sister of Mr. James Larkin. The players gave crefts the per-formances of these preces and the reports were well applauded by a numerous audience.

In "Birthright," Miss Latian and the role of Maura Morrissy, the scher characters being undertak it Paddy Murtagh (Pat Matta Raine lessia. Terence O'Moore (Dan Hegary, Miss Larkin also appeared in "The Workhouse Ward" as Mrs. Donohoe, Dy ther with Messrs, Murtagh and O Moore as the paupers. The programme was completed by a number of songs and dances, and selections by the Irish War Pipers.

--- " Liverpool Courier," 10-3-'14.

# Religion of Capital. By Canon Hannay.

(From "Sunday Times ". The next thing men fearly believed in was money. What we call the Industrial Revival was the beginning of that laith. For nearly a hundred years in England and elsewhere getting rich was far the most important thing for a man to io. it was generally recognised that the condition of his soul did not matter compared to the condition of his binking account. The maxim, ' Business is business," excused almost an species ot iniquity. The body suffered as much as the soul. In order to get rich men worked far hander and far longer hours than was good for them bodies. In order to earn way s. even without any very good prospect of getting nch, men, woinen and cnudren toiled under the most unsanitary conditions, and nobory protested. A regular creed was evolved called political economy, and when an occasional heretic, like liuskin, protested against it he was regarded as a fool. There were watchwords and battle crys of the new faith, just as there were ot the old. " Laissez faire was was another. The mind came to be once been regarded as the handmid or the Church. Education was ladulged in because it was supposed that education would produce money-getters of superior efficiency. The apostles of the money tatch even went so far as to mike education, their kind of education, compulsory. They aid not, of course mean Greek plays and Latin poetry. They protested from the very first against that kind of education. It could by no means be used for getting pounds, shillings, or even pence. What they meant by education was reading, writing and particularly arithmetic; and so general was the belief in the creed that people were actually compelled by law to have that children taugut these things. It anybody objected he suffered as usual, just as his great, great grandfatner would have suffered if he had ventured to protest against being married in the church. Atterwards it was tound out that reading, writing, and arithmetic did not produce a perfect race of money-makers, so education became what is called technical, and the mind was used as an instrument tor bettering machines and applying chemical tormulae to the manufacture of steel. Bankers were the priests of this taith. They received the confidence which is previous ages were called confessions, the revelations, that is to say, of the most important facts about the private life of the penitents. Sometimes the bankers gave relief and absolution, called by them credit. Sometimes they did not, and then the poor penitent was as thoroughly damned as that creed could damn nim. We cannot complain of any special hardsnip. I suppose that absolution was always denied occasionally, and the consequences were always senous.

priated to the signboards of butchers' shops and poulterers' establishments, it must now make way for the more up-todate version.

The individul members of the public are easily satisfied in the matter of literary taste. There is nothing new or even remarkable in this observation. The official in any of the free libraries in the city will tell you as much should you care to inquire. At the same time he will probably refer you to the public reading room where you will be surprised at the dimensions of the crowd of out-of-works congregated around the sporting page of the "Irish Times." Of course, I do not venture to comment upon this fact, as it raises a question as to the morality of gambling, which, after all, is merely a modest form. of financial speculation unjustly discredited by a number of supposedly pious persons for no better reason than that it. is beneath the dignity of a Carnegie or a Rockfeller.

My own views on what may be called the Press question are practically nonexistent. I am only now setting down what I should be inclined to think on the subject if I went to the trouble of thinking at all. I rarely bother myself with anything in the nature of a weighty problem such as we have presented here. If I were to insert this announcement as an "agony" advertisement" in the columns of our daily contemporaries-you see, we bear no ill-will-I should probably be offered a sub-editorship by Mr. William M. Murphy with a decent prospect of eventually being taken in tow by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society or the Du'olin Employers' Federation.

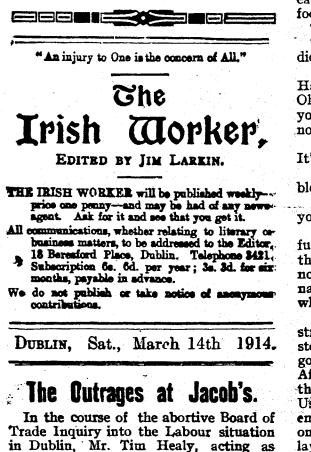
Every day of the year some incident occurs, however triffing, which aids to illustrate the absolute non-partisan principles that actuate our newspaper editors and other devotees of the Yellow Profession. Only the other day, indeed, we were treated to a huge advertisement in our "National Organ" which purported. to set out for the edification of a rising generation the incalgalable advantages tobe derived from erilistment in his Brittanic Majesty's Army. The ad. was one well calculated to bring tears of rage to the eyes of the mysterious gentleman whogoes around the town by night shedding; half-crowns on the footway.

Personally, I have always been a staurch admirer of the "Awmy," but I expect I shall henceforth meet with scores of cynical critics who will attempt to make feeble jokes about the opening of a Recruiting Depot in Princes' street. I shall be prepared, however, for such contingency, and will, very likely, retort by pointing out that in such an event the cream of Ireland's literary talent would be sheltered under the same ægis as the wellpaid gentlemen with the sashes and the epaulettes. This I can safely do, for I am acquainted with several junior pennya-liners on the staff of the "Freeman" whose scintillant rodomontade is easily

# SOCIAL AND ALL-NIGHT DANCE OF THE ABOVE

#### Will be held on SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 14th. Dancing commences at 10 pm. Tickets, 1s 3d. each (including Kefreshments.)

Socials on Sunday evenings as usual. Irish Dancing, Friday nights. Look out for Grand Ilish Concert on St. Patrick's Night. Tickets now on sale.



in Dublin, Mr. Tim Healy, acting as Counsel for the employers, waxed eloquent upon the high esteem in whichthe people of Ireland held the Quakers owing to the exceedingly charitable work performed by members of that religion during the years of the great Irish famine. As a piece of historical information it was based upon facts; as what it was intended to be, a justification of the industrial practices of Messrs. Jacob's it was a senseless pandering to a foolish sentiment. Foolish, because as no sect or party can be held responsible for the acts of individuals acting as individuals, neither can individuals shelter themselves behind the record of their sect or party in matters foreign to their own conduct as individuals. That the Quakers organised charitable relief to the Irish victims of an absurd and aggressive social system does not justify the Quakers of another generation seeking to mercilessly crush the Irish victims of that system in their day. The difference of method employed does not materially alter the fact of the aggression. A work girl, sweated in a biscuit factory, is, or should be, as sacred in the eyes of humanity as

after brutally insulting them before the scabs whom he be brings in, in order that he may parade the applicants before them, compel them to submit to his examination of their clothes, their hats, skirts and blouses to submit while he pinches their arms, and examines their physical condition and that all through his degrading examination he keeps up a running fire of insulting remarks of which the following are a fair sample : -

'So you had to come back when you got hungry, had you ?"

" You have bad teeth, that is with eating the rotten English food, from the food ships

"Did you get that coat from Larkin?" " It is a wonder that the Englishmen did not give you a better pair of boots.' "Why did you not go to the Liberty Hall kitchen instead of coming here? Oh, I-forgot, this kitchen is closed, and you are coming here for us to feed you now."

"So you are one of Larkin's girls? It's a wonder he didn't feed you better." "Is this one of the Liberty Hall blouses you have on?"

"Where did you get that skirt? Did you get it from Larkin ?"

But why go on sullying our paper with further quotations from the language of this brute, especially when we know that no quotation in print can convey the vile nature of the insults heaped upon girls whose boots he is not worthy to clean.

In addition to this the girls have to strip to the waist, take off boots and stockings, and then in a semi-nude state go before a doctor to be examined. After submitting to all this they receive the final verdict from the manager, Usually that verdict is a refusal to reemploy-a refusal that was determined on before the ordeal, and was only delayed in order to give this vile brute of a manager an opportunity to gloat over the su<sup>e</sup>erings of the girls.

In the re-employment that has taken place the higher-paid girls have been usually refused, and only the lower paid get a ghost of a chance. And boys or girls who get maimed in this service have absolutely no chance of re-employment. The firm seizes gloatingly upon the opportunity to victimise them.

That such things should be possible and provoke no protest from those who are eternally preaching to Labour upon its immoral conduct and lack of true Christian charity. Could the records of all the Labour Unions combined exhibit any vileness to equal this gloating over poor girls whose one fault it was to be beaten in a struggle to maintain their rights as workers to organise in the manuer they thought best?

-As we have said before, the brute capable of such conduct is not morally fit to blacken the shoes of those girls-'our sisters.

Now, bring on your libel action 1

JAMES CONNOLLY.

ration; and I believe if the Trade Unionists would take action in the ports across the Channel; there would be little work for the 'Federation stevedore' or his 'scabs' to do."

We are extremely obliged to our friend Barnes, for his exceedingly able and manly letter. It is however significant that this official of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, a comparative newcomer in Ireland, recognises gladly that the magnificent loyalty of the Dublin men is rendered fruitless by the fact that the trade unionists in the Bristol Channel and other coaling ports are not living up to their trade unionist obligations and that did they do so an end would be put alike to the Federation ticket and the free labour now in Dublin docks. But would he and his Dublin members kindly consider the significance of the following facts :

Mr. Barnes says-"We have about eighty seamen here at present; many have been out of berths for three, four and five months. They live contentedly as best they can, and their only ambition is to stand loyally by their officials in their fight for independence and freedom from the combination of shipowners known as the 'Shipping Federation, Ltd.'" /Now. observe. The warning against signing on in the Head Line was not put up in the Belfast offices of the N.S.F.U. until March 12th, the day Mr. Barnes' letter appeared in the "Daily Herald." The "Glen Head" left Belfast on the 2nd March with a Belfast crew; the "Bray Head" was supplied with a Union crew from Liverpool within the past fortnight ; this crew was taken off in Dublin, and then the officers and engineers of the "Innishowen Head" took the "Bray Head" around to Port Talbot where it is said she got a Union crew. The "Rathlin Head' left Belfast with part crew made up of a shore gang in Dublin. She got a scab crew partly from Liverpool and partly from Belfast. This scab crew took her around to Barry dock and they were paid off as runners, and a Union crew taken on board. All this within the last month. The Sailors' and Firemen's Union in Belfast and in English and Welsh Ports supplying Union crews to the Head Line Steamers whilst their Dublin members were starving, as Mr. Barnes says rather than betray their principles have igning on in the very same stean. J it appears that Mr. Havelock Will not only betravs and deserts the blin branches of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, but he J encourages his British and Belfast members to betray and scab upon the Dublin members of his own union. And the Dockers' and Coal Trimmers' Union of the Bristol Channel merrily coal the scab [ships and so round off the tragedy "Long live Solidarity,' as Mr. Tillett said at Waterloo Station last Saturday.

James Connolly.

vaunted saviours to the race, agree in front of the enemy and in face of the would to sacrifice to the bigoted enemy the unity of the nation and along with it the lives, liberties and hopes of that portion of the nation which in the midst of the most hostile surroundings have fought to keep the faith in things national and progressive.

such a scheme as that agreed to by Redmond and Devun, the betraval of the national democracy of industrial Ulster' would mean a carnival of reaction both North and South, would set back the wheels of progress, would destroy the oncoming unity of the Irish Labour movement, and paralyse all advanced movements whilst it endured.

To it Labour should give the bitterest opposition, against it Labour in Ulster should fight even to the death, if necessary, as our fathers fought before us. James Connolly.

### IRISH Workers' Uramatic Company and Concert Party.

The Irish Workers' Dramatic Company and Concert Party are adding to their reputation by each performance Progress is the watchword of the Dublin workers, and progress is also the watchword of the Irisu Workers and Players from Liberty Hall. Their second performance was given on Monday night in the David Lewis' l'heatre. The two Kyan s -Leo and May - brought down the house ; they were encored again and again. The two pipers, Donohoe and Wynne, were greeted with great entrusiasm. Very brave and picturesque indeed they did look in moir costumes, and with the streamers floating gaily down their pipes. Feter McInerney and Mary McMahon were in the best of form, their voices filling the theatre and bringing back to the memory of many an irishman and woman old scenes, old faces. Paddy Murtagn and M. Whelan danced as they had never danced before, the audience encored them time and again. And then the Players. With what zest they entered into their different parts each one eager to de his or her best, and the result was success. The audience, seeing these players, dancers, singers and pipers, find it hard to believe that they are men, women and children who for six months were fighting the concentrated spite and vindictiveness of Dublin employers. They can hardly realise that this energetic and lighthearted troupe are victims of capitalism.

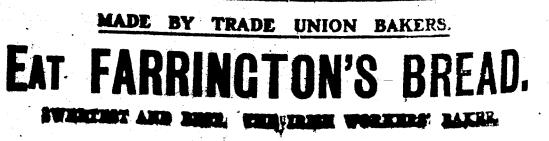
Independent Labour Party of Ireland,

Antient Concert Buildings, Gt. Brunswick Street, Dubin.

> "CO-OPERATION" THE NEED OF THE HOUR.

A Great Meeting Will be held at above address on Sunday at 8 p.m. to discuss "Co-operation. The following speakers have consented to attend: George Russell (A.L., ; James Connolly, Protessor I. B. Rudmose-Brown, T.C.D.; Captain White, and others. Songs of Freedom an i light. Admission Twopence Out-of-Workers tree

Nore-Vive La Commune. Dont torget Celebration and Presentation of War Medans, Monday 10th, at 8.30. Tickets, 15. cach.



# Swords and Weighbourhood.

An open air public meeting will be head in Swords, on Sunday next, 15th ist under the auspices of the Irish usport and General Workers Union. Names Connolly, Captain White, Councillor William P. Partridge, and erer well-known speakers will address the meeting. The workers of the North County Dublin are invited to attend. The Force hugs will commence at 2 p.m. We would ask those who come to the meet-1. on sunday, to give Tyrell's publich ise a wide berth.

entain White will speak on "The (the Army " on Sunday, and we trust that for young men in and around Sand S will enrol themselves as members. These who wish to join can hand in the sames at the couclusion of the n. · iiti.....

we would ask the workingmen of Baldoch to give the idle men in that town a marke of earning a tew shillings at the nate course. It is alleged that the oversees of the kace Course, one Gleeson, have the idle men standing about and entry's those who already have empayment. This is not as it should be, ab. we trust that the workingmen will constant the case of their brothers who hat is to be idle.

the story of Brazil farm at Knocksedan should prove interesting reading to the sman tanners in and around Swords. We understand that Jackeen Cuffe, "Ja Pee," D.C., and Mike Dunne, "Ja Pee," D.C. are at present engaged in writing an account of the manner in which they managed to get their portions of this farmi. Perhaps Paddy Barnwell will also give his story as to why he got none of it. John Joseph Barnwell could lock-out his men in September last, to please Mike bunne, Paddy Kettle and Co. We wonder was John Joseph anxious to please Dunne when Brazil tarm was being mvided ?

Joinny Lumley, of Killeek, the holder of eleven Insh acres of land, has lately developed a task for public speaking. His maiden effort was made at the kotunia meeting of the 401 North County Dublin Employers in September last. Johnny being an en ployer (of one man, made the one addition to the 400. At this famous meeting johnny used the following eloquent words : -" Well, now, min, if we do stick together, we might partly perhaps bate Larkin." It is stated that Paddy Kettle led on the cheering as Lumley sat down, and that Jackeen Lufle was heard to whisper to the "ked Hat" beside him, "Be ganies, 'tis a ' Ja Pee' he ought to be sittin' along wid us on the Binch in Swords." We place no reliance on this latter statement however.

Paddy Mahoney, the hedge carpenter referred to in last week's Notes, may be able to give some information relative Yank Galifey's furniture. We shall give facts about the t' chest of Drawers" next week. Now Paddy, mind the ass.

The District and County Council elections will soon be upon us, and it is now

We notic, by the "People' of last week that Jounnie Fierce held a great Ball at Park House a week ago. None of the Salmon clique were there, probably because Masterson has closed. Has Johnnie so far torgot himself as to have such festivities in Lent or has he got backbone enough to say "no" to his wife's "yes"?

The Forth Farmers' Association held a meeting on Friday night last to pro-. test against the closing of the ports, when the Irish Party came in for some strong criticism. Spite Richards had promised to attend the meeting. but, as usual, when there is anything to be done for the good of the country he was conspicuous by his absence. We understand that there is a spleen going on at present between Spite' and the Kirwan Brothers, and rumour has it that Staples who is nearly always in Kirwan's meat shop, is carrying news from there to that school for scandal in the Crescent, where Spite is a con stant visitor. Kirwan, beware of Rosetown and the landgrabber. Birds of a feather, etc.

Despondency was almost written on every face in the town on Monday night last when it became known that the compromise put iorward by the British Prime Minister was that any county in Ulster that wanted exclusion from the contemplated Irish Parliament could take a poll on the question. If the majority in any county decided against Itish Rule that county could remain out for six years. It would then be for the Imperial Parliament to decide what would be the next step. Surely no sane Irishman would agree to this proposal. Ireland has been too long divided, and we had it from John Redmond only six weeks ago in Waterford that she could not afford to lose one of our sons. We are in entire agreement with that statement, but this latest attempt at compromise by Asquith and the Nationalist Party is not living up to it, surely.

At the end of six years, according to Mr. Asquith, the Imperial Parliament is to decide whether the Ulster counties excluded would come under the Irish Parliament or not, which, to our mind, means that they will never come under it if a Tory party is in power. Does anybody dare to suggest that things will be altered to that extent?

It has always been the aim of every Britisher to get Ireland divided into sections, and Asquith, by allowing himself to be frightened by the threats of Sir Edward Carson, is playing the game of his forefathers.

There is no use in trying to hide the fact that Ireland is disappointed over this latest shuffle. Even the party organ, the "Freeman's Journal," is very reluctant to deal with the matter.

We do not often agree with William O'Brien; but when he said that the proposals put forward on Monday last was the setting up of an "Orange Free State' he certainly hit the point.

The Government by this act have betrayed the democracies of both England and Ireland. There is no thought for the Catholic minorities in these Northern counties, who are almost all working past they had had too many Unions all people, and who will now, if this scheme be allowed, be more subject than ever to the taunts of Orangemen and showers of bolts and nuts after Orange celebramuch alive to the fact that they were tions. We were told in Waterford that the Bill would pass without the alteration of a comma and if the Tories thought they could frighten Asquith, they mistook oppression, and that no individual or their man. Surely there is no mistake section could be attacked or injured withnow. He has been frightened, and there out harming the movement as a whole. has been more alterations in the Bill than commas. What is further to happen to the Home Rule Bill we will have showed by their aim, by edu ation and to do, as Asquith told us, "Wait and see.

# Trades Council's New President.

#### MR. O'BRIEN TAKES OFFICE.

After the minutes and correspondence had been disposed of at last Monday's meeting of the Dublin Trades Council,

Mr. MacParlin, outgoing Fresident, said his term of office had now come to an end, and he had, therefore, only now to thank them all for the assistance they had given him during his year of office. and to ask the newly-elected President, Mr. Wm. O'Brien, to take the chair.

Mr. O'Brien, who was received with applause, said his first duty was to thank them for the high honour they had done both his Union and himself by electing him President of the Council. To be .selected to preside over the deliberations of that body, so fully representative as it was of the Labour movement of Dublin, was a compliment of which any Trade Unionist night be proud, and he appreciated it very much. The year that had passed since his predecessor. Mr. MacPartlin, had taken office was the most remarkable in the whole history of the working class movement in Dublin and, indeed, in Ireland. The leading incidents of the recent great fight were too fresh in their minds to need recapitulation. Now that it was over, although they had received something of a setback, he did not think they had any reason to regret its having taken place or to feel in any way ashamed of the fighting spirit and endurance of the workingmen and women of Dublin during the six months' battle. The lesson of it all' he was confident, would not be lost upon them either here in Dublin or throughout the Labour movement generally. The Dublin men and women failed not because of anything they did or left undone themselves, but simply because the workers elsewhere did not rise to the necessities of the situation. They had all, he felt sure, learned a lesson from it, and would be better equipped in the future to face their opponents. Many of the weapons formerly thought effective would need to be scrapped, and newer and more efficient methods of organisation would have to be adopted. On all sides they saw the employers making cxtensive preparations, the better to fight their battles; and if they (the workers) were to hold and improve their present condition, they, too, must see that their weapons were up-to date. In the late struggle that Council was nothing more than an advisory body having no real power over any of its constituent parts, and no authority to issue orders in the name of the united movement. Every Union taking part in the dispute had an executive either in Dublin or elsewhere, which controlled its policy and issued orders to its members. How could they present a united front to the enemy or have a consistent well-thought out policy with such a multitude of counsellors and generals, all giving commands,

playing for their own hands with too

little concern for the welfare of the

workers as a whole. They were very

carpenters, bricklayers, tailors or dockers

with grievances to be redressed, but rather

indifferent to the fact that they were all

workers, suffering under a common

For a brief space they did almost reach

that far in the recent conflict, and it

agitation to permanently reach that state

of organisation in the future. The part

that the co-operative movement played

in their great fight, and the much

bigger part it might have played

and which he hoped it would

play in future battles, if we as workers

would only give it the support it de-

served, should be taken careful note of.

Think for a moment what it would mean

to us in a future strike or lock-out if

we had a network of co-operative shops

throughout Dublin able to supply the

workers and their families with all the

necessaries of life. This has been done

elsewhere, and there is no reason why it

could not be done here. A strong co-

operative movement, with the bulk of

the organised workers of the city as

members, doing a large business and

therefore commanding credit, would be

simply invaluable in case of a dispute.

If our members would only get into this

movement we could have not merely

factories and workshops to manufacture

them, and under the best possible con-

ditions of labour. The possibilities of

such a scheme were simply limitless. At

another meeting he would return to the

subject and go more into detail.

our own shops to sell goods but our own

### Northern Notes

Suffrage meetings, arranged by the various Suffrage organisations in Belfast, are following each other in rapid succes sion and making excellent educational propaganda. On Wednesday, March 18th, in the Ulster Minor Hall, George Lansbury will address a public meeting under I.W.S.S. auspices. This is Lansbury's first visit to Belfact, and is likely to draw a good crowd since his connection with the labour movement is so close. On Friday, 13th, Mrs. Pankhurst is advertised to speak for the WSPU. in the Ulster Hall, but, of course her arrest will prevent her fulfilling the engagement. However, the meeting will be held as arranged, and it probably will be turned into a demonstration of protest and indignation. The recent siege of Sir Edward Carson's house should make the W.S.P.U. meeting decidedly interesting.

#### Suffrage and Labour.

Mr Connolly was the speaker for the I.W.S S. last Monday night, and took for his subject "A Labourer's Advice to Suffragettes. Arguing from the premi e that force is the root of all power, he showed that numerical strength was not sufficient to gain the ends of any movement. In consideration of all the cir cumstances he suggested that the women's movement should have recourse to the use of economic force to gain not only the vote but all the rights of man and womanhood. The women should interest themselves in the organisation of the working women and girls, not for suffrage purposes alone, but for the material benefit of the workers as well. The labour movement was discovering new methods and new powers, and the women should seek similar development of their methods. He admired the fertility of resource the women had shown and had only one objection to militancy-that it was not militant enough.

#### Results.

Mr. Connolly's point of view was new to the I.W.S.S. and called forth a k en discussion. Some of the members seemed reluctant to apply the mithods advo ated, though this is perhaps due to the fact that they did not grasp the full idea straightaway. Others took a better view and before the end of the meeting it was decided to take steps at a special conference to discuss the matter in greater detail with the workers themselves.

#### Journalistic Ethics.

The "Irish News" of Monday reports Jack Flanagan as stating at a meeting of the McCracken U.I.L. that the real mievance against the Labour Party was their action at recent by-elections in letting the Tory in. Jack Flanagan, we understand, made no such astounding statement. The report is both inaccurand most of whom wholly failed to underate and misleading, and is quite what ology which may have been unpleasant to stand the situation or to rise to the we expect from perhaps, the most unnecessities of the occasi n? Their ideal sc:upulous journ is of a very unscrupu ought to be to make the Dublin Trades lous daily Press. Council the real centre and guiding force of the Dublin labour movement. In the

uvionists presiding over and adorning its deliberations. Jack McCarthy, commonly called "Cheeser,' another renegade "All For.' But, then, there is an excuse for he being a political turncoat, as his employer, loe Healy, President BOE) Lodge 733 would not be likely to tokrate an "All-For' painter, ton sequently the twist. Truly, loe, you have a very dependable following.

The 'Gov.' Labourers' Union, presided over by Tom Cummins, a well-intentioned trades unionist, but who on being made president of the above union was ' got at " by " Rajah" and introduced into Lodge 773 Rajah by this means hoped to get control of the 1 bourers' organisation but be it said to the credit of the labourers they foiled the Rajah in his fell design The offici ls of the various other small local societies are thoroughly permeated with the dope of B.O E. Hibernianism, an1 consequently their action are coloured by its drugging influence, to the total neglect of the work a-day interests of the rank and file.

All this ancient and antiquated rot is, therefore reflected in the composition of the Trades Council which, instead of bring a healthy industrial weapon giving life, light and leading to the movement. operated only to the pecuniary and political advantage of the Rajah in the first instance and the B.O.H. Lodge in the second, who bossed it as he pleases. So far then. I have portrayed BO.E. in trigging in the labour movement, which has been able to do so much harm by tle apathy and indifference of the workers. Now I will review Rajah Hallorans similar conduct as an official of the A.O.H. B.O.E.) The private and confidential correspondence that passed Letween the National Secretary (1. D. Nugent) and the Queenstown Lodge were produced to me and others for inspection in the Rajahs cabin in Ballynoe not once, but on several occasions, to prove to me and others that the great Rajah would at some future date by intrigue and misrepresentation out the existing high oficials of Division 773, and by so doing procure a remunerative job through the powers of the BOE. To prove my contention I will remind your readers of my notes where I referred to the Rajahs move to get Stevea, U.D.C and bung, initited in the lodge, well knowing at the time that if this same "Stevea" was accepted as a member of the gang he would be a powerful ally to the Rajah, and would considerably assist him in controlling the lodge and make it another subservient stepping stone, as he has done with the Trade and Labour Council, hoping by the combined forces of the two movements to pitchfork himself into some job when the parcelling takes place under Home Rule, and leave his one time leader, Joe Healy, out in the cold.

Unfortunately I have been compelled in my previous notes to use a phrasesome of your many readers, but the despic-

would be very much tried, [and they were actually borne down that they broke down under the strain, and that, in consequence of that fierce excitement, they lost all the respect they would otherwise have-all the respect due to property and person and life and limb -that they ran amok into these Corporation Buildings.

It is natural to think that men suffering from attacks such as the police have described here as having taken place from these Buildings, which it is the case of the police was made a rallying ground. an ambush, a specially selected place for an attack on the police. Indeed, Mr. Powell said, in his opening statement, that the police were practically lured into all these places, where, they suggest, the people had a lot of ammunition, and had prepared portifications to receive them. I sav it is only natural and I concede that the police, if they believed that to be the state of affairs, would wish to get some satisfaction from the people who they thought were responsible. W. P. P.

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IRISH TIMES- Mr. Connolly has written a very remarkable book . . . the whole is redeemed by a kind of burning intensity like that which made John Mitchel's "jail Journal" the great book it is. Mr. Connolly has read Irish history to some purpose. He writes it w.t.101.t the smallest pretence at impartiality, but with a clearness of vision and a contempt for the catch-words of the politic ans which give the impression of absolute sincerity." ENNISCORTHY ECHO-"The book is brilliant, vigorous, well-informed and thought compelling. IRISH FREEDOM-" A welcome book for besides its intrinsic merits it deals with a phase of Irish History that has been studiously ignored or suppressed by almost every writer who has touched the subject.' FORWA'KD (Scotland)-"Mr. Connolly has done a valuable work . . . The great Ribbon Conspiracy, the details of the Socialist Utopia at Ralahine. the war against tithes, the Famine of '48 in the midst of plenty, the horrors of transportation, modern movements for freedom-all are treated in a scholarly fashiou and with a wealth of particulars. The book should be in every Socialist library." CHURCH OF IRELAND GAZETTE-"Mr. Connolly has some sympathy with the men of 98, and with John Mitchel and a few others, because they were genuine revolutionaries and friends of the people, and were imbued with French ideas, realising that the real conflict was not between Irish and English, but between the Haves and the Have-Nots all the world over. . . . This vigorous and able writer." JUSTICE (London)-"A most interesting and well-written volume applying the materialist conception of history to Ireland." SCOTSMAN-"The statement of the Irish problem in terms of Socialism is interesting, and it may be added that . . the argument is ably worked out" POSITIVIST REVIEW (S H. Swinny, editor)-" And yet whatever be our difference, I cannot read this book, so full of sympathy, so ardent, so sincere without being proud that the author is my fellow-countryman, and glad that the great problem of Labour in Irish History should have had so worthy an exponent."

"up to" the workers of the North County to elect on the various Boards only those who will look after their interests. Mr. P. J. O'Neill, the "big" Chairman of the Dublin County Council, must go at the next elections. This is the gentleman who declared at the Castle Inquiry, presided over by Sir G. Askwith, that he considered it no harm -in fact quite the thing to do to break agreements made under "duress." If he had teld the truth he would have stated that his brother William, so far from being coerced, was running about after the Transport Union Delegate to assure him (the delegate) of his love and sympathy for the workers, and of his readiness to do anything and everything for the Union. When the Brothers O'Neill (P. J. and William) granted the increase of 3 - per week to their workmen they charged : - per week for the grass of a goat (which had hitherto been given free as portion of the perquisites), though it was understood by ail that the perquisites were to continue as formerly with the is crease. Mr. P. J. O'Neill will, we have no doubt, blossom into " a workman's friend." The workers should not be fooled by such protestations. The day when the workers could be fooled by the O'Neills, the Kettles, the Cuffes, the Nicholas Longs, and the rest of them is gone, and it's about time. ROUND TOWER.

Wexford Notes. Jem Stafford has made a manage to get Cooper's work for the scabs, and Jemin Mahoney has lost the good opinion he always held of him. A steamer of coke? arrived for Cooper on Friday last, and the scabs, under the comm. nd of Hump Carroll, unloaded her under the old conditions. They are offering themselves to all the coal merchants at the same rate, as they were employed prior to the Union coming to Wexford.

So this is the game, is it? It is not Larkinism or any particular form of Trade Unior ism they are fighting, but the increased wages they have been compelled to pay. It now lies with the Dorkers of Wexford to decide whether they are going to allow Stafford's scabs to do them out of their right to live by doing their work for a starvation wage, and incidentally cutting down the supply of labour. Some of these men who are now scabbing with Stafford were amongst those who were responsible for bringing jim Lerkin to Wexford.

Statford is trying to do Peter Hutchinson out of the brokerage of steamers, and we would advise Peter to watch some of the people, who are in the habit of frequenting his office, as everything that happens there is brought down to the cabbige man.

#### WE HEAR\_

That the journey from Patrick street to Enniscorthy did not materialise.

That there is likely to be a great row over the building of the sanatorium, although it has been passed.

That it will be a case of "Peamount.'

That County Inspector Sharpe is making inquiries about the robbery of Stafford's vessel by his own scabs.

That one of our readers is anxious to know if Wickham has any of the saddlery that was exchanged for beer in the house occupied by Pat O'Leary, Provision Merchant.

That some of the scabs in Patrick's have to lock up their wives, as they are on the bear, والهوم أأخل والالالا فأجرا الروا That the Wheelbarrow clerks' parcel still goes to Patrick's square on Monday Mornings.

#### NOTICE TO NEWSAGENTS.

Any Agent not receiving their proper supply of this paper, please communicate with Head Office, Liberty Hall, Beresford Place.

**VOTES FOR WOMEN.** COME AND HEAR **GEORGE LANSBURY** On ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT (17th March), in the ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS.

Admission

In conclusion, he again thanked them for his selection, and hoped that with the kind assistance of all the delegates he would be successful in discharging the duties of the Presidency to their satiafaction, and to the advantage of the Labour movement in Dablin. Members can join the above society any Sunday between the hours of, 11.a m. to 3 p.m. Good divides at Xmas. Mor-

#### The Partition of Ireland.

The proposals for the exclusion of Ulster caused little or no surprise in Belfast, where they were generally anticipated, except, of course, in the "Irish News." They are equally unsatisfactory to all parties. In Unionist quarters it is freely recognised that Belfast's trade with the rest of Ireland would suffer much from exclusion and in fact, Unionist workers in some instances have been bluntly told so. Labour and Nationalist objections have already been referred to A very strong feeling is growing amongst the people of the Falls against exclusion and against the backers of the partition idea. In fact, if they could only recognie it the feeling is that Liberals and Parliamentarians have sold the minority in Belfast. The growing resentment wants but leading and direction to become translated into an articulate and powerful body of discontented Here is grand material for an intelligent and farseeing agitator with a personality and a spirited programme. He would want to get to business at once. We venture to promise to the body that bandles the situation carefully and in the right manner the makings of a strong and vigorous organisation. Prompt action is called for since Joe Devlin may be counted upon to lose no time in making himself right and bulldozing his followers in West Belfast.

CRAOBH DEARG.

#### Queenstown Notes.

In pursuance of my promise in last week's issue. I will now show that the other trade organisations in the town are subject to the B.O.E control The affairs of the Queenstown Branch Shipwright's Society are completely monopolised by members of the A.O.H. Lodge. which is surprising considering the longstanding and exemplary trade unionism of these men. The Carpenters and Joiners Society is presided over by a Hib. (BO.E), and here, I am sorry to relate, this branch one time the most progressive and staunchest upholder of trade union principles is now through political intriguing one of the most reactionary branches in the organisation with an outlook on the industrial watfare of the times, which would discredit the medevial craftsmen. My advice to this branch is, attend to the pressing needs of the hour, and when you have officials whom you have tried and tested keep them and do not throw them over at the instigation

able nature of the creatures it has teen my disagreeable lot to expose has necessitated such a vehicle of conveyance. The crudest terms being the most expressive.

The right to safeguard the movement from fakers and opportunists will be jealously held by me, and the public actions of those who would make all legitimate movements of the workers: whether they be social, industrial, or political, into a stepping-stone to greater personal emolument, will be honestly and fearlessly exposed.

For, whatever doubts I had as to the suitability of the terms employed towards some of the creatures who have crawled into the local labour movement. have been completely dispelled as some despicable pedigrees have been outclassed by a more contemptible progeny, for the gaunt emergencyman's son from Ballynoe has blossomed forth true to heredity into a common informer.

So to you Trade Unionits and Hibernians of Queenstown I present your idol shorn of its bumptiousness and pedantry, and leave you to the leadership of one who will find it hard to rid himself of the foregoing hateful and heinous title which is indubitably, and in fuel conscience with Trade Union principle.

STELLA MARIS.

# Lawyers or Liars ? Brady and Birrell.

In the official report of the Parliamentary Debate, Vol. 58, No. 7, one of Dublin's Mis-Representatives-Mr. Brady-in his evort to assist Mr. Birrell in refusing to grant au inquiry that would have exposed the brutality of the Dublin Folice, professes to quote from a statement made by Mr Rice 'the Law Adviser of the Dublin orporation-before the recent Dublin Disturbances Commission. We reproduce below the exact words used by Mr. Rice in making the statement Mr. Brady is supposed to repeat before the Representatives in the British House of Commons, and we have bracketed off the words omitted by Vr. Brady in his anxiety to blacken the people who elected him and protect the police who assaulted them.

I would also like to say that, in my opinion, in normal times, under normal conditions, the police force of Dublin is an efficient force and a satisfactory force-a credit to itself and a credit to the citizens. But on the days in question [I will submit] that the police's own case is] that they were subject to a very extraordinary strain, by the very bitter At Right o'clock. At Right o'clock. dmission IS., 6d. & 3d. Reserved Seate, 2a. Irish Women's Franchise League. At Right o'clock. Thish Women's Franchise League. At Right o'clock. The Painters' Society (Queenstown) has Room & Liberty Hall. At Right o'clock. The Painters' Society (Queenstown) has Room & Liberty Hall. The Painters' Society (Queenstown) has Room & Liberty Hall. At Right o'clock. The Painters' Society (Queenstown) has Room & Liberty Hall. The Painters' Society (Queenstown) has Room & Liberty Hall. The Painters' Society (Queenstown) has Room & Liberty Hall. The Painters' Society (Queenstown) has Room & Liberty Hall. The Painters' Society (Queenstown) has Room & Liberty Hall. The Painters' Society (Queenstown) has Room & Liberty Hall. Room & L attacks [from the rioters], and in fact,

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All matter must reach office by Wednesday morning at latest.



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### **A** Coming Housing Scandal

BY SPAILPIN.

Dublin is well on its way already to another great Municipal Scandal, and this time the scandal bids fair to out-stench' all its predecessors.

It might be thought that our scandals have been so bad and so glaring already that not even the most evil-minded of our capitalist class could evolve anything rottener than the normal state of affairs. But if we did think so we would be wrong. Worse is yet to come.

There is the faintest possible hint of what is impending. Let us write it down with all its appropriate settings.

In the Report of the Housing Inquiry just concluded, we find the following facts duly verified by the Commissioners :

We have ascertained that out of the 9,322 tenement houses there are 627 with sanitary accommodation at the rate of I closet for 20 to 24 persons, 299 with accommodation at the rate of I closet for 25 to 29 persons, 145 with accommodation at the rate of 1 closet for 30 to 34 persons, 58 with accommodation at the rate of I closet for 35 to 39 persons, and 32 with accom-modation at the rate of 1 closet for 40 or more persons.

In this we find that the housing accommodation was a standing offence to decency, and an absolute bar to the acquisition or retention of cleanly habits on the part of the tenants, that, in short, the conditions of life put a premium upon dirt and immorality.

This is further corroborated by the sentence which appears in page 50 of the same report, paragraph 12. We quote :---

We fully endorse the evidence given by many witnesses that the surroundings of a tenement house in which there can be no privacy, and in which the children scarcely realise the meaning of the word "home." form the worst possible atmosphere for the up-bringing of the younger generation who, as one of the witnesses stated, acquire a precorious knowledge of evil from early childhood.

From this paragraph we gather still further corroboration of our standing indictment of the housing conditions in Dublin as a menace to morality, as being indeed a forcing house of vice. In this case it is not an agitator who speaks; it is a cold-blooded dispassionate Government official in official language.

That this cold-blooded Government official was compelled by the sheer force of facts ascertained in the course of an impartial investigation to echo the words and enforce the doctrines which had become commonplaces in the mouths of the agitators is but a repetition of the course of history in relation to many another reform. But another quotation before we begin to draw our moral and sound our note of warning. On page 5, paragraph 13, we read -

While there has been a slight reduction in the death-rate in Dublin from all causes in recent years, still the death-rate for the year 1911, the last year for which complete returns are available for the United Kingdom was higher than in any of the large centres of population in England. Wales or Scotland, and we fear that until the housing problem is adequately dealt with no substantial reduction in the death-rate can be hoped for.

# Clondalkin Notes.

The Irish Worker.

Fellow-workers-It has come! I warned you some weeks ago in these columns about the eviction orders made by the Council. And your sitting Councillors, who, by the way, do not belong to your class, sat there at this meeting and never opened their mouths to defend you. No; they were playing a deeper game, but we can see through it alright-let them make no mistake about that. The notices to quit arrived on Saturday morning last, as we foretold they would arrive, and the Collector told some of the people to go to George Farren, U.D.C., or C J. Hanlon, C.C., U.D.C., and they would be able to do something for them, and if they could do anything for them the price would be : Give us your vote in the forthcoming elections, we saved you from being evicted. he game is too ancient ; we have been in election campaigns before and we are not easily hoodwinked. Some of the Councillors are responsible for the lockout. C. J. Hanlon was prime mover in the affair, and if there was no lock-out you would have been able to pay your taxes and rent

. There was a Conference last August of the Farmers' Association, at which Conference the representatives of the Transport Union were invited to discuss terms, and it was decided to give the farm labourers 17/- and a holiday; 4s a day casual labour; 5s. a day threshing until 1st of November; no stoppage of work until the matter would be discussed between the labour representatives and the employers. But how did the farmers keep their agreement with the Transport Union? They presented their employees with a form to sign compelling them to leave the Transport Union or the alternative of a week's notice. The men refused to sign the dishonourable and iniquitous form

This form was presented six weeks by the farmers to their men-six weeks after they signing the agreement with the Transport Union-thereby ignoring the Union and dishonourably breaking the last clause of the agreement, viz, that no stoppage of work until the matter was discussed by both sides-that is representatives of the employee and the employer. I called personally on C. J. Hanlon, C.C., on August 11th, 1913, asking him to call a meeting of the farmers-giving him a week to do so. This meeting was held in the Carnegie Free Library in Clondalkin, and they agreed to pay their men on the terms agreed to by the Farmers' Association. Only two men refused, Thos. Hart, of Bettysfort, and Mike Murray, of Balgaddy; these men were the only two honourable farmers in the South County; they would not agree to the terms, and we took out their men on August 18th. We admire these men; at least they were honourable and fought the Union from the start in an open straight manner; also the farmers who signed the agreemeet and never broke it, notably Messrs. Cullen and Fallon of from the "general body," was a wicked the Naas Road, and some other of lesser and abominable caricature of the real note-small farmers in the neighbourhood. Some of ye have signed forms when you resumed work ; that form binds you to nothing, being signed under duress, and no law compels you to keep that. agreement. The fight you have made against capital will go down in history as the greatest fight of its kind the world has ever yet known; and all the more credit to you, as you were neophytes or beginners in a trade union movement, the significance of which you have not yet grasped. The farmers fought you and tried to break your spirit by trying to stave your wives and children-the innocent victims of the lock-out. They kept you in filthy houses and gave you a standard rate of 12s. a week-not enough to keep soul and body together. Most of you have from 4 to 6 children to feed They filled sanatoriums with your wives and children; and if this is not murder I don't know what it is. I can call it by no other name. You labourers, and you alone, have the power to stop this order of things, for you are the chief asset of the Irish nation, whose voice and actions can make kings and dynasties together. You come of a militant race whose forefathers died and filled Saxon jails, and not in vain for the spirit of liberty in '98, '48 and '67. And you are their progeny and direct successors of the men who owned the land of Ireland; the men who shed their life-blood so that you might be free and unfettered. Your fathers killed aristocracy and landlordism in this country by the aid of the Land League and made the farmers independent and free. And what way have these farmers repaid you-the sons of these men? They repaid you by starvation and evictions. The only way you can fight these men is by organisation and by standing by your Union - the Union that faithfully stood by you in your trouble. They have cut your wages in some cases, and they will cut them still more and make you veritable slaves if you have no Union to defend you. Why did they

lock you out and put the ban on the Transport Union? Because they recognised the power and strength of that Union. And it will be a long time before they can afford to fight again, and we are ready for another fight in our cause at any minute, knowing we have them crippled. It was your first fight in a labour movement, and you were fighting not the far-. mers, but the British employers as well, who poured millions of money into this country to support the employers to fight the Transport Union-a Union that is not seven years in existence and led by the ablest labour leader the world has ever produced—Jim Larkin, who is designated in England as the world's famous agitator : a man who stood up at a conference and made a hack of one of the ablest lawyers in the British Isles. We are entering the era of an industrial revolution that will stagger the world; so it's time to be up and doing, as there is plenty of fighting to be done. Stand by your Union the Union who stood by you in your trouble, and you will never regret your action.

M. C.

### Trenchant Criticism of Sexton's Play.

(From the "Liverpool Forward").

Speaking at the Kensington Chapel Lecture Hall, the Rev. Herbert Dunnico took for his subject Mr. James Sexton's new play "The Riot Act." Mr. Dunnico said that he went to see the play hoping for great things, but was quite disappointed. They could not reasonably expect the author to reveal those marks of skill that distinguished the great dramatists, but they had a right to expect that a play staged at the L verpool Repertory Theatre would not fall below the level of a third-rate novel. What local success Mr. Sexton's play had achieved was due in the first place to the local setting, the organisations and persons introduced under the thinnest of disguises, and in the second place it was due to the fact that the matter was one of universal interest to this generation. One of the objects of the author was to expose the fallacies and futilities of the Syndicalist policy, and to commend the more sober and cautious methods of the trade union and labour movement. That object was quite legitimate, and the speaker said that on the whole he favoured Mr. Sexton's point of view.

The second object was to give to the general public some glimpse of what took place behind the scenes during a great industrial upheaval. It was here, however, that the play merited the strongest criticism, and he (Mr. Dunnico) had the utmost difficuly in finding language strong enough to express his dissent, and record his protest. The strike committee, consisting of the chosen and elected delegates thing; in fact, it was as vile as it was false, and as grotesque as it was untrue. and the author ought to feel ashamed of himself. Whatever position Mr. Sexton now enjoyed, and whatever notoriety he had achieved, he owed it to the very men whose hard-earned pence supported him, and whose confidence had enabled him to emerge from common-place obscurity. It was, therefore, ungrateful, as well as churlish, to portray them as a set of ignorant and incompetent fools, minus even the saving grace of cleanliness. Every ridiculous idea, bigoted prejudice, and unfounded conception cherished by the middle classes concerning tradeunionism and its methods were more than confirmed by this play, written by a responsible official. If the frantic applause of every middle-class anti Socialist and opponent of democracy was sweeter to Mr. Sexton's cars than the respect of the men whose interests he was paid to protect, then verily he had his reward. Mr. Dunnico continuing, said he was not surprised that members of the Women's Social and Political Union had protested against the play, for had the above address on Tuesday and Friday author grubbed anywhere else than in a evenings, between the hours of 8 and 9 p.m. Entrance Fee, 6d.; Subscription, midden he could not have unearthed a more revolting specimen of humanity 3d. per week. than the one associated with the suffrage cause. If the organised labour bodies allowed so gross and foul a misrepresentation of trades unionism to pass unchallenged, then they merited Mr. Sexton s cynical contempt. Has the next stoon of working-class papers in Ireland. Come to us for "Industrial Worker," and "Clarion" and all progressive books and pamphlets. All on sale. "these No. 4150, BUTTER. Note Only Address-Finest Farmers Pure Butter KEARNEY'S Newsagency, Tobacco 1/-, 1/1, 1/2 per lb; Fresh Irish Eggs at Lowest Prices. Please Support our PATRICK J. WHELAN. 19 QUEEN ST., DUBLIN.

# The Blackleg.

(Dedicated to many "skilled" workers in Dublin and England, without permission). Come, see him stand with sated maw

'Mid want and women's tears : A human parasite ; by law Made bold despite his fears !

Esteemed for crimes 'gainst flesh and blood 'Gainst hungering babe and widowhood.

There, hear his boasts, lewd, callous, mean, Each word, each breath a stain; Human in form, a brute had been For half his evil slain, Yet as he serves in Pluto's cave

He thrives—a bestial, pampered slave.

Reared graceless, 'midst the sons of toil He early learnt to wound The suckling breast, his earliest spoil The toys with playmates found,

Full soon his vampire instincts blazed, And o'er his soul a squalid dungeon raised.

By stealth his treach'rous hand would fall, The weak and mild to strike; Lust ruled his youth-faithless to all-Loyal alone to might-He burrowed in its shambles, crept, And stabbed his brother while he slept!

No eye that fervent natural lights. No soul that manhood warms, No heart where kindly love ignites, Nor cordial friendship charms, Could draw from him responsive thrills, His presence blights-his friendship kills.

Poor bondsman of deluding Power, Cold and perverted heart:

No Lethean cup can mock the hour When strikes the fatal dart ; Then, braggart tongue and dastard hand,

Craven at justice seat you'll stand ! Then, if one record of one word,

One deed by pity fired-Were ransom from the abyss abhorred-And mine the proof required, I should be dumu-for human pride-Nor own thee man before the Crucified. SEAGHAN.

# A Last Word to Sean O'Cathasaigh.

I have no desire to any further prolong the discussion which has filled the columns of the "Worker" for weeks past in connection with the attempt of the gentlemean above-an ineffectual attempt may say-to smash the Volunteers. His last contribution dealing with this question shows the agility with which he is able to jump over the troublesome points of my last letter. He makes great capital out of the fact that the Volunteer leaders have not delared for a Republic. What an unpardonable omission that is, to be sure. However, that could be remedied if Sean would only intimate to the Provisional Committee his wishes on that point.

Sean seems to forget that when Wolfe

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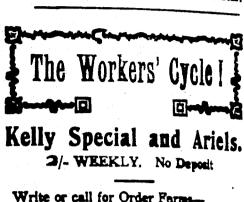
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Now let us recapitulate-tell over again what these statements of the Commissioners mean. They are quiet, dispassionate declarations that the Housing conditions of Dublin are responsible for creating filthy habits amongst the people. for breeding every kind of vice and immorality, and finally, for the murder, by disease, of thousands of our working-class population. They tell us that the guilt of murder lies upon the soul of all those responsible for the maintenance of the revolting conditions of Housing which obtain in Dublin.

And, let this point be emphasised, it is important to remember, this statement of the Commissioners means that every man or woman who interposes any obstacle to prevent the clearing away of the Dublin slums is guilty of the attempted murder of thousands of Dublin's poor.

Recognising this, it is now accepted by every public man in Dublin, by all thoughtful women and men in public life in the metropolis that Dublin must be rebuilt, that the Capital City of Ireland must be made over again to suit the re-quirements of civilised beings.

At this juncture, at this turning point in our history, when all that is best in us is called for to arise and do battle for the credit of the race, a number of Dublin capitalists, true to their selfish instincts. are secretly scouring the city to buy up slum tenements with a view to compelling the Corporation to pay exorbitant prices for them when the Housing Schemes are commenced. These capitalist ghouls, knowing that the Corporation must buy many of these properties, are already arranging with their friends in the Corporation that the properties they are now buying for a mere song from their semibankrupt owners will be selected by the Corporation Committee to be bought out for clearing purposes.

Certain coal merchants of Dublin and district are busy in this new sphere of activity, trying as ever to reap a fortune by blocking or holding up the aspirations and hopes of their poorer fellow-citizens. We withhold their names at present.

We appeal to the citizens of Dublin to keep their eyes upon this move, and we would suggest that the Corporation resolve that in the case of all properties bought since the issue of this Housing Report the purchase price be no more than the price shown by the latest deed of sale, with a possible 5 per cent interest. But what do you think of the ghouls, the selfish animals who see in this crisis only a chance to make a profit by a species of brigandage, by holding up to ransom the suffering poor of the Capital City of Ireland ?

# LAST WEEK.

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Tone, the first of Irish Republicans, started the United Irishmen he did not declare for an Irish Republic. However, that did not prevent the movement declaring itself when the time was opportune. His reterence to my attendance at picture houses I pass over as beneath notice. The whole tone of his letters is evidence of the spite which frustrated ambition engenders. In them is reflected the narrow-mindedness, the shallowness and the pessimism which are the chief characteristics of the cynic and the sceptic.

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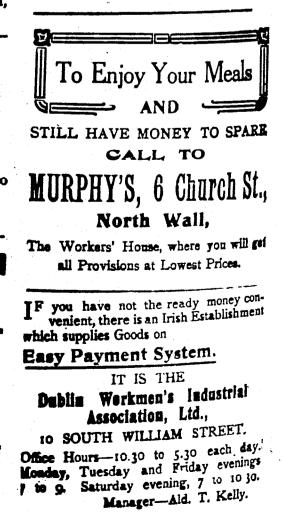
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