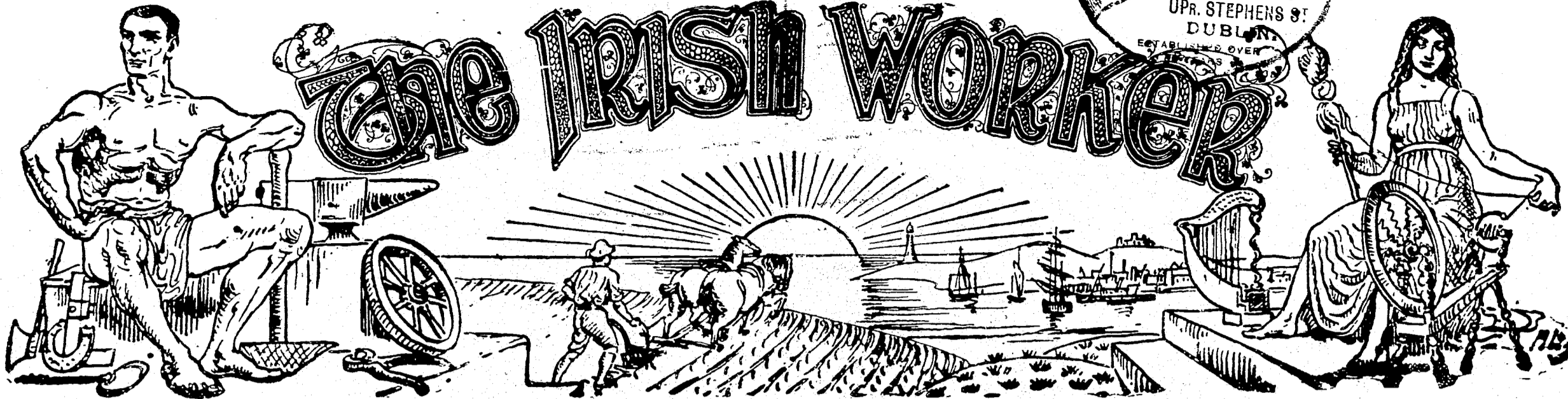


"The principle I state and mean to stand upon is—that the entire ownership of Ireland, moral and material, up to the sun and down to the centre is vested of right in the people of Ireland."

James Finian Lalor.



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Who is it speaks of defeat? I tell you a cause like ours; is greater than defeat can know— It is the power of powers. As surely as the earth rolls round As surely as the glorious sun Brings the great world moon wave Must our Cause be won!

Edited by JIM LARKIN.

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DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JULY 11th, 1914.

ONE PENNY!

Jim Larkin and the future of the "Red Hand"

By "Shellback."

The importance and value of an efficient leader to the general body of a great movement was never more vividly demonstrated than it was recently in the case of Jim Larkin's threatened resignation of his official position as leader of the Irish Labour movement. The very hint of his resigning spread dismay among the ranks of organised Labour.

It was suddenly realised by the staunch supporters of Trades Unionism in Ireland, that Jim's withdrawal meant the destruction of their movement, and the burial of their hopes. And so near appeared the crash, and so clearly did they understand all that it foretold, that when Jim agreed to take back his resignation, relief was expressed in an enthusiastic and wildly joyful display at Croydon Park. Breath comes easier now that Jim's threat has resolved itself into one of the many little incidents that will serve to illustrate the boundless History of Irish Labour, when that volume will be numbered among the necessary books in the educational outfit of the future student of Irish History.

But only as it was, that apparently unimportant incident contained a lesson of which full advantage ought to be taken, and the full profit obtained from the moral which it teaches in order that our movement will be prepared when disease or death which cannot be guarded against, may bring us face to face with such another contingency.

Jim Larkin is an ideal leader. He is the controller, as well as leader of an army of workers, and as such, he is far more important than the greatest General or military leader of ancient or modern times.

He is continually at war, and foremost in the firing line, not safeguarded in the rear like amateurs who lead military fighters.

He is always in the open. The odds, supplemented by members or scabs of his own class always against him, and he seeks no shelter in redoubt or trench. The objects for which he fights are not money, or titles, or high positions in the Councils, but the general betterment of his class. His reward, when he takes it, will not require much guarding. He will be able to put it in his vest pocket with his mates.

And this is the lesson we learn from the threatened resignation of Jim. We must keep him, and we must make him secure in his position by putting him financially and socially on a level, if not superior, to a military or a Salvation Army leader. He is the greatest force for Irish labour in existence, and he could easily become the greatest political force in Ireland if he so desired, for industry must always control political gas-pipes, even as a throne must first be constructed before a king can seat himself upon it. No military power would be in existence to-day if their leaders were rewarded on the same scale that Irish workers have rewarded Jim Larkin. Military Generals would throw up the sponge and resign their commissions and retire on their pensions if they were required to carry on an everlasting fight shoulder to shoulder with the men in the ranks.

To be able to treat Jim as he ought to be treated, and in order to be able to fill his place when he is taken from us, we must build up the Union until every man and woman who labours is enrolled beneath the "Red Hand." And to effectually organise them we must create an enthusiasm in the ranks equal to the enthusiasm of our leader and his colleagues, and one way to bring about this enthusiasm is to offer the opportunity to all who may wish to attain it of advancing by gradual and earned promotion from the ranks to the highest position the Union can offer. According to all the methods usually adopted, men are simply induced to become paying members of their trade union, after which they are not expected to take any further interest in its progress.

The officials, particularly in England, are generally those who shout and cheer loudest at meetings. But, though possibly otherwise competent, we usually find the fire-eater in times of peace becomes almost dove-like when the drums sound, and not uncommonly, proves a coward and a traitor in the face of the enemy. We need to revise the old system and adopt new methods compatible with the

requirements of a new and vigorous movement like the Irish Transport Union; and I believe something in that direction may be accomplished by the following suggestion being adopted:—Let every member who desires advancement to the front of the movement make himself responsible for the enrolment of ten new members, and when each of these have become financial members by the payment of say, three months' contributions, let the member who enrolled them be advanced one step in promotion, say to the position of junior delegate, with a distinguishing button to show his rank. His duties will now be to see that his ten members pay their contributions regular, and that they are kept posted regarding the doings of the union as a whole. He will also be expected to induce his ten members to become junior delegates by enrolling their ten new members each. The next step in his promotion will be reached when a company of one hundred men is formed represented by ten junior delegates, and will be brought about as follows:—When one of the hundred rank and file has secured his ten new members and thus becomes a junior delegate, making the number of these officials eleven, one of them will be advanced by the votes of their own number to the position of senior delegate, who will thus become the responsible official of a company of one hundred men and ten junior delegates. When ten such companies have been formed and by the rules governing promotion, an eleventh senior delegate is created, one of them should be advanced another step by the votes of the junior and senior delegates. The successful candidate in this election would now become the chief official of a body numbering a thousand men, and his duties would be similar to those of an ordinary trade union secretary and requiring his whole attention, for which he should be suitably remunerated.

I think we should commence the payment of Officials with the men filling this position, but such payment should only be continued while he has under his charge the full number of paying members, viz., one thousand. By this means men may reach the highest executive rank, by pure merit. Enthusiasm in the ranks would be stimulated by the friendly competition of those anxious to get to a front position. The same plan could be adopted in the women's section. I think we will all agree that it is a workable proposition, and I think if it is tried that there are hundreds of young men and women who will soon qualify for a junior delegate's position, and when they have gained that distinction I am sure they will only return, by their votes, those candidates for a superior position who will be sound and solid in their loyalty to the movement, and when the day comes that we will need a new leader we will not have far to seek. When the day comes that we will have to part with Jim, although we will be saddened, we will be ready to joyfully hail his successor. With the royalists, let us be able to shout when our king is gone, "God save the Workers' Leader."

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THE HOUSING INQUIRY.

THE WORKERS' POINT OF VIEW.

An inquiry into several schemes promoted by the Dublin Corporation was opened in the City Hall on Friday, June 26th, by Mr. P. C. Cowan Engineering Inspector to the Local Government Board. On Thursday, July 2nd, evidence for the workers was given by Mr. William O'Brien, President of the Dublin Trades Council.

Mr. O'Brien, having been sworn, said he appeared as President of the Dublin Trades Council, and also as Vice-Chairman of the Provisional Committee of the Citizens' Housing League. The Trades Council, he might explain, was a body to which all the Trade Unions of the city, skilled and unskilled, were affiliated. The number of unions was about 70, having a membership of close on 30,000. With their families they numbered in round figures a population of well over 100,000, the bulk of whom would be forced to occupy the houses in whatever schemes were adopted, and that was their justification for appearing at that Housing Inquiry.

The Inspector—I am glad to see you here as representing the workers, and I have always wondered why the organised workers did not give evidence at all such inquiries. I am always glad to have their views.

Mr. O'Brien, continuing, said as might be supposed the question of housing had been considered frequently by the Trades Council, and their views published in the Press and sent to the Municipal Council. Since the Report of the Departmental Commission on Housing Conditions in Dublin had been issued his Council had again discussed the subject on several occasions, and the following resolution would give the Inspector a general idea of the views of the organised workers.

The Inspector—What is the date of the resolution you are going to read?

Mr. O'Brien—I have not the exact date, but I can procure it for you if you think it necessary, but it was adopted at all events in the early part of this year (about the end of March, I think), and as you will see from its text it deals with the Report of the recent commission which was issued at the beginning of the year.

The Inspector—When was the Departmental Report issued?

Alderman T. Kelly—In February last. Mr. O'Brien then read the following resolution:—

**DUBLIN TRADES COUNCIL.**  
Resolution on Housing Commission's Report. Resolved:—

1. "That this Trades Council, representing the working-class of Dublin, approve generally of the recommendations contained in the Report of the Dublin Housing Commission, and, in our opinion, the facts so often made public and now confirmed by the Commissioners, reveal a state of affairs that no civilised community ought to tolerate, and one which, urgently calls for immediate and drastic action.

2. The fact that it is now proved that some 8,000 families are living in dwellings certified by the Sanitary Authorities as 'unfit for human habitation,' and that the housing conditions of an additional 6,000 families required radical improvement (a total population of some 70,000 persons), amply bear out the exposures of existing housing conditions made on numerous occasions, and justifies to the full the demands repeatedly made for a sweeping reform.

3. We urge that a Bill should be passed into Law this session, with the least possible delay, giving the local authorities the additional powers recommended to adequately deal with this question, together with a Treasury Grant to enable the Dublin Municipality to provide at least 14,000 self-contained cottages.

4. We believe the first step ought to be the taking of a complete survey of the city and its immediate surroundings, in order to ascertain what sites are available.

5. We are strongly opposed to the Corporation purchasing any more slum property while a number of sites are to be had on virgin soil.

6. Under no circumstances should the Corporation sell or lease any of the City Estate suitable for Housing Schemes now or in the future; and we suggest that the Corporation should endeavour to secure the surrender of the leases of any of the City Estate on which Municipal Housing Schemes could be commenced immediately.

In addition to that the present schemes were discussed, and at the last meeting of the Trades Council, held on Monday, June 29th, he had been appointed to officially represent the Council at that inquiry, and to state with reference to

the schemes under consideration that the workers were opposed to Glorney's Buildings, Crabbe Lane, and Spittlefield's Sites, and that they were in favour of Fairbrother's Fields and the McCaffery estate sites, but in these two latter they would press for a reduction of the number of houses to the acre. However, if they were asked to take them or leave them as they stood they would accept them as proposed. He was instructed to deal particularly with two points—the class of house they favoured and where it should be built. They were unable to understand the Corporation's present housing policy—or want of policy. So far as they could see the method of procedure seemed to be that a Ward representative came along and selected a plot of ground for reasons best known to himself and said—"Let us put up a housing scheme here." Then the Medical Officer of Health was asked to report on the site, and he reported that it was an insanitary area, just as he could report on almost any other bad part of the city, and forthwith a housing scheme was devised. They objected to this piecemeal, patchwork method. They thought that what should first be done was to have a comprehensive survey of the city in order to find out what sites were available; then, having decided how much money they were going to spend, they would be in a position to spend it to the best possible advantage—that is to obtain the maximum number of houses in the best surroundings at the minimum of cash. Instead of looking at this bit of ground or that bit they suggested that they ought to look at the entire city. Instead of that policy we found under present conditions that a great deal of money was spent on comparatively small schemes, and most of that money goes to enrich the slum lords and other vested interests, instead of in bricks and mortar. Instead of rewarding the slum lord they thought he ought to be penalised. Instead of looking on him as a benefactor they ought to regard him as an enemy of the people to be driven out of business. Their present method of dealing with the question only puts a premium on bad housing, and makes the ownership of slum property a lucrative one. We urge: first acquire and build upon all available virgin soil. When you have done that strictly enforce the Public Health Acts and Sanitary Bye Laws, which admittedly is not done now. If you house a few thousand families away from the present congested insanitary areas you will enable those at present living in the worst class of tenements to move into the better class which have been vacated by those housed on new sites, and those houses unfit for human habitation can then be closed by the Public Health Department. When you have carried out this policy for some time you will be able to secure these insanitary sites that it is now proposed to pay high prices for at their true value; and that is nil. In addition, this policy will have the effect of reducing rents, because by reducing the density of population there will be less competition for the available accommodation, and consequently the rents are bound to be reduced. In his evidence yesterday the Lord Mayor said that any building which the Corporation would undertake in the centre of the city would not slacken their hands in building on the outskirts also. But I respectfully suggest that it would. You can't have your loaf and eat it. If the Corporation spends half a million on buying up slum areas and building on them there will be so much less to spend elsewhere. They will then turn around and tell us—Oh, we are only a poor city, and cannot afford to spend any more just now! They (the workers) thought that a false and wasteful policy. Every day men, women, and children were being murdered by their unhealthy surroundings, and yet no real earnest attempt was made by the Corporation to deal with this great question on the scale which the circumstances demanded. He (Mr. O'Brien) had sat in that Chamber for three solid hours and listened to the Corporation discussing the granting of a lease of one house in Wicklow street, but it was a long time since they spent the same time on the housing of the workers of the city.

Alderman T. Kelly—You ought to tell the truth. Remember you are on your oath.

Mr. O'Brien [continuing] said they failed to understand why the Corpora-

tion did not avail of the very fair offer of Mr. James Walker and take over immediately for £2,000 their own property consisting of 51 acres at Marino and build 750 cottages on it.

Alderman T. Kelly—Everybody is very warm on Marino.

Mr. O'Brien—Yes, everybody is warm on it except the Housing Committee, and they are exceptionally cold on it. The Inspector touched the spot just now when he asked Councillor Cosgrave did he consider Marino too good for workers' houses. That was the explanation of the Housing Committee's unwillingness to build on Marino. They failed to see why the workers should be put up lanes and all ys in disused stables. They had as good a right to fresh air and sunshine as any other section of the community, and a better right if it went to that. They objected to the Glorney's Buildings Scheme because the district was a densely populated one, and because it was proposed to put houses for the workers at the back of Summerhill, surrounded on all sides by high houses which the Public Health reports showed to be very unhealthy. In addition, it was proposed to put the houses down in a hollow. They considered it a most objectionable site. The class of houses wanted was self-contained cottages at reasonable rents. Now, with regard to where they should be erected he would like to say something. The Lord Mayor in his evidence had referred to St. Joseph's Cottages. He mentioned about men waiting 7 or 8 years to get one. He [Mr. O'Brien] knew that to be so. As a rule it was necessary to wait two or three years to obtain one. And yet, although there was such great competition for them, they were not ideal houses by a long way. They were built very closely together; the rooms were too small, the bedrooms without fireplaces, and the rents, though not exceptionally high, might be lower.

The Inspector—Do you think you could do any better than 1s. 6d. per room?

Mr. O'Brien—We think it possible to build a three-roomed cottage which could be let at 3s. a week.

The Inspector—I would like to see you work it out.

Mr. O'Brien—The point I wanted to make was in connection with where these tenants were employed. The men living in these cottages worked in all parts of the city. He knew many of them personally, and was aware that they travelled long distances to their employment, and were willing to do it under present conditions in order to obtain the kind of house they wished to have their families in. He knew that a number of city workers lived in the Corporation cottages in Inchicore, and he was aware that this number would be very much greater only that the people in Inchicore were opposed to any city worker getting a cottage there, as they were built for the workers employed in the locality. Therefore, he could not agree with those who said the worker refused to travel some distance in order to secure a healthy cottage outside the present congested slum areas. If a worker was now willing to travel two or three miles to St. Joseph's Cottages or Inchicore they would be equally willing to travel to Marino, Dolphin's Barn, Cabra, or Drumcondra. Councillor Cosgrave told you the Housing Committee was composed of representatives of all sections, but he didn't tell you that of its twenty members only one was a Labour man, and he was not put on the Inspection Committee.

Councillor Cosgrave—All members are entitled to act on the Inspection Committee.

Mr. O'Brien—Well, at any rate it cannot be denied that the workers have only one representative out of twenty.

The Inspector—Well, of course, the Housing Committee is supposed to represent all sections of the citizens, and it must look at all points of view, and I am sure they give a good deal of consideration to the workers.

Mr. O'Brien—We have not seen any evidence of it. At any rate we stand in no danger of being killed by kindness.

Cross-examined by Dr. Littledale, K.C. (Counsel for the Corporation)—You say you represent all the organised workers of Dublin? I do.

Are you a labourer? No.

You are a skilled tradesman then? Yes.

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What are you? A tailor. Tell me, are you the Mr. Wm. O'Brien who is Master Tailor of the North Dublin Union? I am.

That's a well paid post? Not too well-paid at all (laughter).

Well, at any rate, you have a good salary? Not nearly so good as it ought to be (laughter).

The Inspector—I think we can all sympathise with that grievance.

Dr. Littledale—You will admit anyway that you are reasonably well paid? What would you suggest? (loud laughter)

Dr. Littledale—Well, about fifty shillings, I suppose.

Mr. O'Brien—It's a great deal less, but I live in hopes (renewed laughter).

You said your Council agreed in 1890 with the Departmental Committee's Report? I said nothing of the kind. I'll read you the passage in the resolution that I read at the outset.

Mr. O'Brien then read a paragraph from the resolution "expressing approval generally" with the Recommendations of the Housing Commission.

Dr. Littledale read an extract from the Report which stated that the trade unions were applied to for certain particulars which they did not supply.

Mr. O'Brien explained that the unions did not possess this information and had not the machinery to procure it. Mr. C. H. O'Connor had asked him the same question at the Inquiry and he (Mr. O'Brien) had told Mr. O'Connor that as far as he knew the information could only be got from the Census returns.

Dr. Littledale—Do you suggest that all the workers are willing to travel to those outlying districts you speak of? I do not. Many of them would be unable to do so. Many more, who would be able, would be unwilling; but there is a large number who are both able and willing to go, and we ask that they should be given facilities to do so.

Does Alderman Kelly represent the workers? No.

Does Councillor Cosgrave represent the workers? No.

Do you, as a well paid tradesman, represent the unskilled workers? I do. I am fully authorised to speak for them. Your policy then is to bring the well-paid skilled workers out to the suburbs and leave the poor unskilled in the slums.

Mr. Charles Power, B.L. (Counsel for the Citizens' Housing League)—He didn't say anything of the kind.

Mr. O'Brien—I did not say that.

Mr. Littledale—Your Counsel says you did not say it, but I think it's very like what you did say. But if you bring any workers away from the centre of the city won't it be the skilled workers who are the best paid? No, some of the so called unskilled workers—the dockers for example thanks to their organisation—are better paid than many skilled trades. It cannot be denied that there are a number of workers who are willing to go outside the heart of the city if provided with suitable cottages at reasonable rents. And we say they should be given the opportunity to do so. When that has been done it will benefit those who cannot travel outside also, as it will relieve the congestion in the centre of the city, and thereby help to reduce rents.

The Inspector said he was glad to be favoured with the views of the workers, and Mr. O'Brien had put forward his points very forcibly and very clearly.

Please Support our Advertisers.



The Sport World.

Saturday's boxing at Croydon Park was a day out for the Transport Union boys. Jack Dempsey, Frank Dwyer and Jack Maher did their best to keep up the Union men's credit as fighters.

Frank Dwyer's "weak spot" is like Billy Wells—wherever else it may be it certainly is not in the stomach.

We have given up keeping account of the things Applegarth is doing.

Harry Plotnikoff and Bob Berry have been having the usual three months' talking match before signing up to wrestle. The latest position is—£20 a side, 11 st. 7 lbs., under Lancashire rules.

At Dusseldorf, Morke, the German champion, did a one-hand jerk of 231 lbs. and a double handed jerk of 352 lbs. three times in succession. The sea club has eight men capable of 275 lbs. in a regulation lift.

Whittle, of Preston, at 9 st. 8 lbs., did a "two hands" anyhow" lift above the head of 256 lbs. Rooking, of the same club, at 7 st. 4 lbs. did a continental press of 123 lbs.

Aston has challenged Arthur Saxon for the world's championship—a big bid for a 12 st. 7 man.

The National Professional Wrestlers' Union is complaining of lack of support from its members.

Boxing at Croydon Park.

A SPLENDID PROGRAMME.

Last Saturday the Boxing Committee put on a first-class programme at Croydon Park. The weather, proving to be bad, a ring was erected in the big marquee; the large crowd that gathered, in spite of the rain, showing that Croydon Park as a boxing centre is growing in popularity.

The first fight put on was the final of the Amateur Feather-weight Competition. The effect of the grass flooring was very soon apparent in the heavy breathing of the two boys. The fight was soon over, Mr. Bradley giving it to Jack Maher to save Carroll further punishment. Colgan boxed a bye with Kelly, the former bantam-weight Amateur Champion. Taylor beat Lawlor in signal style. In the final for the Bantam Competition, Taylor was given the decision over Colgan after boxing an extra round, thus winning the silver cup presented by the Committee; a gold centred medal was given to Colgan.

The fight between Driver Donnelly and Drummer Supple was a fast and pretty one. Donnelly had both the punch and speed, and won in handy fashion. There were a few things that could have been cut out—Supple's wild ducking and the open glove work, &c., for instance.

There was a very regrettable incident in the Young Parsons-Cotter Brogan fight. The fight for the first three rounds was a real good one. Cotter showed real class, and Young Parsons a determined attack in conventional style. Early in the fourth round Parsons appealed for a foul, dropping his hands in very evident pain. The blow was obviously accidental and the two boys were more than willing. But Mr. Bradley, having given a decision, would not change his mind and let the boys fight on. The decision went to Cotter Brogan. There is talk of bringing these two boys together again.

DWYER'S GREAT SHOWING.

There was a scene of great enthusiasm as Frank Dwyer stepped into the ring for his fight with Jack Dempsey. The fight was of particular interest in view of the fact that they are two Transport Union men. Dempsey, stripped, came as a big surprise; perhaps no man ever stepped into a Dublin ring who has a finer show of muscle. Frank is big for his weight, but he looked small beside his opponent and seemed about a stone lighter. The first round opened in fine style, Frank driving in with lefts to the head, and Dempsey, with a mind to the popular belief about Dwyer's middle section, playing hard for the body, and those blows did go home; but Frank took them with apparent unconcern. Till the sixth round the fight seemed slightly in Dwyer's favour, a heavy fusillade of tremendous rights to the body making Dempsey very chary of attacking and leaving his chin open for a right. In the sixth round a punch to the head sent Dempsey groggy, and, in a half-grooping lunge, he caught Dwyer on the chin, and we had the unusual sight of what was very nearly a double knock-out. Both men took it unflinchingly, but Dwyer seemed most affected; a heavy swing on the chin sent him reeling. Amidst a tremendous din the gong went, but neither principal nor referee heard it, and Dempsey sent in vicious lefts and rights to the head. Timekeeper Sam Brown ran to the ropes shouting to the referee, who ordered the two men to their corners; but the blows struck after the gong had very heavily prejudiced Dwyer's chances. He sat in his corner all but out: several teeth missing and his eyes swimming. Dempsey rushed in the beginning of the next round, but Dwyer stalked splendidly to gain time, and ended the round attacking. The next round saw Dwyer carrying the fight to

his man in valiant style, attacking with lefts to the head and heavy body blows in great fettle.

Mr. Bradley gave the decision to Dempsey, a judgment that did not quite meet with the approval of the crowd who had been impressed by Frank's gallant fight. The last round led to a dispute between the referee and the time-keeper; the time-keeper announced it was the last round, the referee announced it was the seventh.

I Saw a Ship.

I saw a ship with sails outspread Bound out to sea, As buoyantly it outward fled From moorings free. Brave snowy bird no anchor now Strains at thy heart, As swift beneath thy cleaving prow The white waves part. So would my soul with wings outspread Like yon gay ship Shrink not to feel earth's moorings shed, Life's anchor slip; What time the stern, pale messenger Swift summons brings, And o'er that quiet frontier My spirit wings.

MAEVE CAVANAGH.

The Irish Worker.

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

THE IRISH WORKER will be published weekly—price one penny—and may be had of any newsagent. Ask for it and see that you get it. All communications, whether relating to literary or business matters, to be addressed to the Editor, 18, Bedford Place, Dublin. Telephone 3421. Subscription 6s. 6d. per year; 3s. 3d. for six months, payable in advance. We do not publish or take notice of anonymous contributions.

DUBLIN, Sat., July 11th, 1914.

The Home Rule Betrayal.

Ireland one and indivisible. That is the maxim of the Irish worker. Ireland one and indivisible is supposed to be the abiding principle of the Irish Parliamentary Party. Their spokesmen have been giving expression to this sentiment during the whole period prior to the introduction of the Government of Ireland Bill. Without exception this has been their public position. Redmond, Dillon, Devlin, have all put this forward as the claim of the Party. When the exclusion of Ulster was first mooted they expressed their determination that they would not abate one jot of their demands. They are in as strong a position now as they were then. But nevertheless it is practically agreed that they will now accept the Bill bad as it was, with the exclusion of Ulster for a period. But what is not understood is, that if any part of Ulster votes itself out of the Bill that part can only come with the consent of the Imperial Parliament with a smaller Irish representation. If the Party were in earnest in their desire to secure an undivided Ireland they would have allowed the Volunteer movement to have remained outside the Party machine. But no! Mr. J. E. Redmond saw there a danger to his allies. If he had been desirous of meeting force with force, he would not have attempted to dominate a movement which should be outside the purview of a "constitutional" party. We know his views of physical force. But his allies in the Liberal Party feared a recrudescence of anything approaching that. And so John E. collars the Volunteers, and some of the men upon whom reliance should be placed abandoned their principles and betrayed their trust. But that is not all. Our fathers were judicially murdered or imprisoned for their beliefs. Michael Davitt was incarcerated for procuring arms for his brothers in the Fenian movement. Carson and his gang, Galloper Smith and Richardson, can do with impunity what Davitt was punished for, and although Redmond controls the British Government of money-lenders and bucket-men, they go free. And this although their object is the killing of the principle of undivided nationhood which he has pledged himself to uphold. In Dublin the election of a labour man on a public board has been held to be a jeopardy to Home Rule by Redmond's gang of thimble-riggers and house-jobbers, margarine-sellers and food-adulterators. We wonder what Redmond's position is now in relation to Home Rule. The Lords are cutting it up. But what will John E. do when their handiwork is presented to the House of Commons? Our position with relation to the Volunteers is well known. We did not believe the men who had got control would sacrifice much for Cathlin ni Houlihan. Their recent action has justified us. A man who betrays his fellows in an industrial war cannot be expected to be true in any other war. And our war is one and continuous—the oppressed against the oppressor. Recognising this we started a Citizen Army, and we ask our brothers of the working-class to support their own, and only their own. The present position justifies the heading of this article. The personnel of Redmond's game of twenty-five still further justifies it. We can only say that if the workers of Ireland stand idly by whilst they are being betrayed, they get what

they deserve, and only that. Our fathers died that we might be free men. Are we going to allow their life sacrifices to be as naught? Or are we going to follow in their footsteps at the Rising of the Moon?

Amalgamation Conference

Covering 400,000 Workers.

LONDON, THURSDAY.

THE Conference was a qualified success. All the delegates were solid for amalgamation in principle, but there was a difference about method in details of scheme. My reading of the situation is that the so-called leaders are in the position of Raleigh, "Iain would they climb but that they fear to fall." Satisfied personally, conscious that they must accept new idea or get run over. It is stimulating to hear the "dumb dogs" voicing the new cry of one big union—creatures who, even six months ago, were doing their utmost against the movement for solidarity. Aye! even rare, if not fishy, brooks have been compelled to sing the new Evangel, "An Injury to One is the Concern of All." A change, my countrymen! Dublin's misery, suffering and class-conscious solidarity was the industrial Archimedes; one big union the lever, class-solidarity the fulcrum. And now together, twenty-seven unions embracing the men who can stop the wheels of industry, agree to amalgamation. Havelock Wilson and his dog, Cotter, at his old game in the interest of disunion. "Faugh an bealach" is the word. The building workers sold again by the fakirs, but Woolwich has redeemed the situation. Even the Government slave has a soul. It was inspiring to be amongst these men and listen to their talk—a change from the platform. Poor old Redmond! He is in an L of a dilemma and nearly as badly fixed as Neddy Carson. Everybody here condemns John for interfering with the Volunteers; tactical mistake; but on the cause must go.

JIM LARKIN.

Murphy's Son Gets Spliced.

Stop Press Edition! Mr. William M. Murphy's youngest son has been and gone and got married.

We find that the momentous news is the exclusive property of the ha'penny "Independent" whose sales when the tidings were published must have gone up by leaps and bounds. The amiable proprietor of that production very naturally believes in the time-honoured custom of "keeping the money in the family."

In painting the nuptial picture, the Abbey street scribe let himself go with an utter disregard for the ink-pot. He tells us that Mr. Gerald Murphy (brother of the bridegroom) was best man. Despite this, there are many who will hold on to the belief that Mr. William Martin is a better man still.

We are told that the bride's mother wore a "chiffon taffeta" bodice trimmed with white lace, black tulle hat with white wings. Whether Murphy's chauffeur sported a pink tie with green spots, or wore patent leather boots we are not informed.

Amongst the wedding presents was a set of "silver entree dishes" from Mr. Tim Healy, M.P. The gift was probably meant as a slap in the eye to the patriots of the "Freeman's Journal" and as a reminder that his name will be remembered in history. The Rev. P. Flanagan was the donor of a prayer-book but the incident passed off without any untoward effect, although it is said to have gone dangerously near awakening the slumbering conscience of Mr. William M. Mr. and Mrs. Michael Murphy presented "a handsome canteen"—a gift that occasioned no little surprise, seeing that this is the "temperance" season. In spite of it all, we hear definitely that the Dublin tram-cars are still running, and that Home Rule is no less distant from the Statute Book. It is a pity, however, that the residents of Dartry Hall could not manage to have a matrimonial ceremony every other week. The circulation figures' expert in Carlisle Building would then be found in a state of perpetual jubilation.

OSCAR.

Self-Denial.

On a perusal of the contents of that alleged Catholic paper, "The Irish Catholic," we observe that the Lord Mayor of Manchester (Alderman McCabe) has been holding forth on the curious subject of Self-Denial. He was of opinion that this was an age of enjoyment when everybody was seeing how much they could spend on themselves and how much pleasure they could get. There was, he said, very little character in the man who did not deny himself of the good things of the world. He also thought that children nowadays should be taught more Self-Denial.

After these ponderous utterances, we shall have to rigorously revise our daily mode of living. Strawberries and cream will no longer figure as items on our menu, and our customary afternoon cigar we shall have to forego. To our burgundies and ices we must bid adieu, and oyster suppers will be but a memory of our reckless past. We shall nail down our wine cellars this very instant!

To crown our good resolutions, let us express the hope that the riotous degree of luxury that marks the daily routing of those who reside in the back street of our city will be speedily eradicated. Though we know not what the word implies, let us have Self-Denial by means.

Searchlight Flashes

The following constitutes Tuesday's programme for one of our Labour T.C.s.: 12 o'clock (noon) Municipal Workshop Committee.

- 1.30—Cinema/ograph Sub Committee
2.45—Port Sanitary Board.
3.—Public Health Committee.
4.30—Distress Committee.

In addition to the above, the same Representative, apart from the meetings of the Municipal Council and Dublin Poff and Docks Board, has to attend Old Age Pension Committee, National Health Insurance Committee, Technical Education Committee, Housing Committee, Tuberculosis Committee, School Attendance Committee, and a similar number of Sub Committees. And yet he is not as badly off as others holding seats on Poor Law Boards as well as the Dublin Corporation.

The Report of the Electricity Supply Committee for quarter ending 31st of March, 1914 foretells the reduction of fitters employed in the Pigeon House Station, while a similar forecast is made for the pumping station owing to the introduction of electric pumps.

The Labour Party in the City Council was represented for the most part of Monday last by Councillors Brohoon and Partridge, who remained in attendance throughout the sittings, Councillor Lawlor being detained in the South Dublin Union for the early part of the day on important business, and Councillor O'Carroll having to withdraw for a similar reason.

Councillors Bohan and Hopkins were absent.

Loran has returned from tiger hunting in India. His first job on Monday last was to pilot the election of 'cully's unqualified son to a position in the engineer's office against the strong protest from the City Engineer.

Mr. Buckley will never be forgiven for securing the position to which the Lord Mayor intended to elect his own brother Gerald, who at present is making water contracts to-day which are rescinded or surrendered to-morrow, but never cancelled so far as his credit is concerned.

The Lord Mayor improperly ruled out of order a notice of motion set down by the writer for the purpose of preventing the erection of silos at the North Wall. Although the city seal was affixed, as stated by his Lordship, it is part of the agreement that it can be terminated in six months. And as the matter is of the utmost importance to the workers on the quays the Lord Mayor will be given another opportunity of dealing with it.

The following is a copy of the Report of the Inspection Committee on the subject which I was looking up at the time his Lordship ruled my motion out of order:—

Extract from Inspection Committee Report dated 20th December, 1910, before Committee on same date:—

Re Grain Silos, North Wall.

"The Committee met the Secretary of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union who accompanied them, and pointed out where the store and conveyors would be erected. Your Inspection Committee considered that if the Corporation has not power to prevent these silos being erected the unemployment of a very considerable number of hands must inevitably ensue. In fact, from information which your Committee obtained it will mean that hundreds and perhaps thousands will be thrown idle. Ten thousand people thrown on the rates, and hundreds of shopkeepers and other ratepayers ruined."

OSB J. FARRELL, Chairman."

The Lord Mayor's motion to refuse representation on the Technical Education Committee to the Dublin Trades Council because that body refused his Lordship's dictation and declined to elect as its representatives individuals who are not now members of the Dublin Trades Council, is a little bit of Home Rule in advance as far as the working classes are concerned.

His Lordship's refusal to receive the deputation from the Dublin Trades Council in connection with the formation of Scab Unions by certain priests in Kingstown was judicious if not generous.

The publication in the "Worker" of the criminal act of immorality investigated in our courts—and concealed by the "Press"—proves that our priests have plenty to do in their own sphere. Their obligation to convert is not removed by the suppression of such cases in our papers, even at the dictation of the Vigilance Committee, which they control.

The newly elected Works Committee of the Stanley-street Municipal undertaking is constituted as follows: Aldermen Thomas Kelly, Delahunt, O'Connor, Byrne, Councillors Mahon, Chase, Richardson, Fox, O'Reilly, Partridge, and the Lord Mayor. It will be noticed that Councillor T. Lawlor was removed to make room for a publican. More temperance.

I see the publican Vaughan has broken out a back door to his drunkery in Lamb Alley, although the police reported strongly against the proposition when made originally as open to grave abuse, and certainly calculated to entice undesirable persons into this semi-private passage. Well, Bung must have the coppers at all costs.

WILLIAM P. PARTRIDGE, T.C.

Workers! Don't Forget THE WIDOW NOLAN'S LITTLE SHOP, Lower Summerhill.

Irish Builders' Co-operative Society.

On Tuesday evening in the Trades Hall a public meeting was held under the auspices of the Irish Builders' Co-operative Society, Ltd. There was a large attendance and in the unavoidable absence of the President of the Dublin Trades Council, the Countess Markievicz presided.

The Hon. Secretary, Mr. E. A. Bannister, outlined the progress of the Society since the formation of the Provisional Committee in February last. It had received the support of almost all the trade unions in Ireland and had been endorsed by the Dublin Trades Council. Prominent men in the Labour movement including Jim Larkin had taken part in the project (applause). What they now wanted was an extension of their capital and there was no reason why this could not be done as the movement was going steadily ahead.

Councillor R. O'Carroll said that the new organisation found its inception in the throes of the recent lock-out, and was designed to show the workers how they could laugh at the tactics of the employing class. The men in the building trades had less reason than any other class to love their employers because their employers were the most covetous and grasping of any body of men. The proposition embodied in this Co-operative scheme was now put before the people as a business proposition. No matter what type of men the employers were, the working-class should take over the control of the building trade themselves. It would be their aim to elevate the standard of efficiency and make work a pleasure, not a pain. They would see to it that the profits of their labours did not find their way into the pockets of the capitalist employer. But to accomplish all this they would need—not the help of sympathetic outsiders—but the full co-operation of the working classes (applause).

Mr. Monks I.L.P. said they were now given the nucleus of a great movement, and surely, what had been accomplished in England, and on the Continent, could be accomplished here. They would set to work as optimists because pessimism had never accomplished anything (hear, hear). Their movement meant bearding the capitalist class in their den, for they would show that they possessed the energy, the brains, and the ability to run their own industries (applause).

Mr. Gaughran, Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, said the recent lock-out should teach the workers the necessity for the new movement. Under the present conditions the men who do the work are the worst paid, while the bosses pocket all the gain. The Irish Transport workers and the members of the Bricklayers' Union were to be complimented in the manner in which they were supporting the project (applause).

Mr. R. J. P. Mortish said that the working class if they wished could make anything a success. They had now before them a grand prospect, for they could look forward to the day when that obnoxious person the Master Builder would be swept out of existence.

Mr. S. McGlynn (Plasterers) said the workers received scant treatment and were looked on as mere machines for producing wealth. There ought to be enough brains in Ireland to make Co-operation a success. (hear, hear).

Councillor Partridge, who was cordially received, said that men who did not make some effort to protect themselves and their families were false to themselves and their kin. He referred to the work done by Jim Larkin in the Co-operative movement, and reminded them that no one could say that Mr. Larkin had ever advocated anything that was not beneficial to the working classes (applause).

Madame Markievicz in closing the meeting appealed to the men in the building trade, and the workers generally, to take up their responsibilities and help on the project.

To Mother Jones, of Colorado,

By Edmund McKenna, in the Rebel Woman.

I salute you, Mother Mary, From my dusty place among the books; I, afraid to meet the freeman's Challenge in your unsundering looks; I salute you, tho' a coward Piping freedom thro' a stuttering line, You whose deeds sing all men's freedom, While I celebrate your worth in rhyme.

Voice of tongueless, tuneless millions Singing high your vibrant song of war; Rolling out your roar of rhythm Where your grim, embattled miners are; Pealing out above the bullets, Over slain and maimed and ill and poor; Singing songs of Retribution In the Court and through the jailbird's door;

Singing for the shop and shipmen, Young or broken, home or far away, For the powerless and the timid, Newly born and all who die to-day; Singing women, singing children, Babes who leave the cradle for the mill; Pouring on mankind a passion It will take a million swords to still;

Singer for the damned and cheerless, Grandest music singer ever sung; All your golden notes of birthing Falling where the bells of death have rung; Singer of the Universal Music made to heal the heart of man; Chanters of the fittest measure Ever heard on earth since song began;

I salute you, tho' a coward Piping freedom for a coward's pay, Salute you for a coward nation, One that hears your song and turns away

Mother Jones is past 80 years old. She is active and alert in every Labour dispute in America, cheering the men and women who are fighting; she has passed through prison many times, and is the best loved woman in America and a native of the Old Dart. She left Ireland when quite a girl proving that the Anne Devlin's are not all dead yet or passed away in Ireland. [We print above verses from the "New York Call."]

PHILOS.

Registration of Voters.

Workers, remember the place where elections are won is in the Revision Courts. But before you can go to the Revision Court you must see to it, either that your name is on the "Long List," or that you make a claim to be put on the Register.

If you have been in residence as tenant in any part of Dublin from the 21st July, 1913, to the 21st July, 1914, you are entitled to the Franchise, and if you have moved during the year—once, twice, thrice or four times you are still entitled to the Franchise, making claim for your present address in direct succession from last residence, in direct succession from prior residence, and so on.

If you live in a tenement house and the landlord does not reside on the premises he is sometimes returned as the "rated occupier," and so disfranchises every tenant in the house, although by reason of his position he is not entitled to be on the Register at all.

The "Long List" is published on or about the 23rd of the present month, July. It is issued in Wards, and in some cases where different parts of the Ward are in different Parliamentary divisions the Register for these particular Wards are issued as, say, "Trinity—Harbour," "Trinity—St. Stephen's Green," "Rotunda—College Green," "Rotunda—Harbour," and so on.

If you are entitled to be on the Register either as rated occupier or inhabitant occupier, and your name does not appear, it is your business then to cause a form to be filed, technically called making a claim. This form must be lodged with the Returning Officer, the Town Clerk, in the four Parliamentary constituencies of Dublin, and the Clerk of the Peace in the case of the Parliamentary constituencies of North and South County Dublin. It must be lodged on or before August 10th.

In the case of the Lodger Franchise every woman and man of 21 years of age or over who is in occupation of a bedroom which she or he is prepared to swear is, to her or him, of the annual value of £10, is entitled to the Franchise. But in the case of the Lodger Franchise the claim must be made every year, as there must have been no break in the tenancy during the qualifying period—that is from

JULY 21st, 1913, to JULY 21st, 1914. It is not a disqualification that the valuation officials say that to them the room is not of the valuation of £10 per annum. You are entitled to the Franchise if YOU use the room of the annual value of £10 unfurnished.

Another of the dodges worked to disfranchise the worker is to put the word "objected" opposite to his or her name on the "Long List." That means that the person so objected to must attend at the Revision Court to make good his or her right to the franchise. Again, you may be served with an objection from a private source. This objection has been served in many cases in the hope that you will not go to the trouble of attending the Court. You need not attend if there is any person in your family or in your house you can send with your rent book to prove your claim. But as the fox is his own best messenger, our advice is—GO YOURSELF!

PHILOS.

Correspondence.

A WORD TO THE WORKER.

To Editor "Irish Worker."

Sir,—My message to the workers is that as long as they have a drop of red blood in their bodies, and as long as they have some of the fighting qualities and spirit of their race left in them, never to kneel or crawl at the feet of landlord, capitalist, or cleric. By all means give due honour to whom it is due, and never go out of your way to injure anyone, but never disgrace your manhood by crawling in lick spitting fashion to anyone, no matter under what pretext, whether of capitalism or religion, that it is demanded of you. Remember that God has made man in His own image, and he does not require or expect him to bow down to his fellow-worm. This homage is due to God only. Pride and pomp, swank and bluster, are bad enough in ordinary men, but most reprehensible of all in those who take up the spiritual calling. Remember the great Saviour of men as an example of humility washed His disciple's feet. He came not to be ministered unto but to minister. "You workers should always be suspicious of those who are lick-spitting homage of you. The honest, hard working labouring man is a more precious jewel in the sight of God than many of the clergy and capitalists we see round about us, who lay grievous burdens on the shoulders of the workers, while they themselves will not touch with the tip of their fingers." Assert then the manhood of your race.

PHILOS.

P.S.—Too long has Ireland been a race of slaves and craw-fallen. Awake, arise, or be forever thum!

PHILOS.

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

MADE BY TRADE UNION BAKERS.

EAT FARRINGTON'S BREAD.

BEST AND BEST. THE IRISH WORKERS' BAKER.



QUEENSTOWN NOTES.

Water and Wasters. The health of the community should be the first essential, for it is not far preferable to have a healthy and robust people than an educated but debilitated nation? Hence we would wish that those at the head of affairs in this country who are so careful and attendant in giving the working class an education; whose point is to benefit and perfect them as more efficient workmen, were to bestow some of their time and energy in giving the workers, whose mental equipment they are so solicitous about healthier housing, up-to-date sanitary arrangements in their homes, and particularly exercise a close and proper supervision into the eatables and drinkables of the people. From their low and detestable standpoint this supervision would pay them, as they would receive a greater return in profits by the enhanced physical state of the workers. Also the consequent relief which would necessarily follow, in rates levied on the property class for the support of the Poor Law system, would be greatly appreciated by those skin flint ratepayers who grudge every penny spent in supporting the derelicts of our industrial system, whose perpetual grind and sweating low wages, insanitary conditions cause overflow of poor houses and other public institutes maintained by tax-leaving would, if mitigated even to some degree, by a more humane system which would treat the worker as a human individuality and not a mere piece of unfeeling mechanism and would save much money to them now expended in the upkeep of human scrap heaps.

A case has come to light in Queenstown which clearly shows dereliction of duty to the public on the part of those responsible, not alone locally, but nationally, but to them we do not assign blame, but to the working class, who obstinately refuse to take control of public bodies and see that all utilities are administered in the common welfare.

For some time past Mr. A. Grogan has been pointing out to the Urban Council the filthy state of the water coming into the town from the Water works in Tibbstown, and on last Friday night week brought the matter again before the notice of the Council, but to no effect. He would not be listened to and was told he should not be opening his mouth so wide in "the interest of the people of Queenstown." What matters if they were slowly poisoned to death by filthy unfiltered water. To touch that question would only cause trouble for the City Fathers. The putrid Press present, on being requested not to publish any of Mr. Grogan's statements, consented not to do so. The bosses Press is always on the side of right and honesty (?)

The fact of the matter is, either by gross neglect of the main conveying the water into the town, which has rendered it useless by allowing a thick coating of matter inside the pipe to almost choke its bore, or bad engineering the first day by laying the pipes in the bottom bed of a soft river valley, where probably they have broken down. It is now useless, even if the filter bed were clean, to run the water through them, which, if carried out, no water would be received in Queenstown.

Therefore, it is now necessary, if any water is to be got into the town at all, to convey it directly from the unfiltered dammed-up water through a "bypass pipe" clear of the filter beds and right over into the town.

One can imagine the state of this water conserved in an area of half-a-mile by a quarter-of-a-mile open to the winds of heaven, and incidentally the discharge of birds. Or what must its condition be after the recent heavy rains which have poured down from the hillsides in rushing rivulets carrying tons of sand and grit in their passage, all of which are straightaway carried on into the town.

This water is not even allowed to rest in Carrignafof Reservoir, but is carried around it—bar only what is carried into one tank by a three-inch pipe from the main for the Admiralty use. If the water for the town went into this tank, where it might get a chance to rest, the whole effect of giving it force by dodging the filter beds in Tibbstown would be nullified by hoarding it up in Carrignafof.

The disgusting state of the delivery pipes in parts of town, which we have seen their bore almost choked up by a thick coating of peat moss and fibre, and the state of water barrels where water has been allowed to rest is revolting; with a scum of filth, frogs and fungi and gooily percentage of decayed worms.

Another large capital outlay is now contemplated for a duplicate main, which would be unnecessary if the concern was properly conducted from beginning to end.

Now, people of Queenstown, what was the attitude of the "genuine" Labour Party who bawled themselves hoarse on the Bench last January when the question was raised by Mr. Grogan? They sat twiddling their thumbs and did nothing; and nobody expects them to do anything else. Arm yourselves with private filters against your public benefactors, or typhoid fever will carry off your children like flies in the "fall." STELLA MARIS.

Established 1851.

For Reliable Provisions! LEIGHS, of Bishop St. STILLB LEAD.

Wexford Notes.

Coffey's election address is out. And it is no doubt a catchy one—for mugs and people who have no time to think. It is the greatest piece of impudence ever published. Corish also has a poster out, and it now lies with the electors to discriminate between the two candidates before them. Every one knows Corish. He graduated in the Christian Brothers' School, Joseph street, whose religious teachings he has never forgotten; he is a life-long totaler, and always has his wits about him at a Public Board, which cannot be said for some of his opponents. It is a great thing that they can find nothing against him as a Councillor in the Corporation, but must go back for a couple of years to attack him for the terrible crime of trying to lift his cow-trotted brother workers.

Coffey has no claim whatever to ask the support of the electors of the ward, seeing that his uprise means the degradation and misery of the poorer classes; and if the workers elect such a man they richly deserve such treatment.

Poor and low indeed Wexford would be if she chose an imported pawnbroker to safeguard her religious and National interests in the Wexford Corporation.

No doubt in future we may expect to see (according to the stuff on the poster) the pawnbrokers' pendants inscribed on the Corporation shield, and Mr. John Redmond will feel greatly honoured by having Coffey as the only one to defend him in Wexford. Might we suggest that the aforesaid pawnbrokers pendants might be very usefully suspended from the three gilt letters in Anne street!

Now we are of the opinion that we have dealt sufficiently with the two candidates to show why Corish should be elected alderman, and we would say in conclusion: let all workmen turn up to the poll and record their votes; vote early, and use your influence for your fellow townsman who has worked hard for the ward and town he was reared in since you did him the honour to elect him first in January, 1913.

At a meeting of the Board of Guardians on Saturday last, Councillor Corish drew attention to an item of £6 6s. to be paid for painting. He asked had the work been done satisfactory and certified. Mr. Kinsella, Clerk of Works, said it was, whereupon Mr. Corish said he understood that that the contractor was not a painter at all, and that it was false economy on the part of the Guardians to get a handy man to do a tradesman's work. Immediately all the country farmers rose, and what they would not do to Corish, if he cast any reflection on the work done by this individual; but Corish stuck to his guns, and said he would deal with the matter when any further contracts arose. This is the sort of thing that's going on in half the Public Boards in the country, and if it is allowed tradesmen will soon be a thing of the past.

The Housing Inquiry was held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday last, when evidence in support of the Corporation claim for £10,000 was submitted by the Mayor, the Town Clerk, the Town Surveyor and Councillors Corish, McGuire and McMahon. Councillor Corish's evidence was a tit-bit, and we publish it below, as taken from the "Wexford People."

Mr. Richard Corish, T.C., in answer to Mr. O'Connor, said—I represent St. Mary's Ward. Early in the present year I visited thirty-four houses in St. Selskar Ward, twenty-three of which had only two apartments, one of these being inhabited by eleven people. Twenty two had no sanitary convenience; the remainder had very bad accommodation, and were in every case a menace to public health, owing to the small yards. Seventy-five per cent. of the houses, in my opinion, are unfit for habitation, and require to be thrown down, as they are gone too far to be repaired. Those thirty-four houses sheltered thirty-seven families, in all one hundred and eighty-two people, mostly children. All the houses are going to be built in St. Selskar Ward now. The houses under the last two schemes have been in St. Mary's Ward, so now it is the turn for the north end of the town.

Mr. O'Connor—You are a labour representative, and you discussed this scheme for houses with the labouring classes?

Mr. Corish—Yes.

Mr. O'Connor—And they all approve of the houses?

Mr. Corish; Yes; everything is approved of.

The above clearly shows that Councillor Corish is a worthy member of the Corporation, and knows what he is talking about. The landlords are not very fond of him; therefore he must be doing his duty.

THEY ARE SAYING—

That Coffey got no working man to sign any of his nomination papers.

That a man named Cullen in the Faythe who signed one did not realise what he was doing till Coffey published his name in the paper.

That the man wishes to repudiate the statement that he has anything to do with Coffey.

Independent Labour Party of Ireland, ROOM 3, LIBERTY HALL,

"WHAT IS THIS SOCIALISM." Workers! Attend the following Meetings—Sunday, 12th July, Beresford place, 12 noon, and Foster place, 8 p.m.; Tuesday, 14th July, Beresford place, 8.30 p.m.; Thursday, 16th July, Foster place, 8.30 p.m. Reading Room open to members every evening. Business meeting on Fridays, 8.30 p.m. TOM KENNEDY, Hon. Sec.

Northern Notes.

Jim Larkin in Belfast.

On last Friday night, Jim Larkin had a hearty welcome from a big and enthusiastic gathering in the Co-operative Hall. Old friends and new, of every sort and condition, from docks, mill, warehouses, shops, etc., cheered him again and again. The hall was well filled, everybody was eager and expectant, and before the night's proceedings were half-way through even the most apathetic were wildly enthusiastic.

Some there were who had neither seen nor heard Larkin before and their experiences on Friday night have changed their whole outlook on labour, on the Dublin struggle, and on Larkin himself. To put it shortly and simply Jim carried all before him. To say so is not too much. On a small scale it was a repetition of some of the stirring nights of seven years ago.

Honour the Brave and Bold

The occasion was the presentation of commemorative medals to Lily Kempson and Mary Reid, two of the Dublin workers who went to prison for Trade Unionism during the great Dublin struggle. James Connolly explained that the Belfast Branches of the Irish Transport and Irish Textile Unions desired to honour these fighters and they had asked Jim Larkin to make the presentation on behalf of the Unions. A great deal had been heard of recent happenings and the papers had told many foul lies, but Jim Larkin him-

self was there to show that both he and the Irish Transport Workers' Union were still in the fighting line. After handing over the presentation with some warm words of commemoration Jim spoke on the position of the Union in the labour movement, on the rights and duties of the workers, and on the necessity of combining against employers and capitalists. The capitalists could not vanquish the workers. Only the workers by treachery could defeat themselves. Jim spoke magnificently, with fine and glowing passion, rising frequently to great eloquence. The effect on the gathering was equally magnificent. Except the enthusiasm at James Connolly's reception on his return from Mountjoy; nothing like it has been seen in Belfast since the days of the strike in 1907.

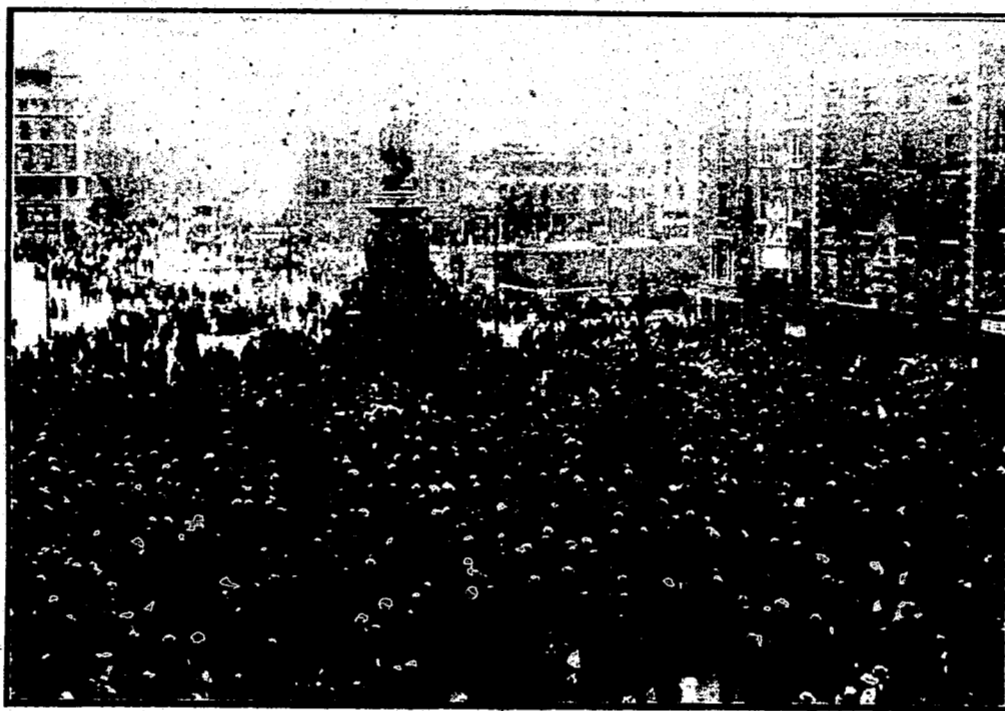
Pushing Pop gards.

At Library Street on Sunday week, James Connolly, with Wilkie Mercer in the chair, spoke for the I.L.P. Last Sunday William McMullan was the speaker with Jimmy Grimley in the chair.

Of late the sale of literature has been pushed energetically and with good results. Each successive meeting, we are told, marks an increase in the sales. This is all to the good and shows what steady and persistent effort can do. We are asked to state that any pamphlet, book or paper, not in stock or on sale at meetings, can be obtained if inquirers will please order from the literature sellers at the Sunday night gatherings.

CROSBY-DEARG.

LARKIN'S REMNANT!



Our Truthful Press.

On Sunday, 28th ult., at the close of the Temperance Congress the "official" Temperance Party held a meeting in O'Connell St., Dublin. The following day in the report of the proceedings it was alleged that the "official" platform counted 40,000, and that a remnant of 60 or 70 surrounded Jim Larkin's meeting. A friend has supplied us with a photo of the two meetings, a copy of which we print herewith.



GORE'S 40,000!

North Dock Ward.

Important to Members. Registration Room open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

The Long List will be published in or about the 23rd July, next. All members of the Irish Transport Union are specially requested to attend at Room No. 6 (end room at first passage), Liberty Hall, to inspect same. If names are not on Long List it will be necessary to make a claim. Full information re claims, removal claims, etc., can be had. Information also sought re landlords and agents who have failed to return Requisition Forms to Town Clerk, with a view to further action. Now is the time to win the North Dock for labour—not in January.—By Order.

Please note that the Drawing of Prizes which was arranged to take place on Sunday Next, 12th July, in the Trades Hall, has been postponed for a fortnight, and will take place on July 26th. Winning numbers will be published in the evening papers on Tuesday, 28th; also numbers of unreturned blocks,

Dublin United Trades Council.

AGENDA. The Brick and Stonelayers' Union and the Stonecutters' Union—Mr. O'Carroll, T.C. Appointment of Clerk of Works at Blackrock—Mr. Simmons. Representation on the Technical Board—Mr. O'Brien. Employment of Paviers—Mr. Harte.

Readers will assist us materially by mentioning the "Irish Worker" to our Advertisers.

The Workers' Point of View.

HOMES OR HUTCHES?

We are at last within measurable distance of the time when the housing conditions of the workers of Dublin will be dealt with in really statesman fashion. So much is matter for congratulation. But the proposals of the Corporation which have fortunately been rejected by Inspector Cowan were matter rather for tears. In effect, what the Corporation proposed to do was to buy land in the centre of the city at extravagant rates, and build on it blocks of tenements with tiny rooms, with absolutely no convenience, in the hope that the poor workers who at present can afford only two or three shillings in rent would be prepared to pay 4s. 6d and more for the privilege of living in the company of prostitutes and tricksters of the lowest class!

Such a proposal is worthy of a lunatic asylum rather than of a Council whose members are supposed to be elected for their honesty, intelligence, and civic virtue. What is wrong of course is that our City Fathers are elected on quite different considerations, and the workers have no right to expect statesmanship from their representatives until they are prepared to use their own powers in a proper fashion. The workers deserve what they have got. For their guidance when they do awake to their own powers we suggest one or two considerations of common sense which ought to be observed when dealing with the housing question.

The housing problem is a problem of building houses, not barracks. Big blocks of tenements have been condemned everywhere and from every point of view. Tenement dwellings of this class account, for example, for the very high death rate in some of the cities of Germany. Apart from the discomfort and ugliness of life in these barracks, the common stairways, playgrounds, and so on, are a serious danger in the case of infectious diseases. What we must build are houses, separate homes, which will give scope for the development of some house-pride in the dwellers therein. The rooms must be reasonably big—say 1,000 cubic feet—for cramped little hutches mean not only discomfort and dirt but also disease and death. The houses must have proper conveniences—baths and washing accommodation, if not for each house then at least for a group of houses. Finally, the rent must be low enough for the workers' pockets—say 1s. per room.

It may be argued that it is not possible to build decent houses at such low rents, and that to let them at a loss would mean subsidising the employers of Dublin who ought to pay wages high enough to cover sufficient rent. That would be just criticism, but the matter is too urgent for such economic niceties. If the citizens of Dublin will only remember during the next Labour dispute the extent to which they subsidise directly and indirectly, by sickness, pauperism, destitution, police, prisons, industrial inefficiency, and so on, the vicious incompetence of Dublin employers, the Trade Unionists of the city may safely be left to secure wages high enough to cover a proper rent. In any case the difficulty of cost is not to be overcome by paying extravagant prices for land in the middle of the city.

For our part we think the only proposal before the public which fulfils the conditions of common sense is the suggested buying up of the Marino Estate at Fairview. The Corporation seem strongly unfavourable to this project. Is it because no publican or slumlord would profit by it?

Citizen Army Notes.

Good Progress is being made. Recruits are coming in rapidly. Three citizen companies have been formed—A, B, and C. These will shortly be in regular working order, and continuous monthly meetings will be held, at which lectures will be given. A military class will shortly be commenced for the members of Council. Members not yet in possession of uniforms are to attend meeting to-night (Friday) at 8 o'clock.

NIGHT CAMP ORDERS.

All members wishing to camp out on Saturday night must hand in their names by Friday night so as to allow of sufficient and proper catering for those attending.

Camp Social on Sunday night in Marquee for Members and friends.

Arrangements are being made for the holding of public meetings in various parts of Dublin at which the constitution of the Citizen Army will be explained. We have no fear of telling all our hopes and ideals. Not for Carson nor for Redmond, but for Ireland and the Irish people; not for certain peers or nominees of peers in College Green, but Ireland for the People. Join us now, workers! any night. Rooms, 5 Liberty Hall.

NOTICE.

All Baldoye will be present at the Public Meeting Drill Display by Citizen Army and Open Air Concert to be held in that historic town [Baldoye] on this [Saturday] evening, 11th inst., at 5 p.m. The Citizen Army will attend in uniform, and several well known artists have signified their intention of being present. It is hoped that all who possibly can will attend. Prominent Labour Leaders have been invited.

House of Commons.

1st July, 1914. Mr. Tyson Wilson—To the First Lord of the Admiralty, whether the firm of Davidson & Company, Sirocco Works, Belfast, are contractors to the Admiralty; if so, whether he is aware that adult male labour is employed by the firm at the rate of 10s. per week, and that a boy doing important work is in receipt of 8s. a week; whether he is aware that each labourer is called upon to sign a form declaring that he is not a member of the Transport and General Workers' Union or any similar unskilled labourers' society or union, and that so long as he is employed by the firm he will not join or become a member of any such unskilled labourers' society, and whether he will make enquiries into the matter and secure strict conformity with the fair wages clause. Dr. Macnamara—A complaint of the nature indicated in the question has been received. The matter is being investigated.

IRISH WOMEN WORKERS' UNION. Liberty Hall, Dublin.

All sections of women workers are eligible to join the above union. Entrance fees, 6d, and 3d.; contributions, 2d. and 1d. per week.

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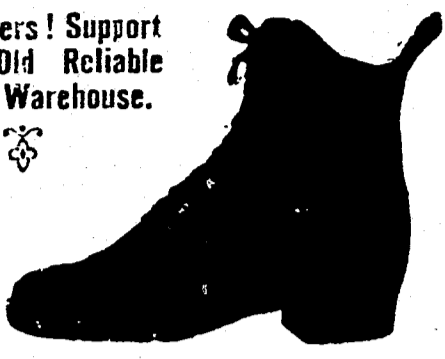


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Ex-Hangman Scully finds a Job for his Son.

At Monday's meeting of the Dublin Corporation a report was submitted from the Improvements Committee recommending the appointment of John J. Scully (son of the ex-Head Hangman and Lightweight Marchant) to the position of Assistant Engineer to the Borough Surveyor.

After the Standing Orders had been suspended to enable the report to be dealt with, the Town Clerk read a letter from the Borough Surveyor (Mr. Fackley) expressing disapproval of the Committee's recommendation on the ground that Mr. Scully was not competent to fill the vacant post.

Alderman T. Kelly moved that the word "engineer" be omitted from the report. Mr. Scully, if appointed, would then be an assistant to Mr. Buckley, but the Council would have refrained from giving him a professional status. The Aldermen urged that the report as it stood should not be adopted.

Councillor Partridge protested vigorously against the proposed appointment. He had nothing against the candidate personally, and had a good opinion of his abilities, but the fact remained that he was being put forward because he was the son of his father.

Here Mr. Sherlock jumped up and said that apparently Mr. Buckley wanted his assistant to be better educated than he was himself.

Mr. Partridge suggested that Lord Mayor Sherlock ought to conduct himself in the chair. His Lordship retorted in his best parliamentary style that he would take "no dictation from Liberty Hall."

This utterance was received with hysterical applause by "the parrot" Kelly, who was performing acrobatics in his seat to the general amusement of the Council.

Councillor Partridge said he would not sit still and allow Mr. Sherlock to insult the Borough Surveyor. He (Mr. Partridge) was not ashamed to be identified with Liberty Hall. He was associated with Liberty Hall before his Lordship sat in the Mayoral chair. He appealed to the Council to adopt Alderman Kelly's suggestion, so that they might, if they desired, give Mr. Scully the post, but not as a qualified engineer. The Borough Surveyor was quite within his right in protesting against the perpetration of a job.

Councillor Bill Richardson supported the Committee's recommendation. The Borough Surveyor, said Bill, should be taught that he was the servant, not the boss, of the Council. Nobody appeared to understand what he was talking about, but William sat down quite satisfied that he had made a point.

The Lord Mayor then took up the cudgels on behalf of Scully, junior. He thought the only argument against the candidate was that he was the son of a member of the Council, and surely such a frivolous objection as this was beneath consideration. Mr. Sherlock concluded by reading a batch of testimonials extolling the abilities of the would-be assistant engineer.

Alderman Farrell also supported the Scully element. We took no notes of his remarks, as no one ever pays any attention to Alderman Jay Jay not even the "Freeman" reporter.

Alderman M. Walter spoke strongly in opposition to the report. If this appointment were made, and anything should go amiss later on, the Borough Surveyor could turn round and tell the Council that he had warned them against giving the post to an unqualified man.

Councillor Murty O'Beirne was in favour of the report, but he made an unhappy choice of words when he said that a Trinity College degree was not of much use when it had nothing to justify it.

Councillor R. O'Carroll pointed out that Mr. Fackley was competent to judge the suitability of the man whom it was proposed to make his assistant. He (Mr. O'Carroll) held no brief for the Borough Surveyor, but the applicant, Scully, was clearly unqualified for the position, and his only recommendation was that his father was a sitting councillor.

Councillors Ryan and Mickey Swaine spoke in favour of the report, and talked eloquent "gush" about the nice young man Scully.

Councillor John T. Kelly protested against the appointment, and referred to the applicant's credentials as being rather vague. He further raised the forcible point that they proposed giving a professional status to a man who had not earned it.

One after another the Sherlockites talked beautiful bosh about the attitude of the Borough Surveyor in the matter, and in the end the Scully family carried the day.

On a division the report was passed by 36 votes to 12, those voting in the minority being Aldermen McCarthy, M. Walter, T. Kelly, and L. O'Neill; Councillors Miss Harrison, Cosgrove, Chase, Partridge, Brooloon, J. T. Kelly, Coulter, and O'Carroll.

Local men willing to join the Citizen Army—whose ranks are

Inchicore Items.

Something like a crisis has unexpectedly arisen in the G.S. and W. Railway Works Inchicore, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the Management having come sharply up against each other.

It would not be wise at this stage to publicly discuss the merits or demerits of the very serious situation, or to credit the rumours of disloyalty concerning the skilled unions now so industriously circulated.

I would much rather read that my old friends had set themselves the task of wiping out the "new system of piecework"—or piecework altogether. "What does it profit a man to earn a weekly wage for a few years if he must terminate his existence in the Workhouse?"

I sacrificed my position in Inchicore, and my prospects of employment in Ireland, in an effort to prevent the introduction of this piecework system into Inchicore, and some of the men I sought to save lent their whole aid to the employers in their unsuccessful effort to crush me.

The statements I then made about the partial and improper promotion of unqualified persons stand to-day unchallenged as they did when the Company sought to silence me by starvation.

The renegades who lent their aid to the company have some of them received promotion, and some yet wait in expectation of their reward. But my position is unchanged as my contempt for these workers' natural and unnatural enemies. The great "Dent" is now but a bitter memory; the tyrant, Maunsell, has passed out unwept. The suggestions made in this column long back regarding the position of general manager and superintendent have been adopted knowingly or unknowingly—and the position of the workman has not improved.

A change of masters is but a change of drivers. Those who labour beneath the load have still the same burden to carry and the same path to pursue; it only means at most that the whip shall be applied more or less frequently.

And yet some workmen are so densely ignorant as to refuse to unite for their own immediate benefit. The skilled mechanic who may not have to go back but a generation or so to discover that his ancestor was what he terms with contempt "a common labourer," and who forgets that to-day he, himself, is but a chainless slave, will not willingly associate with his less fortunate brother (a care of a three-penny bit looking down on twopence in coppers).

If the skilled man's vanity does not prohibit him from associating with the labourer for ten hours each day and sharing with him the common conditions of the workshop, why should it prevent him from joining with his workmate in union to improve the conditions of both?

Pride of the nature indicated is the surest sign of ignorance, and the law of doing to you as you do to others is undoubtedly operating in such cases. "When all unite then shall the forward march be begun."

Some time back we wrote much on this Company's "sick fund" and its approved society. The former is so sick that it will never recover, and the funds were divided last week—a division about which we will have something to say on Saturday next.

Regarding the approved society, we hear that the workers who dared to take our advice and make their trade union their approved society, are being penalised in the following fashion:—

When a man becomes ill and endeavours to obtain the benefits to which he is legally entitled, he is not allowed to resume work until he passes the doctor of the Company's approved society, and in some cases he fails to pass this doctor and is then dismissed. In other cases it is alleged that he is kept out sick longer than he needs, to the detriment of his approved society. We will have something to say on this matter later. In the meantime it would be well for all concerned to recollect that Jim Larkin is not dead, neither is he sleeping, as time will show.

The local members of the I.T.W.U. and the Citizen Army, who were disappointed in not going to camp on Saturday last, are now definitely informed that a squad is being prepared from Inchicore to go under canvas on Saturday next, the 11th. Name of those willing to attend and fees to be handed in before six o'clock on that day. The writer of these Notes will accompany the squad.

Local men willing to join the Citizen Army—whose ranks are

open to all trade unionists—can hand in their names and obtain all particulars at the Emmet Hall any evening during the week. Join now or you may regret it afterwards.

A petition is being prepared to have the electric lighting extended throughout the New Kilmainham Ward, copies of which will be sent to local clubs for signatures, and all wishing to see this modern improvement extended are invited to sign the petition. WILLIAM P. PARTRIDGE, T.C.

The Tragedy of the Commonplace.

That there are no two things in the world exactly alike is an assertion admitting of dispute. To the scientist, in mind or matter, there may be various minutes which discover them different, but to the ordinary observer nine-tenths of the doings and sayings of this world fall under the heading of Commonplace, and all things under this heading are to the average man so much alike, that he comes to the conclusion that the world is an enlarged edition of his cabbage garden. The fact is forced home to the thoughtful, unnoticed by the superficial, accepted by the indolent and blessed by the enemies of progress.

Literature, with a few brilliant exceptions, is running in the most commonplace groove. We are reading to-day Dickens' rehash. Lytton reheated, and Thackeray sprinkled to relieve the dryness of the original pages. Marlowe is re-appearing. Shakespeare is caricatured, and the tame, if graceful, couplets of Goldsmith are having their imitators. The same beaten track and dusty road seem to have an indescribable charm. You might read nearly all the immense output of the printing press of to-day without meeting a new or even a fresh old plot. The ideas are old, the manner of expressing them old, and the figures (for such they really are) you have met a thousand and one times before in your perambulations through literature.

And in Politics—oh, save us from their threadbare platitudes! You stand at the foot of the platform until your brain grows sick of the eloquent reiteration; you read through the great editor's leader with the same result; you turn to the notes by the special lobby correspondent and grow disappointed.

If we seek to spend a holiday, we get a guide and choose a place from a list we find in its pages. The only reason we can advance for so doing is that someone did the same thing before, and that several are doing it now and that many will do it in the future. It would be as sufficiently reasonable to argue that we should break a window and go to jail, because others did it, are doing it and will do it, as to suggest that we should spend our holidays at Douglas, Tramore or Kilkee, because an infinite number have before now done so.

If somebody choose to write a book with a hero that the commonplace mind cannot appreciate—well he is in for a hot time of it, and if he goes out of the beaten track of life, he will be stoned by the commonplace people from their beaten and narrow pathways.

These commonplace people are very happy. It is the person outside that circle they make unhappy, and, after all, perhaps this unhappiness is his salvation. It at least keeps him on the move. And it requires courage to keep outside this commonplace circle and raise a new standard. It is a splendid sight to see, now and again, this action. This flash of genius brightens this old world for half a century; it scorches and withers "the heroic defenders of an ancient and glorious past."

Just now we want the flash of Genius. The century has been dark enough with the commonplace in every portion of life. The dusty path and beaten track has been travelled ad nauseam. Who will save us from the tragedy of the Commonplace?

An Clarin Dub.

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Workers of the World.

Scottish Mine s' Strike.

The miners of Scotland are determined to enforce their demand for the reduction of the working week to four days, and there is every prospect of a prolonged conflict. The miners' wages are fixed in relation to the price of coal, and the miners wish to limit production and so keep up both prices and wages. The miners have every right, of course, to maintain the level of their wages, but the system of fixing wages by prices seems to be fundamentally wrong. Wages ought to be the first charge on industry, independent of market fluctuations. On any other basis, there will arise such anomalies as attempts to limit production to suit the needs of the producers instead of the requirements of the consumers.

Progress of the G.F.T.U.

The annual report of the General Federation of Trade Unions shows a splendid recovery from the financial drain caused by the labour unrest of the last few years. The membership still continues to increase rapidly. It is to be hoped that before long the Federation will cease to be merely a method of insurance against strikes and will play an effective part in the real federation of trade unions.

Threatened Strike of 30,000 Men.

It is expected that 30,000 men in the engineering and allied trades in the English Midlands will shortly strike to enforce a demand for an all-round increase of 5s. per week which has been refused by the federated employers.

Widespread Revolt in Spain.

The peasants of the Spanish province of Andalusia have struck for an eight-hour day and a daily wage of 1s. 6d., together with the provision of healthy sleeping-places. There is acute unrest amongst the agricultural workers every year, but the present revolt is extraordinarily fierce, many farms having been burned down. The women workers are especially vigorous.

U-just Justice in Belgium.

The Belgian Trade Union Movement is agitating for the repeal of the law under which Antwerp unionists have just been victimised. The secretary and twenty-one members of the Seamen's Union in Antwerp have been sentenced to a total of 300 days' imprisonment with fines for an offence committed in May, 1912, against a measure intended to protect blackleg labour. The prosecution were compelled to admit during the trial that the Seamen's Union had enormously improved the seamen's conditions, notably by abolishing a system of engaging men which enabled publicans and other crimps to fleece them.

The German Social Democratic Party spends £40,000 every year on educational work.

The New Home Rule Fraud.

No one is satisfied with the Amending Bill introduced in the House of Lords last week, and no one believes it is intended seriously. For our part, we should be quite ready to meet, if possible, any genuine desire by Unionists not to be governed by their Nationalist fellow-countrymen, for, in our case, the final and sufficient reason for Home Rule is quite simply that we do not want to be governed by England. But it is not possible to find any means of excluding Ulstermen which will not do serious injustice and injury to the Unionists of the South, to the Nationalists of the North, and in the end to the Ulstermen themselves and to Ireland as a whole. The workers of the North have shown that they do not want exclusion of any kind. Certainly the present Amending Bill is quite useless. We wonder what is going on behind the screen of the Bill.

A FEW THINGS I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

Who was the member of the Dublin Corporation who when travelling through the North of England a few weeks ago, boasted that he was one of the men who helped to crush Larkin last year in Dublin, and why did he admit an hour later that Jim had gained new ground, and fresh confidence among the Dublin workers who did not belong to the Union last year?

What help or encouragement did those people who now boss the Irish National Volunteers give the Dublin Workers during their great fight last year, or if at the present time one was to address any Volunteer Corps in Munster on Larkinism and the conditions of Labour in Dublin, would it not be a touch of suicidal mania? Why some Irishmen are enraged at

the possibility of the present policy of the Irish Party eliminating all hatred of the British Constitution from the hearts of Irishmen. Why the sweaters, scribes and scribblers back the Party for their abject forgive-and-forget doctrine, and will the Irish workers have common sense enough to ignore the humbug of every policy, but get inside the Union, get their friends in, and proceed with the work of Ireland's re-construction on the basis of the co-operative commonwealth.

Whether the action of Father Flavin in trying to found a new trade union (?) is not a greater menace to our holy faith than sending the Dublin children to England last year; and if such action by a Catholic priest is not another opening for those outside the Church to ridicule us for our respect and veneration of the clergy? Is this the outcome of his anxiety for his investments? If so, where did the money come from? The poor?

Is it a fact that the members of the National Union of Railwaymen are held in the highest esteem by the masters in Ireland; that they are very contented and respectable, and that they are most loyal to their English leaders? Is it true, that in consequence of this that Jim Larkin is now going to sit down with the same smug complacency, and what I call cadgerly, as the M.P.'s and J.P.'s who boss English trade unionists? (Who said there was hardly one honest labour leader in England?)

As the Mammon and scab worshippers of Dublin are going to present an oil painting of himself to Wm. Martin Murphy, would it not be as well for the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union to forgive and forget, and as a supplement to the presentation to give Mr. Murphy the photos of Nolan and Byrne (R.I.P.) and the children he helped to starve last year.

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