Who is it sreaks 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!

Resistered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

Jim Larkin.

No. 28.—Vol. I.]

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25th, 1911.

[ONE PENNY.

The Insurance Bill.

THE IRISH PARTY'S TREACHERY.

among the Press of this country THE LAM WORKER sounded a warning the contemplated betrayal of the workers by the Irish Party over the Insuit we Bill, and for that, Mr. Editor, do you deserve the gratitude of the working to not Ireland, apart from your-many other claims on their support and thanks. By the publication in last Thursday's Free an's Journal and Evening Telegraph of the statement of the Party's vari as amendments to the Bill the act of hetrayal was signed, sealed, and delivered, while the price of the betrayal was fixed at the magnificent sum of a THERE FARTHINGS per head saving on each contribution-by the employer. True, the worker also benefited to the same extent (were we not worth the even penny?) But in exchange for that paltry saving he is deprived of all medical benefits embodied in the Bill-which benefits were the principal recommendstions for its acceptance by the worker.

At the risk of being wearisome and repeating what has already appeared in your columns let me put roughly, but accurately, what the Irish Party's amendments have done to the Bill. By the redurin of the sum contributed by the werner the Irishnan will pay in or about 5d per week, or less, according to his rate of wages; while the Englishman, the Sestebman, and the Welshman will pay 4d. per week or less. For the contribution fixed by the Bill the worker in Great Britain will have the choice of any one of a number of thoroughly qualified doctors for medical advice or attendance and the noice of an approved chemist's shop for the compounding of the doctor's prescriptions. The worker in Ireland for his reduced contribution is debarred these two great benefits, and if he gets ill, or thinks he is getting ill, must trust himself to the tender mercies of the dispensary doctor. He can do this at present for nothing; for the future, thanks to the Nationalist members, he will have to pay 3d. per week for doing so. Again, the English worker's wife on her confinement will have the choice of the attendance of a skilled doctor specialising in maternity cases or of a thoroughly qualified and certificated midwife of charge. The Irish worker's wife, thanks again to the Nationalist members, will on her confinement be obliged to rely on the workhouse doctor or midwife, or else pay for a doctor

or midwife of her choosing. These are two results of the amendments to the Insurance Bill insisted on by the Irish Party and reluctanctly agreed to by Mr. Lloyd-George. Now, the question naturally arises: Who authorised the Irish Party to make such amendments, or what were their reasons for making them? Of course, one answer is pretty obvious—the Party have been nobbled by the Irish employer. But in the discussion in the House of Commons on these amendments it was stated that the Irish Party were acting on the recommendations of the Catholic Hierarchy. I do not wish to say anything disrespectful of the bishops, but I would like to know what they have got to do with the Insurance Bill. They are hardly likely to be concerned over the medical benefits or claim their 103, weekly in case of illness. Neither is this a matter of "faith and mcrals" that calls for their interferenceno, it is a matter of far greater importance to the worker. It is a matter of the worker's physical comfort and well-being, and, as such, his demands and wishes should have priority and weight in its settlement. Then, again, it was stated that the doctors were standing out for a higher rate of remuneration than what their confreres in Great Britain were willing to accept, and that, as recent letters in the papers from some medical men of repute here testify, were pretty adequate. If this be true, then one must only conclude that the medical men in Ireland are cursed with a double dose of that mean and grabbing spirit so rife in both the professional and business classes in this country.

But wheever is to blame for this outrageous attack on a measure intended

worker, it is "up to him" to insist, individually and collectively, on the retention of the full medical benefits being retained in the Bill before it becomes an Act. Every trade and labour organisation throughout the country should hold public meetings in the various towns and districts, and let no mistake be made that they will not accept this measure in the mutilated way the Irish Party have deliberately been the cause of. No selfrespecting workman would ever think of troubling a dispensary doctor if he could possibly get the fee to give a doctor of his own free choosing. Everyone knows how the majority of dispensary and Poor Law doctors are selected. It is not for their medical qualifications or abilities; it is simply and solely because they have friends or relations among the Guardians. In many cases of illness trust and confidence in one's doctor is half the cure: but what faith or confidence could a man have in the perfunctory treatment meted out to him in only too many of the dispensaries of the country, and under a system so degrading and demoralising that it has been condemned as little short of barbarous by succeeding Commissions -Royal and otherwise. Then in addition to the indignity of seeking a red ticket from the local publican, and putting up with the petty insolence of the dispensary door-keeper, the worker has to lose a halfday's pay to attend a dispersary. And now on the top of all this "our" representatives (-ave the mark!) are imposing a weekly tax of 3d. to force us into using this antiquated system of medical attendance. If this is a specimen of the legislation they get for us in an "alien Parliament," what sort of legislation will they give us at home?

There is one way of bringing the Irish Party to their senses over this matter, and that is to kick as many of them as possible out of the seats they usurp, but as this needs a General Election, we must preforce wait before dealing with these gentry. However, we can settle with some of their understudies—the U.I.L candidates—who may be seeking election to Councils or Corporations this year or next. Here in Dablin, if the workers are determined and back up men of their own choosing, there can be no doubt of the result. In South Dock Ward the labour man can have a walk-over, and so also in Trinity and Rotunda Wards next January. The thing is to get good men-no matter whether they drive a dray or a machine, as long as they act straight and respect neither place nor person where the rights and interests of the workers are concerned—that's the main thing. Labour men of the stamp of Joe Clarke, lately in the Corporation, who has now a "soft job," or Joe Nannetti in the Commons, who entered the House a poor man, but is leaving it a fairly rich one, should be left severely alone. This is an excellent opportunity for the workers of Dublin giving a lead to the towns of Ireland, and letting the political caucus know that if they (the workers) are Nationalists they are nevertheless labour men, and that they have not sacrificed their own ideals of better and happier working and living conditions to a purely political ideal. The Irish Party is solely an agricultural party, and has never represented the workers either in Parliament or out of it Their latest action on the Insurance Bill proves this beyond year or nay. The wants and wishes of the farming class are the beginning and end of Nationalist activities as politicians, and if the workers want anything for themselves they must get it themselves. The townsmen of Ireland have been too long at the beck and call of the countrymen in matters of State aid and remedial legislation, and it is high time a start was made to form an honest Irish Labour

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GLASNEVIN CEMETERY AGAIN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH WORKER. 4 Foster Place, North,

Nov. 19th, 1911. A CHARA-Herewith I enclose copies of correspondence which have passed between Mr. Alfred Byrne, T.C., P.L.G.; Mr. P. J. Lea, Sec. Dublin Operative Bakers and Confectioners' Trade Union, Bridge street; and myself.

Comment is unnecessary. The bare recital of the facts as told in Mr. Lea's letter is sufficient to send a thrill of horror through Dublin's citizens and make them wonder why the members of Parliament for the city and county have never replied to the resolution of the Municipal Council of May 8th asking them to introduce a Bill in Parliament for the purpose of taking over Glasnevin and Goldenbridge Cemeteries from their present unrepresentative and non-elective control.—Mise le meas mor.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON. (COPY.)

37 Talbot street. Nov. 14th, 1911.

"DEAR MR. RICHARDSON-Knowing the great interest which you take, and have taken, in the question of Glasnevin Cemetery reform, I would like to draw your attention to a disgraceful occurrence which took place there to day in connecti n with the refusal to receive the coffin containing the remains of an infant owing to some informality. If you think it would help the cause of reform, please communicate with Mr. P. J. Lea, Sec. Bakers' Society, who was an eye-witness of the occurrence, and who will be, I am sure, glad to furnish you with all particulars.—Yours faithfully.

"ALFRED BYRNE. "To Mr. Wm. Richardson."

> (COPY.) "Dublin Operative Bakers and Confectioners' Trade Union, 8 Upper Bridge street,

Dublin, Nov. 18, 1911. "DEAR SIR-I am in receipt of yourletter of 16 h inst. re a conversation I had with Mr. Alfred Byrne, T.C., about Glasnevin Cemetery. On last Tuesday morning, about 11 o'clock, while waiting for a friend's funeral just outside the Cemetery gate my attention was drawn to a baby's coffin lying outside the wicket. The father had no ticket from the Cemetery when he arrived at 6 o'clock and had to go look for some money in order to get the necessary order. I had not time to make inquiries, but my friend states the man was from Francis street. He did not ask his name. The child died after birth. What struck me as extraordinary was that while awaiting the usual order, why was not the little coffin placed in some place inside the Cemetery? I have no objection to your using my name. I might mention that I brought the matter before the Trades Council Executive on Thursday. If I have an opportunity I will refer to the matter on Monday night.—Yours faithfully,

"P. J. LEA. " To Mr. Wm Richardson."

"ONLY A BABY'S COFFIN."

SHOCKING GLASHEVIN SCANDAL

I will not offer an apology for intruding on the space of THE IRISH WORKER in connection with this question of Glasnevin Cemetery.

It is safe to say that there are very few families in Dublin whose members have not at some time or another sent to the throne of the Most High a heart-felt curse on the Cemeteries Committee.

Only "a baby's coffin." "Suffer little children to come unto Me for theirs is the kingdom of heaven." Aye, but the roadside is the place for the "little children" in the opinion of the Dublin Cemeteries Committee, which has as chairman the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Lord Bishop of Canea.

Only "a baby's coffin;" but lying on the side of the read where a dead dog would not be allowed to rest.

Only "a baby's coffin," but lying on the side of the road gazed on by a father's agonised eyes.

To the Irish Worker

LOUGHLIN'S Irish Outlittine 19 Parliament St., Dublin.

Prices Low-Quality High.

Only "a baby's coffin," aye, and far off in a reeking tenement a mother's scalding tears fell at the thought of the little one taken in the coffin under the father's arm to be assigned to earth.

"Ashes to ashes and dust to dust." Only "a baby's coffin." Think of it, ye workers of Dublin. Think of the baby's father, with rage and despair in his heart and nothing in either his stomach or pocket, gazing upon the coffin containing the remains of his child thrown on the

roadside. "Suffer little children to come unto Good heavens! What hypocrites we are. We lift our eyes to heaven and weep at the enormities perpetrated in France and Portugal.

Have we ever seen an instance of a baby's coffin" being placed on the roadside in either?

How we would yell with all the force of our lungs if we read that a Catholic was forced to wa't outside a cemetery in either of those countries with the coffin containing his dead child from 6 a.m. to 11 a.m. Aye, "the fool has his eyes on the ends of the earth."

Too long we have played the fool's

Too long we have fixed our eyes on France, Portugal, and England, to the exclusion of what was taking place under

Too long we have allowed ourselves to be duped by the wily politician and the sleek humbug. Two years ago the Municipal Council

passed a resolution to establish a municipal cemetery. Not even one step has ever been taken towards giving effect to that resolution.

Six months ago the same Council passed resolution calling upon the c county M.P.'s to introduce a Bill to take over the control of Glasnevin and vest it in a popularly elected body.

Workers of Dublin, think well on it. From that day in May when this resolution was passed the six gentlemen who claim to represent Dublin have never sent even a halfpenny postcard to acknowledge the receipt of that resolution.

Why? Because amongst your so called Parliamentary representatives are two members of the Cemeteries Committee-Alderman Cotton and Mr. J. P. Nannetti. Can any man conceive it possible that the picturesque humbug Field, the politic Brady, the stop gap Abraham, and the wily Clancy would all w them elves to be hynotised by Cotton and Nannetti. and that the Municipal Council, which boasts of being the premier National body in Ireland, would allow itself to be treated with contempt by this miserable clique of political shams and humbugs?

Workers of Dublin, awake! You have 'a giant's strength"—why not use it? Are you content to remain for ever the tools of the Nannetti's, Cotton's, Waldron's, and the rest?

"These be thy gods, O Israel." Oh. blinded workers of Dublin, tuen

your steps towards Glasnevin. Behind the Chapel on the walk leading to Parnell's grave you will see two magnificent grave plots, and over them two Celtic crosses, alike in every part cular—one bears the name of Cotton and the other Nannetti.

Workers of Dublin, take note of them. and then think of the baby's coffin lying OUTSIDE the wicket from 6 a.m. to 11 a.m., while the baby's father was trying to borrow the necessary eighteenpence to pay for the admission of the dead child. "How long, O Lord! how long?"

WILLIAM RICHARDSON.

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Dublin Workers) at

A STRANGE LAND.

By Nemo.

I journeyed in a strange land. I halted at the entrance to a grand estate, where broad lawns, winding paths, graceful trees, shrubs, flowers, fountains and costly architecture bespoke great wealth.

"Whose house is this?" I asked a passer-by.

"That," said he, "is the residence of

the Hon. William Grindem." "And at what does he work?" I inquired, "that he can support so fine a home as this?"

"Work! why he doesn't work," answered the man, in a tone of mingled surprise and contempt. "Does he steal?" I asked.

"Steal? No! he is an upright man, liberal, kind to the poor, zealous to the church, and an honoured citizen."

"But, whence, then, comes his wealth?" persisted. "He owns lands, minerals, timber and

farming lands, and many choice lots in the city yonder." "With title from God, the maker?"

"And he owns houses."

"What do these who build them own?"

"And stocks in railroads." "Then the men who work the roads must be enormously wealthy, since he who labours not, but merely holds sock, is

so rich." "And he has money out at interest." "That is, instead of 'From him that would borrow, ask it not again,' he takes

two, the second dollar wrung from the necessities of the borrower of the first." "And he is a member of Congress and

helps to make the laws of the land." "Make the laws of the land? Why, man can make no laws. God has made all the laws that ever were or can be made. All that men can do is to find them out and conform to them. And in this alone lies individual happiness and social well-

being." Then the dweller in that strange land, where these truths are not known, gazed on me for a moment in open-mouthed amazement.

'Man," said he, "you're a fool!" And he passed on.

I journeyed on until I reached a city; and there was beauty nowhere, only a cheerless wilderness of walls and wires and wracking pavements. Neither was there rest, for men rushed back and forth, and women jostled fiercely and little children piped their wares. But some there were who neither rushed or jostled, but wandered simlessly or lounged spiritlessly, and gazed with hopelessness they seemed to wish to hide at the heartless

buetle. 'Brother," said I to one of these, "can you tell me where a capable workman can find employment?"

'You ask too much, stranger," he replied, sharply. "I wouldn't be loafing here if I knew.

"What, is there scarcity of work amid this hurry?" I asked in surprise. He looked at me with anger, and then

with contempt. Say, who are you, and where did you

come from? Will the sun rise to-morrow? Was there ever anything but a scarcity of work?"

"But the land is broad and rich," said "Millions of acres lie untilled, mines of untold wealth are unopened, miles of forest wait the axe, garden and fruit and grazing lands waste with weeds, and, even by your city streets, are hundreds of vacant spots, while beside them tower hundreds of noisome tenements, overflowing with squalid humanity. Why are these not built upon? Why is there scarcity of work when all these things want doing?"

"Are you crazy? Ain't all these things owned by somebody? You'd have to pay more than they were worth before you could touch chem."

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"My friend," said I, "you are mistaken. All these things were made by God, for the free and equal use of all His children. If men have seized the gifts of God, and charge a price for them, they are robbing their fellow-men. And more. If they withhold these lands from use, they create that scarcity of work you complain of. Why don't you protest against these things?"

'Say, mister, I don't know anything about them things, and I don't want to know.'

"But your duty to your fellows and to posterity," I protested. "Hang the fellows, and let posterity

starve, same as I have to." And the victim of his own and his fellows' ignorance would hear no more.

-From the Clarion.

Trying It on the Cat.

It is a bit risky to try experiments on your cat or dog, or horse or cow, or any other animal you may be owner of. It is always safer to try them on the babysomeone else's baby for preference.

This is because there is a society for prevention of cruelty to animals, but none for protecting human beings.

I am convinced it is a mistake to be born without a tail. However, it is too late to lament this now, and I set out to talk about the cat, so let us proceed to business.

Certain high and mighty people have a habit of sneering at what they call "the

They profess to believe that any effort to better the lot of the working class must necessarily fail because of "the unfit." They are always throwing the bogie of th unfit at our heads.

Now, let us examine this bogie and see what kind of straw it is stuffed with.

Learned professors and other intelligent persons write and talk in a most verbose manner about the survival of the fittestas if FITTEST were synonmous with BEST. It never seems to occur to them that the survival of the fittest may not be an unmixed blessing. It is very often the worst thing that could happen.

For example (we are going to try it on the cat), if I have a prize tabby and also a low-bred, half-dead-and-alive kitten that was picked up off the streets; and if I send the latter to a vet. to be cared and cured, while I put her ladyship in a damp cellar, and fed her on bad food and dirty water, which will survive? Does it not stand to reason that the kitten will grow sleek and fat and that the prize cat will

Or supposing I have a goldfish and a dog. I throw the dog into a tank of water and chain up the goldfish in a kennel to bark at tramps. They both die. They were both fit, but they refused to survive.

We will try another experiment. Let us put a cow in a cage and feed her on birdseed. Will she sing? Will she even grow feathers? Of course not. She will die, just as the cat and the dog and the goldfish died. How now about the theory of the pro-

could not survive IN UNNATURAL CON-Yet they expect man to survive in con-

fessors? These were all fit, but they

ditions just as unnatural as we placed the cow or the goldfish in. But the unfit cat did survive-nay, not

only that—it thrived. So you see it depends a lot on circumstances who survives -or whether wa

survive at all or not. Next time you hear any people talk of the "fit" ask them; what they mean by the word, and ask them why the goldfish

would not bark or the cow sing? You might also ask them why the unfit " ARE unfit?

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WOMEN WORKERS' COLUMN.

BELFAST LINEN TRADE—BELFAST WOMEN WORKERS.

The Co-operative news (of 11th Nov.), quoting from "The Abstract of Labour Statistics of 1907 8," published by the Board of Trade, gave the following statement of average weekly earnings of women (over 18 years) in the industries named:—

			8.	a.
Cotton		•••	18	8
LINEN	•••		10	9
Silk		•••	. 11	2
Lace	•••	• • • •	13	
Bleaching, D	veing. &c.		12	4
Tailoring (R			12	11
(Bespoke)		•••	14	
Silk and Fel		•••	16	
Laundry		•••	12	10
Woollen and		•••	10	
Jute		•••	13	
Hosiery			14	-
Fustian	•••		10	_
Dress, Millin	erv. &c. (1	ectors		
(Worksho			$\tilde{13}$	
Shirt Blouse		•••	13	4
Boot and Sh		•••		î
Clothing Tr		•••		10
These are		2000 f		
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week's labour, and do not account for any deductions, fines, short time, &c.

It will be noticed that of all these staple industries the wages for women in the linen trade are the lowest. As the greatest part of the linen is made in the Belfast district, there is clear evidence here to disprove the assertion of Lord Mayor Mordie, "that there is no sweating in Belfast." The evidence here given, and one's knowledge of the wages paid to the men in the trade, fully warrant the assertion that "the Belfast linen trade is built upon the sweated labour of men, women and children.'

The Departmental Committee to inquire into the conditions and wages in the linen trade, with particular reference to outworkers, will begin their inquiry in a week or two. If the terms of reference will allow an extension of the inquiry into the whole of the processes of the linen trade and all classes of labour-men's as well as women's—the Committee would find that the entire industry is "sweated," and would surely recommend the inclusion of this trade in the Trades Board Act, and the fixture of a minimum wage.

Belfast has the reputation of being a well-organised town from a trade union standpoint. Unfortunately that reputation is not deserved by these working in the linen trade.

I cannot say what proportion of these. workers are organised, but it is easy to show that the organisations that do exist are lamentably ineffective. What power have they to force an advance in wages at a time like the present when the cest of living is so high? It costs no less to feed a flax rougher's or flax dresser's family than a joiner's or cabinetmaker's. The tenter has to pay the increased price for groceries just the same as the dock labourer and shipyard worker. And yet, though the linen lords are all good, kind religious gentlemen, they have not yet, out of the generosity of their hearts, volumtarily advanced the workers' wages, as the shipowners, stevedores and shipbuilders had to do under the coercion of the

The time has come for an extension of the principle of solidarity to the textile trades. If the various men's and women's organisations were brought together intoone federation—surely an easy task in a small compact area—and a strong, united effort made to properly organise the whole industry into a militant movement, six months hence the workers in the linen trade would find themselves able to command: such an advance in wages as would bring: them to the level of the best-paid workers in the city.

MAKING HOUSEKEEPERS.

I.-"HOUSECRAFT."

Among my memoranda this month is an intimation from Miss M. Fedden, of Saltford, near Bristol, that she proposes opening in London a school where girls may take a six months' course in "house-craft" for a fee of 30 guineas. "Housecraft" seems to be a synonym for domestic economy. This subject is now being cultivated in numerous Irish schools, not as a book study but as a practical apprenticeship in kitchen and pantry affairs. It: is the best development in education for

II.-HOME TRUTHS.

There are still, however, girls' schools' where the teaching leans too much to the artistic and literary side and too little tohomely and practical. The head of a great educational institution lately pointed cutthe melancholy results of this preferential policy. "Our cities," he truly said, "arefilled with miserable women, heartsick men, and blighted homes, due to the lack of instruction in the fundamentals of home economies in the courses of the grammar schools and high schools for girls. They should know the 'how' of house-keeping and home-keeping at least as well as their mothers, and the 'why' as good deal better."

If instead a girl leaves school even with: a first-class knowledge of English, French, and German, and a total unfamiliarity with the ingredients of vegetable soup, I would pronounce her ignorant in three

languages.

"A practical acquaintance with the problems of house-keeping adds to the freedom and comfert of women and girls,. and also prepares them for taking their part in safeguarding the home against the impositions of a conscienceless commercial world."

Words that need no endorsement. The above is a cutting from an issue of "The Irish Bosary." Statements such as

these about the making of housekeepers reminds one forcibly how even the writers of these articles are so thoroughly aware of the fact that it is only the moneyendowed members of society who are worthy of being made competent housekeepers and co ks; that in very truth it is only these folk who have the advantage of being provided with food to cook. But, perhaps, it would be as well if these good writers would remember that in the very near future the working classes will be in a position to be able to obtain for themselves three square meals per day, and that the women folk will be responsible for the cooking of these meals. Would it not, therefore, be as well to advocate the opening of a school where the girls and women of the working class may also be taught a thorough acquaintance with the problems of house-keeping and cookery? To our way of thinking the homes, hearts, and digestions of the workers are of the utmost importance, and, therefore, a suggestion in their favour may not come amiss. That a school be opened for the girls and women of the working class, where they will be taught the most advantageous way to buy in food and how to cock it. If at the present time they are very indifferent cooks they are not to blame. Leaving school at the age of 13 or 14, they at once set out to work in one or other of the factories or workshops in the city, which claim their time and attention from early morning until night. Is it possible, then, that they can be either competent housekeepers or good cooks? If they had as much leisure time on hand as the girls who leave school with a first-class knowledge of English, French, and German, I do not think it would be necessary to start

ments of cookery. All communications for this column to be addressed

a school for them to be taught the rudi-

"D. L.," The Women-workers' Column, THE IRISH WORKER, 10 Beresford Place, Dublin.

Irish-Ireland Notes.

By AN SPAILPIN FANAOR.

"Wreckers" INAGH!

"Had he the least sense of humour he would remember that those who are ever shouting 'traitor' betrayal' are not always the most loyal." This is an extract from the remarks of the Editor of the Gaelic Leaguer's official organ to a letter from Diarmuid O'Cruadhlaoich, in last week's issue. It comes well from the organ which at the time of the Special Ard-Fheis was ever shouting "wreckers" at those who requisitioned for the Ard-Fheis. A number of those self-same "wreckers" were working hard then as they are now to help on the paper which was calling them "wreckers" and not a few are still "wrecking" the organisation from the

PROVINCIALISM.

Poor Doctor, ever since you saw that famous list containing the names of Connachtmen, Munstermen, Leinstermen and Ulatermen banded tegether you have been strangely silent on that blessed word "Provincialism." You never mention it now Doctor, because you know it is dead. It would have died sooner, Doctor, had the "wreckers" been rightly understood. With the hoary bogey of "Provincial ism" dead, and no longer handy, you and others begin to fear "publicity," and we have every hopes from week to week of your having that fear realized.

SECRET SOCIEEITS.

You "wreckers" and others on the Central Executive must according to a rule, not breathe a word of what happens at its meetings to any Leaguer outside. Your Gaelic League friends must be content with the reports in the Official Organ, and rightly so, too; why should they be told anything when even the delegates at the Ard Fheis are not fit and proper persons to know anything of such projects as the Galway Bilingual College under the "National" Board. No, the only people fit to carry about the doings of the Gaelic League are the thirty members of the Ceiste Gnotha, who usually assemble at the monthly meetings Don't mind what Feidh-limidh O Cinneide says in Murphy's Independent about the Larkin business, or what you see in THE IRISH WORKER, they are not official. Really Feidhlimidh, you had no right to remark on the one thing the hard worked secretary omitted from his report; still it was strange you knew he wouldn't mention it.

A WORD TO COM. Conchubhar Mac Suibhne-Conn of the Hundred Battles-who stood side by side with the big pots at Aughrim Feis, why didn't you remember the lesson re the Larkin business taught you at the October meeting of the Coista Gnotha—no you must come along and in glibly talking of honour and other things make a mean, spiteful, personal attack on Feidhlimidh O Cinneidhe. Did you think at all, Con, that when you are an old man you would be drawing a tidy pension from the British Government, whilst Feidhlimidh will still have to live without that Government's help? It comes well from you Con, and from some of your friends to attack Feidhlimidh. Born in Manchester, and without ever spending any time in Ireland, he has mastered Irish so well that he has never spoken any English at the Ard Fheis, and if he wanted to attack anyone. he would not need to ask permission to speak in English as you had, when you attacked Jim Larkin behind his back. Con, though you may be a big pot in Wicklow, we faucy Feidhlimidh and his work for the League are better known to the Leaguers of Ireland than you are. You had also, Con, some-thing to say of the political opinions of Micheal O'Maolain, and informed your colleagues that he was Larkin's boy, on his name being mentioned at the November meeting of the Central Executive. Would it be fair to ask Con what a man's political opinions has to do with with an organisation which is non-political? Con it was rather strange, was'nt it, that you were not asked to withdraw though the chairman's attention was called to your remarks? But then Micheal O'Maolain was'nt present We rather fancy that Micheal O'Maolain won't apologise to you or to anyone else for his political opinions, and were he present Con, we imagine that you would consider the mouse-in-the-hole policy the wifest to pursue. Micheal O'Maolain, Con didn't try to hand over the house known as 25 Rutland square to a Government department unknown to the Executive or to those who paid rent for it.

You thought Con, Micheal O'Foghludha should not be on a Committee where a cheque was passed for goods supplied. If you knew much of League matters Con you would know how any cheque comes to be paid to Michael O'Foghludha, but you seem to know little of League matters Con, evidently you only study the official reports. The learned Doctor who seemed to support you Con should remember that it was not so long ago since he was on a College Committee where cheques were passed to himself.
Con, perhaps you consider all Dublin worships at
your shrine because one individual wrote to the

* * *

Independent on the Language Day question and proudly proclaimed you a friend of his. This individual by the way always boasts of his Sinn Feiniem (English pronounciation). There's one thing, certain, Con; that that same individual cannot boast of a too intimate knowledge of the Irish Language. What about advising him to luy a first Ceachta Beoga Book. It would be as profitable and as patriotic a work for him, Con to give a little time to acquiring a little knowledge of his country's language as spending it in lecturing people on good manners and politeness.

THE LANGUAGE FUND.

Talking of the name Cinneidhe we see in a recent issue of the official organ that a soldier of that name has sent 5s. to the Language Fund. This man is no relation of Feidhlimidh, but we wonder if we would find the name of Con of the Hundred Battles as subscribing. We know for a certainty that we would not find the name of any of the well-paid officials as having subscribed so much. * * *

Talk of increases in salaries in the Dublin Corporation, why, the latest move is to increase the salaries of some of the already well-paid officials of the Gaelic League. A good many Leaguers were wondering what they were doing for this present pay, but fancy an increase on £200 for officials in a "democratic" organisation. No sweated labour at No. 25 Rutland Square as far as the "salaried" ones are concerned. Some members of the Executive appear to be very generous with money-when the money is not their own. We shall have one or two more words to add later on.

THE WEXFORD FEIS.

The Syllabus of the Wexford Feis contains 95 Competitions Twenty-five deal with the Language. We think the programme for the Gaelic League Branch Classes for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd years rather too easy. Who suggested putting "An Chead Leabhar" (Gaelic League) on the Programme? An impossible book to use, as anybody who has ever taught an Irish class knows but too well. We are pleased to find "Coir Mhuinte na Gaedhilge" by the Christian Brothers on the Clar. These books are the best which have so far appeared for imparting a knowledge of Irish on the Direct Method. The Wexford Gaelic Leaguers have certainly given a splendid headline to other Leaguers throughout Ireland in the matter of Feis work. Now that Whit has come to be recognised by all Irish Irelanders as the Wexford Feis week it would be very inadvisable for the Oireachtas Committee or the Executive to arrange for the holding of the Oireachtas Festival on any date that might clash with this important Gaelic League Fixture. By the way we have heard it stated on one or two occasions, that the Wexford Feis Committee have had policemen acting as Stewards at previous Feiseanns Surely there ought be enough men in Co. Wexford to do that without bringing in the "hired minions" of an alien Government. Our advice to the Wexford Feis Committee is to let the "bobbies" alone and if the same "bobbies" want to be present at the Feis make the fellows pay at the gate.

We have been lately told that "no fault can now be found with the books in use in the 'National' Schools here in the City as far as Irish Ireland is concerned." Next week we will show how "Irish Ireland" some of these books are?

Communications intended for this column should be addressed Am Spailpin Fanach, c/o Editor, Irish

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

—THE—

Irish Worker

AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE. Edited by JIM LARKIN.

THE IRISH WORKER will be published weeklyprice 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,

10 Beresford 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, SATURDAY, Nov. 25th, 1911.

Crisis in the Shipping Trade.

Our readers will remember we had a Strike in the Transport Trade throughout the British Isles in June of this year; the sailors and firemen of the Port of Dublin were also amongst those affected. After prolonged negotiations a settlement was come to on July 22nd, 1911. The parties to that settlement being the following:-Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Earl of Aberdeen), Chairman of Conference: Sir James Doughtery, Under-Secretary for Ireland. who was officially responsible for bringing the parties together; Mr. Thomas McCormick (Tedcastle & McCormick S. S. Co.); and Mr. Edward Watson (City of Dublin Steampacket Co.) representing the Federated Shipowners of this Port. Their credentials were signed by S. S. McCormick (Tedcastle, McCormick & Co); Edward Watson (City of Dublin S. P. Co.); Thos. Heiton & Co. Ltd.; W. Hewatt (for Wm. Sloan & Co.); S. Feary, John Weatherill, and Fred W. Egan (British & Irish S. P. Co., Ltd.) David J. Kenny, credentials signed by Sailors' and Firemen's Union; James Larkin, Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, representing National Transport Federation.

The agreement come to at that meeting was, that whatever conditions, wages, and regulations were agreed to in the Port of Liverpool, between the Federated Employers and Unions interested, the same would apply to the Port of Dublin, and that the increase of wages, if any, should be retrospective as from the date of settlement, July 22nd, 1911. We have now been waiting patiently for four months for the terms of settlement to be carried into effect, and to our astonishment on Monday we read in the report of the Half-yearly meeting of the City of Dublin S. P. Co. the following:-

"On the 17th July the Lord Lieutenant intervened, and proposed the appointment intervened, and proposed the appointment of a Conciliation Board to settle matters, your letter of the 20th instant, delivered here by

and at His Excellency's request a meeting was called of the various shipping companies, who authorised the Chairman of Mess:s. Tedcastle, M'Cormick & Co and Mr. Edward Watson to represent them. meeting was held on the 22nd, His Excellency having given an assurance before any meeting took place that the representatives of the Labour party admitted the principle of free labour, and clearly understood the shipowners' representatives would not recognise any union. It was agreed at this meeting that a Conciliation B and of five should be appointed to deal with all questions that might arise; that the wages agreed to be paid to seamen and firemen on the Manchester service would be paid; and that whatever wages were eventually settled in Liverpool and other ports would also be paid by the companies trading there. On this understanding the seamen and firemen who struck work were to be reinstated and the sailings to be recommenced at once. At first there was considerable friction, but this company recommenced their sailings to Liverpool and Belfast on that day. The sailings continued without interruption, although defficulties of many kinds were raised by the parties representing the employees."

Upon reading this mis'eading report we immediately wrote the following after consultation with our colleagues and officials and forwarded copies to parties mentioned in letter. We print the replies received. Kindly note date of replies. We have held two different mass meetings of the men affected. Tom Mann, General Organiser Transport Federation, was wish us on Wednesday night, and crossed to Liver ool on Thursday to arrange matters there. We make no comment on the conduct of the gentlemen responsible for any trouble that may ensue, but we are going to see this matter carried through. We will publish a special edition of paper late on Saturday evening giving a complete statement dealing with all the negotiations, letters, interviews, Castle, etc., leading up to settlement.

November 20th, 1911. Sir William Watson.

Sir,—My attention has been called to the report of the half-yearly meeting of the "City of Dublin Steampacket Company" in this morning's Freeman and Irish Times wherein you are reported to have stated that his Excellency had given an assurance, before any meeting took place, that the representatives of the Labour Party admitted the principle of free labour, and clearly understood the Shipowners' representatives would not recognise any

As one of two representatives at that conference referred to representing as I did the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union in the capacity of general secretary of that body and district secretary of the National Union of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union, I desire emphatically to repudiate that any such arrangement was come to as quoted in paragraph referred to above.

Mr. Kenny, now deceased, who accompanied me on that occasion, attended in his official capacity as district secretary for the Sailors' and Firemen's Union, Liverpool, and as such was invited by Sir James Doughtery. Under-Secretary for Ireland. The invitation which I received from Sir James ougherty was on official paper Castle, and invited me to attend conference referred to as secretary of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. The following is a copy of the reply to said invitation :-

July 22nd, 1911. Sir James Dougherty, Under-Secretary for Ireland.

Sir, -At a meeting of the men held in conformity with the suggestion made by you on Thursday last, and at which I presided, Messrs. D. J. Kenny, representative of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union, and James Larkin, of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, were appointed to represent the representatives of the employers this morning at 11.15. Unions at the conference to be held with the two

I have the honour to remain, Yours truly. P. T. Daly, Secretary, Irish Trades Congress.

You will therefore see that we attended in our official capacity, and at the conference when your Mr. Edward Watson introduced the 1908 settlement as the basis of discussion, we declined to listen to such proposals for a moment and rose to withdraw from the room, when the suggestion was made that we should proceed upon the same lines as took place at Liverpool between the Federated Employers of Liverpool and the Unions interested.

That course was agreed to, and to be brief, it was agreed by both parties, by your Mr. Watson, and Mr. Thomas McCormick, J.P., as representing the Dublin Employers. By Mr. David Kenny, representing the Sailors' and Firemen's Union, and myself, representing The Irish Transport and General Workers Union and National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, and on behalf of the National Transport Federation. that whatever settlement was come to in Liverpool. wages paid, conditions to be observed, and machinery brought into being, to settle disputes the same should apply to the Port of Dublin, with the exception of rates of wages to and from Scottish Ports, and that the Lord Lieutenant would call the parties together at an early date to settle any outstanding questions. That the increase of wages for the sailors and firemen should retrospective as from the date of ettlement, July 22nd, 1911. In conclusion, I feel sure you would not wilfully misrepresent the position and the erroneous statement in paragraph referred to in above, as affecting my Colleague (now deceased) Mr. D. J. Kenny, and myself, be corrected in as public a manner as was given to your incorrect report. I am sending a copy of this letter to all parties concerned, the Lord Lieutenant, Sir Jas. Dougherty, Mr. William Watson, Mr. Thomas M'Cormick, and the public, and I am instructed to ask you to carry into effect the undertaking given on behalf of your Company by Mr. William Watson, i.e., that the rate of wages for Sailors and Firemen shall be such as is paid in Liverpool, and the balance of wages due from date of settlement be paid on the first pay day after the receipt of this letter. The wages of Quay Workers be also that recognised in the Port of Liver-

I would thank you for a reply to this letter, and in leu ther of, the employees in your firm will be instructed to hand in their actices on Wednesday, November 22nd, 1911.

I am, yours faithfully, JAMES LARKIN, Secretary, I.T. W. U.

Deblin Castle, 22nd November, 1911.

Please allot to me......Shares in IRISH CO-OPERATIVE LABOUR PRESS, LTD., at 5s. per Share, for which I enclose 1s. per share on account, and

hand on the afternoon of the 21st instant, and to say that it has been forwarded to the Under Secretary, who is not in Dublin at present.

Yours faithfully, E. O'FARRELL.

Mr. James Larkin, 10 Beresford Place, Dublin.

Labour Members and the Lord Mayor's Salary.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

Dablin, Nov. 19th, 1911.

My DEAR SIR,-I suppose I may assume that the letter re the Lord Mayor's salary which appears in your issue of the 18th over the signature "Treaty Stone" is really the composition of my friend Councillor Sherlock. I may also, I imagine, assume that if the new Labour Party succeed in returning ten, or even half-adozen men to the City Council next January they will all be in favour of keeping the Lord Mayor's salary at £1,687 instead of £2,000 more.

Those of us, in fact, in the Corporation

who believe that the inflated mayoral salary is at the root of all corruption in the City Council look to the new Labour members to purify the Council by stamping put the proposed increase of salary. Should we not have succeeded in doing so before next year, we intend having a special meeting to keep down the Lord Mayor's salary in the first week in January; and we also hope to hold, if necessary, another special meeting on January 17th to enable the new Labour members to pronounce on the question of the salary before the selection of Lord Mayor takes place.

Men who know the city will say that those who go forward on the new Labour ticket-plus the smaller salary pledgewill swamp all before them. A large number of voters, it is true, would not vote for a Labour candidate pure and simple; but they will vote when they realise that it means keeping £2,000 off the rates.

I do not profess to be a Labour member; neither am I a fanatical admirer of all the doings of Mr. Larkin; but I and my friends are firmly convinced that the return of even six honest and incorruptible Labour members would be of incalculable benefit to the city.

It is openly boasted that in spite of everything we could do a certain gentleman will get not only the mayoralty, but the extra £2,000. It is alleged that 42 members have formed themselves into a band, vulgarly known as the "Burn-Bailiffs' Brigade," for the purpose of achieving this object. Twelve of these gentlemen retire in January, and if half

of them are replaced by Labour members

the plot will surely fail. The writer of the letter signed "Treaty Stone" clearly said that if any sympathies were allowed to rest between the Reform Party in the Corporation and the new Labour Party the salary snatching proposed would be defeated. Therefore, he makes a series of charges against me which are, of course, false. Perhaps it is not worth while taking notice of them:

but I will do so briefly.

1. I am charged with "assaulting a Protestant" in one of the wards. It is the fact that when Alderman Hennessy ded I, being a Councillor, contested the ward with Mr. Irwin, J.P., and was beaten by 43 votes. On the next election I happened to defeat Alderman Irwin, mostly on the salary-raising question. I am told that most of the Protestants voted for

2. Because I believe that a big mayoral salary leads to corruption I am charged with being a "tool of the Hibernians." As a matter of fact the A.O.H. never even hinted the policy to me, and my only complaint against them is that they are not as active as they might be against the B. B. Brigade.

3. I am charged with trying to make Viscount Iveagh Lord Mayor. I think it would be an excellent thing for the city. The charge is also made—not publicly that I am anxious to get Jim Larkin made High Sheriff for next year. Regarding the latter suggestion I will only say that any man who could knock the bottom out of the present system, whereby Dublin is governed from a certain back office, would be a benefactor to the city. Beyond that, I know nothing of it.

4. Mr. Sherlock's trump card, when he wants to coerce Conservative support or put the Irish Party into a tight corner, is that he was suspended from the Hibernians for voting for a Protestant lady. What are the facts? The lady in question was one who was proposed by me on the occasion that Councillor Sherlock voted for her-and she has since been elected a member of the Richmond Asylum Board with the full sanction of every Hibernian member of the Corpora-

I do not think it is for the good of the city that 42 members of the City Council should become mere utensils for Mr. Sherlock, or any other man. I suggest to the citizens, therefore, to elect a strong, honest Labour element and evict the utensils from the Corporation.—Yours truly, J. C. M'WALTER.

Dr. M'Walter assumes too much. I may also, I imagine, assume that Mr. M'Walter never wrote the first paragraph in his letter. The difficulty with the old labour members, Doctor, if I might say so, was they were neither pure n r simple; they were like the majority of the clique who rule Cork Hill. And, Doctor, don't mind those boyos who charge you with being anxious to make Jim Larkin a High Sheriff. Neither Jim Larkin nor those who went before him ever were hangmen. We have generally provided the hanged, and some of your sheriffs and would-be

than get the Lord Mayor's salary. And dear Doctor, why worry about Sherled; You will be getting neurasthenia. She lock is not the Constitution nor the Ten Commandments. It is the system that wrong. If Sherlock is doing anything not justified by the present system, the columns of this paper are open to you any other citizen. Don't be tilling a windmills, Doctor, Death is not the only

All members of Irish Transport Union attend at Beresford place, Sunday mon ing, November 26th, 1911, at 12 o'clock to take their place in Commemoration Procession

ALLEN, LARKIN, AND O'BRIEN We would be glad if all our readers would make a point of joining in also, and show the world we at least have not forgo; those who died for the Irish Nation

The rooms of No. 2 Brauch Irish Trans port Workers' Union, 9 James's street will be open every evening in future from 7 o'clock, commencing Saturdar evening, November 25th, 1911. James Halligan, secretary, and Daniel Hannon president, will be glad to see member and friends any evening.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH WORKER. Trades Hall, Capel street, November 23rd, 1911.

SIR-With your kind permission vou kindly allow me to bring under the notice of those interested the report in the Evening Telegraph of Tuesday, November 21st, 1911, wherein Mr T. P Roche, hair. dresser. 24 Drumcondra road, makes very serious allegation against the members of the Hairdressers' Trades Union regarding their drunken habits. Now, a the members of our Society shall be hold. ing a meeting on Sunday to protest against such a vile accusation, I may respectfull ask you to publish this letter.

All members of Hairdressers' Trade Union are requested to attend this impur tant meeting. We are sarry copy came too late to hand with reference to this matter. We intend dealing with Roche and his guardian friend, Maher, amateu policeman and bung, next week. We wonder was Maher as well in with the police in Australia as in Dublin? Don't forget, if you want a drink, Maher, the friend of the police, Drumcondra.

INSURANCE BILL.

A MASS MEETING of all workers every grade and kind, will be held in the Antient Concert Rooms, on Monday Night next, at 8 o'clock, to protest against the exclusion of Irish workers from the Medical Benefits under the Insurance Bill. The "Dublin Six" and other popular representatives and misrepresentative have been invited.

The Whole Bill—or No Bill.

Dublin Operative Bakers' & Confectioners' Trade Union, 8 Upr. Bridge street.

A GENERAL MEETING will be held on Sanday, November 26th, 1911, in the Banba Hall, Rutland square. Chair will be taken at 12 o'clock. Ail members are requested to attend.—By order, P. J. LEA, Secretary.

DUBLIN PAVIORS' SOCIETY,

TRADES HALL, CAPEL ST. 24th November, 1911.

At a Special Summoned Meeting of the above, the following vote of condolence was passed-"That having learned of the untimely death of one of our respected members, that a letter of sympathy be sent to the relatives and friends of the late W. Cummins, as a mark of respect and that all members are requested to attend funeral, which will start from St Kevin's Chapel at 9.45 a.m., on Sunday morning, sharp."-T. REILLY.

"The Dirty Press."-During the past week we have seen men busily engaged in carrying out sack-loads of mack and dirt through the front door of the Independent office, and emptying it into c.rts We hope the good effects of the clean-up will soon be noticeable in the policy of Mr. Martin Murphy's dirty pipers.

After the action of the Irish Party over the Insurance Bill, we suppose they will also move the exclusion of Ireland from the promised Adult Suffrage Billpromised is a good word.

ESTIMATES FREE.

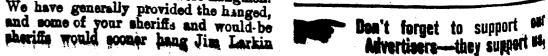
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WEXFORD NOTES.

Jastica! Justice!!! poor Budagal G ddess, must either wear nun's veiling or something of the kind in Wexford. Three weeks ago John Belton, for a premeditated assault, was fined twenty shilings. To day Rosanna Sinnott, the daughter of one of the locked-out foundry med, aged sixteen years, was sentenced to on calcular month's imprisonment in defaul of finding bail to keep the peace for twive months. This hardened criminal of sixten years of age actually laughed at Sam p. Pierce's manager! That was her whole offence, and we expect that if she langled very loud she'd have been sent to petal servitude for life. Another man was sent to jail for two months without then dion for taking a glass of whinkey. the arse, we can quite understand-if appearances go for anything-that any whiskey that would pass Sir William Paul would be matter out of place!

On the B. .. ch of "justices" the Mayor had a s-a', and on the other side of the Paul chan was the "poor man's friend,' Jack Barry, the Whilem Patriot, who decorated his premises at the visit of the Nationalist leader to show his patriotism, and displayed lights in his windows. lack hal thirty bob a week one time, but now that he belongs to the "clawses" he must pervert justice, to assist that grade of society into which he cadged his way. We wonder does Jack remember the first Hant Sapper he attended, when the lady who had the misfortune to be Mrs. Barry hal the side support of Jack's arm going in, and Jack had the whole support of the colonel's toe coming out? We expect the tender feelings in connection with the incident will remain in his "memory." We just cire the incident in order that Jack wouldn't forget himself. And poor H war! Su ely there ought to be a rule to forb a men in their second childhood taking pure in public affairs in Ireland. They say " the just man falls seven times a day," but if this incident is to be any indication of the number of times Howard falls, we'd advise him never to leave his chair. Just imagine, if you can, the chief of the city fathers agreeing to send a child of sixteen years of age to jail for a calendar month for laughing at his august majesty, Temmy Salmon! One man of full age and understanding, a prominent merchant in the town, twenty shillings for a murderous assault; and a child a month's imprisonment for laughing ! Even handed Justice! and, as the lady said, "we'll leave it there' -for the pre-

that critics have always alleged that the Transport Union dare not take a ballot of the men on the question of their retaining membership in the Union. On Tuesday last we arcepted their challenge, and one of the most respected public men in the town of Wexford addressed a crowded meeting of the foundry employees in the Town Hall in support of the following pro-

WEXFORD ENGINEERING TRADE. SUGGESTED BASIS OF SETTLEMENT OF LABOUR DISPUTE.

1 That all Labourers be paid a wage of not less than 14s. per week. That the entire question of wages, including piece work rates, be sympathetically considered and settled within a period of six months. 2. That the Transport and General Werkers' Union withdraw from the Wexford Foundries. 3. That the employers shall fully recog-

niss a Lical Union to be composed of men working in any of the Foundries.

4 That in the event of any dispute arising between the employers and men, the matter be referred to an Arbitration Committee to be composed of five members, two to be appointed by the emplayers, two by the men, and one shall act as Chairman, by these four sitting to-

5 The award of this Committee shall be final and binding upon both parties, but if either feel aggrieved, they may at the end of six months call for another Committee to be appointed in the same way, and with the same powers as the first, but no person who has acted in any capacity on one Committee shall be eligible for appointment upon another

sitting to re-onsider the same question. 6. That the Under-Manager, Foremen and the workers on the permanent staff shall be reinstated in the positions they held at the commencement of the dispute. 水 袋 锋

After a meeting extending over two hours a secret ballot was taken when only eight of the men could be found to support them, the remainder of the men voting solidly against them—that is to say, there were eight men who thought a local union would meet the situation and the remainder voted solid for the continuance of the Transport Union; so that after fourteen weeks of a strenuous fight the men are just as determined in the face of the coercive methods alluded to in the first paragraph as on the first day they were locked out.

William Doyle - another patriot! I 117 CAPEL ST (Next Trades Hall), don't think—has been lending his scabs to Tommy Salmon for the last couple of days. In case our readers would not know, William is very strong on the Irish industries question, and his advertisements were always very eloquent-"support your own industries and stop emigration." Well, tell it not in Gath, the one man that William paid a decent wage was a Britisher from Sheffield name Mitchell, who has secured the services of the five scabs referred to from the land of his nativity. Another victory for Irish manuiscture! "Irish manufacture by English scaba" ought to be William's future adver-

tisement, and we notice that some person with a desire for truth has sketched it on William's gate.

The clerks in Messrs. Pierce & Co. have refused to handle goods or to do any other than the work which they did prior to the lock-out, and we are informed there was a big demand for disinfectants after the recent visit of William's three English

There will be a match played in Euniscorthy on Sunday next in aid of the lockedout workers in Wexford. The match is for the final of the county championship between Ballyhogue and Davidstown United and the Wexford Volunteers, and the men of Enniscorthy are making another collection in aid of the funds.

We notice that Mr. Cruise O Brien, M.A. the man who is paid for the special correspondence of the Freeman, although another man does the work, has been excelling himself in the stories he has communicated this week. Pierce and Doyle. according to "Crusoe," are working all right (with a staff of five between the two of them). Of course this does not include the chap with the big nose, although rumour has it that the man with the big nose could do more work than the five others put together; but that is not saying much for what either of them or the whole of them could do. Who said

November 22nd, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL. DEAR SIR, - Permit me to correct the alleged report appearing in your issue of yesterday. The statement that Messrs. Pierce and Doyle are working is altogether misleading. Messrs. Doyle, the wellknown "Irish" manufacturers, have secured the services of five English scabs to assist the English foreman whom they employed prior to the dispute, and Messrs. Doyle were "kind" enough to lend three of their worthless imports to Messrs Pierce, who, for exhibition purposes, brought goods to the railway station consigned to a merchant in Enniscorthy, where they at present lie waiting for some fool to make delivery.

It is desirious, 1 think, to let your readers know

something of the position of your correspondent in order that they may be able to guag, the accuracy of his news, as well as his "disinterestedness. Your correspondent, Mr. Cruise O'Brien, M.A. known locally as "Cruise," is the editor of The Free Press. The "Free" Press is owned by Mrs. Corcoran, who has been good enough to provide Mr. Wm. Doyle's nephew and partner's son, Mr. Gregory, with a wife in the person of her daughter. and as Doyle's foundry had to support Mrs Corcoran's daughter, as well as the other members of the family, we can understand, at least in Wexford. "Crusoo's" volteface.

And now, Sir, a word to yourself. We wonder what would have been said by the tenant farmers of Ireland if during the Land War it transpired that the man who was sending you the naws of the fight on Smith-Barry's estate, or Lord Lan downe's estate or Clanrickarde's estate was a hanger-on in the office of one or other of their dependents. But supposing that during the Coolroe evictions Mr. T. D. Place's nagging clerk sent a report to you, or rather to your predecessor, that the tenants were beaten and that planters were in possession, we wonder would be publish it without inquiry? And if he did, would it be a difficult conundrum to answer at what date he would be called on to resign? But supposing he did publish the news and that it was absolutely untrue, even poor little Crusoe could fix the date of his funeral. That you have committed both these offences in connection with the Wexford labour trouble is proved to the satisfaction of yours truly,

P. T. DALY, Monck street, Wexford.

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DUNDALK.

Our hypocritical neighbour, the editor of the Dundalk Democrat, did not accept the invitation extended to him to attend the meeting of the distillery men on Sunday last.

His absence did not, however, mar the success of the proceedings, which throughout were characterised by harmony, good humour, and enthusiasm. A fine intelligent body of workers are the distillery men. They know how to appreciate things as they are. They were amongst the best of our supporters in the cal strike, coming every week end with their contributions to help their fellow-workers to defeat unfair employers, whose fight was as much against the union as against an increase in wages; and when that fight was won and their own employers gave them a substantial increase in wages they did not shrink from showing their appreciation of the action of Mr. Murray. head of the distillery, and of Mr. Swan, the manager, but warmly expressed their feelings towards them in the following resolution:

"That we tender to our employer, Mr. Malcolm Brown Murray, head of Dundalk Distillery, and to Mr. Allan Swan, manager, our grateful thanks for the handsome way they have treated us by increasing our wages from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per week, thereby raising the standard for labourers in Dundalk to 18s. 6d. per week, and we trust that the good relations existing between us will long continue to exist.'

What reader of the Democrat or the Independent, or of any other of our enemies in the Press, would believe that such relations could exist between members of the Transport Workers' Union and their employers. It is safe to conclude that very few, indeed, of those readers of the Press, especially those who take inspiration from it, look upon the Transport Workers as any other than unreasoning and unreasonabable beings, with whom no sensible employer or respectable citizen could treat except at the point of the bayonet."

What is here stated is, however, a fact, and it is not the first instance in the history of the Transport Workers' Union in Dundalk, brief as it is, when members of it have thanked their employers for increase in wages. It is, of course, also the fact that increases have been got and no thanks returned for them.

Some of our employers follow the evil example of cur rulers, who in the past never conceded anything to our claims for justice until all possible pressure was brought to bear on them; and when they did concede under such circumstances. they got no thanks for the concession.

When such employers profit by the experience of the past and concede the just claims of the workers without pressure they will then receive their meed of thanks from the workers.

What thanks are due from the employees of the G.N.R to the directors and managers when they do make con-

The men employed at the railway works in Dundalk have in s.me cases got increases in wages of from 1s. to 2s. a week. The waggon builders got 2s. a week; they are a skilled body of workers, whose wages with the increase is nominally 26s. per week, but really 24s. 10J., for they lose a quarter every Monday morning, and a weekly instalment for a sick club is deducted from their wages. the loss on the quarter day and the deduction amounting to 1s. 10d. Some of the workers in the machine shop got an increase also. The maximum wages in this department is 20s. per week.

This is the wages paid to men of 25 and 30 years' service and experience. But according to the dictum of the superintendent experience is unnecessary, for he can turn a ploughman into the machine shop and make him work a machine as well as the man who has been there for years. He has, I believe, a very particular leaning to men from the plough and agricultural labourers in general, not because they are more skilful than town labourers, but because they have not been

spoiled by town habits. But if it should so happen that they are countrymen who do not live convenient to the town, and own a house with a plot or plots of land, but come from a distance and have to remove into the town, they soon acquire town habits. The cost of living in the town is greater than the cost of living in the country. The rent of the town house is likely more than double the rent of the country house, and is probably only a slum. Town habits in various ways are forced upon them, but they have no means of escape from them. The wages which they thought when coming green from the country were generous and sufficient to meet all their legitimate wants they now find are wholly inadequate to meet their poor wants in the town, and in a very short time they become merged with the dissatisfied town workers. It matters not to the Railway Superintendent so long as he can succeed in getting a plentiful supply of cheap labour. He is paid his salary to economise and so help to increase the dividends of the shareholders, and incidentally to get a wellearned increase for himself. His dictum is, however, at fault; the man from the

plough cannot handle the machine until

he is taught by the skilled machine man.

There are several of such men at the

Great Northern works in Dundalk. They

have many years' service as well as ex-

perience. They have taught the younger

men how to skilfully use the machines.

Their length of service is the most con-

vincing proof that could be given that

they have given satisfaction to the G.N.R.

Company, but they are themselves dis-

satisfied, and reasonably so, for their ser-

vices as skilful machine men have not

been rewarded as they should be. Twenty shillings a week is a ridiculously low rate for men in their position. But besides, they complain of the favouritism that is shown in the machine shop. Men of only a few week's experience-mere noviceswho are incapable of using any machine by thems lves, given an increase in wages, while they are left at the low standard it took them several years to reach. In some other departments increases of from one to two shillings have been given. One of the men who is supposed to have got a shilling increase told me he received only 11d -a penny being deducted from the shilling. Then there is a pension fund and a bank. All workers are importuned to invest some of their princely incomes in the bank, or secure a pension by subscribing to the pension fund. And men joining that fund now must pay up the arrears that have accumulated from its formation as though they had been members from that date. I have asked for a copy of the rules from several of the men employed at the works, but none of them could supply me with one. There is one thing certain, that niggardly as the G.N.R. Company are in paying wages to their employees, they are most lavish in the provisions they have made for those of them who can afford to be provident or thrifty; and of a certainty the man who will not invest something in the bank out of his 13s. 9J. a we k (that is 11d. added to his former 12s 10d. a week), if he is not a married man, a boozer, a smoker, or a betting man, cannot be said to be as thrifty a man as the Scotchman, a boilermaker, who worked in Laird's yard in Birkenhead when I was a boy; that is more than 40 years ago. His wages were 26s. a week, and by living exclusively on Brose, he managed to save 20s. of it; and he said if it wasn't for his dirty gut he could save it all. So I say to the GNR. worker who draws his 13s. 9d. a week, and is unencumbered, a teetotaler, a nonsmoker, and is never tempted to lay a bob on the winner, imitate your brother from across the border, give as little as you possibly can to your dirty gut, and invest the balance in your good and generous

employers' savings bank. Now, I am myself a teetotaler and a non-sm ker, and I never lay a bob on the winner or the loser, and I am always delighted to see my fellow-workers practice those virtues, and grateful to everyone who encourages the practice of them. The directors of a railway company who would encourage their workers in the practice of those virtues would therefore be entitled to my gratitude. But when I look at the pittance they pay to men, and know what it costs even an unmarried and unencumbered man to live, I cannot regard the importunities to such men to join the pension fund or invest in the bank other than a gross as well as a cruel insult; and again, when I learn that in addition to the provision of these providential institutions ending money in a public house established on their works. I am sceptical even as to their philanthropic intentions, and gratitude for them I have none.

The concessions they have made to some of the workers are belated and inadequate, and what they have conceded to frequent prayers and petitions, while given with the one hand, they would fain take back with the other; they consequently receive no thanks, because no thanks are due to them from their employees, amongst whom their avaricious policy is continually breeding dissatisfaction and unrest.

MICHAEL M'KEOWN.

Poor Law Administration in Cork.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER. Lake road, Cushkenny, Queenstown, 22nd Nov.

DEAR SIR-On Thursday, Nov. 2nd a case came before the Rural District Board at Cork. There were two applicants for labourers' cottages in Queenstown district. One was a labouring man named John O'Leary, and the other was a carpenter named P. Twomey, who is, by the way, a resident in the Urban area, and therefore not entitled to a cottage.

Leary is paying the exorbitant price of 2s. 6d. per week for an unsanitary cottage, whose dampness and otherwise terrible condition has been the cause of sending his wife in a very precarious condition to hospital.

The district doctor would not allow her to remain in the cottage.

Leary, who had procured a letter from the doctor stating that the cottage he was living in was not fit for human habitation, and that it was responsible for his wife's condition, appeared before the Board, but despite this, the case was adjourned for a fortnight on the frivolous pretext that he was not represented by the councillor from his district.

At the cost of another day's pay and another solicitor's fee Leary again appeared before the Board, and this time, although he was represented by his counsel, and a letter from the Local Government Board secretary approving of Leary's claim to the cottage, it would not be given to Leary because a bankrupt farmer named Michael M'Carthy had forcibly taken possession of the cottage.

This man M'Carthy, who is the owner of 23 acres of land, has unlawfully broken into the cottage, and is now, through his unlawful act, keeping the cottage a burden on the rates; and also Leary's wife, who has to be maintained in hospital, also at the expense of the rates. And what strong expedient measures are the council taking on the matter? Nore.

Perhaps they do not like to be too hard on an unfortunate brother fa:mer. But why should he be allowed to benefit himself at the expense of a poor labourer's wife and children?

A WORKER

ASYLUM ATTENDANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH WORKER. DEAR SIR—As one interested I beg your indulgence to afford me space in the columns of your paper to state a few facts in connection with the grievances of Asylum Attendants, whose case has of late focussed a considerable share of attention. An Asylum Workers' Association has recently been formed, but I am not credulous as to its success er effectiveness, and I shall state the facts rather from the personal point of view.

The service is one which entails great hardship and sacrifices, great responsibilities in matters of duty, and above all great risk even to the most healthy physical state. As a public service it is one which ought, unquestionably, be adequately remunerated. Yet what do we find? That the hours of duty are far beyond those common to any other service; the salaries such as would not be offered to any intelligent person; and the liability to punishment for oversights and mistakes such as would amaze those who are more fortunate in the choice of an occupation. Numerous applications for more generous treatment in regard to pay and hours of du'y have been made to the Board from time to time, but without effect. Applications (except those coming from influential quarters) are either disregarded or suspiciously looked upon as symptoms of disloyalty. In other words, the ordinary worker, in seeking any form of concession, might as well expect milk from a male tiger. "Favouritism" is not unknown in any service, and may sometimes, in purpose, be virtuously construed as a qualified evil." When it flourishes. however, to the extent of a total disregard for seniority, efficiency, and faithful bervice, it becomes a very menace to good order and contentment, and places a premiun on the "sneak," the "parvenu," and the "backslider," whose best qualifications are perhaps that in matters of self-concern they can, so to speak. successfully "manipulate the pack."

I may say from general knowledge and in justice to many members of the Board that in the violation of a long established Standing Order in favour of seniority they never became really aware of the hardships which they inflict on numbers of their most faithful servants. There are many Corporators and ex-Corporators on the Board. Strangely enough (though our service forms part of "Corporate" affairs) they deny to their employees here those generous terms in regard to pay and pension which are so notorious'y lavish at Cork hill! From this standpoint the matter is one well worth attention from the Asylum Workers' Association. A few general remarks about the present Board as it is constituted will not be amiss. Its members in general belong to a class who believe that their associathe G. N. R Company provides their tion with a Board will either help them workers at Dundalk with the means of as a stepping-stone to public favour or create a sphere of influence wi hin the circle of their own friends; and beyond this they do not know, or, perhaps, wish to know, very much.

> You yourself, Mr. Editor, were once a Labour candidate for a vacancy on the Board, and I have no doubt that I interpret the feelings of the public rightly when I state that you would have been a decided acquisition on the side of the ratepayers as well as on the workers. With thanks in anticipation and best wishes, believe me to be frate nally yours, PORTRANE PET.

Our friend from Portrane is not altogether correct. I was not a labour candidate. The Dublin Trades Council sent my name forward to be co-opte i, but our mutual friend, Councillor Sherlock, inserted HONEST John Duignan's name instead. I, of course, had been in jail for dishonesty, at least a County Dublin jury said so; and apart altogether from that disqualification, some of the gentlemen who manipulate matters on the Richmond Board would have an uneasy time if I had been sent (who said "contracts?"). Anyhow, while the attendants continue their toadying and membership of a reactionary and blackleg association, such as they now belong to, the devil's cure to them; and the sooner they are entered as inmates the better, for surely they must be insane.—

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BELFAST NOTES.

Labour in Balfast had the offer of a rare treat on Tuesday in the shape of a lecture by Tom Mann, but unfortunately it did not take advantage of it in anything like the numbers expected. Evening meetings are awkward for the seagoing brothers. engaged as most of them are on cross-Channel ships which leave Belfast about 8 or 9 p.m., and many of the Lish Transport members were working late. That is the most that can be said in extenuation of the rather meagre attendance; but when that is said it still leaves the ugly fact that Labour had the opportunity of a treat, and missed it. Those who did turn up were anxious to arrange for another meeting, and all hands pledged themselves that when next our brother visits Belfast he will have an audience worthy of his

The Belfast Trades Council had a rather stormy scene on Saturday, November 11th, in the course of the election of a delegate to the Conference of the British Labour Party. The stormy scene was entirely due to the intervention of Mr. William Walker, J.P., against the candidature of Mr. D. R. Campbell, President of the Trades Council.

Mr. Campbell had spoken at the Irish Trades Congress in favour of an Irish Labour Party, and Mr. Walker made this the excuse for an attack upon his candidature, arguing that a man in favour of an Irish Labour Party ought not to go to Conference of a British Labour Party.

Contrary to all parliamentary procedure the vice-chairman allowed Mr. Walker to speak in support of his motion nominating Mr. Greig, and then refused the same right to any other delegate. This led to a questioning of his ruling, and to his retiral from the chair as a result of the adverse vote. Many bitter speeches followed as a direct consequence of the bitterness imparted to the debate by Mr. Walker, and to whom also was due the fact that the division practically took place between those who favoured an Irish Labour Party and those who opposed it. The result was a pleasant surprise to the writer, Mr. Campbell being elected over Mr. Walker's nominee by 22 votes to 10. Mr. Campbell goes to the British Labour Party Conference as a delegate favo rable to a Labour Party in Great Britain, and equally favourable to a Labour Party in Ireland, recognising that the one is the complement, and not the rival of the other.

The newly-established Irish Textile Workers' Union (textile department of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union), es ablished as a result of the recent strike in York street and Mile Water Spinning Mills, is forging ahead. Premises have been secured as club rooms in 50 York street, with two front windows on this-the main-thoroughfare of the city, and a small hall in the rere, which is intended for the recreation of the members. A committee of women has been . consisting of delegates from every room in the two mills. At its first meeting this committee appointed delegates and shop stewards, and struck a levy of one penny per month per member for social and educational purposes. It is now generally recognised in Belfast that this union has come to stay, and, outside of a small official clique of stick in-the muds, this fact is welcomed. There are signs of a revival of trades

unionism amongst the labourers in the coal yards, most of the labourers from Milligan & Co. and the Antrim Iron Ore Company having been "persuaded" to join the Irish Transport Workers' Union in the past week. There are no worse treated labourers in the city, but the fatal sectarian and political divisions which are the curse of Belfast have hitherto conspired to keep them unorganised and at the mercy of their employers.

Some time ago a body of slaters' assistants appreached us with a view to organising, but although welcomed and given every encouragement, oculd not apparently summon up courage enough to carry out their intention. We shall go after them in the near future, and would be glad to hear from them at any time. The workers of Belfast have long been

rent asunder by considerations of creed and party; they were divided whilst their masters were united. The time is coming when the pressure of a common oppression will find them united in a common bond of brotherhood in the common struggle for freedem.

Instead of divisions along the line of creeds we will see union along the lines of industry, and instead of all the petty unions we will see the Irish Transport and General Workers gathering all into ONE BIG UNION

of Irish workers against the united front of the employers.

That, at least, is the hope and aim of

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TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

SIR.—Might I draw the attention of our democratic (?) Corporation to the great need for public seats in Dublin? During the hot summer just departed, the aged, the infirm, and the weary generally must have suffered greatly for want of places to rest in the open air.

For years the base of Nelson's Pillar afforded such accommodation of a sort; but as it was the weary worker who availed of it most it was railed in, as it was considered better to keep such people out of sight, as they are so objectionable to the well dressed, well-fed minority.

I visited Paris lately and was surprised and pleased to see the many pleasantlysituated benches placed in convenient places for weary humanity. The English cities can teach us a lesson in this respect, too. These remarks may seem unseasonable, but "the summer will come again," and—the municipal elections are nearly due.—Yours faithfully,

LIBERTY.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

SIR,-I have no objection to the changing of the names of such places as Rutland square and Britain street, but if I had a voice in such matters I would first change the name of a certain lane off James's street, where men and women live-I refer to Pigtown lane. The residents are, however, only working people, and I suppose the capitalist or would-be capitalist members of the Corporation have not time to consider the feelings of that undesirable class except at election time.—Yours faithfully,

LIBERTY.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

Cork, Nov. 13th, 1911. SIR,—The purity of the principles of THE IRISH WORKER tempts me to crave a corner of it to expose what I think is gradually and insidiously assuming the proportions of a national scandal. We have vigilance committees for the banishing of English papers, but our own papers are immoral in their nude inconsistency. The leading articles preach an anti-betting crusade, but their sporting tipsters advise us to "put our shirt on" Damnation for the Hell-Fire Handicap. According to these high-souled penmen, you, sir, were not class enough to walk in the Language Demonstration; but in their own rancid sanctums a shady individual was organising a man-versusbrute competition at Jones's road to synchronise with the Language proceedings at Smithfield in order to induce the poor country "cabogues" to run away from the oratory of Dr. Douglas Hyde and of the man who was not class enough, and to run with their sixpences to Jones's road to see a man made into God's image and likeness run a race with a jennet.

Jim Larkin, who never harboured one thought inimical to any man who worked with his coat off, is to be ostracised from all national society; while those men whose game is ever to spit on and pillage the democracy who wield our hurleys are to be like the parasitic mistletce on every national demonstraton held in Dublin. They simply demoralize all such gatherings of the people. Who can stand listening to a speech in Irish or a speech from the man who was not class enough while the bellman from Jones's road is dinning the news of the athletic orgies into their ears? Men that act thus seek simply to reduce and undermine the healthy national spirit of Ireland. These are men who were caught sucking the vitals of the G.A A. and were kicked out of the society of honourable Gaels; but they ran to covert, where every battener on the national sincerity of the people finds a haven—the Dublin newspaper office. They organised (so to speak) a high jump competition over the John O'Leary memorial, and a long jump from Smithfield when the man who was not class enough was talking; and had not the engines of the Great Sweaters and Woful Railway been spiked by the just-avenging arm of democracy they would have organised a hop, step, and jump over Parnell's grave in Glasnevin. I have used the plural number; there is really only one man playing Satan's game in this connection. He has as many friends (and as many enemies, thank God!) and as many wiles and as many irons in the fire and as few scruples as the Czar. He ran a match a couple of Sundays ago at Jones's road between two God-created beings for the benefit of the betting ring. This is the style of man that the newspapers FIND class enough. Let Larkin's watchdogs watch him. Cork says: To the Liffey with such as he and long live Larkin.

SANSOULOTTE.

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LABOUR REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE.

Trades Hall, Nov., 1911.

FELLOW WORKERS-The above body, as you are aware, has been recently established for the purpose of forming an independent Labour Party to safeguard and improve the interests of Labour on the Public Boards of the city.

The preliminary work of drafting rules and the adoption of a comprehensive policy and programme has now been accomplished, and the organisation will shortly be considering how many candidates it will be possible to run for the Municipal Council in January next.

Our activity must, of course, be determined by the funds at our disposal, and as the small affiliation fee cannot provide a sufficient fund for electoral purposes, we now appeal to the trades and labour bodies of the city to furnish the necessary funds for our campaign in January.

We are strongly of opinion that the workers of the city are prepared to support our candidates, and that an unique opportunity exists of establishing the Labour Party in the Dublin Corporation, and we confidently appeal to our fellowworkers to assist us in placing candidates in the field at an early date.

At this stage we need hardly remind you of the scant courtesy extended by the Dublin Corporation to the requests of the labour bodies of the city, and the urgent necessity that exists for a Labour Party in the Municipal Council. From time to time this fact is pressed upon the attention of all trades, and the expenditure of money in sending deputations has secured little, if any, improvement. It, therefore, only remains for the Labour Organisations to adopt the policy so often approved of by the Dublin Trades Council and the Irish Trades Congress, -viz., the establishment of a Labour Party.

The number of candidates to be run will be decided as soon as we ascertain what funds will be at our disposal. As some indication of the amount required we may say we believe by exercising strict economy in printing, &c., and geting all canvassing, &c., done voluntary, that four wards could be fought with £50, and with double that sum (£100) ten wards could be contested.

We are issuing this appeal to all societies irrespective of whether or not they are affiliated to the L.R.C., as we are aware that certain difficulties have prevented some societies from becoming affiliated; and we desire to give all an opportunity of assisting in building up a movement that we are convinced will conduce to the advancement of the entire working class of the city.

As we know that the financial resources of many of the unions (particularly the smaller ones) are severely taxed already, we will be glad to receive any subscription, however small, that each society can

In view of the near approach of the elections, we urge upon all societies the necessity of an early response to this appeal.—We are, fraternally yours,

THOMAS MURPHY, Chairman. P. J. LEA. Vice Chairman. THOMAS FARREN, Treasurer. WM. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

Bakers' Strike.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER Dublin, Nov. 14th, 1911.

DEAR SIR,-It having come to my knowledge that representatives of the following firms, viz., Bolands, Ltd., Kennedy, Downes, Rourke, Monks, Halligan, and the D.B.C., have been calling upon their old customers and asking them to again buy their bread, as the strike is over and all the Bridge street bakers back again. Permit me to point out to your numerous readers that the above statement is a deliberate falsehood. No doubt there are some of the Bridge street bakers taken back; but under what conditions? The conditions are that they will be no longer members of the Bridge street Society.

As one of the victims of the recent strike permit me to state my case. When we received orders to go back and get our jobs I was one of a party who went to a certain firm that I had laboured in for the last forty years, and when I interviewed the manager he told me that he required my services no longer; that he had got a fine staff of Englishmen, who would do the work just as well as the old hands had done it. He furthermore told me that the Bridge street Union (he was glad to state) was smashed up at last.

Now, Mr. Editor, what have you to say to this? And what are the workers going to do with these firms who have victimised their old hands (some of whom have been thirty and forty years in their employments) for nothing other than looking for a fair day's wage.

The Bridge street Society has been established for over two hundred years, and is it possible in the twentieth century it is about being broke up?

By the way, you can ask the people who advertise in The IRISH WORKER not to buy their bread from these scab firms, as some of them do; but, as I said before. I presume it is owing to these misleading statements being made that the people have again started to buy it.

In conclusion, how is it that none of our city fathers interested themselves in the bakers' strike? Simply because it was not near enough to January 15, 1912. Aye, Mr. Editor. Trusting you will take this matter up

and help the worthy Executive of the Bakers' Society in fighting their men's cause and wishing you every success, I remain yours fraternally, A BRIDGE STREET BAKER (till death).

FREEDOM.

Freedom had a thousand charms to show, Which slaves how'er contented never know.

In Ireland there is freedom of speech, freedom to starve and die-that's about all! It would be nothing short of a miracle if it were otherwise. In our elementary schools we are crammed with a so-called EDUCATION by State slaves, who are denied the elementary rights of citizenship, whose position carries with it no security of tenure and whose pay is miserably inadequate. In our secondary schools -largely "West-British" institutionsneither the future of the papils or of Ireland is considered. The paramount consideration is who will head the list of distinctions, incidentially bringing with it the biggest results fees to the managers.

It is true of the individual that the things a man sows these shall he reap. It is equally true of the nation. We are the offspring of slaves, we are educated by slaves—is it to be wondered at that we are

Anyone familiar with rural Ireland will have painful recollections of the countryman raising his "caubeen" to "your honours worship" of a landlord's agent, or indeed to any well-dressed stranger! Well, Parnell came on the scene, and

the outward tokens of slavery disappeared in a wonderfully short period of time. He re-habitated the farmer. He gave him a new heart, fresh hope, and a secure home. He rekindled the dying embers of manhood and with them glowed a fresh sense of nationhood. But Parnell unfortunately was not allowed to complete the work so well begun. Who were the men who helped in country and town to crown Parnell's efforts? They are the men who fill our places of worship, and help to build them, too-the Irish workers-and who are now left, as the reward of patriotic effort, unemployment or employment with starvation wages, the poorhouse, the madhouse, and the "sunless lairs." Cheer up, Irish workers! there is a

beam of light amid the encircling gloom. Your Parnell has come back in the person of JIM LARKIN. "What!" exclaims the modern Irish pharisee, "Larkin, the strike organiser; Larkin, the Socialist!" Remember, friends, such things and worse were said of Parnell, Davitt, and indeed of every humane reformer by the class whose class-interests were affected. We have heard of "Parnellism and Crime," yet we are all proud to dub ourselves Parnellites to day, and will be glad to-morrow to be identified with the humane and Christian reforms inaugurated by Jim Larkin. I say Larkin aboo! The great Christian prototype said,

"He came not to bring peace, but the sword." The time has not yet come to turn them into ploughshares!

I have heard of praiseworthy organisations collecting old stamps, and have contributed some myself for the rescue of little children in benighted India. Let us put our own house in order first. There are many to be rescued from physical and moral degradation, from starvation and death in the slums of Dublin, where their luckless parents are condemned to exist on starvation wages!

The evil is not a natural one—it is an artificial and economic evil. It can therefore and must be remedied. Irish workers must remember "that who would be free themselves must strike the blow." Friends, don't misunderstand me. I don't suggest physical violence. I am a peaceful citizen. I would not suggest pulling Mr. Murphy's beard. You possess a more powerful weapon than the bludgeon or baton. Combine! The Union is your shield and the Vote is your sword. Use them!

GARRYOWEN.

MORE "BLIND" JUSTICE.

Limerick and Wexford.

Within the past week the Independent reported (with evident gusto) the prosecution of a railwayman named Caffrey at Limerick, on a charge of having struck an important gentleman known as Jeremiah Dwyer, railway inspector, who insolently ordered Caffrey off PUBLIC PREMISES which are only held by the Railway Company on public suffrance.

The result was that Caffrey was fined 40s. or a month's imprisonment. We invite the attention of the readers

of The IRISH WORKER to the fact, that whereas Caffrey was sentenced to this monstrous penalty for a blow struck in connection with a popular upheaval, Mr. Belton, of Wexford, escaped with a fine of 20s. for a murderous assault on P. T. Daly, in the town of Wexford at midnight. The moral is plain. The workers of

Ireland must combine to protect themselves. "Forewarned is forearmed." What have Limerick workers to say? What do they think of the "popularly selected" magistrates who inflicted this sentence on Caffrey? Let them say! TREATY STORE.

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REVOLUTION!

She is coming, O my masters, she is coming in her might,

With the red flag o'er her legions and her sword sharp, clean and bright; She is breaking through your dungeons,

she is tearing off your chain; She is coming to take vengeance without mercy, once again!

She is coming, O my masters, she is surging 'round the earth;

And all men will scon be shouting what each whispered at his hearth! She is coming in hate's beauty, with love's

fierceness in her eye; Like a maddened mother hast'ning where your tortured child-slaves die!

She is coming, O my masters, with her strong, steel-muscled hands; She is reaching for your palaces, your gardens and your lands;

She is calling to her standard all the sons of grief and toil—She is promising her soldiers all your KAVANAGH'S

stolen wealth for spoil. She is coming, O my masters! Neath her

red, triumphant arch, Lo! the guards that now surround you in her rebel ranks shall march! She is coming as forever and forever she

has come. Arm in arm with Truth and Freedom, to the long roll of the drum!

She is coming, O my masters! Soon her troops shall rest their feet the limpid waters flowing through

your bowers, cool and sweet. Soon her hungered host shall gather in your gold-roofed banquet hall, And to strains of martial music hold high revel o'er your fall!

She is coming, O my masters, she is coming in her might;

With the red flag o'er her legions and her sword sharp, clean and bright! She is coming, O my masters, with her strong, steel-muscled hands; She is reaching for your palaces, your

gardens and your lands! COVINGTON HALL.

" KEEP ON STARVING."

Youghal, November, 1911. DEAR SIR-Will you come here and

start a society for us? We, all the labourers, are working here from six in the morning until six at night, for 12s. a week, and working now by gas-light in the oat stores. We looked for 14s. a week, and some of us are idle since, depending on a bit of crochet lace our daughters are making and trying to sell. Our boss owns our cabins. He is sure to have his 1s. 8d. every Monday morning. So the most of us who have from three to nine children have to get a bit of coal and a few candles, and a bit of dry bread and coloured water for seven days of the week out of twelve shillings, while our bosses have motor cars, sea-side palaces on our sweat. Only for charity—the Vincent de Paul-we would have to go naked for the want of clothes. We are looking for 16s. a week now, but we are afraid to mention it to the bosses. We want you to come down here, call a public meeting, and I promise you every man in town will join your society. If you don't come we have no chance only keep on starving.

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The material wealth of any country is the portion of its possessions which feeds and educates good men and women in it. -Ruskin.

The labouring man has no time to be anything but a machine.—Thoreau.

What mean ye that ye beat My people to pieces, and grind the faces of the poor? saith the Lord, the Lord of Hosts.—Isaiah iv., 15.

Capital is kept in existence from age to

age, not by preservation, but by perpetual reproduction.—J. S. Mill. To know what is just and not to prac-

tice it is cowardice.—Confucius.



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