

No. 40.-Vol. I.]

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17th, 1912.

BALLYPOVERTY.

The mill at Ballypoverty, which em-ployed 500 "hands," and in which the satives spent the most of their waking hours, was the ugliest, and at the same time the most important, feature of the IOWII.

When Mr. Bestwell, the wealthy mansging director and chief owner of this stablishment, desired a seat in Parliament or on the County Council, he invariably, with chest well thrown forward, informed his audience that he was a large mployer of labour.

He seemed quite convinced that he was maferring a great favour on the townspeople in permitting them to earn large profits for HIM in his mill. I never yet heard him say, "I am greatly indebted to By 'hands' for all the wealth they create and I enjoy." He did not seem to see it that way; his "hands" did not seem to ges it that way either, but always cheered this stock argument of his. To be sure, Pat Higgins used to say that Mr. Bestwell was an old fraud, and it was he was under a compliment to the mill-workers and not the mill-workers to him, and that cld Bestwell's mill and machinery would be meless to him without the workers But, then, Pat Higgins had worked in a far city at one time and the people said he had brought back "quare notions wid him.

Well, Mr. Bestwell's hands sent him to Parliament to-don't laugh-to look after THEIR interest. They sent him to Parlisment as they had sent his father before him. That, however, is ancient history, as that great worthy had gone to his everlasting punish-I mean reward-years before, and has nothing to do with our may. Things went on in hundrum fashion for many years when something happened.

Some workmen had to be brought from a far city in connection with the erection of up-to-date machinery at the mill. If these men had been only the clover skilled workmen they were, all would have been well and after their departure they would son have been forgotten.

elegantly attired, perfumed partner of his joys awaited him.

'My dear," said he, "you have seen that old Mulligan who works in the mill. Well, he had the audacity to come on hehalf of the hands to demand increased wages. By Jove, I gave him short shrift. I dismissed him on the spot. I was glad of the opportunity, too, as he is getting old and past his labour, and I have no doubt his summary dismissal will cause the other hands to be slow to clamour for exhorbitant wages for many a day to 00ma."

When Pat Higgins heard the result of the interview between Mr Bestwell and Mickey Mulligan he said, "There is no use begging Master Reggie for more wages. My way would be to form a trade union and FORCE more wages from him."

But some of the older workers said this was more of the foolish notions that Pat Higgins had learned when he was working in a far city.

All was quiet at the mill for some time. Mr. Reginald Bestwell was congratulating himself on his clever tactics for suppressing discontented workers when one fine morning a stranger arrived in the town. He was keen of eye, abrupt of manner, and bubbling over with energy. It was whispered he was a PAID AGITATOR, and such he proved to be. The editor of the "Workers' Champion," a Labour paper published in a far city, having heard of the Mickey Mulligan incident, despatched this paid sgitator to Ballypoverty to set things right. That very night after the mill closed the paid sgitator had a long conference with the hands, and at the termination of the conference everybody was smiling.

Many days had not elapsed after this conference until a large untenanted house at the end of the town was rented, and a large board acress the front of it announced to the wayfarer and stranger

poverty Workmen's League and drawing 6s. extra in wages at the mill each week as a consequence is decidedly good business. The paid sgitator has had several invitations to dinner at Master Reggie's mansion, but he is not having any.

OUIOK MARCH.

Assurance Tea Company. ALLEGED FRAUDS.

In the Southern Police Court on Tuesday, before Mr. Drury, Thomas Dickson, aged 27 years, whose address was given as 85 Lower Camden street, and who was described as an agent, was charged in oustody on a warrant granted on the infor-mation of Detective Sergeant John Bruton, that he had within the last six months at Lower Camden street, by false pretences and with intent to defraud, obtain two sums of money amounting to 13s. each, one from Mary Kelly, of Kilbride, King's County, and the other from James Fogarty, of Roscres, Co. Tipperary. The information of Detective Sergeant

Bruton was read. It stated that from the month of July last up to the January of this year the Dublin police had received numerous complaints as to alleged fraudulent trading carried on by the Assurance Tes Company of 85 Lower Camden street, Dublin. Advertisements from that company had been inserted from time to time in provincial and city newspapers from July to December last In those a l-vertisements the Assurance Tes Company undertook to supply free a 21-piece tea set to every purchaser from the company of 61bs. of tea (f 2s. per lb, with 1s. to cover cost of packing. The Constabulary of Tullamore, Kieg's County, reported to the Dublin Police in January last that a Mrs. Mary Kelly, of Kilbride, had, in reply to the advertisement, sent to the Assurance Tes Company a postal order for 13s., with an order for fibs. of tes on the 9th December, with the expectation that she would receive in return the tee and the 21-piece tea set. Mrs. Kelly states, as reported by the constabulary, that she never received the 21 piece tes set or any part of the tea. On inquiry at the Post Office he learned that the postal order sent by Mrs. Kelly had been lodged in Farrow's Bank, Dublin, and was endorsed "T. Dickson." In November last the Dublin Police received a similar com. plaint against the Assurance Tea Company with regard to a transaction with Mr. James Fogarty, of Roscrea, Co. Tipperary. There were other numerous complaints of a similar nature from other parts of the provinces. He knew the premises of the Assurance Tes Company. They had been closed early in August last, and have not since been opened to the public, although

Knights and —? In the olden days knightly honour was

held in veneration, and with reason. If a knight behaved in a way unworthy of a gentleman (I don't mean rich man), he had his gold or silver spurs chopped cff and he was thrown out of the trade union : they called it "The Order," but it's the same thing. No one would have believed for a moment that a knight could be a liar. They might have done lots of queer things from the modern point of view, but the line was drawn at lying, and they certainly could not have conceived of a knight selling his honour for filthy lucre. (This is what the upper classes call money) Knights, however, seem to have gone dewn in value, and some of them are worth avoiding; for we cannot touch pitch without being defiled. As THE IBISH WORKER exists in order to warn decent workingmen against evils, we lift the following from our highly respectable wob-bling contemporary, the "Irish Times." They never give us an advertisement; but no matter :---

Sir Thomas Myles said that the patient when he saw him on January let had a fracture of the neck of his thigh bone. No operation oculd improve his condition. The fracture had united, but the bones were driven into each other, and the leg would be shortened by, perhaps, two inches, and his foot would be turned out. Sir Lambert Ormsby, on examining the man's hip, came to the conclusion that if there had been a fracture it was the mildest form of iracture. It was merely a creck, and there was no separation whatever of the bones. If there had been a fracture it was the best result that he had ever seen. For all practical purposes the kip was as good as ever it was, and there This no shortening of the leg. He had no eversion or turning out of the foot.

ed by Mr. O'Connor Orces examin

WEXFORD.

True to his instinct, Tommy broke faith on Monday. He could not keep an henourable agreement The men fulfilled their portion of it, and resumed to work to find twenty scabs who should not have been there engaged. The men had made a concession in allowing Pierces to retain 25 scabs for the present owing to the existence of some contract with them, but this concession was excreached on in a most unreasonable manner. I do not wish to add fresh fuel to a fire that is burning itself out. Distaion is one of the foulest things on earth. There is henour amongst thieves.

Billy Doyle has raised an abjection to his men weaving the Transport Union Badge. He did not object to the badge on the first day, but when the men protested against the continued employment of reabs he has raised this childish objection. Bllly wears a gold pin himself. He does not pay his men enough to enable them to buy gold pins; therefore they have to be satisfied with a commonplace bedge.

Mr. Michael Lyons, Gorey, one of the best Nationalists in Iraland, who fought a bitter struggle during the land war, does not forget what the men of Wexford town did to help the tenant farmers in their fight for justice. How unlike his brother Councillor Yankee Fanning! Mr. Lyors has now a comfortable home and he bears in fond remembrance the action of the foundry workers of Wexford. Even the tenants of the county were in handigrips with the landlords. He stoutly opposed a suggestion to place the police tax in the borough of Wexford, and asked how would Gorey district have fared if the police tax at the time of the Coolgressy evictions, had been confined to the affected area.

[ONE PENNY.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH WORKER. 106 Mclke street, Belfast,

February 12, 1912. DEAR SIR-I am writing to appeal for the support of our Cross-Channel Comrades, to ask them to take note at this time of the great difficulties under which the Party has to carry on its work in this Sccialist outpost, entirely removed from active accociation with the rest of the British Sccialist movement.

A state of great public excitement prevails here, owing to the pending introduction of a Home Rule Bill, which has so enraged the Tory ascendency-under the incitement of titled and wealthy persons, who have not only incited to riot and disorder, but to open civil war-has at last culminated in a bratal and cowardly attack by the mob upon Comrade Arthur Dalton who, for a period of two years past, though not continuously, has been so prominently associated with the work of the Labour, Socialist and Democratic Movement here.

Only those of us who know the tremendous difficulties under which Comrs e Dalton has worked can rightly appreciate his services. Only these of us who know and understand the ou look of our cpponents, can correctly value his splendid courage and determination. We think the time has ocme when we should show, in some manner suitable to the circomstances, our appreciation of all that Con Dalton has done for S cialism in the North of Ireland, and, unl as we are mistaken, we feel that there will te many comrades on the other side of the Channel who would like to show their apprecia ion of our comrade's work also in England, Scotland, and Wales, who will gladly join with us in raising a testimon al fund for him previous to his departure on a lecturing tour which is being arranged for him in the United States of America. Con Daltan proposes to leave for U.S.A. the first week in April, and would be glad to pay a farewell visit to any of the Socialist branches who would like to receive such if applications for dates, etc., were made to me at once. We are glad to be able to inform you that in a few days' time our comrade will be sufficiently recovered from his rough handling to be once more able to take the platform in our city, and we desire when that time comes to be able to give him. that warm welcome which his coursge so richly decarves. Any comrades or branches who desire to contribute to the testimonial fund which we are trying to raise on his behalf should remit same to me at my address as Thanking you in anticipation of the publication of this letter, yours fraterneily,

Ah! little did the successful Mr. Bestwell know the vipers he was introducing to his innocent "hands." Little did he know the villiany lurking in the foul breasts of these strangers. These "vipers" from a far city conversed with the regular hands at the mill, learned the wages they were being paid and the duties required of them, told the workers they were being robbed, who was robbing them, and how to stop the robbery; which all goes to show how careful men like Mr. Bestwell sught to be to keep at a distance all dreadful strangers from far cities with absurd ideas about treating workmon honestly and paying them reasonably for their work. Well, these bad men returned to the far city from which they came, but they left their ideas with the lamb like workers of Ballypoverty. These ideas germinated, with the result that after everal months Mickey Mulligan, a snowhaired veteran worker in the mill was deputed to wait on "Master Reggie," the name usually used to describe Mr. Reginald Bestwell by his "hands."

Mickey Mulligan shuffled into the great man's office, cap in hand, pulled his forelosk, and said the men had sent him to By that they could do with a little- a very little-more wages if Master Reggie would be kind enough to grant their request.

Mickey Mulligan's forty years' service for the Bestwells, fa her and son, availed him nothing. "If Mulligen liked to turn ligitator after receiving wages from the Bestwell family for forty years that was Mulligan's business He had a abort way with sgitators, and Mulligan might conaider their business relations at an end." Mickey retired to the hovel he called some with a heavy heart to break the hows to his lean and worried wife, cursing his luck and wondering what was to become of him. Master Reggie stepped into his motor car and was soon in his magnificent drawing-rcom, where the beautiful,

that this was the home of the Ballypoverty. Workmen's Lesgue.

The two publicans, Mr. Bestwell's butler, and the old police sergeant also held a conference and discussed the turn affairs were taking in the town.

"Begob," said the flunkey, "Master Reggie will take all the trade out of the town."

"Begorra," said the two publicans in chorus, "ye had have a right to arrest that paid agitator before he made all this trouble. What is to become of us if Master Reggie closes the mill?"

"Gev me toim, boys," said the old sergeant; "there isn't a dirty trick in the ould bag I don't know. Lave that paid agitator to me. It ab him sooner or later." Mr. Reginald Bestwell said to his charming wife, "So, my dear, this is my reward for all my consideration for these dirty, low work people. Why, even my last effort on behalf of their class does not appear to excite their gratitude.'

He had just succeeded in carrying the following resolution at the weekly meeting of the Poor Law Guardians of the district: Proposed by Mr. Reginald Bestwell and carried by a majority of 1 after a heated discussion :--- "That the very aged and infirm inmates of the house be allowed a quarter pint of buttermilk with their stirabcut once daily, and be not compelled as heretofore to wash the stirabout down with cold water."

A year has elapsed since these events happened. There were exciting times in Ballypoverty. Wages have risen from an average of 12s, per week to an average of 18s. per week and not done rising yet.

Master Reggie, on the suggestion of the paid agitator, reconsidered Mickey Mulligan's case and re-employed him-in fact, there was no other way. Pat Higgins says : " If you fellows had

listened to me we might have had the higher wages years age.

The last time the paid egitator was in the town he said : "Well, boys, has cld Bestwell gone off with the mill under his arm for the purpose of taking the trade away from the country side?"

It is agreed on all hands that paying a small subscription weekly at the Bally-

CURTIS, TRADE :: UNION SHOP, LITEOGRAPHIC :: PRINTER, Bookbinder and Stationer, 12 TEMPLE LANE, DUBLIN. Nigh-Olass Work, Mederate Prices, Thising Hil, TROUM-STA and STA

newspapers up to December last. Detective Sergeant Braten was then examined. He stated that he arrested the defendant on Monday betweet 4 and 5 p.m. at 11 Leinster street, where he had an office with "Dickson & Co., Commercial Agente," on the door. He told him the charge. The defendant asked him to go to a house in Aungier street, where he had a delivery book. He did se, and the defendant showed him a delivery book in which there was an entry of some goods having been given to a carrier for delivery to Mr. Fogarty, of Roscres. The defendant said he could not say how Mrs. Kelly's goods were sent. He (witness) told him that the present complaints were only two of a series of complaints that had been made against him. He brought the accused to Chancery lane and found on him letters addressed to the Assurance. Tes Company, Camden street, ordering tes. He subsequently went to the shop at Camden street and took charge of a quantity of letters, mostly complaints aboat goods not being delivered. There were no goods in the place.

the advertisements had appeared in the

The accused was remanded for a week. See our remarks about this care on Page 2.-ED]

STOP PRESS! NOW OPEN No. 8 MOORE STREET (",THE FLAG,") with a High-Class Stock of Nams, Becon, Butter and Eggs At the Lowest Prices in the City. Call and see for yourself SHEIL, JOHN 6 & 8 MOORE STREET, Also at 45 & 46 Manor St., and } DUBLIN.

don't seem to have much doult about the matter? No.

You heard Sir Thomas Myles' syidence that the man's life was shortened. You would not think it was shortened by a day, I suppose ? Well, I would not. If he recovers from the pneumonia he will be as good a man as ever in four or five weeks

Sir Thomas, it will be observed, is perfectly clear; Sir Lambert is equally clear; and it is likewise clear that one of them is liar of the first water-from the point of view of fact.

We hasten to assure Sir Thomas and Sir Lambert that the very last thing we desire to say is that one of them is a liar from the moral standpoint. Although appearances are harribly deceptive, it is evident that their position, brains, reputation, and standing make such a theory impossible. To prevent misconception, therefore, we are compelled to show the grounds for our firm conviction that the worthy knight who is a liar from the point of view of fact is probably no more a liar than the angels in heaven.

A man is not a liar because he says a thing that is untrue. He must believe and know that what he says is untrue, and then, and then only, is he a lisr. The unfortunate surroundings, the bad moral training (everybody knows the moral tone of medical students), and the atmosphere of hypcerisy and fraud which surrounds the upper classes, makes it pessible for ene of these knights (or both) to have arrived at ocnclusions absolutely at variance with the facts. A "kink" in the grey matter, with the pressure of a large retaining fee, is capable of converting a saint into a sinner, and that is why we have the personal conviction that these worthy knights are morally whiler than driven snow.

But we are entitled to point out that if such evidence had been given by an underpaid workingman, the Attorney-General, who (probably) is a chum of Sir T. and Sir L., would be prosecuting the said workingman (and serve him right !) whe deubtices would receive a heavy sentence for perjury, as well as a highly moral lecture from a judge, probably, up to his

The explanation of the contradictory evidence is, of course, that both doctors received very large fees to say what they did say. Had they been bribed we mean fee'd-by the other aide, then-

There is, of course, a moral. If medical evidence is required at the Four Courts, the Court should appoint and pay a doctor to report on the case and tell the truth. There is the off charge that if mon will lie for pay, they may tell the trath for pay -but one never knows. The morality of the upper classes is not quite so simple as that of the Oburoh.

But his brother Councillors, of course, including the notorious Fanning, full of man's ingratitude, heeded not the manly statement of the votoran Lyons.

. . .

A visit of the Transport Union Organiser to Enniscorthy would be timely. I have heard of an employer who increased wages, when a visit of the organiser was mooted on a previous coossion, but who has since dismissed those men who were granted a semi living wage, or discharged them and re-employed them at a lower Wage.

*** The coal merchants of Wexford and Enniscorthy have increased the price of coal by about 7s, a ton, because a strike was rumoured. They have founded a ring for this purpose, and, as a result of their action, many people are suffering the rigou s of winter. These capitalists, who seemed to be devoid of feeling, and whate only desire is to gratify their own greed for gold, no matter what other people suffer, did not buy their supplies at a rate commensurate wih their present exorbitant charges. They bought those supplies last June.

Another of these "gentlemen," noted for his genercaity (towards himself), recently mid the urban rates should be kept within bounds; while, at the same time, they would de their best to improve the heusing of the working classes. The rates at precent are probably the lowest in Irelard for an urban district, and have never been increased to improve the condition of the workers. Does this magnate mean that this is the way they are in future to wipe out the wretched sive areas in exister co? I am quite certain this gentleman himself would not pay a penny towards improving the lot of a workingman. But we have lab; ur representation on this body now, and we won't be long till we wipe but the equalid surroundings in which decent men live, and at the expense of the rates, too. (Continued on Page 3).

FOR BUTTER, HAMS AND BACON, PATRICK DOYLE & SONS. Provision Merchants, 29 THOMAS ST., DUBLIN,

Irish Workers should support an Irish House by beinging their Watch Repairs P. J. KAVANAGH. Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller, M UPPER ORMOND QUAT. Red 1887. Good West, tins liefente

GEOIGE IRWIN, Sec. Dalton Presentation Committee.

Encourage Irish Work, GET PHOTOGRAPHED ĂŤ Finnerly's, ESTD. 1903, Studios : **45 HENRY 3**T. and 77 AUNGIER ST., DUBLIN, Best Werk-Lowest Prices. This Couper entitles you to 20 per cont. of List Prices. So our Stall at all Basaars and Public Feler. Call to W. FURNISS, FOR GOOD VALUE IN Irish Beef & Mutton. Hone but the Best at Lowest Prices. Talbet St. Meat Co., 36h Talbet St. IRISH GOODS ONLY. GLEESON & CO., HAVE OPENED A General Drapery and Tailoring STORE -4

TOR THE SALE OF Irish Goods Only. Hete Address-IRIEE GOODS ONLY, 11. Upper Connell. Street, Bublis,

neck in debt.

WOMEN WORKERS' COLUMN.

Trades Board Act Meeting.

On Tuesday, January 7th, 1912, a mesting was held in the City Hall, Balfast, between representatives of the Workers and representatives of the Employers to discuss and, if possible, to arrive at an understanding as to the rate of wages to be paid to card-board box makers.

The Act somes into force in England on March 11th. 1912. From that date the workers of that industry will receive 31. per hour as the minimum rate for trained hands, and apart from this another rate of scale wages has been drawn up for learners, which, if introduced into Ireland, and I am sure it will be, will very materially increase the wages of the learners.

At the opening of the meeting the representative of the Dublin employers (mark this well) moved that they did not consider that the card-board box makers was a sweated; industry, and therefore it never should have come under this Act. I wonder how 2s. 6d. per week for twelve months for a girl of 18 years appeals to horest minded people as a non-sweated industry. We evidently have many things to learn.

The same representative at the beginning of the meeting of the Board also moved that the Board then sitting should be adjourned so that the employers representative should have an opportunity of approaching the Irish Members of Parlisment to get them to wait upon the Board of Trade to get this Act repealed and cast out of Ireland upon the same grounds, i.e., that the carl-bcard box-make's trade is not a sweated industry. The workers would do well to notice here how the employers will reek any means to pretect their own interests. It is high time for the workers to show the same Keenness.

He also asked that liberty be granted to discuss the matter through the columns of the Press. This was a suggestion which I for one, as a workers' representative, gladly welcomed. As the employer object to be muzsled concerning the merits or demorits of this Act, in so far as it effects themselves, and desire the liberty of the Press discussion, then also must the workers be unnuszled and allowed the same privilege.

As both sides agreed to Press discussion, we would like to state that THE IRISH WORKER offers the hospitality of its columns to any workers who wish to avail themselves of the oppertunity,

Two rather important points which came up duing the meeting were, that wages in Ireland should be less than these paid in England, because the cost of living in Ireland was very much less than the cost of living in |England. And also that the labour rendered by workers in Ireland was not to be compared to that done by English workers. Well, we may hear many things in our travels, but these two statements makes one think. Speaking of Dublin alone, and se that the Dablin employers' representative well knew, the cost of living in Dublin is exceedingly high, and might well be placed on a par with London in that respect. Then as to the labour rendered by Irish workers. I think they may favourably compare with the workers of other countries; and, again, employers invariably forget that underpaid employees are not likely to give their best services. If employers treat their employees in a fair and honest way, these employers will without a doubt give without sint what is required of them in the way of labour.

Irish-Ireland Notes.

By AN SPANNE FARACE.

THE DUBLIN FEIS. At a meeting of the Dublin Feis Committee held on last Wednesday night at 25 Rutland Square, a letter was read from the Lord Mayor Elect, granting the use of the Marsies House for holding the annual Feis Ceilidh on Saturday evening, March 16th (St. Patrick's Eve.) The Ceilidh will, we trust, be well patronised by Gaelic Leaguers, for as well as enjoying a thoroughly Irish night, they will help to provide funds for the Feis project.

The Committee of the Leinster College bave alletted ene Scholarship to each of the competitions in the third, fourth, and fifth years' standards of the Inter Branch section of the Feis.

In each case the Scholarship will be given to the first in order of merit in each competition, who may be anxious to avail himself or herself of it. The Scholarship therefore will not be lost by the inability of the first or other competitor to utilize it. The right to the Scholarship will be forfeited by the first competitor if he dees not notify to the College authorities before the 1st October that he intends to avail himself of it, and will thereupon pass to the choice of the second competitor, &c.

The Schelarship will entitle the holder to free attendance at the lectures for an entire Session in either series of the College classes in either the Proparatory Certificate or Diplema course, accordingly as the holder may be eligible for same.

Further particulars re competitions, &c., can be had from the Secretary, Dublin Feis, 25 Rutland Square.

* * *

THE NATIONAL TEACHERS AND THE LANGUAGE. Only one of the correspondent's to Murphy's Independent" has had the hardihood to say that Dr. Hyde was dishonest in his propesal to exchange or generously pension cartain teachers, and that one, we are informed by Harrington, is, to his "own knowledge, an ardent Gaelic Losguer." (Harrington, of course, takes such an interest in the work of the Gaelic League that he knows all about it.) There are a few, but fortunately very few, such "ardent Gaelie Leaguers" about. They are discreet in not signing their names to their attacks on Dr. Hyde. One of them, who has been for years attacking the Rev. Dr. Henebry and other Irish Irelanders habitu-ally, signs himself "Padraig O'Roighin," thus meanly using the name of a well-known medical practitioner, whe is for a considerable time a help-less invalid, and, of course, unaware of the use that is being made of his name. But everybody will admit that the nem-de-plume of "Ash Plant" is in the case of these "ardant Gaelio Leaguers" singularly appropriate, since their "ardour" (at meetings of the Coiste Gnotha for instance) has been conspicueus in shielding teachers in Irish-speaking distriots from the consequences of using the seh plant and the case on these of their pupils who dare to attend the local Gael's League elasses to practice and cultivate the language which they are not allowed to use at school.

* * •

ENNISCORTEY GARLIG LEAGUE.

A County Wexford correspondent writes us as follows :- " Now that the Labour troubles are at an end in Wexford, perhaps the people of the county (after first considering the ecormity of the Pelice Tax) will concentrate their minds on another impertant subject, namely, the revival of the Gaelio language. I do not mean to say the Gaelio language movement is dead in the county-far from it-but I think there is vast room for improvement. It is curious to find that it is the country villages that are making the greatest headway in the movement, and this certainly speaks badly for the towns. Wexford, New Ross, and Gorey are not backward, but what about Enniscorthy ? Is the movement dead there? I am sorry to lears from a reliable source that at present the movement in that town is below sero." Now this is not a very creditable state of affairs, taking into consideration the fact that the County Feis will be held there this year, and as its success depends selely on the Gaslie Laguers of that town, what are we to expect when the Gaslie League is disorganized ? But what has caused this disorganisation? Well the answer is simple. The Committee of the Gaelic League thought it better to instil into the minds of the y uth of the town military tastics in preference to the Irish language. Bat why do I use the expression "Military Tactics ? The reason is simply that the gymnasium class, under the auspices of the Branch has for its tutor an ex-soldier, and consequently what used to be the greatest centre for Irish classes in days goze by (in fact, the Rally of the Gaslic Leaguers was held there on November 1st, 1911) is now dead to the Language, and nothing Irish remains there except the emblems on the walls, which reminds one of days that are "gone but not forgotten." Let me new turn to the Committee of this great organisetion. Will they just ask themselves the fellowing: questions, at the same time bearing in mind the irreparable injury they have done to the Gaelio League of the town. The first question is : Have the Gaelic Leaguers no feelings? Ah ! no. How could they? They are only the children of the workers of s town, and, consequently, why should any notice-taken of their grievances? Are they not supposed be lears the mother tongue ? or, is other words, is it because their parents or themselves are earning; their bread honestly that they are to be slighted? Let the Committee of the Enniscorthy Gas ic Lingue think seriously over their position, and let them try as far as they are able to improve the situation. * * *

THE INSURANCE ACT.

The Irish Worker.

Irish Transport Union (No. 3 Branch).

A PUBLIC MEETING

will be held to-morrow (SUNDAY) at 5 p.m., in the Hall, 17 HIGH STREET, when the above Bill will be explained by the Insurance Organisers. Admission free.

Metropolitan House Painters' and Decorators' Trade Union,

27 AUNGIER STREET.

MEETING to be held in above Hall, on Thursday, 22nd Feb., 1912, for instructions on State Insurance. All members are requested to attend. Non-members invited. Chair, 8 p.m.

> JOHN BERMINGHAM, President. EDWARD M'CABE, Secretary.

"An injury to One is the concers of All." ----THE----Irish Morker 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.

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We do not publish or take notice of anonymous someributions.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, FEB. 17, 1912.

CONSPIRACY UNMASKED!

We have received the billet douz we spoke of three weeks ago-namely, a summens to unseet us for the North Duck Ward.



Dublin District of Dublin Metropolis to wit.

You are hereby required, personally, to be and appear before me, or any one of the Justices of the Police in said District, presiding at the Dublin Metropolitan Police Courts, Inns Quay, Southern Court, on Friday, the 23rd February, 1912, at Twelve O'Clock, Nom, to answer the Complaint of Edward Stewart, of 179 Clouliffe Road, Dramcondra, in the County of Dublin, Warehouseman, E'ector under the Local Government Act. 1898, for the North Dock Ward of the City of Dablin, for that you, on the 22ndday of January, 1912, at the City Hall, in the City of Dublin, within said District, acted and voted as a member of the Dublin Corporation, being a person disqualified for being elected, or chosen, er being a member of said Corporation by reason of having been within five years bafore your Election, to wit, on the 17th day of June, 1910, convisted on indictment of a crime and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour without the option of a fine, and have not received a free pardon contrary to Section 12, Sabsections 4 and 11 of Applications of Enactments Order, 1898, made persuant to Section 104 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, 61 and 62 Vict. c. 37, contrary to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided.

Murphy and Frank Martin. Cullen, the scab boss for Frank Martin, of T. & C. Martin's, is president of the Rotunda branch U.I.L. Wheeler, another tool of Martin's, is also a member. Stewart, who is a member of the Mountjay branch U.I.L., is the paid tool of the Employers' Federation] bosses, Martin and Martin Murphy. It is well known that there is a tramway ring in the Corporation. Larkin was too dangerous a man to be left there. Then again, Frank Martin and his Unionist, Masonio clique ruled the Pert and Docks Board. So Larkin was a dangerous man there also. And this Edward Stewart, who describes himself on the summons as a "Warehouseman," is a Freeman of Dablin-so was his father and his father's father. Those of us who know what qualified a man to be a Freeman of Dublin a hundred years ago will realise what breed Stewart belongs to. I suppose Stewart's reputed grandfather swore an information against our ferebears and Hempenstall hauged them. This is the cursed broad who have for canturies perjured their dirty souls and used the mest foul and mendacious methods to imprison, transport, and hang those who they could not defeat with clean and open methods. S'ewart a "Warehouseman!" If he had said publichouse porter shark he would have been correct. Well, we have succeeded in exposing these creatures' actions to the light of day. We can congratulate ourselves on having him expelled, not only from the Dablin Trades Council and the Dublin Trades Club, but also from the position of Secretary of the Irish Trades Congress - a position he held under false pretences. We will also deal with some of his friends and alleged Trade Unionists shortly. Stewart, again have you and the foul brood who pay you, and the MeIntyres, the John Sa'urnus, Kelly's, the Simon Panches played into our hands? You have done a good day's work for Labour in this country. Success to your work, Stewart. We hope we will be unseated. That means another ten seats for Labour. Jim Larkin outside the Council is worth ten Larkins inside.

Our readers will see on another page a report of a preliminary trial of one Dick. son, a Scotch adventurer, who moved a writ for libel against us, claiming £1,000 damages. We have been trying to discover him. Well, he is in a place now that there will be no difficulty in finding him, thanks to THE ISISH WORKER. We have writs for over five thousand issued against us. We are going to frame them, and when we reach "102, not out," like old Thos. Carroll, we will look back with pride to the days of our youth. Don't forget THE IEISH WORKER tells

the truth and d----s the consequences. Owing to pressure on our space the case of Richardson against Larkin is remanded for a week.

Also special article on Lady Aberdeen

JOHN BULL'S OTHER ISLAND. Last week we printed the preface to the new sixpenny edition of G. B. Shaw's John Bull's Other Ireland, and we sak out readers who have not yet bought this book to do so now. It is a pity that the best brains of our country must go elsewhere for a chance of showing the stuff that is in them. It is a still greater pity that we ourselves are generally the last to recognize the worth of our fellow. countrymen,

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CORPORATION NOTES.

We are informed by the evening lyres that Councillor Richard O'Correll did net vote on the question of the Lord Mayor's salary when it came before the Special Meeting of the Council, on Friday, 9th inst. One would naturally infer from this that Counciller O'Carroll was present, but declined to vote. But the facts are that Councillor O'Carroll was summoned from the Sheriff's office to serve on a jury at the City Sessions. The summons stipulated that if he failed to attend he would be liable to a fine of £50. We, therefore, think it only fair to say plain, that as Councillor O'Carroll was locked up in Green street Courthcuse from 11 a.m. until 6 pm. on that day, it would have keen rather difficult for him to have voted. However, it seems a rather singular coinsidence that Counciller O'Carroll should have been prevented from taking part in the proceedings by a summons from the Sheriff's office.

"GOD PITY THE POOR."

Payment for Shirtmaking in Portadown. COMMENT FROM BENCH AND BAR.

At Portadown Petty Sessions held on Tuesday, Mr. J. C. Fulton, J.P., presiding, a law clerk named Dawson Robinson and his wife, Elisabeth Robinson, processed James Twinem, draper, to recover 7s. 6d., for three dozen of shirts which the female plaintiff had made fer the defendant. There was a claim by Twinem against Robinson for 76. 104. for goods sold. Mr. E. O'Hagan appeared. for Robinson, and the defendant conducted his own case.

Dawson Robinson was examined, and stated that his wife had made three dozen shirts for the defendant, and that the price agreed upon was 2s. 6d. a de zon.

Mr. Twinem said Mrs. Robinson only made two dozen of shirts for him, and that the price for one dozen was to be 24. and for the other dozen 2s. 6d.

Mr. O'Hagan-Would she be a week making a desen shirts at 2s.?

Mr. Twinen-She would be about a werk, but I don't suppose she would be working all the time at the shirts.

Mr. O'Hagan-That's grand pay!

- Mr. Twinem-Some houses only pay 1s.
- 10d. a dozen for making shirts. Mr. Harbiason, J.P.-God pity the
- DOOL
- Mr. O'Hagan-That's what I say, Mr. Twinem-I can get plenty of them

THE IRISH NATIONAL FIFE AND DRUN BAND ASSOCIATION.

28 FLEET STREET, DUBLIN, The annual general meeting of the

above association was held on Monday last, the 12th inst, Mr. George Duigaun presiding, a very large muster of dala gates attending. The report of the Oom. mittee was presented by secretary Mr. P. O'Neill, and disclosed a year of active and most successful work. The sloption of the report was moved by Mr. J. Califald and seconded by Mr. Boylan.

The hon. treasurer, Mr. J. Goga presente i the audited accounts, and in his report pointed out that the association clessed the year with a good oredit balance after discharging all liabilities, including liabilities carried over from lust your The result of such a good year was due h the masterly manner in which the dele. gates carried out the work intrusted then by their respective bands.

The election of officers resulted as iol. lows: Hon. President-Mr. G. S Daig. num. Vice President-Mr. Fullard, Se. cretary-Mr. P. O Neill. Assistant-Serre tary-Mr. Bronnan. Hon. Treasurer-Mr. J. Gagan. Committee-Mr. Oagl. fild, Mr. O'Hare, Mr. Ellis, Mr. O'Tolk Mr. Boylan, Mr. Barke, Mr. Nolan, Mr. Lawloss, Mr. Shaw, Mr. J. J. Cullen, Mr. M'Cann. Mr. Toft, Mr. Reilly, Mr. Or. berry. Delegates to attend the Ulsie Bands Ocnførence, Belfast – Mesra Daignum, Caulfield, Lawless and Eina Sports' Dalegates – Messrs. Bylu, M'Carn, Shaw. Delegates to all demorstrationg-Messra. O'Hare, O'Toole, and Carberry. It was resolved to start costest season by taking an active part a Feis Coil Band Contest. Don't forget the great Band Challenge Match in the Qassa's Thestre on March 18.h. Tickey can be had from any of the various mentaries of the local bands, or from the Irish Transport and General Workers Trade Union, per Councillor James Larkin, or from the management, Queen's Theatre.

It is requested that all delegates stand at eight c'elsek prompt at committee room, on Thursday night, 22ad February, 1912. Most urgent business. The Committee are glad to see that all the orack bands of the North side of the city are getting into working shape to try conclusions with the bands from the South side of city. These picked bands should be a treat to hear. The question is, which is going to win the challenge ? If you want to know make certain that you are in the Queen's Thestre on Monday, Much 18th, and you will hear the Judge give his verdict.

A special vote of thanks to Mr. G. Duignum for presiding terminated the meeting.

Funeral of the Late Mrs. Deurigan,

On Sunday, the 11st inst., the remains of the iste Mrs. Dourigan were conveyed from her late reimt in the famil burial place at Lusk. The band of the Irish Trans pert Workers' Union accompanied it to the Amiens street station. The chief mourners were-Thomas Dourigan, husband ; Peter Dourigan, con ; Edward and Thomas Davis, brothers ; John M'Nally. Jane M'Nal'y, Esther Connolly, and Catherine Daly. The Irish Transport Workers' Union were repre-

As the Board of Trade could not agree on the fixing of wages, the workers' side absolutely refusing to give way on the minimum rate, it was desided to adjourn the meeting nutil the 28 h March.

Had I been in the unfortunate position of looking for a job as a card-board boxmaker, I would certainly have given the representative of the Dublin Employers a very wide ber h, and interviewed either the Belfast or Londonderry representatives. They were hard fighters on many points which concerned their side, but for all that they had some idea of fairness; and, another thing, the workers at the card-board box-making in Belfast and Londonderry are better paid than those engaged at the same industry in Dublin.

All communications for this column to be addressed

D. L., Women Workers' Column, 10 Beresford Place, Dublin.

IRISH WORKERS' CHOIR. Choir practice will be hald every Monday and Tasaday, in the temporary premises, 42n Great Bronswick street. All.

members are requested to attend.

AN IEISE NIGHT-Good Social and Irisu Concert will be held on St. Patrick's Night. First appearance of the Isiah Werkers' Choir. Tickets on sale of Saturday, February 17th.

LECTURE BY JOHN BRENNAN.

A Lecture by the above well-known writer and speaker entitled, "The Daty of the Citizene," will be delivered under the auspices of the Spcialist Party of Ireland, on Sanday next, 18th February, in the Antient Concert Buildings, at 8 p.m. Questions and discussion invited. Admission free.

S.P.I. Members please note that a members' meeting to disease very important business will be held on Sunday morning at 12 o'elock.

GRAND CONCERT (In sid of Sick and Separanmasted Members of Bakers' Society), in LARGE CONCERT ROOM. ROTUNDA, ON Saturday, 17th Feb., at 8 p.m. TICKETS I A. 14 CA

Communications for this column to be addressed. An Spaipin Fanach, care of E litor IBISH WORKER.

The Thos. Carroll Fund. 102, NOT OUT! E. McGuire, ••• ••• 0 1 0 ... C. (who sends 10s.-1s. per week for 10 weeks, and may be continued if required) ... 0 10 Fairview ••• ••• ••• 0 2 6 J.B. ... **6** 1 ... ••• 0 *** M. B. ... 0 2 6

A Friend Friend 0 3 0 As we announced last week, we have 0 3 0 published a Pieture Post Card, sutitles

They are now on sale at the undermostioned shops. The proprietors of same are selling them without commission, the whole of the proceeds to be devoted to the Carroll Fund :--

MR. HUGHES, 28 Jones's Road MISS HAZLEY, 53 Lower Sheriff st. ME KILBRIDE, 63 Lower Sheriff st. MISS MRAGHER, Tars st. MISS MRAGHER, OLLY QUAY. MR. G. NAPIER, Gt. Brunswick st.

Dublin Operative Bakers' and Confectioners' Trade Union.

Important Meeting will be held on Sunday, February 18th, in the Baaba Hall, Rutland Square, at 12 o'clock. A representative of the Insurance Commissioners will attend and explain the Act. The officers of the Trades Council and the members of the Dublin Labour Party will address the meeting. All. working members are requested to attend.

M. SULLIVAN, Boot Maker and Repaine, tal Lower Sandwith Street. Losther and Work a Speciality. Bear Therein fail not at your peril.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1912. To James Larkin, of 27 Auburn Street, in the Oity of Dublin, Secretary of the

Irish Transport Workers' Union.

E. G. Swiffe. One of the Justices of said District.

The above summons is issued in the name of Elward Stewart, Local Government Beard Elector. There is a Stewart on the freeman's list of veters of North Dock Ward. Now, we made it public at the last meeting of the Trades Council en Monday, February 12th, in the presence of the Press reporters from the Evening Telegraph, Herald, and Mail, that Edward William Stewart, shunk, member of the Mountjoy branch of the United Irish League, agent for Christopher Ryan, barber (my opponent in North Dock election), had been paid-scoording to Stewart's own statement-by William Martin Murphy, owner of the Herald and Independent Newspapers Co., Clery & Co., Dublin Tramways, Cork Tramways, memter of the Cork Employers' Federation, and one of the men who paid Simon Punch to swear an information against us. William Martin Murphy is also a member of the Encutive of the Dublin Employees Free Labour Federation - one of the creatures who has been assisting the Wexford employers to starve the women and children of the Wexford workers. The other creature who was, and is, paying Stowart is Frank Martin, soab employer, Catholic Unicnist, member of the Port and Docks Board. Sir Joseph Downes was also solicited by Stewart for monetary assistance, but, according to Stewart, refused to have anything to do with petition, summons or writ without the party in the Corporation agreed. We want you to follow the connection between the Rotanda branch of the U.I.L. and the Dublin Employers' Federation ; Mountier benneh U.L.L. William Martin

and the Women's National Health Assoeistion action in connection with the National Health Act.

Women and men workers, sign no forms of any Free Labour Iusarance Society.

A meeting of she cholders and friends of the Irish Co Operative Labour Press was held on Sunday last. Michael Mullin. 59 Middle Abbey street, was appointed Secretary, with a most energetic Committee to assist him. The Committee will meet on Sunday, at 59 Middle Abbey street, at four o'clock, when applications for shares will be dealt with, and any frierds who desire to assist will be heartily welcomed. The Committee desire to enlarge the paper to double the size by the 17th of March. It depends on our sympathisers and readers if this can te a complished. Share Backs can be had on application.

> Dublin Paviors' Society. Trades' Hall, Capel-st,

Feb. 13, 1912, TO THE EDITOR IBINE WORKER.

The weekly meeting took place on Tuesday evening. Mr. A Carbory presided. The chairman said that until the Corporation altered their present system of employing paviors the members of their body would not derive any benefit from Councillor Mahon's resolution, i.e., That every man who had two years continuous service under the Corporation be placed on the permanent staff." Notwithstanding the fact that the paviors had long periods of service varying from 12 to 42 years, and have served their time under the Council, and are specially trained to the work of the citizens, they are only regarded as temporary hands and can only get casual work, which deprives them of sick pay and the benefit of the Pens'ons' Act.

In conclusion, he hoped as the Paving Committee were now striking estimates for the coming year they would make provision for the men who had spent their lives in the service of the Corporation. The meeting then adjourned until

THOS. HENDERSON, Sec.

We direct attention to the notice which appears in our columns for a mesting of Bakers to be held in Banba Hall on tomorrow, Sauday. In view of the fact that a representative of the Insurance Commissioners will attend and explain the Act and the position rocieties will occupy under it, we hope that all the working members will stiend. The Officers of the Trades' Council have promised to attend, at also the members of the Labour Party, including Mr. J. Larkin, T.O.

Kap every from the Volts, Saskville, and Gratton Pieture Houses. Strike still

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made at that price. Mr. O'Hagan-What do you charge for

that shirt? Mr. Twinem-Half-a-crown.

Mr. O'Hagan-And you pay 2s. a dozen for making shom?

Mr. Twinem-Yes, but that is my business.

Their Worships gave a decree against Twinem for 4s. 6.1., and against Robinson for 7s. 10d.

KINGSTOWN, BRAY, and DEANSGRANGE. (FROM OUR GORRESPONDENT.)

Good work still continues to be done for the members of the branches along the line. The Kingstown Urban Council have sanctioned the recommendation of 1s. increase to the labourers in the employ of the Council. The question of rate per day for the conveyance of soal to the merchants yards fr m the ships was also settled this week bat won't come into operation until nexMt orday. I leave that the labourers in the Irish Lights' grievance is receiving the attention of the Union erganisers both at Kingstown and at Dablin, with a view to getting these m n an advance of wages.

Readers should note that since the be ginning of the year coalbeavers, fillers, carters, yardman and strippers have had substantial concessions grauted.

The hackers have been granted an additional increase for their labour when at the discharge of vessels; the labourers and carters in the Council have been granted an addition to their weekly wages ; somewhat similar concessions are antisipated in Bray district. So that it behoves the duty of every member to help the organisors in carrying out the work that is allotted to their care; and although the branches continue to strengthen in their numbers there are still I am sure a large number of labourers who are neglecting their duty to themselves and their families by not joining this Union, which will come within the purview of the Insurance Act as an approved society.

There is no excuse, as the Union office at Crofton Road, Kingstown, is open every Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday nights at 7.30, also on Suadays between 11 and 2 o'elcek.

I regret ito announce the death of the son of Mr. Nash, the worthy President of the Bray Branch, which took place on Monday morning, whilst Mr. Nash was up at Kingstewn in connection with the Union business. To him and his family circle we express our deep sympathy in their and bereavement.

At Deansgrange branch the merabers are increasing, and arrangements are being made to have the WORKER sent on dire.s to the union rooms so that they may have the paper early on Saturday. On dit. The D. & S. E. Ry. Co. have

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granted one day's pay for Sunday to all employees as an increase in weekly

sented by the following :-- Covacillor Wm. Hopkins, B. Ocnway, J. Whelan, J. Neill, P. Osborne, L. O'Hara, L. Chute, J. Murray, J. Sherlock, J. M'Gam. The following also attended the funeral :- E. Coughlan, J. Louwth, P. Curlu, Mrs. W. and Master Hopkins, J. Mcore, Morris Moore, B. Lennor, J. Kane, R. Tohin, J. M'Arley, P. Mackin, John Mackin, James Mackin, R. Mackin, Mrs. Sherlock, Mrs. Byrne, Mrs. Rooney, Mrs, Dowling, Miss Barolay, P. Masteraon, B. Callaghay, P. Lynn, P. Duffy, F. Gaffay, A. Clarke, M. Burke, J. Larkin, J. Sher'oak (sen.), J. Kavanagh, J. Keegan, J. Vicars, — Dignan, J. Fleming, M. Dunne, J. Roomey, E. Daherty, J. Lee, J. Keegan, J. Donohoe, M. Gavan, J. Quigley, D. Delaney, J. Farrelley, B. Boarke, J. Cashell, P. Corrigan, M. Brennan,

Daly, T. Devers, M. Carton, J. Devine, H. Devise, M.s. Williams, M as Flood, J. Monks, John and Mr. Williams, Master' Williams, J. O'Brien, J. Clarks, Mrs. Brown, Mis Connelly, J. Devine, M. Dickson, H. Darrigan, J. M'Ardle, P. Donnelly, J. Smith, J. Dormelly, Mrs. Dornelly, T. Jenkins n. Muss Moore, P. Grimes, J. Flanagan, T. M'Ardle, Mrs. W. Dely, Miss M. Kelly, Miss Moore, R. Dillon, W. Kavanagh, J. Poppard, J. Mathawa, A. Wright, W. Sweetman, P. Doyle, M. Connelly, J. Connelly, B. M'Makes, Mrs Connor, Miss Kelly, T. Davis, L. Breanst, Mrs. Fay, J. Scally, J. Aungier, G. Carton, A. Goossa, P. Mahony, M. M'Nally, M. Deyle, T. Donnelly, W. Wogna, P. Magee, J. Sweetman, W. Mechan, Mrs. O'cullivan, Miss Mechan, P. Graves, P. Davis, P. Cerrigan, P. Cruise, J. Kiernan, J. Leonard, J. Kiernan, A. Kiernan, M. Mapotas, P. Telan, M. Clarke, M. Russell.

Tue Rev. Father Byrne resited the prayers at the gravesile.

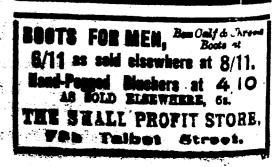
The Late Mrs. Feran.

The remains of the late Mrs. Foran, the respected mother of Thomas Feran, National President of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, were laid in their last resting place, Glasn-vin Cometery, on Thursday last, the 15th inst. The funeral was attended by a large and representative gathering, including delegates from the Irish Transport Unice, National Union of Seaman and Firemen, Irish Women Workers' Union, IRISE WORKER, and Dablin Labour Party, testifying in a marked degree the respect with which a worthy son of a worthy mother is he'd by his co-workers and comrades.

Among the fi ral tributes we noticed a beautiful wreath of likes and maidenhair forms, bearing the inscription, "With despest sympathy, from the

Amongst those present at the graveside were Taomas Foran, son ; W.lliam Hopkins, T.C. ; James Larkin, T.C. ; Mr. M'Guiness, Laurence Redmond, Joseph Whelin, J. C. Kennedy, John O'Neill, Joseph Matcelf, J. Smith, John George, Daniel Crowr, R. Hopkins. Watter Carpenter, J. O Farrell, Miss D. Larkin, Mrs. Martin. Mrs. Messier, Miss M'Guinness, Mrs. and Miss Pearson, Miss Reilly, Miss Bowes,

To our colleague we extend our deepest a mpathy in the great loss he has sustained, and he is that time, the great balm for all earthy troub! s, will deal gently with him. May she rest in peace.



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Tuesday next.

DUNDALK.

In connection with the dispute in Car oll's Tobacco Factory a great meeting was held in the Market square on the evoling of Fidsy, 9th inst. The O'Mahonv Band, which has slways been at the s-rvice of the branch since its formation, h-aded a torchlight procession of the girls on strike. The news that the Wexford stroggle of six months' duration had ended in a victory for the men bring to hand the previ us evening, the bandsmen determined to signalise it in their own way. and, with their usual abilities, discoursed the inspiring strains of the "Boys of Wexford " along the line of march, which took in Carroll's Tobacco Factory, on to the Fl.ce of meeting. On a lorry, which s rved as a platform, was fixed a banner bearing the words : "Tobacre Smokers Note-The Blackman's Workers on Strike for a Living Wage." Let readers of THE WORKER everywhere note the same fact. Carroll, the Black, or the Blackman, is the local name given to the firm, and originated from the figure of a black man or ninger, who sported a long pipe and told the public generally in an inscription on the base of his elevated platform on the front of the factory : "My massa sells de best tobaccu."

Ar ived at the place of meeting, the chair was occupied by the president of the branch, Mr. Edward Duffy, who in a few but well-chosen words explained the object of the meeting, and called upon the secretary, who addressed the assemblage at considerable length, prefacing his remarks by reading the following :--

> "Quay street, Dundall, 6th February, 1912.

Mersis P. J. Carroll & Co., Ohnrch street.

DEAB SIES,-I am requested by your former employees to communicate to you the following :- At a meeting held this evening to consider the statements of Mr. V. S. Carroll in an interview with a Press representative, it was unanimously resolved :- That all hands are willing to return to work if Mr. V. S. Carroll is correctly reported and is prepared to stand by his statement contained in the following :---

Press Representative-" Take the case of girls who are not expert enough to earn a good wage by piece-work. How do you propose to treat with these?"

"We guarantee that no girl will earn less on piece-work than she formerly earned.

This is the statement which influenced the girls in their resolution to return to work, and if you are correctly reported and corroborate the same in a reply to me, I shall advise them to present themselves for work at the time you arrange to receive them."

This, Mr. M Keown, proceeded, was sent by hand to Carroli's on the morning of Wedneeday last. Oar office boy, who was My Dundalk Laddy, the messenger, waited for some time for a Paddy. ul instely informed the the boss was in Dublin, and that he would have to wait a few hours at least. In the afternoon of the same day he was sent again to Carroll's factory, and he was then told there was no answer. Thursday morning came, and still no answer; but on Thursday evening a communication from Carroll's appeared in the "Belfast Evening Telegraph" to the effect that owing to the small quantity of leaf they had on the floor most of the girls could not be employed for about ten days. The Pressman, and the public through the interview accorded to the Presiman, were led to believe that the girls could be earning better wages than we had asked for them, and instead of being at work and earning the rates which Mr. Carroll stated they could be carning, the Transport Union was keeping them out in the streets. "Who," said Mr. McKeown, "is keeping them out in the streets now? The Transport Union advised the girls ; they took Mr. Carroll at his word, and affered to return to work, but he did not deign to accept the offer, but instead he sent his emissaries to the homes of some of the girls telling them the dispute was at an and and to come back to work. In this underhand way he succeeded in getting about six girls to return to work, but not until this evening did he consider it necessary to reply to my communication. The following note was posted to me at 3.45 this evening. I received it between ax and seven e'clack :- 'Mr. [Michael McKeown, Quay Istreet, Dundalk. Desr Sir-In reply to your letter, the report in the newspapers was correct, and we are Prepared to take the girls in as soon as we can conveniently do so. Of course you understand it takes some time to get material ready to keep the girls employed in the different classes of work, but we will do our best. We note you are advising the girls to return, and we will communicate with them accordingly.' Mr. Carroll having already communicated in a sameptitious way, with as many of the girls as he thought would suit his present purpose, and finding himself foiled, comes at the eleventh hour with a reply which he hight have made at the first, and which he would have made at first, if he intended to act fairly and squarely with the workers. It he was as desirous of seeing the girls off the streets as his words would make the public believe, he would not have

had waited for almost three days to answer their resolution to return to work. Not until he failed to get as many as he wan ed back by stealth, and also until he heard this meeting was about to be held to night did he think it advisable to answer the girls' recolve. His answer is too late for the conditions laid down in his communication to the 'Telegraph' I have already been discussing, and another resolution come to by the girls, viz, that none of them will return to work until they all return together."

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This, then, is the situation created by the Carrolis themselves. In reply to a mede ate demand for an increase of wages they (ffer piecework at rates which the workers who tried found would not pay them, even as well as they were formerly paid. The first time they give any kind of guarantee that the former wages will be earned, the girls will meet and decide to resume work on that understanding, and then they give their cards another chuffle, but the trick deesn't work, and they finally try to make it appear that they are playing a fair and square game. The public, who have been looking at the rosy pictures of the wages earned by the scabs, and may have thought they were true pictures, and that consequently the girls who are on strike were to blame, will now see the game, and, seeing it, will fix the blame on the real wrongd ers.

Mr. White, of the National Sailors' and Firemens' Union, also addressed the meeting.

[Take nctice-these girls have been working under the most degrading and swelted ocnditions. We vant our readers to help these girls. Carroll, the blackman, he is well named, locked out the girl workers. You lock out his tcbacco from your pipe, cigars and cigarettes; also lock yourself cut of any shop that sells Carroll's tobacco. If the employers can boycott, they will find out that the workers (an also boycott. Bry none of Carroll's tobacco.

What "Louie " wrote in P.J.H's Album.

Paddy, My Dendalk Laddy,

Did you mean the things you wrote in Louie's bcok.

For it's me that knows your cunning ; P'rhaps you were orly fanning ; For at your job es my side I often shock. S ll I'm glad to hear you hearken,

To the wise words said by Larkin ; And I of en said to you that Larkin's s raight,

He can talk and cause a strike, Let some condomn him if they like, But employers and His Ex must on him wait : So now it's up to you,

Carroll's not to smoke or chew. Until this strike is thro'

The City Labour Yard.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH WORKER.

Sir-I have always asserted that those who receive public subscriptions to do public work, ought to be glad of public criticism, and I am glad now, and always to have any work I am responsible for, candidly orificiend; but I must protest sg-in-t the manner in which the un rustworthy behaviour of certain paid offi ials of the O ty L bour Yard, now no longer there, has been dragged into the question of my work as a member of the City Council, and my fitness to discharge the duties of a member of the Dis'ress Committee.

Time will show my fitness or unfitness for these duties, the onerous rature of which I fully realise. I asked admission to the City Council for the purpese of watching over the interests of the unemployed, in the administration of the Unemployed Workmen Act, on the Distress Committee, and the electors of the South City Ward returned me for this purpose. To them, and to the City Council, I am responsible, as well as to the many unemployed in the city, of whose need I have personal knowledge.

What am I to understand by the question, whether the Labour Yard with which I am connected, "is above suspicion and beyond reproach'?

This question is followed by an account of gross negligence on the part of the late Superintendent of the Yard, culminating in a direct refusal to supply an order for firewcod. The writer continues, ' I asked him (the man who ordered the wood) whether he could suggest any reason for such cfiensive treatment?" and he replied "I was always supplied before, but this is the first order I sent since I refused to give up selling certain papers, at the diotation of the Vigilance Committee." What is your writer's instruction? Does be pretend to think that the Labour Yard would sacrifice its own business and betray its supporters for the rate of giving it direct support to the Vigilance Committee ? No, there is no candour, no criticism, no c.m.non soure in what he has written-it is unworthy of the organ of the workers

But I will answer frankly. I have had several complaints of a similar character within the last ten days, only they were not from newsvenders who had the Vigilanco Committee on their minds. The explanation is simple, but sad enough. We have been betrayed by those we trusted-whom we had reason to trust for former good service; they have been tompad to start a Yard to ruin the City Labour Yard-a Yard, not to give enployment to those in need of it, but run for profit, where the men, I am teld, work much longer hours at lower pay. They have tempted some ef our best workers away from us, taken our canvarser and our orders, and as you see, tried to disgust

The Rising in Wexford.

Not the "rising" in 1798, but the almost as glorious, and quite as heroic, rising of 1911 12. A rising of the manhoed and womanhood of Wexford to the recognition of their power and dignity. For six long menths this fight h s gone on, for six long months the workers of Wexford have m at heroically suffered and sacrificed rather than surrender, and for six long menths the Irish Transport Workers' Union has scraped and raked its coffers for money to support them in their heroic struggle. Out of this mutual secrifice there has

been born a sense of brotherhood, a solubility drawing its inspirations from a long-endu ing companionship of pain and mutual striving to a common end, a oneness of thought and feeling nec.searily superior to all artificial and technical barriers.

Hence, when the Wexford workers agreed to the formation of an Irish Foundry Workers' Union they did so with a full understanding that, although loyally abiding by their agreement in all its details, no sgreement that could be devised could put them out of the place they had won in the inmost sanctuary in the hearts of their Transport brothers.

Yet even whilet emphasising that point their representatives strove must zealously to safe guard the Union from any artificial restriction upon its free development, insisting, in the words of Mr. Connolly, that the Union "must be absolutely free to carve out its own destiny." How this WLS sought is illustrated by the following excerpt from the "People" of February 10th :---

"In the course of an interview with one of the members of the Locked out Werkers' Committee on Thursday morning, our representative was informed that when the negotiations were broken off on Tuesday, owing to the refusal of the men to comply with the terms offered by the employers, the latter held a meeting that evening to consider the terms proposed by the men.

As the result of that conference he stated that Mr. Craise O'Brien was appeinted by the employers as their representative, to enter into negotiations with Mr. James Cennolly, organ ser of the Irish Transport and General Werkers' Union, who represented the L.c.ed-out Workers' Committee. Their deliberations were of a very protracted character, and did not terminate until 3 o'clock a m. on Weinesday morning. Then he sta ed that the only obstacle in dispute was the character and ramifications of the new union, the Irish Foundry Workers' Union, propreed to be established by the m n, and wiether there was any desire or in:oution of amalgamati.n with any other u.ion.

The empl.yers, he said, wanted a guarantee that the proposed Irish Found: y Workers Union was not to be connected in any way with the Irish Transport and General Warkers' Union. This guarantee the Licked-oat Workers' Committee refused to give, and it, therefore, remained for Mr. O'Brien to convey this intination to the employers and accertain their opinion.

Then, after fur her parley with them, the consultation between Mr. Councily and Mr. O'Brien was resumed on Wednesday, a.d as a result of their exchange of views the terms above produced were the

The feeling in Wexford upon the set lement was one of jubiliation all round. It was felt that the men had scored spland-

accompanied by deafening cheers.

assembled. The newly-elected secretary,

Disk Corish, opened the proceedings by

singing the foll wing song, a thousand

oppies of which had been printed for sale

for the benefit of the looked out workers.

The chorus was taken up by the vast

audi noe and sang in a most impressive

FREEDOM'S PIONEERS.

(Air-"The Boys of Wexford, ')

By JAMES CONNOLLY.

Our feet upon the upward path

Date turn rebellion's head

In all our ranks appears,

We're Freedom's Pioneers.

We soorn their folish fears,

Be this our plan to lead the van

Hath held us long in ane; Our Right to Life is still denied,

But we shell b.w no long r now,

But welcome with our cheers

We're Freedom's Proneers,

And Wealth still roles the Laws ;

The rir ging stucke that breaks our yoke,

After making the crowd pledge itself to

"And we are not defeated. I am here to night to say to you that at the end of this long, this hard,

this bitter, and this glorious fight, you, of the work-

ing class of Wexford, have reason to be proud of

yourselves, and I telieve that Ircland is proud of

rou to day (of eers). We, to day, have finished a

fight memorable in the history of our country. We

have made it clear to all who like to read and under-

stand that the workingmen of Ire'and have bearts

within them, and these hearts are as strong and

courageous, as ready to bear starvation, misery, and privation in defence of what they considered to be

right as ever were cur glorious and stors in our

sountry (chere). At the end of this fight, some may interpret it as they like. They may call it as it

pleases them. We will say, in order to avoid hurt-

ing any poor man's feelings, that it is a drawn basie, but we may think some hing different. But whatever they will say or, think of the bastle, the

working class of Warford will go back as I pro-mised to you on the first cay that I came has -- that

mised to you on the first cay shat I came hat a --that you will go back with your heads and hearts up, looking the world n the face and oringing to no man (cheere). The trms of settlement you all know. You a'l know to cay that there is established smenget you a mise taking in all the feudry workers. You know that that union is made to are the set destine whet that union is made to

carve ent its own destiny, wherever it pleases, hew-sver it pleases, and with whemsever it pleases. The know that you can go back to work, and the suppleyer has not to deal with individual mon, and

Chorns,

As Freedom's Pioteers.

Are set where none may tread.

Eave those who to the rich man's wrath

Ard hearts as brave ; no crirging elave

CHORUS

The Rich Man's ha e, the Rich Man's pride

O, slaves may beg and cowards whine !

And proudest boast in Labour's host.

manne :--

he can no longer crush down this man or the other man fer daring to assert the right of man. . But a hitch o k place on Monday. Up

till then everything spreared to be amie-ably settled, and, deubtless, but for a perfectly needless offer of Mr. Pierce's manaer, Mr. Salmen, all vould have gone well. This gentleman told the Union Committee at his works, on Saturday, that only 25 imported men woold be retained, and the workers naturally accepted this statement as being part of the sgreement, Hence. when they presented shemselves as the works, on Monday. and found abou. 40 imported men present, the union men considered this as a breach of the sgreement and refused to work. Pierce's men were the first to withdraw, and were soon after. j ined by the mon fr m Doyley. There were no imported blacklegs in Hearn's ettablishment, and so work went on at that place.

On Monday afternoon 18 of the imported men startel to leave the town, but the size of their pilice escort at oace irritated the Feople, and they were most unfortunately, attacked en route, to the station. Only four succeeded in making their way to the station, the other 14 had to take refuge in a yard of a local merchant, and were unable to get away on the train. They had to return to the "Scab Hotel," and thus the just anger of the crowd this time defeated its own purpose as mob law generally dces.

On Monday evening Mr. Connolly succeeded in inducing the men to consent to return to work, pending a praceful solrtion of the question of the imported labourers. On Tuesday morning the employers, not being amore of their resolve, had not opened the works for their men. On Tu sdey forenoce, Mr. Deyle would not allow his men in unless they took out the Transport Unich button, which they very properly refused to do.

On Tuesday afternoon, Messre. Pierce agreed to reduce the number of imported labourers to 18, and to open his works on Wednesday; and on Tuesday evening the three employers agreed to make common Cause sgainst the wearing of the atton, and lo.k their men out upon that trifl ng quation. Thus, the employers made three different and contradictary spreminis in one day.

On Wednesday, upon the mon emembling at Pierce's, unaware of the foregoing declaration of war, Mr. John Pierce come out, and calling upon the organizer of the Ir sh Transs ort & General Workers' Urio 1 Mr. Connolly, after about 15 minutes' ciscussion with him, in front of the workers, delive ed his ultimatum as ab vo:

"The Button must corre down." Mr. Ocnnolly there pon marched the men off, the men responding in the b st of homour, A; I reakfast time, Mr. Connelly and Mr. Co ish called cut the mon at Hearn's, and thus once more met the rolidarity of the masters with the solidarity of the workers.

We have made our position slear. We are not sticklers for the button as such, but we will not allow the a dictate to the men as to what they will or idly, and that also a wise thing had been will not wear. done in net refusing to give the employer We will have another button; but if a chance and a right to erow his own we did not meet and fight this question lit le crow if he felt that his dignity now it would encourage the employer to demanded that performance. All the still further increase upon our rights. We town turned cut to the demot stration, tarhave kept to the strict letter of the agreebarrels blazed in a score of places, and m nt come to last week, the employers are headed by two bands the workers paraced the streets corrying terchlights, and already straining at it to break it.

CORPORATION OF DUBLIN. NOTICE TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

The Improvements Committee are prepared to receive Tenders for the erection of 45 Twe-storey Cettages on the area known as the Ceek strest Area -which is situated within the boundaries of Borris Court, St. Michael's lane, Cook street, and Schoolhouse laze-in accordance with the Plans, Specifica-tions, and Conditions of Contract prepared by the C'ty Architect, which may be inspected daily (except en Saturdays) at his Office, Municipal Buildirgs, Cork Hill, Dublin, between the hours of Eleven e'clock a.m. and Four p.m. No Tender will be entertained which is not on the

prescribed form.

Copies of Bills of Quantities and Ferms of Tender may be obtained at the Office of the City Treasurer, Municipal Buildings, Cork Hill, Dublin, on payment of £2 (Two Pourds), which will be returned to Centractors who submit bors fide Tenders.

Tenders must be accompanied by the Price Bills of Quantities (priced in ink), aid must a'so contain the names of two solvent securities, willing to be bound severally with the Contractor in a sum of £1,000 ch for the due fuifilment of the Contract.

Tenders, under seal, addressed to the " Chairman. Improvements Committee," and endorsed "Torders for Er ction of Dwellings on the Cook street Area,' to be lodged at the Imprevenents Committee Office, City Hall, Dablin, not later than 12 o'cleck noon, on Monday, the 26th February, 1912.

Contractors will be required to sgree to the condition that no Tender shall be amend d or withdrawn without the consent of the Corpora ion, before the expiration of a period of three mosths from the date of delivery to the Corporation.

The work to be executed un der this Cor tract shall be dense entirely by lossl labour, and where this is considered impract cable, the Contractor is to apply to the Municipal Courc'l for primission to have the work done by other than locil labour; and the Courcil having considered the statements submitted by the Contrao or shall, by resclution, determine whether the work is to be cone by local labour or otherwise. The Contractor shall be bound by such resolution.

is Trades Union Labour shall be employed in the carrying out of this Centract.

The Corporation will require the Contractor where Tender may be accepted to pay not less than the minim m standard rate of wages paid in Dubin and district, and to employ regular tradesmen, and to observe the hours and conditions of employment now reco, nised as proper there.

The Workshop are Workshops, Factory or Factories, or other places used by the Contractor in the execu-tion of the Contract, shall be open to inspection at any time during working hours, by a duly autho ised repres n ative of the trade affected by such Contract, upon he production of a Permit signed by the Town Clerk or other efficer sppciated by the Supplies Committee of the Corporation.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted. By Order,

PATRICK TOBIN, Saratery. City Hall, Fublin, 8:h February, 1912.

Established 1881.

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TELEPHONE 3562. . FOR . Irish Bacon, Butter and Eggs. Customers can always rely on the quality of our Goods at a moderate price, careful

8

WEXFORD NOTES—Continued

A poer man in New Ross has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for the alleged stealing of 1s. 6d worth of co.1, wherewith to bring a little comfort to a home famished with cold and husger. Instance this with the action of the corl merchants. Who is the worse offender?

The Enniscorthy City Fathers allege they have no slum areas. They evidently have no conception of what a slum area is. Some families of as many as twelve persons are living in one small room. Why are the rates held in reserve ? Electric light and more jobs for relations.

John Donnelly and Pat Brien, two fitters from Pierces, recently got jobs in Birsonhoad, at 37s. a week. When Tommy heard they had gone he wrote to the Mausger of the firm. This communi ation referred to Joheny's connection with the Employers' Federation. As the Birkenheed firm were also in the conspiracy te kill organised labour the mens' services wore dispensed with.

On Friday night there was a "brawl" at the military barracks for the pe lers. The beer was supplied by the Widow D. There was a large attendance of the perlers' ladies. . . .

Johnny Connors says we have now the best Government we ever lived under. Johnny does not forget eaten bread always. He eves them a little still. * * *

Joe Kelly, better known as "St. Anthony the Second," says Wexford would be better if it had never seen Daly. The men who had to suffer do not sey so. . . .

Sime of the local scabe are as had se any of the imported stuff. They years to figure in a prisecu i.m. and do all they can to provide an assaul . * * *

The Trade and Labour Bezefit Society is progressing by leaps and bounds.

SHARE LIST Irish Co-Operative Labour Press STILL OPEN !

our other customers.

The management of the City Labour Yard is now changed; it will take some time to get back our trad-, but I believe we shall succeed, espenally if those who knew how much unemployment there is in the city will support our effort to give men work, so that they may not be forced to go into the union. We pay slightly over the trade price for our work, bat have to limit the amount of work given to each man, as our object is to mave as many as possible from absolute destitution, I enclose our last reports. Do not cease to warn me if you hear of

anything wrong at the Labour Yard, but another time will you do so in a more fraternal opirit? S. C. HABBISON,

Hon. Sec., City Labour Yard. 13 Harcourt Street,

14th February, 1912.



TOM CLARKE. TOBACCOMIST AND NEWSAGENT, 75 Parnell Street and 77 Amiens Street. Keeps a full line of Tebacco and Organities membershate bome in Iraland by Irisheran Try Incer Woman and all other new papers

.

BELTON & Co.'s After-Stocktaking Sale

Gathers force daily. A complete "wreck" of prices and profits. Tremendous Reductions all round. A gallant rescue will be made by keen buyers from far and near in Ready-to-Wear Clothing, Shirts, Socks, and all classes of General Drapery. All Shop Soiled Goods nearly given away,

BELTON & CO., Drapers, 35 and 36 Great Branswick Street. We are the Cheapest Peeple in the Trade,

Now, as an answer to their attack, we have formulated our counter proposal, to At the Faythe a mass moeting, estimated by the local Press at 5,000 persons, wit-

We will not wear our buttons at work if the employers agree to discharge all their scabs INMEDIATELY, and we will not resume work until this is done.

I am writing on Wednesday night. Perhaps ere this goes to print there may be other developments in this tragis comedy. If so I will advise you. Meanwhile-Three cheers for unornquered Wexford.

SEANCS,



Volts, Sackville, and Grafton Picture Houses.



as only. They cannot be obtained elsewhere. Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery-therefore avoid worthlass imitations, and got the genuins article. Sold only by-

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EVERI	SHOULD JOIN	
St. Brigid's	Christian Buria RINGSEND.	al Society,
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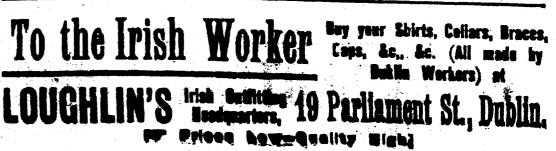
THE DUBLIN ELECTRIC THEATRES, I ta.

ELECTRIC THEATRE, TALBOT STREET, DUBLIN.

The above Theatre was built for an Irish Company, by an Irish Contractor, with Irish Copital. It is wholly staffed by Irish employees, and its operators are all fully qualified.

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LAW AND ORDER.

We are now sufficiently distant from the recent elections in Germany to be able to look at them calmly and to estimate not morely their result but their meaning and the significance which they possess for Europe at large. That they will make for international peace need not be doubted.

It is recognised indeed that many men voted with the Socialists as being the only party in the State through which they could register their determination to break down the present barriers which keep back justice and fair dealing from the people. Taxes are high, wages are low, and living is dear in Germany, and the industrial classes in the towns especially are feeling acutely the burden of making a decent livelihood under the system of protection which enriches the few at the expense of the many.

To the Prussian governing classes they mean one thing, their own thing; to the German democracy they mean quite another. In themselves, in their proper meaning, they tell all classes, both rich and poor, governing and governed, to obey the law, to keep the peace, and to recognize that if there are rights, there are also duties, and that, in case of difference, the law should be respected until it is changed. Sir Edward Carson is inelined to read the meaning of law and order in his own interests : so are some of the Loncashire weavers The law is in the general interest and order is the interest of every man, woman, and child in every country. That the law is impeccable, that it could not be changed for the better, that it has never been made and employed for indefensible purposes, none will dream to deny. But while it was or is the law it should be observed, and it should continue to be observed until such time as another and better law he introduced and passed into force. It is the fact of the recognition of this truth which has given such an impulse to the democratic propaganda in Germany and elsewhere. No Tory, stranded however high and dry in a new world, would think of condemning legal changes in the laws under which he may be well, but others not so. And so long as industrial and social progress continues to be made in acco: dance with legal procedure, and the masses of the toiling population win wider horizon and fuller rights in virtue of their power in the representative Chamber and of their respect for the country's laws, no wise man, certainly no student of Pope Leo's immortal Encyclicals, will have a moment's hesitation in admitting the justice of their claim to improve their lot in 1 fe. Their condition is a hard one. That they do not receive all the justice to which they are entitled, eminent and thoughtful ecclesiastics are found preclaiming week by week in our columns. The clergy are always the friends of the poor, whom they know so well. It is a bright harbinger of hope for a peace'ul settlement

heeded everywhere when he spoke, his counsels and the wisdom of them can now be no longer ignored. The spectacle of four and a half millions of veters for Socialism in Germany should be enough in itself to make the very blind see that a new era has opened upon ua; an era in which the mest pressing problem is neither political nor military, but social; an era in which the toiling multitudes are working for justice by the process of law and order and constitutional effort.

Law and order are simple words, and come so close together and so naturally in. our speech that we do not slways realise in them a double-edged weapon.

-Catholie Times.

Irish Telegraph System.

Telephone and Telegraph Lines in Ireland Controlled by War Office.

Civilians Ousted in Favour of English Soldiers.

On January 1st the National Telephone Company in Ireland was absorbed by the General Post Office, and the telephone, like the Post Office and telegraphs, is now controlled by the English Government. For some time linesmon in the service of the Post Office have been laid off and their places filled by soldiers.

It was guaranteed to the employees of the National Telephone Company that when the latter came under the control of the G.P.O. they would not be governed by the military engineers who have been drafted into the Civil Service. But a circular has been issued to all the servants of the National Telephone Company by the Postmaster-General directing them to take their instructions from the Superintending Engineer, Major Roberts, and to consult with the sectional engineer or engineers (also military) in respect of all new work.

This means, of course, that the military engineers will control and direct the affairs of a great public service to the detriment of civil servants, and it is only a question of time when the linesmen of the National Telephone Company will be displaced in favour of Royal Engineers, as they have been in the Post Office service.

An attempt has been made to deny that civilians employed in the Post Office in Ireland are being displaced in favour of Royal Engineers. But what are the facts?

Up to the present there were 4 Southern Engineering Sections and 4 Northern. The Southern Sections-Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and Dublin-have been controlled by military officers. The Northern Sections-Belfast, Derry, Drogheda, and Athlone-have been contralled by civil engineers. A short time ago the position of Superintending Engineer for the Northern sections was abolished, and for the last two months Major Roberts has been holding the office of Superintending Engineer for the whole of ireland. But though he held that position he did not interfere with the management as carried out in the Northern sections by civil eugineers. That is to say, no military men were sent to the Northern sections to do new work or make repairs. That work continued to be done by civilians. Now, however, a very important change has been effected. On January 1st, 1912, a regulation becomes operative abolishing two civilian sections in the North of Ireland.

the world," it is of course immeasurably better than what formerly existed.

It would be very interesting to know how many of the 50,000 cottages erected out of 52 millions of money are not inhabited by BONA FIDE labourers.

Contrary to the intentions and provisions of the Act of Parliament, many of these cottages are occupied by District Councillors, tradssmen, and farmers, while the real labourers are "cribbed, cabined, and confined " in " worse than the habitations of savages."

The report continues -" 25,000 tenants have purchased their heldings at a cost of £69,675,910," when, as a matter of fact, 315,613 tenants have purchased 11 million scres at a cost of £113,000,000. More than half the agricultural land of Ireland has been purchased, and about 1211 millions are still required to complete the purchase.

What a triumph of statesmanship and equity, to spend 234 millions sterling of the Irish people's money in legalising "six centuries of configuation and spoilstion !" England does want Home Rule and Ireland statesmen.

What a crime against civilised society, to spand 2241 millions on a temporary expedient such as the present land system in Ireland is.

Owing to the conservative methods of farming and the lack of scientific education of the present landowners, the chief source of wealth in this country, the land, will continue undeveloped.

Neither winter dairying nor tillage. with the consequent employment they would affor d, will be expanded. The only expansion the farmer will embark on is to grasp more land ! And in time you will see like the "neven fat kine devouring the seven lesn kine," the big farmers and the gombeen men annexing the holdings of their weaker and poorer neighbours, and ultimately you will behold again in Ireland a system of landlordism wherein the last state will be worse than the first."

What a prospect for an expanditure of 2341 millions !

There are a lot of compulso y things in Ireland, including compulsory education and vaccination, both at present unremune ative. There ought to be compulsory improvement of the la. d as well as a limit stion to the number of acres an individual may hold.

Should a tenant desire to give up his holding, either voluntarily or through stress of circumstances, he could of c u se sell his interest in the lease as at present, or his rent could be lowered in proportion to the improvements effected in his holding. This would be a decided inducement to the tenant to improve his holding thus rendering it more productive and affording remunerative local employment, and checking emigration.

The result of the present system of ownership, secured at such an enormous price to the nation, is rather terrely summed up by the Limerick farmers reply to an officer of the Department of Agriculture, when advocating tillage, fruit-growwere to judge by his refusal afterwards to ask Keily questions when invited to de ings, etc.-" Arrah, it is easier to sit on the ditch, looking at the grass growing, so. I den't think I'd be much wide of and send the milk to the creamery." being the interrupter. So much for the intelligence of such T.O.'s. Therefore, much as we may be sentimentally opposed to compulsion, if Ireland is to prosper, there must be con-PULSORY improvement of the land or a ber of the Corporation outside our own two men who took his stand on our platcompulsory removal of the occupier who fails to improve it. O'Hanlon has proved himself a true friend Why should a drone be allowed to held of the workers and alum dwellers since locked up the sources of wealth and employment while thousands of Irish citizens his entrance into the Corporation, and it are roaming hungry looking for employwas mainly through his action the Corment in our cities and towns, or are forced peration workers' wages had been into emigrate to less emgenial surroundings creased. in foreign lands. Since the U.I.L. claims to bring within its saving influence the Iriah workers, to his ancestory if he were to act otherwould the National Directory and the Wise than sympathetically towards the helpless and downtrodden. Who was the Irish Party, if from no other motive than an enlightened self-interest, see that the champion of the "Hook 200," and what ward politicians of Dablin don't DISwere his predecessors? Let those who FRANCHISE the workers at the forthcoming have branded O'Hanlon as a foreigner find out and answer. The candidate for the Cust m House Ward, Councillor revision of the voters' lists. On some of the registers the names of O'Neill, and Mr. O'Cennor of Wexford. the workers who voted for the LABOUR representatives last January are already also addressed the meeting, and for the wind up we reserved the North man, Mr. blue-pensilled for OMISSION for next January elections. It's a policy that is as Connolly, whose address I guarantee shall not be forgotten by those who had the pleasure of hearing him for some time, but I hope they shall dangerous-for the Irish Party-as it is desperate. If the "Party" and the ward bosses don't take the suggestion, the workers also remember that Mr. Connolly's wish would be realised by their coming into will see to it. Workers, be up and doing. A lot remains to be dene in aundry directhe Union and thereby act the part of men beside men in that grand and beautitions

respect amongst workers themselves without which no real and lasting progress can be made and muintained.

One of the finest Labour meetings ever held in Waterford was that held on Sunday last in the Theatre Royal, which had been kindly set at our disposal by the manager, Mr. John Collins, and which, with the exception of the dress circle, had been literally packed, many obtaining only standing room.

The interest displayed by those present in the proceedings was most indicative of the fature progress of the Labour Movement in Waterford, which place, though perhaps last in the movement, I think shall not be least in its furure march of progress in the uplifting of the so long dewn-trodden masses of toilers and wealth-creators, whose starved and derided condition must have been a source of pleasure to our wealth-awning section. of the community. Otherwise such conditions of human beings should have appealed to the better Christian portions of those in the full enjoyment of luxury at the cost of the poor.

A series of resolutions had been propered by Mr. O'Cenner, secretary of the Iccal branch of the Transport Union, the first of which congratulated the Wexford men on their honourable settlement of the dispute after their long and gallant struggle for the rights of citizenship. The second was one endorsing the action of the Trades Council re Mr. Daly's arrest and imprisonment. The third was one of congratulation to the Trades Council on the result of the municipal elections, and appealing to the workers to support Mr. Danne, the efficial candidate of the Trades Council, in the coming bys election in the Custom House Ward. The fourth was an appeal to all those who are as yet outside the ranks of organisation to come in and take their share of responsibility in the march of progress now set on fost by the workers.

In dealing with this resolution, the proposer asked how many workers in Waterford, including these in his own employment, the Corporation, had been scabby and mean enough to accept the improved conditions which had been obtained since the inception of the Union in Waterford as a result of the efforts of the organised men, while they remained outside, and had actually fought against such improvements being asked for.

Mr. Butler, of the Corporation workars, seconded, and was followed by the veteran and victim, Dick Kerne, T.C., who said if the men of Waterford during the G. S. & W. strike had anything of the spirit of Wexfordmen in them he or his comrades would not have been victims of that strike. Our friend, Jim Keily, of the tailors, followed, and, as he had often done before, preved that even a tailer can be a man in the labour movement-thigin thu? I think the member of the audience who interrupted him would very much have preferred he had kept a silent tongue by

the time Kelly was done with him. If on

the mark if I struck at a certain T.C. as

Councillor O'Hanlon was the only mem-

form and supported the resolutions. But

According to what I have learned of

'Hanlon, I believe he should be a traitor

ful band which has for its objects the

emancipation and uplifting of the workers

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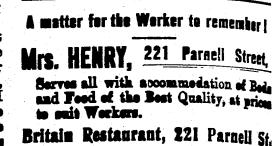
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of all social and industrial conflicts that the clergy are devoting themselves, in increasing numbers, to the study and discussion of social subjects.

This is, to our mind, the one great outstanding fact of the late German elections. And it is a fact which is almost a portent. for it forstells serious events to come in their time.

Be it noted carefully that, however unsecentable are the principles of the German Socialists and however objectionable morally and religiously many of their tenets may be and are, the party as a party is one of law and order. It proceeds on methods of legality and advances along the line of lawful evolution. It proposes, not to wreak ruin ruthlessly, but to build up improvement by changes in the existing law. It aims at making laws for the benefit of the many and at unmaking such laws as have been laid down for the banefit of the few. And it uses constitutional methods to effect legal procedure. It is evolutionary, not revolutionary; and it gathers to itself the multitudes and receives their supp rt at the polls precisely because it professes to undo the grievances under which the multitudes in Germany mourn. Its recent triumph shows how strong that support is. Even Catholics, to whom Socialistic principles are and must be anathema, principles are and must be anathema, giance to the Centre, and casting their votes for the Socialist opponents of their old and tried defenders and friends. That fact is worthy of serious consideration by Ostbolics in every land. It proves, if proof were needed, that the toiling, suffering masses are set upon improvement in their lot in life, and are prepared to sink even the most essential differences in their off sts to attain it. We may regret that the labouring population of every country should not be content with such daily bread as it may earn ; but we shall not be wise unless we call to mind that education and publicity have made the people at large quite well able to contrast their pittance with profits. The advance in the price of foods: affs and other accessities is bot better known to the toiler than is the advance in the profits of the companies for which he works. The day has gone by when you can expect to trade upon ignorance and simplicity. The day has come when justice must be done as between employer and employed, as between capital and labour, as between wages and profits. It is a day that was foreseen and forstold by Pope Leo XIII. of ever blessed memory, and, if his warnings were not

The Dablin section is to absorb the Drogeds section, which has been extended to embrace Newry, Clones, Navan, and Athlone, and all intermediate stations.

The result of this will be that two executive first-class officers (civilians) and their staffs will be removed from Ireland as unnecessary, and the work they performed will in future be carried out by the military.

The scandal of the matter is that the military men who do the work of displaced civilians are not only drawing their salary from the G.P.O., but also from the War Office. Another scandal is that since the Royal Engineers came to Dublin the places of linesman who have retired have in all cases been filled by solairs.

The U.I.L. National Directory.

The report of above, as published in the "Evening Telegraph," of the 7th inst., is remarkable in more respects than one. The gathering at this meeting, representing such a democratic body as the U.L.L. is supposed to be, did not contain the name of ONE direct representative of the organised WORKERS of Ireland. Is it an indication that the management of the League is content with receiving the workers' "bobs" and vozes; or that the workers prefer to continue doing things by proxy ?

The report of the proceedings was a lengthy one. But it only devoted FOUR LISES to "the 12th and last object of the Lesque," to wit, the obtaining of "trades

Well, workers though last not lesst, in the estimation of the League, you got four lines in its report. But are you get-ting trades union wages from the public bodies? Dalkey and Dublin Councils, to go no farther, have tradesmen working at labourers' wages. If the Irish Party has obtained a law to the contrary why is it not enforced?

The National Directory quoted General Gordon's description of the labourers' homes-"Worse then the habitations of savages." When they had not time themselves to examine those a mes, why did they not look up THE ISISE WORKER for a description of them, under the title of "The Orime and its Pusishment," insteed of looking up General Gordon on the

Walls the provision now made is corminly very my from being "the best in

GARBYOWEY.

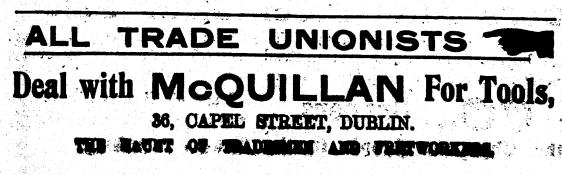


They've come to be reckoned with, they've come to stay,

As may be judged by their progress from day to

Oh, yes, the workers have at last wakened up to their own interests in Waterford and are seedily, if somewhat slowly, pressing forward through their organisations. And it is becoming quite clear to them that the stronger their organisations are becoming the more they are being respected and considered as a power to be reckoned with in the future in the management of our local affairs, and, I trust, in the near future, in our national affairs.

Organisation as defence, not as defiance, on the part of the workers command the respect of not only employers, but also of the general populace, together with being most conducive in promoting that self-





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