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Edited by Jim Larkin.

DUBLIN, SATURITATIONE, 8th, 1912.

do so ?

when an inquest is being held in the

Coroner s Court it is not a question of

what the judge said in Bardwell v. Pick-

wick, but of how the accident happened

and whether it could have been prevented.

What qualification has a solicitor when he

does not understand what the witnesses

are talking about? What use is he? In

the course of the "Titanic Inquiry" Lord

Mercey-a qualified lawyer-asked what

was the use of talking about technical

matters that he did not understand? If

Lord Mersey couldn't understand technical

matters, how does James Brady expect

lesser lights in the solicitor profession to

Instead of employing solicitors whom

we have to instruct, why not let men who

are qualified do the cross-examining?

The judge, or coroner, or magistrate won't

let them stray far from the law whether

All James Brady's talk is only bunkum.

It is not his love of Trades Unionism

makes him criticise the suggestion of the

Trades Council, it is his fear of losing

fees. I am sure he would not object to a

Trade Unionist pleading, if the solicitor

still drew the fee. He didn't object to it

the day he took my half-sovereign and

then left me to fight alone what way I

It is not the law, but the profits you are

0 F.

fretting about, Jimmy. There's no use

The half-yearly meeting of the West-meath National Teachers' Organization was held on Saturday last in Mulingar.

The following extract from a very in-

teresting speech delivered by Miss Mahon.

Birr, National President of the Organisa-

"Under Home Rule," she said, "if

something extraordinary does not happen

to prevent us getting it, as so often

happened in our past history, there will be

a great many changes, and there can be

no doubt that in a few years the Labour

Party will dominate the Home Rule Par-

liament. In a paper published by a well-

known man called James Larkin (laughter)

a name not at all to be despised, mind

you, notwithstanding all that is said of

him, he advises the workers, men and

women, to organise themselves and their

votes for the express purpose of capturing

the Home Rule Parliament for the Labour

Party as soon as it possibly can. Our

duty as teachers is to educate our pupils

who will wield the power in the future to

educate them as to their responsibilities,

and as to the necessity of casting them a

clean, honest vote in every election,

whether National or local, and the neces-

eity of being tolerant to each other. As

Irish people we are very tolerant to those

in the opposite camp, but we are inclined,

some of us at least, to be intolerant with

those in the same camp, who do not see

eye to eye with us. You have examples

of this spirit in different parts of the

country where you have officials of the

Gaelic League standing up to criticise us

becarse we do not see eye to eye with

them in matters that we are both interested

in. Till we are tolerant to each other,

they have a solicitor or not.

in pretending otherwise.

readers :--

ONE PENNY.]

Who is it speaks of

I tell you a cause

It is the power of

As surely as the earth

glorious sun

Brings the great world moon wave,

won!

Must our Cause be

rolls round As surely as the

defeat ?

powers.

like ours:

Is greater than defeat can know-

No. 3.—Vol. II.]

TRANSPORT UNION.

Excursion to Wexford.

On Sunday the 26th May, the members of the Irish Transport Union arrived in Wexford on an excursion from Dublin. They were accompanied by the Transport Union band and a number of the prominent members. A meeting was held in the Faythe at two o'clock and was addressed by Mesers. Larkin, Daly, and Campbell (Belfast) and others. In the evening the excursionists were accompanied to the train by St. Brigids Fife and Drum band. At the meeting which was held in the Faythe Mr. Joseph Kingsberry, T.C., was moved to the chair, on the motion of Mr. P. Clancy, T.C., seconded by Mr. Richard Corish.

Mr. D. R. Campbell, Belfast, who was received with cheers, said that nothwithstanding the historic associations of Wexford they had no idea in Belfast that they could hold out as they did in the struggle against unjust conditions of latour and they joined in admiration of the solidarity of the workers of Wexford (hear, hear, and applause). When they got Home Rule they would only enter on another and a bigger battle. They would have succeeded in determining that Ireland should be owned by Irishmen and then they would enter upon a greater problem which would demand a greater struggle—that was to determine what class of Irishmen were to own Ireland. and on what terms they were to own it (hear, hear). If they were not prepared to take part in what he would term the blasphemy which kept men working at 12s. and 12s., or even £1 a week they would join issue and demand that Ireland. a rich and beautiful country, should support every man, woman and child, who lived in it in health and comfort and with some degree of luxury. That was the battle he was looking forward to taking a man's part in, and he believed a glorious vista would be opened out before them when they got the fight on their own dung hill (hear, hear, and laughter). It was not a question of imports or exports, but a question of how wealth was distributed and how the product of labour was applied. They heard a great deal of the development of Irish industries. Of that he was cordially in favour, except in so far Mar Irish goods were produced under unfair conditions and then he would purchase in any place where the article was made under fair conditions of labour. They were out to advocate the coming of the happy day when the condit on of the workers and their moral and spiritual welfare, as well as the welfare of those dependent on them would rise far above the interests of profit. Wexford had been made the cockpit of what he belivered would be a historic struggle. When he got out of the station that morning he could not help feeling the wish which was, perhaps, father to the thought that it was the first step in a great march of the workers starting from that historic spot, crossing the country across the south, and going up slantways to the north, covering it with interminable lines. They wanted to see the spirit of the workers making itself manifest in their demands for better conditions, for it did not matter whether the sweater was an Irishman, an Englishman, or a Jew, as long as he was a sweater. They did not intend that Ireland shou'd be the happy hunting ground of the idler or the slothful; and those who battened on the labour of others were not going to have a happy time. They were going to do what they could to make it a country where all those who were able to labour should work for their livelihood and not live on the results of the toil of others. They would make it a happy and contented country that she might set an example to the world at large, as she had

tented and happy (cheers).
Mr. James Larkin, who was received with cheers, pointed out that it was as the result of combination that the workers were better paid in Belfast than in Wexford, and that if the Wexford workers had combined years ago they would be better

done in many aspects in the past and

teach the democracies of other countries

What it was to stay at home and be con-

Established 1851. for Reliable Provisions! LEIGH'S, of Bishop St, STILL LEAD.

paid to-day. In Belfast, as in Wexford, there was a seething mass of discontented, sweated and degraded human beings. They were sweated, not because they were Home Rulers or anti-Home Rulers, but because they were unorganised. If they were to remain slaves in their own country they had no right to talk of "Ireland a Nation ' They were out to make Ireland a Nation in the truest sense of the word and to show to the Craigs, the Carsons, and the Andrews, in the North; the Guinness in Dublin, and others in Cork, Limerick, Galway and Derry that they had been too long utilising the energy and strength of the workers by keeping them divided into hestile camps, and they would bridge the Boyne with a golden ladder of solidarity. In conclusion, he explained that owing to the absence of train arrangements he and others had to motor on to Clonmel that evening. He was going to Clonmel, if God willed it to. do what he believed was God's work. They were going to light a torch in Clonmel which they hop d would set fire every thinking man in the country and make him unite with his fellows so that Ireland would be theirs in a very few years. A few carters and coal porters from Dublin, a few cabinet-makers from Belfast and others were going to band together and march forward with a new idea on a new platform for the salvation of their common country (cheers).

Mr. P. T. Daly, who was cordially received, said the Transport Workers' Union was a terrible organisation-shocking. Some of the men in it held cert in opinions that they had no right to hold according to some of the newspapers. They were out to let the propie know what making Ireland a Nation once again meant. He had spoken time and sgain about Irish industries and what they stood for, but if the employers in Ireland were not prepared to pay a living wage he would fight them until they did. So long as they delegated their authority to others they deserved to be kicked. He understood that some of their friends in Wexford were going around suggesting that they ought to do this and ought to do that. They were one of the few places in Ireland, or the world, where they had got the right of making a collective bargain, and when they wanted to better their conditions the proper way was that when their union came to a decision to let one man representing them go and explain these conditions, and they should not recede one inch from the position taken up by their representatives and if any man didwell, they should not hurt him too much

Mr. Larkin again came forward, and in explaining the smallness of the excursion said they had wired to Enniscorthy on Thursday saying that if they would interfere with the Feis they would abandon the excursion, but the person the person to whom the prepaid telegram was sent had not the common decency to reply. He supposed the reason why that was was that they had got a few Hearnes and Pierces on the committee There was one on the platform who would tell them that there were a few boys in the Gaelic League who wanted dealing with, as they were bitterly antagonistic to the workers. As they believed in the principles of the Gaelic League they were going to ask a few questions later on about this matter. Referring to the London strike, which arose over one man, he said it was the Irish Transport Union taught them how to strike. To-morrow they were going to advocate one society for Ireland for skilled and unskilled workers, so that when a skilled man was struck at, out came every unskilled man, and when an unskilled worker was struck at he would be supported by the skilled tradesmen (cheers).

DISHOP'S PLEA FOR WORKERS.

The Bishop of Hereford in his visitation address to the clergy in Hereford Cathedral, alluded to the industrial unrest. He said in the past the clergy were largely influenced by the property-owning and privileged classes, upon whom they depended in a measure for help in their work, but in the Democratic uprising now beginning he felt they, as clergy, were bound to show the working classes their sympathy and give them support, and to use any influence they possessed so as to persuade the wealthy, the capitalist, and privileged classes to recognise the reasonableness of the new claims for more equal opportunities and advantages, and to deal with the aspirations of an educated Democracy in a spirit of brotherhood.

The Lawer and the Profits.

Mr. James Brady-ex-everything-is like a diving duck; you never know where he will bob up next. Having been everything in turn and nothing long, we were not very much surprised at finding him, in Murphy's 'Independent" last week, pring as the only Trades Unionist. He is very indignant with the Dublin Trades Council for daring to ask that workers' representatives should be allowed to appear, in the interests of the workers, at Coroners' inquests. He brands this demand as "not alone paradoxical but illogical," also it is " a direct violation of

the first principles of Trad s Union sm." In an attempt to be sarcastic he asks-"If the Dublin Trades Council, by this resolution, is prepared to abandon this principle, then why protest against the work of a qualified carpenter or joiner being performed by blackleg or scab labour?" This is supposed to squash the Dublin Trades' Council; instead of which it squashes James Brady. For, taking his own argument—the employment of qualified men only—it entirely justifies the Trades Councils' demands. Because, who is better qualified to state the case of the workers than the workers themselves? Who is likely to know most about the details of a railway accident a solicitor or a railwayman? Who would be the better authority on the details of shipping -James Brady or a sailor? Who would know most about any technical matter -a solicitor who might only have been en gaged ten minutes before a case conimenced, or a man who had spent all his

life sindying it? fully qualified and responsible" solicitors. Here is my experience of how they defend the cases of the workers.

During the strike of 1908 I was passing tion, will be read with interest by our through Beresford place about mid-day, when I saw my brother—a lad of 17being brought to Store street station by the police. There were two other lads arrested at the same time, and I followed them to ask the inspector what they were to be charged with, and when. All the information I c.uld gain was that I would hear everything in the police court in half an hour. When the cases came on two were heard in the Southern Court, and the prisoners were charged with obstructing the thoroughfare, and forming part of a disorderly crowd which refused to move on when ordered to do so. They were sentenced to one month each. My brother's case, in the Northern Court, did not come on till about five minutes afterwards. In the meantime I went in search of a solicitor to defend him Having found one with a flower in his coat, I explained the case to him and asked him to take it up. Yes, if I am paid," said be. I asked him how much he would charge, and he replied, "I couldn't do it under half-asovereign; all the other solicitors have gone home.' I paid him, and when the case came on my solicitor stood up and said: This is a very respectable lad, your Worship. He has never been in any trouble before, and I would ask you to deal leniently with him." Then he sat down. I rushed around to him and told him I wanted to be called as a witness. In the witness-box I asked leave to queztion the Inspector; this was granted, and the following ensued: "How many were in the crowd, Inspector, when you arrested this boy?" "About a thousand." Were they rioting?" "They were obstructing the thoroughfare and shouting." "The whole thousand?" "Yes." Turning to the magistrate I made my first and last speech in a Court. "Your Worship," said I, "the inspector is after telling you that there were a thousand people in the crowd, and every man in that crowd was guilty of obstruction, if my brother was. If you or I were passing at the time and were stopped by the crowd we might have been arrested also. This boy was passing through the street when he came to the crowd and was stopped. The Inspector stated he couldn't force through it; how, then, could be expect a lad like this to do so?" The magistrate dismissed the case. But had I been content to leave it where the solicitor left it my brother would probably have received a month, as the other two lads did It was the "unqualified " person who saved him. All the so'icit r cared about was his fee; he didn't give himself any bother defending. "This

is a very respectable lad," said he, though he didn't know whether he was or not. Did I mention that the solicitor's name was James Brady? The fact of a man being a solicitor does

not, of itself, constitute him the highest

authority on every subject under the sun.

James Brady may know a lot of law; but

and till we ensure that our pepole will cast an honest vote uninfluenced by either porter or gold we will not have satisfactory Home Government. Let us werk to educate the children to this purity of public life and public administration.' An t-Oireachtas agus an Sugradh Gaedheal, 1912. Dancing, Cycling, and Pipers' Bands'

CHAMPIONSHIPS OF IRELAND An Sugradh Gaedheal (Gaelic League Athletic Carnival),

Sunday, 30th June, 1912 Competitions in Singing, Story-telling,

Oratory, Recitation, Fiddle, Flute, &c..

Oireachtas

From Monday, 1st July, to Friday, 5th July, 1912.

Syllabus from Hop. Secs., 25 Parnell Square, Dublin.

33B TALBOT Street! Which side is it on? Keep to the left from Nelson's Pillsr; near Electric Theatre; see new sign, "M Hugh Bimself" no connection with shops of same name. 38B TALBOT Street! The hub of Cycling, from which radiates all the flashing gems of the

sport; New Bicycles, Old Bisycles, Accessories; Happy Holidays, Happy Memories; Bells of Shanden, and Pip-Pip Hooters. 38 TALBOT: Street! Merrily rings our 41d. Bell; and then, Mudguards, 8d. pair; Tubes,

1a. 11d.; Covers, 2s. 11d.; Pamps, 8d; Oatfits, 2½d.; Saddle Covers, 5d.; Enamel, 3d.; Con-38 TALBOT Street! Central Distributing Depot for Dunlop, Palmer, Michalin, Continental

and Max Tyres: for Motors and Cycles; Lucas' Lamps; Brocks' Saddles; promptitude and best attention guaranteed. 30B TALBOT Street! Believe me if all- These verbal test monials are not flattering invontions; we are the greatest repairers on earth;

388 TALBOT Street! See-Saw, Marjorie Daw, seld her bed and purchased Second-hand Bike for 25s.; Selections include—Enfield, Centeur, Osmend, Triumph, Shamreck, Budge, Hadson,

Buy a B ke, resdy wrought, many a puncture done for mought.

30 TALBOT Street! "M'Hugh Himself," Agent for Hobert, New Hudson, and leading makes, from 6s. Meethly; Motor Biogeles; supplied on menthly instalacents; old machines purchased for cosh; New remember—On the sunny side!

FAIRY GOLD.

I asked it not, To my feet it rolled: A glit ering heap Of fairy gold.

It tempting lay, Yet I feared if I touched 'Twould turn into clay: So I closed my eyes That I might not see, And I sighed to myself "It may not be, Yet my heart cried out

For the fairy gift, Till, trembling, I bent, And gathered it swift: Awhile in my arms It gleaming lay, Then e'en at my breast It turned to clay! Oh! daring heart! 0! folly untold!

Didst, thou not know 'Twas fairy gold? Fairy gold, And dreams that died, I shall find you beyond Life's eventide.

In spheres where love Is gold for aye, And the soul's white directors Tern not to clay.

Macob Caomanac.

TELEPHONES 1266 AND 59Y. KAVANAGH,

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BUY YOUR DAILY BREAD, AT

WORKERS' BAKERY.

CORNMARKET.

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INCHICORE

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WOMEN WORKERS' COLUMN.

VICTORY!

Last Saturday evening saw an end to the strike of the Women Workers in Kingh's Saok Factory. It was entirely an ha u age and wholesale victory for the w then They won outright, practically gets at their full demand. Full rec gaitara of the Irish Women Workers' Union. make you, full recognition, and only three whole previous the Messrs Keogh had tough fix to totally ignore the Union and it efficials. This victory should be a talling leason to all the Women Workers i. Dublin, because it is not only in the frateries that the women workers are badly treated but in all places where frisie lebour is employed. These women in Keogh's came out on strike o that unsanitary, ill vantilated stores. b takes a three week's struggle they have some back victorious to better wages, better conditions, and more agreeable surroundings. Thirty-nine women and three men came out together; the thirtyn ne women and three men went back to t' siz employment - no victimization - ro that the women workers may safely take the cradit to themselves of having won a sirike rarely equalled. The winning of this strike shou'd prove to all the women workers in Ireland that it is solely through combination that they are going to leave white slavery and dark days behind and face a bright and hopeful

More White Slavery in Dublin.

In a certain laundry in the city, so I am informed, the proprietor and proprietress, assisted by their young daughter. treat their exployees in a most scandalous manner. In the first instance, the Factory Act. so far as the hours are concerned. is not adhered to. Girls have been brought into work in the marning before the regulation hour, and have been kept working until long after the regulation hour at night, and for these extra hours have not been paid overtime. The wages paid to the workers in this laundry are lower than those paid to women workers doing the same kind of work in other laundries, and when we say that we meen that these wages are therefore exceedingly low. Some of the girls are working in this establishment three and four years and are now only receiving 4s. per week. New. when we know—as most of us do know the hard, laborious work that laundry work entails, we say that these workers are paid a scandalous wage-a wage that no bonest minded employer would affer to a worker.

. Not only are these workers deprived of a legitimate wage, but the conditions are barbarous. The sanitary arrangements are horrible. In fact, I have not yet spoken to a remain employee in Dublin who could honestly tell me that the smitary arrangement of the establishments in which they worked were favourable. What a crime this is—what a disgrace to te capital city of Ireland, to the empersent and also to the Factory Inspectors.

We would like to know what the Factory and Sanitary Inspectors are doing tuas such a state of affairs is allowed to Exist? These Inspectors are engaged and asid comfortable salaries to look af er and inquire into maters of this kind; but the don't do it, and I think it would be only just in the interests of the working women that the public should demand the reason why these Inspestors do not do their duty. Workers who have been years in the one employment tell me that they bave never seen a Factory Inspector on.

ti pramises—truly a nice state of affairs.

then again the workers in this laundry get the usual dinner hour, but many of them live a considerable distance from the Willes and cossequently have to stay one the premises to eat their meal. The kind-Is as of the proprietress in this matter is: expandingry. There is no room allowed where the girls may est their dinner, and as they have to go down to the boilerhouse to try and boil water to make their tes, they simply remain in the boiler-house to have their meal. But quite recently the proprietress happened to go into this agariment and found the girls there,. whereupon she premptly put them cutside On the steps to finish their dinner, quite ignoring the fact that the rain was coming dews in torrents. What kind Ohristian. people our woman fire compelled to work.

But this is not all. The manner in: which these people speak to their em-ployees is disgraceful. The language they use to them is blasphemous, filthy, and disgusting. When the proprietor: and his wife are not present their young! daughter is very much in evidence, and should one of the workers attempt to speak. her name is immediately put down on a slate. We might also state here that the branch offices of this laundry are kept oren until 11 c'eleck en Saturday night. and are also open on Sunday morning. So hat even the girls in this positionwho have a somewnat exalted idea of their importance—are also as badly t cated as their ais ors who do the rough heavy work. in the laundry.

I would like to ask the parents of the girls who go to work in the different establishments in the city-no matter if it be factory, workshop, or office-do they (the parents) ever ask their daughters about the ecuditions under which they work? I think I might safely answer "ro" to this question, because, surely if any mother or father knew the kind of language which some of the people in authority use to their workers the parents of these workers would promptly remove their daughters from such an establishment. It seems as if the parents of these irls pitchfork them into one or other of

the factories or workshops, and have an writers, and the oral competitions likewise idea that there their responsibility ends, whereas it is practically only beginning. The earning of a few shillings, sotally inadequate for the amount of labour rendered, and which does not by any means supply these girls with the necessaries of life, cannot compensate the girl workers for the manner in which their minds are polluted and the degrading atmosphere in which they have to perform their work We cannot too strongly condema the persons in authority over women workers who indulges in foul language, but the parents of these workers are also to be blamed for not taking a more lively interest in the welfare of their daughters.

IRISH WORKERS' CHOIR.

Chorr practice will be as usual on Monday and Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. It is most important that all members be prompt in attendance.

Irish Language Class on Tuesday evening at 8 p.m. Irish Dancing Thursday and Friday

IRISH WORKERS' DRAMATIC CLUB.

As the Irish Workers' Choir, &a., has been so successful and such excellent talent has been discovered by this means, it is our intention to start a Dramatic Class, which will be open this week. Only members of The Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, and the Irish Women Workers' Union, will be accepted as members for the Dramatic Class. All applications fr membership must be made to the Secretary, Irish Women Workers' Union, Liberty Hall.

All communications for this column to be addressed to-

"D.L." Women Workers' Column. Liberty Hall, 18 Beresford Place.

Irish-Ireland Notes.

By AN SPAILPIN FANACH.

THE WEXFORD FEIS. The Secretary of the Wexford Feis-Mr. William Royce-owee an explanation to the public for his strange action in connexion with the excursion of the Transport Union to Wexford. Early last week the Transport Union were asked to postpone their excursion to Wexford on Whit Sunday as it would interfere with the success of the Wex'ord Feis, which opened in Engisorthy on same day.

The following is copy of letter sent to Mr. Peter O'Conor, Delegate Transport Union, Wexford, on May 21st.

"I want you to get Gaelie League Organiser to wire me on receipt of this letter requesting us to postpone in the interest of Enniscovthy Feis. See Corish. Tell simpthis is urgent; that without wire we will have difficulty with the railway, and we would require confirmation of wire by letter. Remember no delay. We see manager of railway on Wednesday morning, 11 o'clock."

The management of the Feis in Equiscorthy were communicated with by wire (reply prapaid) from Dublin, and on receipt of above letter by telephone from Wexford, but William, the son of the servant of the Branch—as the secretary styles himself-did not think it worth while replying.

As no reply was received the Transport Union decided to proceed with the excur-

We hear that the peelers in Wexford whiled away the time that must hang heavily on their hands playing for some charming competitors in the Dancing Section of the Wexford Feis during the rehearsels. As there seems to be very few goats straying from the neighbouring county Wicklow into Wexford the intelligent peelers must do something to keep themselves alive.

"With your guns and drams and drams and guns, Faith, Paddy, I hardly knew you."

We can assure our readers that there is no truth in the rumour that Cumann na Szoirre has requested the Northern Orangemen to forward them a thousand of their wooden rifles for serious work.

"OH. FOR A DEED, A VALIANT DEED!" The poor Base Buadh is dead. But it is hardly fair to say that Tomas Mac-Domhnaill blew the bottom out of it. He is now better engaged in blowing his own trumpet. ****

MASHALE BRANCH APPIDHEACHT. On to-morrow (Sanday) an Aeridnescht is being held by the MacHale and Colmoille Branches of the Gaelie League in Towerfield House Grounds, Dolphin's Barn. As the programme is a most attractive one, we commend the venture to all the readers of Twn IRISH WORKER. The objests of the Asrichescht are worthy of support, and the branches of the League are in need of funds to extered the work they have on hands. Those who wish to enjoy an evenings outing should visit Towarfield House, Dolphin's Barn on tomorrow (Sunday) evening. The price of admission has been fixed at 3d.

OIREACHTAS ITEMS.

This year's Oireachtes and Sugradh Gasdheal will be a many-sided featival. It will have features to cater for all

The Literary, Language and Musical Programme has been prepared most carefully, and there is every likelihood that the number of competitors will be largely increased as a result. Sufficient scope for their activities has been given to all leave nothing to be desired.

First class artistes have been lengaged for the Grand Concert on the Monday evaning of Oireachtas week. The Oration will be delivered on this evening by the Rev. Canon O'Connell. B.D. ("Conall Centuach"), Professor of Irish in Belfast University.

Three new plays will be staged during the week. This is proof of the virility of our writers. One of the plays deals with the heroic period of Irish History, whilst the others deal with more modern times -one in a delightfully light and sizy

A special Committee and Organiser are in charge of the Industrial Exhibitions, and they are leaving nothing undone to make the enterprises worthy of all con-

The Committee in charge of An Sugraigh Geadheal have drafted a splendid two day programme for this year's Gelio League Carnival, which will be held at Jones' road on Saturday and Sunday, the 29th and 30th of June.

Saturday's programme will consist of athletic events, including the two-mile

flat, hurdle race, &c.

Fourteen events are down for Sunday, including the eight miles Irish Marathon, that distinctively Irish feat, the hop stepand-jump, the 16 lb. hammer, the 16 lbshot, the high jump, sprints, long distances, and cycle races.

In addition the Hornpipe Championship of Ireland for the Dinamore Cup will be decided at the Carnival on Sunday. The Pipers' Band Competition for the Martyn Cup as well as the individual Warpipes Competition will also be held during the day.

It will be seen that the fare to be provided is most entioing. This sports meeting is now recognised as being the first in Itelaud, and is attended by all the leading athletes throughout the country. Expursionists travelled last year from the four corners of Eireann to witness the prowess of Ireland's sons. Everybody was pleased with the day's proceedings. The only flaw was the length of the programme.

The spreading of the events over two days this year will obviate the length difficulty, and enable each day's proceedings to be finished in good time.

Upwards of twenty bands will compete for the Edward Martya Cup. Their billiant selections of music will add much to the charms of Suaday's proceedings. Speciators will feel their pulses heat quicker as the battle marches ring in their ears The unquenchable spirit of the Gael will be calivened and the feeling of Nationality will be tensified by the martial strains.

The beautiful costumes of the numerous bands of pipers will add a picturesqueness of colour to the scene, whilst their

Hompipe Championship of Ireland for the Dinsmore Cup has evoked the keenest point, agreed with our view, and the man competition. Retained in Dublin the first year, last year saw it going to Wexfird. West district shall capture it this year none can tell, but we may feel certain strenuous efforts will be made to bring it back to Dublin. Many other districts also covet it. The tunde on this occasion for its possission will be a great one.

Thousands of people will wish to see this year's Carnival, and no wonder. It will be an epoch-making event. The Committee are making all necessary a rangements to provide sufficient facililities for the public.

The railway companies have arranged for excursions at very low rates. This will enable people from every district in Ire;and to be present as Jones' read on Sunday, 30th June. Fall particulars of the different train arrangements will be announced later

Low fares will also be granted to Dablin on Saturday, 29th June, and numbers of people will have ample faci ities for attending Saturday's meeting, which will commence about 3 pm., and last about three hours. The usual Oireachtas train facilities will obtain during Oireachtas week. This should ensure a large influx of competitors and visitors at the different competitions.

Communications for this column to ba addressed "An Spai'pin Fanaca," care of Editor, ILISH WORKER.

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

Irish Worker,

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

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

DUBLIN, SATURDAY June 8th, 1912.

Trades Unionism and the Solicitor Profession.

Our friend, James Brady, Solicitor and authority on Trades Unionism, writes us. He seems angry. Why he pleads with us to rise above the personal equation. Well. the defin tion of the word equation means bringing to equality. Surely, we would not presume a low, common fellow of a decker to cross swords with a professional gentleman, and if we are guilty of any breach of stiquette between gentlemen we feel sure we will be forgiven. What is

the question at issue? Whether a Trades Union official is competent to altend a Coroner's inquest and submit questions to witnesses and others who may be concerned in the case. Mark you, not as Mr. James Brady suggests, that a Trade Usion official will attend such inquests for the purpose of usurping a solicitur or depriving a solicitor of a job. No trade union official would dare for a moment to suggest such a proposal. What we claim is that we, having technical and practical knowledge of inductry, would be able to bring out certain features of a case that the solicitor. owing to want of knowledge, would fail to auderstand. Furthermore, our claim has been admitted. The law allows it and the court awards it. At the present inquiry in London into the loss of the Titanic representatives of the different sections of the crew are acting in a technical capacity; at the same time they have solicitors engaged to watch the law points; and, further, the Home Office have issued instructions to all coroners that Trade Union officials have a right testiend inquests and examine witnesses. and this instruction is carried out in E gland, Scotland, Wa'es, and even in I sland. There is no question of Trades Unionism enters into the question, but if Mr. Brady is keenly in erested test no one should blackleg on his profession why does he not turn his attention to those members of his own prefession who frequent the Police Court, who give advice for a cigare te and a creamy pint, advice, of course, which is dear at even that price. Mr. Brady knows that, without exaggeration, that certain men registered as Solicitors are prepared to work at any price, and those other solicitors who come into other fields of business or industry and do two jobs, depriving others from getting a living. My friend Brady knows that, taking the profession he adorns, also includes more than the average number of black sheep, and if he wants the figures we will supply him, but that does not mean that the profession, as a whole, are not men; of sterling probity that a man could trust his honour in their hands. for anyone can guard your property. Now, the case quoted by "O.F." is not an isolated case. Let us be understood. We don't infer an insolated case in rererence to Mr. Brady, and we are not saying this because of Mr. Brady's threatening letter. We care as much about Mr. Brady's threat about the law as we do about the administrators of the law—that is, nil. But let us ask Mr. Brady a question. A short time ago a certain man working for Moran, contractor, was injured. He consulted us on the matter. We found there was a dead-Jock : the man was refused compensation. The man's name is Thackaberry. We presumed to draw the attention of the solicitor acting for this man to a clauss Since its inception two years ago the would enable Thackaberry to aucceed. The solicitor addressed himself to the

got his compensation. Was there any blacklegging in that, Mr. Brady? Let us quote another case. A certain carter was injured in this city. He was advised to consult an eminent firm of solicitors. They advised this carter, which advice was taken. After seven months the man was unsuccessful. The case was brought under our notice. We went and had an interview with the principal of the firm of solicitors. We suggested that the advice tendered was unsound in law, and

that the man had a remedy under another Act. After some demur, the solicit rieferred to agreed to look into the point, and after some hesitation agreed that the man might succeed on the lines suggested, but required £70 put down before he would move. We advised the man to withdraw the papers from said solicitor, and lay his case, as stated by us, before another solicitor. The case came to trial. Verdict, £720 and costs. The other side appealed, but settled without going on with appeal for £650 and costs. This case is quoted in the "Law Times." The man is Patrick Hughes. Was that black-legging? These is no person who has more regard for the profession than we have, having rad intimate dealings with some of the ablest in the four countries; and though sometimes one makes a joke at their expense, we would be the last to advocate any attack on their standing, their rights, and, above all, on their duties; but representation of Trade Union officials on coroners' inquests is no infringement, no usurpation, and no blacklegging. We have a statutory right—that right we will enforce. With reference to our slang term "he will be sorry he spoke." don't always pause to emulate the phrasing of a Meredith, a Shaw, or a Stevenson. We were brought up in a hard school. We were unlucky in a financial way, unlucky in our father: but Abraham Lincoln apaid, no indentures, no stamp duty, and his father could not afford to waste hundreds of pounds on him; and he was as good and wise as James Brady, and why James Brady or James Brady's sen should be a solicitor and ourselves a docker is a question James Brady, fortified with all his legal lore, cannot answer, at least to my satisfaction. The only arswer is equal opportunity for all We

Our attention has been drawn to a series of Irish publications, supposed to he printed in Dublin and Beltast, which are imported here from Glasgow in stereotype and electro-plates, with illustrations. This of course, leaves no work for compositors or stereotypers. Where does the Typographical and Stereo and Electo Societies come in? It's about time a move was made in some direction.

hoped we have kept somewhere near the

altitude of James Brady.

Mahon. Brownstein, and the United Irish Leanue Picture House.

Mountioy Ward .- Councillor Paddy Malon, Boss of the Shelter of De logracy.

> Liberty Hall, June 6th, 1912.

My DEAR PADDY-Your precious favour received for which we tender no thanks. Personally, we are glad you read that precions sheet the IRISH WORKER, there is some hope in that case of your moral redemption, though the Mountjoy microbe requires a powerful anti toxia still every singer gets an opportunity to repent. Janus y may give you a chance to don mack-cloth and ashes and a return to the innocent days of your youth, before you became a ward politician, cacis fakir,

and general utility hack. In your opinion our exposure of the Moun'joy Ward methods, is unworthy and clumsy, surely Paddy, nothing could be unworthy, of the unworthy uncoruplous Ward heelers of Mcunijoy, ask Stoward E W. or the worthy timber blackleg, T. P., and clumsy Paddy, yet not as clumsy as the beyo's of Mountjoy to allow Brownstein to pull their leg and paddy's pets verasing an adver is: ment p inted in a hackleg shop would make even a Badger take to earth. Start the Badger Eh. Paddy I so you are the Badger, well we have you by the tail, and we never let go, and you are going to give us a Roland. Roland going to open a picture house Pardy," I and is R. land a member of the Movn joy Branch? And Paddy, avick, get his printing done in a trade union house.

What do you mean Paddy by the following:-" Now no one derrecia es more (deplesates, Paddy, is the right word) strongly than I do the scancalous actions of the parties responsible for the running of the kona'j by P.c. are House" So they have committed more than one soundalous action, Paddy? A Daniel, yea-a Dani 1 O wise young judge! But wish, Paddy! Have you resigned the Brauch, or have you expelled these scandalous creatures who have besmirched the fair fame of the Mountjoy United (di united is more correct, en Paldy?) Ir.sh League Paddy don't be so unctous nor blaspusmous. We know you used a cerisin sectarian sec ety for business reasons, and you are not the only wolf is sheeps clothing that is doing that. The question we asked you as a public representative and alleged trate unionist: How you can be a trade union. ist and an employer at the same is on par with your position as a member of the scancalous parties. We quite your own words, and the claim you make to be a trade unionist. And why did you not repudiate Browns ein claiming that the Mountjoy Pic.ure House was under the suspices of the shelter of Democracy -a shelter of which you are one of the ornaments; F refer to the Mountjoy Branch of the United Irish League, not having repudiated their action. Your conscience now pricks; you and yours are trylig the badger trick—a trick you have placed before. Well, Paddy, the "Irish Worker" is printed on Irisa made paper. printed by a firm recognised by the Dablin Typegraphical Society, and set by

hand labour. Get in thy hole Badger; the heagles are on the scent .- Your sincers friend and well-wisher, JIM LARKIN.

NOR IH DOOK WARD.

ELECTION OF ALDERMAN. Boys, the fight is open. Peader Maoin. Labour Candidate, members of the Metropolitan House Paintars' Society, adopted by the Lublin Labour Parts, will open his campaign next week there must be no apathy no hangidg back. Every man and woman who stands for clean administrati n and good government of this city must rally.

Look out for further announcements. Remember Siewart and those behind him. Let this fight be an historic one. Peter Mackin, Alderman-a worker-one of vourselves. Peter Mackin-no jobbery -Labour and Liberty. Committee Rooms, Liberty Hall.

Scully---The Organ---Not Forgetting the Monkey.

With reterence to Mr. Sculis and the organ we want to ask the public, especially the taxpayers of the South Dublin Poor Law District, how long are they going to submit to the wholesale, jobbary which is manifest to any decent minded person? Here is a Lady Guardian capital L for Lady) who is in business as a pawabroker in Lumbard-strest, some poor person put an organ in pledge with. Not being redeemed, Mrs. M.oney requires to ges rid of it, not being short of friends, and they knowing that poor Mrs. Mooney, Guardian of the Poor, might get less at an auction for the organ than she leat on it. These organ jobbers arrange a little deal and out up the profits, instead of advertising, as they are bound to do, for any article over £10 in value. We want to ask why was Mrs. Mooney paid in ready cash? Did the negotiator sestle up? Did Mrs. Mooney pay over to the person who pawaed the ergen the difference between the money lent, storage, and interest, and what her friends, the Guardians of the Poor, paid her? The law is so laid down. What have the Local Government Board got to say to the little game? And it is significant to read the names of the Guardiane of the Poor who voted to screen Scally, and those who voted against, and, above all, these who abstained from voting. Mr. Soully says he tream our exposure with scatempt. Well, Scully, we will grind out a tune from this £4 organ sold to your friend, Mrs. Mooney, for £15, with your connivance, that will, we promise you, give you many sleepless nights.

The following is the result of the ting for Soully as Chairman of South a lia Un'ou:-

Fr.-W. P. Anderson, W. E Bricke. Miss E Buchanan, J Berns, L Califiel T. Cabill. Miss M Holmes Carsin, F. Cassidy, Mas M Clinch, F Clay J J. Corry, T. Corry W. Custis J Delatunty, C. Doneghe, J. D. yle, T Duff , JP : L Dunge Miss S. Edwar's, M P Flo J.P ; W. Fox, W. Ganly. O Han'on, T. Hogan, H. Kel'y, O. Ken ely, South Dok; J J Lewlor, JP.; L Money, P. V. Muldowney, H. J. M. Jormick, W. Askin Stea, Mrs. M. Vaughan, C. G. Warner, B. Woodcook,

Ageinst-J Baird, W. C. Oriamine. T. Greene, T. Lawlor, P. J. Lea F. Mertin, T. Moran, Miss L. Mulball, J. Mulleti. B O'Usrroll, T.C.; L. O'To le. TO; J Revmond.

Did not Vite-P. O Holizer, 8 Ken. nedy, Mrs O. Moeney J. Soully, J.P., 7.0 For Soully and jabbery, 34; against, 12; did not vote, 4

Sailors' and Firemen's Union. (DUBLIN BRANCH.)

THE INSURANCE ACT.

WHAT THEY SHOULD D).

Last week we dealt with the fact that this Union will become an Approved Society under the Instr. no Act, and that every man going to see was entitled to elect to have the union, the society under which he will claim, as his Appr. ved Society. No man can be costeed to do this, but the union of which he is a member is the proper one to look after his interests in the matter of the insurance, because he will be constantly in touch with the officials at the various bran hes. On the other hand, the Sa lors' and Firemen's Union knows the needs of the men. and it is to the union that the men look when anything arises in their employ-

We therefore say to every member that they are perfectly free to eign the forms to elect to become members for the parposes of the Act. They should take no notice of the endeavour to inveig e them into joising the new National Society. which will be comprised of employers and the Beard of Trade officials We have had enough of the Board of Trade and the Employers' Federation. "Once biten twice shy." It therefore behaves it the duty of every sailor and fireman, deck boy or ordinary, whether he be in a steemer. sailing vessel, schooner, plessure bost, or such other craft that ride o'er the stat, to call at the branch office of the union and provide for the protection which will be given by the union when you elect to take advantages under the insurance Act.

Every seafaring man must understand that it is compulsory upon him to pay his contribution. Is will, as a matter of feet and law, be deducted from his wiges every week by his employer, and should the employer abuse the regulations or rules under the Act he will he severely dealt with. There is no excuse you can manufacture that will release you from this duty. The Act will be put into operation next month, and you have hid timely warning. So that you will require to call at your branch office when the secretary or other official in charge will give all the recessary inform a ion and will instruct you in the filing up of the forms and it should be borne in mind that the one form from your branch, propally filled in and signed by each member, will

auffice. It is well here to point out to all our members a very important clause in the Act (Sec 69 (1)), which provides that if any person, either for bimself or any other person, makes any false statement or falls representation with regard to any or either of these matters he will be liable to three menths imprisonment.

In order to protect yourselves make the fullest inquiries from the scoretary of your branch, and you will find he will give you every assistance, and if you consider there is any dereliction of duty on the part of the officials, make the complaint at once, and same will be deal

with at once by head office.

We think that this ought to be suffe ciently plain to everyone what they should do. It is up to the men themselves now to see that their interests are looked effer by becoming members for the purpose of the Insurance Act, and they should not be mislead by any overtures of the employers or their officers. Upon the question if Medical Benefits to members "who its resident in Ireland," the Act applies the same as it does in other respects to Ireland-i.e., there are no medical benefit to sea going persons "who are resident in Ireland." But, however, it is hoped that a One-Clause Bill will be introduced to include the medical barefix to this country. Liberty Hall, Beresford place, Dublin, is where the Union Rooms are, and in close touch with all the shipping in the port.

When YouGet on a Good Thing Stick to it.

Get in and Stick to Irish-Made Boots.

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Irish Boot Manufacturer,

67 NORTH KING STREET, DUBLIN. Parents anxious to save their children from should read the "Vaccination Inquirer," One Penny Monthly. Order it from your Newsagest of send three half-penny stamps to the "Irish Anti-Vaccination League, 42 Westland row, Dublin, League, Menny, League, Lea Leaflets and information on how to avoid vaccins. write at once and save your own child. Do it new.

Labour and the Re-Conquest of Ireland.

i.V.

In these industrial parts of the North of I eis...d she yoke of capitalism lies heavy u on the lives of the people. The squalor and s.suess wretchedness of s.me other paras 16, indeed, absent, but in its stead the: exists grading toil for old and young -suil to woton the chied is given u, while its limbs and brains are still ing ture and undereloped, and toll connized unal a braken and enfeshed wieck the toller sinks into a too early grave. in this pars of Ire and the chied ed of ai fadw swona it is to be young. We have neard of a savage chief was broug it from his savage home to see and be impleesed with the worke s of cavilization. He was taken around to e big courses of modern capitalism, sacen Bicker engines, battie snips, guns, rail say trains, big fautories and churches, and all the mammoth achievements of our day. sul mon taken home to his people. A rived there he was asked by his emort what no conserved to be the most wonderful shing no Las seen, what had impromed him moss, and he answered - 00 01 "Little Unildren Working." USXOI

Table string which seemed to strange to tio sarage wao, amid his savage surroundings, han aca ped by lack of znowledge. of soisuce, and all its industrial possibilition, you and never smought of making shiften work, thus thing is the great outstanding feature of lite in Beltast and the in matrial parts of Ireland. In their wisd m our lutus and masters often leave full grown med unemployed, but they can always find a use for the pudies and limbs of our orderen. A strange comment apon the absardities of the capitains system. il tatrating its idioic wastefulness of homan possibilities; that the intellect and surengta of mea should be it to rot for want of work, wasles childred are by prema ure work deprived of the possibilities of dave oping faily their minds or bodies. Nor is the the only menner in which

beorinoss s. terlo gardiow edd to ett ent to the greek of dividends. Our shippards offer up a daily sacratises of 1818 and 1100b on the alter of capitalism. The claug of the subulance beli is one of the most familiar daily sounds on the sirests betreen our ampyards and our hospitals. It has been computed that some neventeen hyes were loss on the Triango sefere she left the Lagan; a list of the manmed and hurs and of these suffering from minor acjudes as a result of the accidents at any one of those big ships would read lise a roster of the wounded after a pastie sun the lugish fronter. The public reids and passes un, Dut feils to comprehend the somety or suffering involved. But it all means lives requed, fair prospecia brighted, homes devastates, orippied wrecks of manhood upon the stresss, or widows and orphans so car the bread of poverty and pauperism. Add to tais an army of insurance doctors paid to belittle the injury, and declare the injured to be well and hearsy, a host of lawjera whose practice depends upon their auccess in contrasing honest workers when endeavouring amin uninoiliar surroundings to tell the truth about the mangling or killing of their workmates, and, finally, a hostile judge treating every applicant for just compensation as if they were known and habitual criminals, and you have a faint idea of one side of inquatrial life (and death) in the North of Ireland.

it is not so easy with accidents as it is with diseases to make the public realiss that they are mostly preventable, yet that this is the case is augceptible of p ouf to

ENCOURAGE IRISH WORK.

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FINNERTY'S, ESTD 1903.

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TRADE

the unbiassed mind. Even many workers will roch poch the ides, recustomed as tory have been to seeing accidents almost eve.5 day of their working lives, yet a little calm reflection will convince all but the most obdurate that an alteration of working ecuditions could be made which would go far to minimise the dangers of even the most perilous of our occupations. Competent investigators, for instance, have found that the greatest number of accidents occur at two specific periods of the working day, via, in the early m :n ng and just before sk pring were at evening. In the early murning when the worker is still drawsy from bing aroused soo early from his slumba. s, and has not had time to settle down property to his routine of watchfulness and alertress, or. as the homely saving has it, "whilst the sleep is still in his benes," the toll of accidents is always a heavy one. After 9 a.m. they become lers frequent and continue so until an hour after dinner. Then they commence again and go on increasing in frequency as the workers get tired and exhausied, until they rise to the highest number in the hour or half-hour immediately before ceasing work. How often do we hear the exclama ion apropos of some accident inw lying the death of a worker. "He had only ten minutes to go before stopping

for the day"? And yet the significance of the fact is loss on most. Were these industries owned in common by the community and conducted for the tenefit of all instead of for the private profit of a few capitalists, care would be taken that the working hours were not at any time so prolinged as to weary the worker and thus destroy his vigour and alerinees; and when an scoid at did occur the persons in charge would be placed upon trial and compelled to prove their innocence of responsibility, instead of, as at present, when the friends of the victim are compelled to establish the responsibility of the empleyer, and can only establish it by the evidence of workers, whose daily bread is at the mercy of the employer in question. But pending that desirable ou come of the Labour Movement the efforts of the works: a upon the industrial and political field should seek amongst other things

I The abolition of the early morning

start Il. the abolition of all task or piece work or "rushing" systems-red

with the blood of the workers. I I. Requetion of the working day to limits; forbidding the physical and mental extraustion of the workers. IV. Compensation for accidents to equal

full pay of the worker injured. V. Persons to all widows of workers killed at work, such pensions to be a charge upon the firm employing the worker; enus of collecting and disbuising said pension to lie upon the

(To be continued next week). James Connolly (Belfast).

Labour Conquers Everything."

" Labour conquers everything" those words to me The illustration formulated in the carters wheel; Just take the railweyman, the box, the transport man, the stock

The world's commerce controlled by him from sh p quay-side and dock, The spokes denote a combine of each federated trade The fellowe's are the strong support of the workers

Encircled with a labour tyre a National Organisation To hold in check the master class by labour combination.

"Labour conquers everything" victory's but a bounty In splendour isbour finds her way through village,

town and county,
The North s satir, the West's awake, the South is And Leinster opens out her arms to Irelands

A craven he who will not help to forge this labour Hand clasped in hand let's form the links through-

out this little Isle. Aye fellow-worker in the North come pass your hand to mine

And let us say from new for aye has labour bridged

"Labour conquers everything" with pride the Pat. Daiy's labour shrubs shoot up mid'st Wexford's fragrant groves

The master class have learnt with loss they can't annibilate, That rebel Wexford spirit passed down from ninety Each County's in the van to-day to conquer stage

by stage, The "right to work" pure, happy homes llaked with a living wage.
We strike the blow with vengeance for the children

that we're rear in. mat we're rearm, For on their destiny depends the destiny of Erin.

"Labour conquers everything" why slay this one word unity, United this United that we take every opportunity, To down those Labour Pioneers who've laid a strong

foundation, To kuild cur Ireland up sgain a happy prosperous

Hibernian, Gaelic Lesguer, all for Irelander binn Just a label on a labour man to me seems very plain All workers once solicified the labour flag unfurled Ireland for the Irish in peace to all the world. PATRICK O'BRIEN.

Corporation Clerkships' Examination.

Our advertising columns this week contain the announcement of an Examination for Clerkships in the service of the Dublin Corporation, full particulars of which can be obtained from the City Treasurer, Municipal Buildings, Cork Hill Dublin.

CORPORATION JOBBERY. MORE PLACE | KUNTING.

Public Health Committee Appointments. It is a misjortune that there are none of . r Labour Bepresentatives on the Public Health Committee, as it is difficult to get information as to how things are in connection with that Committee. But the Citiz we' A sociation have no less than two representatives on it in the persons of Ocuncillar Battis and Courcillo: Thereton, and as this particular Association get a great deal of money from the Dubrin shopkeesers and retapevers for the purpose of looking after their interests. we think that an explanation should be demanted from those two men as to the appointments which have been made receatly.

Under the Shop Hours Act, which came

into operation on the 1st of this month, it became necessary to appoint two additional Inspectors so as to have four in alt for the city. Sir Charles Cameron recommended in his report that two of the sanitary efficers of long experience be promoted—namely, Sanitary Officer O'Brien and Mrs. Smith. But the Mountjoy Bris gade got out for one of their friends. S nitary Officer Byrns, who has not had a tithe of the service of either of the other two, and of course the result was that Byrne was appointed along with C'Brien." As a result of this Mrs Smith's friends got out on the warpath and startled the Home Rulers with the intimation that her rejection would be imputed to the fact that she was a Protestant, and the Home Rule Bil was in paril thereby, so the p event seting Secretary of the Home Rule Pa ty, Mr. Shortall, put down a motion for the meeting of the Committee held on the 14th inst., that a further additional Inspector be appointed, and that Mrs. Smith be the chosen one, which was duly carried. but Mr. Shoriall went further in his notice, and he got two women appointed to fill the positions made recent by the appointment of Sanitary Officers O'Brien and Eyene, so that the position is now that the citizens will have to pay for an additional Impector under the Shop Hours Act. That is not wanted. And as well. there is to be no competition for the vacant Sub-Sanitary positions, although there are many eligible candidates who have passed the qualifying examinations years ago, and are waiting for a chance to offer in order that they might present themselves for elec in.

We hope that when these appointments come up before the Council that the Labour members will see t'at the proper persons will be appointed Inspectors ander the Shop Hours Act, and that there will be an adversisement insected for the vicancies made through there appointments, so that all who a e qualified may have a chance of com; eting.

We refrain from giving the names of the two ladies whom Mr. Shortall got apprinted, as we do not want to prejudice their claim to the positions if they have any, but we are making enquiries. Notice of Motion.

I herebe give notice that at the meeting of the Pablic Health Committee, to be held on Tuesday, 14th May, 1912, I will

"That Miss Ellen O'Reilly and Mrs. Elisabeth Murphy be, and are hereby, appointed Sanitary Sub-Officers, temporarily, to fill the vaca cies caused by the promotion of Mesers Daniel O'Brien and John J. Byrne to the position of Shop Inspectors."

JAMES J. FOX.

9th May, 1912. [Ibis was the above motion ruled out of order and the undermentioned motion ruled in order.]

NOTICE OF MOTION. I hereby give notice that at the meeting of the Public Health Committee, to be held on Tuesday, 14th May, 1912, I will

(a) "That the Order of the Public Health Committee of 7th May, 1912, recommending the Council to approve of the appointment of four Inspectors under the Shops Act, 1912, be varied, and that the recommendation provide for the appointment of five Inspectors; Mrs. Ellen M. Smith, Sanitary Sub-

Officer, to be the additional Inspector; (b) That Mrs. Margaret Pigott be appointed Sanitary Sub-Officer, temporarily, to fill the vacancy to be caused by the promotion of Mrs. Smith; and

(c) That Miss Anna J. Kavanegh be appointed Inspector of Female Servants' Registrics in the city."

PATRICK PHORTALL.

8th May, 1912. * Notice or Motion.

I hereby give notice that at the meeting of the Public Health C muittre, to be held on Tuesday, 14th May, 1912, I will

"That the Order of the Public Health Committee of 7th May, 1912, recommending the Council to approve of the appointment of four Inspectors under the Shops Act, 1912, he varied, and that the recommendation provide for

Semerbing of Inferest to Women Workers

Garrick's Boot Stores 81a TALBOT ST. (ander Railway Arch),

22 ELLISS QUAY, DUBLIN. Are now showing a Grand Variety of Shoes

in all the Latest Shapes and Colours at 1/11, 2/6, 2/11 3/6 3/11, 4/6 and 4/11 to 7/11. Ladies' Boots, 2/11, 3/11, 4/6, 4/11 to 10/6. Value Extraordinary.

Comments unnecessary where our Men's Boots are concerned.

the appointment of five Inspectors: Mrs. Emily Brady, Sanitary Sub-Officer, to be the additional Inspector.

JOHN THORNTON [And we thought the Ci izens' Accooistion was out for Corporation purity.—En] NOTICE OF MOTION

I hereby give notice that at the meeting of the Public Health Committee, to be held on Tuesday, 14th May, 1912, I will

"That from and af ec let June, 1912, the work of inspecting the Famale Servants' Registry Offices in the city be performed by the Smitary Sub-Officers in their respective districts."

THOMAS O'BEILD. 9: 1 Ma7, 1912.

We are intermed that one of the a 'oes appointed, or to be appointed, is a relative of Mr. O'Dayer, Secretary of the Citisens' Association What has Mr. O'Dwyer or his chief, Mr. Beattie, to say?—ED

Correspondence.

Mr. J. Scully, J.P., and the Organ.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER. DEAR SIR II see by Wednesday's report of the South Dublin Board of Guardians that Mr. Scully, J.P., says the statement which appeared in THE IRISH WORKER about him and the organ were untrue. Mr. Lawler said he believed the statements would be proved, and alluded to Mr. Soully, JP, taking an action to try and right himself; but Mr. Scally. J.P., said he would treat the paper with the contempt with which it deserved. Well, we all know what that means. This meeting illustrates a sad state of affairs as far as the Board and jobbery are concerned; for a resolution, proposed by Mr. Lawlor and seconded by Mr. R. O'Cerroll, that the matter be referred to a special committee for consideration was defeated by 31 votes to 14; 4 guardians not voting; no names given.

Last January, at a meeting in S'. Kevin's Hall, held in support of Councillor Hetchinson's candidature, this Mr. Scully, JP, was lacerated to a shooking extentin fac', I thought he would be compelled t: withdraw for ever. He must have a skin that would knock spots off a rhinoceros. Yours, &c.,

A WORKMAN.

Independent Labour Party of Ireland. DUBLIN BRANCH.

The first business meeting of the Indeperdent Labour Party of Ireland (Dublin Biasco) was hold in the Autient Concert Buildings, on Sunday, Jone 2nd A large number of members were enrolled, and the following Committee and (finers) ing large employers of labour and com elested: - T. Lyng, W O'Bries, M. Devoy, E. O'Conno", D. Brown, T. Kelly, M. Comerford, P. Envir; with F. Sherhy-Skeffington, Secretary; F. Guibrie, Treasurer; J. Maguire, Librarian. The next business meeting was fixed for the fi at

Friday in July The new Committee met on Wednesday. 5th inst., nine members being present. F Shee by Sciffington stated that, owing to inability to attend the meetings reqularly, he could not accept the position of Secretary. It was provisionally arranged that D. Brown should act as Assistant-Bearetary pending a definite arrangement at the next business meeting of the branch. It was decided to hold a series of propagandist meetings in the Phonix Park on Sundays, at 1230 p.m., and to advertise same in the "Evening Telegraph" and "Irish Worker." A list of speakers for these mee ings was drawn up. It was decided that the Committee should meet avery Wednesday evening at 8.30 in the Astient Concert Buildings.

Irish Stationary Engine Drivers' Trades Union.

THADES PALL, CAPEL STREET. All members of the above society are requested to attend a Special General Meeting on Wednesday night next, the 12th inst, at 8 o'clock, for most important business. Absen ees fined.

JOSEPH FINNEGAN, Secretary.

Independent Labour Party of Ireland. An Open air Meeting, under the auspices of above, will be held in the Phoenix Park (near Band Stand), on Suaday, June 9th, at 12.30 p.m. The meeting will be addressed by prominent Labour speakers.

CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.

WATERWORKS COMMITTEE.

Notice is hereby given that in consequence of the present drought it has become necessary to urge upon the citizens and Consumers of water in the city and surrounding districts the absolute necessity of economising the Vartry Water.

The Committee further desire to warn the public that any person found wasting water or permitting water to te wasted by reason of defective fittings or by allowing taps to remain open, or from any cause whatever, will be forthwith prosecuted, and the water out off the premises. (By Order),

CHARLES POWER, Secretary. City Hall, Dublin, 7th June, 1912.

CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.

EXAMINATION FOR CLERKSHIPS.

A Competitive Examination for Five Clerkships (age 17 to 21) will be held on the 16th and 17th July, 1912. Application for permission to compete must be made on the form provided which will be on and after the 14th inst., obtainable at the Office of the undersigned. Namination by a member of the Corporation is necessary. All further information can be had on application at the Office of the City Treasurer, Municipal Buildings, Cork Hill. (By Order)

EDMUND W. EYRE, 5th June, 1912. City Treasurer,

SIMPSON & WALLACE, MEAT PROVIDERS,

Give the Best Value in Beef, Mutton and Lamb.

Note Addresses-57, 139 and 113 Great Britain St; 5 Wexford St; 4 Commercial Buildings, Phibsboro': 26 Nth. Strand: 28 Bolton St.; and 15 Francis St.

DUNDALK,

"The Great Northern Railway (Ireland) Coercion Act, under the Na ional ... Health insurance Act."

Wien the National Houses Insurance Act was in its embryonic stage a depusation from the Irish Tades Congress cressed over to London and had an interview with the Obencellor of the Exchequer regarding its application to Ireland. For at that time tuere was a very strong opposit on from Ireland sgainst its application to this c untry at all, and the foremost amongst that opposition were the Rulesy Compan'es.

Sir William Goulding, Chairman of the Irish Reliway Clearing House, put the case of the Irish Railwais in a letter addressed to the Chancellor of the Ex hiquer, and circulated in the Dublin evening papers on toe very eve of the departure of the Irish Trades Congress deputati n to London to interview the Chancellor and put the views of Irish workers before him. I had the privilege of being with the deputation, and hearing M. Lloyd George's replies to the several scending and questions addressed to him; and I came away impressed with the belief tast the National Insurance Bill, if p seed into an Act of Parliament on the lines so ably st etobed by the Chancellor of the Excue quer, the trades union moveme t insead of being weakened, as some had doubts it wou'd be by the Bill, would be strengthened and consolidated.

I did not at that sime auticipate that its most deadly opponents would, when it became law, ruth to capture it and use it as an instrument of chargion of workers and an engine of destruction of trades naionism.

Indeed, I am soubsful if the Charcellor of the Exchequer himself anticipated that any such use would ever be a tempted to be made of the measure which he designed for the good of the workers of G.est Britain and Ireland.

But as the attempt is being made. abundant evidence of which I have before me in documents issued from Amiera Suest Terminus in Dublin, I think it behaves the Parliamentary Committee of the Irish Trades Congress to again approach the au her of the Act or the Irish Parliamentary Party and the Labour Party, and urgs the necessity of preventparies ir.m forming societies under the Insurance Act and compelling their workers to join them. The case, in my opinion, is an argent one, and brooks of no delay. For if one large employer or one company can do what the Great Northern Kalway is doing, there is no thing to prevent other employers and c.mpanies following suit, and justifying the possimises and prophets of evil by turning a beneficent measure for the workers of Great Britain and Iteland into an engine of destauction of their liberties. It is all very well to say that the workers on the Great Northern Railway are free to join or not to jain the Railway Society -they know themselves more about their position than any outsider, and in nine cases out of ten they will tell that they feel that they dare not rafuse unless they are indifferent about ramaising in the company's employment; but if they have no desire to emigrate and no prosteet of employment at home, they will not hesitate very long to obey the appeal to swell the ranks of the Great Northern Railway (Ireland) Insurance Society,

have insured their job. And when we read the circulars issued from the company's head office and note the pleas that are put for and to the men to join the society formed for themselves and consider for a moment the pains taken, ostensibly in the interests of the men, we may imagine the disapp intment that will result from a want of appresiation of the efforts made to serve, and we need not wonder if the ungrateful being who fails to appreciate those efforts will one day pay the penalty of his ingratitude. Inu ance Lecturers will tell their hearers that employers know nothing of the society which a worker selects as his or her insurance society. That is as it should be; but is that as it will be with employees of the Great Northern Railway if the society which is being promoted under the ægis of the company becomes an Approved Society under the National Insurance Act.

firmly believing that in doing so they

Will the Secretary of the society, who will be a servant of the company, not know who are members of the Great Northern Railway (Ireland) Igaurance Society? Of course he will know who are members, and so will every foreman or man in charge of men know who is in the society, and especially will he know if his unde lings are or a s not in the society. Of what value, then, will the assurances of the Insurance Lecturers be to the G.N.R. man in face of facts such as these? Of no value whatever.

The first of six reasons given in a circular, issued by James P. Spencer, on 19th

Ap.il, why the Company's men should jin an "Approved" scelety u dir the in urance Act sempored pur ly of railway men is that:-"It mil be a society controlled absolutely by a commutee of management, composed of men in the service, elected annually by the members. This committee will naturally have the interests of their fellow-workers much more at heart than could be expected of a c.m.nittee not in the same employ, and having to consider all classes."

Will Mr. James P. Sponcer give a guarantee that the company's insurems will not be represented and keeping wa ched by confidential sevents of the company who are correct to find a place on the committee of management.

Though I have asked this question, I dan's bauere Mr. James P Spencer would do anything to faclish, for ne knows that such a gualautes would be worth res. in face of the well-known fact that the primary object of the G.N.R. Company is the interest of the company and not the laterest of the railway men, and that even the greatest ninky in the service of the company would not, it he were free to do

other size, socep: any tuch guarantee. In another document listed size the one already referred to a list of games is given of members of the success firmed in the interess of the GNR. who are acting as a Committee of Management pro tem, and this Committee is 8.14 to e representative of all dipariments of the staff" For the locomitive deps tment Duadals is represented on the Committee by James M.D. mald whose driv r. J. hn Kerley, foreman smith; James M Garan. foreman boilermaner, and Francis M K.y. for may, carriage stops. Four very resocoable moi, I have no dubt, alt certainly not the class of men that a bole of as constitue enough of seri areasow representatives.

It is true that they are assing only temporarily "for the preparation of sales and the carrying through of all matters necessary to be effected for pi cing the society in proper workable scheme.

It will not, of course, he may part of their duly to get members for the society nor to take any note of those under than direct control who may or may not become members of it, and if they do take any note of it, it wil not be to eserce any underling to join the secrety.

Though this view may be held by the s mp.e and sinisa, every poor signer mas I have just and the oursed the master with hold she opposite view, and are convinced that if the GNR crany other company, or companies, or bodies of employers linked up together can form an Approved Society usder the National Insurance Act, it would be better for the workers of the United Kingdom it never came into

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BOOTS FOR MEN, Box Calf & Chrome Boots at 6/11 as soid elsewhere at 8/11. Hand-Penged Bluchers at 4/10 AS SOLD E SEWHERE, 6s. THE SMALL PROFIT STORE. 78b Talbot Street.

JAMS (Irish) 21b. Jars, 61d.; Respherry, Strawberry, Black Current. BISCUITS-Jam P. Js. Butter Creams, Bermuda, 6d. per lb. LEYDEN'S, 89 BRIDE STREET.

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WORKINGMEN. Army Bluchers-

Sprigged or Nailed, 5/-Whole-back Bluchers-Hand-Pegged, 6/-

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Author sie

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High st., 213 Gt. Britain st., 62 Charlemont st., where you can get Best Value in Butter, Eggs

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Irish Workers should support an Irish House by bringing their Watch Repairs

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72 MEATH STREET, DUBLIN. Pure Wholemeal and Buttermilk Squares a speciality THE WORKERS' BAKER. ASK FOR LARKIN'S LOAF.

Great Northern Railway, Ireland, SOME OF ITS WORKS AND POMPS.

The Charity of its Officials.

Charity, says St. Paul, is a Virtue, greater ever than Faith or Hope. Amen, say the gen le hearted officials of the GNR. "St. Paul," they murmur, "must have been a rare philosopher, for charity begins at home. In few places within the four seas of Eirinn is charity to ourselves so esthetically practised as with G.NR officials within the boundaries of their s stem. But there are exceptions. Some have coaxed into their hearts the merry principle that it is "more blessed to give than to receive." One of these gauntyhearted philanthropists is Foremen Reid, of the Engineering Department He was ever anxious for the comfort of his men. Unpleasant to his eyes were broken boots, er coats windowed by the hand of time. So the kind-hearted foreman started a club, which, I suppose, is s ill flourishing, to clothe the naked workman, and to place means at his disposal to secare articles indispensable to his health and enjoyment. All the workmen were invited to join except a few turbulent spirits, who, like Demophon, the emblem of bigots, would shiver when the sun shone upon them. A magnificent suit would be dangled before your eyes, if you were a member of the club, and of course workmen have no choics. You generally accepted it with gratitude and joy, regardless of colour, shape, or price. The price was necessarily very high, perhaps three times more than the price you would pay for a better article in the shops, but consider the convenience and pride of being allowed to purchase your wan's from your own dear foreman! This happy commerce produce i a happy and edifying union between the master and the slave. Even the tradermencarrenters, masons, plumbers, and allhesitated not to of the themselves with olub spits, and deck their persons with club je sellery. This connection ensured them favours of overtime, & , which these who did not bail as members of tre club would not be allowed to enjoy. Some were found to murmur that it was not fair, and a few impudently insinuated that Foreman Reid made a good thing out of the workmen who rose early and retired late that they might have the more to present to their foreman when the hard week's work was done. Even a few daringly said that to join the club was slavish, and to make men take cheap and shoddy goods at enhanced prices was neither honest nor Christian. But it was hard to withstand official blandishments.

Dear R-, the slee'st paukie chief! That e'er attempted assaith or rief. Ye surely have some warlook breef.

Our human hearts: For ne'er a bosom yet was prief

Aga nat your arts. Ore man indignantly told me that a pair of blankets he bought for a big price were like tissue paper; some men are very silly. The staff was introduced once to an Englishman who sook a photographic group, and the men delightedly bought copies at the foreman's request. Some evilly-disposed person hinted that the foreman got a fall size portrait of him:elf free, but you can't believe everything. The foreman got tired of a camera he bought ence, and how it lifts one's heart to remember how we all bought tickets for the raffle in which it was to be the prime. Of course we didn't want the thing; it wasn't any use to one of us, but we felt eager to oblige our loving foreman, who felt constrained to get a good deal more than he paid for it, for he could hardly live on £3 5s. per week. O! course, it was safer to buy a ticket than to risk a refusal; it kept the "gaffer" in a good humour. A bicycle, too, that he got tired of was put up, and the men, some of them, only living from hand to mouth, forced smilingly to take shilling tickets for a machine which none of them wanted, and which none of them got. Now, perhaps, this article will encourage Reid's men to never again submit to his raffles or his

After all workmen can do without charity—at least the charity commended to their attention by their foremen. The man whom Reid succeeded, who now has a better job in Dundalk, I hear was very fond of tuess raffles, as a convenient and modest way of betriending those less fortunate than himself. I wonder does Dow-

rick help the worker yet in this way? I have heard that Hayden, a kied of overseer at the Dublin running shed, a genteel, cultured, "boyo," has a habit of receiving money from cleaners to back his own selection. Should his choice come home they get their money back; should he fail to "spot the winner" there's nothing more to be said about the matter. The superintendent of the goods, Turkington, too, takes a great interest in the moral welfare of the men, and at present is forming a Temperance Union amongst those under him. The story of the Shaughran here comes into my mind, "Sure Conn's father," says Mr. Kelly, "was a real good man when he was sober." "But you said, Mr. Kelly, he was never sober." "Never, and Conn

takes after him." I hear the men in the workyard now won't be allowed to leave their feed in the dining-hall the first thing in the

Made by Trade Union Bakers.

THE IRISH WORKERS' BAKER.

morning They must oarry it with thom, leave it on the sili, or hide it some place till Foreman Reid graviously allows the door to be opened a little time before breakisst. When these men knock off for meals they are forced to leave the yard, where she dining-ball stends, march through the gite, around the roads, past the goods stores, and back sgain to the dining hall, from whence they started, like a crowd of anteppy oriminals This

is done simply to make the men appear

as mean and as passive as it may be

possible to make them. I saw one man threatened with dismisal one day because he stopped to give a drayman a lift with a bag of flour which had fallen off his oast. Space is not ample erough to enumerate all the mean, cowardly efforts to make the workmen feel that they are dust and to dust shall they return, but this tyranny of the foremen is only equal to their slavish adora-

the Egyptians. In subsequent articles we may deal with the officials and their patriotism, their competence, their nationality, their honesty, and their culture. Perhaps this article may induce the men to keep the foremen from robbing them of their man-

tion of their own superiors, who are, to

them, as crescent-headed Astarte was to

S. O. CATHABAIGH. 18 Abercorn road. June, 3rd, 1912.

[We are sadly afraid the foremen would have a difficult task. You cannot take what is not there. The few men left on the G.N.R are surrounded by a herd of back-boneless, selfish, tigotted tools.—En]

The Duty of a Christian.

Methodist Minister's Eloquent Plea for Toleration.

Presching on "Why we are Protestants,"

in Dolphin's Barn Methodist Caurch, in connection with the Tenth Anniversary, Ray. C. Williams said:—"I wish it to be distinctly remembered and clearly understood throughout the whole of this address that no single word that I atter to-night is levelled against any man. I have to deal with a system, and I shall very gladly leave persona ities alone. There is no more worthless Protestantism in this land nor in any land than the Protestantism which can only express itself in ignorant intolerance and vulgar bigotry, and in blasphemous cursings of the Pops and the Papacy. Every true Protestant is a Christian, and the true Christian curses no man. Hard names prove nothing, except the bad tempers and bad manners of those who use them. I have no wish to wound the feelings or to hurt the prejudices of any man. I have no wish to fan a flame of religious bitterness in a land that is suffering so cruelly to day from the savage bilterness of a tragic past, when the flame has been for block and blighted canturies a roaring confisquation. I have never been assamed of Ireland, that gave me birth, "This sireland, this fair lend, this native land of miae," and any word that is said against Ireland or har people strangely sirs my heart and werms my blood. It's like striking me a blow in the fece. I believe we have in Ireland, with all their faults, the grandess reassatty in the world. That God that I am able to stand here to night in her name and my Master's to bear my testimony to the kindness and consideration of my Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen. In this cld City of Dablin, where it has been my privilege to live for five years and to labour as a Protestant minister for almost three, in many a town and village of the South and West where it has been my privilege to preach the Gospel in the fairs and markets, in public and in private, I have received nothing but kindness from the hands of Roman Ostholics. I gladly recognize the fact that the Church of Rome has produced many noble, beautiful, and devoted lives. I do not forget that she has nurtured saiute like Faber, Francis of Assisi, Father Damien, and Father Mathew; yet I feel it my duty to state the Protestant case clearly and fearleasly, giving what seems to me to be good ressons for our position, ssking you to judge for yourselves whether they be reasonable, right, and valid or not."

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Trades Unionism and the Solicitor Profession.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

3 Palace Street, Dublin, 4th June, 1912.

Sir-My attention has been called to a carious paragraph in your paper of the 1st iost, in which my name is rather familiarly referred to in connection with a letter of mine recently published in the press on the above subject.

Why that letter which was written and published by me in defence of the true principles of Trades Unionism should be resented by you is to me incomprehensible. Believe me I shall never endeavour to trespass on your preserves as a labour agitator. I assure you I have never yet felt sorry, and I trust I never shall, for anything I may have or may hereafter say or write in defence of the true principles of Trades Unionism, in so far as those principles should be applied to all branches of trade union labour and professions.

I was born in this city, and my entire lifetime so far his been spent amongst its inhabitants. During my public c reer I have always endeavoured to not to the best of my ability for the uplifting of the working classes. I shall never refrain from doing so whenever the opportunity comes my way.

I hold testimonials from many of my working class and trades union friends for gratuitous services which I have rendered to the cause of labour, and among the most cherished of there is a law book on The Workmen's Compensation Act presented to me by the Irish Trades Union Ocngress, upon which is inscribed the words: "To Councillor James Brady, "as a slight token of appreciation of his consistent advocacy of the rights and claims of labour."

Unless you disagree with my contention that it is against the best interests of Trade and Professional Unionism to permit work to be performed by blackleg and soab labour, I cannot understand the purport of the paragraph in your paper to which I refer. Surely you do not consider it fair play to have the work of a solicitor performed by an unqualified person when I tell you that before being admitted to practise a solicitor is required to pass before being bound as an apprentice a stiff and expensive preliminary examination, that during such apprenticeship he is debarred from earning anything, must pay in the majority of cases a large apprenticeship fee, besides a Stamp Daty of £85 on his Indentures, and also large sums for grinders, intermediate test and final exemination fees, together with a farsher sum of in or about £30 on his Certificate of Admission and Qualification, besides an annual license duty of £9 to enable him to practise.

You will therefore observe that before sing admitted as a solicitor, besides pessing stiff exeminations and serving some five years of apprenticeship, some hundreds of pounds must also be spent in qualifying for the right to practise as such. I am sure you will agree under such circumstances it is scarcely fair that a person without qualification and who has not gone through any such trouble and expense should be allowed similar rights as a solicitor by attending at inquests, &c, as advocates on behalf of others.

I am a considerable number of years connected with the law, and during a'l that period I am pleased to say no wellfounded complaint has ever been made against my professional character or conduct. Like others in their business pursuits I have met with growlers. I am aware of the fact that on a recent occasion a person of this class endeavoured to invoke the aid of your columns against me, with the result that I had to apply to the Cours for redress in order to prevent further approyance. When this was done the individual concerned called to my office with a relative, beseeched of me to cesse my application to the Court, withdrew all allegations against me, applegised for ever making them, and further stated that you had been requested not to publish the erroneous story which had been convejed to you about the matter. The papers in connection with this transaction are still in my office and will prove that I did everything in my power to do that

person a service in the case. I do not quite understand what you mean by the words in your paragraph referred to, "that I will be sorry I moke." I desire to point out to you to be careful with regard to any unfounded aspersions appearing in your paper refleeling on my character as a professional man. I hope when making any further comment in your paper on the letter which I sent to the Press that you will rise above the personal equation, and that any remarks you have to make thereon will be fair and reasonable, and further, that

alongside such comments you will do me the honour to publish this communication. Yours truly, JAMES BRADY.

Other Things.

(Continued from last week.)

My answer to that is as follows :- The Brit'sh G veriment does not run around Ireland hurling jobs at men's heads.

this Insurance Act, I presume it would be after "working (to use a familiar saying) heaven and earth" to secure the position, and I fancy I would be rather protests from my colleagues, whose real

or, at less, induced, some reflections. For twenty odd years I have been fighting on the side of minorities regardless of cost. I look around me now and I see a Labour Party in the Municipal Council, whose members are pledged against voting for a friend's appointment, even as a street sweerer, under that body and, on the other hand, I see the "tried," "true," and "trusted" leaders of Labour collaring fat Government positions at the expense of the workers.

Were I, unfortunately, to be in search of employment to-morrow, I would openly of Dublin that it was in their interests purpose; but the gentlemen who have yet abandoned hope of doing likewise into the belief that it was love of themthe aforesaid common people-which induced these highly altruisic gentlemen the capitalists.

the Insurance Act

yours truly,

Mahon, Brownstein, and "Irish

44 Pariland Row.

My DEAR JIM-In the last issue of your "precious" sheet I notice a paragraph which is intended to let the people of my native city inter that I am in some way connected with the statements made under the heading of "Mahon, Mountjoy, and Brownstein." But really in my opinion it is an unworthy and clumsy attempt to "start the badger" for next January. If this be so I am pleased, as I shall be able to give you a Roland for your "alleged" Oliver at any time.

than I do the scandalone actions of the parties responsible for the running of the Mountjoy Picture Palace and THE IRISH Worker," who ever on any operation gave portion of their printing to any house whose name does not appear on the "Fair List" of the Dublin Typographical Pro-vident Society, but as I have not, and mover had (thank God !) any connection, either di cotly or indirectly, with either of the above mentioned, I fail to observe how I have "countenanced" even in the remotest degree their anti-" Fair-House" attitude. - Yours truly,

PADDY MAHON.

IN MEMORIAM.

4298 British workers lost their lives in 1911 se the result of industrial accidents. They are classified as follows:

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National Insurance Act and

AN OPE4 LETTER TO "FEFGUS."

If I were appointed to a post under inclined to cling on without regard to grisvance seemed to be that THEY THEM-BELVES did not secure similar appoint-

Meantime, your quest'on has suggested,

convess for the first job offering under any public beard in Dublin, provided it was one which I had ability enough to fill. I would, if possible, secure it; but I would not attempt to tell the workers that I took it. I would say plain and straight I took it to live, and for no other grabbed the positions under the Insurence Act and the gentlemen who have not would fair delude the common people to accept positions and salaries from the Liberal Government, whom some of them described more than once as the tool of

In conclusion, my dear Fergus, when you want to advance arguments for the formation of an Icish Labour Party, avoid Take this advice in all sincerity from

WILLIAM, WILLIE, OF BILL RICHARDSON.

Worker."

Dabliv, June 5tb, 1912.

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