No. 16.—Vol., II.]

Who is it speaks of

I tell you a cause

defeat ?

like ours ; Is greater than defeat

> can know--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

powers.

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DUBLIN, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th, 1912.

Edited by Jim Larkin.

ONE PENNY.

LABOUR AND FRUGALITY.

No. IV.-FRUGALITY AND WAGES.

By "EUOHAN."

the fallacies of frugality, and endeavoured to show what the position would be were wholesale experiment in saving to be

Ofc urse, it is true that a savings experiment, such as I presumed, has never taken place and never will take place in the world's history. If it did, and the whole people were to be seized with a sudden fit of the true spirit of niggardliness, then industry would be, and must be, inevitably strangled.

To presume that a people would commit micide in this fashion would be altogether unnecessary were it not for the fact that we do have these frugality-maniacs in our midst, and it is necessary that they must be taken literally for once so that their ressoning may be shown to be the absurdity it is.

Our dear, good, frugality-maniacs may rest assured, however, that their absurd theories will never be put into practice or given the chance of exerting their destructive influences.

I would not suggest that these good lecturers on the blessings of frugality never expect their croakings to be put into practice, still there is room for grave suspicion as to their own belief in their so-called panacea for the problem of

If all men were Spartans, then all men might be tempted to be frugal, but all men are not Spartans, therefore a universal actice of frugality is impossible. Indeed so far are the bulk of men from being Spartans, that they might also be said to be Athenians,—that is to say, that instead of being grave and gloomy and ready to deprive themselves of every comfort in life, they are rather inclined to be addicted to those things which make life brighter. and have a decided taste for the joys and charms of life, or as many of them as they can get. For another thing—and I am stubborn enough to assert it once againsgeneral indulgence in saving would make itself impossible just as soon as the practising thereof began.

However, this matter of thrift touches another question—the question of wages -and it is this I am out to deal with just now more particularly.

Wages-like almost everything else under modern commercialism—obey a law, and the essence of that law is, that the wages paid at a certain time in a given country correspond pretty closely to what is there considered absolutely necessary to subsist cn. Mark that, will you, please? Wages are regulated by what a labouring man can subsist on! Not by what he can decently live on, or comfortably live on, but what he can SUBSIST

I am inclined to think sometimes that the wages paid to labouring men in Ireland are based or regulated by that amount which they had to subsist upon during the penal times. I may be wrong. Then a ain, I am not only inclined to think, but do think, that there is absolutely no law of wages in operation with regard to the wages paid to the Irish women workers In their case they do not even get enough to subsist on let alore live upon. I do not admit even the possibility of being wrong in this instance, but I leave this problem for solution by some greater economist than I can ever hope to be.

To return to the main question, however, if the majority of the people suffered sudden attack of "savings-rabies" or "footh-and mouth thrift," so that each and all under the prevailing average of wages would withhold part of their income from tonsumption, they would thereby signify their willingness to have their needs measured by a lower standard. Right then and there the ever responsive law of wages would become operative. No matter to how low a pitch the workingmen had brought their indispensable

accessaries, the wage-rate would uninterruptedly sink also, until a conformity had been effected. Retrenchment in consumption would

accelerate this shrinkage in wages also. The industries, being restrained, could not give employment to as many hands as formerly, thus creating an abundance of unemployed, who, through fierce com-Petition, would lower the wages: Not only that, but the wages would keep on gring down as long as the people kept on taying. When it became impossible to Mye even the fraction of a farthing more, select few magnates.

In my last article I dealt with some of then, and only then, would the wages become stationary. To bring them up again to their former level would be less easy than it was to lower them. We find, therefore, that the great bulk of the people who had hoped, by saving, to improve their position, had only succeeded in improving it downwards. So much so, indeed, that they would not lack ample opportunities of practising Spartan virtues for some time to come.

So far I have been going upon what might happen were a general attack of thrift-distemper to break out among the workingmen.

Let me now state my case of how thrift would affect wages from a more every-day

You know that as things are now, where all the work is in the gift of private employers, and where wages and prices are ruled by competition, that there are always more men in need of work than work can be found for New inventions of machinery are continually throwing men out of work, and the continual influx of farm labourers into our towns is always helping to swell the already well-recruited ranks of the unemployed.

There is always, therefore, a large numbers of workers out of work.

Now, under competition, where two men offer themselves for one place, you know that the place will be given to the man who will take the lower wage, and you know that the thrifty man can live on less an the thriftless man.

You also know that where two or more employers are offering their goods for sale against each other, in the open market, the one who sells his goods the cheapest will get the trade, and in order to sell cheapest the employers will try to GET THEIR GOODS MADE at the cheapest rate possible.

This being the case, and labour being the chief cost in making most things, it is this cost-viz., the wages of the workers, that will be reduced first.

Very well, you have more workers than are needed, so that there is competition amongst those workers as to who shall be employed, and those will be employed who are the cheapest, and those who can live upon least can afford to work for

Here again we see the law of wages come into force.

We find that one man who, by the practice of thrift, has brought himself to believe, for instance, that axle-grease is quite as nourisbing or as palatable as butter, and who has solved the problem of making 20s. do the work of 25s. to his own satisfaction; we find, I say, that this man is both ready and willing to do work for an employer at less money than was formerly given for the same expenditure of labour and by this man's willingness to take the smaller wage, the wages of every man in that employment are cut down to the same level. It does not matter that the other men complain that they cannot live upon the reduced amount. That one thrifty Spartan, by denying himself any comfort in life, has proved to the employers' satisfaction that the subsistence limit is lower than he previously thought it, and the inexorable law of wages is brought once more into practice,

they were before. This, then, is how thrift and frugality will benefit the workers. The practice of thrift makes the subsistence rate lower than it was before, and wages, obeying the law to which they are subject, come

and instead of the one man's thrift even

proving a blessing to himself, it has be-

come a curse to all his fellow-workers

and leaves both he and them poorer than

down accordingly. To anyone who keeps his eyes open and studies the age in which we are now

living, this cannot be surprising. The one possible way in which thrift could be expected to benefit even a section of the workers is to increase the number of small capitalists. But everyone who knows anything, knows that this is an age where the small capitalist is being remorselessly crushed out of existence. Capital is becoming more and more the possession of a few. Trusts and large combinations of capital are increasing on all hands, and the small capitalist with a few pounds is not wanted. He is being crushed and stamped out of existence by the centralisation and combination of that exormous capital which is possessed by a

What chance is there, then, for the thrifty man to benefit by his Spartan virtues? There is practically none!

As I have shown, the thrift of the workers is used as a tool in the hands of the magnates to bring down the standard of living. The thrifty man proves he can live on less, therefore all must live on less, and wages are accordingly reduced.

This whole question of frugality is an interesting and complex study, but there are many side issues which must be left for the private consideration of the reader.

The gospel of frugality bas outlived its day, whether the advocates of it realise the fact or not, and next week I hope ito go more fully into the reasons why ts usefulness is dead.

Next week's article and last-" The Folly of Frugality and its An idote."

How Not to Manage a Locomotive Works!

I am not out to give scandal—or even to expose all the misdeeds of the individuals with whom I find myself for the moment in disagreement. What is sought in these articles is to point out acts of injustice so that they may be undone—to kill off faults so that they may be corrected, and to expose grievances so that they may be remedied or removed.

Those whose conduct I censure, and whose acts I condemn, will find me equally quick to express appreciation and praise when such is merited. In a word, they will get whichever end of the "stick" they deserve, and whether it be light or heavy, they can thank them- people believe is incapable of performing.

affairs - who spends the money he calls W.R., like the works, promises to become his own—may have some justification in



W. P. PARTRIDGE.

claiming the right to place his men as he pleases, and to promote his favourites if he will-for his will be the loss or gain.

But the individual engaged by a Board -who in turn are elected by the shareholders—who in turn are entrusted with the property of the nation, occupies an entirely different position.

Railways properly managed should be utilised to open up the country, and to promote and develop its industries. The persons therefore appointed to positions of responsibility and authority in all its departments, should free their minds from unworthy prejudices—and in all their directions be solely guided by considerations of the most efficient discharge of the duties involved, and the proper conduct of the work entrusted to them. With of course due regard for the rights, natural and legal, of those who do the

That our Railways are both mismanaged and misused—gees without saying, truly they have opened up the country, but to what end?

Instead of assisting in the promotion and development of our industries, are they not utilised in the opposite direction and employed to injure and destroy these industries by the undue preference given in the carriage of the produce and manufacture of the foreigner, which can be found dumped down all over the place?while our nation-killing railroads as return loads convey back their living freight of unemployed Irishmen and women, boys and girls, who go to swell the swarm of the sweated hells of other lands.

When the factories close down everyone in Ireland suffers except the railways, and they will not suffer as long as there

people in England to eat our beef. And the sooner the agricultural farmer wakes up and takes a keener interest in the management of our railways the better will it be for himself and those depending on him. And our railway managers what of them? Now, who that knows anything of railway work would dare attempt to justify the appointment of the foreigner, Dent, to the position of General Manager of our principal and most impor-tant railway? I have failed to discover the nature of his work or his qualifications to perform any useful work for the benefit of the company that is reputed to pay him the enormous salary of £72 per week. For fully twelve months before the mighty Dent arrived, the position made vacant by the death of his predecessor was left unfilled, and, strange to relate the trains did not stop-except at the stations-the work went merrily on, and everything ran much more smoothly than it did since. Where, then, is the justification for Mr. Dent's appointment or the necessity for retaining him? A poor labouring man-with seventeen shillings per week wages, a bakers' dozen of children and a wifein the employment of this company is immediately dispersed with if you cannot show sufficient work to justify his retention, and you are looked on as dishonest if you dare attempt to plead the cause of his wife and family. And still this same company without a word of complaint pays away weekly a sum representing the wages of no fewer than 84 such labourers to an individual who, as far as I am aware, has no work to do, and who as most any even if he had.

is grass in the country to fatten cattle and

An employer who manages his own I am told that the Board of the G. S. & a family affair, and rumour has it that Mr. Dent is related to Sir William Goulding. and that both are related to other members of the Board. But how about the shareholders whom they are supposed to represent?

At the half-yearly meeting when Sir William is giving Mr. Dent credit for the work done by others or blaming others for the mishaps for which, perhaps Mr. Dent himself is more justly responsible either directly or indirectly, why do the intelligent shareholders allow it? Why do they not point out to Sir William Goulding that recently when giving his evidence before a Royal Commission his friend Dent was not able to tell the price of a third-class ticket from Dublin to Cork?—on the very line he is supposed to manage. Such evident incompetency on the part of a minor official would immediately secure his dismissal. But Mr. Dent has since obtained an advance in his salary. No wonder Mr. Thomas Sexton. ex-M.P. should remark to Mr. Dent that he was not competent to manage a tin-toy railway. And still the Board pay him £72 per week for pretending to manage the G.S. & W. Railway.

Then when Sir William speaks of the saving Mr Dent has effected in the working expenses, why do they not shout out "Roscres?

The only saving I ever knew Mr. Dent to effect was in the working of his own motor car when the steel for its new springs was ordered through the General Stores, made at the works, and, it is alleged, paid for out of the pockets of the shareholders

Now, in the true interest of economy, I suggest that Mr. Dent be labelled "return empty" and sent back from whence he came. He is foreign to this country and ignorant of its needs, and is therefore of all men the one least capable of properly conducting the affairs of an Irish railway.

Seventy-two pounds per week is worth saving, not to speak of the gains accruing from Mr. Dent's non-interference with those who really do know something of railway work. And I commend my auggestion to the careful consideration of the shaveholders, for I belive it would be time wasted sending it on to the Board.

As I shall make a "spirited" attack on Mr. Dent's motor and motives later I will now proceed to discuss the subject from which this article receives its title.

My Readers will of course always bear in mind the fact that I am a workingman, writing as a workingman, and without any other claims or pretensions recording my opinions and convictions.

An Engineer may look with disdain upon the skilled mechanic, but when it comes to the actual performance of the practical work in the factory, the attitude of both may be more justly reversed.

. Mr. R. E. L. Maunsell the new Superintendent of the G. S. & W. Railway is in many respects an excellent person, and as

a private individual possesses no fault,

but as a works manager he can hardly claim to have been a success. No one who is too impetuous of manner-too free to judge-too susceptible to prejudices too eager to hear stories that ere not afterwards properly investigated, and too prone to disbelieve every statement made by a workingman, and to accept as gospel every statement made by an official-can ever hope to be a success in any position of trust and responsibility. And Mr. Maunsell cannot truthfully claim that the works have really progressed under his management, and now that he has assumed the higher position, it is to be hoped that he will allow the new man full liberty to try his hand where he cannot claim to have succeeded. When Mr. Maunsell took over the management of the Inchicore Works they possessed their own rolling mill, and rolled the iron from their own scrap. This progressive operation ceased under Mr. Maunsell's regime. The mill with its valuable rolls was consigned to the scrap heap, and the iron needed is once more imported. True it is the works itself has extended, and Mr. Maunsell is responsible for importing numerous costly machines—many of which I as a mechanic, would consider more fitted for the scrap-heap than the valuable rolls of the mill referred to above. But the conditions of the workmen have not improved, and I venture to say the number of hands employed has not increased, but on the contrary have been considerably reduced under Mr. Maunsell's management.

As manager of a works I never knew an engineer to devote as much time to the business of a company as did Mr. Maunsell. He almost lived in the works, and I often thought things would make better progress if he gave them less personal attention, for it is surprising how difficult men find it to do their work, and how easily and how frequently mishaps cccur when officials are hanging around. Yet Mr. Maunsell always impressed me as a man anxious to do all that was right, still destined by some mischance to rarely su ceed. It was a ways a mystery to me why a number of hands should be discharged from the waggon shop one week and the next to learn that the company was importing waggons, while in the fitting shops when work would seem to be really slack, a night gang would be unexpectedly ordered in, new hands would be appointed, and I have recollections of such occasions of machines that were worked all night standing idle all day; and after three weeks or so this pantomime would suddenly come to an end and all of us would be left to wonder why it happened. The worst feature of such a performance being that the increased cost of the work done told against the department and against the men, and led to the further reduction of the staff and perhaps furnished an excuse for further im-

As I am on the question of the cost of manufacture I canuot refrain from mentioning an arrangement in operation in Inchicore that I have always considered to act most unfair to the men.

The stores is different and distinct from the works. All articles in use on the railway and all material used in the works must be ordered through the stores department. . To the actual cost of such ar icles or material ordered is added 75 per cent. as store charges. Now, assuming this percentage to be correct—and I give it subject to correction—I will show how it tells against the Irish workman.

Say, for example, the cost of the materisl be one shilling. The stores books one and ninepence against the Irish workman who draws it out, and if the workman be employed in a store order-and if the actual cost of time in manufacture be another shi ling—then as stores again clars on the ninepence on the finished article, thus bringing the total cost up to 3s 6d., while the real cost of the job, minus store charges, is only 2s: And still the cost of the work done in Inchicore is compared with that done across channel and elsewhere, where such enormous store charges are unknows. And we hear

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c mplaints about the price. I trust Mr. Watson will do away with these fictitious store charges—that stand responsible for running most of the work in debt; that he will make the stores part and parcel of the works. And if he seeks to avoid the faults briefly touched on in this article, then we can confidently wish him and the works - not forgetting all the hands at present employed there, and all the extra hands he may deem it necessary to employ-every success.

I have now exceeded the limit of the space at my disposal, and must only ask the Editor's permission to return to my subject next week. In connection with my own dismissal, and in reply to numerous in quiries received, I beg leave to say (1) That during my time in Inchicore I have always voiced the grievances of the men, and consequently was more or less a marked man; (2) The complaints I made were made through the proper recognised channels, more especially as the Board had publicly expressed its willingness to receive and redress such grievances; (3) That no real investigation took place and I was offered no opportunity to prove the justice of my complaints, and was dismissed because I refused to withdraw statements I knew to be true, and accept in their stead statements I knew to be incorrect-so that if I am defeated who dare then complain?

WILLIAM P. PARTRIDGE.

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DUBLIN.

MILK?

- Your hand, good "Mac" for your kindly work, But you revesed one thing, I'll go bail You for out tack of the mik we get
- From the every the iron tail Look at Moggie Murphe's poer children, With their faces pinched and mean:
- They're reared on m lk (God save us) That never was mated with cream. And brave little Kitty Kavanagh, With her sick boy on the bed:
- "He is drinking milk to keep up his strength," That's what his mother said. When I passed to him the milt-oup 1 said to Kitty, "Let's taste"; "Water, bedad!" and water it was.
- Or two-thirds of it at the laste. With his shining cans the milkman Drives sangly up the street:
- Baising his hat to the ladies That now and again be'll mest. An' he's doin' slow murder all the time He's measurin' his water-and-milk : You should see Kitty an' me on Sunday, His wife can dress in silk.
- In the days of old, they tell me, The "Massagre of Innocents took place: Faix, Innecents are murdered now every day, And the Innocents are of our race. If I were the judge who tried those fiends
- I'd let them know murder's a crime: "Six months hard labour," the first offence, "Twelve months hard labout" next time.
- We live in a dairy country, With fine pastures all around; But the cow that gives the most of our milk

Lives cheap below in the ground.

The sturdy strength our forefathers bred . Is surely being undermined, What with sweating, consumption and milk-water

There's little now left behind.

A. Scott.

WOMEN WORKERS' COLUMN.

Although it has so often been pointed out to the women workers of Dablin the reasons why they should be organised, many of them still ignore there reasons and prefer to deal with the employers individually. We know, and they themselves know, what the results of these negotiations bave always been—a refusal as a rule, and eventually dismissal. A very important case of this kind has been brought to my natios.

About three months ago a number of girls who are employed in one of the large printing establishments in the city came to the conclusion, after talking between themselves, that they were entitled to an increase of wages, according to the amount of work which they were doing. They immediately sant in a demand asking for an increase all round for the department they worked in. The manager being a wide-awake-individual, gave an increase of Is ell round. But why—because these girls demanded it? No! He gave it simply because it swited his purpose. Just at this time he was exceedingly busy, and therefore fully understood his own position. These girls had been in his employment for many years, were quite at home with the class of work they were expected to turn out, and sould get skrough it very much better and quicker than a new batch of girls could. The ls. extra was no great hardship on the firm, and as the girls were really earning a great deal more, he smilingly gave the increase, and they just as smilingly accepted it, feeling that all was well. These women workers were delighted with the result of their negotiationswere patting themselves on the back. Bying to each other, "how coally we have managed to get the increase of wages without being in the Women Workers' Union." The manager at the same time was congratulating himself on the fact of how easily he had hood-winked these employees, and with a great deal more reason to do so than the foolish girls who fancied they could demand, and expect an agreement to be kept, that was made between

employees and employer. Some of the girls, not being quite so foolish, a'ter the errangements had been made, came across to the Union rooms and explained what they had done. Of course the Union could not render them any assistance, as the majority of them did not belong to the Union, and also because they had elected to approach the Management on their own account. But it was pointed out to them what would surely happen in a few weeks' time, when the big rush of work was over-namely, that they would be dismissed for the most trivial fault, or for some imagined fault.

This has happened all too soon. Two of these girls have already received a week's notice. What for? Supposed to be for bad time-keeping. This seems rather strange. One of the girls has been seven years in this employment, and it is only now that they have found out that she is a bad time keaper. By degress all the girls in the department where the la. incresse was given will be dismissed, and they will probably be replaced by other girls at the old rate of wages.

Supposing these women workers had been organised, what a very different position they would be in. In the first place the firm would have been approached by the Secretary of the Union (over whom they have no control therefore cannot dismiss) on behalf of the women workers. Then if the employer agreed to give the 1s. increase an egreement would have been drawn up between the officials of the Union and the management of the firm. That agreement would be binding and would have to be strictly adhered to. No employee in that firm dere be victimized. if they were then the Union would demand the reason, and would know how to protect its members.

The women workers will have to realise that they will never be able to better their conditions, nor yet increase their miserable wages outside an organisation. If the employers find it so necessary to protect themselves, surely it is much more impertant that employees should look after their own interests. The only way they can do this is by at once becoming members of a trades union. All classes and sections of women workers are eligible to join the Women Workers' Union.

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All communications for this column to be addressed to-Women Workers' Column,

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a Monument? 30B TALBOT St.! Which side is it on? Left side from Nelson's Pillar (same as Electric Theatre). See new sign, "McHugh Himself"; no connection with shops of same name.

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Irish Worker.

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

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We do not publish er take notice of anonymous contributions.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, Sept. 7th, 1912.

Tram_Monopoly.

"Telegraph" Hypocrisy. We have had to suffer many damnable hypcorisies in our brief time on this sphere, but the latest specimen is, in the word of the colour-sergeant, the "bally limit." (You say you don't know the colour sergeant. Well, see the Christmas Number of THE IRISH WORKER; out shortly.—Adv.) We have as penance in this city three alleged evening newspapers, one yelep; the "Evening Mail" known as the Wail"); it's function is advertising foreign manufacturers, foreign ideas of life, racing results, bad economics, and rotten bad politics; it is run at a loss by the poor devils who drink porter, supported on the degradation of the drunkard, the misery of the drunkard's wife and the ruin of the drunkard's children; its foul purpose being, and this without dissimulation, the degradation of the Irish people, anti-Irish, anti-Temperance, anti-Labour -in fact, anti-everything that makes for human fellowship. So much for the Wail. Then we have the last green (the "Evening Herald") printed on foreign-made green-tinted paper for a green-tinted, half-foreign, soulless people. This vicious, immoral sheet is owned and controlled by a creature named William Martin Murphy, a creature who never hesitated to use the most foul and unserupulous methods against any man, woman, or child who, in the opinion of William Martin Murphy, stood in William Martin Murphy's way, a soulless, money grabbing, tyrant. One example of this creature's Christian charity will suffice. A thousand could be cited. The poor slaves on the Clare Railway controlled by this Marphy struck work for a miserable increase on their miserable pittance, misnamed wages. Unfortunately, owing to lack of solidarity amongst the workers and their betraval by the middleclass nationalism of the distriet, the poor Railway slaves were defeated. What, thes, did this Christian William Martin Murphy do? Every man who took part in the strike was evicted. Any person who gave them shelter was dealt with in the same way. Homes rained, men exiled, misery and destitution was the weapon used by this alleged Christian against men struggling to be free. This was in the County Olare, Ireland, not an alien landlord, mark. but William Martin Murphy, the proprietor of the Dablin Trams, Clary's. Clare Railways, Uganda Railway Contract, Independent Newspepers, "Herald," and that spex of hypcorisy, "The Irish Catholic" newspaper. The only ideal that the "Independent," "Herald," and "Irish Catholic" stands for is the aggrandisement of William Martin Murphy. Every view and forward aware report are like.

put ferward, every report, every line and

column in these vicious and immoral sheets are printed with one aim and object - Murphy's material benefit. And then we come to the "Maldoon Pio-Nio" sheet, the "Telegraph," "the list pink." The letter P should be S. for the methods of that alleged demonratio sheet would sicken even Murphy. There being no seaserpent stories to fill its dull columns. they are on the rampage to reduce tram fares, and suggesting that the Tammany boss should be placed on the Tramway Company's directorate. Talk about from "sublime to the ridiculous." Here we have it suggested that the gentlemen who owns the electric Light Department of the Corporation, according to his own opinion, should be co-opted with William Martin Murphy. An ounce of civet, good Doctor, and then we have a full-dress debate in the Cork Hill gas house, which ends as usual. His Highness monopolises the time, illaminating electric sparks are given off, the usual resolution; and Councillar Laurence O'Neill, Rotunda Ward, has a joke at these gentlemen's expense. He suggests a deputation to William Martin. and in that quite humorous way mentions our name as one of the deputation. Laurence, my boy, your humour is too subtle for the gang. Just picture us to yourselves, dear readers, going oap in hand to the creature that is throttling the citizens, and who, with the assistance of his tools is robbing the poor by legalised means of thousands of pounds every year, maining others, starving and sweating still more; and we are to go and beg of him. William Martin, please stop robbing us! What a grues me joke! Reduce the fares, forsooth. No, [my simple friends; take the robber by the wisen, take his jemmy off him, unmask him; and if he resists his him with his own jemmy. Mark, we don't blame William Martin Murphy, though we tell the truth about him; not all the truth,

because our columns are limited. Take over the trams. Belfast made £24,000 profit last year in addition to paying back part of the purchase money. The employees work ten hours a week less than Murphy's slaves; they get 25 per cent. more wages, and they can join a Trades Union; they have the right of appeal in case of dismissal; they have not to crawl to old Gordon, the Orange bigot, like Murphy's slaves; and then the citizens own the cars-clean cars, not vermin propagating chambers—and they get double the journey, and in some cases treble the journey, for the same fere as charged by Murphy. Don't begl; get up and rouse yourselves. Fend men and women to the Council who will demand back the people's property. These are the men who sold the people's property. Two of them are still in the Council. We give next week a detailed statement of the debate and voting thereon.

TRAMWAYS (DUBLIN) BILL PROMOTED IN 1895.

Committee appointed under the Chairmship of R. F. McCoy, Lord Mayor, on July 30th, 1897—Aldermen J. M. Meade. P.C.; Robert Sexton, J.P.; Daniel Tellon, A Beattie, J.P. Councillors R. Jones. T. W. Dayle, Jesoph Downes. Manicipalise the Trams is the only way. Public utilities should be ewaed by the public. Are you going to help? Then vote for

We have had to hold over correspondence from "Scotch Paddy," from Greenock, E. M. Irvine, C. E. Fegan, Bert Campion, Mark Tyme and F. J. Kiernan.

Don't forget the Excursion by s.s. Audrey to Drogheda on Sunday, September 15th, 1912. Tickets 3s. 6d. Arriving in Drogheda at 12 o'clock, leaving at 4.30.

If "Apprentice Baker" wants to help the men, let him help, and not play the hurler-on-the-ditch. "Principles," not men, should be the motto. We would be glad if "Apprentice Baker" would call at this office.

THE MOONEY PUB. SCANDAL

FEVER, TYRANKY, AND DEFIANCE OF THE LAW,

To JAMES LABRIN. I appeal to you to publish the following

One of the most disgraceful, villainous, and most vindictive attempts to deprive the Grocers' Assistants of Ireland of their legal rights under the new Shop Hours Act has been attempted by a Past President, and one who is at this very moment a member of the Executive Committee of the Grocers' Assistants' Association—a Mr. Jimmy Heaver, manager of Mooney's Pub. in Abbey-street, the leading house in Ireland. This Mr. H aver refused to allow the assistants out during Horse Show Week. The Shop Inspector arrived and told him this could not be done. Mr. Jimmy Heaver defied him. The same scandal happened in the Mooney House in Harry-street, but the manager let them out there. The Eden Quay house is the only one belonging to the firm that did not attempt this infamy. The Mooney House in Britain-street escaped because they had two men in the Mater Hospital dangerously ill with typhoid fever which, by the way, is the fifth case since Feb. of dangerous illness in that house, and I believe is due to the fact that the lavatory is next the room, or box I should say, where the assistants sleep.

This Mr. Jimmy Heaver, Past President. and at present member of the Executive Committee of the Grocers' Assistants' Association, an Association which is fer the protection of the interests of the assistants, says he can keep the assistants in during Horse Show and Caris mas week, and that he can take it out of their 90 hours a year overtime. I have got legal advice on this matter, and the barrister

"According to Section 16, Sub-section 5 of the Shope Act, the 90 hours a year is for the usual practices in public houses, such as washing up, taking stock, &c, and under no circumstances must an assistant be kept longer than 20 minutes after closing time unless it is entered down and he is PAID EXTRA for overtime."

He also says the weekly holiday CANNOT be stopped unless one of the assistants is sick

OF BWSY. New that I, who have no connection whatever with the trade or the Assis'auts' Association, have in the interests of common decency, had to take up this matter and draw public attention to the vile, disgraceful way the assistants in the wealthiest houses in the trade, Messrs. Mooney and Co, are treated, where fever, tyranny, and open defiance of the law are countenanced, surely its time that Mr. Hughes, the paid servant of every assistant in the city, should step out and issue a writ against Mr. Jimmy Heaver for violating his owa bonour, the honour of the Association. and breaking the law.

This Mr. Jimmy Heaver is the man or one of the men who did the assistants out of the sixty hours a week Bill.

I now call on the assistants of Dublin to call a meeting and demand that Mr. Jimmy Heaver be prosecuted, and never let stigms and disgrace be upon them that a stranger had to step forward and fight their cause and risk his position in life. Let them demand the instant dismissal from the club of Mr. Jimmy Heaver, of Mooney's of Abbey street; Mr. Farrelly, cf Mooney's of Britain street, where there is fever, and who left the assistants in, although he had a full staff that week, and Mr. Dunn, of Harry street, whom I had to send the law offi er to allow let them out,

Stand out now and fight for what a British Minister gave you and what Irishmen will deny you—the right to enjoy God's clear air A HALF A DAY A WEEK.

I apologise, Mr. Larkin, for taking up so much space, but from what I have seen and know of you and your association, you won't deny me this chance. Of course, you know there is no use in writing to the "Herald" or "Telegraph." And I notice I never saw a publican's advertisement in your paper. - Yours,

DISGUSTED.

[If the Grocers' Assitants' want a remedy let them form a Trades Union affiliate to Trades Council and no longer allow themsalves be the tools of the employer. Ep.]

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

English Trades Congress.

Delegates representing two million organised workers are in attendance at the Forty-fifth Annual Trades Congress, which is being held at Newport. Will Thorne, who is presiding, said with reference to the incitements to rebellion made by prominent Ulstermen recently :- " If the Government had done their duty the highpleced individuals would have been put where thousands of Irishmen have been put for less violent language." That is only a small thing in comparison to what labour has to record against the present Government. Troops and police have been employed in assisting employers to beat down trade organisations. Men and women have been shot dead by the present Government, and we workers must not forget it. It was also pointed out that labour means to fight 200 seats at the next General Election. We must fight a few in Ireland, too, and the sooner the better. This need not alarm hide-bound Redmondites, because the Irish labour men that will be returned to the Irish, or perhaps English, Parliament, will be a much better and earnest type of Nationalist than the wind bags and job hunters they will displace. Our present re-presentatives are far too "respectable" to be identified with any Irish labour movement, heree the necessity of sending men of our own class, who wont be overconscious of the dignity of Parliament or the capitalists they must mix with, to represent us.

The Distress Committee.

Returns, asked for by Miss Harrison. and which will show how certain Aldermen and Councillors have had their property improved and made more valuable by "distress" work, have not been forthcoming. Lust week, and again during the present week there has been adjournments of the Inquiry because the returns had not been sent in. The inspector has made an order for the production of the returns asked for, and it is to be hoped he will use the summary powers vested in him if the garg deliberately attempt to block the Inquiry. Before the next Municinal elections we must have the Inspector's findings published, and the choice items on handbills for circulation among the workers in Soully's ward and a few other wards. This year will see the labour men with even greater majorities, as the public, with that peculiar "cussed ness', that sometimes manifests itself, will undoubtedly punish the gang of trickesters who have exploited both the charitable and the poor in such a disgreeful manner. Reader, if you are one of these who voted against a labour man last year, as a protest vote labour this year.

Workers! Support the Old Reliable Boot Warehouse.

NOLAN'S, Little Mary Street.

The Oldest Boot Warehouse in Dublin. Fish-Made Blushers a Speciality.

"THE MODERN BUSHRANGER"

It was a most interesting discursion! However, I'll tell you all about it so that you may judge for yourselves.

One evening last week I went into the Vegetarian Restaurant for tea, and at a corner table were sitting two young ladies, Miss Nora O'Connor and Miss Una Desmond, whom I know.

They made room for me beside them, so I sat down at their table.

I had no sconer done so than Ura opened the discussion. "Have you seen the 'Wail.' Mac?"

"No," I replied, "I haven't had the plessure." "Pleasure? forecoth! Not much of a

pleasure! There's a most scandalous attack upon Jim in it." "Really," I said. "But you know. my

dear Uns, that that is neither novel nor interesting. Some of them are slways at "Oh, but this is quite different, Mec,

and it's quite coandalous, said Uns, angrily. "Never mind her, Mac," said Nors

"there's really nothing to get excited about at all "

"Oh, but there is," broke out Una ence more, " and I call it most unfair to attack a man like that, -most unfair, indeed !" "But what is the trouble?" I asked.

"Nothing at all," said Nora. " Everybody knows that the telegraph system of London was out of order owing to the fire. and the editor of the "Mail," being short of news, sent a man down to the Queen's Theatre to write up the play that was on there for Horse Show Week. You know, of oruse. Mac, that the play is called "The Kelly Gaug," and is all about Ned Kelly, the Australian Bushranger."

"But tell me. Nora, what all this has to do with Jim?" I interrupted.

Oh, I'm just coming to that," said Nora. "You see this budding 'Sherlock Holmes' of the 'Mail' saw a g est resemblance between Ned Kelly, of the Queen's Drama, and Jim Larkin, of THE IRISH Worker, and drew attention to the fact in his article."

"Isa't that libellous, Mac?" said Uns. " What?' I asked.

"To compare Jim with a bushranger." "Bu', my dear girl," I said, "they are not doing that so far as I can make out, All that they say is that Jim is like the man who acted the part of Ned Keily, and that so far as I can see is nothing strange, for everyone is supposed to have a double, and this actor may or may not be Jim's double, I don't know. I don't think I'd

take the 'Mail's' word for it in any case." "That is just what I have been saying, Mac," said Nora, "but Una won't listen to

me at all."

"Oh, that might be the way the 'Mail' would wriggle out of it," observed Una, "but what they intended to convey to the public was that Jim was really like a Bushranger and not like an actor. You couldn't make me think anything else!"

" even suppose they did

what does it matter?" Una opened her eyes in horror. "Mao." she said, "I am surprised at you!"

"Why?" I saked. "You know very well that bushrangers are not-well, are not nice!"

"I don't know anything of the kind." I said stoutly. " Mac !!! "I mean it," I replied. "I confers I have no personal knowledge of bushran-

gers, but from the little I have read of Ned Kelly' and those like him, I should say that they were quite nice." "Hear, hear," said Nora, stirring her

ten as she spoke. "Ob, but really, Mac, you can't be

serious," ejaculated Una. "Quits serious, I assure you. What

was Ned Kelly's crime? So far as I know, all he did was to take some of the superfluous wealth from the rich, and give it to the poor who had nothing." "But you know quite well, Man, that

he was stealing," said Una. "Excuse me, Una," I replied, "but I do not know any such thing. Certainly, the wealthy called it stealing; but I doubt not that when the poor got a little of that money they needed so much, they

at least had a different name for it." "I'm surprised at you talking like that, Mao; I am, indeed!"

"Stuff and nonsense, Una!" broke out Nora. Why, take the case of Dick Turoin, the famous highwayman. The rich cursed him and wanted to have him hanged; but the poor loved him, and protected him as much as they could."

"You are a clever girl, Nora," I said, "and get my measing exactly. Now-adays time has cast a halo of romance around there gentlemen of the road. simply because the weathy people of today can travel around in their motors without being in dread of the sudden request to "Stand and deliver!" Why, even such a popular novelist as the Beroness Oressey has made a gallant gentleman and hero of just such a man as Ned Kelly or Dick Turpin, only she cells him "Beau Brosade."

"Yes," said Nora, "and I've seen highly respectable and mightily proper people going into ecstacies over the exploite of Beau Brocade' when it was played in one of the Dublin theatres."

But, deer me, Mao, tyou don't really think that Jim is like a bushranger?" asked Una. "I am inclined to think that Jim is

quite the best type of modern bushranger or highwaymen we can have," I replied. The look of undisguised horror in Una's eyes made me pause for an instant.

"Just hold on a minute and I'll explain," I proceeded. "The old type of highwayman presented a pistol at a wealthy man's head and told him to deliver up what he had. The wealthy people of those days hated highwaymen as they

did poison. They hated parting with the money even more than they hate! high waymen, and the wealthy employers of to-day have an equal haired of the same thing. There are no highway man to-day, however, and the nearest modern equit. lent is the labour organizer, such as our friend, Jim. Just as the wealthy hated highwaymen of old, so do the wealthy hate labour organizers to day. The old highwayman used his pistol to get money for the poor, but the labour organizer uses the weapon of organization to get better wages for the poor. It is the same thing with a difference. The wealt; hated highwaymen and the modern em. ployer hates labour organizers. The pop leved the highwaymen for they believed them to be friends. The poor love Jim Larkin because they know he is their friend. It is an old tale retold, and Jin may be said to be a modern type of high. wayman, and it is better to be that than to be a highly respectable, law-abiding sweater of the poor What do you think?" "I think you are quite right, Mao, said

"And I think you've talked nonsons long enough," said Una. "We'll be ging

I think I said before that it was a must interesting discussion.

Joiners. TO THE EDITOR IBISH WORKER,

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and

35 Lower Gloucester Street. 6th September, 1912.

I am forwarding you for publication a lette: from an English contractor to above society for car, enters for Tullamore. The letter, I may say, speaks for itself, and needs little comment of mine further than to say that I consider it snoutrege for Irish firms lie Mesers. Tarleton, of Tullamore, to give contracts of this kind to a sweating English firm, who add insult to injury by their audseious cheek to send to Dublia for carpenters and offer them scab wag s, and thy must be concrete specialists, for 6d. per hour. Dd any ody ever hear of anything so outrageous?

I am also enclosing you a copy of my reply to the letter to the letter of this most good, noble, and generous of employers, which they never has the common decency to acknowledge the receipt of

I am yours, JAMES P. DELABET, District Delegates

Meesrs, Tarleton's Maltings, Tullamore, King's Co, Ireland, August 27th, 1912. To the Society of Carpenters and Joiners. DEAR SIR.—Six carpenters are wanted at the

above works; those used to reinforced correct work preferred; wages, 6d. per hour for 50 ham and 61d. for overtime. The men here are working 60 hours per week. There is about six weeks work

We have another job in view here. If it comes along we will have a winter's work. Yours faithfully, E. Bishop,

Foreman for George Greenwood and Son.

[COPY.] Amalgamated Society of Carpenters & Joiners.

Mr. E. Bishop, Foreman Messrs. George Green and Sons, Tullamore. DEAR SIR,-Yours of 27th inst. to land stating that you require six carpenters for reinforced con-

crete work at the rate of wages to be tid, per hour, and 61d. per hour for overtime. I beg to say that the rate of Dublin carpenter wages are 8d. per hour for 54 hours, and orenine at the rate of 10d. per hour till 10 p.m., and from 11 p.m. till starting time next morning 1s. 3d. per hour,

and at a job such as yours in the country is per week lodging money-in other words £2 per week of 54 hours. If you agree to those terms I shall have pleasur in sending on the class of carpenters you require. I may further add that you will require wand

on their travelling, and pay their travelling expense back when finished. If those terms suit you, with ME and I will send the men on as soon as you require I am, dear sir, yours truly,

JAMES P. DELAMEY, District Delegate.

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TRAMS AND LAMBS.

The principal item on the programme at the most by meeting of the Corroration on Menday was a discussion by the Council lambs spen the devouring taction of that maing lion, the Dublin United Trangay Company.

Tre Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, LL.D., presided

Besides presiding he proposed,

o That the attention of the Estates and Firmer Committee be and is hereby directed to the articles recently published in the "Evening Telegraph," in which is stated that the Dublin United Tomrays Company is on some linen charging faces ocutrary to agreement with this Council, and in defiance of the law dealing with the Termways Comment, and that the Committee is hereby instructed to take such steps as it may deem recessary, either by commerication with the Tramways Compeny ar by each legal proceedings as may he advised by the Law Agent."

Good old LL.D4 Little Lambkin so Den use. He frieks his little tail and blests to the effect that if the Tramway Lien is doing anything in "defiance of the law," then it ought to be written to! Daisty little lamblin, nasty old lion! After the LL D. had subsided the M.D.

M'Walter moved. First of all he moved on to his hind

less and then he moved a motion-"That in the interests of the citizens E this Corporation requests the Tramway Company to institute:

> "(1) Halfpenny short distance fares for all passer gers ;

"(2) Halfpenny fares on all lines; "(3) Haligenny robool - children tiokete;

" (4) Halfgenny workers' tickets at cer ain hours."

Afte w ich he said-

"As the members were aware halfpenny fares were in overation in Glasgow and other large vities, and they had proved avery great bron to the workers. As they were well aware also, it would be quite impossible for the Council to deal with the housing question in the city unless they built on what might be termed the suburbs of the city. Otherwise they would be prevented from putting on foot any large or generous scheme, because of the terrible sums they would have to pay for landlords' interests and ground rents. How could the workers, however, live one and a half or two miles from the centre of the city unless they had cheap means of transit. They suggested, therefore, that bal'penry fares should be introduced. The distance for such halfpenny fares would be a matter for further consideration. They didn't want to dictate to the Tramway Company, but to express their opinion that it was in the interest of the profer classes of the city to have smaller faces than penny faces. He thought they should also a ake it clear that they were not enimated with any spirit of hostility to the Tree.way Company. On the whole the trammars were a credit to the city of Dublir, but it was not impossible that some improvements might be effected in the direction suggested,

Dear Dector! When you were moving snyway why didn't you move more fiercely? You can't really expect a lion to disgoigs by merely frisking your famny little bob-teil in it's face.

You needn't have mentioned the fact that you didn't want to dictate. It was quite obvious that you, like the LL.D,

wanted to tleat only. But why shouldn't you dictate and why shouldn't you be heatile? This is a case where both bostility and dictation are demanded. Your speech proves that the company are charging extortionate fares, and that by doing an they are relarding uteful and necessary work, such as the housing questier. That being the care, how then can you say that the trams are a credit to the city? Anything, no matter what it is that keeps back or rehaids such an urgent question as the housing of the poor, is not only a discredit but a disgrace to the city. Your speech proves that the trams, or their charges, are a disgrace to the city; yet you say they are a credit! Where are you, ductor, at all? I am afraid Lorcen's little effort to put a spoke in your wheel left you rather muddled.

A fat old gent who goes by the name of Beattie made himself the lion's advocate. Said he:-

"The resolution as to the legal position of the Tramway was, no doubt, a Very proper one, and the Ocrporation should see that any agreement entered into was carried out and kept properly. He had read some of the correspondence, and it would appear that, in fact, the Tramway Company were keeping their agreement ("No"). Well, he thought, baving regard to the position of the Tramways Company in the city, a great many things would have to be taken into consideration before the Corposation adopted the motion of Alderman M Walter in respect to half fares for abort distances for all pessengers. He did not think that snyone would imagine that the Dublin Tramways Company would cut their receipts in two, for the result would, of course, he that the receipts would be just one-half."

Did I say Beattie was fat? Well, he in fat all over, including his head. Posaibly it was with the aid of those receipts he spoke about that he became fat; but listen to this :-

There was snother thing to be considered, and that was the rights of the shareholders, many of whom had put their savings into the Tram Company for their own sakes and the sake of widows and orphans."

"There you are! The tramways charge extortionate faces for the benefit of widows and orphans. Beattie is one of the orphans (Lipton's orphans), and it is left to the reader's imagination to believe that William Mertin Murphy is a good tearful specimen of the widows. Some one must have told Beatt's that he is a humourist, and he evidently believes it."

Alderman Doyle had the opinion that it was useless to avproach the Tram Company. . . "It might be said that it would take too much money to buy out the Tramway Company, but if the matter were approached in a proper way, they would possibly he at le to buy out Mr. Besttie and all his friends. He did not think they were going to get any benefits from the Tramway Company. The company would meet them with the remark that they were paying heavy ground rent and heavy rates, and that the Corporation bad no right to interfers. He did not think the Corporation would get any redress until the expiration of the company's present term."

Ex-Lord Mayor Farrell followed up Doyle by remerking "that whatever action the Corporation took should be practical and likely to commend itself not only to the citizens, but to the directors and shareholders of the Tram Company. The Corporation could not hope just now to secure the trame for the city."

It will be quite obvious from that remark that Farrell is, as of old, trying to ride with the hounds and hunt with the hares. I almost thought that Farrell had retired to his native oblivion to study Shakespeare, but, like the ghost of Banquo, he returns once more to the chamber and spoils the feasting with his

Tommy Lawlor made quite the best speech in the debate, and certainly the only fighting one, when he said "he did not think it would do either good or harm to carry the resolution, which was merely a pieus resolution. They must understand that the Tram Company was out to make money for its shareholders; that that Company were not, by any means, fair to their employes, who were sweated more in that company than in any other company in Dublin, and when they were not fair to their own employes they could not expect them to be fair to the citisens. The Ocuncil should, in his opinion, consider the project of running busses in opposition to the Tram Company, and it was only by adopting some such policy that they could secure the concession of their [demands from the Tramway Company.

Nabedy, not even Beattie, attempted to contradict Tommy on this point of the Tramway Company sweating their employers. Of course that is easily understood, for the majority of the Council are Business men and employers, and every one knows that employers have a divine right to sweat their employees if they like; therefore, why call attention to the fact that it is being done by such a "oreditable" company as that w trams?

Still Tommy, you did quite right to raise your voice in the wilderness. As to your proposition that the Corporation should run busses in opposition to the tramways, the wonder is that the heavens didn't fall and annihilate you for such a gross sacrilege. Did you mean to be seriously taken, Tommy? Whether you did or not, the Corporation lambs won't take you seriously. They are not out on this question for serious business. They are out merely to frisk around the Corporation meadow and blest piteously to the Tramway lion to stop its ravenous attack upon the travelling public.

If the lion gives its tail a toss and says no! the lambs will scuttle from the scene lest worse should befall them. I wonder what the lion really will say

after this elegant debate? I must just wait and see.

The Labour Party in the City Council

OF THE EDITOR OF THE IBISH WORKER. SIR,-As an observer of Corporation tactics I do not think that the Labour Party always act wisely.

Take last Monday, there was a vacency on the Richmond Asylum Board. A labour man wis proposed and seconded. Of course the other side put up an opposition-one Daffy.

Then the labour man sat down- in disgust-and Duffy was elected-as a reward for putting a labour men out of Roturda

Now, although it might not have been possible to elect the labour men, it is most important to have a record in the minutes of every man who votes against labour. These things are most important at election timer.

Again, the Labour Parly voted against a proposition that Corporation men should come under the Insurance Act and the Corporation pay the men's contributions. It was madness to vote against this. If it had passed every employer in the city would soon he forced to pay his men's contributions.

You may say the Labour Pariy are few. That is so; but on most lines of policy up to 30 members of the Ocuno'l would vote with them. In the early and cleaner days of the Sian Fein Party six of them were able to hold the Council absolutely Grit and perseverance and honesty do it. And there must be constant attendance and no going out. Yours truly,

IDOLATOR.

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Lord Mayor! Our



Know Him, by

Listen here for half a mo' Till I tell you what I know Or at lesst until I tell you what I think O! the demi-god Lord Mayor Who adorns the City Chair, And who splashes such a wofal lot of ink. With his phote in the papers And the most amusing capers That he cuts no matter where he plans

the game; If hob-nobbing with his Ex. See the college gown that decks
Every square inch of his Hercelean frame.

He's a terror, so he is; People say that he's the "biz," the ladies all declare he's such, a " peach,

For he'd go from here to France If he thought he'd get the chance t to make a regulation Moutioy speech ! Oh! a dendy fighting oock Is this Lorcan G. Sherlook-

Ten to one you cannot find a bet'er man; And altho' a trifle small You'll admit it one and all That he fills the civio chair—as best be

He has exemies, poor chap! [land But he doesn't case a rep For the mightiest that ever walked the Tho' to telks a little loud He's the courage of a crowd.

And he rules the city with the iron hand. He's get Trinity degrees-And the Foot and Mouth Disease Is a thing he knows a lot about or should;

Oh! the Vets have got to hust!e When they hear from Mr. Russell That our civic magistrate is out for blood!

Tho' his formen are galore, Still I know he longs for more-He can lisk them in the "Evening Telegraph";

With the spectacle, slack! Of the Doctor on his track, [laugh. For our ha'penny-well, at least we get a But he semetimes looks so grim, If we say a word of him,

Oh! you cannot realise the row he'd raise: But we really do not mind For we mustn't be unkind

To the "Duodecimo Demosthenes." We have had the "light-weight"

fighter, But I think that Lorcen's lighter-Just a very little trifle in the head So we'll say that he's a Welter (Not a word about the Shelter! For 'tis something that is better left unraid)

After all the energy And the eloquence, you see, That in Erin's cause so fittingly he's spent, It is time our Redmond boy Thought of looking round Mountjoy When he's got a vscant seat in Parliament.

> And we all know how he loves Just a wee bout with the gloves,

Faith, the rugilists themselves must give him praise; And perhaps he's learning now

How he best can quell a row In the Council Chamber one of these fine days! With a rumour from the North

Of an army going forth [to fight, That will make the British Government But when our young bantam spars They will see more brilliant sters Than they ever saw upon a starry night!

As a politician, too, He can lick a goodly few, There is none in Dublin fit to tie his shoes; He's so temperate I hear-

Never goes past ginger beer Never swears, altho' I know he can abuse! He's the height of moral neatness And the some of completeness, And what better can you ask to sound his praise?

He's as dogged as a mule And the champion of Home Rule He's a rebel unrelenting all his days.

In the Mountjoy Picture Show Where the upper ten all go, [slipe.) (And the Castle mobsman therein often There depicted on the screen

Is our hero's visage seen, [bis lips. With a smould'ring Flor-de-Biner 'twixt How the worshippers all scream When his kindly features beam, Or at least the part not covered by

mousteche; And his foes all gaze with awe On his square determined jaw For they dread his biting tongue's

incisive lash.

Oh! a "mile y" men is he-Lorean G. of T.O.D. Sure there never was orator before him; He says all he has to say In his own bewitching way-Even Grattan's shade is fading in the

forum. What a splendid dash he cuts-Oh! the way the words he puts Makes me wish that I'd been born a

Shericck too, And I wouldn't waste my time Stringing up a silly rhymo-I'd be out soft-soaping all the folk like you!

When the Home Rule Bill is passed And the populace is massed With a delegate from each provincial town When our hero takes the chair To the patriotic air [down!" With the latest version "Factionists, lie And when he and Bonar Law Take each other's grimy paw, As we've seen with great success up in

Belfast; Then our Lorcan he will say In his most forgiving way : "We are brothers now. Come, let's forget the past !

We've had Mayors by the score But we'll want one Sherlock more. If we mean to keep the city in repute; And I really must declars-Tho' its neither here nor there That exother man from Rudand street might suit. And in after ages pr'haps, When the record keeping chaps Write the stories of the heroes and the

knaves. They shall tell us how they found him With the Union Jack around him: Ard he singing out "Brittannia Rules

Made by Trade Union Bakers.

SWEETEST AND REST, THE IRISH WORKERS' BAKER

SIMPSON & WALLACE,

Give the Best Value in Beef, Mutton and Lamb.

The Workingman's

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.

WEXFORD NOTES.

The monthly meeting of the Corporation is over, and "Spread the Light" is sgain on the beer, and is going round with his "PONY" trying to break peoples'

On Monday night last he was up in High-street shouting "Daly must die" (it used to be Daly must go).

We often wonder to ourselves what wrought the change in Johnnie. He used to be a good Labour man, but since he went in on the one ticket as Mickey Byrne ("heab, heah") he supports everything adverse to labour interests.

We are very anxious to know how it is that he manages to go on the beer after every monthly meeting or County Council

A nice little scene wasienasted in Cowman's shop a few days ago when the white washed Yank challenged Mr. James Boyle, and told him that he was responsible for putting the brave Paul in Tax Worker when he went on his holidays on a pig ticket. One word borrowed another, and eventually Paul borrowed £1 from "Spite Richards" to bet with Boyle over

They went out of the shop together to investigate the matter, and when they came back the boys had drank Paul's £1.

The many friends of Jemmy Underwood will be pleased to learn that he is home at present on a well-carned holiday.

Jem was one of the true ozes during the lock-out. He is doing very well over at the other

The police must be taking the bint we gave them to watch Wickbam on Sunday, as he seems to be very nervous about letting anybodylinto his back premises lately. It was only last Sunday he refused to supply The Swanker, the doss-

Can anybody tell us why it is that the "News of the World" and "Lloyd's Weekly News" are allowed to be cried cut and sold in the town on Sunday?

house keeper, and the wheelbarrow man.

If THE IRISH WORKER is seen on the streets on Sunday, the unfortunate chap who might be selling it would be pulled . . .

Of course, we can quife understand this, as facts are stubborn things.

We read in the local newspapers this week that Stafford is going to auction the furniture in Clarence House, but we did not see [anything in the papers about Stafford's cars bringing up seab furniture to be auctioned along with the rest.

Of course, when he can't sell them in the shop he must find other means to dispose of them.

Why didn't young Truck stay till it WAS OVER?

What was Mick M'Oleans kicked out of Jem Roche's for?

What was Harris kicked out of Cousins, Singers, and the railway for?

We hear-That O'Keeffe is trying on Stafford's game. That his vessel, the Excellent, is held up

at present. That the "Pit Foreman" is trying to get all the doubtful ones into the one shop. That Dan McDonald's is a school for scabs. That Parnell is chairman, and Tommie.

Meyler secretary. That Paul Carroll doesn't like the Unica buiton.

That he said so to a LOCAL photographer from Brooklyn.

That the people are very anxious to know what (Spite) Dick Richards did with the scissors be had for marking the pigs some years ago. Teat the people are saying Willie Dono-

hoe must have won the overall he had on when he was painting during the lock-out at some other bessar. That the watchman in Rowe's Mill gets a

penny per day to buy milk for the cat. That Billy Rourke was once in that job. That he used it to buy a gless of plaine. That Harris wouldn't shake heads with

Mick McCleane when he came out of jail because he was a scab. That Carr got a hooting in the pictures the other night.

That people are saying he should have been treated as Tommy was last St. Stephen's night. That Paul Carroll is very fond of Leverett

and Frye's hams. That he is also very fend of the money.

Funeral Establishment. 54 AUNGIER STREET, DUBLIN. Established more than Half-s-Century. Coffins, Hearses, Coaches, and every Funeral Requisite,

Trades Union and Irish-Ireland House. Punctuality and Economy Gnaranteed. Telephone No. 12,

That Owen the Digger is supplied with firswood for free porter.

That the wheelbarrow clerk has taken cur advice and has removed his trouser

That the skipper of the J. & M. Garratt mays he didn't know he was bring ng coal to a scab merchant. That Owen she Digger is the on y publi-

can on the Quey who would supply him with porter.

Thet Peter Whitty does not get much beer since the restriction was put on the cattle. That "Fly Blow" is in the same boat.

That Connolly is due for a menth's drill. How will Stafford do without him? That the cot manned by Robert Haghes and Edward Sheill is bringing cosl

Emigration to Argentina.

from Stafford to Newman's on the slob.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

Dublin, 1912. Dear Sir-In consequence of a series of articles

written, and of some advertisements appearing in two of your most influential contemporaries, notably, Murphy's journals, regarding emigration to the Argentine, I feel it incumbent to point out a few facts for those who contemplate going to this country, and will thank you for a space in your influential journal in order that readers—especially in agricultural districts-may ponder a little while before taking what may prove for them an irretrievable faux pas

Most of the writers of these articles would seem to have sojourned qu cily and securely in some British Argentine hotel in Buenos Aires, and not to have penetrated further into the interior. Had they done so they might be glad to mention something of the Gauchos and native Indians, and enumerated a few of the dangers to be encountered in this vast country—murder, robbery, cattle-lifting, &c. Again, some shipping agents speak of vacancies in panks, &c., as well might the immigrant without money or influence walk into the Bank of Ireland here and demand a situation. They say-" You need have no money on landing, as the Government will put you up in their hotel for a reasonable peroid."

It is evidently the peons, or labourers, Spanish and Italian principally they refer to. When the "reasonable time" elapses the immigrant will find it a matter of inconvenience to be without his £7 fare paidthese same shipping companies for landing him in a dilemma far away from home and friends. The " hotel " mentioned is not one in our accep ation of the term, but simply a Casa de Emigraciones, or Emigrants' Home, to which is attached a Station for Bemberos, or firemen. In the Home, a big wooden structure, you find your ewn bed or do without one; and if the writers before - mentioned had ever stretched for a night on the bare boards they would have mentioned something about that lively insect, the mosquite—a veritable pest, which has caused people, especially females, to leave the country alto-

When the immigrant does find employmentnearly always as a "peon," let it be rememberedand he is deposited some thousand miles from his 'hotel," he has got no guarantee the Padron will not repudiate his contract. Such is by no means improbable, and he will then find it would have been well if he had had "some money on landing," an if he seeks any legal remedy he must get back to Buenos Aires and fee Dr. O'Farrell, or some such emissant lawyer there. Finally, the writers emit

mentioning (1) The housing accommodation, when it rains for a fortnight—torrential rain—often without costation, and his Cabana or hu, which has perhaps been knocked up by the immigrant himself, is in a miserable condition—uninhabitable.

(2) How many splendidly educated young men and women growing up, of Spanish, Italian, German, and British descent, infinitely ketter equipped, speaking more than one language and possessing both friends and money, seek and obtain any sit ation going; and the newcomer will find that there are quite enough of these without his having come seven thousand miles to compete with them on their own ground.

(3) How essential is a knowledge of Spanish, and of Agriculture generally? It is not a manufacturing country as most people know.

In conclusion I would wish to say that no one would think of dispersging in any way this spleadid country, and the only reason why these lines are written is to point out a few of the obstacles to be encountered by him who is contemplating sojouring in the Argentine. If he fails to take them into account he will, when too late, find himself, in the terse phra:e of the foreigner, bien loin de son village.

> I remain, Sir, yours faithfully, ESTRANGERO.

CROKE GAELIC CLUB.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING. The Annual General Meeting of the members of above club will be held at

100 Capel strest, on Friday next, Sept. 13th. The election of officers for the coming year will take place. The secretary and treasurer's report of the work accomplished for the past year will be submitted for adoption and other important business will be transacted. Every member of the Cumann is expected to attend. . Chair at 7.20 p.m. precisely.

Great Clearance Sale OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

200 Pairs Women's Canvas Shoes, with or without. Rubber Heels, to clear, 1s. 31d. a pair; usual price, 1s. 11d. a pair.

150 Pairs Ladies' Glace Boots, laced; button or Derby; during sale, 2s. 81d. & pair. Marvellous

500 Pairs Boys' and Girls' Canvas Shoes, black brown or grey, sizes, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1s. a pair, sizes, 11, 12, 13, 1, 1s. 2d, a pair. Bare bargains. 120 Pairs Women's Leather Shoes, smart shapes, black or brown; to clear, 1s. 8id. a pair.

Our Men's Bluchers at 4a. 6d. a pair are clinking value. Hundreds of other money saving bargains too numerous to mention. Come early and get the pick of the stock.

Garrick's Boot Stores 61a TALBOT ST. (under Railway Arch),

22 ELLIS'S QUAY, DUBLIN.

J. BYRNE'S Tobacco Store. 39 AUNCIER STREET

(OPPOSITE JACOB'S) FOR IRISH ROLL AND PLUE.

For First-Class Provisions

T. CORCORAN.

Rapital T House,

27 North Strand Road.

OORK DAIRY, 117 8t. Britain St.

Branches—1 York street, 11 Queen street, 19 High st., 213 Gt. Britain st., 62 Charlemont st., where you can get Best Value in Butter, Eggs.

Proprietor: MICHAEL GARTLED.

and Milk, at Lowest Prices.

Shilling Bottles.

AT MODERATE FRICES!

CALL TO

THOME 3582.

T. P. ROCHE,

The Workers' Hairdresser, 84 NORTH ISTRAND, DUBLIN.

An Up-to-Date Establishment. Trade Union Labour only employed. Cleanliness, Comfort. Antiseptics used. Success to the Workers' Cause.

James Larkin,

Plain and Faney Baker, 72 MEATH STREET, DUBLIN. Para Wholemeal and Buttermilk Squares a speciality THE WORKERS' BAKER.

ASK FOR LARKIN'S LOAF.

WEDDING RINGS.

Epgagement and Keeper Rings GREAT VARIETY.

Ladies' Silver Watches, 12s. 6d.; Gents' Silver Watches, 12s. 6d.; Gent's Silver Watches in Hunting Cases, 22s. 6d. Warranteed 3 Years. English Lever Watches, 8 holes jewelled, compensation balance, Hall-Marked Silver Cases, 22 2s. Od. Warranteed 7 Years.

Best House for all kinds of Watsh-Ropeirs Dambie Bell ALARM CLOCKS, 2/6.

ALFRED ROCK, Watchmaker and Joweller, 141 Capal street & 30 Mary street, DUBLIN.

BUY YOUR DAILY BREAD AT **WORKERS'** BAKERY.

CORNMARKET.

Den't Forget LARKIN'S

LITTLE SHOP FOR GOOD VALUE in Chandlery, Tobaccos, Cigarettes, &c., 36 WEXFORD ST., DUBLIN.

IRISH GOODS A SPECIALITY.

Support RUSSELL'S,

THE FAMILY BAKERS, TRADE UNION EMPLOYERS RATHMINES BAKERY.

BECKER BROS.

FINEST, PUREST AND CHEAPEST

TEAS.

PRICES-2/5, 2/2, 1/2, 1/10, 1/8, 1/6, 1/4 and 1/2.

> 8 South Great George's Street and 17 North Earl Street. DUBLIN.

Go to-

MURRAY'S

Sheriff Street,

FOR GOOD VALUE IN PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES,

Workers! Support the Only Picture House in Dublin Owned by an Irishman.

THE IRISH CINEMA

Capel Street (next to Trades Hall), New Open Daily 2.30 to 10.30.

PRISES, 3d., 4d., 6d. Change of Pictures—Monday, Thursday and Sunday.

BUTTER.

Farmers' Pure Butter,

11d. and 1s. per lb. Creamery 1s. 2d. and 1s. 3d. per lb. Branded Irish Heads 3d. per lb.

Patk. J. Whelan. 82 QUEEN STREET.

COAL.

For best qualities of House Coals delivered in large or small quantities, at City Prices. .. ORDER FROM ..

P. O'CARROLL, BLACK LION.



Harold Begbie on Dublin Slums.

"FOUL INKUMAN DENS."

[Conclusion.] THE FOOD CRIMINALS

We fear our respected Dublin Franciscen did not show this impressionable visitor our darker spots or emphasise that leading Aldermen and Councillors exploit the slum tenement property, and "do take rent for these burlows." Further, they have to pay as rent for an illsmelling, dilapidated room a sum that would provide an airy little house in a London suburb Besides being robbed by the slum owner, when they can spare a pensy to purchase a little milk for the sake of the nutriment it would give to a starving baby, they are at the mercy of other sharks, who do not scrup's to sell water as milk, and in this way rob starving children of their food, often causing their death. Yes, the wilk adulterator is a murderer! He or she robs children of their food and life by selling wa'er as milk. The Church does not excommunicate these secondrels. The people who are robbed deliberately elect. them to public offices. They are the "patriots," smi fellow-patriots seek to withdraw prorecutions that may be pending against them. The same poor pay for butter and get axle grease or worse. They pay for meat and get carrion. We have food inspectors who know all this. But the milkman, and butterman, and meatman are in power; they run our city and Boards of Guardians, and would not scruple to discharge any official who dared to do his work horestly. Look deeper into these things when you have a wote to give away. Put men into power who belong to your own class. Don't be deluded by religious or party exice, because religion and Nationalism are cleaks for rome of the biggest secondrels unhung. See how the great " Nationalists" and AOH. mer, the self-appointed guardians of the Catholic Church, batened on the Distress Committee money which was meant for the starving poor. In your spare time count up the number of "good Nationalists" convicted of margarine, milk, and food frauds during the past ten years. Such are the guardians of religion and morality, moryal. Remember, the next time you have a vote to cast, den't be deluded by appeals to your religion or rationality which such scoundrels will make. Vote straight for a man of your class—a worker.

Nebility of Dublin Poor.

The quiet and noble dignity of the poor mentioned by the above writer are known to us who are of the poor. At times of labour disputes a contemptible capitalist Press paints the working poor as azarchists or blood-thirsty ruffians. The sung middle and upper classes read it all, and thank God that they are not like the rulfiana who days to go on sirika and desirov poor struggling Irish industries merely to please the vanity of that terrible fellaw Larkin, who has his own motor cars and servants, and dines every night with Hergelf and Himself at the Viceregal Lodge. It is the poor who alone have nobility of character. As Father Alcysius said, you would be surprised to see how kind they are to each other.

One Saturday night in a Dublin street the writer saw a young woman crying bitterly. She had been buying the food and a few things for the children when she found that a half sovereign, which represented all that her husband had earned that week, was missing. Overcome with disappointment, and the thoughts that her husband and children would be hungry as a result of her carelessness, she sobbed violently. A crowd gathered, the usual alum crowd, and when they knew the trouble, one ill-clad woman, who looked very hungry herself, said, "Ab, never mind, ma'am, here's a sbilling." Another gave 6d., another a shilling, and in two minutes the lost amount was put into the young woman's band, who seemed much ashamed to take it.

It was a little incident, such as would mean a tear being brushed seide, but it makes us feel happy and elated. These ere the slum viragees and ruffians of the capitalist Press, which the Grafton-atreet mob fear to even smell near them lest they be contaminated. True Christian charity is found in the siums, and it is the experience of it that makes some workers optimistic.

RESPECT THE DEAD.

Even in the matter of reverence to the dead. Note the progress of a funeral cortege through a Dublin alum. The children involuntarily cause their play, blinds are hurriedly drawn, heads are lowered, and it can be seen that "the clum ruffians" are breathing a prayer for the dead whom they did not know. Workmen on the street raise their caps. Vanmen bring their horses to a stop as a tribute to the grim majesty of Death. Follow the same cortege up Grafton street and through the fashionable suburbs where the "cultured" and "educated" live, right up to the gates of Mount Jerome. The Grafton-street mcb are disgusted that funerals are not compelled to go by way of Dawson-street. They steer their motors close up, and clang, clang, impatiently for the hearse to get out of the way. They have an engagement for tea, and do not wish to keep the hosiess waiting even a minute. It may be a merchant in a hurry to get to his cities. Perhaps a "lady" anxious to be early at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the poor heathers of the South Sea Islands. She is too zealous to think that the Graftonstreet mob or herself need a little Chris-

ALL WORKERS should support The Workers' Banefit Stores, 474 New Street, Grossries, Eggs, Butter and Tes all of the best at Lewest Prices

tienity-and hermotor rushes on past the

There is a lot that the English journalist did not see, and a lot more that he could not understand.

Our correspondent does not seem to know that the "Christian" Grafton-street meb succeeded in driving funerals off their promenade of fashion. No funeral is now all wad up Grafton street.—Ep.

I STATE MEDICAL SERVICE.

The newly-formed State Medical Autociation has just issued the following reasome for a State Medical Service :-

1. The present want of organisation in the medical profession, the everlapping of the functions of its various branches, and the competition amongst its members lead to great waste of the national medical resources and of the time and energies of the individual members of the profes-

2. Modern legislation tends to create, on the one hand, an extension of disjointed State or Municipal Service, and, on the other, a vast system of modified contract practice, both of which in the interests of the profession, as well as the public, should and could be easily converted into a State Service.

3. The time has come for freeing a large section of medical men and women from such distasteful and incongruous work as the assessing and collecting of fees for services rendered.

4. It is in the interest of the public, as well as medical men and women, that the profession should be firmly established as a scientific calling, which can only be made possible by rendering its members free from the peopniary uncertainties and surieties of private practice, and establishing a system for their certain and adequate remuneration.

5. The great need of the present time being the expenditure of large sums of money on scientific investigations for the further prevention and cure of disease, it is obvious that such work on the necessary scale can only be carried out under State auspices.

6. Under existing circumstances many of the most able and willing researchers are compelled by economic conditions to desert the centres of investigation in order to earn a living in practice, and vast stores of the most useful material are neglected, because, in the struggle to obtain a livelihood, the busy general practitioners have no time to utilise it.

7. The evils at present due to long hours and irregularities of work, the unavoidable waste of time in the building up of practices, and the financial dependence of the practitioner on the patient, sen only be remedied by the organisation of the profession as a branch of the nation's Civil Service.

8. Owing to the unequal distribution of doctors (in 1910 Bermonday, with a population of 130 000, had 32 doctors. and Hampstead, with a population of 81,942, had 168 doctors), and owing to poverty or other causes, for a very conaide able portion of the poorer class no proper medical supervision is available.

9. In spite of, and partly because of, all the sivance that has already been made in the science of medicine, surgery, and therapeuties, the provision of adequate attendance and appliances for a large section of even the more comfortable classes is wholly inadequate, and can only be rendezed available by a State Service, scoompanied by the right of

everyone to professional help and advice. 10. The present hospital system, wellequipped and staffed though it is, is still at the mercy of uncertain and inadequate voluntary charity, which does not keep pros with the demands of modern soientific methods. Under a State regulated system there hospitals would at once be put on a firm financial basis, their steffs would be properly remunerated, and their doors would be open to all, thus saving the practitioner from the present anomalies of "hospital abuse" and competition whilst enabling him to utilise them as a help rather than as a hindrance in his work.

11. Under existing circumstances practictioners, who work at a distance from the centres of education and hospital activities, have neither time nor opportunity to refresh their knowledge and become acquainted with modern methods and the ways of applying them in practics. Opportunities could be given under a State Service.

12. At the present time every practititioner is performing many State services without remuneration, and is doing a large amount of work amongst his patients g atuitously, or incurring "bad debts," impositions with which no other profession is inflicted to anything like the same extent, and which can only be removed under a State Service.

13. The time has come when every medical practiceer, man or woman, shall nistreo bus etampebs as bestarang ed selary during the active years of service, coupled with a system of gradual promotion and followed by a generous pension.

TRADES SOCIETIES,

Football Clubs, and any other Working Class Societies requiring rooms for meetings, &c., would do well to call on Caretaker.

LIBERTY HALL,

18 Beresford Place. Lighted throughout by Electricity.

GLASGOW TOWN

Slum Owners Exploit the Corporation.

"Shoot or Hang" the Slum Lords.

Last year, the Glasgow Town Conseil,

after much disputation, agreed, by a

large majority, to use the Tramway Sur-

plus of £52,000 for the apecific purpose

of buying up slums which were a menace

to the health of the community, with a

view to having them destroyed. This

policy of clearing away the slums is

highly approved of by the landlords, who

not only are compensated for property

that is practicelly valueless, but also have

their sites improved by these clearances

at the public expense. Consequently the

alum-cwners are tumbling over each other

in their eagerness to induce the Corpora-

tion to purchase. In was evident last

week when the minute was being moved

that the majority of the Council was com-

posed of slum owners or the friends of

slum-owners, as they seemed very anxious

to get the minute passed without discus-

sion. This attempt at suppressing a dis-

cassion on the iniquity of alum owner-

ship did not meet with the approval of

the Labour Pariy, who contend that slums

inimical to public health should be de-

WITHOUT COMPENSATION.

and that the Corporation should inaugur-

ate a building scheme for the purgess of

competing the slum owner out of exist-

ence. The discussion last Thursday por-

trayed a real "class war" feeling, and

despite the noisy opposition of their an-

tagoviste, the members of the Labour

Party, who took part in the discussion,

said what they had to say in a fearless

Mr. James Stewart (Labour) moved:

"That consideration of the recora-

mendation be delayed until the Com-

mittee satisfied themselves that suit-

able houses had been provided for the

people who would be displaced from

He opposed the proposal on the ground

that it would not be beneficial in any de-

gree to the health of the community. If

the proposal were carried, the occupants

from 300 houses would be dishoused

without any special provision made for

their being housed. It they displaced

these pespie in that manner they would

simply increase the value of the property

fronting the back lands. This would

tend to increase rants all round. They

were going to send the people of the

single apartment houses into other dis-

tricts where that class of houses abounded.

The health of the people was not going to

be improved by that policy. It had been

QUESTION OF HOUSING.

but by the present proposal they were

not dealing with the housing of the

people. They were only removing them

from one area to another. When they

allowed for the people such conditions

as would enable tham to have houses

similar to what they had in Pollokshields

and Kelvinside (two fashionable suburbs),

then their infantile mortality, respiratory

diseases, deaths from consumption, would

almost entirely disappear. By that pro-

posal they were adding to the density,

causing people to congregate together

under worse conditions than they were in

to-day. The proposal was only a little

one; just the beginning, he believed, of

a great scheme. It was not a question of

money. They were willing- and he be-

lieved it would pay the city-not £10,000

said that the health problem was a

and uncompromising manner.

the areas mentioned."

Some Definitions.

Ko. 4,-Wealth.

Wealth is the production of Labour.

Money is not wealth. Money,—gold, silver or script,—is but the sign manual of sctual wealth, and forms

a hendy means of exchange only. Actual weal h consists of the securities, comforts, and luxuries of markind. Nere sities include food, clothes and shelter.

Comferts include tobacco, tea and coffee.

Luxuries take various forms, from Motor-cars to Castles, and includes also All these :- Necessities, Comforts and Luxuries, are solely produced by labour.

Does Labour or the labouring class enjoy the wealth it produces? Most certainly not!

The labouring class can hardly obtain sufficient of the bare necessities of life to keep them slive. The comforts are but sparingly and gradingly doled out to them, and even then

'tis but the minor comforts only.

The luxuries are never enjoyed by those who produce them, unless the act of producing can be said to be a luxury. If the workers, who produce all this wealth, do not enjoy it, who then does enjoy it?

The wealth produced by labour is enjoyed by a class who never labour. This class has used what little brains it has for the purpose of exploiting the workers and securing that wealth, which it has no right to touch, for the wealthy few. How have the wealthy few been able to carry out this wholesale exploitation? They have been enabled to do so by the blind folly of the labouring class who have not insisted upon their rights.

Will the labouring class always be content with this state of effeirs? I do not know!

(Next week's definition, Profit.)

"OMAR"

or £20,000, but to spend £20,000,000 in

dealing with the housing problem. They

spent last year on hospitals, reception houses, etc., over £104,000. The reason

for spending that money was that the

people were living under conditions ini-mical to good health. As fast as they

spent money practically in providing pre-

per houses for the people, so fast would

the money spent on health alministration

disappear. He moved his amendment not

because he opposed clearing slums; he

wanted them removed; but he wanted it

preceded by homes, real homes, for the

people who built the homes of the city

observed several members smile when

Mr. Stewart spoke of spending £20,000,000

on better housing. That was not an ex-travagant sum; it was only one sixth of the valuation of the city. If they were

courageous enough, slumdom could acoa

be wiped from their city. They should get to work at once and stop the land-

ROBBING THE PROPLE

of Glasgow of £2,000,000 per annum in

only in favour of cutting out the centre of

the slums, but he also thought they would

cover themselves with glory by

"dynamiting the whole of the tenement

system." The whole city was a back land. By this proposel they were solving

no problem; they were only sending the

disease further out. He also wanted to

know why the owners of these slums and

their egents had not been scheduled. The

public ought to know them. Men who

engaged in such a dirty business ought

SHOT OR HUNG.

Later on in the discussion the same

speaker said that all slum owners and

their agents should be sent to Peterhead

by remarking that he, in common with

others, was meshed in "the web of pri-

vate property and land which was woven

in favour of the slums being abolished.

but he had strong objections to the Com-

mittee's methods of removal. The slum

owners, instead of being compinsated.

TRIED FOR MURDER.

Those who got rent from slums were para-

sites living on money taken from the

workers. He would confiscate their slums

without one penny of compensation. "Comrade" Brace Murray had twitted

the Labour Party for their seeming apathy

towards this question. The Labour Party

was the only party that had tried to edu-cate the people on the housing problem.

They had printed and circulated thousands

of leaflets and held hundreds of meetings

on this question-all at their own expense.

It is the people who are here looking after

private interest; that are apathetic on the

question of better housing. Those who would vote for the Committee's proposal

wers not asting in the best interests of the

community. (Ories of dissent). Yes, you

may dissent as much as you like, but the

fact remains that you are here looking

after your vested interests. And the

soomer you are all removed the better for

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Trade

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the community.

For Reliable

Mr. A. R. Turner (Labour) said he was

Mr. Mair concluded a vigorous speech

gaol for life.

ought to be

in the loom of hell!"

Mr. W. D. Hamilton said he was not

Bailie Alston (Labour) seconded. He

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