Edited by Jim Larkin.

ONE PENNY.]

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Drama—Old and New;

at newspaper rate, and to Canada and Newfoundland at magazine rate of postage.

And its Relation to the Working Classes.

By "EUGHAN."

Two weeks ago "Mac" wrote an article for this paper which called "A Talk about the Newer Drama," and this article purported to be a discussion between himself and a lady, in which certain spects of the newer dramatic school were mentioned.

I do not know if the discussion was purely an imaginary one or not-I presume it was; but in any case a cr. tic arose in last weeks "Worker" with a vigorous attack upon some of "Mac's" ideas.

As "Mac" has gone out of town and cannot carry on the discussion upon the subject of the drams, I have permission to take up the matter in his stead

In the first place, so far as both the original article by "Mac" and the sucseeding answer from his critic go, neither of them get near the subject which they both set out to write upon. The real ressons for the neglect of the working classes for the newer drama were not stated by either writer, and "Mac" suggests in his article that the reason why Thea. Duelin, for instance, is that the Abbey is an "Art Theatre," and that working people have a certain amount of fear for the word "art."

Well, there is a little in that, but it is so very little that it hardly counts. His other suggestion, however, that the more forid and "picturesque" advertising of the other theatres offers a greater attraction to the people who are wanting to attend a theatre, contains a great deal more, but again it is merely touching the fringe of the question, for the modern evolution of the drama has gone beyond a matter of advertising and has become a veritable reflex of the present social conditions of

the perple.

"Mac's" critic suggests on the other hand that the real reason why working people do not go to the Abbey is because they would be shouldered out of it by the snobbery that is evidenced by some of the thestre's middle-class habitues. In my own opinion such a line of argument is valueless, because if a workingman or woman has enough kense to go to the Abbey or any other "theatre where the newer drama holds away he or she will also have enough sense not to allow themselves to be cold shouldered out. But in any case this talk of cold-shouldering between respective classes—and I know full well that it does exist—only goes to prove my statement that the modern theatre and the modern drama both re-Lect the present social conditions that the

people are struggling under. The class distinctions that exist to-day show themselves not only on the stage where real life is represented, but they also show themselves in the audience. For that matter these same class disfinctions are found in the Church where one goes on Sunday let alone the theatre, but I need not press that point just

The pioneers of the newer drams have et themselves a great task. They are attempting to revolutionise the theatre and make the newer drama popular; but before they can accomplish that task they must accomplish even a greater one, and

that is to revolutionise society. The state of abject commercialism that the present-day theatre has fallen into is but a little part of the abject commercialism that all human activity has fallen

If the newer drama has to be produced in an art theatre where no thought of commercialism arises, then the newer drama must be established in some country where there is no such thing as commercialism before it can become

DODular. Commercialism made the modern theatre what it is. It strikes at the art of the playwright and encourages him to write trash if it can only be made to pay. It strikes at the art of the actor until he becomes a more machine grinding out so many facial contortions and so many words and gestures for hundreds of nights on end so long as it will pay. It strikes. at the taste of the public who attend the theatre, for through commercialism sgain, the working-class section of the audience are generally too tired when evening comes to go to a theatre where there is a play that requires study and thought, and

prefer to go to some play-house where they get the subject-matter thrown at them, or where they can get a laugh; while, on the other band, that section of the audience who do not work are either too lazy or superficial to be bothered trying to think in a theatre and prefer merely lelling back and looking at the dresses.

Let me try and illustrate this point a little more clearly if I can. If Ibsen's famous and much-abused play, "The Master Builder," was being put on somewhere in Dublin and on the same week there was appearing in some other place "Flessie Flip-Flap," the comedience, in her latest extravaganza, who do you think would draw the crowd? My reader might very safely lay long odds that "Flossie" would have the "house-full" boards up, while "The Master Builder" would draw but a few "dead-heads," and pessibly an odd critic or two who would be about as capable of criticising lbsen as a camel would be of understanding arithmetic.

While I admire Ibsen very much, I do not blame the crowd for going to see Flossie"—far from it. If I had been born with a lilear spoon in my mouth, or lucky enough to have a father who had made a pile, and I had nothing to do but go around town looking for sport or creating it, then I'd go to see "Flossie" for my money and not bother about dies caused by their own insatiable greed, Henrick's "Mester Builder" or any problems of life Then again, if I had been working for ten or twelve hours, either at a bench or desk, drudging for someone or other, and out of my few shillings was going to have a treat in the evening. I would go to some place where I might forget the problems of life, or the realities of life altogether, and have a good

The newer drama, as I understand it. has to do with the realism and the actualities of life, and it is just here where commercialism makes the newer drama impossible for the working classes to any great extent, for through commercialism the working classes have so much of the damnable realism and so many of the hellish actualities of life that they want to get away from these things when they go to the theatre, and the astute commercial theatre steps into the breach with a grand stupendous production of "Flossie Flip-Flap."

The newer drama is an interesting enough study in itself in all truth, but taken in conjunction with its relation to the working classes, a pretty large book might be written around the subject before its many aspects would be all

As I see the matter, if a workingman prefers exaggerated, idiotical pictures of life rather than the real life pictures upon the stage; if, in other words, he prefers "The Quaker Girl" to John Masefield's "Nan," for instance, it is because he sees too many tragedies in his every-day experience of the world and he has a desire to see something that he is not so much accustomed to, even though it is a rubbish piece of twaddle.

The pioneers of the newer drams have taken on a large task, but as I have said already they have a bigger one to face. Working people will go and see realism upon the stage when the daily realisms of their own lives are a little more pleasant. The newer drama will never be really suc-

cessful till this is made possible. When a theatre for the cultivation of the realistic school of drama is opened who attends it? Not the working people to any extent further than the few earnest students among their ranks. Not the middle class, except for a few who are really interested and who think it might be the "thing' so long sait can be safely considered "respectable" and does not treed on their corns. It is only a very few of the wealthy classes who take it up, and these few do so, some because they have a real solid interest in literatureall honour to them-and others because they are in quest of a new "cult" which they would like to keep exclusively to themselves.

For the most part the newer drama is neglected in every centre where it has sprung up. When Ibsen's works were first produced in England they were traduced and vilified, as the work of every

reformer is. When Shaw set out to follow in Ibsen's footsteps he also was traduced, but Shaw quickly gave up the disciple business and started a line of his own. His peculiarities of style were a commercial asset, so he stopped writing plays like "Mrs. Warren's Profession," at which the critics held up their hands and cursed, and he now writes practical jokes like "Fanny's First Play," at which the critical laugh and pretend to be shocked. The newer drama lost Shaw when the commercial theatre grabbed him. Only once has Shaw had a slight relapse into his former style and then he wrote a sermon -a crude sermon in crude melodrama-yet a sermon for all that, and the Censor kicked it out of England into Ireland. The Irish people proved that they were quite as loath to listen to sermons on the stage as was the English Censor, and I am afraid Shaw will finish his career in writing up librettos for George Edwardes or perhaps he will concect the "book" for some pantomime.

When Shaw failed to popularise the newer drama-and that after all is the only reason why I mention Shaw's namethen it will be pretty hard for anyone else to do it.

5 Commercialism and the class distinctions created thereby are the enemies of the newer drama.

The working class don't want to see real life on the stage—they get more than enough of it at their work and in their homes The middle class don't want to see real life on the stage, for the bulk of them are living an imitation life and want to forget their own reality. The wealthy class don't want to see real life on the stage, for when they do they are sometimes confronted with some of the trage-Realism on the stage with the great majority of the people is out of favour, therefore, and the "Dear Old Charlies" will keep on throwing "The Dust of Egypt" and other things into "The Glad Eyes" of the public for a long time

I believe the Municipal Theatre when it comes will solve the problem of the newer drama, but there are a great many things must be municipalised before that The realistic drama to be popular with the working classes must depict a workingclass life that is happier than that existing to day; it must also depict a life that is not so much dominated by the greed of the wealthy few. Then and then only will the newer drams be popular. Today it is too gloomy. It must grow brighter. It can only grow brighter as the lives of the mass of the people grow

As I have said twice already, the pioneers of the newer drams have set themselves a big task in trying to revolutionise the theatre. Perhaps they would succeed better if they tried the social revolution first!

Mether Erin at the Cove of Cork.

You're what we want for Ireland, You re what we want astoir, We want the bone and muscle, And that's what you've got galore; We want your sinewy arms To help us in the fray, We want your merry laughter And your proud defiant hurrah.

And you cailin na h Eireann, We want each heaving breast, To suckle, at home in Ireland, Sons we can love and trust. We want your h me-making presence. To brighten and bless a life, To adorn a home in Ireland; To be an Irish wife.

We want the homes of Ireland, With a happy people filled; We want the land of Ireland, By Irish arms tilled. WE want the whole of Ireland, From centre to the shore; YOU want your portion of it, And IRELAND wants you sore.

We want you boys and girls, We want you all the time; Your beauty, strength, and courage, Your power, your pride, your prime. We want you for the dancing, And we want you for the iray; We can't afford to lose you,

Mo cholinne, can you stay? An Clainin Oub,

Look Out for our Xmas Number.

TO THE LEADERS OF OUR **WORKING PEOPLE**

By STANDISH O'GRADY.

To get money is hard, to create wealth is easy—easy and also delightful; for we are so made that we rejoice in creation. Then what is labour—as Nature made it -but creative activity? As Nature made it, not as man has perverted and degraded it. Even to-day do the toiling millions find any difficulty in creating wealth? Could not our builders, for example, build three times as many houses as they do to-day and three times as good, sound and enduring?

There is not a doubt of it. They would rise at once to the occasion. They would draw in those unemployed masons, bricklayers, carpenters, hodmen, &c., upon whom they now look sourly as blacklegs. They would admit apprentices freely. They would rise to the demand with the same alacrity with which schoolboys start from their beds when the masters announce an unexpected holiday, with a glarious paper-chase in the country, fiffshing with a grand pi nic on some heathery hillside, when the boys, looking from their dormitory windows, see the line of waggonettes and horses, and the hampers covered with white cloths secure in their places on the cars.

Would not our builders, master-builders and men respond with some such alacrity to such a demand? Would they not Lary?—"Yes, surely. We're ready. We'll build you houses, good, sound and enduring by the hundred, the thousand; paying us our wages regular.

And they would do that, though to-day the wage-slaves are working under the curse of the Prophet. "The curse of the Prophet! What is that?"

"Ye shall build houses and others shall inhabit them."

You know the children of the men who have built Dublin, its great houses and palaces, and the countless lovely villas with which Dublin is girdled, live in hired rooms and hired, cramped little cottages. tenancy to end, and the inhabitants to be cast into the street if a fortnight's rent is

And you are all under that curse in all your work, whether it be transport or manufacture, agriculture, mining, or what-not. You create, make, fashion, carry to and fro for others, and for others who

don't thank you. "Why should we?" they say. "Don't we pay them?"

And the curse which lies heavy on you to-day will lie heavier upon you to-morrow and upon that vast and growing mass weak, sick, broken; upon those who have fallen out of your marching ranks and into those gulfs lying on either side of the road which your army of employed and employable still hold.

And I say to you as earnestly as I ever said anything in my life, that you, you must take up the cause of the poor, the weak, the broken, the unewployed and unemployable (?). For you the way of escape, the way to liberty, freedom, final victory lies here, and here only. You must take up the cause of the fallen. You, still s roug and unbroken, employed and wagereceiving men and women, you, who are knit together in your powerful fraternal unions, you must lift up these fallen ones. You, you must show them pity and do them justice. No one else will. None of the classes will-not even the richest of them. They have been tried. They will not and they cannot; and neither will the State which they run.

You alone can It is your duty to do it, and it is within your power to do it. Also it is your interest to do it. Freed so from the competition of those whom you call blacklegs would not your wages rise? They would and immediately. They would rise as naturally as the tide rises in Dublin Bay. Your conditions would improve as naturally as the race of the country improves in the months of Spring. No fighting, no fury, no intimidation, no bruisings and maimings of famished blacklegs, no suffering for your women and children as now, when you attempt that desperate remedy, the strike. And what can you get even by successful strikes? A beggerly shil-

> Established 1851. Provisions!

For Reliable LEIGH'S, of Bishop St.,

ling or half-a-crown a week, soon discounted by the rise of the price of necessaries; discounted, too, in divers other ways. At the best a wretched, beggarly thing even for you, the employed, the strikers Of what avail for the unemployed for all the poor broken people, while the sorry pittance implied in a victory is only an incentive to the competitors for employment rosming forever around you like wolves around Russian travellers in winter time.

To create every kind of wealth is easy. I only took the building of solid houses meant to last as an example. Then, to meet a great and sudden demand, you might build rapidly and in numbers good houses to shelter two generations.

I saw myself last summer two skilled men and a strong boy, and within a single week erect and equip an excellent three-roomed bungalow. It overlooked a beau-tiful valley traversed by a stream, like silver, well stocked with trout. Land fit for cultivation was attached and'a feathery "winterland" good for sheep with an acre or two of turf bank hard by.

I hope your young people have not forgotten the old ideal of love in a cottage. It is a great deal better, believe me, than love in a palace.

And this lovely cottage, fit home for any young couple in the land, was put up within a week by two men and a boy. How many such cottage-homes for our young people caught in love's nets of gold -how many such and only at that rate of speed, the slow speed of hirelings will be erected by your building brigade? say 500 strong young men and lads, perfectly free, rejoicing in heir work and their happy comradeship, joking, laughing, singing at their work, gladder than the dancing waves of the sunny sea?

In one year more than 8,000 beautiful, commodious homes for near seventeen thousand happy lovers, loyal to each other and surely loyal to the great and generous Commonwealth to which they owe that felicity, to which they owe everything. For loyalty is a passion as natural to us as the passion of the love of life, deeper than the love of life. Only give men the chance and you will find that it is so. Found your Commonwealth of the free in that faith and "the gates" of capital will not prevail against it.

You cannot liberate yourselves while you leave the unemployed and the broken and destitute-including you and your children perhaps to morrow — in their present fearful conditions. You cannot give employment and a full and honourable maintenance without land, lands and their equipment. You cannot get lands and their equipment without meney, and at the beginning a great deal of money. You cannot get money except from the people—from the people in the first instance Then the reople will not support you in an enterprise so new, unprecedented and of such magnitude and with a revolutionary look so vast unless you touch their hearts and fire their imaginations. This in a nutshell, is what I have been trying to put before you. The difficulties are immense, but not all what you suppose them to be. There are no material difficulties; none worth talking or thinking about. The way is clear. The difficalties are in your own minds-minds seesed, held, screped and saturated will the thought if you individually had money it would raise you out of the pit and set you free. Your minds are at this moment incapable of the thought that by a combined effort you could and would raise all out of the pit and lay the foundations of that social republic and Commonwealth of the free of which to-day you only dream. It will not come of its own accord or as the consequence of a few Parlia rent-made laws or of a mad orgy of incendiarism and mu der. It will come only to the understanding and the brave, who have prepared themselves to meet it.

The external revolution must be preceded and accompanied by an internal resolution. With your present mind you cannot conduct a revolution which would issue in anything but destruction. How could you? Don't you love, worship, and trust in money with a pession as strong as that which drives the capitalist? You know you do. Therefore, as opportunities and temptations multiply around you, multiplying ground you just because you are leaders, you will be drawn aside, seduced, corrupted by the man who possees in vast masses the thing which secretly you adore. Then it puts forth its allurements in countless, cunning ways. Is it not the god of the whole searth, and matchless in soresies? However upright, straight and honourable you seem to yourselves to-day to be, and are, it will

CAUTION.

Who is it speaks of

I tell you a cause like ours;

Is greater than defeat can know-

It is the power of

As surely as the

glorious sun Brings the great world

moon wave, Must our Cause be

won!

defeat ?

powers.

As surely as the rolle rour

The Pillar House,

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We do cater for the Working Man. No famey prices; honest value only. Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs A SPECIALITY.

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buy you or break you; buy you when you become worth buying.

Without that prior and accompanying internal revolution you will never conduct to any good end an external revolution. And yet this internal change of heart, and mind, and outlook is not really so difficult as it would appear. It involves no more. to begin with, on your part than a perfeethy clear understanding and a sincere conviction that this thing-money-which now devastates civilisation and demands annually its millions upon millions of human victims is not a good thing at all but an evil, and only to be valued as an absolutely necessary instrument, by the wise use of which men may escape from its all-but-infinite power.

I fear I have occupied too much of your space. With the Editor's kind permission Isball write a few words next week and so and.

Just one thing more upon which you might mediate, I think with advantage, in the meantime What do you think was the first word in the proclamation of the "goods news" of Christianity on the earth? It was a single Greek word, metanoeite, which means only change your minds, your ways of looking at things. Yet this one word led on to those tremendous utterances which the nations of Christendom would so like to see erased from where they stand and blotted out from the memory of mankind.

Bublin United Trades Council & Labour League, Trades Hall, Capel St.

Dublin, Nov., 1912.

THE PARTRIDGE TESTIMONIAL FUND.

DEAR SIR-I beg to forward you the accompanying Resolution, which was adopted at a Meeting of the Trades Council on the 21st ult., which you will kindly place before your society. The resolution speaks for itself and needs no explanation, and it is to be hoped it will commend itself to your members.—Faithfully yours, **Јони Віммона, Вестетату.**

"The this meeting of the Jublic,"
Trades ouncil is pleased to learn that
a fund has been opened to afford an opportunity to the workers of Dablin of expressing their approval of the untiring and unselfish labours on their behalf of Mr. William P. Partridge, and for which he has now been victimised. That we cordially recommend the Partridge Testimonial Fund' to the support of the workers of the city, and trust that the response to it will demonstrate that Mr. Partridge's manly fight for fair play is appreciated by all sections o the working class."

All subscriptions to be made payable to Mr. J. Farren, Treasurer of the Trades

TELEMONE No. 961.

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THE FACTORIES.

- I have shut my little fister in from life and light (For a rose, for a ribbon, for a wreath scross my
- I have made her restless feet still until the night. Locked from sweets of summer and from wild I, who ranged the meadow-lands, free from sun to sun
- Free to sing and pull the buds and watch the far wings ily, I have bound my sister till her playing-time is
- Ob, my little sister, was it I?—was it I? I have robbed my sister of her day of maidenhood (For a robe, for a feather, for a trinket's restless
- spark); Shut from Love till dusk shall fall, how shall she know good,
- How shall she pass seathless through the sun-lit
- I who could be inno ent, I who could be gay.
 I who could have love and mirth before the light
- I have put my sister in her mating-time away-Sister, my young sister-was it I?-was it I?
- I have robbed my sister of the lips against her breast (For a coin, for the weaving of my children's lace and lawn);
- Feet that pace beside the loom, hands that cannot rest:
- How can she knew motherhood, whose strength is gone?
- I who took no heed of her, starved and labour-worn, I against whose placid heart my sleepy gold-
- Round my path they cry to me, little souls unborn-God of Life-Creator! It was I! It was I! -Margaret Widdemer, in McClure's Magazine

It is a lamentable but an undeniable fact that the working women are to a great extent the cause of their own conditions. They deliberately stand in their own light, and make it easy for all kinds of employers to crush, ill-treat and under-pay them. They choose to ignore the example of the male workers and thei: improved conditions, which have been gained through the powers of organisation.

There was some excuse for them when there was no organisation for the women, but now when there is a progressive movement for the women workers they have no excuse whatever, and furthermore they have no right to remain outside its ranks. Within the ranks of this organisation

are women workers of all classes and sections-domestic servants, factory workers, laundresses, tailoresses, dressmakers, typists, &c., but still there are some women who are workers who are badly treated wage-slaves, but who are so full of igno ance and impudence as to have the audacity to say that a Union is much too common for them to join. I expect if it were called an Association instead of a trade union tiese would-like-to be folk would flock into it. A telling point against them, is this: the honest title of trades unionist is no bug bear to them when they find themselves in difficulties, they make no attempt to fight shy of it then, but are arxious to use its powers in their interests. What they are pleased to term their pride keers them from being's member of the Women's Union, but this pride of theirs is not of a sufficiently sterling quality as to prevent them from asking favours from the same Union.

It is no uncommon thing for numerous women and girls of all grades of work, and who are not members of the Women :Workers' Union, to approach the officials requesting that their cases be attended to. We are at all times willing to place our services a: the disposal of, and give advice to, persons who have a legitimate grievance, but, after all, the women must recognise that although the righting of a grievance here and there is undoubtedly good work and something accomplished, still the righting of all their grievances and the bettering of their conditions pormanently lies in their own hands, and that through the farce of organisation.

For close upon two years now the Irish Women Workers' Union has been in our istence, and during that time has done an amazing amount of work in the interests. of the women. It has been the means of increasing wages, better conditions, recovering compensation money, compelling unscrupulous employers to deliver up girls' references which they had detained, and of preventing the use of foul and unseemly language being used to women: workers. Then, as well as doing all this, it has also been the means of instituting, a course of amusements, such as never has yet been attempted outside the present labour movement.

Taking into consideration what has been done in such ashert period we time, and with a last portion of the workers within its tanks, what think yet could be accomplished if every woman worker in Ireland was a member. I venture to tay that in such a case the position of the women workers of Ireland within another

two years would be a startling revelation. to the women workers of other countries. In talking to women who are not memhers of the Union, it is surprising some of the reasons they give for not belonging: to it. The other day one girl told methat she wanted to join the Union, but. could not afford to do so because she belonged to four photograph clubs. Tomany people this may appear silly and. laughable; but there is more behind this. statement than one would think. These clubs are simply another form of tyranny from which the workers suffer. They are often started by a charge hand or forewoman, and its woe betide any woman. worker who relies to become a member of it. If they do refuse, then their lives are made miserable; and not only that, but should they be piece workers, then they are made to suffer still more by less work being given to them than to those who have joined the club. The only per son who benefits from these clubs is the person who starts them; if it be a photograph club, then she gets a free sitting,

and so the game goes on,

So not only are the women workers foolish enough to keep the employers living in luxury, but they also lend themselves to help the female Shylocks with whom they work to get their goods at a chesper rate. Organization would again be of immense service to these women workers by doing away with this club system, as it tolerates no form of oppres-

IRISH WOMEN WORKERS' UNION,

(Head Office: Liberty Hall.) Entrance Fee 6d.

Contributions ... 2d. per week. Join now. Call in at the above Office any day between 10 a.m. and 10 p.m. All classes of workers are eligible to join this

Don't miss the Sunday evening Socials held in Liberty Hall. Dancing and Singing. Small Entrance Fee. All Friends Welcome.

The usual Monthly Social of Choir Members and Friends will be held in Liberty Hall on Sunday, December 1st. Tickets, 1s. each, now on Sale.

Choir practice will be, as usual, on Tuesday and Thursday evening at 8 p.m. Irish Dancing on Friday evening at 8

All communications for this column to be addressed to-

> "D.L," 18 Beresford Place.

We were told we were dead as a Nation-A corpse with its face to the sky; Objectless, powerless, hopeless-THEY gave it the lie.

The Rescue of the Fenian Leaders

IN MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, Will be celebrated under the auspices of the Wolfe Tone Association in the

ROUND ROOM, ROTUNDA, On TUESDAY, NOV. 26th.

Ireland's Leading Artistes will assist. Prices of Admission - 3s., 2s., 1s. and 6d.

leanam long na laotra.

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

Irish Worker. EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

THE IRISH WORKER will be published weeklyprice one penny-and may be had of any newsagent. Ask for it and see that you get it.

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We do not publish or take notice of anonymous

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, Nov. 23rd, 1912.

Allen, Larkin and O'Brien.

It may be necessary to remind our readers that on the 23rd November, 1867, three men named William Philip Allen, Michael O'Brien, and Michael Lurkin, in the City of Manchester, County of Lanceshire, England, west forth to meet their Oreator. The law of England, in the persome of two special picked judges and a packed jury, found Alles, O'Brien and Larkin guilty of murder. The judges sentenced them to be hauged by the necks until they were deed. They were so hazged and their bodies desecrated. Their

souls are in Heaven, we trust. And yet those three humble workingmen, who gave their all for the Irish nation, live on in the hearts of all true men, though dead they truly liveth. In these days of sulfishness and place-hunting, of mouthings of patricties by pro-fessional politiciens, we should sek our-solves the question—Were Allon, O Brisn, and Larkin justified in protesting against the bratal power of the Eaglish Government; were they right in trying to breek the chains that simckled and still sheetde their beloved county those three men with others, let them be few or many, refused to recognise the right of England to seeleve the Irish people, and to make good their nesertion gave up their lives as proof of the minority of the motives; they spoke not of loyelty to the Emply. They mouthed not of expediency, they the bot health to make public that expedience that they stood for complete separation between the Gevernment of England and a Government which they hoped to see in Iviland. They pointed out in a clear and suphatic manner that no occupary, he who it may, had the right to govern or misgovern another country; they had to ack-nowledge that for a time the Beltish Government were powerful enough to overswe and misgovern limited, for they determined by the power of their menhod to alter their wring and to take fate their own hands the Government of this the Irish nation in the interest of the Irish

Train nation in the invited of the gran metion. Were they justified?

We say emphatically, Yes. Then, if so, that being admitted, the persons with the distribly of the people who inhabit this land, are not justified in their product the distribution. They are not working he minimum and belief.

They are not working he minimum to which the ideas of thins who have give belief. There can be no dublish in pay thinking man's stind. Rivier allow O Brice and Larkin were right of the present Schole are wrong fundemuntally wrong you ean't have it both ways, either English! has the right to control our destinier or we ourselves should accept the responsible lity. Accepting that responsibility, we must pause not for an instant.

The section was a section

"But on the fig t must g., 'Midst joy, or west or wos, 'Till we make this is'e a nation free and grand."

Remember, if Essu sold his birthright for a mess of pottage it is not necessary for us to repeat that foolishners. Better the roadside, starvation and Freedom. Nay, bitter a death such as was meted out to those whose memories we cherish than to abate one jet of our demand and our rights. Again we repeat, no law, divine or otherwise, gave to England the right to misrule the Irish people. Better far to struggle for a thousand years in sorrow, saffering, and privation than forego our birthright.

No, to you, our dead, lying in the cold c'ay of England, your bolies burned by the cursed quicklime, if it be our own fate to go through the furnace, we repeat our vow as true as you were to Ka bleen Na Houlihan, so to we, home of your bone as we are, will never disgrace you nor forget you Remember, this is a brave month for Ireland. She gave to the cause of Liberty Wolfs Tone on the 19th of November, 1798; and on the 23rd cf November, 1867, Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien. To-morrow it may be she will call on you Will you fail her? It is for you to reply when called upon.

We reprint the above from our last year's issue by special request.—ED.]

The question has been asked us in

many quarters why we did not refer to the

publication by the alleged Irish Press of

the scandalous attack of Canon Staples in the Wicklow B.C. Church on Sunday week last. And the iteration of the query has forced us into retrespectiveness. We eight of been era ew saucoed at this misrepresentation and lying about ourselves and our collesgues that this perticular case was passed over. The history of it, however, is a strange story. The organises of the Union, accompanied by two of the men who were then on strike from the Dablin & Wicklow Manure Co. proceeded to Wicklow on the Wednesday of that week. They came bank to Dublia again that night, having in the meantime intervied various sections of the workers in the town, who expressed an earnest wish to become organized. He returned with one of the men on Friday moraing, and made arrangements to hold a meeting on Saturday. On Saturday the local ballman was engaged to announce the meeting. In the course of his work he was stopped by two clergymen. During the day the manager in the Dablin & Wicklow Manure Co. stopped the works to allow Canon Staples to address the workers, having we assume arranged with the speaker what he was to say. The Cason told the assemblage that he was related "by merriage and otherwise" to some of the merchante in Wexlord, and austing their information told a tale of the condition of the town of Waxford. There is a prohent ramed Stafford, with whom the workers have been in dispute for their months. Well, the Canon's niece hap cans to be married to one of the Stiff rd family. With regard to the "otherwise," we learn that the R.v. gentleman is the brother of Mr. Michael Saples, Rathjamey, Piercestowa, whose effigy adorned the hill of Rawe street in company with those of Lord Maurice Fi'z Gerald and the lete Mr. Lambert during the Land League days. No wonder the Canon should have described such relationship as "otherwise." But if the farmers of Ireland opre all of this kind of wise other or not we fear there would be little progress to be reported for them. That he should use his influence to get the Wicklow workers to adopt the policy of his "otherwise relation—the hero of Rathjarney—should not surprise the people who know him. But when we learn that, not satisfied with his address to the workers, he endeavoured to prevent our representatives getting a place in which to lay their head, and used his position to get them evicted from their ledgings, we certainly hink that he went far across the boxderine. In fact he endeavoured to secure a "boycost," and he ought to know from the ex-perience of his "otherwise" relation that that is not a very decirable thing—for the beycotted. And the wholesale robbery of the dock labourers of Wicklow! For toring to raise the standard of life of the workers in the fown! Cortainly this is a peopliar installes of Christian charity. And we are hid to know that the Canon is an exception amongst his collergues. The Caron's reference to the experience of the Wilford We kers to the work near of the Union's finance is a paraller one, when we remain out that they were supported during the twenty eight weeks of the look-out, sithough they were not en-titled to a copper. With regard to the other statements made by him we do not intend to deal with them here, as they are likely to be tested in another place.

We had another sample of the Pless this week. On Monday evening the G min's pinkeen, the Porter-stained Mail. wid the Evening Trolly wobble en squared wider the bead of the Kingstown Plant the Berretry of the Kingstown Branch had been assaulted. Affice reading the reports would imagine that the assault was the outcome of the stake. But on Tuesday they went one hotter They then repeated that ewing to me assembly on a guatieness named Kettle The had nothing to do with the Union, on official of the Union had been sentimed to a month's imprisonment While the facts sty that a man named Branche. who had no connection with the Union at all, assented Mr. J. Kettle, the Branch Secretary of the Union, and was sentenced to a month's imprisonment, and the assault had no counselion with the strike. Verily, Analies is not in the "he ponny place with our capital stie Press.

GREEN. ORANGE AND

Hark to the snarling, your masters are fighting, Slaves of the factory, serfs of the soil,

Will all the shouting of Home Rule or Union, Lessen your labour, or lighten your toil? Will you get more of the wealth you're producing? Will you be free, and the lords of your lives?

Will either one bring you real homes to live in, Food for your children, or clothes for your wives?

Hark to the shouts, and the cries of division: Division—there's none in the ranks of our foes— Stretch forth your hands to the wealth you've created, See how they rally, and see their ranks close.

The noise that you hear is the sharers of plunder Each other abusing, venting their speen. London or Dublin, oh what does it matter?

There's but one master for Orange and Green.

Hark to the cries of the henchmen and lackers, Boasting they'll lay down their lives for the "right" Yours is the blood to be spilt at the shedding, Yours are the lives they'll lay down in the fight. Yours are the hopes and the homes to be ruined, Yours is the anguish, and yours are the tears, Yours are the orphans, and yours are the widows, Yours is the price to be paid through the years.

All through the years have you, workers, divided. With your own blood have you paid for your chain. With your own hands your own fetters you've forged Forging your fetters from out of your pain. Workers of Ireland, where is your quarrel? Slaves of the factory, serfs of the soil. There's but one issue in which you're concerned

Home Rule of Labour and Union of Toil.

GERAGO J. LIVELY, Islay, Alta., Canada.

[We desire to thank the Editor of the "Labour Leader" for sending the above poem on to "The Irish Worker."-ED.]

We understand that Russell, of Rathmines Bakery, is baking bread for Hunt, the Mutual Stamp tricketer, and that Hunt's name is stemped on the load. We are surprised at Mr. Russell. We are intending giving this Hunt and the nefarious gang he is connected with "a run fer their money." We understand that the manager for Hunt in Waterford is the fraud who issued green stamps to green customers, and when the green customers went to liquida's them Hun's present manager in Waterford had disappeared. Another of the gang is one Morgen, of Parnell street. Next week we deal with this lot of commercial thugs. We wonder is Dixon out yet. We must ask Hunt-'Erbert, 'Enery, Eraset 'Uat-the Mutual Stamp fraud.

We have received a notice from the Public Health Committee on a Form A, that if we do not provide a proper dustbin within seven days a summons will be issued requiring our presence in a court of summery jurisdiction for non-compliance. Now we have been in compation of Liberty Hall, 18 Bereiford Place, some seven musthe. Previous to our entering in occupation, and up to the present not one of the tenants, owners, or occupiers, within the area of Abbey-st, Beresford Place, or Eden Qusy, had ever to our knowledge been interfered with; no notices issued to the lawbreakers, but we of course must be prosecuted. We wonder if the following declaration explains, seeing that Mickey Swaine (the also ran) is chairman, moryah ! of the Public Heelth Committee. This is the way the public offices of this city are run in the interests of persons like Swains. He pretended he was very brave about his hibel action, but ran away with his tail between his legat. He presents to be a sport and a good loser. Well, Mickey, we knew the white streak was in you, but we will have the costs of that case, come weal or wee.

SWAINE V. LARKIN.

County of Dablin.) I, Rosanna Swaine. To Wat. being the lawful wife of Michael Joseph Swaine, of 68 Chaworth place, S. C. Road, Dublis, do hereby declare that the furni-

ture fittings, sto., at above address are my Romana Swaine. And I make this solemn Declaration conscientionely believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Provisions of "The

Statutory Declarations Act, 1835 (5 & 6

William IV., o 62)"

Made and subscribed before me this 20.h day of February, 1912. Signed.

> JOHN SOULLY, J.P. For City of Dablin.

N.D. Union Concert and Dance.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER. Dear Sir-If the above takes place in

"19" Ward there ought to be no lack of talent. Having been "in and out" of the North on many occasions I know the following items would "bring down the house.

Song, "Only a Private Soldier." J- C-. Reading, "With Rod and Gun." A (Summer) Hill Ramble. P-F-Song, "The Light That (Never) Failed,"

Monologue, "Under Two (Many) Flags," My Life in Every Camp D-F-Song, "I'm Guarding the Golden Gate," J- D-e.

J- D-y. Whistling Solo, Song, "The Bold Soldier Boy," J-F-. Demonstration, "The Use of Long Tom in Modern Warfare," G-W-.
"Keely from the Isle of Man,"

... "Also Ran," The Cabman's Tale. P-- H--Song, "A Little Bit Off the Top for Me," P-B-r.

Lecture, "The Price of Cabbage,"
W - O'B-. Story, "Under Lock and Key," P- M-. Recitation, "The Black Watch," P—B—y.

M.C.—Generalissimo J— M—.

Yours truly, HALL DIET.

EMMET HALL,

122 EMMET ROAD, INCHICORE, Labour & Temperance Institute.

Is now open. All trade unionists and sympathisers with labour are heartily invited. WILLIAM PATRICK PARTRIDGE is in control, and will be pleased to see all friends,

More "Stuffing."

Charles Caldwell is employed as mezrenger in Stanley street Corporation Depot, for which he receives the salary of £1 per week. He is also engaged on Saturdays (I understand) in closning the offices and rotunds of the City Hell, and this brings him in a further increase in his wages (or salary) of 10s. per week. How Obarles Caldwell can manage to "work" in Stanley street and in the City Hell at the same time and get double pay is a bit of a puzzler to one endowed with ordinary intelligence, but when one bears in mind the fact that this Caldwell is a member of the Mountjy Ward U.L.L., and owes his job in the Corporation to the bosses of that institution for services rendered, the matter will not appear as puzzling as at first sight would lead one to imagine A return of the number of members of the Mountjoy Ward U.I.L. employed in the Corporation would make interesting reading.

And when Caldvell can manage to work at two jobs at one and the same time no one will be surprised to learn that he has a vote as inhabitant householder for 48 Upper Rutland street (back parlour), Mountj by Ward, and another as inhabitant householder for 25 Queen s square, West (back parlour), South Dock Ward, while he lives in 9 Annes'ey square, North strand. North Dook Ward and appears on the List for that Ward as lodger, paying 16s, weekly board and lodging. Rumour bath it also that a erriain well-known United Irish Longuer in the Rotunda Ward allowed him a vite for a room in this house, but as I have not seen the Long L'et for the Betanda Ward. I am suble te-ser's definitely whether this latter statement be true or not. The cases I have given of bogus names

appearing on the Long Liet for the Mexchants' Quay Ward does not by any means exhaust she list, but I have given sufficient to show the public that the work of purifying the Register, supposed to be Stephen J. Hand, is only a sham and a humbug. The Register is now, no:withstanding Hand, is a complete state of o sos or "chow us," as A'derman Bill Doy'e wou'd say.

I was always u der the impression that the landlord in the case of tenements was obliged, under a penalty (f £2, to fill in the names of the tenants on Requisition Form and forward same to the Town Clerk, but I found that this year in the Merchent's Quey Ward a certain individual connected with the United Irish League in that Ward went round and collected the Requisition Forms in April or May last, AND THAT INDIVIDUAL IS RESPON-SIBLE FOR THE BOGUS NAMES in 19 and 20 NEWMARKET STREET For this work that individual will probably get a job as Timekeeper on the Distrem Committee

It would also be interesting to know how many claims Mick Canty, the Secretary of the Corporation Labourers, made for the "lower end of the Merchant's Quay (Winetave a Street and vicini y) Ward" this year. Is that what he's paid for by the Corporation Labourers?

Permit me, in conclusion, Mr. Editor, to sek Mr. Stephen J. Hand the following (1.) Is it a fact that after the claims are

lodged at the City Hall they are distributed to certain officials to bring home and compile a list for which these certain officials are of course paid? (2) What check is there to these fil-

cials adding additional names to the lists they make out?

A word to the Labour Party. Mext 15th January remember the bogus names. Bimember also that Caldwell and other twovotes and three-votes gentlemen can only vote in one Ward, and if those fellows try on the game give them the benefit of the law. A Ward in Mountjoy for a few months would cool these fellow's "mationality" considerably. One smiles when the cry of purity in

Civic life is raised now a days. Why the return of some of the City Fathers to the Municipal Council is a STANDING LIE. MICHAEL MULLEY.

Independent Labour Party of Ireland. Mr. R. J. Hoskin lectures on to-morrow (Sunday) in the Antient Concert Buildings, at 8 p.m. Questions and discussion invited. Admission free.

Goose Club Tickets now on Sale.

Some Facts about Glasgowi Municipal Enterprises.

UNDER THE O'D PRIVATE ENTER PR SE GLASGOW TRAMWAY CON.

The maximum wage was 19s per week The week was 7 days. The hours per day were 13.

There were deductions from the rate for uniforms. Spare men got 61, per day as relating fee it not required, and if they got a day's work they die the wages of the min when

Oa the main lines cars pessed only ever- 10 to 15 minutes. UNIER THE CORPORATION SER.

VICE (VUNICIPAL EN TERPRICE) The max mum wage is 341, per week and 8) per cent. of the motor mes as additional bonuses. The week is a rix day week.

The hours per cay are $8\frac{1}{2}$ Unifo: me, waterprosfa, gloves, ste., to provided free at a c at of £10,000 pe THE WATER EUPPLY.

The charges made by the old gives water compani s were-On north side of R.ver Clyde, 1/4 pm & On south side of River Clyde, 1/ praf.

To day under Municipal Ornamip a is 41 per £ all round. ***

MANCHESTER MADE YO COMMEMOR TION

DEMONSTRATION, Sunday, Nov. 24th,

All members and friends of the Irish ransport and General Workers' Union will muster in Beresford Place, at 12 o'clock, to march to Glasnevin Cemetery. The Union Band will head procession. Menbers must make a point of attending lest we forget the men who died that we might live. Forget not, men-not compromiser, not shoneens, not God save the king-

Dublin Labour Party.

A SPECIAL MEETING to consider selection of Candidates for forthcoming Municipal Elections will be held in Council Chamber, TRADES HALL, on MONDAY, November 25th, at 8 p.m. All delegates are urged to attend.

A PUBLIC MEETING IN FURTHERANCE OY

LABOUR'S FIGHT For Representation,

WILL BE HELD IN The TRADES HALL

On Tuesday, Nov. 26th, AT 8 P.M.

Prominent Labour Men will Speak.

WORKERS ! Show by your presence your determination to be represented in the City Council by

Men of Your Own Class.

PROVISIONS!

For the Best Quality at the Lowest Prices in town GO TO

KAVANAGH'S

186 Hth. King Street, 41 Sammerhill and & Blackball Place,

TRADES SOCIETIES,

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

LIBERTY HALL

Overcrowding in the Cities and its Results.

All the places in the cities are overerowded-frobries, workshops, domestic service, stream, houses, syr, feven the workhouses and kospitals. There is a mething mass of people everywhere you turn and an ever increasing number of memployed wi men and men.

There are many reasons to account for this evil of everozowding, but the one particular reason I intend to deal with is the insane craze that the country people have to get into the cities. Both women and men are struck with this mad desire. They have an idea that if they can only

get to the cities their fortunes are made. They will do anything to attain this desire. They beg and implore their parents to let them go; they over-rule all objections; they repeat the foolish yarns they have heard of how so-and-so wis only a few months in the city and was now making a fortune. Then if they find that all these appeals are of no use, they will comend it as their right to go, and some have even been so foolbardy as to run away from their homes, where they were sheltered and cared for to some to what-in many cases ruin and miseryin the majority of cases to hardships, insufficient unwholesome food, bad sleeping secommodation, we healthy dwellings, and eventually ill-health and disease; This is what they get in the cities there are the fortunes they find.

There are two classes of people in the country who desire to get into the cities. and both have different reasons for it. There are the sons and daughters of wellto-do farmers who in many instances have an idea that farm work is beneath them; that their abilities are being wasted; that if they were only in the city they would be able to make any amount of money—ali they want is a charce. So to the city they come, a premium is paid by their parents to some proprietor of a spirit greersi establishment or drapery house. Very few days pass over their heads before they are made to realise that their abilities are of a very ordinary quality, and that they themselves are amply cas of the many thousand units which are to be used for the benefit of the capitalists.

Here then is one special class who are the direct cause of injuring the city-bred worker. As long as proprietors of spirit grocers and drapery establishments know that they can demand and get slaves who are willing to pay a premium of £20 and £30 per year for being slaves, compled with the condition that they will give a certain period of time as free service, it is unressonable to expend that these employers will engage city workers and pay

Then we have the some and daughters of small farmers or farm labourers. They Want to get to the city. Why? Because they also have the idea that work is to be had for the asking is the cities; that it is well paid for, and consequently they would be able to help those at home. With this class I have some sympathy, because if they stay in the country their lives are miserable and hopeless under the existing conditions. The male portion will either have to work as farm labourers for 8s. or 9s. per week, or else hire cas by the day for which they receive from 6d. to 1s. per day, and the girls are Worse off sail.

Erentually they arrive in the cities, and speaking of the girls atome, the results are disserrous, not only to themselves but also to the temale population already inhabiting the cities. Bearing in mind the fact that women have not yet realised the importance of organisation, and there being a greater supply than demand of female labour, con sequently this is another cause which keeps the wages of women Workers at the lowest possible standard.

A great number of the girls who come

from the country into the cities go into domestic acrvice. In rare cases they may be fortunate enough to get into a fairly good situation, but on the other hand the balk of them are placed either in a middle class house, or in longing houses. Their lifs in the country may have been unproliable and monotonous, but at least they had good fresh air and pleasant surroundlags. How different are their lives as domestic drudges in lodging houses. It a accessary to come in cureot contact with these girls to know how dreadful is the existence they put in. I have met somewho start their dradgery at 6 o'clock in the morning, and are kept continuously alaying anul 12 o'clock at night. One gul 1 met recently told me that after 11 o clock at night she had 15 pairs of boots to cleas. As to the alceping accommodation reserved for these poor ill-advised slaves it is most inhuman and monstrous.

To give an example of what is regarded as a suitable place for a human being to altep in; some time ago a friend of mine were to inspect a house with a view of reating it. It was a fairly large sized

SPECIAL 2s. IN

selected for a month and still allow the special discount of 2s. in the £.

hours. Leading out of the entrance hall were \$ 50 large airy sidingrooms. The bedrooms for the family were als : five and well-ventilated rooms. Downstairs were two large commodique kitchess, and opening out of the kitchen was a smal square cupboard arrangement. The position in which this cupboard was built it sas impossible for a ray of light to enter it. Of course there was no window in it, and no means of ventilating it whatever. Said my friend to the sgent who was showing her round, "this is a very dark, unwhole-some pantry." Oh, said the agent, "that is not a pastry, it is a servants bedrocm." Surely, no comment is needed.

Kany of these girls before leaving their country homes boset of the great things they intend doing. Then when they find cut what life really is in the city they hate the idea of going back to be printed at as a failure. Sconer than do this they remain in their slavery and sleep in the foul dungeons called bedrooms, and the inevitable end is a ward in ei her a fever hospital or consumptive sanatorium. Therefore the persistent inflax of country boys and girls into the cities is the cause of irredeemable damage to themselves, to the city-bred workers, and to the country in general. It is imperative then that something should be done in the interests of a l concersed.

To my mind there are two most important courses which ought to be adopted as a means to stop this growing svil. First of all it would be absolutely essential to organize all the country workers, both women and men, and not only organise them but make them understand that their own salvation, the power to help their coworkers in the citier, and the re-building of Ixeland into a Nation lies to a great extent in their power. For those who sttempt to do this it will be a tremendous undertaking, when one knows the powerful opposition and forces which are orposed to any and every project which is started to try and uplift the working clience. Then when the country workers are organized they will better unders'and the theory which Standish O'Grady is advicating, and which is perfectly practicable, but only practicable to organized workers.

Then my second idea is that the social and intellectual side of the country workers should be seen to. I have a firm belief that this is one of the most important factors in the bringing about of a new state of life for the working classes, and an immense help in the march of progress. Then people are dull and heavy hearted from hard work and misery; with nothing to brighten their lives they become despondent. To drive away that dulness and heavy-heartedness they must be taught to use their brain power; they must be taught how to laugh; how to exjoy themsolves naturally. This creates a feeling of sociability among the working cleas community, and they begin to understand that they were not simply created to toil and slave that others might exjoy all the pleasures of education, ari, and amusements. It also creates a feeling of disconicht which is the keyncie of the uprisid, of the working classes in demanding their rights. Therefore if the country workers could be entertained in igs; the same way as their brethren in the city, could be made to march on the same road of progress as them, it would be a means of keeping them in their own homesteads; it would be a means of rousing them to their own importance, and of proving to them that they have a right to protect themselves and get back the land and its wealth into their own keeping.

Irish Transport & General Workers' Union (oLigo Branch).

Union Hell, Lyan's Place, Sigo, 20th Nov., 1912.

At the usual weekly meeting of the above Branch, held on 14th Nov., 1912, the following resolution was unsnimously. adop'ed :--

"That we, the members of the Sligo Branch Irish Transport & General Workers' Union, itender our best thanks to His Worship Alderman D. O Donnell, Mayor of Sigo, for his spirited action in having expunged from the minutes of the Sligo Scard of Guardians the resolution rescinding the the Fair Wages Resolution adopted by them some years

Proposed by Mr. M. O Rozke. Seconded by Mr. J. Kelly. This is only one of the many acts which our worthy Mayor has performed in the interests of the workers. Jas. Standford, Sec.

BOOTS FOR MEN. Box Calf & Chrome 6/11 as said eisewhere at 8/11. Hand-Pegged Bluchers at 4/10 AS SOLD BLSEWHERE, 6e. THE SMALL PROFIT STORE. 78b Talbot Street.

THE

£

Commencing Thursday, 14th, and Ending Saturday, 23rd.

Our Stocks are much heavier than we like them to be, and we are compelled for want of space for

Christmas purchases to clear our big fresh Stock of Winter Goods at a reduction of 2s. in the £ off all prices.

This is an exceptional offer, giving such a reduction off already cut-to-the-bone prices. As a special inducement to those who are unable to purchase for Cash during the Sale, we will for a depesit hold any goods

We are the cheapest people in the trade.

BELTON & Co., Drapers, Thomas Street & Great Brunswick Street.

WEXFORD NOTES.

Pat Cahill had the misfortune to have a spraised wrist, and was compelled to stop out from his work for hree days. At the end of the third day the "famous" Richard came slong and sent word bome to Cabill's that he was not to come down snymore and the next morning discharged his son Nick and told him to go home to his father. "Henowable gentlemen those people in the Folly." Another added to the Fish - vargen os list.

There are two other individuels in the Mill read from Works in the same department that Pat Cabill belonged to, and they have the privilege of taking boozing holidays whenever they feel inclined; but of course they are "wheelers," and Pat Cabill is not.

There is one thing in it, anyhow, he was not discharged for incompetency, as Pat Cabil's work did not usually swell the scrap beap like his late undesirable shop-

While the fight was on last year there was a list of names filed in Pierce's office for victimisation, if the employers bad come cut on top. But fortunately for those who happened to be listed the employers did not come out on top, and when the settlement was made there was an agreement entered into that every man was to be reinstated and put back to his own j b, and that there was to be no victim zation, and we see how it was

Since the look-out men have been thrown out on the streets and compelled to leave their native town, while the public who were so sympathetic while the foundries were closed looked on unmoved at this disgraceful and unchristian conduct. Talk about Scoislism! It would take a strong form of it to combat this black-

And now a word or two to Dick Murphy, who was more or less the cause of all the trouble. When the few men in the foundry joined the Union first he was the man alleged to have told Tommie to shut the firm for a few weeks and starve the men into submission, but after giving this counsel and seeing the result of it he laid low, until (when the fight was going on longer than they ever expected it) his wages were stopped, and then he, like Malone, pretended to be with the men, but to their credit be it said they were not having any of sly Dickie's ways.

Sweet William's scale did not stay long with him (they stopped rather too long to Miss O'Brien's grief). After fighting with him for three weeks they olesred out and left Billy in the lorch, and we hear that Andy appealed to his men the other, day for a fair do (that's the very thing Billy and Andy are doing).

bindings is a very profitable mas. He spends all day at one, and when it gets a hit dusk he spends about half-in-hour dodging Bobby to reach the sorsp-heap.

In Canon Staple's address on the Transport Union last week, we notice that he uses the following werds - 'He hored the people of Wiezlow would have the good sense to have nothing what; cever to do with these people. They went about their work in a way which he would call most mean. They interviewed the poor workingmen, met them coming home from their work, perhaps dry and hungey and they bribed them by treating them to free drinks in public houses. He would call that the meanest form of bribery That was the very same as the bribery that took place when the proselytisers were

about." Everybody in Wexford knows this is not true, as Jim Larkin and Pat Daly are two of the greatest advocates of temperance in Ireland.

We also notice that he boss's of being sonnected with some of the Wexford merchants, but he orgot to mention that it was of the Stafford family, and we all know the sympathy they have for a workingman.

The following books are, wa hear, shortly to be published :-

"How to run a firm on spite; or, an exposition of Salmonism in Wexford."-By a victim.

How to wheel and its advantager." By The Hero of Carria River. Illustrations by Tom Busher. 'Fly Posting; or Jos Salmon as a pantomime artist." By one who knows him. "Ned Whelan as Lap D.g.' —disgusted.

ME REVE-That Salmon's Private Scoretary is an old

DISCOUNT SALE.

That the Byrne Brothers were out tring broken toed greyhounds on Sunday last. That Slate Face will soon be giving his daughler away to the "Warrior Has-

That people are anxious to know way dres Olips leave a certain parcel in Patrior square.

That Johnnie Connors has turned the Municipal offices into a stripping room. That James J. Faifford, the cabbage here, went over to four men on Saturday last and asked them were they talking about

That Mrs. Byrne asked a gentleman on the Main street the other night had be seen Billy, to which he replied "yes." She then asked where, and was told in

"The Worker." That the first meeting of the Transport Union was held in Tommie Busher's

establishment in William street. That during the lock-out he was auggesting the advisibility of getting a revolver to shoot the Mogul.

That the wheelbarrow clerk got his countenance photographed in Dublin last Wiek.

That he is o mpleining of it not doing him justice. It must be very bad indeed. That there has been another election in the County Council. That Johnnie Connors is on the beer after

That lately at an election Johnnuie voted

on the side of the cabbage men. That he was knocking at public-houses on the Quay to try and get drink on San-

dey night last. That people are saying this is very creditable on the part of a Town and County

Ocuncillor. That there was a great spree in Tom Cullen's of High street on Sunday night. That Mick McClease was Master of Ceremonies.

That But Rourke got his bills done in English's. That he does not follow in his father's

footstepr. That there is a lecture to be given shortly on the uses of Crosstown sand, by Mike Wickham.

That illustrations will be supplied by Mosey three sweets. That Miley Deveroux succeeded at last in

making five frames, but lo and behold you they were bad ones. He is going ahead famoualy is Miley.

That whom the crowd was marching up the Faythe, at the beginning of the lock out, No. 1 was very enxious that everybody should have their puckets filled with stones to break Dick Murphy's windows.

That people are anxious to know when will the grand awakening take place?

WOMEN SLAVES OF BELFAST

The following Manifesto has been issued. by the Beliant Brauch of the Izish Women Worker's Union, and is a result of the resolution arms to by the Executive of that One of the alleged blacksmits in body to make a fight for a minimum wage for the mill-workers of Belfest in coming summer of 1913. We gladly give it publicity and commend it to the attention of our readers se a grim comment upon the much vaunted prosperity of the Northern Capita! :-

IRISH TEXTILE WORKERS' UNION (Textile Santion: Irish Women Workers' Union.)

Headquarters-Liberty Hall, Dublin.

TO THE LINEN SLAVES OF BELFAST. Fallow-Workers,-Y. ur condition and the condition of the sweeted women of all classes of labour in Belfast has recently become the subject of discussion on all the political plat: rms of England and of long articles in all the most widely read newspapers and magazines of both countries. Almost unanimously they agree in condemning the cinditions under which you work, your miserable wager, the abominable system of fining which prevails, and the slaughtering speed at which you are driven. It is printed out that the conditions of your toil are unnecessarily hard, that your low wases do not enable you to procure sufficiently nourishing food for yourselves or your children, and that as a result of your hard work, combined with low wager, you are the easy victims of disease, and that your children never get a decent chance in life, but are handisapped in the race of life before they are

Ail this is to-day admitted by every right-thinking man and women in these islands. Many Belfast mills are s'aughterhouses for the women and penitentaries for the children. But while all the world is deploring your conditions, they also unite in deploring your plavish and servile rature in submitting to them; they units in wondering of what material these Belfast wamen are made, who refuse to unite together and fight for better

Itishmen have proven themselves to be herces in fighting to ab:lish the tyranny of landlordism Irish women fought heroically in the same cause. Are the Irish working women of Belfast not of the same race? Can they not unite to fight the slavery of Capitalism as courageously

as their sisters on the farms of Ireland united to fight the slavery of Irish Landlordism? Public opinion in these islands is asxicus to help you, but public opinion cannot help you unites you are ready to help yourselves.

Especially do we appeal to the spinkers. p'ecers, layers, and deffers. The slavery of the spinning room is the worst and lesst excusable of all. Spinning is a skilled trade, requiring a long apprenticeship, alert brains, and nimble fingers. Yet for all this skill, for all those weavy years of learning, for all this toil in a superheated atmosphere, with clothes drouched with water, and hands torn and lacerated as a consequence of the speeding-up of the machinery, a qualifled spinner in Belfast receives a wage less than some of our pious millcwners would sperd weekly upon a dcg. And yet the spinning room is the key to the whole inquery. A general stoppege in the spinning-rooms of Bolfast would stop all the lisen industry, factories and warerooms alike. Reelers and spinners united control the situation. Disorganised as they are today, they are the helpless slaves of soulless employers. United as they might be, as they ought to be, as we are determined they shall be, they could lift themselves into the enjoyment of prosperity and well-paid healthful labour. As a first step to that end, we wish to propose a programme of industrial reform to be realized in the near future, and we invite all our toiling sisters to enrol in our scoiety, the Irish Textile Workers' Union. whose Belfast headquarters is at 50 York street, in order that we may unitedly, and at a given moment, fight for its suc-

We demand that the entire Linen Industry be put under the Smeated Ladustries Act, which gives power to a Trades Board, on which emplyees and employers are represented, to fix the minimum wages for the whols.

Under that Act the wages of women in the Clothing Operatives Trade has been already fixed at a minimum wage of 31d. per hour. Until the extension to the Linen Industry of that Act, we demand and pledge curse ves as a Union to fight for a minimum wage of 31. per hour for ail qualified spinners, proportionate increases for all lower grades in the spinning-room and increases in the piece rates for the resling-room and all departments in piece work; abolition of fines for lost time; all stoppages to be at the

same rates as the daily pay per hour. We also demand from Government the appointment of a competent Woman Inspector for the Belfast district exclusively, in order that the inspection of our mills, factories, and watercoms may be a constant reality, instead of the coessional farce it is to day.

United action can secure every point on this modest programme within tess than a year. It depends upon you, the working wemen of Beliast. If you have coarage enough, frish enough in yourselves and in each other, you can win. Most of this programme can be won by direct irdustrial action, by a General Strike for it if need be; the rest will be conceded by Government as soon as you show venrselves in estness in your demands for it.

To make easy the work of organising, we are prepared to establish an office or Women's Clair-Room in each district, if the request for the same is made by a sufficient number of members. Take advantege of this offer, give in your name to us at this office, or to any of your co'lectors, and we will welcome you as sisters and entol you as comrades in the orming battle for juster conditions.

Should this manifesto come into the hand of any not themselves aufferers, ba: willing to help in the coming battle, if they communicate with us we shell be prepared to enrol them as auxiliaries, and welcome their help.

Sisters and Fellow-workers.—Talk this matter over, do not be frightened by the timid counsels and fears of weeklings. Be brave. Have confidence in yourselves. Talk about success, and you will achieve

Remember the watchward for 1913 must be 8d. per hour for all spinners, and a proportionate increase for all other

> Yours fraternally, WILLIAM CARNEY, Secretary. ELLER GORDON, Delegate. JAMES CORNOLLY, Organiser. 50 York Street.

Eatry Money for this Union, 31.; Weekly Subscription, 2d. for Full Times; ld. for Half Timers. Strike Pay. 6s. and 3s. per week. Func-

ral Benefit, £4,

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The Workingman's Beverage. TWINEM BROTHERS' Dolphin Sauce, The Workingman's Relish.

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Trade

Union Shop,

The Manchester Martars.

Chill break the grey November morn From skies all overcast, And through the streets so lately still Great throngs are hurrying past. Men, women, children, in whose eyes A wolfish gleam appears As 'gainst the sullen whiter sky

And soon around that structure grim

Its head a scaffold rears.

The struggling crowds are massed. With many a ribald song and joke The waiting hours are passed At last, upon their straining gaze Appears the sight they crave; Three men stand there who soon shall fill The felons' nameless grave.

Oh! say, what heinous crime was theirs? What act unspeakable? That 'mong that vast concourse there sounds

No sigh, nor pitying thrill Of sorrow for the hapless men Who there so calmly wait Above that vengeful, surging mob, To/meet their ghastly fate.

Their voices clear ring out in prayer, No tremor shakes their frame; And on each tranquil brow there shows No trace of sin or shame. Yet, louder still the clamour grows. And fiercer yet the cry,

That calls as once the Jews had called

To see the Guiltless die.

Oh! search in vain that ribald crowd One pitying face to find; No woman's sob nor broken prayer Comes low upon the wind: And yet, as once the Saviour prayed

In His dire agony, They earnest plead their ruthless foes May thrice forgiven be.

What dastards called their sin, was this— They loved their Motherland! And gladly gave in menhood's prime Their lives at her demand; And proudly, in that hostile crowd, They raised that fearless cry, God save the land for which to-day We proudly, gladly die."

Oh! England, vain thy triumph is That sable flag on high; But 'minds you once again of men --- Your gold can never buy. With all your power you could not drown That last triumphant cry That told your wanton mob the way That men and heroes die.

Shall, too, forever be, Till Eire 'mid the people's all Shall stand a nation free; Raised by the love of such as thuse Who won the martyr s crown On that remembered winter a morn Within your crime stained town. meado Cacinanac.

And as 'twas then, so it is still—

Annual Xmas Draw.

Tickets now on Sale.

Dry all Winter.

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plain soles, 6/-. Also Men's and Ladies' Walking Boots, 4/11, 5/11, 6/11, 7/11, 8/11.

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One of the ablest writers in Ireland, in

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This is to be the Annual of the Century,

When You Get on a Good Thing Stick to it. G. S. & W. Railway Works, Inchicore, from Within.

Once again must I permit the "regular run" of this article to be interrupted by matters more urgent for the moment - if not on the whole more important.

My readers may recollect my reference to the spasmodic manner in which the affairs at the above works were conducted. How in the high tide of industrial activity hands were suddenly dismissed or put on short time, and on other occasions, when apparently work was in reality truly slack, how men were started on overtime and night work. New hands were employed, while the regular men on daywork were almost without a job to charge their time to. It would seem as if the management of these works was guided and regulated by the moon, for the moon is stated to exercise great power ever certain individuals not mentally very strong. But the results of this insane system of management isthat homes of respectable people are left in want and destitution, the shareholders are deprived of the profits that should utilisation of their factory and machinery, and the country suffers by the importation of manufactured articles of an inferior

The Waggon Department seemed specially marked out for this "first-of-April" sort of management. Men were dismissed, others put on short time, an urgent demand comes along for waggons or carriages, and as these cannot be built in time they have to be imported, and are imported to the loss of everyone but the official responsible for placing the order.

Now, I do not suggest that this state of affairs might be altered by a more rigid application of the Corrupt Practices Act, but I do say that it would never occur under proper and efficient management. Machines are very costly, and are profitable only when constantly employed turning out work at their maximum rate. Every hour a machine is idle means a loss in money to the shareholders. For it means that the money invested in the purchase of that machine is lying dead. And I know of expensive machines in Inchicore that are idle most of their time. Now it ought not to be impossible for a manager of such a works as Inchicore to keep a regular staff permanently employed all the year round without this "slackening off" and "piling on" complained of. Surely a man of Mr. Maunsell's long experience ought to know by now the requirements of the "road," and be able to anticipate and provide for any and every demand made upon him. Work done on the double" is both expensive and unreliable. Overtime and nightwork are both more costly than daywork. And I submit that neither are necessary with proper and capable management.

Last week a large number of the hands in the Waggon Shop were put on short time. This must be done for the purpose of giving the men an appetite for their Christmas Dinner, for I understand there is plenty of work in this particular shop Upon inquiries I am told that the shop exceeded its allowance by £500, and it is now proposed to make good that amount by depriving the wives and families of the men employed there of the money required to buy food, pay rent, buy clothes, etc. One would have thought that the official who was incapable of making a proper estimate for the shop ought to be made pay for his ignorance and incompetency by having a slice taken of his exorbitant salary instead of robbing the innocent and capable workers of their wages. But robbing the men of their wages is an old game in the shop where men are alleged to be kept in perpetual debt. And while the old Waggon Shop is half deserted the Company is spending thousands upon the erection of a new waggon shop, more extensive, more expensive, better equipped, and in every way more advanced than the old shop that is at present almost lying idle. Why this wilful waste of shareholders' money? Why this unnecessary expenditure? Where is the justification for the erection of the new shop when you are keeping the old shop but half manned? I invite the shareholders to visit the works and test for themselves the accuracy of what I waite. And I challenge the Superintenda.

ent to answer this question. But the voice of the shareholders is never heard except it is raised to condemn the poor who are struggling against tyranny and injustice. They would be wiser and wealthier men if they harkened to the complaints of their workpeople, and investigated the actions of their highly-paid officials. A workingman employed on a railway has a more sincere interest in the well-being of the Company than has the official who secured his appointment merely as a stepping stone to something better somewhere else. And the sooner the shareholders realize this the better it will be for themselves and all concerned.

But about this £500 excessive expenditure! Who is responsible for the miscalculation? Was it Mr. Maunsell, who has spent the greatest part of his life in these works and who could well spare the trifling amount out of his inflated salary: or was it Mr. Watson, who is now in office; or was it my old friend. Brother Hicks, who stood on the steps of the tram car the other day to contemplate me as he swept by comfortably smoking his pipe while I trudged through mud as filthy as his mind? Now, whichever be responsible they are better able to make good the less than are the working people with their wives and families depending on them, especially now at the threshold of Christmas, when people who are christian in spirit strive to create happiness in-

between them they ought to bear the cost of this alleged official blunder, since the method they adopt to make good the loss is dishonest to the shareholders and to the employes.

The shareholders suffer the loss of the

profit that should and would accrue from the proper employment of both men and machines, while the workpeople lose their wages, so essential for the wellbeing of themselves and families. Leaving this subject for a while. I desire to briefly refer to one other -namely the rights of organised Labour. In times of industrial unrest men are very active in upholding the claims of organised Trade Unionism, and in battling with those who dare to dispute these claims. But the battles of Trade Unionism are not confined merely to such occasions as those referred to. The struggle goes on for all time, although the field of battle is frequently altered. At one time it is a lock-out that is being resisted, at another it is a strike that is being fought; while again it may be a Municipal or a Parliamentary election that is contested. But in all cases it is the cause of the working classes that is supported and accrae, and would accrue, from a proper fassailed; and yet we find men who boast of being members of a trade society who scorn as a scab the wretch who opposes trade union effort in a strike or lock-out; and yet this self-same effort is opposed at election times by these supporters (?) of Trade Unionism. In my recent contest in the New Kilmainham Ward my candidature was endorsed not alone by the Dublin Trades Council and the Dublin-Labour Party, but by the District Committee of my trade society; and yet in that contest members of my own trade society voted against me and canvassed against me. Now, the cause I stood for was the same one as is upheld by organized workers during a strike or a lockout—the cause of Trade Unionism; still these individuals referred to blindly opposed that cause by voting with the officials who dismissed me from the service of the G. S. & W. Railway Company, because on principle I battled for these self-same ungrateful individuals. Now, I warn these moral "scabs ' that if they attempt in the coming contest to play once again the traitor's part they shall not do so in secret. Last week a Mr. O'Looney was announced by the local John S. Kelly branch of the League to lecture in the United Workingmen's Club, Inchicore, on "Ireland Since the Union." A lecture on O Looney's connection with another Union, or rather his rejection by them, would form an interesting subject; but it is with the lecturer himself I am concerned rather than his subject. This O'Lootey, ever since he stepped from the dock, in which he was placed by his own trade scciety -from which, I believe, he was expelled -has become notorious for his opposition to Trade Union effort at elections; and in that opposition his stable companions are John S. Kelly, O'Donnell, of margarine fame; Stewart, editor of the monthly scandaliser, and a host of other fallen "stars." That this O'Looney should be permitted to lecture in the United Workingmen's Club, Inchicore, is a matter I submit for the consideration of the members of that club who are genuine Trade Unionists. During my contest it was not possible to hold a meeting in this club; although I was the standard. bearer of Trade Unionism. An announcement of the publication of my pamphlets placed in one of its windows was torn down; while in this same window was prominently displayed a notice of the lecture by this notorious opponent of organised Labour, this O Looney, I know Mr. Maunsell made this club a present of some slates. I know that many of the committee of management are employed by the Company, but neither treachery nor cowardice should be permitted to convert it into an implement of opposition to the demands of organised Labour. The club owes an explanation to its members who are legitimate Trade Unionists and to the trade societies that assemble within its walls as to why it permitted O'Looney to lecture in its hall. On a former occasion they showed their spirit by rejecting

WILLIAM P. PARTRIDGS.

JUSTICE OR "INJUSTICE."

John S. Has that spirit died since or who

is to blame?

PERJURY OR OTHERWISE.

T) THE EDITOR ININE WORKER. 4 Irvine Crescent, Church Rud, Dablin, 5th November, 1912.

DEAR SIR,-I wish to-day to thank all those who have either written or spoken to me, warning me to be careful of the Police. I now in reply inform them that I have no reason to be in fear or dread of the Police, or any other person or persons, and further that when my writings shall essee, I won't be afraid of them, so I trust you den't mistake your than. I may tell you that I am not one of those men that light my lamp at breakfast hour, se as to have it ated in time to escape a summons. I light up at the proper time.

Now to those persons sending complaints so me, I here repeat that I don's intend dealing with any of them (except one) as I am writing facts which I can depiete to, on oath if necessary.

Should any carter be stoned on the street by children in consequence of their being moved by him

off his lorry or van, he may let me know, but he must supply date, and hour, name of street, and the name of one witness.

Now who are the hackney car, and eab drivers of Dublin, also the carters and van men referred to in my letters? I'll tell you now.

The Jarveys (as we call them) of our City are a arge body of honest man, and sober too, honest as I find in the Police Report that they hand up not only hundreds, but thousands of pounds worth of both-preparty and cash to the Police every year. This cash and property having been forgotten on their

Now for comparison take any English City of the same or larger population than ours, and the comparison of property returned is odious. Yes odious in the extreme.

stead of destroying it. I put it to Messrs. Sober they must be for rarely will you see even Messaged, Watson, and friend Hicks that one of them charged with drankensess, yet those are

the men we see fined as high as forty shillings, and are threatened about the state of their cabs Yes they are a fine body of men true as steel, and for this reason (if for no other), I would not attend a bonfire, even of one cab, but rather try and aid the poor owner to set it right if in a bad state of

repair or old.

Now lest Friday night 1st inst., one of those brave men (brave I call them) handed over a valuable Truss of Drapery to the gate man (Mr. Nolan, at D.S.E. Goods Store, same having been lost off a car, by some poor man. Such action is highly commendble as it saved the poor man several pounds. I know all about the matter, but I suppose poor

59B won't know anything of it until he,il see the Worker" on Saturday. Such is the character (in a few words) of our

Now the Carters are an honest body of men, who pay not only hundreds, but thousands of pounds in claims every year for goods stolen off their vehicles shiefly owing to the inactivity of the Police.

Well now does the Police ever bother their heads as to the quantity, quality, or value of the goeds and articles which are stolen off cars in the streets of Dublin (oven by day), I say no.

Why is it that the Merchants and Master Carriers dees not sak the Police to pay more attention to this system of robbery. I'll tell you. The answer is because the poor men (yes, very poor men) pay fer it. Did you never know this, yes 'tis true.

Presently I know a poor man (carter) paying! a claim of £15, at so much per week out of his wages for trusses which were stolent off his lorry. Is he not an hosest man, yes and thousands of others like him. Should this man leave the employment, of course the master should have paid the claim (as they often have to do) but to the credit of the men, must say for them, that they pay up, and are siways paying, yes claims as high as £20.

Now why does not the Merchants and Master Carriers ask the questions that I am now about sking the Police, vis :-

1. How many reports of Goods stolen off vehicles between Store are a and G.N.R. Goods Store at Sheriff street, have been made to you within the past twelve months?

2. How many arrests? 3. How many successful prosecutions? I could an wer if I like, but I won't.

I now tell the Police that the short days are upon us, the robbers are alert, the poor men are paying claims, so you should take steps to try and set matters right. Why not send a Constable (in plain clothes) every weer evening from 3 30 to 6 15 to the vicinity of Ameins street where the cars are robbed when proceeding to Goods Store, don't you know the Bailway Bridge, must I tell you, you could arrest rebbers there and so protect the peor men.

Do so, and do so at once, and don't be so parti-

cular about your lighting-up time sheet, etc., but try and help that Eminent Lawyer, and just Judge (the Recorder) in at least reducing the heavy roll of orime which now unhappily appears to hang over us.

Be men, be watchful, and avrest robbers, for robbery is the mother of robellion." In the same way. 'Justice is the mother of Peace."

Now Constable if you require encouragement accompany me to the 61d Bezaer, in Henry street, enser the Chamber of Horrors there and notice how watchful the policeman there is. He does not mind trifling matters, but is always watching murderers and roboers, and he loves to be with them-the Orippins, Websters, Wainrights, &c.

My own experience of him is, you could stay there for a week with him, and I promise that he would not make use of a vulgar expression to any person let alone to ladies even during Herse Show week. Fon sould in fact learn a lot from him.

Come on to Glasnevin Cometery and gaze on the marble slab erected over the Police Plot. You see inscribed there the names and acts of gallant men, now departed, R.I.P. Why not learn something

Come back to Burgh Quay and stand beside that magnificant measurest created there is memory of poer Sheshan, R.I.P. Pause and ask yourself those Did he ever swear that a carter had a big load

up when he had little or no load? No. Die he ever swear that 30 yards were 200? No. Did he ever swear that the defendant was the

Did he ever swear that the lamp on a lorry, driven by a certer, was cold when it was red hot? No. Did he ever take sides with the Tramway Company against any poor man? No. Did he ever stop a carter and say that he wanted a case and should summen him, but that he would

speak for him? No. Did he ever enter a house to try and procure a bet, so as to give evidence against the party? No. Dad he ever stop a horse heavily laden to let an

empty porter lorry page? No.

Did he ever say that he could not swim when called upon to save a person from drowning in the

Did he ever compete in a short Marathon race at Portoballo (from side to side of canal) while a poor

fellow-being was in the water for fully half an hour on a cold night? No. No, no, the monument was erected by a noble and generous people to perpirate the memory of a gallant, brave, and noble man, whose sole aim and ambition through life was to protect the lives of his

fellow beings, and death overtook him in the bowels of the earth clinging (not to a rich) to a poer man in a vain endeavour once more to attain the object and aim of his life's ambition for which he lived and for which he died. Will your monument be such. Yours faithfully,

PATRICK LEMBON.

Doing You Out of Your Job.

[BY BART KENNEDY]

The man who does you out of your job is as much your enemy as it is possible for a men to be. For taking away your living is taking away your life. If you cannot provide the necessaries of life for yourself and your family, you end they must dis-or go under, which is much the same as dying.

It is all nonsense to say that if one door shu(s another always opens. We can only go according to the fasts that exist in these days in which we live, and one of the most selient facts in it is that losing your employment, too, often means starvation and misery. It, too, often means that your plane are upset as to the managing of the affairs of your family. You may have plans for your boy or girl that can never be carried out now that you have lost your work.

There are, of course, persons of energy who are stimulated by being cast suddealy away from their m'orings. But these persons are rare, and it may well be that you are not one of them. It may well be that your energy has been waited through working for many years at the same thing, and when the time comes that you have to stop doing what you have been used to doing, you are as powerless as a man who is in a boot without ours in the open sea. You drift and drift here and there, and in

the end the waves engult you.

I like to call things by their proper names. If a man is trying to kill me, I call him my enemy. Yes, if a man is trying to kill me by taking the bread out of my mouth, and at the same time wants me to shake hands with him, I strongly object. For I consider him as much my enemy as iffice were going to shoot at one with a rifle or lunge at me with a knife.

SIMPSON & WALLACE, The Working Mann's PROVIDERS.

If I am in a position, and I know that this

man is secretly trying to get me out of it, I am an idiot if I do not let him know that

I know it. A long and varied experience

of life has shown me that it is always bet-

ter to make your enemy lay his eards upon

the table. Turn round and make your

enemy show his face. It is the golden

I do not in any way object to fighting.

It is the Law that so far has governed the

world. But I object to secret fighting. I

rbject to the kind of fighting which Coomr

Borgia practised when he lured Oliverotto

and others to a terrible death. I object to

the man who smiles and shakes you by the

hand, and who deals you a deadly blow

when your back is turned. I object to the

man who slaps me on the back, calling me

by my first name, and who at the same

time tries to kill me by preventing me

from doing the work, whereby I get the

are many such. They want to destroy

without taking the risk of being hurt.

In real, honest fighting there is a sense

of fairness that we English call the sport-

ing sense. These men I speak of, who

want to kill in secrecy and safety, are

not sportemen. Indeed, they are not real

fighters at all, though—if you are hot on

your guard against them—they are more

Fair and open fighting is one of the

healthies) of pursuits. And from it has

sprung virtues such as tenderness and

generosity and justice and mercy. A real

fighting man is Nature's fixest nobleman;

but he is often, alse! destroyed by the

mean, secret fighter. For the fact is that

at this stage of the social human phase

his very qualities of boldness and courage

are against him. They are but too often

as milistones around his neck. Servility

is at present a most potent cause in the

That this will continue is unthinkable.

Even the most short-sighted must see

that there is yet a good deal of hard, rough

fighting to be gone through before man

really settles down to an intelligent order-

ing of his affairs. And the type of man

or race that will survive will be that

which possesses most strengly the fight-

ing qualities.

Whilst one does not commend, one

may understand the sititude of mind of

the secret, safe fighter. He at once wank

to have his cake and est it. He likes to

be hail fellow-well-met with the man he

is trying to kill. And so contradictory

and strange and involved in the human

mind that it is possible for some men to

they secretly injure. A man like this

often possesses the social instinct strongly.

He likes to be with people. He likes to

worm his way into the society of decent

men: And still be cannot realet injuring

a man even when it is not particularly to

our very involved and complicated com-

mercial system. As cur highly special-

ised system of law has a good deal to do

with the making of them. Our system of

law does not allow men to fight their own

battles. If a mon wrongs you, you must

apply to the State to see that you are

mitted sgainst the human being that the

law of necessity can take no cognisance

of. If violent means are used to kill a

man, the law will deal with the killer:

but if a man is done to death by having

his means of livelihood intrigued away

The time will come when doing a man

out of the means of getting his livelihood will be looked upon in a very different

way from the way it is looked upon now;

but that time will only be when men have the sense of brotherhood developed.

I do not deny that at present the whole subject is a difficult one. The conditions

under which we live press as releatlessly.

that the man who malicionaly and with-

out good reason takes from you your

means of living is as much your enemy

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-" Clarioz."

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as it is possible for a man to be.

But that does not dispose of the fact

from him, the law car, do nothing.

Men such as this are the products of

his interest to do so.

action yourself.

Such a man I call a villain. And there

bread to put into my mouth.

dangerous than real fighters.

advancing of a man's career.

rule of fighting.

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