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Edited by Jim Larkin

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ONE PENNY.]

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REBEL MOVEMENT. PRIZE STORY. THE

Labour and Its Relation to-Home Rule.

By EUCHAN.

Home Rule is coming. Deo Gratias ! As I pointed out some months ago, it is coming, not because the Irish think it desirable to get it, but because the politicans, or at least those politicans who "boss" the British Parliament, think it desirable to give it.

I cannot help being truly thankful that Hone Rule is coming, because when it docs come I have hopes that Ireland will become serious.

At present Ireland is not serious; Ireland just now is a comedy It is a big comedy formed in provinces instead of acts, and the last and funniest province of all is that known as Ulster.

I am not going to write of Ulster, however, wither am I going to write of Home Rule, save in its relation to Labour.

I only mention them incidentally because the two of them have done much to put Ireland in its present comic position. When Home Rule comes, then the comedy will cease, and Ireland will see a quite different type of play being enacted within her shores.

The new play will be a problem one, with serious possibilities and climaxes hanging upon its every issue.

The great problem will not be one of religious tolerance or intolerance. That is only a present-day shibboleth of the huckstering, professional politician, and it is a shibboleth, too, that will disappear with the coming of Home Rule.

choose to look upon the Labour movement as a rebel movement.

This brings me at once to the subject of my article. The Labour movement is a rebel movement. It is the only rebel movement in Ireland. It is out to teach insurrection against the tyranny of Capital, but, though it is the Nationalist forces who fight most strenuously against Labour, yet the Labour movement is not against Home Rule.

The Labour movement wants Home Rule. It prays for Home Rule, for with its coming the disadvantages which Labour suffers from now will disappear. With the rise of Home Rule comes the inevitable fall of the Home Ruler. The people of Ireland will start marching along the hard commercial road mapped out for it by the commercial empire builders, and two camps will be formed into one of which all would-be politicians must go. Those two camps will be Capital and Labour.

In spite of the hoary-headed platitudes so often heard in this country that "the interests of Capital and Labour are the same," I hold and state emphatically that they are not the same. Every extra penny drawn by the capitalist is another penny received from the toiler. All the platitudes in the world can't prove anything else, and all the political thimble-riggers in the world won't get an enlightened democracy

[NOTE.-Lest any reader should imagine that it is only cheap and shoddy articles which are produced by the sweated dress-makers and tailoresses of our great cities, it may be as well to point out that many high-class, expensive, special orders are executed by these poor slaves of commerce under the most terrible and revolting conditions.

By O. W. Humphrey.

Mrs. Brown-Jones was upset. Her heavily clothed, corpulent figure fairly shook with indignation, and her flabby face worked with ill-controlled passion. She sat bolt upright in the cab which was bearing her from the city to her suburban villa, and glared fiercely out upon the world through the windows.

Once inside her home she gave vent to her feelings until the whole domestic atmosphere seemed charged with electricity. Servants answered her shouted commands in fear and trembling lest some omission of duty should have brought the storm down upon their devoted heads, and even the Pekinese spaniel instinctively knew something was amiss, and left the sofa for a secluded corner until such time as he might safely venture to obtrude his minute presence upon the notice of his mistress.

But Mrs. Brown-Jones was not to be appeased. Small minded tyrant that she was she was determined that all within reach should be made as uncomfortable as possible, and behaved accordingly.

certain social function to which her hus- you say Sharp & Smart haven't finished

at the works last summer. But Albert was firm. He told me the night he came home after they had struck that sooner than give in he would close the place down. But there wasn't any need of that. Oh, no. The brutes were starved into submission. They crawled back, my dear-crawled back. Eve.y one of them that started again drew two shillings a week less, my dear. That's the way. But the fools won't learn. They go on getting more and more discontented. It's laziness-downright disgusting laziness."

PRICE."

Mrs. Fitz-Smythe nodded assent; but the conversation had wandered some-what from the orignal theme and she wished to return to it. The incident of the unfinished costume interested her. She was likewise due at the select gathering, and if by any chance Mrs. Browne-Jones was prevented from attending, her own chances of creating an impression would be greatly increased. So having expressed agrees possible, and behaved accordingly. ment with her "friend's" views on the The following day she was due at a labour unrest, she said, "But, my dear

GREETING!

To the Workers of Ireland.

I send my heartiest good wishes to the workers of Ireland.

Your fight is our fight.

We must combine together to destroy Capitalism and all its evils of Landlordism and Monopoly.

Each of us, both women and men, must help to establsh the solidarity of the Human Race.

Hurrah for the canse of International Freedom!

Workers of Ireland, unite! You have nothing but your chains to lose!

Good luck to the Workers' Cause.

Dublin, January 28th, 1913.

GEORGE LANSBURY.

into the deep shadow at the far end of the room.

"Tom," she said.

"Nell, I'm so thirsty. Give us a drink.'

The voice of a man came out of the darkness in hoarse, faltering tones.

The woman laid aside her work and, rising to her feet, poured out a cup of water and, crossing the floor, bent down.

"Feeling better, Tom ?" she asked gently when the man had allayed his miserable pallet they called "the bed."

Sharp & Smart's came back to her, "I'm giving you this as a favour. Mind that it's done to time, else there'll be no more for you. The lady isn't one to be kept waiting. D'you hear?" Aye, she had heard. But the time had

been so short, the material difficult to handle, and her fingers were so cold, so very cold. And so, as the candle burned lower and lower, she worked even more feverishly than before.

Stitch, stitch, stitch ! A mad, despeburning thirst. He lay back on the rate race aganst time, a race the slightest stop in which would surely spell defeat, Stitch, stitch, stitch ! Faster and faster yet, and still the candle burnt relentlessly

No, the great problem will not be a religious one, but it will be a commercial one. The serious, all-absorbing fight in Ireland, when it has a Parliament of its own, will be between Capital and Labour.

It is for commercial reasons that Ireland is getting Home Rule. All the high faluting talk indulged in by politicians regarding the freedom of a nation or the consolidation of an empire may be dismissed at once as political babble and nothing more.

It is said "that the sun never sets upon the British Empire," but what really ought to be said is "that the dividend-grasping propensities of commercial giants are never at rest within the British Empire."

Ireland with its romantic love of freedom has withstood the lust for dividends to a large extent and has clamoured for political liberty.

The British Empire builders have at length been forced to see that this Irish claim for political liberty stands between them and a consolidated, cohesive British commercial empire, and they hope by granting a measure of Home- Rule they will succeed in gathering Ireland into the "All Red ' commercial circle.

With the coming of Home Rule I have no doubt whatever that Ireland will be gathered into the British commercial circle.

It is from a purely Labour point of view that I am glad it should be so.

In its present position Ireland is comically pathetic. Its sub-conscious mind is away back in glories of the past, while its conscious mind is occupied in up-to-date political manoeuvring, with a sort of pious hope that the glories of the past will be revived when the political intriguing will be successful. The past, however, is for ever past. Ireland can never again be the giorious nation it was. The present age is a commercial one, and all that the British political bosses desire is that Ireland will become a cohesive, active and willing part of the British commercial empire, and Ireland will undoubtedly become so after Home Rule is established.

At the present moment the Labour movement is at a disadvantage. In trying to get representatives on to public bodies it has in nine cases out of ten to fight men whose sole claim for election is that they are Home Rulers. It seems to be of little importance what type of men some of them lare. If they just call out loudly enough that they are Home Rulers they think it will cover a multitude of sins, and a that it is sufficient reason why they should be elected.

It does not seem to matter that the man who is fighting in the interests of Labour is also a Home Ruler. That is not taken into account, and the official Home Rule Sandidates and the parties running them

to believe anything else.

And Ireland will soon have an enlightened democracy, for Home Rule is going to enlighten them. It is just this that makes Home Rule so desirable.

It is a commercial age. The government of every country is a commercial one, and the brand new self-government of Ireland will be commercial also. The boasted civilisation that is spreading around the world is but the spread of commercialism.

It is said that Japan is civilised on Western lines. That means that Japan wakened up suddenly, procured some upto-date firearms and "Dreadnoughs," and with a good supply of ammunition they are now on the look out for markets. Unlike the hypocritical British market-hunters. they do not carry a bible with them, however.

After Home Rule has been established for a little Ireland also will be on the look out for markets, with the assistance of the British Fleet. Ireland will get these markets, too, and the capitalists will grow fat and rich at the expense of their Irish employees, men and women-that is to say if these employees allow them to do so.

The Labour movement-the sole remaining rebel movement in Ireland-is out to teach the workers how to be prepared against the dawn of "Ireland's commercial prosperity." Every worker in Ireland, be it in city, town, or village, must be prepared for that day. Every worker has a right to live comfortably and decently, and must have a wage to enable them to do so. • We hear a great deal of struggling Irish industries just now, and we are likely to hear much more of them in the future. Don't be misled with this parrot cry. The greatest struggle to be found in connection with any industry is the struggle of the few wealthy owners to further enrich themselves at the cost of their workers. That is the struggle which the workers must be prepared to meet.

There is only one way in which the workers can protect themselves, and that is through combination amongst themselves.

They may not see why they should be in trade unions just now, but I bid safe to say that a very short experience of Home Rule will teach them.

That is why I personally welcome Home Rule. That is why the Labour Party prays for its speedy advent.

This is a commercial age. It is an age also of industrial discontent and unrest. The Labour movement is a rebel movement. It is rebellious against the sordiness which the commercial bosses have brought into the lives of the toilers. The, Labour rebel army are not making pikes; they are making intelligent voters. Home Rule will help them to make more. - Home Rule is coming ! Deg Gratias!

band's wealth had gained her an invitation; and now at the eleventh hour it seemed likely she was doomed to disappointment. That very morning Messrs. Sharp & Smart had courteously informed her that her costume was not yet ready; that every effort would be made to complete it within the required time. but owing to the extremely short notice, and very busy season they could give no definite promise. Hence the lady's wrath. Not ready ! When would it be ready ? When it was too late of course ! When she had either attended the function in an "old" costume, or had failed to go, and so missed the dream of her small souled existence-namely, the delightful experience of mixing in " real society." The first was unthinkable, and, alas, the

alternative equally so. " Bah !" she exclaimed angrily, throwing herself into a chair. " Fools ! Idiots ' Disgraceful, that's what it is. Absolutely disgraceful ! To think that I----" she stopped short in her tirade and looked contemptuously at the servant who had entered the room.

" Mrs. Fitz-Smythe," announced the flunkey, and as he uttered the words the lady herself swept into the apartment.

Mrs. Fitz-Smythe, who was tall and angular, with a "vinegary" expression of countenance, was dressed in an extravagant style intended to make her appear youthful, but which somehow had the awkward knack of showing more plainly than ever the effect of the passing years upon her person. Like Mrs. Browne-Jones, she had a keen ear for scandal, and aped, in her vulgar ostentatious way, the leaders of the fashionable world.

"Why, my dear, how do you do ?" said Mrs. Smythe. They shook hands, taking care to observe the latest method of extending the arms, and the newcomer seated herself.

She shot a sharp glance at the perturbed visage of Mrs. Browne-Jones, and mentally concluded that " something was up." What that "something" was she was not long in doubt. Mrs. Browne-Jones, glad of a listener, poured forth her tale of woe with an utter disregard for that shortness of breath which is a usual consequence of having too much to eat and too little to do.

" And it's the same all the world over now," she continued, when she had gone ove. the story of her disappointment about six times, " the wilful laziness of the common people is positively disgusting. They simply won't work. They would sooner loaf about and drink and gamble, and go on strike, and to picture palaces, instead of behaving like Christians. We all know why. It's all this new fangled talk of liberty and freedom. Bah ! If I had my way I'd shoot every one of those agitafore every one I would. Leading the people astray instead of minding their own business and finding honest werk. You know what happened down

your costume. What will you do? I suppose you won't go? I am so sorry! It will be such a disappointment."

Mrs. Browne-Jones flushed angrily. For one so corpulent she swung round in her chair with amazing alacrlty. "Go! Of course I shall go. The cossume will be finished. Don't you worry, my dear. I told them straight that unless I received it early to-morrow I account. I mean it, too."

Mrs. Fitz-Smythe smiled sweetly and rose to go. "Well, good bye, my dear." she said; "and I do hope you will manage to be there; only if you have to wear an old costume it will be such a pity. Good-bye."

Somehow or other Mrs; Browne.Jones managed to say "Good-bye," and then, consumed with impotent rage, she flounced back into her chair.

"It's nothing short of laziness," she muttered, "wicked, abominable laziness,"

That evening, as Mrs. Browne Jones was watching a musical comedy from her comfortable seat in the dress circle, a woman sat in a squalid garret in one of the most wretched of the city's slums. She was young, although the terrible ravages of acute poverty which had stamped her face made her look aged and worn. Her shivering frame was covered with but little more than rags; her eyes, which should have been full of the sparkle of youth, were dull and lustreless ; and her face, drawn and parched, was deathly white. Late though the hour was, she was at work. sewing by the feeble light of a guttering candle, not clothes for herself or those she loved, but a costume for Messrs. Sharp & Smart, making it against time, with the thought of starvation driving her on. Almost mechanically she worked, making stitch after stitch with never a pause, save when a racking cough shook her violently or a new thread was needed-to all appearances oblivious to everything save the garment upon which she was engaged. Midnight was chimed from a hundred clock towers, silence gradually stole over

the world outside, and even the crowded filthy court below was hushed at length, and yet she did not cease. To the garment in her hands was affixed a red ticket, "Urgent," and beneath was written the time allowed her in which to complete it. Of that time only a few hours remained. To cease meant failure, and failure meant that no more work would be forthcoming from ' Messrs. Sharp & Smart. That was the thought which spurred her weary fingers on, working with such fevered haste to earn the few paltry shillings which meant so much to her. Presently a low moan sounded in the room, and the woman raised her head and glanced behind her

"Better | No, lass. I'd be glad, too, if it wasn't for your sake. But, perhaps, you'll be better off when the parish has shoved me under the ground. I'm only a drag on you. Ever since that strike at Brown-Jones' I haven't brought you home a brass farthing. It's you that's been keepin' the flag flying, old girl. But God only knows at what price. They've killed me lassie; they took my should cancel the order and close the work away and starved me, and they'll kill you, too, Great heavens! to think we should have come to this, and we were once so happy! Oh, why did we strike? It's a useless game, a useless game."

"Hush hush!" The woman spoke calmly, driving back with a superhuman effort the tears that fought so hard to flow from her burning eyes. "You struck, Tom, because it was your duty, because you wanted to make life brighte and better for me. Because you lost does not prove you wrong. The forces against you were too strong. If we had to suffer it all over again, Tom, you'd strike like a man when the call came.'

A feeble hand was raised in an effort to smooth her hair.

"Aye, lassie, I should. We're down deep, old girl, so deep we shan't rise this side of the grave ; but I wouldn't swop places with 'em, lass, for the world.'

He lay still once more, breathing painfully, and his eyes closed.

The woman bent down, and her lips touched his brow.

"My God !" she moaned, and staggered to the table once more.

Stitch, stitch, stitch, on through the long hours of the night, though every nerve was on the rack and her head was filled with a noise as of many drums.

And now the candle was flickering very low. It could only last a short time longer, and there was no other to take its place Once let darkness fall and she would never complete her work in time. Again the words of the forewoman at

HORAN & SONS, 95 & 96 Gt. Brunswick St.

58 Upper Grand Canal Street, 6 South Lotts Road, Beggar's Bush,

AND 1, 2 & 3 Seaforth Avenue, Sandymount,

Give Best Value ever offered.

Quality, Full Weight, and Defy Competition.

Thank God! it was done.

With a little hysterical cry she snapped her thread and raised her aching body. But even now she had little thought for herself. She crossed the room, and held the wavering light near her prostrate husband. How still he was ! " Tom-Tom-Tom !"

From that rigid form came no answer. She passed a gentle hand over his face, something gripping with an icy hand at her heart as she did so.

Then she raised herself. She uttered no cry, spoke no word, It seemed as though she was turned to stone. Slowly she clasped her hands together, a spas n shook her from head to foot, and she crashed heavily to the ground.

The candle gave its last dip, and darkness came.

The room door was burst suddenly open, and a florid-faced, heated man crossed the threshold.

"Here, where's that costume?" he roared.

Then he stopped suddenly, and crossed to the two motionless figures at the end of the room.

"Get up," he said; but his tone was shaky, and he did not appear quite sure of himself. He stooped and pulled at the woman's sleeve, caught a glimpse of her face, and learned the truth.

An occupant of one of the other rooms appeared in the doorway.

'Here," cried the man, " something's wrong. Send for the police I need get back with this."

He made a parcel of the costume and rushed away.

Mrs. Browne-Jones paid for her costume with a wry face. In common with her kind she complained of the price. "It was too dear," she said.

She little knew, nor cared, how dear. THE END,

CAUTION. The Pillar House, 81a HENRY ST., DUBLIN, -IS THE DEPOT FOR GENUINE -BARGAINS BY POST.

We do cases for the Working Man. Ho fancy prices ; honest value only. Watch, Clock and Jewellery Revairs A SPECIALITY.

a sugar en es

WOMEN WORKERS' COLUNN.

2

THE FACTORY GIRL.

Open wide the casement, motha ; Let me breathe the pure swiet air; How I longed when in the city For my native woods of Clare.

I'd give the world to s e the blutbel's Olustering in the word and glade; With their cups so softly waving That the fairy music made.

Wculd I cou'd have fourd the prime se Nes'ling near the mossy tree ; And the violet, breathing f agrence, Now-those days are gone for me-

Useless are my paltry wages, E-med 'mid in u't grief and rain : Lost is God's most p ice's s blessing; Gore-the hea'th I'll ne'er regain.

Mother, da-ling-bu h, no grieving ; When the woo is are brown and red. And the wild wind sweeps the h llvie e, Your pour Mary will be dead.

Whist, here's Norah ! mother, pr. m'se, When to rest you ve laid me down; You'll never let the factory tempt them Keep your girleens from the town A. M. Scorz.

THE REVEREND MR. GOOD AND HIS TREATMENT OF A SERVANT.

We are often astounded at the treatment meted out to women workers by employers, but this is the first time that we have come in contact with a clergyman and his wife who are deliberately determined to ill-treat and act unjustly towards an employee. From an ordinary lay person one may expect to receive harsh treatment, bnt from a clergyman who is supposed to belong to a high and noble "calling," who is supposed to understand the true meaning of "Christian Charity," we expect something different.

The Reverend Mr. Good's wife engaged a servant. The girl entered their service on Tuesday, January 21st, but, according to her statement, the place was unsuitable and the food very indifferent, so she decided not to stay. She left the place on Tuesday, January 28th, and when leaving she asked Mrs. Good to stamp her insurance card, and also to give her back her references. The lady refused to comply with either request. The girl at once w nt to place her case in the hands of the officials of the Women Workers Union. A letter was immediately sent to Mrs. Good asking her to send on the girl's references. In reply to that letter a lady instructed by Mrs. Good called at the Union offices on Thursday morning desiring an interview with the Secretary of the Women Workers Union. I do not know if the person sent was expressing the sentiments of the Reverend Mr. Good and his wife or her own; but as she said that she came on their behalf, I took it for granted that it was their sentiments and their views of the case

that she was giving expression to. After wishing each other "good morning," the lady started off to explain their side of the case. She said many things, but chief among them was that Mrs. Good had always made it a point of engaging Catholic servant girls; that when the last servant decided to leave, they had asked her to stay on, as they were expecting visitors: but the girl refused (sensible girl; and I wish all the other servants in Dublin would be as wide awake to their own interests and refuse to be made use of to suit the employers). Up to this I had listened patiently to the lady, but she then went on to say that as the girl had refused to stay for their convenience, that they intended to punish her, and would, therefore, keep her references for a month. What an example of " Christian charity "! Here were a clergyman and his wife, people to whom the community look for guidance in temporal and spiritual matters; from whom is expected kindness and forbearance; but who, to satisfy their own mean, spiteful natures, were deliberately planning to injure a young girl. We all know that if these good people were allowed to keep the girl's references for a month that she could not possibly get another situation without them, and, therefore, she must either starve or do worse. We have people holding up their hands in holy horror at the amount of immorality and crime that exists in our midst; we have them condemning wholesale the poor, downtrodden creatures who lose themselves body and soul. But how few there are who condemn those who are the cause of this awful state of affairs. How few there are who condemn the sweaters who pay girls 2s. 6d. per week for hard, laborious work ; how few there are who condemn employers who retain girls' references, knowing that by doing so they are debarring those girls from earning an honest living, and are, therefore, driving them to sin and hopelessness. But I have my own ideas as to whose account those sins will be placed when the great day of reckoning comes. But to get back to the interview. I at once pointed out to the lady that it was illegal to keep the girl's references, and that we would at once institute proceedings for the recovery of them. At this the lady because quite hysterical, and lost whatever little reasoning powers she possessed. In a most theatrical manner she denounced myself, Mr. Larkin, and, as she termed it, "our party." She also went on to say that she had heard "we were most unreasonable. and simply out to injure the working class," and now she had proved that statement to be true. Well, we leave our readers to judge, particularly in this case, who it is that is out to injure the working class. On one side we have a clergyman and his wife who are not only acting illegally, but who, with the full knowledge of what they are doing, deliberately intend to ins jure a girl and keep her from earning

her living. On the other side the Secretary of the Women Workers' Union is aiding the girl, and insisting on the return of the references so that the girl may get employment.

So as the Reverend Clergyman does not seem to understand the meaning of " justice" and " injustice," does not seem to understand what kindness and " Christian Charity" mean, although his particular calling should have taught him all there is to be learnt in that direction, then we take it upon ourselves to give him a practical lesson on the subject. Legal proceedings are instituted for the recovery of the girl's references, and the Reverend Mrs. Good and his wife will be made to understand that they will not be allowed to do as they like, and that unreasonable as we are supposed to be in these good people's estimation, we at least have the interests of the workers at heart, that at least we understand the true meaning of " Christian Charity." D. L.

All female domestic servants should protect themselves against tyranny and injustice by at once joining the Irish Women Workers' Union

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 Union.

Grand Social and Dance will be held in Liberty Hall on Sunday, February 2nd, 1913.

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

Choir practice will be, as usual, on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, at 8 p.m.

Irish Dancing on Friday evening, at p.m.

All communications for this column to be addressed to-

" D.L," 18 Beresford place.

Liberty Hall. DON'T MISS THIS SUNDAY AFTERNOON LECTURE AND CONCERT Dors open at 3 o'c. p.m., close 3.30 p.m. Small charge for admission. "An injury to One is the concern of All." Irish Worker. EDITED BY JIM LARKIN

870'000 votes to 437,000 votes. We will deal at greater length with the Conference next week on our return to Dublin.

Will Mr. Ryan, of Townsend street, who sends us on a letter of complaint against the method which the Distress Committee are still employing in their selection of candidates for work, kindly call on us, when we will go into the matter with him.

Readers will find on the front page of this paper the Prize Story in the Competition we announced in our columns some weeks ago.

The prize of one guinea has been awarded to-

MR. O. W. HUMPHREY, 12 Dungar Terrace,

Kingstown. whose story was deemed the best and most suitable of the many sent in. It is not a pleasant story, but we consider it valuable as showing the very far-reaching effects of the sweating system.

[Owing to severe pressure on our space we have been obliged to hold over the continuation of last week's article upon the "Chiefs of the G.N.R.I.," a further article on the "Mooney Pub. Scandal," and other matter besides.]

The Threatned Eviction of the Widow Reilly, 26 Lr. Sheriff St.

We had made arrangements to hold a Public Meeting on Sunday last to protest against the eviction of Anne Reilly, widow of the late Pat Reilly, of Lower Sheriff street. On Saturday last we published our intention in the columns of "The Irish Worker and by posters displayed throughout the city. But on Sunday we were visited by the Police Authorities, who informed us that the meeting was proclaimed and would be stopped by them. On Sunday our arrangements were complete, the Irish Transport Union Band lined up outside Liberty Hall, accompanied by a number of torch-bearers, and on the first stroke of the drum hundreds of police lined up and formed a cordon round the waggonette, the band, and the crowd. But whilst the police were watching the band we slipped out, and in a waiting motor car arrived in Sheriff street, where thousands of citizens were awaiting our arrival, spoke from the windows of the Widow Reilly's house, and then drove back to Liberty Hall to the amazement of the watch-dogs of the police and to the amusement of that portion of the crowd who were not "in the know." On Monday afternoon Councillor Brohoon and P. T. Daly saw Mr. Sargeant, the landlord of the premises, and had a long interview with him. In the course of the interview Mr. Sargeant complained that we had been too hasty in the steps we took. He said that before we attempted to deal with the matter we had a right to have gone to see him to, as he said, "hear his side of the question." Councillor Brehoon pointed out that we did not see there was anything to see him about ; that the naked facts were that the tenant through herself and her husband had been tenants of the holding for fiftytwo years, during which it was admitted that a rent of six times the Poor-Law valuation of the premises was paid; that that being so, she owned, and more than owned, every brick in the building. Mr. Sargeant, who was assisted in the discussion by his brother, said that did not alter the fact that he was entitled to his rent. He explained that he had taken portion of the holding from the old lady and had reduced her rent in consequence. He cited various acts of his and of his brother which were done in a spirit of charity, not alone in this case, but for other of his tenants. He denied that he was a member of the United Irish League, that he was a friend of Alfie Byrne or of Bill with the \pounds to character; in fict that he knew them at all. We admit that this may be so. But we saw his name returned as being in attendance at meetings, and were foolish enough to believe that at least the names of the men returned as present were correct. Accordingly we give his contradiction as another evidence of the credence to be placed on the reports of meetings of the clique printed in the "G-man's" evening sheet. Councillor Brohoon explained that of course he knew that in the eyes of the law as it stood at present Mr. Sargeant was right, but that from the point of view of Justice and equity he was wrong. At the moment of writing negotiations are still pending with Mr. Sargeant, but we are informed that the Widow Reilly has got a clear receipt for rent due, and that in future the rent will be reduced. The facts - and facts are stubborn things - were that ten years ago he purchased the property for a certain sum of money. He says £250, others say £150. On his own figures the head rent amounts to £30 per annum. The full property includes 24, the house from which it was intended to evict the Widow Reilly, 23 Lr. Sheriff street, and three cottages in Ralph place. From 24 he drew an annual rental of £12 18s., which amounts in the ten years to \pounds_{429} , out of 23 we assume a rental of £30 per annum, which in the ten years would amount to £300. The rents out of cottages are 21s. per week, made up by charging 23. per week for the front rooms and 15. 6d. for the back rooms (six front and six back rooms), amounting to £546 in the ten years, so that all together the amounts according to the rentals fixed would be £1,275. From this is to be deducted £300 for head rent, and £8 10s. per annum for rates amounting in the aggregate to £85. (This year since the accession of the Labour Party the rates are lower.) The cottages valued at £15 are rented at £51; the house valued at \pounds_7 is rented at \pounds_{42} 18s., and the second house rented at \pounds_{30} is valued at \pounds_{5} 10s. The upkeep of the whole property has not

cost more than \pounds go in the ten years, so that taking his own figures for the purchase he has made ± 800 profit in ten years on property which cost £250. Of course we have not made any allowance for bad debts, and Mr. Sergeant says he has had some and that he does not like bringing his tenants to court. Some of his former tenants may have a different story. We do not know, but in justice to Mr. Sergeant we set down his statement here. He is quite correct in his statement of the law. He is no harsher than others of his class. Nay, perhaps not near as harsh. But the fact remains that out of property valued annually at $\pounds 27$ 10s., he has drawn £123 18s., or £96 8s. of the wages of thh workers upon which he has not contributed one farthing to the city exchequer! £964 over and above the "value" and still the people who have paid that amount of money-the men and women who have been legally robbed of that huge sum-do not own a brick in any of the rooms! How is that for town tenants? We hear a lot about house rents in Dublin. Of the cause of high rents. High rates is one of the alleged reasons. How can that be argued here? No, no, what we want is a genuine town tenants movement-a movement like the land league movement where no tenant will be allowed to pay more than a "fair" rent and where every tenant will have the right to purchase his holding. We knew hundreds of patriots in this city who are the very "backbone" of the U-I L., who are worse, infinitely worse, in their treatment of their tenants than ever Sergeant knew how to be. The talk of the landlords in the country indulged in by these folk would lead one to imagine that they were heart and soul with right and justice. Any week in the police courts in this city would show that there is a big difference in preaching and in practice ! The examination of the rents charged above valuation would still further go to prove the difference. Perhaps the near future would show the "patriots" referred that there is a "chiel' amang them takin' notes and faith he'll prent 'em."

ABATEMENT OF TAXATION ON DWELLINGS SUITABLE FOR AND OCCUPIED BY ARTISANS AND LABOURERS.

The City Treasurer draws attention to the fact that applications for abatement on dwellings suitable for, and occupied by, artisans, will be received by him up to, but not after, February 1st.

PRESENTATION AND PROCESSION.

In the rooms of the No. 16 Branch I.T.W.U., Aungier-street, a farewell concert and presentation was made last Sunday evening to one of the members, Comrade W. Lloyd, on the occasion of his departure for Australia. The President of the branch, Mr. R. de Coeur, made the presentation, which consisted of a beautiful silver watch, and paid a fitting tribute to the worth and excellence of

Mr. Lloyd as a comrade. An enjoyable concert of National music

BELFAST.

Corporators old and new, with particular reference to Martin J. Burke, who GRABBED a Labour seat on 15th January, 1913,

The annual meeting of the Belfast City Council was held on Thursday last, the 23rd January. According to the report of it given in the "Irish News," 52 out of the 60 members of which the Council is composed were in attendance. There were Alderman W. J. Moore and Richard Byrne and Councillors Dr. M. H. Aicken, James M'Entee, John Collins, and Martin J. Burke; the last-named is the grabber of the seat occupied for the past six years by HIS FRIEND, forsooth, Michael M'Keown.

Councillor R. J. M'Mordie was elected for the fourth time to the position of Lord Mayor, and Councillor Frank Workman was elected to the office of High Sheriff for the ensuing year. According to the report both appointments were made without a dissentient voice being raised. Judging from his past performances in the Council, if M'Keown had still been sitting for Smithfield Ward, Frank Workman would not have got an unanimous vote for the office of High Sheriff. And why should Frank Workman not have got a unanimous vote? Because Frank Workman is partner in the firm of Workman, Clarke & Co., shipbuilders, the firm where the Unionist clubs were organised and drilled and the firm where the murderous bands of blackguards also were organised which bands murderously assaulted and intimidated small and unprotected groups and individual Nationalists and Home Rulers, and drove them out and kept them out of Workman & Clarke's shipyards from 2nd July, 1912, until now January, 1913. The same band of blackguards who raided the shipyard of Harland & Wolff, also the Sirocco Engineering Works, and drove all the Nationalists and Home Rulers from those works, and created the reign of terror we saw recorded in the trial which took place in the Dublin Law Courts, and which was taking place when six professing Nationalists allowed Frank Workmaa to have the honour of High Sheriff conferred upon him without one word of protest from them, and Workman & Clarke's is the firm where all the mischief that began on 2nd July last was hatched, and on the shoulders of its principals must for ever rest responsibility for the suffering, the want, and the misery which resulted from that mischief.

Did Frank Workman do anything to prevent or to stop the mischief? We have no evidence that he did, but we have evidence that Mr. George S. Clarke, the Senior Managing Director of the firm, declined to follow the example of Harland & Wolff, which firm succeeded in stopping attacks on their Nationalist and Home Rule employees, and got all their workers who were driven out by Workman & Clarke's bands of blackguards back again to their work. Hence it is that we hold Frank Workman equally responsible with George S. Clarke, and as M. J. Burke grabbed the place of the only man we could rely on to vindicate the honour and the dignity of the twin causes he represented in any emergency that might arise, we hold him Burke) principally responsible for the dishonour brought on those causes by allowing Frank Workman's election to go unchallenged. We expected nothing better from Councillor John Collins, for we sized him up long ago. As to the other four Nationalist Corporators who were present we, as Labour men, never expected much from them, but their Nationalism must have forsaken them when they looked at themselves enveloped in their red robes. and members of that brilliant assembly of red robers at their annual meeting. But we remember when the Freedom of the City was being conferred on the Earl of Shaftesbury at the close of his year of office as Lord Mayor in 1907, Michael M'Keown spoke and voted against that honour being conferred on him, because he (Shaftesbury) had accepted responsibility for bringing in troops to Belfast, and those troops had shot and killed a young man and a young woman on the Falls Road. We remember, too, that on that occasion M'Keown stood alone in his attitude, but nevertheless vindicated the cause and the people he represented. Again, when the Freedom of the City was being voted to Andrew Carnegie, of Pittsburg infamies, because that old tyrant had spent some of his BLOOD MONEY building branch libraries in Belfast, Michael M'Keown was the only member of the Corporation who voted

against the outrage. John Collins, Labour

man (so-called) where were you then?

But to return to the grabber, Martin J.

Burke. What answer will he give his

constituents if they have the COURAGE to

ask him for an explanation of his con-

duct on his first appearance in the City

Council? We don't know what his

answer will be, but we do know that

were warned that circumstances might

very soon arise that would make it

impossible for a man in Mr. Martin

Burke's position to stand up to vindicate

Now, we think we cannot be accused

of exaggeration when we say that none

of the Burke family were injured by the

shipyard pograms. But it is just possible

that it would injure the Burke family in-

terests if Martin J. Burke, shipbroker's

son and shipowners' lawyer, spoke or

voted against Workman, the shipbuilder,

being raised to the position of High

Sheriff of Belfast. So the Nationalists

and Democrats of Smithfield Ward and

of Belfast are compelled to acquiesce in

the appointment of Frank Workman, of

Workman, Clatke & Co., as High Sheriff,

without one word of protest on their be-

half from the man some of them sup-

the cause or the honour of the workers.

Echo answers, where !

posed would be more of a Labour man than any they could select.

But what about Home Rule, which was said to be endangered by the Smithfield Ward contest ? How was it vindi. cated on the 23rd January by Martin J. Burke? Was it not for being Home Rulers that some 3,000 workers were driven from their employment by Workman & Clarke's organised blackguards? Yes! But Martin J. Burke secured a seat in the Belfast City Council, and whatever has happened or may happen to MERE WORKING MEN HOME RULERS, Home Rule is safe, and did not require vindication on the 23rd January; 'or it was fully vindicated on the 15th January, and the patriots of Baker-street, who rejoiced exceedingly in the victory for Home Rule they helped to secure on that occasion, may proudly wear their laurels for all time. But we will now leave them and their hero, Martin J. Burke, to the diagnosis of our readers.

THE BELFAST LABOUR REPRESENTA-TION COMMITTEE.

CORK HLL NOTES

By Councillor Partridge, of Kil. MAINHAM.

The variety entertainment at the Hill on Thursday week last was not such a " howling" success as on former occasions. The farce entitled "The Election of Lord Mayor" was gone through in living picture style. The performance had been previously well rehearsed, and the actors acquitted themselves very well-and that was more than any honest judge or jury would have done in most cases.

The six Labour men present made their protest and voted against the election of a Lord Mayor for a second term ; but Sherlock is a "Shylock," and was supported by the "Gang."

John S. Kelly's Alderman-Alderman Murray-was present, and made a set speech, accompanied by an excellent series of "faces."

Lorcan also joined in the "face-making " competition. and when he defined the position of the refuse of the Labour movement -- Councillor Richardson-he failed to state that " Bill" had the support and the protection of Lorcan's Gang.

The nomination of Scully for Head Hangman was very appropriate having regard for the "drop" he gave his cus. tomers, as evidenced by his convictions for the use of light weight -but the Council was hardly justified in declining to consider Councillor John Saturnus Kelly's claim for the post-for it is alleged that John would hang anyone.

*** Councillor Lawler's repudiation of "Pitter Bill's" assertion that the Labour Party did not represent the organised workers of Dublin followed by Councillor Richard Carroll's indignant protest against the irritating and lying assertions of this 61 representatives fell on deaf ears,

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 publiab or take notice of anonymous contributions.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, Feb. 1st, 1913

The Labour Conference.

THE Fourteenth Annual Conference of the Labour Party of Great Britain and Ireland has been assembled in Session at Lambeth since Wednesday morning, Once again has the caucus bossed the show-the caucus that George Lansbury had to fight; the caucus which did more to lose Bow and Bromley than the Suffrage Cause, whic Lansbury stood for. The organized workers of Ireland requested that they should be heard through a fraternal delegation order that they might place in before the Confeence the exceptionally bad treatment to which they had been subjected on the question of the feeding of necessitous school children from the rates as is done in Great Britain; the extension of the Medical Benefits under the Insurance Act to the Irish Workers, and that radical amendment should be made to the Goveenment of Ireland Bill as demanded by Irish Trades Union Congress. As a result of the representations made by the delegation these questions have been referred to the Executive with instructions to press the demands of the organised workers of Ireland upon the Government. Mr. D. R. Campbell, President of the Belfast Trades Council, addressed the Conference on the question of the Lurgan strike. The Conference promised their hearty co-operation in fighting the good fight in Lurgan, and congratulated the workers of Ulster on recognising their position as Trade Unionists. It was further agreed by the Conference to recommend the claim of the Lurgan strikers for financial assistance to the textile workers in England. Campbell undoubtedly made a great appeal, and made a very fine impression upon the Conference The throwing out of the Home Rule Bill (so-called) by the House of Lords caused no excitement and was scarcely commented on at all, as everybody is in agreement that the Bill will eventually pass, and that the Liberal Government have made a very cheap bargain with Ireland. The Suffragists were in great evidence throughout the Conference, and Philip Snowden made a great speech in favour of their cause. An instruction that the Labour Party would oppose any Enfranchistment Bill which refuses votes for women was carried by

was contributed to by a large number of the members and friends, and the evening terminated amidst general expressions of good wishes for the emigrant's welfare.

On Monday evening all the members of the branch proceeded in processional order, headed by the Union Band, to the North Wall, where the band played until the boat upon which Comrade Lloyd was travelling sailed out of sight.

The procession, again with the band at its head, now started on the return journey' and proceeded through Sheriff street. Here they encountered a large posse of police numbering in all about eighty men, and the police, not having much to do, made up their minds to accompany the procession back to Aungier street, which they did, to the amusement of processionists, and general public alike, if not to their own.

The Dublin police are a great body of men, but they evidently did not know that this procession was out over a case of "transportation," and not one of ' eviction.'

Independent Labour Party of Ireland.

"Municipal Reform" is the title of a lecture to be delivered by Eamonn Ceannt in the Antient Concert Buildings to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 p.m. Questions and discussion. Admission free.

The Quarterly General Meeting will be held on to-morrow (Sunday) at 12 noon in the Antient Concert Buildings. Important business. All members are requested to attend.

WALTER CARPENTER, SEC.

CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.

ESTATES AND FINANCE COMMITTEE. ABATEMENT OF TAXATION. Applications for Abatement of Taxes on Dwellings suitable for, and occupied by, artisans or labourers, and valued at £8 or under, in respect of the year commencing 1st April, 1913, and ending 31st March, 1914, will be received by me up to, people he can now call his constituents but not after, 1st February, 1913. Applications must be made on Forms to be

obtained at my Office as under. [By Order]

EDMUND W. EYRE, City Treasurer, Secretary. Municipal Buildings, Cork Hill,

27th January, 1913.

BECKER BROS. FINEST, PUREST AND CHEAPEST TEAS. PRIOES-2/5, 2/2, 2/3, 1/10, 1/8,1/6. 1/4 and 1/2. 8 South Great George's Street and 17 North Earl Street. DUBLIN.

Imagine the working men of Dublin having but seven representatives in a Council hf 80 members. The wholesale election of house jobbers and slum owners on the "Housing Committee" is a guarantee that this evident neglect on the part of the working classes of this City is being taken full advantage of,

W. P. P.

STONECUTTERS UNION OF IRELAND

INSURANCE SOCIETY No. 70. Second Quarterly Meeting will be held in Trades Hall, Capel street, on Tuesday, February 4th, at 8 o'clock. All members are urgently requested to attend. John Sherwin, President.

Thomas Farren, Secretary.

WATIONAL SAILORS' AND FIREMEN'S UNION.

DUBLIN BRANCH

SPLENDID MEETING IN LIBERTY HALL.

A large and representative gathering of the sailors and firemen of the Port of Dublin was held in the Circuit Hall, Liberty Hall, on Monday last, when Mr. P. Purcell, the President of the Branch, occupied the chair.

The Secretary to the Branch delivered his statement in a very clear and comprehensive manner, and outlined the procedure to be taken by members in relation to any small matters that may arise in connection with the working of the conditions of labour on vessels out of this port. Mr. Burke then went on to describe how all the firms in the port (with one exception) had courteously received him and discussed the questions. There was, however, one firm who still remain obstinate, and with whom there was at present a dispute still hanging in the balance. Other matters of importance having been brought nuder the notice of the meeting, it was retolved-

" That it is the opinion of this meeting that a Conciliation and Wages Board should be formed in order to bring about a better feeling against our brethren sailing in and out of this port who belong to ships registered out of other ports, and that a uniform wages and other conditions may be settled, so that all sea-going men may be put on a universal footing and an understanding come to whereby such board shall be empowered to settle all matters in dispute.'

The Chairman then addressed the meeting, when a vote of thanks to the Secretary for the able manner in which he had conducted the branch business was put and carried, and Mr. Burke having suitably replied,

The meeting disbanded.

Saturday, February 1st, 1913.

THE SUFFRAGE!

A Great Meeting and a Great Cause.

When going to the Suffrage Meeting in Sackville Hall on Tuesday night, I had that delightful feeling that one always has when about to meet old and trusty friends.

It is some time now since I heard either Mrs. Pethick Lawrence or Mr. Lansbury speak, but I had vivid recollections of both, and I went expecting to have a treat, and I was not disappointed.

It was a great meeting, and both speakers were in their best form, and, though each of them said things about the conditions of the poor that must have been a triffe unpalatable to some of the well-dressed people there, they both got a reception of which they might well be prou

There were some minor interruptions which the "Freeman" on Wednesday morning described as being "some witty, others quizical, a few of them sarcastic, but mostly all good-humoured."

That may be the way in which these interruptions struck the reporter of the "Freeman" as he sat up at he reporters' table, but to me it is but a piece of imaginary description.

I happened to be sitting near the interrupters, and if anything any one of them said could be truthfully said to be either " witty, quizical, sarcastic, or goodhumoured," then all I can say is that Ireland has lost any reputation ever it possessed for wit or humour.

The interruptions were absolutely devoid of point, and consisted merely of illmannered foolishness from ignorant buffoons, who would have been more at home in the frowsy billiard-room of a low-class pub.

If the "Freeman" writers dared to write what they thought they would have pointed out how grossly stupid an alleged democratic government was in allowing the clever, capable women of which the audience was principally composed, to go without votes, and yet allow such males-for they weren't men-as the interrupters to have a voice in the government of the country.

However, that by the way. I waste too much time on this matter, for the women's cause is too great to be retarded by such buffoons, and the evolutionary law of the "survival of the fittest" will eventually circumvent such irresponsibles-it has already deprived them of their tails.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence was the first speaker. I cannot give her speech in full-I only wish I could. Here however is some portion of it ;---

"They were met, she said, at a very dramatic crisis in the suffrage movement. They heard that morning of the withdrawal of the Franchise Bill, and they realised in that that women's suffrage lost its chance under the Parliament Act. They also read of the moving of the rejection of the Home Rule Bill in the House of Lords. Neither the withdrawal of the Franchise Bill nor the motion to reject the Home Rule Bill would mean the end of either of these movements. So far from meaning the end, both these events meant the opening of a new chapter, which was to be full of stirring and thrilling incidents. (Applause). The suffrage question was not solely or mainly a woman's question. It was a human question -a question of human liberty and justice. Human representation must precede social reform. Women wanted a vote precisely for the same reasons that men wanted it. They had nothing to look for from politicians, even Irish politicians. Irish politicians were just the same as English, Welsh, and Scottish. They could not depend upon them even when they gave them their word. The only thing that made politicians keep their words was the application of pressure, and in Ireland Irishmen and women would have to apply the pressure of public opinion and agitation, and opposition to their members of Parliament if they were going to keep them on the straight road. Women could have saved Mr. Asquith from the shame of the withdrawal of the Franchise Bill if he agreed to their demands. The Government were now attempting to throw the suffrage cause back on a private member's Bill. It was an impracticable and hopeless scheme, and Suffragists were bound to reject it, and they were going to reject it, as was shown by the demonstrations made in London and Dublin that day, and which, probably, would be made on subsequent day . They should help them to make government without the consent of the governed impossible, They would go on and agitate and fight until the women of the country became a sovereign half of ths sovereign people. Mrs, Lawrence did not waste her own time, or the time of her audience in advancing reasons why women should have the vote. She believes, and every thinking man and woman must think with her, that in this present year of grace, 1913, the time has gone by for advancing reasons why a bare act of justice, such as the granting of the Suffrage, should be

Every woman who toils in our factories and in our homes, every woman who graces the professions and arts, furnishes an eloquent and sufficient reason why feature of Tuesday night's meeting was they should have a voice in the govern-ment of the country.

It is, as Mrs. Lawrence says, "a human question, a question of human liberty and justice." Women have to toil under the laws; they are taxed under them, and they have to suffer under them. Why, then, in the name of common sense and decency, should they not have a say in the making of them?

It is a question of humanity, and as such it is raised above the chicanery and trickery of mere argument.

It is a question of liberty and justice, and, being so, no argument can be produced that can withstand it.

Some years ago anti-suffragists would denounce the whole question of women's suffrage. They would argue about it and attempt to give reasons why women should not have the right to exercise the Parliamentary franchise.

To-day they never attempt any such nonsense. Militancy has changed all that, and all the spleen and venom that used to be spat out upon the suffrage question is now launched at the devoted heads of the militants.

The militants don't mind, but they. keep smiling, and go on doing their great work, for it is a great work.

Prior to the advent of militancy, in 19055 main of us will remember the apathy that existed in relation to this suffrage question. It was occasionally dealt with in village debating societies. Now and then a deputation of Liberal or Tory women would visit the House of Commons, and listen to a few plausible and empty platitudes from their political men folk, who mostly owed their seats to these women's exertions. Then militancy broke out. . Women said this political philandering must cease | We must prove to the country that we are in earnest-that we must have justice !

They have proved to the country how much in earnest they are. In seven years they have raised the question of the suffrage from Committee-room obscurity to become the greatest question that ever faced a country. The politicians who could once afford to toy with the question are now in fear of it; but it is evident they must be dealt with even more drastically before they will do this act of justice to a disfranchised sex.

The existing Government are members of a party presumably Democratic. They know quite well that by the elimination of a whole sex from representative Government they are doing an undemocratic and an unjust thing, yet by their actions they are standing deliberately in the path of justice. The Liberal Government, great as it may be, can't stand in the face of progress very long. They must either see the error of their ways, and stand aside, or outraged public opinion will arise and throw them aside.

Justice must be done. The Liberals have still the chance which they have had for seven years of doing it. The choice is still with them.

any man, particularly any working man, say that there is ? I think not.

To me the most pleasant and hopeful the presentation of a beautiful bouquet of flowers to Mrs. Lawrence at the conclusion of her speech. I hate political meetings as a rule-they always leave a bad impression of your fellows on one's mind. Here was a political meeting-a meeting too which, according to the authorities, evidently required a large force of police to guard it, yet with all that elusive sense of beauty found in women, they could so arrange it that a most powerful political speech found its peroration intermingled with the scent and the loveliness of flowers,

The question of the suffrage is a question of humanity, and to my mind those flowers were a symbol of the humanising and beautifying effect upon politics which the inclusion of women to the Parliamentary franchise would have.

Men have governed the country for, a long time, and the toilers have had the beauty knocked out of their lives as a result. We want some back, and I believe the women could get it. MAC.

WEXFORD NOTES.

No victimisation I What people the foundry employers in Wexford are for beening their words keeping their words.

Where are all the people now who were so sympathetic during the troubled times. for the poor men. What good is Pierce's Foundry doing Wexford when 50 per cent. of the men who are working there are strangers.

The same practically applies to Doyle's, only that when a stranger come to Billy he does not stop long. Therefore he is always changing hands.

Mr. Hearne seems to be the only man who went any way near keeping his word, as he has, except in a few instances, kept his own men.

As things stand now in Pierce's they are only looking for an excuse to put a man who was implicated in the dispute last year out in the streets to starve.

Spite is being carried to such an extent that people are beginning seriously to think that Mr. Pierce has no call to the firm at all. It looks very well like it anyhow.

We are glad to see, that the county papers are following the example set by * THE WORKERS in showing up the Salmon gang as instanced by the report of Josie's proceedings in the Quarter Sessions last week.

A move in the right direction has been made at last to establish a genuine wofkmen's club and debating society in the town.

ADDRESS TO LABOUR LEADERS.

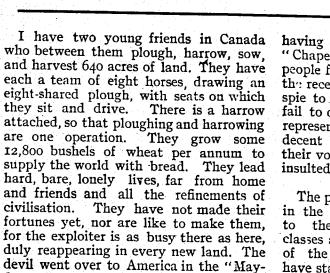
(Continued.)

By STANDISH O'GRADY. Congratulations on late successes. I hope you will capture Municipal Dublin, ward by ward, and begin the herculean task by cleansing this huge congested city, bringing out its massed poor people into the adjoining country, bringing in light and air, and, at the same time, relieving the congestion, mitigating the unemployment, and reducing the in-

tolerable rents. If you were in power you could do all this; but you are not, and no enthusiasm or expenditure of energy and enthusiasm will hasten the Ward elections. Also mighty influences are against you, and will probably mass themselves and combine once your object is clearly seen, and the vested interests now vaguely apprehensive become seriously alarmed. Then meantime little children pine

and perish, young hearts and heads are growing grey, bright eyes are fading; hope, faith, enthusiasm, and expectation are yielding to disappointment and care. But I am not here, coming unbidden into what is the Forum or Council Chamber of Irish Labour, to offer empty congratulations or an idle sympathy to those remoter aims and purposes which you understand better than I do. I am here to urge you, all I can, into instant action for the salvation of the overthrown and defeated, and especially of the children, nine-tenths of whom are without proper nutrition. I want you to interpose your giant strength between the condemned and their execution, forgetting, if for a moment, your own wrongs, however great and flagrant, and to do it at once; begin to do it without an instant's unnecessary delay. For I perceive that you can; also that in doing it you will assume the virtual command of this great city, Ireland's capital, and without the attachment of a single cross on a voting paper. I see that you lack nothing for that work-a work which only seems to be gigantic; and if it is gigantic, are not your resources gigantic, too? On your side I see powerful combinations of employed working people solid in their unions and loyal to their leaders. A vast unorganized, but nobly idealistic, urban democracy chafing at their condition, righteously indignant; vast rich and waste lands within rifle shot of your headquarters, and, in your total collective strength, incalculable financial resources. Only rekindle the quenched fire of Faith in the heart of the people; make them feel that, contrary to what seems God and man, have actually not deserted them : send down but one ray of Hope into their dim habitations, and things will follow even from the moment that you issue your proclamation and declare your purpose.

Man is so constituted that he can almost live upon Hope, while, without A largely attended meeting was held hope, he will die, even with millions to



CURTIS,

High-Clear Work

LETTERPRESS AND PRINTER,

OFT DAME STREET.

BOOKBINDER AND STATIONER.

NANE,

Voderate Prices,

flower.' These young men-a fact to which I would ask your earnest attention—are anxious to get into the "real estate" business; that is, to capture the earth and become exploiters themselves. We are all guilty, in thought or in act, of the same great crime against humanity, all willing, ready, and anxious to be exploiters ourselves. Hate the crime, therefore, not the criminal; for if you hate the criminal you hate civilised mankind, and your own selves also.

And what I want you to do, if even on a small scale at first, is to create here in our own grand country, in relief of Dublin congestion and destitution and the fierce prevailing competition, to create here a small world, your own where there will be no exploitation at all. Exclude out that one great crime, and imagination can hardly embrace the results, calculated only in material wealth.

(To be continued.)

Inchicore Items.

The G. S. & W. Railway Company have made a quick-change record in its official Heads. The sudden and welcome transit of Mr. Dent, the rapid and unprecedented appointment of his successor have been, in a manner, instantaneous.

Previous to Mr. Dent's appointment the position lay vacant for twelve months, and during that time the Company gained the excessive salary, and was spared the mischief that followed Mr. Dent's arrival. **

Last week I congratulated the Directors and the Shareholders upon the departure of the Destroying Angel. This week I offer to all concerned my sincere and

having expressed the opinion that Chapelizod was rotten "because the people failed to follow the false lead in the recent elections. I invite Mr. Gillesspie to refute this statement. Should he fail to do so, I shall show him that the representative whom the intelligent and decent people of Chapelizod elected by their votes will not permit them to be insulted in silence.

The publicans who opposed the workers in the recent elections are finding out. to their cost that all the working classes are not fools. Mr. Frank Molloy, of the Rose Tavern, who is alleged to have stated that he voted for Partridge. contradicted that statement in the Recorder's Court on Monday last.

The police sergeant who gave eyidence in the case swore in effect: that the said Frank Molloy was a highly respect-

able vintner, who kept a well-conducted and orderly house, and that he was sober on Sunday, December 1st, 1912, all of which I record for the information of the people of the district.

Jim Larkin will lecture on the National Health Insurance Act in Emmet Hall, on next Sunday evening, at 3 o'clock. All men and women workers invited to attend. Small charge for admission. Doors positively closed at 4 o'clock. W. P. PARTRIDGE.

Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes, AT CONWAY'S, 31 Exchequer Street and 10a Aungier Sta [Opposite Jacob's Branch I T.U.] Established 1894.

Good Value and Courtesy our motto.

James Larkin, Plain and Fancy Baker. 72 MEATH STREET, DUBLIN. Pars Wholemeel and Battermilk Squares a specialit THE WORKERS' BAKER. ASK FOR LARKIN'S LOAF.

Don't Forget LARKIN'S

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

-IRISH GOODS & SPECIALITY,-

Trade ::

Union Shop.

DUBLIN.

TELEPHONE 3492.

George Lansbury, in his speech, gave a vivid account of how the Government had tricked the Suffragists on the Franchise Bill on Monday. He said-" Everyone knew that the Ir sh people had said that until they were allowed to take part in their own affairs they would not obey the law. They were never peaceful until now, because they had got the Government by the throat and were compelling it to do what they wanted. The women were taking a leaf out of their book, to compel the Government to do what the Government did not want to do. As regards the Franchise Bill, he was of the opinion that the Speaker was guilty of a breach of public honesty on a public question if he did not tell the Government until the previous day what his views on the subject were. If his ruling was correct, and if he was an honourable man, he should have informed the Government that they were fooling the women. He believed that the Government knew that the amendments were out of order, and that they never intended that the women should have a fair chance. . . Just as in their homes they wanted the mother, they wanted that spirit of huma-nity in the world to beat down and get rid of the sweated race for wealth, the combative struggle that really helped no one, but dragged the mass of the people down."

The Liberal Government will have to realise that it can't stand in the face of a great Democratic reform such as this question of woman's suffrage undoubtedly is. You may try to sweep back the rising tide with a broom for awhile, but the tide will eventually overwhelm you.

The Suffrage question is a question of humanity. I want that point to go home to the mind of every one of my readers.

There are a thousand and one reforms to be enacted that are relative to the home life of the poor and the toilers in this and the adjacent countries. Are there any persons in the community who are more capable of framing and helping to secure these reforms than the women who have to fight the greater and heavier part of the home-battle? Will

on Monday night, when a committee was formed to select rooms suitable for the purpose.

Everybody seems to be anxious to know why it was that Tom Salmon and Co. were not at the ball that was held in Park House on New Year's Eve. We are not able to give any information on this point, only that we have heard that he had got a dress suit ready for the occasion, and was very disappointed at not being invited. Johnny must be getting tired of him; eh?

He will probably be at the Peeler's ball, and that will help to keep his heart up for another while, It is to be hoped he won't get too much drink and start beating the people or lose his "shoe."

And, by the way, when Salmon struck that chap Murphy last week, why did the police not summon him for conduct likely to lead to a breach of the peace? During the lo k-out people were sent to prison for considerably less than that.

Sleekey Gallagher was there, so they had no excuse for not taking proceedings against him.

Workers | Support the Only Picture House in Dublin Owned by an Irishman THE IRISH CINEMA Cape! Street (next to Trades Hall). New Open Daily 2.30 to 10.30.

PRISES, 3d., 4d., 6d. Change of Pietsres-Monday, 7 hursday and Bundar

Established 1851. For **Reliable** Provisions ! LEIGH'S, of Bishop St.

Tis credit in the bank. A famous warrior once invaded Italy. He led a great army, but his war chest was ill furnished. The tribunes and centurions and delegates of the legious of the army met in public assembly, and passed a resolution, and sent it to their General "General," they said, "You can take all our pay for your war chest, and for as long as you please. All that we want is bread and iron."

That was for war, conquest, violence, devastation, the manning and slaying of myriads of men like themselves. Men are the same now as they ever were. They can live upon Hope and a crust. Stir a spirit like that in the heart of your people and victory is assured.

If you could but shift one hundred families, to begin with, out into the pure, wholesome, food-producing country, vacating thereby at once a hundred dingy habitations, it would make at least some impression upon rent, upon employment, upon the very low standard of wages, upon the prevailing destitutions. I assume that you would have all these people employed and producing more, far more than the cost of their maintenance. That is the grand central fact of the situation in our times. The most un-promising workers, children as well as old people, if they only get fair play, will produce wealth in vast masses. Such is the immense productivity of labour in our time, assisted as it is by su h laboursaving contrivances as were never even dreamed of before.

But when you begin to bring the people out, by the thousand at the time. you have Dublin at your feet, and the social revolution begun without the firing of a shot. Nor will you thereby seriously antagonise any vested interests, as I hope to show in a later paper.

Meantime, fix your mind upon this the astonishing, the miraculous productivity of labour in this new and strange time of ours. In this connection buy and read Captain Petavel's "The Coming Triumph of Christian Civilisation" (Allen & Co., London price 1s.

The great productivity of human labour properly equipped with the ways and means of production-it is not a phrase at all; it is a fact.

PAT KAVANAGH.

--- PROVISIONS, ----

Beef, Mutton and Pork.

GOOD QUALITY. FAIR PRICES.

74 to 78 Ccombe; 3" Wexford Ftreet

71 and 72 New Street; 4 Dean Street,

DUBLIN.

THESPHONES 1200 AND 501

wholehearted congratulations upon the appointment of Mr. Neale to the position of power and responsibility.

Mr. Neale is a man who was reared on the Railway, and he was not bottle-fed, but drew his knowledge from practical experience, and by sheer ability won his way to the top.

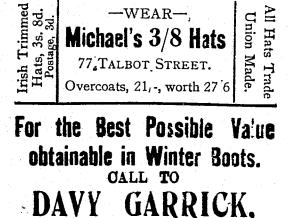
When Mr. Dent appeared as witness before the recent Commission in Ireland, and displayed such ignorance of the affairs of the Railway of which he was General Manager, as not being apable of telling them the third-class fare from Kingsbridge to Cork, and when Mr. Thomas Sexton expressed the opinion that Mr. Dent was unfitted to manage a tintoy railway, and when the Chairman of the Commission expressed the hope that the G.S. & W. Railway "would send them some one who could tell them something of that Railway," Mr. Neale was the man who stepped into the breach and saved the situation.

A big task lies before Mr. Neale-if it consisted of nothing more than the correction of past errors—" THE SICK FUND MUDDLE," " THE UNMERITED PROMO-TIONS," "THE WILD CAT PIECEWORK SCHEMER," and the hundred and one other efforts of incompetent officials to do something. We wish him God-speed with his work.

With Mr. Neale and Mr. Watson holding high official positions, there are still hopes for the Company's salvation. But what became of all the other favourites for the General Manager's Stukes who ran so well, when Mr. Dent won by a short head (i.e., a head short of brains) Mr. Neale seemed to have the field all to himself.

I think we can safely assume that the Directors are beginning to do their own work. Tney will realise the necessity for so doing when they hold that investigation sought in this column last week. I trust the shareholders will not regard the $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as hush money, and have no questions to ask of the grievances I have exposed in connection with the Inchicore Works.

There is a "sawdust manufacturer" employed in the distillery named Gillespie who has a very big opinion of him-self, and assumes the position of dictator to the district. He is credited with



(The Leading Star Boot Stores.) 61a & 62 Talbot St, and 28 Ellis's Quay

DUBLIN.

Men's Boots at 3/11, 4/6, 1/11, 5/11, 6/11 to 10/6; a Pair.

Ladies' Boots at 2/11, 3/6, 3/11, 4/11, 5/11 to 3 11 • Pair. Ladi+s' Shoes •t 1/6, 1/11, 2/6, 3/11, 3 11 to 3/11

Boys' Schools Boots at 1/11, 2/6, 2/11, 3,6, 3/11

Girls' School Boots at 1/11, 2/6, 2/11, 3/6, 3/11 to 4/11 a Pair. Children's Boots at 101d. 1/-, 1/3, 1/6, 1/9 to

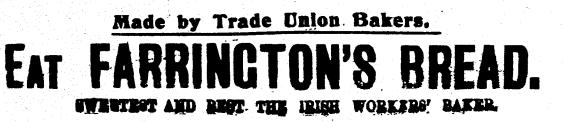
2/11 a Pair. Children's Carpet Slippers, from 411. a pair., Women's Carpet Slippers, from 51d. a pair., Men's Slippers in great Variety.

We do Repairs and we do them right. Best Materials and Workmanship Only. Very Moderate Charges.

Our Stock for Value and Vari. ty in absolutely unrivalled.



NOLAN'S, Little Mary Street. The Oldest Boot Warehouse in Dublir! righ-Made Blu hers a Speciality.



Great Clear-Out of all Winter Drapery Goods

BELTON & CO. have decided that all remaining winter stock must go before stocktaking, and the reductions made will guarantee a very speedy clearance. We bid a hearty invitation to oll. (ur friends to come early and see the many bargains offered. All winter goods must go at any price. We are the cheapest people in the trade.

- BELTON & Co., Drapers, GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET,

We close on Wednesdays at 1 o'clock.

. Birection for Organ-Labour Activity.

BY SHELLBACK.

in further supplementing my article in i week's IRISH WORKER, in which I attempted to fix the responsibilities the right parties, who are chiefly avery election or movement is up the legitimate efforts of Labour, which article I have suggested the low which their power for harm he greatly reduced; methods that gradually bring about an organised ogninst the present high cost of we yors of our goods, who cost emendous amount of money te maintain, I would like to in attention of your readers to the a difference in the treatment to them by the shopkeepers terr their money with in comparithe seit customers of the rich or We all have had experience custosy extended to the useless who honour us by living well' the and we all know how at-* Shopkeeper is when a motor interits one of these people on his state. How he smiles and smirks bobs and bows, although the amount o incluess done may not exceed a penny is of seed for a canary. He stands t · · · bareheaded to open the carriage c ..., he tucks in the lady's skirts most compuly, and he is profuse in his apolofor the slightest delay or the absence ilr from his poll, or anything that he man imagine his aristocratic visitor might On the other hand, how his carauce and manners alter when he t the to attend the waiting customer of aorny-handed variety. In the first

the meanest and lowest of r nonor's servants." In the second can be is the responsible, superior, and menced business man. For all that, 1.: best and most profitable customers the workers. His greatest profits are made out of the poorest poor, and he trees these profits, as I have already said, te he either brewer or grocer, clothier or coal merchant, butcher or boot merchant, in supporting the candidature of numberless Tomkins against the legitimate candidates of the workers' own selection, and in opposition to the crying needs of the common people. Just compare the value of both classes as customers to the average shopkeepers. The "upper class" Furchaser orders goods in large quantities, or at large quantity prices, which is but a margin above the wholesale cost. Hfs goods are sent to his home, and he dare not be asked for the money until he is ready to pay. The goods is supplied with have not only to be of wood quality, but they must be made in stylish packets and be delivered it's clean and decent looking messengers, and in the end he may never pay for m. for the Bankruptcy Laws and Lins of Sale are very handy in the case The rooms were large and the halls and or the apparently well-to-do, but are stairways damp and cold. They were anosother outside the reach of the ordimary working man, who must in every case and under every circumstance pay twenty shillings in the pound. It is othe entertaining to watch how careby y a pennyworth of hairpins is made a when the purchaser happens to be " woman dressed in silks and satins. : ow the wrapper is nicely adjusted and an accommodating little loop in the tie is formed to hang it by on her dainty loved finger. Now note the difference trhen it is a poor woman who requires ttending to. No smirking; no bobbing. the nail. No cutting off the fag ends. . is not considered. There is no t and you must take it yourself. die worker must buy in small quan-:5. He buys the cheapest varieties goods, which, as is well known are that pays the retailers best. He eredit, so must pay cash, and the goods without any stylish in or finger loops. For instance, A charo-do buy tea at is. 8d. per ·1; it may or may not be good. the poor woman who wants the - me tea must pay three half-pence for an onace. The rich man gets his tea on rest. The poor woman must pay cash in addition to the fourpence a pound more. The rich man orders a load of coal, which is sent to his house, and he is not expected to pay for it for at .st a month, when discount is allowed. e poor, who buy their coal by the undredweight, half hundredweight, or warter, pay shillings per ton more, must y cash, and carry it home themselves. the same thing applies to the sale of overy necessity. The rich pay a lower tee, have long credit, and cost more serve. The poor pay cash, pay a Ligher price for their goods, receive less attention, and require no carriers, and this being so, I think I have made it quite clear who of the average shop-Reeper's customers are the most entitled consideration, especially when we know that for each rich customer they serve there are hundreds of the other sort. Still they are against the worker. Still they condemn Labour leaders who demand fair wages for workers. Blind as bats are they to the fact that five shillings a week increase in wages would mean five shillings a week more expended in the purchase of the things they sell or deal in **the purchase** any booking or fears of bankruptcy. However, let them stay with Tompkins. Let them still support the bloodsucking, loafing, rotund capitalist against the honset demands of the workers for a fuir show. Let them go on their happy way rejoicing, and let Labour support itself by adopting the suggestion I have put forward, and run their own supply sto es. Of course, I must make it quite clear that I am not out against the small shop-k epers, who are in many cases good

only against the big man, the strong man, the firm, who is as much the enemy of the small shopkeeper as he is of the ordinary working man or woman. In fact, I don't see why arrangements should not be made by which the small shopkeepers who meet the approval of Labour committees are not at once appointed distributing agents of a Labour supply scheme.

Now, the success of my suggestion, if it was adopted, would largely depend upon the women. The women are the housekeepers, and have always the daily problem to solve of how to meet all requirements by the expenditure of what is, in many cases, a far from adequate sum. Women can only apprecia e how far an extra two or three shillings in each week's wages will go in providing better food, and more of it. Many of them know how costly a strike has been, and how willingly they put up with its horrible inconveniences when it brought about a victory that meant an increase of a shilling or two in each week's wages. Now, here is a plan that will bring about an increase of wages, to the amount of two or three shillings weekly, without any loss on their part, and without any strike risks on their husbands' part ; and, therefore, I think, I can appeal with confidence to you, the women workers of Dublin, to see to it that, before next Christmas comes round, you will be, in every single instance, in a position to send yourselves a Christmas box from your own shops and stores

THE CITY'S CHILDREN.

SLUM LIFE DANGERS

LECTURE BY DR. BOYD BARRETT.

An interesting lecture was delivered recently in Father Mathew Memorial Hall, Church street, by Dr. Boyd-Barrett on the subject of "The Children of the City.'

Rev. Father Aloysius, O.S.F.C., President, occupied the chair, and despite the unpleasant conditions of the weather which prevailed, there was a very good attendance.

Dr. Boyd-Barrett, in the course of his lecture, which was followed with keen interest and attention, referred, in the first instance, to the class of houses in which the poorer amongst Dublin artizans and working people generally are compelled to live. He said that in houses, once the pride but now the shame of the city, lived the children of the poor. From such places wealth had long vanished; at the best the inhabitants earned a bare livelihood. Poverty had taken the place of opulence; wretchedness had replaced revelry, and disorder was now found in the dwellings of elegance and art. Those houses, now tenements, were built for people of wealth. They had not been properly heated for over half a century. built for people who could afford many servants. The only water supply in several of these tenements was in the basement, and a poor mother living in the top room had many tedious journeys up and down many flights of stairs to obtain water for domestic purposes. The conditions of life were different in country districts. Millions had been freely given to help the farmer to pur-chase his holding. The Congested Dis-tricts Board and the Department of Agriculture were at his service. The farm labourer had not been forgotten. Over 53,000 cottages had been built standing in half an acre, and at the cost of 1s. 6d. a week. Meanwhile, nothing had been done for the Dublin artisan. He paid from three to four shillings a week for a room for his family. It might be at the top of an unhealthy tenement house, or at the basement. He had little choice. If he did not pay his rent he was thrown out, and had no countryside to rise up with pitchforks in indignation. He was simply submerged and relied on the charity of the poor to the poor.

friends to our class, if not of it. I am dren's Act had been successful in some respects-children and infants were no longer allowed into public houses. In the prevention of burns that Act had failed. The solution of the problem rested with mothers. It was largely due to want of thought amongst mothers that such sad accidents occurred. The Children's Hos-pital, Temple-street, had 90 beds, and the Convalescent Home at Cappagh had 24. But those beds were not nearly sufficiently numerous to receive the cases suitable for admission. Children's hospitals had to rely on adults for support, and adults did not always think of such charities

THE STATE AND THE CHILD.

Referring to the question of the feeding of destitute school children, the lecturer said that that elementary justice was done by the State in all civilised countries except our own. In Ireland, and in the City of Dublin, where the children are the poorest and most in need of food, they are neglected. They must go to school, but no law insisted that they should be fed. The nuns, in many convents and schools, fed the children. Two societies of ladies had also undertaken the work as far as their resources permitted. Madame Gonne had done much by word and example ; but her word was as a voice in the wilderness, and no individual effort could suffice. Why the children of Dublin and of Ireland should alone be treated with such injustice it was difficult to understand. They heard a great deal about sharing the advantages of a United Kingdom. The starvation of poor children daily in the schools was left to them alone.

CHILDHOOD'S ENEMY.

He would wish to say a word about the great enemy of childhood-diseased milk. Its power for doing evil might be obviated in various ways, but it should never be sold. The man who sold bad or adulterated milk to the children of the poor should be hanged. He was a loathsome wretch, and the city would be well rid of him. He flourished by robbing the poor and their children of the nourishment which they bought so dearly. His thriving meant the wasting of infants. Bad and adulterated milk was an enemy of the children of the city. But there was a worse enemy which many a child in Dublin had to face-the curse of drink, which was a common cause of mental deficiency in children, and the inheritance of which travelled through many generations. Despite many disadvantages the children of Dublin had, he thought, a great future. They were gifted by nature, and that was more useful than any artificial advantages which could be conferred upon them.

SERIOUS SOCIAL PROBLEM.

Mr. Tracey, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said that Dr. Boyd Barrett had dealt in a most masterly manner with one of the most serious of the social problems of the day.

The Chairman, in putting the vote of thanks to the meeting, expressed the hope that Dr. Barrett's words would be thought and that some good might result over, for the little mites whose cause he had - course, children under 14 years cannot be pleaded. He would point out tha the imprisoned at all, and it is satisfactory to Sisters of the Holy Faith and the Sisters of the Presentation Convent, George's Hill, were doing a great deal to meet the needs of the really needy children, and their efforts in that direction deserved support. The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation, and Dr. Boyd Barrett having replied, the proceedings terminated.

SIR,

Biographies in Brief.

No 4.-GENERALISSIMO MICKEY SWAINE.

Lives of tipsters all remind us Not to disregard this rhyme, Which suggests that life should find us Otherwise than doing time.

The rattle of the dice box, the click of each case might be ascribed to the one the roulette wheel, and the clatter of the source-Guinness.

He next became an aspirant to Parliamentary honours, and was elected to the House of Commons during the Carson regime, but was obliged to resign after making an insane and futile attempt to secure the repeal of the Gaming Acts. He then turned his attention to the welfare of humanity, but humanity proved unkind and protested. Indeed, he might have reached the House of Lords had his life not been cut short by an early demise.

He recklessly endeavoured to accomplish an honest day's work, but the shock proved too great and he succumbed. The magnificence of his funeral will never be forgotten by those who witnessed the imposing event. In his will he set aside the sum of five shillings to guarantee the car fare for the friend of his bosom, Joe Edelstein.

He further made a direction to his executors that his heart should be buried beneath the green sod at Leopardstown and his body laid at rest in an asbestos suit. To his mourners he addressed the following pathetic appeal :--

> "Oh, do not dig my grave too deep, But suit my station, Or I might prematurely reach My destination."

OSCAR.

ment, their character and their friends. Nowhere else in England does such a savage system exist.

'The Prison Commissioners, in this very year's report, call special attention to the incalculable public injury which is caused by the refusal of the London stipendiaries (or rather some of them) to allow time for the payment of fines. Yet as far back as July 20, 1910, Mr. Churchill related in the House what he had learned of these pernicious practices in certain London police courts, and he then outlined and promised a Bill which would clip the claws of all criminal manufacturers.

NON-PAYMENT OF FINES. The Committee also point out that the prison statistics again prove that 50 per cent. of the committals to prison are for non-payment of fines. Special attention is drawn to this continued evil in an article by the secretary on "Unnecessary Imprisonment." The Committee wish to enter their protest against this stupid and demoralising procedure. Repeated circulars from the Home Office to courts of summary jurisdiction have produced little effect, and it has become evident that what magistrates refuse to grant as a favour they must be compelled to yield as a right, and that every offender who has a settled home must have by statute the right to demand a period of grace in which to pay his fine. This simple act of justice, both for young and old offenders, the Committee believe would effectually deal with this evil. As Mr. Churchill drafted that Bill in response to an interview and appeal by the Howard Association, the Committee ask the present Home Sccretary to complete the work begun by his predecessor and introduce the Bill to the House of Commons, where it would find many friends and few enemies.

BOOTS FOR THE WORKERS.

Mon's Hand-Perged Bluchers, '43. 4J.; '80 sold

Men's Box Calf and Chrome, Stitched and Forewed, 6s. 11d.; worth Ss. 11d. Women's Byr-Calf and Glace Kid Boots, 4s, 11d.

worth 6s. 6d.

The Best Range of Children's Boots in Dublin

78 TALBOT STREET.

TWINEM BROTHERS' MINERAL WATERS

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

Factory-66 S.C. Road, and 31 Lower Clanbrassil Street. 'PHONE 2658.

When You Get on a Good Thing Stick to it.

Get in and Stick to Irish-Made Boote.

JOHN MALONE. Irish Boot Manufacturer,

67 NORTH KING STREET, DUBLIN.

PROVISIONS

For the Best Quality at the Lowest

Prices in town GO TO

KAVANAGH'S 100 Mth. King Street, 41 Summerkill and I Blackhall Figgs

COAL.

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

.. ORDER FROM .. P. O'CARROLL, BLACK LION; **Men INCHICORE**

FANAGAN'S]; Fugeral Establishment 54 AUNGIEB STREET, DUBLIN. Established more than Half-s-Century. Coffins, Hearses, Cosches, and every Fanaral Bequisits. Trades Union and Irish-Ireland House Punotuality and Economy Gnarauteed. Telephone No. 12

CRIMINALS IN THE MAKING Youths Sent to Prison by Stipendiaries. Pressure Must be Put on Magistrates.

gec-gees' hoofs-these and these alone are

the earliest associations that can be con-

jured up in connection with the once

famous Michael, or, as he was beloved by

The notorious gang to which he be-

longed having been broken up, he pined

for the genial company of some kindred

spirits and so entered the Dublin Corpora-

tion. He was then lost to public view for

some time, but again came into prominence

by actually paying a customer his winnings

Leaving the betting-ring he became a

devotee of the roped arena, and made a

fine hand at this. Like a former Lord

Mayor of Dublin he was "no mean ex-

ponent of the noble art," and his pugilistic

exploits will form a glowing chapter on the

pages of Fistiana for all time. With the

exception of John Scully he was the only

the Civic Council, and to add a little variety

to the serenity of his progress, he founded

and edited a newspaper called the "Stable

Gazette." This triumph of journalism was

second only to its contemporary the "Pink

'Un." The language he employed was

loud, learned and lurid—as fiery, in fact, as

its author's proboscis, and the cause in

Having saved Home Rule by entering

his compatriots, "Ducker" Swaine

in full.

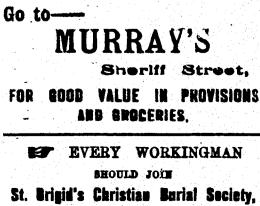
lightweight of note.

The annual report of the Howard Association just issued points out that in spite of Labour un est, dissatisfaction and strikes, &c., the daily average of prisoners was 1,000 less than in the previous year, and that the numbers imprisoned per 100,000 of the population, viz., 439, is the lowest within statistical record. The masses of the people have been singularly law-abiding. Another fact of good omen is the continued de-

crease in the number of persons between the ages of 16 and 21 who have been committed to prison. Not very long ago, one of the scandals of our prison system was the large proportion of children and young persons ound within prison walls. Now of

WHAT MIGHT BE DONE.

Having referred to the class of houses in which the children of the city live, the lecturer proceeded to discuss the point as to how many of them ever left the city during their childhood. Around Dublin they had a lovely and historic country within easy reach, yet how few poor children ever visited those places and breathed the pure air that goes from the mountain to the sea? The only place outside Dublin where the children of the city were to be seen in any numbers was on the strand at Merrion. That strand was the Riviera of the children on the south side of the city, and it offered them all the luxury which they could afford. Referring to the risks which children run in incurring severe accidents -especially burning accidents in the homes-Dr. Boyd Barrett said that the prevention of such accidents had been attempted by legislation. The recent chil-



RINGSEND. Large Divide at Christmas. Mortality Benefits. Meets every Sunday, 11 till 1 o'c.

Bue Panny per Wack. Estil. 52 Years

7 St. Kevin's Park. Dartry Road.

I was reading your paper, the IRISH WORKER. I read the paragraph on women sweated workers. I felt that I would state my case to you. It will give you a little insight of some of the so-called respectable situations. My case was general servant's wages 9 pound per year. My plight was like some of the rest of unfortunate domestics. In the first place I had not a decent bed to lie on. I never got a change of bed linen for the time I was in it, five months and three weeks. I got my bread cut and butter for me morning and evening. I had to do my work with a glimmer of gas in the kitchen, and very little fire. Wishing to better myself, I gave a week's notice, which was our agreement. The lady stormed and raved. At the time my notice was up I applied for my three weeks' wages. I was cooly informed I would get no wages or reference. I have a poor blind mother depending on what little comforts I can afford her. She is 85 years of age. Those people were very wealthy, had four farms in County Meath, were big cattle and horse dealers, and salesmen in the cattle market ; also house property all over the city.

MARY ROBINSON.

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find that within the last 20 years the imprisonment of youths under 21 has diminished more than 50 per cent., and in the case of girls more than 75 per cent.

THE SOURCE OF CRIME.

This the committee believe to be progress in the right direction, for it cuts off crime at its source, and prevents to a large extent the State maunfacture of prisoners, for it diminishes very largely that portion of the prison population from which the great mass of habitual offenders are drawn. Great as the progress in this direction has been, there is still room for greater progress, for thousands of young people are still promptly put in prison for offences that have no connection with crime.

A protest is being made against committing youths needlessly to prison. A visiting justice at Wandsworth prison, and, in addition, the hon. secretary and the hon treasurer of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, which is attached to that prison, in a written statement, remarks : "I assert, without fear of contradiction that the manufacture of boys, youths, and young men into habitual criminals is at this very moment going on with the full assent of the Home Office authorities who refuse to move an inch in the direction of reform.

THRUST INTO PRISON.

"Youths who have never before seen the inside of a prison are every day of the week, from January to December, being thrust into Wandsworth for trumpery offences (such as breaches of byelaws) just because certain of the London stipendiaries are too infirm, too casual, or too callous to put into force the Probation of Offenders Act, or to allow grace, as the Legislature urges them to do, for the payment of quite prohibitive fines. Vast numbers of our London working boys thus lose their employ-

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