

Who is it speaks of defeat? I tell you a cause like ours;

la greater than defeat can know-It is the power of

powers.

As surely as the earth rolls round As surely as the glorious sun Brings the great world moon wave Must our Cause be

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Edited by JIM LARKIN

ONE PENET.

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DUBLIN, SATURDAY, MAY 2nd, 1914.

CO-OPERATION THE

Movement. Labour

By R. J. P. MORTISHED.

IV. THE VALUE OF CO-OPERATION.

The statistics of co-operative progress given in the preceding section are sufficient to show that it is no idle figure of speech to call the co-operative body " a State within the State." The Movement deserves Lord Rosebery's description, not merely because of its widespread membership, huge revenues and complex, far-reaching organization, but also because it is an expression of the social principles of self-help and mutual help, of brotherhood and justice, on which the Great State of the

future will be based. Co-operators have not yet realized all the splendid vision of the Rochdale weavers, but they have succeeded, to a certain extent in "arranging the powers of production, distribution, education and government," and their method of working has a peculiar value. They have shown by actual experiment that in many ways it is easier to begin an industrial revolution at the end than at the beginning. The Syndicalist of the 1830's knew that his misery was due to the fact that the means of production had passed out of his hands. He therefore strove to take over and control those means of production, and it is possible that if he had been successful in thus altering the basis of the industrial system the whole fabric would have come tumbling down in ruins about him. A new society is not built in a day, or a generation, and the piecing together of all the delicate mechanism necessary to enable the producer of boots to exchange his products for the food, and clothes and houseroom produced by the workers is a longer and more difficult task than the Syndicalist of those days (or, indeed, of these) seems to have realized. The co-operator of the 1840's began at the other end by organizing consumption. Instead of spending his energies on uprooting the whole capitalist system, he was content to oust the capitalist little by little. At first the retail middleman was dispensed with as far as flour, butter and oatmeal were concerned. Gradually the retailer was ousted from an increasing number of departments, all sorts of groceries, bread, clothing, mik and so on The next step was to get rid of the wholesale middleman, and the Wholesale Societies mark the success of this endeavour. The process of eliminating the middleman has gone so far that the co-operator who buys a pound of currants in the store is in effect dealing with the currant-grower in Greece, with hardly any intervention by the profiteering capitalist at all. The last step is the elimination of the manufacturer as well as the middleman, and in productive departments of the Wholesales the movement has reached this final stage. It has not been possible to carry this process of abolishing the capitalist to its absolute conclusion. The co-operator who grows his own tea on his own estate in Ceylon and blends and packs it for himself in London, and finally takes it home from his own store, has still to make use of capitalist steamships and railway trains. There are limits the case of ships and railways is typical of some of them—to the extent to which a voluntary association of poor men can carry this process of transforming industry. But when the total sales

the road to be inspired by clear glimpses of our goal. In so far as the the Stores movement enables the consumer to reap all the advantages of modern industry whilst it eliminates the profit of the capitalist, there is a clear economic saving. Part of the saving is returned to the individual co-operator as "dividend" and directly increases his prosperity in mush the same way as an addition to his wages. The advantages of this automatic saving is very real. Thrift is a hardly-acquired virtue for any normal, easy-going, generous-hearted man; it is well-nigh an impossible virtue for the poor man. But let a working woman lay out her house-keeping money every week at the Store instead of at half a dozen different middlemen's shops and she will find that at the end of the year she has achieved the otherwise impossible task of saving two or three pounds. The desire to increase that dividend may, and, be it confessed, sometimes does lead to abuses. Prices may be fixed at an unwarrantably high level, or the wages of employees be niggardly cut down. But the perversion of the Rochdale system cannot disguise the fact that the Stores dividend not only adds a substantial increment of prosperity, but also creates a sense of security and a habit of wise economy and forethought that are not tasily to be attained in the ordinary conditions of workingclass life.

of the Stores mount up annualy to over a hundred millions

sterling and the output of the C.W.S. productive works to over

seven millions, it is evident that their efforts have met with sub-

stantial success. We are still far from the co-operative common-

wealth of the future, but inasmuch as "the co-operative move-

ment represents the largest amount of direct working class

control over production "* we have travelled far enough along

A large part of the saving due to the economic superiority of cooperation over competition is retained within the movement and is used for further development. The individual Store member wholallows all or part of her dividend to remain with her society as share capital, not only helps to develop her own store, but helps also to build up the great establishments of the C.W.S. She owns the great piles of buildings in Manchester Just as surely as she owns the little shop in a back street.

The full value of the Co-operative Movement cannot, how-Over, be judged by its material success. What is more important is its human success. There are great names in co-operative history-names of working men like Howarth and Mitchell. or wealthier philanthropists like Neale, Hughes, Ludlow, Kingsley and Maurice-but that history is nevertheless the record of the achievements of nameless, humble men and women. The Movement has been created by the loyalty, uprightness and patience of its millions of members, not by the genius of a few. It is in this sphere of democracy as well as in the sphere of economics that co-operation has been splendidly successful. The successful working of a store calls for and has fostered all those qualities of glowing enthusiasm and firm conviction, of patience and of enterprize, that are necessary also for the successful government of Trade Union or of a nation. The co-operator must be wise enough to elect the fittest members as his officials, critical enough to keep them always in the right path, generous

enough to keep their enthusiasm always at white heat. The The Irish Playe's in London. official himself, as he rises from the committee of a local store to membership of a District Board, and finally even to the Committee of the C.W.S., will be faced with all the problems in legislation and administration, organization and construction, that have to be faced in the government of a municipality or of a state. The democratic commonwealth of the future can only be brought into being when the people have learnt how to govern a commonwealth. The Pioneers established one school in which the poeple might study the art of government. Since their day Trade Unionism has been re-modelled and strengthened, local government has been instituted, and Parliament itself has been in part democratized The people have wider fields of activity now, but the Trade Unionist and the democratic politician may still learn in the school of co-operation.

Viewed broadly then, the Co-operative Movement represents a great stride in both economic and democratic progress. Let us consider the advantages of co-operation more closely by imagining that every Dublin working man had become a co-

First of all, a thriving co-operative store would enable every Dublin workman to get good, pure food. His bread would be nourishing, palatable food produced in his own bakery. His milk would be clean, pure milk, supplied in hygienic glass bottles by his own dairy, coming perhaps from his own dairy farm, or perhaps from some co-operative creamery in the country. His butter and eggs would be fresh and wholesome. His tea would be full weight without the wrapper. He could demand from the store good, pure, wholesome food of all kinds, and could make sure that he got them by actively supervising the work of his officials and employees.

As regards clothing, the Dublin working man would be able to get boots, clothing and underclothing made of real leather and real wool, manufactured perhaps, some of it at any rate repaired in his own workshops.

For housing, out of the savings his Society would accumulate on his purchases of food and clothing, and by means of the substantial credit of his fifty thousand fellows he might eventually decide to lay out a garden suburb for Dublin, and provide himself with a decent little house, large enough for privacy and comfort, and small enough to be homely. His wife, who would be on the Housing Committee, would see to it that the little house had plenty of shelves and presses, with proper washing accommodation, and a convenient water supply. The suburb might be situated some distance out—say, beyond Coolock—and our workman and his wife would therefore provide themselves with a motor bus or two to take them into the city for work or pleasure.

Out of his savings again, the Society could establish a central Workers' Hall, with a well-stocked library and quiet airy readingroom. Later on there would be a concert-room and theatre, where he would listen to the songs and play-acting of his children. There might be a gymnasium and swimming bath for the strongbodied, and a debating society for the nimble-minded, and there would certainly be a dainty restaurant where all could refesh

But out co-operator will not seek to reap all the advantages of his Store for himself alone. He will take thought for the sick and the aged by providing good food and skilled nursing for his comrades who fall ill and almshouses and pensions for those who grow feeble with age. He will safeguard the lives of his children by organizing a generous supply of rich, creamey milk for his dairy for every expectant mother, every mother and every child within the Society.

Our working man will not forget his store when he wages war with his employer. He will be able to fall back on his accumulated dividends to supplement his strike pay. If need be, the Store can make his funds go farther by selling goods to him for a while strictly at cost price. If the fight be long, the Store may even allow him to purchase goods in anticipation of dividend, relying on the Trade Union for security.

All these activities will require discussion. Our co-operator will find a keen delight in attending general meetings of the Society in electing officers, in standing for election himself. He will make speeches. Before long he will want to write articles,

and he will be establishing his own newspapers. Having proved the worth of his principles it will not be long before the Store member tries to give them a wider application. He will enter municipal and national politics. He will demand that the city and the State shall husband and develop their resources as the Society has done. He will become an enthusiast for order and economy in national affairs, and will insist on the need for national enterprize, for a clear provision of national needs. He will claim that the strength of the nation should be brought within his control, and used to support his weakness. In fine, he will be working, for the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

That is a fantastic vision? It is imaginary, indeed, but there is nothing in it that is inherently impossible, nothing that has not been put into actual practice somewhere in the world wide Co-operative Movement. The fantasy will be materialized into solid fact if the working men and women of Dublin do but set their hearts on it. Let you enter at once upon this peaceful revolution by joining forthwith the Dublin Co-operative Society. Work steadfastly to widen its membership and increase its trade. Be more jealous of its good repute than of your own. If it be dull and unenterprising, invigorate it. If it be rash and speculative, restrain it. Give it always your loyal support, even if you sometime suffer inconvenience or even positive foss. Attend its meetings regularly even if the discussions be sometimes dull. Remember always that the Store is yours, that it rests with you to make it a powerful engine of social progress Even in the little material things of everyday life, let your prayer and inspiration be the poet's song—

Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high; Where knowledge is free: Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by

narrow domestic walls; Where words come out from the depth of truth:

Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary desert sand of dead habit;

Where the mind is led forward by thee into ever-widening thought and action— Into that heaven of freedom, my father, let my country

o Professor D. H. MacGregor, "The Evolution or Ladustry."

BY SHELLBACK.

D dia Larkin and her Irish players are in London-the most important city in the world. The big smoke; the great Metropolis. Like another fabled personage who travelled that way in the old Banshee days, they have "gone up to London," but unlike him their mission is not to achieve great things for themselves, but to benefit the poor of their native city of Dublin, and we can all join in sincerely wishing that their efforts may be crowned with success. They were wisely advised to go up to London, for all things are possible there—that is, all great things. Great fortunes often come to those who " go up to London," as also does on some cceasions great disappointments. Everything in London is big, tremendous, and great It is the head centre of the greatest Empire the sun has ever shone upon. It presesses the greatest wealth of any city in the world; and the greatest misery in the world is to be found there, the grimest jails, the most heartless workhouses, and Westminster Abbey. It is made up of a great crowd of human beings, incessesntly swarming in dense crowds through narrow, congested streets, or jostling one another in doorways or on staircases, struggling vi lently to get to or from the roofs of houses, or dashing hither and thither in their efforts to avoid the unending stream of motors and other vehicles that seem to possess a "divine mission" to keep the population down, or ascending or descending to the rat runs in the basement, where spluttering locomotives pull train loads of them through dark, sul-London phury holes in the ground. possesses a great democratic spirit: lords and dukes and crossing sweepers bump into one another and politely apologise. Hungry men and women stare into shop windows at fortunes in gold and precious stones. Half guinea cigars shed their fragrance, and their butt ends are thrown into the gutter to be pounced upon openly and transferred to the old black clay pipe of an Embankment dosser. Ladies of every sort perampulate the streets dressed in costly raiment or pinned together in faded finery; princes and princesses of every clime; saints and sinners of every degree London is equally great in her

The head office of every business house that thinks itself important is in London. Men meet in Parliament there to legislate for the fishermen of Connaught, the granite hewers of the North of Scotland, the coal miners of South Wales, or to decide a Mexican b undary line, or to order the erection of a flag-staff on the high Himalayas, or measure the correct amount of Divine Right necessary to equip a king for a South African State. Every movement under the sun is represented or conducted from there. Political, Labour, Religious, Suffrage, Benevolent, Imperial and Patriotic, all have their London centres, and all have their affairs directed from this human ant hill, where every phase of humanity is to be found in the social scale that connects its "fifth floor backs" with its Hotel Cecil. Humanity, lounging in gem-spangled luxury, in its glittering West-End, descending in a gradual decline, to the grovelling, leadeneyed poverty it glories in, in its horrible Eastern extremity. But along with its other great possessions London possesses' a great heart a heart of sterling worth that is always ready to quicken its beats to help in such cases as that of Dublin, and that heart represented by the thousands of workers-Socialists and Suffragetteswill truly respond to the appeal from Dublin, if, through the hurly burly of the big city's life. Delia's words will reach their ears. She is face to face with a big job. She has all her work cut out, but she is there making the attempt, and again I say good luck to her and all those who are with her and who render her any help. Into this seething mass of hope, greed, and despair Delia Larkin and her Irish men and girls have ventured, and among the hurrying, jostling multitude they have thrown the needs of Dublin's poor. For a moment her action may cause a shock. Like to what happens at a Trainigar Square demonstration. passers by will be attracted. Dublin, that was as far away as Cairo, will be brought quite near, and those men and women. actual workers from that Murphy Siberia, in their performance on the stage may

business capacity.

Capital that may hearten the fighters who so far have been so sorely beset. So let us again express the hope that when once again Delia takes the return trail to Dublin she will be able to speak with pleasure of that great human heart she discovered amid the smoke and the turmoil, the palaces and the "lean-to's" of that great City of London, the centre of that Christianity that is continually re-enacting the part played by those who crucified Christ so long ago, and where so many martyrs are daily being done to death because of their faith and loyalty to His teaching; that great City of London whose atmosphere of fog and soot and poisonous fumes keeps still some sort of life in citizens who remain good and pure, just as its river of mud and sewage and impurities of every sort safely floats away to the extremities of the earth, those vast Argosies of wealth and treasures that are the very breath and life and comfort of the world and its

BY THE CAMP FIRE. SPLENDID MEETING IN FINGLAS. COMPANY OF THE IRISH CITIZEN ARMY FORMED.

On Friday, April 24th, an enthusiastic meeting was held in Finglas. Frank Moss presided, and there were upwards of five or six hundred present. M. O. Maolain, J. Magowan, and Sean O'Cathasaigh spoke, and those present declared themselves in accord with the advice given to join no movement that had not the full confidence of the Leaders of Irish Organised Labour. All in Finglas and surrounding districts who wish to join the Irish Citizen Army are to give their names to Mr. Rell, from whom membership cards can be secured.

Two Labour Delegates from Cork were welcomed on Saturday evening by the Council.

The Secretary explained the essential difference between the Constitution of the Citizen Army and that of the Volunteers. It was also explained to the Delegates that the Council had asked for and received the approval of the Dublin Trades Council. The Delegates expressed their agreement: with the aims and objects of the Irish Citizen Army. and promised to do everything they could to establish and advance the movement in Cork.

The following will be some of the attractions at the open-air Entertainments to be held in Croydon Park on Sunday. May the 24th—Musical I'rill. Company Formation and Attack and Capture of Fortified Position by Citizen Army. Races for Boys and Girls under 16, for which prizes will be given. Bayonet Drill by the National Guard Obstacle Race and Tilting the Bucket. Singing of Irish-Ireland and Labour Songs. Dance ing. Fife and Drum and Pipers' Bands. The price of the tickets, which may be had now, are -Adults, 4d. Children,

All members must procure an armi't, which can be had any night in Committee Room, price 2d. each.

On Sunday last, an excellent diplay was given by the 1st Duble Company in Croydon Park, The make a strong pany drill, musical drill had been been were splendidly extented, and the bested great credit upon the Company discrete.

All members of the Company discrete.

Dany, weekly subscription is only one penny. penny.

Inspection of Swords and Clondalkin will be held on Sunday next. It is to be hoped there will be a full muster of members in both places. Bray Company will be visited the following Sunday.

Officers will attend every night from 8 o'clock in Croydon Park to drill members of Dublin Company. Special drill for all members in Croydon Park every Wednesday night, at 8 o'clock.

Armlets are now available. Parade on Sunday in Croydon Park, at 4 p.m. Arrangements are being made to commence drills in halls in Inchicore, Drumcondra, and a hall in High street and Cornmarket districts.

We have received another letter from the highly respectable House Commit ee of the Dublin Gaelic League as follows: " 25 Parnell square.

"I put your two letters before the House Committee last night. I am instructed to write to you to say that we cannot give the hall to the Irish Citizen turn a flow of that great London good. Army for drill, as the hall is fully occunature towards the shambles of the Irish pied every night. - Yours,

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What do the Irish Volunteers stand S. O'C.

Reflecting a Rotten System.

[From the "Industrial Unionists"] Observe the specimen of the genus homo who looks as if he was making an attack upon the record held by "Bill" Soloman, heavy-weight champion in the glorious attire class; bet your ultimate brown" he's of the tribe 'boss." In other words, he does nothing useful, getting his keep by shouldering the world's work on to others. His bed and clothing are of the downiest, the fleeciest, and most comforting Did he make them ? No. His victuals eresthe choicest. Did he produce or prepare them? Not he. He rides in a luxurious motor Did he do anything towards the construction of it? Why, he doesn't know any more about building motor cars, than, a whelk

about the different calculus. Now see- that figure painfully ambiing along the other—not the easy—side of the road. Who is this hang dog tatterdemalion this heavy-eyed weary-footed animated rag-bag; this "shambling, shuffling, plantigrade"? Why, to be sure, it's a working man. Look at his hands; see the distorted shape of them. the broken nails, the knobs of thickened skin seggs—the sign manual of a useful toiler.

Its a mad world. The useful worker starves while idleness reaps the rich reward.

Get together, slaves, and organise to smash this profit gobbler's system.

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A Woman's Way.

Retrieving Losses of the Bublin Strike. It was, I think Prof T. M. Kettle who said that Ireland is separated from England by St. George's Channel, the Act of Union, and the perorations of the Tory Party. The jest is quoted not so much as an example of Irish wit, but as a revealing flash of the indomitable spirit of the Irish people, which extracts a sort of cheerful courage from its bitterest memories, and out of its worst experiences contrives to make a scourge for the backs of its enemies. It is literally an unconquerable people; that much one might infer from history. But it is not less clearly proved by what is taking place to-day. Here is a little company of hish workers who have crossed to England with a small theatrical fit-up to produce a couple of Irish peasant plays before English audiences for the purpose of raising funds to provide between 400 and 500 women and girls victimised by the Dublin employers for the part they played in the recent great strike with a means of livelihood managed on coco-ore: ative lines by the workers themselves Was there ever an enterprise more typically Irish? It exhibits all the national characteristics: cheerfulness and courage, patience and resource, wit and spirit, faith and charity. Miss Delia Larkin, "Jim's sister," as she is usually described, who has organised the expedition, told me what it all means, who they are, why they are doing it.

Miss Larkin, whose brother is, of course, the leader of the Irish Transport Workers, has developed a side of Trade Union work hitherto neglected by the leaders of the Labour movement. When she went into the movement, she told me, she realised that there was not enough time and attention given to the social side of Trade Unionism. Through her efforts and her genius for seeing the human aspect of the industrial! situation, the Lublin workers, both men and women, have an organisation which: is not only a formidable fighting; machine, as events have proved, but a genuinely effective civilising and humaning agency. The

IRISH WORKERS' DRAMATIC SOCIETY which she has brought to England to give performances in aid of her co-opera tive scheme, is an excellent illustration of her methods and of the spirit in. which her work has been carried on.

"Wages in Dublin are so low," Miss Larkin said, "that the only place the workers could afford to go to was the: music hall. I do not object to musichalls, but I thought if it were possible: to provide them with a more elevating and interesting form of recreation it. should be done. I started a little elocution class at Liberty Hall, and discovered that some of the workers had a natural gift for acting. I trained them myself,. having a great deal of interest in dramatic work, and we produced plays,. learning our stagecraft as we went along, even Serring our own scener painted. One of the members of the Union, since we came away with all the stage properties, has painted another scene which will be used during our absence. All the members of my company are victimised workers, and when you find that they have enough spirit: and courage to start out on such an: undertaking after being in a dispute that lasted seven months-well, it says something for their loyalty and enthusiasm.. Some of them had not enough clothes to come away properly dressed; they are: dock labourers, grain workers, girl factory

"And what is it you propose to do...

Miss Larkin?"

"I want money to provide for my women and girls victimised after the strike. They are principally widows and the daughters of widows. I have about 400 or 500 of them on my hands, and I. hope by giving these stage performances to be able to start co-operative industries for them. We are asking for nothing.

OUR PROGRAMME

is a good one. We give Irish songs and ! dances and selections by Irish warpipers in native costumes; and we play William Boyle's three-act comedy, 'The Building Fund, and Lady Gregory's, 'The Workhouse Ward,' two pleasant plays. I have a violinist who is quite a musical genius. He plays entirely by ear; and if he went to hear an opera to night he could play all the airs from memory to-morrow morning. His mother is known all over Ireland as the Queen of Fiddlers, and he himself was a labourer in the brickfields at 15s. a week."

"Your co-operative scheme is--" "I want to start these women and girls in industries of their own. It would be quite impossible to start anything like a factory. But I am going to begin this constructive folicy by starting workers restaurants throughout Dublin, where practically nothing of the kind exists. I intend also to set some of the women at work in small co-operative shops making shirts, blouses, and children's clothing.

There was a touch of real pride in Miss Larkin's references to her gals. She is the Secretary of the Women's Union. We take in all classes and kinds of workers. Women in Dublin get extraordinarily low wages, and the conditions in most places are very bad. Many girls only receive 2s. 6d. a week. Through the Union we have improved conditions in some places, and also raised the standard rate of wages. Then came the big dispute. The girls did not strike; they were locked out. About 1,100 were thrown out of work. Only half of them have gone back. But they are very quick and adaptable girls, and I am confident that when we get our restaurants and shops started they will make a success of then. Their future will be. brighter, too. Low wages mean that

when girls get to the age of forty they are broken up. They don't get enough food to keep them healthy and well, and they are worn out before they have reached their prime."

What Miss Larkin's Union has done to mitigate the hardships endured by the workers is not so well known as it ought to be. She told me of the Sunday afternoon lectures which had been organised. "The publichouses in Dublin are open from 2 to 5, so we hold our lectures from 3 to 5. The sprakers do not deal only with Trade Union or Labour questions. We have lectures on art and music and literature anything at all All the intellectual people support us; they are not merely sympathetic, but come inside and help, and we have a great many outside people, men and

women, who are interested. JIM'S UNION has a large tract of land, fifteen acres called Croydon Park, with a large house about twenty minutes' walk from Liberty Hall. We are turning this into a holiday camp for the summer, as we have done in previous years. Anyone can come. The cost is brought down to the lowest possible figure, so that the worst paid workers can get a holiday. On Sundays we hold fetes for the children and their mothers and fathers. All this is having a wonderful effect upon our people. It is making them discontented with the horrible hovels in which they live. What that means you can scarcely realise un less you have been to Dublin. I know of eleven people, young and old, of both sexes, living in one room, and having no other place to do anything at all. People even sleep on the staircases How Dub! lin is as morally clean as it is is a marvel to me when I remember these things. Before we began our work two years ago the girls had nowhere to go but the streets. I opened one of the rooms for them and provided a piano and stage, and we give entertainments. Anyone is welcome to come in by day or night. This has broken down many barriers; we have ragpickers and field workers, factory girls, milliners, dressmakers, laundry girls, clerks and shop assistants, all brought together and mixing freely on equal terms.

Something of the

STRESS AND SACRIFICE of the seven long months during which the strike lasted came home to me as Miss Larkin talked. She told me of the break. fasts given every morning to 3,000 of the strikers' children; of the hot dinners given at midday to the expectant and nursing mothers whom it was found necessary to fetch to Liberty Hall, because food sent to their homes was shared with the fathers and older children; of the food ships, which meant so much and did so much to deepen comradeship; of the dressmaking that went on day and night to provide the children with clothes. The story has an epic quality, as Miss Larkin told it me in simple, matter-of fact

I have only space to add that the Irish Workers give their performance at King s Hall, Covent Garden, on Friday, May 8. As the ball is unlicensed, no money can be taken at the doors, and tickets can only be obtained by members of the Irish Workers' Dramatic Society, the subscription to which is 6d. a year. This entitles members to buy tickets for all the performances given by the Society, Full particulars can be obtained from the hon, se retary Miss Sime Seruya, 21 Tudor street, E.C., or from the hon. treasurer, Miss Violet Tillard, at the International Women's Franchise Club. 9 Grafton street, Piccadilly, W.

IRISH WOMEN WORKERS' UNION. Liberty Hall, Dublin.

All sections of women workers are eligible to join the above union. Entrance fees, 6d. and 3d.; contributions, 2d. and 1d. per week.

Irish Dancing, Weinesday and Friday

evenings at 8 p.m Social on every Sunday Night, commencing at 7.30. Admission 2d

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EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

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DUBLIN, Sat., May 2nd, 1914.

Of Things Heard and Seen.

This time last week (we in fear and trembling, moryah!) the howls of The M'Sweeney were heard on the breeze What fearsome howling! We were to be eaten in one bite and swallowed blood and bones; but we felt skeered knowing the kind of tripe hound The M'Sweeney was. We were in a fearsome flurry (don't think); but having encountered different members of the pack before, we knew, when faced, the howling would turn to yelping; and, like the others we had turned on, The M'Sweeney would pack its tail between its legs, and cower and yelp. For four days we were treated to the thunderous howlings of this biped, and then, when we applied the whip, the howling turned to whining apologetics. "We are defending our clients We intend to do our best for our clients. It

Mr. Larkin feels that I have been unfair, he has an opportunity to retaliate." So The M'Sweeney! The howling Beast of Ephesus became the toy poodle from Macroom. 'ut what of his clients and the case? We are debarred at present from commenting on them, for there might be a possibility they will proceed

to a higher court.

We see that Mr. Forsyth, unpaid sky pilot, was preaching in the Methodist Chapel, Pembroke, on Sunday evening We are sure it must have been an edifying discourse. We wonder what the text was. We forget our geographical knowledge being so newhat limitedwhether it was St. Paul, Shakespeare, or Mark Twain, said- 'All men are liars' What an appropriate text, friend Forsyth, with special application to politicians, and the meek Christian saint smote the wicked barebones. Forsyth of Pembrone Lowell's summing up applies wholeheartedly to Forsyth. Consistency still was a part of his plan He was true to one party-that party himself. We wonder what his creditors think, barebones Forsyth. Well, we have put Forsyth and party properly up the pole. That forty-foot pole came in useful after all. We hear that the Unionist Party—that is the party of deadheads, contract fixers, Freemason sharks, Orange b gots, half-penny and half senile officers, sweaters, and job se kers have been congratulating themselves on the result petition. They should sub cribe a testimonial to M'Sweeney for his management of the case. He made a hash of that like he did the Belfast outrage, when workmen, because of their opinions, were brutally mal treated and driven from their work by the orders and through the machinations of Good and Hewat's pals in Belfast Dogs delight to snarl and bite: and, comrades, if we were wise, whilst these mongrels are snapping and snarling, at each other the alleged Nationalist and Unionist political mongrels why not we go on with our work, though they growl and quarrel in public. Remember they are purloining our products in private. They lie down together to concoct plans and methods whereby as employers they can rob us. Let us apply the whip of organisation comradeship and class solidarity indiscriminately to both their backs and down them into their kennels and go on with our work. We also notice that the members of the Fembroke Workers Union, the great majority of whom will die in the Union (if they were not born there), the gaol or asylum have been resolutely protesting against the result of the petition, and expressing their continued confidence in C. P. O'Neill. We don't think Corcoran's relations would promulgate that resolution. Well, if one lies down with dogs, one must rise with fleas, and we presume to say that there are more fleabitten scabs in the Pembroke Workers' Union than in Richardson's scab union, and that wants a bit of beating. We are wondering, when they were resurrected, did the swaddy blow his bugle.

And poor Paddy Healy has gone to his rest-one of the truest and best of the Irish Bottlemakers. No fear of Paddy denying Larkin God rest his soul. A big-hearted, fearless Gael. No Cromwellian blood about Healey. To his wife, poor Mary Healey, we tender our sincerest condolences. We remember the Galway Conference. Pat was stopping with us and asked us to write home for him. We will never forget the scene. Pat would start off-" Dear Mary, describe some of the happenings, and then feel diseatisfied, and say tear that up: we will start again." But Pat never got beyond "Dear Mary" that night. Well, he is gone, and dear Mary has lost a husband and father second to none.

We see Scully and Crozier have arranged things again. Crozier is lending £5,000 at 5 per cent. to South Dublin Union Board, bossed by Scully. This is the new form of banking. A friend in need is a friend, indeed.

So Carson won again! What it is to have friends in the Government. We wonder what would happen to Larkin his men if they had dared to import guns and ammunition. Have the so called Nationalists any guts? Forty golden years ago the gaols in this country were packed with men for less than Carson and his clique have dared to do. We wonder what the men who claim to be members of the R.I.B. think of it? It is not by associating with the Kettles and other scabs you will ever accomplish things We wonder do the American section know what game is afoot?

Don't forget the gathering, Croydon Park, on Sunday; same as last Sunday. Entrance - Adults, 2d; Children, Id. SPORTS GALORE

Bring the wife and care. Refreshments at popular prices. No side; no swank. Everybody's

Swings for the girls from 7 to 70 Fiddling, Dancing, and Singing of

No drinking, no bungery. Good fellowship, and then home in the gloaming tired and happy.

Pembroke Labour Board.

21 Shelbourne road, Dublin, 18/2/14. Sir,-Will you please have the appen-

the "Irish Worker," and have the account sent on at your earliest. Larry Redmond will guarantee pay-

ded advt. inserted in the coming issue of

ment. - Yours, &c., J. MAGUIRE. Also enclosed short notice. Yet these people say they don't have say that he does not deserve it?

any dealings with Larkinites.—Ep.]

GUN-RUNNING.

'67—The Fenians. Punishment— Transportation. 1914 — The Orangemen. Reward— Carson Embraced by Royalty.

Why were the men of '67 proscribed, sentenced to long and torture filled years of penal servitude—banished for ever from their native land for actions identical, according to English law and the "English Constitution," with the actions of Carson, Craig, and the Ulster Lieu tenants?

The Fenians were proscribed for Treason, were arraigned for Treason, were punished for Treason. The most prominent of the English Press have declared that Carson's speeches were treasonable; his public action, with his comrades of gun running, despite the protest of "His Majesty's humble servants,' was an act of Treason, as great and palpable as the gun running of the Fenians. But those were hunted like wild beasts: tortured in the prisons of England, while Carson King's Counsel, is bowed by the chamberlain into George's presence, and ths English king falls on his neck and kisses him. Why? How is it men like Cap Mackey and Davitt, who were concerned in Fenian gun running, received on their heads the heavy lance of the English law, while Craig lives in clover in Craigavon, protected by men who are ready to follow Car-on against all the principles of English Constitutional law? Is it not a fair example that there was one law for the Fenian and another law for the Orangeman? But we know the reason well. It is the reason of class privilege and commercial power. The Fenians stood for a social change; the Carsonites stand to perpetuate the tyranny of property. It was so in '82. The Volunteers were first blessed by Grattan. They represented armed property. Chartly after the workers began to jo'n in increased numbers. "The "armed rabble" was suppressed.

In '67 the Government knew their men. Stephens, Luby. O'Mahony were men immersed in the discontent of democracy; property was not sacred to them. When Carson, who stood for class oppression speaks, coronetted heads of the idle rich nod approval; when Stephens and Luby were organising the Republican Brotherhood their knees shook together. Why? Because they knew the end of the English Government in Ireland meant the end of them!

The property-owning class stood btween Carson and the "Law"; they coerced the Government into making special laws for the Fenians They knew that Home Rule will hardly alter the social conditions of the workers; so they must make an arrangement between the property owning Nationalists and the property-owning Unionistst, and let the working classes go be d--d. To day the only revolutionary for in Ireland is the Labour movement. They are the inheritors of the principles of '67. The modern advanced force (farce) party is too occupied organising Hibernians and blacklegs to help, as COL. MOORE said in the West of Ireland, while making an inspection of THE "NATIONAL" VOLUNTEERS the police in maintaining peace in the event of local disturbance to seriously contemplate following the footsteps of Tone Mitchel and the gun runners of '67.

The Recompense of Judas.

During the Murphy made dispute in Dublin the British Trades Congress endorsed the claim of recognition of the Irish Transport Workers' Union, and protested against the Murphyite effort to crush that organisation And all organisations-skilled and unskilledgenerously subscribed towards the defence of this claim. During the progress of the struggle, however, the oficials of certain skilled organisations opened up negotiations with the Union-s nashing employers in Dublin, and the latter were not slow to take advantage of the opportunity thus offered to split the Labour forces. Small concessions were granted, the empty, ignorant, and foolish vanity of these Trade representatives was pandered to and the members of their Union were permitted to go and work in the shop with scabs who were helping to defeat the very principle to defend which their organisation concerned had subscribed. Encouraged, no doubt, by the Union smashing employers, we find some of these self-same officials coming out in public to support the opponent of the Labour Party in the recent Vunicipal Election, when the cause of the workers got such a set back at the poll through the instrumentality of bribery, treachery, and stuffed Registers. And now we hear talk of breaking away from the Dublin Trades Council of the bodies so treach erously misured by their o'cials.

Now, certain self-opinionated people may relish being sent for by the Superir ten lent and ordered to go and meet the Secretary of the Masters' Federation at an appointed time. And the trade official, thus acting under instructions from his employer, may, in his anxiety to win the latter's favour, be willing to drag the Union he represents in the gutter. But it is up to the members of that organisation to save their reputation and prevent any such misuse of their Union. To have the regulations of a society recognised by the Masters' Federation may be all very well. But it is all wrong if such recognition is but the recompense of Judas. The Trade Unionist disputing the claim of a Labourer to be such is in need of more education. Fellow Trade Unionists. be up and doing. The worker has no friend but himself. He who crawls to the employer will eventually be kicked by the foot he fawns on. And who will

WILLIAM PATRICK PARTRIDGE.

The O'Connell St. Meeting

POLICE TAKE ACTION.

The following summons has been serve ! on all the speakers who addressed the meeting recently held in O'Connell street to protest against the proposed Exclusion of Ulster:-

[Copy.]
Police District of Dublin Metropolis to Wit.-You are hereby required personally to be and appear before me, or any one or more of the Justices of the Police in said district, presiding at the Dublin Metropolitan Police Courts, Inns' quay, Northern Court, on Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock forenoon, to answer the complaint of Fergus Quinn, Superintendent C Division, of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, of Store street, Dublin, for that yon, and each of you, on Sunday, the 5th day of April, 1914, by means of carriages and horses, did wilfully cause an obstruction in a certain thoroughfare, to wit, Upper Sackville street. in the City of Dublin, within said district contrary to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided. And for that you and each of you on the said 5th day of April, 1914, did wilfully prevent and interrupt the free passage of persons and carriages on a certain public street, to wit, Upper Sackville st. in the City of Dublin, within said district contrary to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided.

Therein fail not at your peril. Dated this 29th day of April. 1914. T. C. DRURY,

Of the Justices of said District.

William O'Brien, of 43 Belvidere Place, Dublir; John Lynch, of Upper New Street, Sligo; Thomas Walsh, of Trinbath's Lane, Fair Lane, Cork; David R. Campbell, of II Kimberley Street, Belfast; Patrick T. Daly. of 22 Fitzrov Avenue, Dublin; Thomas Lawlor. of 22 Iveagh Buildings, Bride Street, Dublin; and William P. Patridge, of 3 Patriotic Terrace, Kilmainham, Dublin.

Dublia Corpo at on Electricity Supply. Central Station, Fleet street.

31st 'arch, 1914. We, the undersigned members of the Electrical Staff respectfully ask that before passing Report No. 56, re position of Assistant Installations Engineer, you will give your careful consideration to our claim that the selection should be made from amongst the qualified engineers.

The election of Mr. Muntz to this position is a direct block to the promo tion of no less than seventeen of our number, and it is not in accordance with the Order in Council that promotion should be made among the staff in the order of seniority and qualification .-Yours respectfully,

C. H. M'Keown, E. J. Davidson, Thos. H. Lurring, T. W. Dycher, W. P. Croly, G. Gallagher, W. Nolan, T. Clancy,* F. W. Harding, P. E O'Shea, H. M. Ryan, A. Harding, J Harding, W. E. Downey, D. C. Henderson, E. M'Swiggan, T. B. Carrigg, J. E.

This man's Muntz, a German) qualifixtion is -he is a DU.T. Co. man, and is un by the Lord Mayor because he started the U.I.L. branch in Clontarf.

*This is a son of Bro. Long John Clancy. I wonder what the Long Fellow thinks of Lorcan now.

GENERAL UNION OF OPERATIVE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS. Dublin, 1st Lodge, 28 Fleet st

At a meeting of above held on April 28th, Bro. J Moore presiding, the following resolution was proposed and passed in silence:-

Resolved—'That we, the members of above Lodge of the General Union of Carpenters and Joiners, do offer our sincerest sympathy to Bro. Watters in the sad bereavement he has met with in the death of his wife, and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to Bro. Watters and the Press "

IRISH TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS' UN ON, ATHLETIC CLUB. LIBERIY HALL.

NOTI :F.

Any member of above Club wishing to join Physical Drill Class can do so by giving his name to D. Hyden, Instructor, at above.

Irish Citizen Army. PUBLIC MEETINGS

will be held on SUNDAY, in Skerries, at 2 o'clock, p.m., and in Balbriggan at 5 o'clock, p.m. Objects of the Citizen Army will be explained, and the necessity of the workers to seek representation on Rural Councils will be urged by prominent Labour

Irish Women's Reform League (Affiliated to Irish Women's Suffrage Federation).

A Public Meeting will be held in the OAK ROOM, MAN-SION HOUSE, on Wednesday, 6th May, at 8 p.m. TO DEMAND MEDICAL IN-SPECTION AND SCHOOL CLINICS.

The Lord Mayor in the Chair.

Speakers-Mr. Wm. O'Brien, Dr. Boyd-Barrett, Miss Duggan, L.G.B., &c., &c. Admission Free. All invited. Women especially welcome. Collection.

Co po ation Workers' New Secretary. To the Editor "Irish Worker."

Sir, -I would like to draw the attention of my fellow Corporation Workers to a move on foot to foi t a notorious scab organiser on us as Secretary of our Society. At our meeting on Sunday next, I understand, a proposal will be made to give a pension to our present Secretary, and I hear that Councillor Wm Richardson is a candidate for the position. Corporation Workers have good reason to know this man Richardson. He is the Secretary of a blackleg organisation labelled "Trade Union," and last year he did his level best to get trinted materials delivered in the various Corporation depots in order to be in a position to replace our members by some of his scabs if we were dismissed for refusing to handle same. Now le tries to become our secretary after trying his best to disrupt our organisation and victimise our members. However, now that the plct is exposed, I know that the m mbers will rally upon Sunday and express their opinion in no uncertain manuer about this attempt to transform a blackleg organiser into a trade union secretary.

CORPORATION WORKER.

BOXING L'our nament

---Fraternally yours,

(Under the auspices of the IT.U. Boxing Committee).

A GREAT BOXING TOURNAMENT

WILL BE COMMENCED

AT CROYDON PARK, FAIRVIEW, On Saturday, May 23rd.

Amateur [open] Competitions Boxing and

Wrestling at all weights Bantam, Light, Middle and Heavy weights FOR VALUABLE PRIZES.

Professional Boxing Contests are being arranged. Novices Competitions in Boxing and

Wrestling all weights [confined to Irish Transport Union.]

Entry Forms can be had at Liberty Hall, Beresford Place, Dublin.

ENTRY-ONE SHILLING EACH.

P. J. FOX, Manager. Read! Read! Read!

"Labour in Irish History."

JAMES CONNOLLY'S Great Book. Published at 2s. 6d. New Edition, 1s. post free, 1s. 3d.

P. OUINN & CO., Makers of Beautiful Enamel and TRADE UNION BADGES,

CHURCH STREET, BELFAST. Don't send your orders for Badges to England when you can get them as good and as cheaply at home.

FOR MEN WHO WORK.

WE make a speciality of high-grade, but popularpriced, heavy boots for men who work We invariably plan on obtaining the most serviceable boot on the market, but also insist that the boot must be comf rtable.

We have this combination in our famous Boots for men, and we are anxious to put your feet into a pair of them.
HERE ARE A FEW OF OUR LINES—

Army Bluchers, Sprig- 5/= Whole Black Bluchers Hand-Pegged, Plain, 6/=

Glove Hide Derby 5/11
Boots, Stitched Soles 5/11 Glove Hide Lace Boots 5/11

Box Hide Lace Boots 6/11 Box Hide Derby Boots 7/11

UAPPROACHABLE VALUE.

BARCLAY & COOK, BOOT MANUFACTURERS, 104-105 Talbot Street, 5 Sth Great George's Street, Dublin.

Twinen Brothers'

The Workingman's Beverage

TWINES BROTHERS' Delphia Sauce The Workingman's Reliab.

Factory-66 S.C.Road, and 31 Lower Clanbrassii Street.' Phone 2658.

MADE BY TRADE UNION BAKERS.

FARRINGTON'S

Oueenstown Notes.

We have so often denounced and rather caustically criticised the actions of those who allege they represent Labour , edy, and who, through lack of foresight and initiative on their own part and apathy and indifference on the part of the S: who elected them, are able to course their netarious work and misrepresentation of Labour, relying on the at acsaid apathy and indifference, due to note, tomfoolery, to keep them right in the eyes of the workers Hence "it is up to us," as our American cousins would say, to prove our criticisms wele well grounded, and show how they have mantted themselves to enjoy any longer the confidence of the working class in this town. And we hope in time to demonstrate to the workers, even the most bigoted and reactionary B.O.E. member, that depending on there men, doped to the full with the nonsense of the bosses or perficul parties, you are wasting your time and energy in futility and p antasy, and niveting the economic chains or mavery even more firmly on lives.

The pressing problems of the hour in the shape of better conditions both in the home and workshop can be far quicker gained by making up your minds to to it yourselves. Mass your strength in industrial organisation, and demand what you want, and, if you will have representation on public governing bodies. for heaven's sake do not select Hibernims, whose only interest after they are elected is to pull public strings in the interests or your masters. Instance I. D. Nugent's (General secretary, B.O.E.) work for W. M. Murphy during the Dublin strike. Local events go tar to prove the degraded and slavish state to wmch B.O.E. logrolling and intriguing can reduce one-time genial and sociable

10 Crosbie's "Evening Fink 'Un' of April the 14th inst, we are indebted for the news that at the Urban Council meeting of the night previous. J. Finn, 'Labounte' (?) is responsible for introducing the question of nominations for the County Council. Mr. Finn being greatly concerned about the election of a Nationalist, the position being held at present by an Ali For, as it it mattered a straw to the workers whether it is a Nationalist drawing an English pension or a lawyer on the look out for litigation holds the seat. When the workers themselves get the more pressing questions of the Urban area in order, they will be in a position to look out for wider things, and Mr. Finn and his colleagues will find plenty of work to do where they are, which vitally affects the health and comfort of the workers, provided they have the energy and ability to do it. The exhorbitant rents of 5/9 and 6/9 now fixed for the cottages would be good matter to explain away and better still tell us why they agreed to the fixing of the rents at a figure outside the reach of those for whom the cottages were built? Was it downright inability and incompetence to understand how the compotent parts of the rents is aggregated to such a sum? The reducing of which would be far more laudable than pulling B.O.E. political strings. However later on we shall do for the public what the labourers have failed to do and show how unnecessary the present rents are, the effect of which will be the untenability of the cottages by the unfortunate tenement dwellers.

Mr. A. Higgins then rose to the height of "Moilie" [not moral] grandeur, and proposed Mr. C. O Callaghan be the man to carry the Nationalist banner in the coming County Council election. Thus we had these alleged Labour representatives nominating a man whom they have stood against on a party ticket, spoken of and canvassed against as a representative of the shop-keeping element of the town; a man who, through being a pensioner of the Crown. Mr. Higgins and Mr. Finn would not allow into the B.O.E. so much then for their perfidy to Labour and unabashed hypocrisy to Mr. O'Callaghan's face, who, althou, h a genial and kindly man withal, Lis outlook on Labour being only what we can expect, and which we need not hope for.

Hence these men shamelessly plunged in to perform the bidding of their political emasters; have lost all right to be called Labour representatives. Any man with a knowledge of demo_ratic organisation and representation does not need to be told that to ignore the wishes and do not consult those who in democratic organisations representatives are responsible to and propose members of the class you are bighting against for posttions of public government is base treathery to your fellows. We think if they and sinned against the interests of the Lodge they would be very quickly chastised, and are governed by its considerations far more than the interests of its workers. As for the Trades Council it, poor thing, has long since ceased to exist as a potential factor in Queenstown industrial life, being decimated by the drugging influence of the B.O.E.

An accempt was made by a few delegales at the frades council on the 16th uit. to call those labour traitors to account for their conduct but without success, the majority of the Council not having the grit or ability to assert its authority, the treachery of the Labourites being excused.

To those who attempted to ignore the despicable crawling of those men at the Urban Council and put forward a Labour representative we feel delighted and surprised, and were astounded when we heard they called to account such a genius (?) as R. A. Higgins the man who, above all others, had a perfect right to what he did: for, although elected on the B.O.E. ticket list January (so-called genuine Labour), and he was not then and is not now a

Trade Unionist, and was only carrying out the dictates of the County President and keeping up to his usual conduct of snivelling to the snobocracy of Queenstown When will you, workers, open your eyes to the perfily and stupidity of those who bulldose and blind you to secure for themselves cheap no oriety? When you, workers, choose representatives weigh them well in the scales of your better judgment and let discretion, honesty, and sincerity guide your selec

As for Mr. Finn, another tool for the B.O.E. lodge, whose knowledge of the world does not extend beyond the limits of the hurling field, to be found crawling around Queenstown at Charlie O' allaghan's tail with a nomination paper is what we would expect; for witness an example of this man's intelligence in the Labour Movement when a question came up recently at the local Shipwrights' Branch, of which he is secretary, anent the am Igamation of shipwrights and boilermakers, Mr. Finn not alone spoke but voted against it also. Then ye send him to London to represent you Serves you right; ye get the representatives ye deserve.

STELLA MARIS.

inchicore items.

The Emmet Fife and Drum Band meets for practice on Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock. Wonderful progress is being made under Mr. Mallin's able tuition, and it is confidently expected that the band will take its place in the Labour Demonstration on the 31st

Membership of the Irish Transport Workers' Union is now, more than ever, a genuine indication of honesty and manbood. This Union, during the Murphy made dispute, opened its ranks to the men assailed, and while the struggle lasted fed, clothed, and sustained men who never before belonged to any Unios.

Eaten bread is soon forgotten" is an old saying and a true one. Many of those assisted are inclined to drop out of the Union now that the danger is passed, and that they are in receipt of regular wages. But they had better be warned in time.

The genuine Trade Unionists are appealed to to dress up their ranks. No non society man ought to be permitted to take part in the forthcoming Labour Demonstrat on. But we shall give the names of a few that have "ratted" before then.

The non-Unionist is a danger to every man who works for wages, and should be shunned by all respectable people. It is up to the workers of Dublin to make their city the best organised one in the three Kingdoms, as it was the battle ground of the greatest fight ever waged in the Labour interest

No Society in Ireland has increased the wages of its members more than as has the Irish Transport workers Union, and few Societies in Dublin ever succeeded in raising the wages of their members until aided by organisatiou.

The Red Hand badge therefore is an emblem that all men ought to be proud to wear, for it will never be seen in the coat of a coward. It is the man's badge. Men of the New Kilmainham Ward get busy. Prepare for the great Labour demostration on the 31st May. Make your district the best organised of Dublin. Ali Trade Unionists to the front. Now

is the time. Join the Citizen Army. All information given at the Emmet Hall. Members enrolled. Drilling three nights a week. Tug of war teams, football teams, hurling teams and boxing classes now being formed. All welcome except blacklegs and police.

Members of the band unavoidably absent from practice are recommended to send instruments to Hall on such nights, otherwise the privelege they at present enjoy will be reluctiantly with-

W. P. P.

To the Editor "Irish Worker."

Dublin, 27th April, 1914. Dear Sir,—Now that the Poor Law Elections are approaching, it might interest the readers of your valuable paper to have a little information concerning the action of some of the members or the North Dublin Union Board of Guardians

Up to last Saturday the crippled, and infirm of the institution under the control of above Board have been allowed one once of tobacco weekly by the medical officer

The Master, whose appointment is not sanctioned by the Local Government Board, has taken it upon himself to overrule the Medical Officer, and has accordingly struck everyone who is under sixty years of age off this little necessity. Inis officer is, I believe another member of the A.O.H., and has been placed in this position by the workers, whose representatives the Guardians are.

Now, workers, awake from your clumbers, and do not be carried away by the smiles and polished manners of the "bungs," etc., who are the tools or the Antiquated Order of Hypocrisy."

Place you. Labour representatives upon these boards at the forthcoming elections and drive out those place hunters, whose only aim in life on the public boards of this country is to get "jobs" for their relations under the existing Poor Law

Apologising for trespassing so much on your valuable space, I remain, yours

Women Workers' Grand Excursion

Wexford Notes.

Eddie O Cullen, as instanced by some of his remarks in l'uesday's "Leader," has suddenly become a volunteer. He has at 1 st begun to realise that the Orange opposition to Home Rule is more than a game of bluff. He says, amongst other things, 'So far Nationalists have been very patient and tolerant of the outrages and slanders to which they have been subject. 'Ulster will Fight' is the motto of the Orangemen. but they forget that Leinster, Munster, and Connaught can light, too, in a righteous cause.'

What a time it took to get Eddie to write those words. Quite right : the other three provinces can light; and will, by the look of things, now have to fight if they want to gain their independence, as the Nationalists and Liberals seem to be afraid of the To:ies. So far Carson holds the winning card—unpalatable words for any Irish Nation ilist to write. but un ortunately true.

Only last week Eddie in a leading article commended the conduct of Patrick Walsh at a meeting of the Gorey Guardians, who handed in a notice of motion to rescind a resolution which had been adopted at a former meeting to the effect that it was undesirable that Ulster should be cut off from the rest of Ireland, and that a Convention should be called in Dublin to consider the situation. Walsh had himself voted for this resolution, and had probably been got at between the two meetings.

Imagine the editor of a newspaper devoting his leading article to praising a man like this who does not know his own mind for a fortnight. What would be wrong with the calling of a Convention in Dublin to consi er the question of dividing Ireland. Surely we are not to be led by the nose by paid politicians who say one day that reland is one and indivisible and the next encourage a crowd of bigoted Orangemen to make Ireland a cockpit of religious bigotry. The fact of Redmond and his Party compromising on the Ulster question has admitted to the Orange leaders that their allegations are justified, or will be used as such; and their cowardice, along with that or their Liberal allies, is directly responsible for the importation of arms into the Province of Ulster. If the Liberal Government were in earnest, Carson, Craig, Londonderry, and the whole of them would be in jail two years ago. When the Wexford workers were fighting a purely bread and butter question two and ahalf years ago their leader was torn from them when victory was in sight and slapped into prison, which goes to show once again the truth of the saying, that " there is one law for the rich and another for the poor.'

The Liberal Government in one way might be excused for not taking action against Carson and his gang, for every alleged Nationalist paper in Ireland including our local ones, were offering apologies for him by saying that he was using bluff, that he was not to be taken seriously. Politics will be ever thus, and we say away with such and their party newspapers.

Labour organised is the only hope for Ireland, and the sooner the workers of the country realise this the better for themselves and their families.

We observe by the 'People' that Sir Thomas Esmonde has drawn up a resolution of confidence in himself in connection with the Ulster question Wonderiul!

The employees at the Mill Road Iron Works are getting it pretty hard just now, the most of their wages being cut on Saturday last. May be they will now see the need for organisation and back-

bone. Johnnie Price is alleged to have brought Salmon and the other mismanagers into his office about a week ago to ask him how it was that there was more work done in the year 1911 for less money than in .913, when more money was paid for less work. The answer to this is that in 1911 there were men in the firm who knew how to work (since exiled by Salmon for spite when he could not break their spuit,. In 1913 the place was filled with country blacklegs, who are wasting more metal and iron than would run the place for twelve months. There is no need to remind our readers that the Mogul did not give this answer. We are glad to see that Johnnie is beginning to awaken from his siumbers. We are told that one man's wages has been cut because he refused going to the Institute to mix with the scabs.

John J. Kehoe is a governor of the Infirmary Board, and has a supply of tickets to give to people to enable them to get medical attendance. But John J. will only supply them, as he says himself, to country people who are paying rates. We hope the townspeople will think of this to hig next month when

he seeks election as a member of the County Conneil, and refuse him a ticket of admission to that body.

Spite" kichards is still on the cadg ing tack. Only last week he asked Paddy Dunphy, in the Barony of Forth, to get service for him on the cheap from the Department of Agriculture.

Philip Keating, the Irish Nationalist member of Board of Erin, cannot get bottles of Irish manufacture; he has to send to England for them. Hypocrite!

CLONDALKIN NOTES.

There is a paper mill at Saggart, Co. Dublin, owned by McDonnel & Co, of Ormond quay-another flourishing firm who pay their men the munificent sum of 125. a week for over co hours. These people make the notep per called Ancient Irish Vellum—the dearest notepaper on the market—and yet they can only afford to pay a starvation wage to their employees. And the boss stated some time ago that if the men joined the Transport Union he would shut the null down. What a terrible threat. And if there was a dispute at this mill the evening lyres would have a poster headed "Anoti er Blow at Irish Industries by Larkin." These people get the highest market-price for their paper, and yet they pay the lowest wages of any mill in Ireland, and the Gaelic League and other kindred bodies ask the people to support Irish industries of this type. The owners of this concern can, but won't, pay their employees a living wage, and yet these people call themselves Christians and go to their places of worship without the slightest qualm of conscience, notwithstanding the fact that these employers are battening and living in luxury on the proceeds of the labourers. This diabolical system of sweating and the paying of starvation wages, combined with the bad housing of the workers in country districts, tends to produce immorality and crime amongst the people of Ireland, who are naturally a clean and moral race. This system fills our workhouses, jails and lunauc asylums with the people of our country, who, under natural conditions, would be a clean and healthy race. It is time that the mill workers of Saggart and Ratncoole districts thought that they are not slaves but human beings who have the right to live and breathe the pure air of heaven. It is time that you workmen of Saggart and Kathcoole demanded a living wage from your bloodsucking employers who live well at your expense at the expense of your wives and children, aged mothers and fathers; for you cannot give them the nourishment and life-sustaining properties on the wages you receive from your employers. It is time that you organised yourselves into one solid body and demanded some return for your labour. You can join the Transport Union for a small nominal entrance fee—the only Union in Ireland which has the interest of the labourer at heart, for it is controlled by labourers for labourers; men who have suffered as you are suffering now on the quays and in the factories and workshops or Dublin before the advent of the Transport Union, the very name of which drives terror into the hearts of the employers and who use every mean artifice and every lying scandal they can make use of to prevent you labourers from joining the Transport Union. Do you think that the employers of the United Kingdom would combine and pour millions of pounds into this country to help the Dublin employers to smash the Transport Union if they did not stand in dread and terror of Jim Larkin and the union of which he is General Secretary. Notwithstanding all their dirty tricks, and the aid given them by the lying Press of Dublin, the Transport Union stands to day both numerically and financially stronger than it ever was before. So that you labourers can see for yourselves that it is the only union in Ireland formen who are at the mercy of their employers; such as you are. So organise and emancipate yourselves from slavery and cheerless nomes and

There is a feeling of dissatisfaction and inoignation in Clondalkin district at the high-handed action of the church body in trying to close the Churchyard without consulting the wishes of the people who have claims to the said Churchyard. The matter was discussed at a Council meeting and the representatives never opened their mouths at the discussio on the matter. The people of the village are calling a public meeting on Sunday next. to be held in the graveyard at 12 o clock noon, to protest against the closing of the Churchyard, It seems to us that the tour sitting members on County and Rural Councils don't ever consider the wishes of the people who put them there; and the people who put them there can put them out just as easily. Some of these men voted against an increase of 1s. per week in the road-men's wages, and they have never done a single act in favour of the working people of the district. If you working people of Clon-dalkin want equity, justice and tair administration put people of your own class in the Council by voting for them the approaching elections. Vote for labouring men, men whom you associate with, men who know your wants, men who are in the same position and walk of life as yourselves. Put these men at the top or the poll, then, and not till then will you be truly represented. We hear a lot of cant, talk and humbuy about the building of labourers' cottages, the making of roads and paths—till we are fairly sick of it. If they have any quarries or unproductive land to sell they will build you cottages thereon. It is for you labourers to put your own class in

these Councils and to get proper sites for your cottages, for it is you that have to live in them and to till the gardens attached. Don't let it be another ranch, don't have to quarry your gardens before you can till them. The selling of the ranch for labourers' cottages was the most monstrous piece of jobbery that was ever heard tell of. Dozen of cottages built upon rocks and sold by C J. Hanlon to the Council. The time is very short now, so be up and doing.

EYEOPENER.

Funeral of Mr. Joseph McQuillan.

(Late member of the Irish National Bakers Amalgamated Union, Dublin

The remains of our late fellow-worker and true comrade were removed from St Josephs's, Berkeley street, on Thursday morning, the 23rd inst.

The number of friends attending at the Church was a testimony to the popularity of our deceased comrade, not only among his fellow wo kers but the outside general public.

The chief mourners were: -Andrew McQuillan (father), Thomas and Eugene (brothers), Mary (sister), Patrick (nephew), Patrick Moore (uncle), George, John and Lizzie McQuillan (cousins), Mary and Francis O'Hara, and Alice Comiskey

(cousins). The general attendance at the funeral included-The Executive, Irish National Bakers' Union, viz.: Messrs. James Hughes, President; Francis Moran. Treasurer; James Keating and Thomas Fylam, Trustees; John Barry, secretary; James Gunn, P.L.G.; Robert Keeley, P.L.G.; C. Noonan, F. Farrell, G Watson, E Watson, J. Farrell, P. Martin J. Byrne, Jas. A. White, M. White, J. Byrne, S. Lane, B. Smyth, A. Fitzsymons, J. Long, J. O'Brien, A. O Curry, T. Brennan, J. Hanlon, P. Gunn, J. Tisdall, J. Byrne, J. Lee, T. Flood. J. Flood, T. Gillespie, F. Gillespie, T. Brady, E. Johnson, P. Higgins, M. Curran, M. O'Brien, P. Comiskey, A. Clinch, M. Clinch, J. Larkin, D. Larkin, P. and T. Reilly, S. Reilly, senr., S, Reilly, jun., McClure, A. Carroll, J. Hill. J. Nulty, T. and P. Hogan, J. Heavey, B. Barrett and M. Barrett, J. Halligan, C. Geraghty, J. Murphy, M. Clarkin, D. Cuilen, R. Keenan, M. Keenan, M. Mulhall, S. Fitzpatrick, P. Webb, M. Johnson, P. Webb, P. Barnes, C. Patten, E. Curran, M. Curran, M. Corr, S. Doyle, C. Reilly, K. Reilly, P. McInerney, A. Comiskey, J. Haughton, J. Kelly, M. Flood, M. Dwyer, J. Murray, senior, J. Murray, junior, J. White, C. White, P. Storey, etc.

The wreaths included one from the E.C. Irish National Bakers Union with the inscription-" From the E. C. Irish National Bakers' Amalgamated Union. Dublin Branch, with deepe t sympathy ior a true comrade and loyal trade unionist." Prayers were recited by the Rev. Fr. Coffey, Chaplain, and at the graveside by the Rev. Fr. Farley S.J.

The funeral arrangements were carried out by Mr. H. J. O'Neill, North Strand.

Irish Glass Bottle Makers' Health Insurance Society.

To the Editor "Irish Worker." 54 South Lotts road, Ringsend, Dublin, April 28th, 1914.

Dear Sir, -Kindly insert the following in your valuable paper:— At the Committee meeting of the Irish

Glass Bottle Makers Health Insurance Society, held on Saturday, 25th inst., a vote of condolence was passed with the relatives of the late Mr. Patrick Healy, late member of this Committee, and for many years an official or the Glass Bottle Makers' Society. He was for many years identified with the Trade Union movement in Dublin, and was formerly a member of the Trades Council. A zealous, earnest official his loss will be mourned by all who knew him.—Thanking you in anticipation, yours faithfully, H. HEATHCOTE,

Secretary.

Dublin United Trades Council. AGENDA.

Importation of Wood-Paving Blocks-Mr. Foran.

Technical Instruction for Girls-Mr. T. Murphy.

Success of Printers' Movement-Mr. O'Fianagan. Labour Day-Mr. J. Lawlor, P.L.G.

Co-operation and Labour-The President.

Dublin Labour Party A Special Delegate Meeting will be held on l'uesday next, May 5th, at 8 p.m., in the l'rades Hall, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the Poor Law Elections. All delegates are urged to attend.

> Thomas MacPartlin, Chairman. Thomas Irwin, Secretary.

Фау Processions.

starvation wages.

WREATHS AND VEILS.

Special Display this Week. See Windows.

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Lucan Notes.

There was a mass meeting called last

Sunday at Lucan, at 1.30 p.m. to start a new Union for agricultural labourers under the auspices of the Ancient Order of Emergencymen, reformatory boys, shebeen-keepers, and general trade union twisters. The emergencyman's son from Castletown, Co. Wexford, was down to speak, supported by Messrs, Keogh, exreformatory boy and scab in Jacob's, who robbed his mother and was brought back to Clondalkin by the police; Greene P.L.G. and trade union fund embezzler, Mr. Mahoney of Lucan, shebeen-keeper and Fenian spy. The meeting was a failure, not even a scab attended it and the police told them to clear out of the town as their lives might be in danger, and they vanished like a streak of lightning to the strains of a barrelorgan playing "we all went marching home again." Sometime later in the evening a few children were looking for rats in a sewer that flows into the "Griffen," and two swells were leaning over the bridge watching the children and wondering what they were at, and they asked a man standing on the bridge what were the children doing? And the man replied what are they looking for, inagh! Sure they are only looking for McIntyre and Keogh who crawled up the sewer to escape the wrath of the people of Lucan. These standard bearers of religion and trade unionism were invited to Lucan by Shackleton and McIntyre offered a victimised worker his job back again in Shackleton's if he would join his new union. The answer the man gave him was more expressive than polite. We wonder if Shackleton's, of Lucan, are in any way related to Captain Shackleton who was drummed out of the Army for beastial crimes and who was accused by the "Gaelic American," a paper edited by John Devoy in the United States, of robbing the Castle jewels, and who was concerned in gigantic frauds some time ago in England. This Shackleton owns al the houses in Lucan in company with Captain Vesey and Hill, and if a man does anything contrary to their wishes they order the man out of their house and the men's wives are in a state of perpetual terror of these overfed "blackguards, officers and gentlemen." Captain Vesey is one of the largest shareholders in the Tranway Company who pays his men anything he thinks fit. He is also magistrate and sits on the Bench—justice is blind. The magistrates and police of Lucan must be afflicted in the same manner when a man like the Fenian hunter, Mahoney, or is it O Mahoney—can keep a shebean in Lucan under the very nose of the police, and yet they cannot touch him. We wonder has he a licence from the Castle for past services rendered? Bravo men of Lucan, you showed in unmistakeable terms that you have no religious hypocrites or emergencymen or reformatory boys in your midst, and that Jim Larkin was the man for you, the man who fights above board in an honest and straightforward manuer, the man that won't compromise or endanger any one labourer's welfare. The danger of one is the concern of all. The people of Lucan are anxiously waiting for a visit from Jim Larkin, and will ensure him a "Cead Mile Failthe" when he visits them. The sooner the better they say, and they say they want to see and hear him once

MICROBE."

EDITOR.

Co-operation and Labour. A Conference likely to lead to important developments in the Dublin Labour world was neld a few days ago between representatives of the Trade Union movement and the local Co-operative Society. Arrangements are in hand to have a meeting at an early date to be addressed by prominent co operators and local labour men. Full details next week,

NOTICE!

All contributors, without exception, are requested to note that all literary matter intended for the "Irish Worker" must be sent direct to the Editor, Liberty Hall, and not to the printer.

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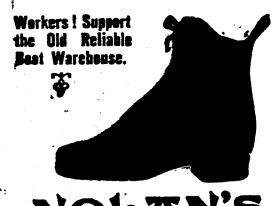
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To the Trade Unionists of Ireland.

The Irish Builders' Co-operative Society, Limited, 42 Great Brunswick Street, Dublin. The promoters of the Irish Builders' Co-operative Society invite, on behalf of this project, the aid and sympathy of Trades Unionists, more especially those connected with the building trade, and also of all who wish to bring about better conditions of employment for labour in Ireland. Recent events in Dublin have forced us to the conclusion that so long as the instruments of production are controlled by the profiteering capitalist class intolerable conditions can be and are insisted on. In our opinion - an opinion which is shared by workers all over the world—the only way in which labour can secure permanently employment under conditions which are not degrading is for the Trade Unions to go into trade themselves, to undertake contracts in their own behalf, and to eliminate gradually the capitalist employer. This has already been successfully accomplished by certain workers in other countries, notably in Italy, where the Glassworkers' Federation has furnaces of its own, and about half of the output of glass bottles in that country is manufactured co-operatively by the workers. In that country unions of builders will undertake contracts for building large hotels, railway stations, etc. Unions of agricultural labourers farm over two hundred thousand acres on cooperative lines. They have won after a struggle recognition by the State and by the municipalities, and these unions reclaim land, undertake contracts without the intervention of a capitalist employer, and the Prime Minister stated recently that it was the intention of the Government more and more to deal directly with these unions and less with the capitalist contractors. In organising the Irish Cooperative Builders' Society, the workers will be acting not only in harmony with the idea of progressive labour in Europe but in harmong with the co-operative ideal which now appears likely to be the basis of the future civilisation of Ireland. The Irish farmers after a prolonged fight have almost succeeded in getting rid of the landlords and are now rapidly eliminating. the agricultural middlemen and are getting complete control over their own industry, organising it on cooperative lines. What the landlord and the gombeen man were to the small farmers the capitalist employer is to the city worker. The landlords of industry must go as well as the landlords of land. We do not say that it will be an easy task. It will involve sacrifices but we are sure that the workers of Ireland are no less capable

of loyalty to their c'ass bave no less endurance, courage and intelligence than the

workers on the continent we have refer-

red to, who after long struggles begin to

see their way to emancipation, or then the

small farmers of Ireland, their own

countrymen. Economically the organised workers have advantages in the struggle they are entering upon. They can for the present be content with the rate of remuneration paid by the capitalist employer; but, as their association has not to add to their estimates the profit which the capitalist works for, they should be able to compete with the latter. It is hoped that in time the Society will develop into a national guild of workers, which will include all those in the building trade in Ireland, and that this guild of workers will have complete control of the building trade and of the allied industries, and so enable the unions, through their own Council, to fix the conditions of labour and employment, just as dectors and lawyers fix their own fees. It is only by such organisations that workers can escape from being a servile class, employed merely to make profit for another. Not only will workers benefit themselves, but they will alter the character of Irish civilization and make Ireland a country of free men and a real democracy. Political freedom would be of little account if the vast majority of workers remained in economic servitude.

The promoters of the Irish Builders' Co-operative Society have already received promises of contracts so soon as it is in a position to start working. The services of an experienced manager, who has supervised the erection of some of the largest buildings in Ireland, can be secured. Our expert advisers inform us that to enable these offered contracts to be accepted a cepital of at least £1,000 should be provided. We know that the financial position of Irish workers has suffered from the prolonged struggle in Dublin; but it should not be impossible to raise this sum if the Irish workers have the grit of the Italian workers, who often pawned their furniture, cut down their personal expenses, lived on half their wages even, in their passion to free themselves and their class. The payment of shares will be rendered easy by the instalment system, and the funds of trade unions if lent for this purpose, would receive fair

A deputation of the promoters of the Builders Co-operative Society will wait on the Committee members of other unions and will explain in detail the methods of working proposed to be adopted. Application for share forms will be supplied. We hope that all the unions connected with the building trade will co-operate together in the management of this Society. Our trade is the first in Ireland to adopt a constructive policy aiming at the emancipation of Irish workers, and we rely on our fellow-workers for sympathy and support.—Yours fraternally,

The Irish Builders' Co-operative Society, Ltd.

Please Support our Advertisers.

The Horrible, Horrible Larkinites.

It has been testified on oath that no respectable or decent person could be associated with Larkin and at least one Priest has declared that no follower of the fearless 'Jim' can be a Roman Catholic, or words to that effect. From amongst the papers lying before me I select the following testimonials,

Midland Gt. Western Railway of Ireland, Locomotive Engineers' Office, Broadstone.

To whom it may concern,

This is to certify that William P. Partridge served his apprenticeship as Fitter. in the Broadstone Works of this Company, from the 27th of July, 1891, to the 20th of May, 1897, when he left on his own accord. His workmanship and general conduct were alike satisfactory.

E CUSACK. W.H.M.

Locomotive Engineer.

Nth. Wall Foundry and Iron Works, Dublin.

To all concerned.

We have pleasure in stating that while
Mr. William P. Partridge worked in our
shops, we found him a sober, steady, atten-

tive man, and a good mechanic.

Ross & Walpole, Ltd.

F. F. WARREN, Managing Director.

The Dairy Engineering Co of Ireland.

21 & 22 Bachelor's Walk.

William P. Partridge was employed by us for a considerable time, as general Fitter.

We found him strictly honest, sober, industrious and capable man, and can confidently recommend him to anyone requiring his services.

The Dairy Engineering Co.

per D. R. DENFIELD, Engineer.

Gt. Southern and Western Railway,
Locomotive Engineers' Office,
Inchicore, Dublin, 27th Feb, 1912.

To whom it may concern. Mr. William Partridge has been employed in this Company's service since January, 1899 for a short time as journeyman Fitter, and subsequently as "Chargehand," which position he still holds. Mr. Partridge informs me he is seeking a post as lecturer in connection with the Insurance Act, and I consider him eminently fitted for the position. He is very intelligent, a fluent and experienced speaker, and is closely in touch with all Labour and Trades Union Movements, and I believe commands the respect and attention of the members. As regards his present character, I have always found him absolutely steady and of a high moral standard. RICHARD G. L. MAUNSELI,

There are others from priests and

Locomotive Engineer.

bishops, but the testimonial quoted gives the period from my leaving school up to two years ago, when I was summarily dismissed from the G. & W. Railway Company's service because I had dared to claim equal opportunities for all employees in the matter of promotion—and had given instances proving the unfair treatment of my fellow Roman Catholics in this respect, associations professing to champion Catholic rights were then conviently blind to the exposures made by me, and to the sacrifice of my position, while the Archbishops, Bishops, Priests,

and other Catholic Shareholders receive

their dividends in silence from the Com-

pany that had hurled a Roman Catholic

workman out upon the streets with his wife and family to starve, because he had dared to act the man and speak the truth Evidently such persons had very little interest in the Catholic workingman then. Now, of course, they are simply falling over each other to serve him. For all of which we can safely thank Jim Larkin. But to return to the object in view, when setting out to pen this article, I consider I have on the testimony of others proven my claim to be regarded as respectable and decent equal to that of most men. And I vield to no man living, lay or cleric in my claim to be a Catholic—but I am not a bigo:—and it has always been a source of pleasure to me to know that in my fight for equal opportunities for all sections in the Inchicore Works. although Roman Catholics were directly the victims for whom I struggled, I had the sympathy and support of honest non-Catholics w o likewise were not bigots; my aim and attitude then as now -has that of doing an injustice to no one. And in this respect I have the full sympathy of the modern martyr, lim Larkin No vit simply makes one's blood boil to read the vile misrepresentations of the man printed in the putrid Press of Dublin, and I become pained beyond description when I hear of priests men annointed in God's sacred ministryevidently allowing themselves to be misled by the papers referred to, making statements that I know to be incorrect Take the Pembroke election petition, Larkin's three hours in the witness box not only cleared him of all the filth flung by McSweeney & Co. for the seven or eight days p evious, but it proved Jim to be incorrup'ible, by the failure of both sides to bribe him in the election following the late I'm Harrington's death. (poor John E. Redmond has nice followers if these creatures be a sample of them; And what Larkin did in the Pembroke petition under compulsion he could do in every instance where he is attacked, if he so desired.

The contempt with which Jim treats his numerous assailants is not unfrequently mistaken by them as either an indication of cowardice or guilt. One day, however, they too will have a rude awakening. It is hecause I know Larkin to be falsely accused that I stand by him. It is because he is basely pisrepresented that I seek to defend him. I am a Larkinite; my conscience compels me to support Larkin, and is it because others misundestand him that I am to betray my conscience? Take some of the statements so frequently made about Jim.

When did Larkin ever write about a priest, that he did not do so in reply to an unwarrantable attack made either upon himself or union, by the clergyman concerned who in many cases was a share-holder in the Firms in dispute, and cannot a man disagree with a priest on commercial matters without in any way being guilty of disrespect

Secondly He deported the children during the dispute. He accepted the offer of our cross-channel friends to provide a home for the children whom

Murphy & Co. intended to starve, and whom the local Catholics were evidently willing to allow to starve until shamed into doing their duty. Well those children are again back in Dublin to give the lie to the baseless charges of proselvtism. And we may thank Larkin for the attention which the poor children of Dublin received, not only from his own union but from the A.O H and others. For it was he set the headline, all the rest are now tiying to follow. I might continue thus indefinitely disproving a l the false charges levelled at one who needs no defender. and is more than able to hold his own when he feels called upon to do so. But I have written in defence of the Larkinites of which I am proud to be one And have given sufficient to disprove the reckless statement made by those who profess to be actuated by profound respect for religion and yet in the witness box, act as if Gcd never lived and suffered for our sake. And, though I have instanced my own case to prove the claim of a Larkinite to be regarded as decent and respectable. I want it to be understood that there are amongst Jim's supporters numerous persons to whom I willingly do homage. Men and women who are alike a credit to their country and their church. Larkin is a true Irishman of the Robert Lamet type. and now when Lawyers and Librals are betraying the country and its people; Jim has spoken out undaunted by the faked resolutions of the boxus Branch of the "Your Lie Well" And when the present Home Rule Bill becomes law if it ever does the farmers of Ireland aed the resident; of Ireland, with the exception of Dublin City, will live to learn that Jim spoke truly.

WILLIAM P. PARTRIDGE, T.C.

NOTICE TO NEWSAGENTS.

Any Agent not receiving their proper supply of this paper, please communicate with Head Office. Liberty Hall, Beresfor | Place.

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Printed for the Proprietor at the City Printing Works, 13 Stafford Street, and published by him at 18 Beresford Place, in the City of Dublin.