

Registered at G.P.O. Transmissible through the past of Caited Kingde a newspaper rate, and to Canada and Newtonndland or arguein case of Bestan

Edited by JIM LARKIN.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JUNE 20th, 1914

ONE PENNY.]

No. 6 Vol. IV.]

A View Behind the Sun.

By "Shellback."
I am writing this article on a good Sunday afternoon in a stuffy back room overlooking a row of back yards, each with an ingeniously designed clothes prop, some painted and some other-

There is a black bird with a yellow beak balanced upon the edge of a pie dish and regaling himself from a varied assortment of foodstuffs it contains that a good natured neighbour had placed there, presumably for the local cats, as that is her well known weakness The weather is of that character that holiday makers describe as "delightful," and that stokers, colliers, and manual workers generally are not quite so friendly to, during the working day. I am afraid that if I was to mention the degrees of heat registered by the thermometer many heated arguments might ensue outside the narrow precincts of this room, suffice it to say that if it is not quite hot enough to make one wonder if he is done when he is brown, it is hot enough for all that. Around at the front of the house the sun is shining very pleasantly, and the passers-by are laughing and appear to thoroughly appreciate the golden sheen. The heat is not so intense and there-is no black-

bird with a yellow beak stealing the cat's dinner. I think that the overbearing heat of this back room is due more directly to the presence of a few Sunday newspapers that I have been looking over to discover if Dr Bills' Pale Pills is still curing pink people, or if Screeham's Squills was still maintaining their value at a guinea a box. Many of the articles that I passed over in these valuable liars was indeed warm stuff; one in particular having quite a boiling effect. That was under a heading that info med the world that John Redmond takes over the control of the Irish Volunteers. I feit sorry that he had left out the Ulster brand of that ilk. It didn't seem fair. I found myself wondering if he had also taken over the Dublin army of victimised workers, but of course the heat had something to do with such a foolish think, They have no guns, their existence is not of political importance, and their troubles are merely domestic matters that do not come within the pale of practical politics which, of course, only ad its of matters connected with guns, militia men, landlords, newspaper owners, bankers, slum-proprietors. Jay-Pees, and such like. Irish politics, like sewage water and manure heaps, may be a useful thing for certain purposes, but is a damnable dirty thing, all the same, and stinks in the sun and speils one's view Everything real is outside their influence. Politicians have no right to concern themselves with such ordinary matters as the life,

Suffragettes are tortured in prison, kicked and dragged naked, practically, and abused through the main streets of London for daring to suggest approaching a royal residence where the rent is never paid. They are wild women, and outside the business of the ordinary Parliamentarian. A woman dies by her own hand through the murderous conditions under which women who work are forced to live, and Parliamentary leaders are not interested.

death, or earthly troubles of workers or

anyone else that's honest.

Only a fat old coroner has a word to say, and that in cheap, pitying sympathy, and not the truth either. He holds her up as a warning to the women who demand political freedom and alleges her end is the practical result of their fanaticism. I wonder if it ever struck him that the thousands of other women who end up in rivers, canals, or on railway lines, or by poisons, starvation, loathsome diseases or drink are induced to destroy their fair bodies and souls as a result of that fanaticism that causes them to labour at heavy, continual and unsuitable work for wages that does not meet a lodging bill, and Gid it not enter his brain-box that those who brought about the conditions that resulted in Laura Grey's untimely death are guilty of murder, as also are those who as employers of female labour at weating wages cause the wholesale deaths of women under the beadings I

in our shops and factories there are at again in the doings of that blackbird remain at my heart until I cease to this present moment thousands of fresh young women who are qualifyingthrough a terrible training—for a similar death, and yet Parliamentary leaders are not interested. It has nothing to do with them.

Damu politics I say. But that's warm work, and damning ought to be cool. Damning suggests a flowing river and flowing rivers are outside the pale of practical politics and my view. Yet I can see on a near gable end a little tinge of green that belongs to a paltry little creeper that must have some dam—pness at its root.

A little imagination and it is transformed into a rose-covered cottage, that is, by another little stretch (one is not responsible this weather), trans-planted to a sloping Irish hillside.

And now I am conscious of a cold shock that seems out of place in this room with its aspect of clothes-props and back yards—I really a ust move out of it to a room that will suggest thoughts of a colder temperature—you may think I will have a long journey if I wish to get beyond the sun rays, but you will be wrong. It can be done quite easy if you don't happen to be a politician or an uncrowned king like John Redmond, M.P. There is a long stretch between the rose-covered cabin of an Irish homestead, that I told you of above, and the black swelling waters of the St. Lawrence, or the Belle Isle Straits There is a long curve of everlastingly rolling waters between the blossom speckled hedge of an Irish country lane and the icy death traps on the threshold of the New World. Yet these vast opposites are brought together and closely connected by the sinking of a steamer - a vessel that has often been spoken of as a favourite ship. Many Irish hearts-both men and women—stepped on board of that steamer on the other side of the globe, some with the results of success and many with the knowledge of a bitter experience, but they all more or less were capable of conjuring up a picture just over the ship's bows of ivycovered cabins, flower-decked hedges, and sweet-smelling poseys that backed crowds of glittering eyes, and the wellremembered merry faces of relatives and friends with hands outstretched to welcome them, be they laden with wealth or poorer than ever, back once more to the old homeland. That was the picture that in nearly every case the homeward-bound Irish wanderer gazed at beyond the sharp bows of the Empress of 'reland," nor did they even miss out of it the busy bees gathering their food from the sweet honeysuckle nor the chirping birds as they flitted about, gaily attending to their domestic affairs, nor the microbic insects that swim in the sun in their millions full of life and the enjoyment of it. So intent was their gaze and so near, and still nearer came the scenes and noisily joking and laughing at the most trivial nonsense in the exuberance of their enjoyment of the picture, in which, course they would soon find place, until strange Pats felt a longing to clasp the waists of strange Norahs in a mad desire

phosphorence lit foam, and showing age and youth with staring eyeballs bursting in the frantic death struggle ere one by one they sank in the icy. black ho'lows, to sleep eternally on that mysterious bed they will share with riven-plates of steels, and helpless heaps of cranks and eccentrics, pistons and cyclinders that had so lately represented the combined strength of thousands of horses, and was considered the pinnacle of engineering skill by know-alls who still live. And now I can with ease feel the

to bridge that wide chasm that lay

between by anticipating as near as

possible something of the love and

pleasure that awaited them. But that

picture was a fake. A hideous mirage

that hid by its hellish brilliancy the

heavy swell of the mighty deep, with its bosom dotted in the darkness of

night with a thousand anguish stricken

faces of human beings glistening wet

and pearly in the whiteness of the

cold and the darkness of that spot, that until ages have passed will be next door to so many Irish homes, though out of the track of Parliamentary leaders and not included in the view i we enumerated that is continually from my little back room. And although so that one and all might recollect that going on. Did it not strike him that I may at some future time be interested. Dublin should take a leading part in

with the yellow beak, or might think of those of my countrymen and again heat of the Sunday newspapers' leading of the St. I awrence, away outside the articles. It can only be after I have pale of Redmond's politics, away behind got rid of the block of ice that will the sun.

experience the oppressive countrywomen who are at the bottom

FACTORIES. THE

BY MARGARET WIDDEMER.

I have shut my little sister in from life and light (For a rose, for a ribbon, for a wreath across my hair), I have made her restless feet still until the night, Locked from sweets of summer and from wild spring air; I, who ranged the meadow lands, free from sun to sun, Free to sing and pull the buds and watch the far wings fly, I have bound my sister till her playing time is done-Oh, my little sister, was it I?—was it I?

I have robbed my sister of her day of maidenhood (For a robe, for a feather, for a trinket's reetless spark); Shut from Love till dusk shall fall, how shall she know good, How shall she pass scathless through the sun-lit dark? I who could be innocent, I who could be gay,

I who could have love and mirth before the light went by, I have put my sister in her mating time away— Sister, my young sister—was it I?—was it I?

I have robbed my sister of the lips against her breast (For a coin, for the weaving of my children's lace and lawn): Feet that pace beside the loom, hands that cannot rest; How can she know motherhood, whose strength is gone? I who took no heed of her, starved and labour-worn. I against whose placid heart my sleepy gold-heads lie; Round my path they cry to me, little souls unborn God of Life—Creator! It was I! It was I!

"Cotton's Weekly" Canada.

Industrial Co-operative Society (Dublin), Ltd

RECORD OF 34TH QUARTER.
The thirty fourth Quarterly General Meeting of the Industrial Co-operative Society (Dublin), Ltd., was held on Monday, 15th inst., in the Rotunda Buildings, under the chairmanship or

the President, Mr. Thomas Laird. The minutes of the previous quarterly meeting having been read and adopted, the Chairman addressing the gathering explained in detail various items arising out of the report and balance sheet of the society for the present quarter. He pointed out that there was a general increase in the society's trading, but that it would be unfair to compare the period now under review with the previous quarter having regard to the recent Labour troubles in the city. There was, however, a great increase in their outside trade, whilst their bakeries enterprise showed the most gratifying results of all the branches of their business, and they had every reason to congratulate themselves on the improvement made compared with previous periods. Referring to the recent Congress held in Dublin, he said that its organisation had entailed much labour and anxiety, and many were disposed to look on its passing with feelings of relief, it having been the first Congress of its kind ever held on Irish soil; and although it had been subjected to some disparagement from outside sources, time only could show what its influence would be on the future of Ireland. The measure of that influence would depend largely on the vigour and enthusiasm thrown into the movement by the individual member: and as to their present position, that would be best described by quoting the famous words of Brutus:-

"There is a tide in t'e affairs of men Which, taken at the flood, leads on to

Omit it, and all the voyage of their

lives Is wrought in shallows and in miseries." On such a sea were they affoat to-day. and it was only by every member realising and taking up his responsi-bilities that they could ever hope to achieve that measure of success which the Congress had placed within their reach. He regretted to say that the Women's Guild was not as it should be, and be felt that he must urge them to bestir themselves to greater activity; so that one and all might recollect that

the Co-operative Movement, as she had done in so many other movements for

the good of the people (applause).
Mr. W. M'Millan, in seconding the adoption of the balance sheet, said that they should always be able to show progress at the end of any period of working. He would emphasise the necessity that existed in the Co operative Movement for individual effort. They must not forget that the individual counted first, last, and always (bear, hear).

Mr. I ynch, G.P.O, Clerks' Association, said that the society's report and balance sheet presented many features that required to be explained. He ob served that on the list of traders patronised by the society there were the names of two firms, viz., Messrs. Clerv and Messrs. Nuzum Bros. He had been given to understand that at a previous meeting of the society that these names would be removed from their list, and was now much surprised that this had not been done. He pro tested against the support of the society being given to firms who had distin guished themselves during the recent Labour dispute by their endeavour to strangle the working reople of Dublin. The society was actually giving its patronage to people who had struck at the basic principles of Trades Unionism and who were their natural enemies applause He could hardly believe that the members would acquiesce in the retention of their names any longer. Surely they could get people who would respect the workers and their Trade Union principles [hear, hear]. Dealing with the society's balance sheet, he said it suggested the appearance of a china shop after the visit of a bull [laughter]. It compared unfavourably with previous returns and was not as clear as might be desired. He thought they should make it their business to dispel the ignorant ideas held by some people regarding the Co-operative Movement.

The Chairman, replying to the various criticisms, pointed out that the management of the society had been influenced by a desire to build up a reserve fund rather than to distribute profits. He believed that they themselves would benefit uitimately from this view.

The Secretary, Mr. S. Wylie, dealt with a number of criticisms of the report, and thought that nine tenths of the members would agree that the balance sheet was as good as that of any previous quarter. It was for them to see that their affairs continued in as satisfactory a way in the future.

The report and balance sheet were

then put to the meeting and adopted. The election of President in the room

of Mr. Laird, outgoing. was then proceeded with. Mr. W. M'Millan having been proposed for the office by Mr. William O'Brien and duly seconded, and no other name having come before the meeting, the Chairman declared Mr. M'Millan elected President amidst applause.

Mr. M'Millan having thanked the meeting in suitable terms for his election and a vote of thanks to Mr. Laird having been passed for his conduct as President the filling of four vacancies on the Committee was next proceeded with. Those nominated for election were:—Messrs. Creighton, Taylor, J. M'Millan, A. J. Connor, A. L. Verschoyle, R. H. Watson, W. O'Brien, President Trades Council; and W. Giltrap, Bakers' Society A ballot having been taken. Messrs. O'Brien, Giltrap, Connor, and Taylor were declared duly elected, the voting been: - Giltrap, 59; O'Brien, 55: Connor, 54; Taylor, 53.

Previous to the election an animated discussion arose over the omission of Mr. Giltrap's name from the list of those contesting seats on the Committee. Several members vigorously voiced their protest against what one speaker described as "a piece of underhand work," and the Secretary was called upon for explanation.

The Chairman replied by saying that Mr. Giltrap's application for the number of shares necessary to render him eligible for election had not come before the Committee in time whereupon Mr. Giltrap was understood to say that his application was made in January last.

The matter having passed over, a long discussion iollowed on the subject of the Standing Orders governing meetings of the society arising out of a motion by Mr. E. M'Guire. The debate was contributed to by Messrs. Hall, Johnston,

Wigzel, M'Guire, and the Chairman. Messrs. J. Mackie & Co. having been unanimously re elected auditors to the society, the meeting drew to a close. At the conclusion of the proceedings Mr. R. L. Wigzell, N.U.R., announced his intention to propose at their next quarterly meeting the two following motions:-

I. "That all future vacancies for employment with this society shall be advertised by the Committee in the 'Co operative News' 'Daily Citizen,' 'Daily Herald,' and the 'Irish Worker, and that applications shall only be considered from persons who have been members of their trade unions for the twelve months prior to the date of the advertisement. Young persons not eligible for membership in a trade union must be the children of trade unionists. Any employee ceasing to be a trade unionist shall be discharged as being a hindrance to the development of our movement, and that the foregoing shall be instructions to the Management Committee."

II. "That this general meeting of the D.I.C.S. decide to appoint a Committee of three to inquire into the circumstances governing the appointment of a clerk at our Central Office and that it shall be an instruction to the Committee to report to the next quarterly meeting:

1. Whether the terms of the advertisement of this position were in accordance with the principles advocated from Co-operative propaganda | latforms.

2. How many times the advertisement appeared and in what papers. 3 The total cost of advertisement and number of applicants. 4. What steps were taken by the

Committee to insure that the principles of Trade Unionism and Cooperation were safeguarded in this appointment. 5. Whether as a result of their

inquiries arising out of questions Nos. I. 2, 3 and 4, and in the interests of the future development. of Co operation in Ireland, they are of the opinion that the position should again be rendered vacant with a view to its being filled from suitable candidates and under proper conditions."

Please Support our Advertisers.

CAUTION.

Who is it speaks of

I tell you a cause

Is greater than defeat can know-

It is the power of

As surely as the carth

As surely as the glorious sun

Brings the great world MOOD WAVE

Must our Cause b

rolls round

defeat?

like ours;

powers.

The Pillar House, SIA HENRY ST., DUBLIN. -IS THE DEPOT FOR GENUIME-Bargains by Post.

A SPECIALITY.

Finest Creamery Butter, 1s. 2d.

Finest Farmers' Butter, 1s. Fresh Irish Eggs, 9d., 10d. & 1/- doz.

P. J. WHELAN, Queen St.

Call to W. FURNISS For Good Value in IRISH BEEF AND MUTTON.

None but the Best at Lowest Prices. Talbet St. Meat Co., 36b Talbot St.

The Up-to-Date Paper Shop.

KEARNEY'S

Has the best stock of working-class papers in Ireland. Come to us for "Industrial Worker," and "Clarion" and all progressive books and pamphlets. All on sale. 'Phone No. 4150. Note Only Address-

KEARNEY'S Newsegency, Tobacco 59 Upper Stephen Street, Metablished over 50 years.

JOHN MASTERSON,

Boot and Shoe Maker, 19 Gulid Street.

All Repairs neatly executed at moderate prices. Gents' Boots Soled and Heeled from 2/9; Gents Boots, Hand-sewn, from 3/6; Ladies' Boots Soled and Heeled, from 1/9; Ladies' Boots, Hand-sewn, from 2/6; Children's Boots Soled and Heeled from 1/4.



Don't Forget IRISH WOMEN WORKERS THIRD ANNUAL

EXCURSION Sunday, Aug. 30th.

Come One. Come All.

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

' Clondalkin Notes.

We wish to thank the electors who voted for the Labour Party on Monday, June 8th inst. And we can say that there are at least 130 solid for Labour, and when porter could not buy us, when Canon Baxter or Father Traynor could not intimidate us, the clergy worked might and main against labour, even to lending their motor cars and traps to the farmers The women of Clondalkin were given drink in Hart's publichcuse before they went to the booth and were told to say they were illiterate, so that they would not split their votes and that the farmers could tell who they voted for. And if the clergy think that labourers are not as good and pure in the Catholic faith as farmers, then let us be anything, but, in God's name, let us be men. They have done the best thing imaginable to turn the labourers against the Catholic faith. We would like to know what Archbishop Walsh has to say to their action? Some of us wen't be satisfied until an inquiry into their action is held.

Quite a large number of labourers voted illiterate, not being able to read or write because they had to start working at twelve years old in farmers' fields picking stones or minding cows to supplement the miserable wage received by their fathers to keep a home for their younger brothers and sisters. If they voted against the farmers they would be sacked the next week, as in some cases they were thrown out of their employment for voting for labour, although that was not the reason given. A representative of the Round Tower Club approached the Volunteer Committee to start a branch of the Volunteers in Clondalkin, and he told the Committee that the people would have no farmers connected with the branch they were going to start in Clondalkin. And the Volunteer Committee would not give their consent because they said there was not enough unity in Clondalkin to start a branch there, and furthermore, told him if he could get four farmers and four labourers to wait upon them they would be only too willing to start a branch then. We wonder is the Volunteers going to be an ornament or a fighting force, and if the latter surely everyone knows if it comes to a scrap that the employing element won't fight but will hold on like grim death to their property, and some of the Clondalkin farmers grabbed what they own to-day and they are now calling aloud for unity nine months too late. On the 16th of last September it was a different cry when they started the lock-out. It was not unity they wanted then but scabs to take the place of the men with whom they would not now gladly unite with. It seems that Clondalkin is going to be a sultry place in the near future, and, thank God, there are men in it who won't be bought or intimidated by the farm we or anyone else. It is stated that Clon lalkin is the only village in the South County that has no branch of the Volunteers. And the cry here is Volunteers and no farmers, or farmers and no Volunteers. The labourers of Clondalkin won't rub shoulders with farmers in any Volunteer force, and if the farmers want unity let them give the labourers the 2s. and half-holiday they took from them when they went back to their work last February. We will talk about unity when they give the men what they unjustly and

unhonourably robbed from them. EYEOPENER.

CORPORATION OF DUBLIN. TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES OF COAL, COKE, TURF AND PEAT MOSS LITTER, AND MACHINERY OILS.

The Corporation of Dublin is prepared to receive Tenders for the Supply of the above for the following periods, viz. :-

Machinery Oils for Electricity and Main Drainage Works, for 12 months from 1st August, 1914; and Coal, Coke, Turf, and Peat Moss Litter for 12 months from 1st July, 1914. All Samples of Oils for Electricity Works to be

forwarded to the City Electrical Engineer, Electric Light Station, Fleet street, Dublin, and Samples of Oils for the Main Drainage Works to be forwarded to the Gity Engineer, City Hall, Dublin, together with a sum of £1 1s., which will be returned to the Tenderer, whether successful or not, if the Corporation is convinced that a bona fide effort has been made to comply with the terms of the specification. Tender Forms, with conditions, which must be

strictly complied with, may be had at my office, City Hall, on payment of the sum of one shilling for the Coal, Pest Moss Litter, etc., Tender Forms, and five shillings for the Machinery Oils Tender Tenders, to be addressed "To the Chairman of

the Supplies Committee, City Hall; Dublin," must be enclosed in a saled envelope and delivered to me on or before the 25th June, 1914. The Corporation does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(By Order) HENRY CAMPBELL, Town Clerk. Town Clerk's Office, City Hall, Dublin, 17th June, 1914.

DUBLIN LABOUR PARTY. A Special Delegate Meeting will be

held in the Trades Hall, on Tuesday next, June 23rd, at 8.15 All delegates are requested to attend.

Thomas MacPartlin, Chairman. Thomas Irwin, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' QUAY WARD. A Meeting to establish a Branch of - the Dublin Labour Party in above ward will be held on Monday next, June 22nd, at 830, in 74 Thomas street.

Workers | Don't Forget WIDOW NOLAN'S LITTLE SHOP. Lower Summerhill. mination and a fixed purpose.

WOLFE TONE'S GRAVE, 1914.

The lush grass hides forgotten graves, The elders are a-bloom, An ivied wall stands sentinel Beside a lonely tomb. And here, whilst summer holds her sway,

Linnet and blackbird throng, And blend their sweetest notes o'er him Who loved the battle song.

No gleaming marble rises tall Above his sacred dust. But simple words on modest stone Tell of his freedom lust. Enough—they bear his message on, Methinks could be but know, No other monument he'd prize Whilst Ireland's flag lies low.

Could he the grave's deep silence break, Not sculptured stone he'd ask, But men and guns and gleaming sword To consummate his task. He'd hold no truck with those who

The honour of our land, Who unashamed the lotus wear And scorn the felon's brand.

A hundred years and more, and still The red flag oe'r us waves! Woulds't set his cenotaph among The haunts of trembling slaves? The cold, pure marble would but mock The chains of slavery, The only monument he'd crave Is this—an Ireland free!

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

MAEVE CAVANAGH.

The Irish Worker,

EDITED BY JIM LARRIN.

THE IEISH WORKER will be published weakly-price one pumy—and may be and of any news-agent. Ask for it and see that you get it.

All communications, whether relating to literary or business matters, to be self-acced to the Relater, 18 Beresford Place, Daishin. Telephone \$421, Subscription 6s. 6d. per year; 2s. 3d. for six menths, payable in advance: We do not publish or take actice of me

Dublin, Sat., June 20th, 1914.

Jim Larkin's Address to the Irish Trades Union Congress.

COMRADES.—We are living in momentous times but we who have been elected to take up and carry still further the banner which was hoisted by the pioneers twenty-one years ago in this cannot afford to make mistakes. The **know**ledg**e** gained in the bitter days of the past should strengthen us in our deliberations and work in the future. They were now on the threshold of a newer movement, with a newer hope and new inspiration. The best thanks they could offer those who went before and who raised the Irish working-class from their knees was to press forward with determination and enthusiasm towards the ultimate goal of their efforts, viz., a "Co-operative Commonwealth for Ireland." In the meantime, the immediate work to hand was the establishment of a New Party—a Labour Party—an industrial army; a political party, whose politics would be the assurance of bread and butter for all. We have been told in every mood and tense, throughout the long weary past, there was no common denominator could govern the actions of the workers' activities - North and South. The question of Home Rule—the question of what some people call religion—had been used to divide them in the past, Now that the Government of Ireland Bill, which was alleged to be a Home Rule Bill, was on the Statute Book, and would be law in the immediate future, that question was settled once and for all. The question of religion was a matter for each individual's conscience, and in a great many cases was the outcome of birth or residence in a certain geographical area. Claiming for ourselves liberty of conscience, liberty to worship, we shall see to it that every other individual enjoys the same right, for intolerance has been the curse of this country. It is for us to preach the gospel of toleration and comradeship for all women and men. The day has arrived for we of the Irish working-class to reconsider our position. Whatever other classes in Ireland might do, we must march forward to the complete conquest of Ireland, not as representing sections, sects or parties, but as representative of the organised working-class as a whole, by God's help and the intelligent use of their own strong right arms they could accomplish great things. The Irish working class were now rising from their knees and attaining full stature. The New Irish Party had come of age, entered into its inheritance, and would stand erect upon its feet from this day forward. Looking back over the immediate past - more particularly the long months of 1913 and the early months of 1914, we saw there the attempt of an organised unscrupulous capitalist class composed of men of different political parties and holding different sectarian views who had combined together for the purpose of destroying organised labour in Ireland. The lock-out in 1913 was a deliberate attempt to starve them into submission and met with

well deserved feilure.

emerged from the struggle purified

and strengthened, with a fierce deter-

The workers

employers' attitude was a direct attack tence of three months hard labour. upon the essential principles of trades unionism. The outcome of the attack had been the initiating of a new principle of solidarity inside the unions, and for the first time in the history of the world of labour the beautiful and more 'human principle had received universal recognition, viz.—"An injury to one is the concern of all" that motto would be emblazoned on the banner of labour the world over in the future. They had established a great human principle. Once again the Dublin workers stood as pioneers in the upward and onward march of Labour. The men and women engaged in the struggle had shown magnificent courage, loyalty and endurance—the history of the bitter sufferings and fortitude had rung like a clarion call throughout all the countries of the world. In this morning's papers I read with pain and disquietude the report of the utterances of an eminent churchman—a most learned nan—a man who claims to be a great educationalist and Christian, who had been speaking foolish words on the industrial question. He would find it necessary to go back to school and learn the ABC. of economics. This learned gentleman said unthinkingly (we will charitably suppose) that capital must be supplied by the employers meaning by that the present controllers of capital. That statement had only to be made to prove his absurdity. All capital is supplied by the working class, but to our undoing and to our shame was controlled by the capitalist class. A statement such as this chuichman made should open the eyes of the working class to the want of knowledge of men who claim to be guides and leaders. And as much as I respect the Church to which I belong and the views of those who are interpreters of the dogmas of that Church, and as much as I respect the opinions of members of any and every Church, I make this claim—That as long as the working class allow any churchman to abuse his trust and interfere in working affairs in the industrial world so long would they have to submit to hunger, privation, and wage-slavery. In matters spiritual they would obey them, but on the economic and industrial field we would be guided by knowledge gained by long and hard servitude. I submit that the working-class have as much right as any section or class in the community to enjoy all the advantages of science, art and literature. No field of knowledge. no outlook in life, and no book should be closed against the work-They should demand their share in the all that was created for the enjoy is Island shipbuilding yard and stated ment of manking. And here do I that he would not work with an Orange far as their knowledge will permit come at least to the bottom of the boreen, and then if we must part, the pioneers will continue on and up the mountain to meet the dawning of the new to-morrow. The working class must be free, not only economically but intellectually. Speaking to a priest some time ago he said, I agree with some of your views, and believe that improvement and alteration is necessary in the world; but, said he we are determined to build a wall round Ireland and keep out the advanced ideas of Western Europe. I replied, as much as I respect your views, Father, there is no power on earth could build a wall to keep out thought. The men in this new movement are determined to enjoy the fulness of life and of the knowledge and power that the Creator ordained them for. I desire to bring you back for the moment, and would speak with you on one or two points of the struggle in Dublin last year. We saw too plainly then that sectionalism carried with it defeat amongst the working-class We had thirty-seven unions engaged in the struggle, each acting upon its own line of defence and attack and according to its own methods. Those who were engaged had shown magnificent courage -women and men, ave, and little children-had proved their heroism. Hunger, the gaol, and death itself did not deter them. Let us not class of Ireland would be compelled to forget our comrades, Brady, Nolan and understand the worth of Co operation. Byrne, who were murdered in the Through ite agents we could supply all streets of this city by the hired hooli- that life needs by themselves and for gans of the capitalist class - the police, themselves. It needed no further argu-We found that no political party, no ment to favour it. Life itself was co-Church made a protest against the operation in its truest sense. Man himabuse of the laws by the capitalist self was a social animal and lived by class. During that period it was co-operation. We had a great opporshown clearly then that there was tunity this week to see in the Coneither Unionist nor Nationalist amongst the employing class, and were but two what could be done by co-operative camps-employers and workers. We methods. The hard headed Northerner found no Redmonites, Carsonites or had appreciated the benefits of co opera-O'Brienites then: the enemy were all employers, and every weapon they could wield-political, social and administrative—they used unsparingly. Let us like the flowers of the field. That was not talk of wooden guns or tin a beautiful and inspiring thing; yet the What the working class guns, wanted was the gun of intelli- the dew again the appearance of towatchword, and a few years will away to develop to operation in the broaden out the liberties curtailed by the shop and in the home, and eventually most unscrupulous and most vindictive; they would have no need for an emcapitalist class that any country ever ployer as he is to-day; but they was cursed with. Police, politicians, Press, and the judges on the bench employers, produce distribute, and conwere simply the tools of the employ: sume their own product; and then in ing class. No city in the world had that day they would be able to give the a more useless or vicious capitalist class employers well - deserved punishthan that of Dublin. Think of the ment; they would

That was the class war they had to submit to. The foul putrid Press who told of the alleged outrageous attack by Dalv published not a word about the foul creature who ruined a beautiful flower of womanhood in this Christian city. Condemnation and calumny had been poured out upon the heads of the leaders of the working class. We, too. received more than our share. The agitator had been denounced by Press and pulpit, but, thank God, the agitator was the salt of the earth. The employers claim a victory, but the em. ployers did not beat back organised labour in this city. We admit we had to retreat to our base, but that was owing to the treachery of leaders in affiliated unions and betrayal in our own ranks. Two of the most influential unions who had undertaken to see the struggle through deliberately sold the pass, made arrangements behind their comrades' backs with the employers. and ordered their members to take other men's jobs. Two unions were guilty of this foul treachery, one of which was represented at the Congress, the other was ashamed to face the music. We will mention no names, in the interest of unity, but they must see to it that such happenings shall never take place in the future. One union is the only way out one union for all industry. One might say when they hear this suggestion that it is the term of a madman-that is Larkin again. It is, however, the only sound, logical method and the only way that makes for success. The employers knew no sectionalism. The employers gave us the title of the working class. Let us be proud of the term Let us have, then, the one union and not, as now, I 100 separate unions each acting upon its own When one union was locked out or on strike other unions or sections were either apathetic or scabbed on these in dispute. A stop must be put to this organised blacklegging. We saw, too, the workers in Belfast, who in 1907 put up one of the greatest industrial fights in history, owing to the fact that sectarian tigotry had been roused to such a pitch by the organised capitalistic class in that great city that they who appealed for help to Dublin and other cities in 1907, they, with a few honorable exceptions, refused to send amunition to Dublin during late struggle. These cursed lines of sectarian and political demarcation must be wiped away; they must hunt the fomentors of such bigotry and intolerance out of the Trade Union Movement, No employer ever asked a man whether he was a Nationalist or a Catholic, Unionist or these Party distinctions. One union is the wav out; that union to embrace all departments of industry—engineers. shipbuilders, distributive traders and transport, each of these sections looking particularly after its own work, but all of them bound up together and working for the betterment of all men and

our own destiny. Another side of their lives which had been too long neglected -a line of advance which had not been taken seriously into consideration -the safest line of advance I speak of now viz, the Co operative Movement. In this city; at the present moment is holding the annual Congress of the British Co operative Movement. attended by women and men from all parrs of the earth. It would be news to many to know that we here in Ireland had been pioneers in Co-operation long before the Rochdale pioneers. There had been a communistic colony down on Usher's quay, but it was crushed out by jealous and restrictive laws; like every good thing Ireland ever started, England made it its business to put a stop to it. The working operative Exhibition in the Rotunda tion. The northern missed some of the advantages of the southern atmosphere in which man lives for a day flowers closed up at night to preserve Let solidarity be the morrow's sun. They could start right themselves would become their own treatment meted out to the soldiers in a job and he would have to the industrial army by judges appointed work for his living. Thanks to the for their political views One of these last two Congresses and the resolutions judges gave two years' hard labour to therein carried. To-day we see the birth our comrade, Tom Dalv, for a common of an Irish I abour Party, in which assault on a scab; that same judge in there would be no room for the old lines the same court gave a degenerate who of cleavage; no politics, no disagreeruined a child of seven years old a sen-ments, no misunderstandings; camented

women Those who would not assist in

this one union movement were on the

side of the capitalist; they must either

be with us or against us. We have no

time to argue further with these men

and women who stand for sectionalism;

we must simply march over them to the

conquest and control of industry and

by their common needs, Party. working class that would concern themselves with to it that sufficient food, clothing, and shelter were enjoyed by women, men, and children We saw. too, during the last few months that the law-breakers in Ulster were allowed to break every law in the land, and, on the other hand, when Labour held a constitutional meeting, the leaders were arrested and cast into prison. That should be a lesson to the workers; the question of Redmondites, O'Brienites, or Carsonites should be a thing of the foolish past. We must unite as Labourites in the three-leaved shamrock of Fellowship; have Faith in their Cause, Hope of its realisation, and Charity to all men. I have deliberately refrained from writing anything in the shape of an address to this Congress, believing the spoken word coming from the heart is of more value than the written word; and all that I have said I have put my soul into it. I recall that only a short time ago I was expelled by those who were opposed to the newer movement expelled by methods which were a disgrace to the Trade Union Movement. As you all know, I have been in prison on a charge such as no man of my class would be guilty of. I was released, thanks to he efforts of my friends in the Trade Union Movement. I had the honour to sit in this Council Chamber as a member of the City Corporation. My opponents took good care to have me expelled. All of these things strengthened the organisation which I have the honour to be a member of. Some day I hope that I will have the pleasure of returning as an administrator to this orporation. However, eight good comrades of mine sit here as members, led by our good friend, Councillor O' arroll, of the Bricklayers' Society. Dublin Labour members now have a strong voice in the administration of local affairs. In Ulster we have our comrade, James Connolly, fighting fighting against force that few realise the strength of. We undertake the transport work of Sligo port and are active in other towns and cities. Throughout this country we have made a name we need never be ashamed of. I hrpe we will see the day when we will take full advantage of our opportunities, cry finis to our differences, obliterate all jealousies from our ranks. Be truly Irish of the Irish. Give ear to all men who do worthy work. Let us be comrades in the truest sense of the word and join with our brothers the world over to advance the cause of the class to which we belong. On that day we will put upon our escutcheon a mark ulgence of life, and Protestant. If a worker entered Queen's worthy of the trust reposed upon us twenty-one years ago. We are entering upon a new era to do work worthy appeal to those who cannot see eye lathe a Protestant pneumatic rivetter of the cause to which we are attached. to eye with us, who feel they cannot or a Catholic anvil, he would be I claim we have an opportunity given come all the way, to come with us as fired out at once. They must drop us of achieving much in the future in us of achieving much in the future in our beloved country, to work and live for, and if needs be die, to win back, in the words of Erin's greatest living poet, for Kathleen Ni Houlihan her four beautiful green fields. Owing to a misunderstanding, no

arrangements had been made to take a verbatin report of the above address That explains the non-appearance of same last week. The above is a lengthy summary of what was delivered.—Ed.]

To the Beaders of "The Irish

beannact léat!

Worker"—

JIM LARKIN.

On Your Knees! Provisional Committee; YOU HALF-BAKED REBELS!

On the last day of the discussion on

the Home Rule Bill and as the Irish "Nationalis" cheered, at band passed over the Bridge at Westminster playing "Let Erin remember the days of old, When her faithless sons betrayed her." Another band should have passed through the street when the Provisional Committee decided to pass over the Volunteers to Redmond and his dirty gang of place-hunters and political thugs. Nine men opposed Let their names go on the records as honest men. Their names are-M J. Judge, Con Colbert,

Fitzgibbon, Eamonn Ceannt, E. Martin, P. H. Pearse, Piaras Beasley, Seaghan McPermott, and P. Mellowes. Of the others-the men who betrayed their trust, and who voted FOR-their names are : James O'Connor, W. Gogan, Col. Moore, Professor M. T. Kettle, L. J. Kettle, George Walsh, P. O'Reilly, R.D.C., P. P. Macken Casement, Bulmer Hobson, P. O'Ryan, jun, The O'Rahilly, Professor Eoin MacNeill, Robert Page, John Gore, and P. Lenihan. Absent-T. MacDonagh and Peter White. From some of these we did not expect any. thing better. From James O'Connor, who is alleged to have scabbed it on the farm labourers in North County Dublin, and who is apprenticed to John Gore, we ought not to expect in order to break the spirit of the very much, nor from either of the

Kettles, nor from poof Pether Reilly nor from John Gore, for from Lenihan, who, we understand, is one of the creatures who produced the 'ludepeadent" during the lock-cut, nor indeed from others of the gaug. But what is to be said of Bulmer Hobson? He is. we understand, the editor of "Irish Freedom." We met him in the days agone in Belfast, and we were not strong enough in our views to please the great Hobson. We were not Hobson's choice in fact But we never knuckled down to John Redmond. On the knee, Bulmer! What is to be said of "The O'Rabilly," by virtue of British law. of Padraigh the 'rebel,' (on the knee, Peadar!), of Peter Macken, of O'Rian, of Gogan. Ah! what's to be said of any of them unless that another band should have played "Let Erin Remember" History has an ugly way of repeating itself. Eamonn Ceannt's experience in Wicklow on last Sunday is but a reading of the future. But to Eamonns summing up we add-And from such cowards as these sixteen may God Save Ireland. We notice one of the Provisional Committee who voted for the handing of the Volunteers over to Redmond's gang (l'rofessor John MacNeill) is to deliver the oration at Bodenstown on Sunday. Poor Tone-it is enough to make him turn in his grave!

Important Notice.

A Special General Meeting will be held in Croydon Park, on Sunday next, June 21st, at 12.30, to deal with an extraordinary development in connection with the Union. All members of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union are earnestly requested to attend. Admission by card. By Order,

Thos. Foran, Gen. President.

Alderman Alfey Bung Insults the Dublin Warkers.

At the weekly meeting of the Dublin Port and Docks Board on Thursday last Councillor Partridge moved the following motion; -

"That the Custom House Docks Committee be requested to report to this

1. On the extent of pillage detected in the bonded stores and warehouses during the last ten years. 2. The amount of claims received in

respect to pillage and deterioration of goods stored for that period, together with the complaints of merchants and others regarding the mismanagement of the Custom House Docker

3. The number of merchants who have transferred their custom to other stores.

4. An explanation as to why the splendid malt stores, the best in Dublin, belonging to the Board are not utilised by merchants; and if the Manager, Mr. Grandy, is to be made liable for the damage caused to the warehouses owned by the Board by his alleged reckless disregard of the Engineer's instructions, which is bound to cost the Board many thousand pounds."

Councillor Partridge explained that the refusal of the Custom House Docks Committee to grant an interview to a faithful servant of the Board at its last meeting resulted in documents being placed in his hands that justified the questions asked, and he thought it only right that Mr. Grandy should be given the opportunity to reply. The motion fell through for the want of a seconder.

Alderman Alfred Byrne said the motion was an insult to the Dublin workers. It will be remembered that last week this al eged workers' representative supported a report to financially r. ward Grandy and others for fighting the workers in the recent struggle. But by what right or authority should he assume that the workers are responsible for the alleged pillage? Are there not others employed in the Custom House Docks? It is ever thus-the people who squander their hard-earned wages in Byrne's drunkery are insulted on every conceivable occasion by the midget behind the bar.

consistent with their promise to Councillor Partridge, on last week the Board granted a rise in wages to the engineers and the ships painters

The Irish Transport and General Workers' Union

(BRANCH No. 3), Football, Sporting, Athletic and Dramatic Club.

The Branch Committee have decided to start the above Club in which the members can indulge in the pastimes of football, boxing, wrestling, dumbbell and club exercises, singing, Irish

dancing and acting.

Any members wishing to join the club should hand in their names to the secretary who will give all necessary information.

John Bohan, T.C., Secretary.

The master class is extreme. It resorts to forcible starvation on the one hand and forcible feeding on the other rebel workers.

MADE BY TRADE UNION BAKERS.

FARRINGTON'S BREAU.

TEST AND BEST, THE IRISH WORKERS' BAKER.

Work and Wages in Australia.

Waterside Award.

PAYMENT FOR WAITING,

NOTABLE JUDGMENT.

"They also serve who only stand and wait, ' was the guiding principle in the award which Mr. Ju-tice Higgins announced last week that he had determined to rake in fixing rates of Dav for wharf labour in the shipping industry. The employers and the Waterside Wor kers' Federation had agreed some two months ago that, in order to prevent trouble, the claims which had been made on behalf of the men should be dealt with immediately. These claims embraced a standard of 25, an hour for day work and 3s. for overtime as against is 5d. and is 61 in various ports, and 2:. 12d. and 2s. 31. for overtire The representatives of the workers offered to accept is. 9d. as the minimum rate at the second conference with the employers.

But the employers would not grant any increase at al. They stipulated all the way through that the dispute should be dealt with in the Arbitrati n

Now that Mr. Justice Higgins has given his decision on the questions involved the employers are furio s. They had urged that as rates of pay had increased during recent years to: a much greater extent than had the cost of living, higher rates than those which were existing could not be justified. Sydney was taken as an example. It was stated that whereas the rates of pay for waterside workers had teen increased since 1905 by 50 per cent. the higher cost of living was 25.2 per cent. Mr. Justice Higgins showed that since 1901, the rate of increase in wages in the industry had been 42 per cent. and the cost of living had been advanced by 25 6 per cent These figures are all interesting as far as they go But they do not go far enough. They only show that the rates paid years ago—as low as is an hour in 1901 were fearfully inadequate for the work that was performed.

WORKING CONDITIONS.

What Mr. Justice Higgins had to consider were the conditions under which men required to place their services solely at the disposal of the employers worked. Therefore he discarded the men who, for portions of their time in a year, earned something at the wharves, and at other times went shearing or harvesting. He also set aside the preference men among the wharf workers - those who have first call on the work that is going and who had been able, at the present rates, to earn good wages That left him with the bulk of the men to deal with those who are indispensable to the employers: those who are compelled to wait from day to day about the wharves ready to be called. Mr. Justice Higgins ascertained by the evidence that these men worked on an average about 30 hours a week-something slightly less, as a matter of fact. Having satisfied himself as to the number of hours during which they could obtain employment, the question was as to what they should be paid. Though men worked actually only 30 hours a week, it was made plain that the industry could not do without them, and that they were unable to supplement their wharf earnings by em ployment elsewhere. They were wanted about the whaves, though they mig't be doing nothing for hours at a stretch

LIVING WAGE.

Obviously such men were entitled to a living wage from the industry. That was very evident Mr Justice Higgins, keeping to he determination for labourers employed in the coke yards of the Melbourne gas companies, fixed the minimum at 89. 6d. a day, or (2 IIs a week. He next had to consider what tate for an average wiek of 30 hours Would produce £2 11s. Tais came out at is od. an hour, which really gives 11 120 6d. It was in connection with the fixing of this rate that the economic dictum was enun iated, that while a man wa, required to wait be also served and that the who'e of his service should be remunerated To son e rinds the decision of the Judge is an extraordinary one. And so it is. B t it is only extraordina ty because waiting time has not hitherto been so widely regarded as serving time. Can anyone reisonably cavi at the decision of Mr. Justice Higgins? If he had allowed the rate of 1s 5d. (wharf labourers), or Is. od. (stevedores) to have remained, he would have been guilty of condoning sweating conditions.

From the Conservatives have come a long wail over the "outrage" which Mr Justice Higgins has committed in providing that men who wait for the convenience of employers shall be paid an adequate wage. Indeed, 'tis awful and should cause the bottom to drop out of things industrial-will it affect the profits of the various shipping com p nies? Even ruin has been predicted because of the increased wages involved We I we will see. But, whatever may happen, the great mass of the community will recognise in the award a principle that is just, which a fearless Julge did not hesitate to uphoid.—By "Watchman" in "Labour Call," Sydney.

In (incinnati (U.S.) women teachers in the public schools receive equal pay with nen teachers for the perfor aure of the same bind of work, and no dis crimination is mode against women teachers because they are matried.

QUEENSTOWN NOTES.

LESSONS from the Past.

The enthusiasm and energy displayed in the National Volunteer movement of today is cheering and heartening to us, who have for so long deplored the general apathy and indifference of the workers. Therefore this week we would direct a few remarks to the National Volunteers of Queenstown-drawn from the past political and economic history of Ireland—as they are showing remarkable zest and zeal in this movement, a zeal and trust we hope is not misplaced, and which we would much rather see cast into the Trade Union move-

Primarily we must disclaim any desire to deprecatingly descant on their energies; but we fear the nature of their constitution forebodes disaster; and we feel sure they will peruse these paragraphs with the broadmindedness they display when they rather foolishly if tolerantly open their ranks to "men of all classes."

We wish now to address ourselves to the working-class element, especially the organised Trade Unton section; for the building bosses and all other such fry we have no use, as we believe with Wolfe Tone "shopkeepers make very poor revolutionaries," or further, when he said, " We will free ourselves by the aid of that large and respectable class of the community, the men of no property;" to which we add "and the women, too."

Hence we are, through our study and retrospect of Ireland's past revolutionary crises, arrived at the matured opinion that failure of these revolutionary upheavals was in large part due through the collusion and permeasion of the rebel forces with vacillating and hesitating upper and middle-class doctrinaires and leaders; and if we would profit by the lessons which history teaches us, we would avoid these shoals and sandbanks of danger and destruction.

A great deal is to-day being said about the constitution of the Volunteers of 1782, and we have had here in Queenstown last week a one-time revolutionary, Liam de Roiste, pronouncing eloquently and belauding the achievements of the men of '82. Now we do not wish to accuse the speaker of dishonesty, and we cannot accuse him of being unacquainted or uncognisant of the real meaning of '82. We will supply what his courage failed him in doing, and tell the people that, from a working-class standpoint, "'82" was a fraud and a fiasco and secured advantage only to the mercantile class when they wrung the right of Free Trade from England, and which enabled the lying middle class historians to attribute the alleged prosperity of the country to the independence of Grattan's Parliament, a sophistry to-day vociferously put forward as an argument for Home Rule. Yet all readers of right history are aware that the condition of the subject class of Ireland at that time was as foul and unsanitary as that revealed in Dublin a short while ago by the Report of the Housing Inquiry which sat to inquire in that matter: and historical facts prove that starvation stalked abroad then as glaringly as it does to-day, and which it will continue to do under Home Rule until the people learn to controll Parliaments and all public power and subvert that public power in the interest of their class.

But let us hear Wolfe Tone himself on '82, and as the speaker of the night did not give the only true reading of '82, we take an especial delight in doing so. Thus writes Tone in his pamphlet, "An Argument on Behalf of the Catholics of Ireland." This is the extract: "The Revolution of 1782 was a revolution which enabled Irishmen to sell at a much higher price their honour, their integrity, and the interests of their country-and left threefourths of our countrymen slaves as it found them." Such a clear thinker and high-souled patriot could not but perceive the utter fraud of describing '82 as a revolutionary movement in the general interest of the people of the country.

Let us examine the root causes of the disaffection of '82 and see what the workers gained out of it. The popular demands were: Free Trade, which England had restricted with Europe and America, except through an English port: popular representation in the Dublin Parliament, which was in the hands of the Protestant aristocracy, and the removal of Catholic religious disabilities.

The first was wont, the advantage to the mercantile class before stated, and the twoothers lost by the desertion of the upper and middle class when they were asked to push forward for the remaining demands, Grattan terming the Volunteers when he had no further use for them "an armed rabble."

A similar trick was worked off upon the working class of England in 1649 and in France in 1793, when the class was got by the rising capitalist or bourgeois class to shake off the chains of feudalism which were robbing and restricting the development of capitalist enterprise, by whispering softly in the ear of the workers the lying statement that the widespread social grievances which they were suffering from could be remedied only by assisting the capitalists in their struggle against the feudal overlords. Thus the working class were allowed to formulate their demands and carry them forward on the banners of the then revolutionary capitalist class, who, by the support they received from the working class, were able to make their revolution a success. But alas for keeping their promises with their working-class allies. We have only to look to contemporary France and England and there see the same destitution, wagery, and social slavery we find rampant in our own country.

It has been said "all past history is a series of class struggles " always in revolt. now open and now concealed; a subject class striving against an upper and ex-

ploiting class, which was successful in overthrowing the exploiting class when it had gained sufficient strength by the development of ripe material conditions, capturing political power and seating itself in the saddle of government. Hence the necessity of securing economic power as the only sure and sound bais for political action expressed at the polls. To-day class antagonisms are simplified before the advance of modern industrialism ond mammoth machine production, which leaves but two contending classes, viz., the Capitalist Class and Working Class.

Hence how ridiculous then and tragically futile, in the face of history, is any alignment agreement en bloc with capitalist political parties and the attempt to organise men of different class interests into an organisation from which the workers hope, redress, is foredoomed to failure.

Therefore we, who look beyond mere Home Rule for a settlement of the Irish question, believe, with James Fintan Lalor, who was not mentioned by Liam de Roiste either, that our work is not to Repeal the Union, but to abolish the Conquest and establish the principle of the ancient Celtic civilisation, the economical ownership of the soil. When the volunteers make that principle a plank on their platform we think they will so be deserted by the middle class wasters who to-day control them, and who, we feel sure, are responsible for the ranting about the rights and liberties common to all Irishmen, which they take good care not to define. Again we perceive the decoy duck of the capitalist parties attempting to side track the path of revolutionary Trade Unionism blossoming forth into wider industrial organisation, which alone, with its revolutionary political expression, can save the working class from the industrial helotage and social misery they to-day experience.

Home Rule and all other such issues can well be left to the capitalist parties to squabble and fight over. We of the working class should not mix in that fight, whose purpose is to divide us while they rob us. We should press forward with the perfectioning of our organisations in the workshops, fields and factories. Once that is done we will be in a position to demand not alone Home Rule but the world.

'Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not they who would be free themselves must strike the blow."

STELLA MARIS.

Northern Notes.

Wolfe Tone Commemoration.

To-morrow (Sunday) the second annual commemoration of Theobald Wolfe Tone, at McArt's Fort, Cavehill, is being held. This year the commemoration is being orat McArt's Fort at 3 p.m., and the orator is Earnan de Blaghd. It is hoped the programme of national songs, recitations, etc., and the commemoration generally will excel last year's memorable celebration. Invitations have been extended to societies that base their principles on the recognition of Ireland's separate nationality. The fact that the Home Rule politicians have bartered Tone's great guiding principle of the unity of the Irish people makes this year's commemoration the more important and necessary.

Irish Labour Party.

James Connolly's address at Library Street on Sunday night week dealt in the main with the new Irish Labour Party.

He showed how and why the Irish Labour Party differs from its British namesake. The latter had taught Irish labour people many things, not the least of which is the necessity and wisdom of confining membership strictly to genuine Trade Unionists. The English movement had produced the professional politician, who was doing as much harm as good. This type of 'Labour leader" would have no place in the Irish Labour Party. For a hundred years they had had more than enough of the professional politician in Ireland. Now the Irish working class was going to run its own political movement and the Irish Labour members would be responsible to the workers, just as their leaders in the industrial fight were reponsible.

Study Circles Wanted.

At the St. Vincent de Paul conference in Belfast last Sunday a great deal of breath and much time was wasted in the reading of papers on things the writers labelled 'Socialism," 'Social Reform," etc., etc. One writer urged the great need there is for social study circles and the study of social problems. We should think so indeed, for the papers read on Sunday show that there is neither understanding nor desire for understanding of these questions in those who prated so much about them in St. Mary's Hall.

CROBH-DEARG.

Search-Light Flashes.

The statement made at the Waterworks Committee that an individual ordered to be prosecuted for practices not consistent with honesty, and whom the Detective force of the city were unable to find, and who was all the time working for another department of the Corporation and on the pay-sheets of the very body that ordered his prosecution and put the "Bobbies" on his track, at once illustrates the efficiency of the force—and the looseness of the Corporation service. The Waterworks Committee, at its meeting on Tuesday last, made an order instructing the chairman to set down for the consideration of the Council a notice of motion asking for special grants for the purpose of improving the water supply to the Ranch and horsefield properties, Inchicore. This order was made as a result of representations made by Councillor Partridge to the Public

Health Committee, and was supported by the same representative at the Waterworks Committee.

The Cleansing Committe, at its meet ing on Tuesday, declined to sanction the election of Councillor T. Lawlor as its representative on the Stanley Street Workshops Committee, and deterred the election. Tommy Lawlor has sat on this edimittee since its formation, and is well as being one of the best attendants, he was the only representative of the Labour Party on that "body." Saturnus formed the chief obstacle to the selection of the Labour man, and there was only one other member present. Truly this committee is as dirty as the streets for which it is responsible.

The Rev. Father Flavin, of Kingstown, has shown us the wrong way to do the right thing. The right of combination has been proven on the workers' behalf by Jim Larkin, although previous to Jim's appearance it would be admitted by few of Father Flavin's cloth. Now we find a large number of these Rev. gentlemen using the money to which the working classes are large subscribers, to found, as suggested, a scab union at the for them to get alongside the quay. The

employers' dictation. The writer of these notes is a Roman

Catholic by conviction, and for that reason would wish to see all of the same faith. But he would not consent to people being driven into the Church by starvation or coercion. And although I do not for one instant believe that such Father Flavin's intention, still I may be permitted to point out that the result his misdirected action may be such a way as to justify this suspicion in the minds of persons not of Father Flavin's flock. To found a purely Catholic Trade Union may for the moment appear to us Catholies a very proper thing to do. But in operation, since none but Catholics can join, and since its members are bound to find employment for members only, it does not require a very active mind to see how non-Catholics will be wed out. The Rev. Father Flavin every day of his life uses the product of hands white, black and yellow, and I feel certhin does not trouble himself about the religion of the man who delivers his letters; and since all sections are brought ifito competition in production, no barrier din be set up to any section in a Union that would improve the conditions of the workers. In Labour, as in the nation's movements, there can be no religious disqualification. The A.O.H. in operaation in this country would rob us of our Emmets, our Wolfe Tones and our Grattans. And what the A.O.H. does for the future men of Ireland, Father Flavin's scab Union will perform for the workers of Ireland. And apart from the Union-smashing, sweating employers, who are said to be thus using the minisganised by the Young Republicans. The ters of religion in their efforts to build commemoration address is to be delivered up life-killing, soul-destroying profits, Father Flavin's actions can give satisfaction only to that narrow-minded few who claim that Home Rule for Ireland means Rome Rule for Ireland, and who no doubt, will hail with delight such actions as lend much colour to the picture they seek to paint. A great churchman in Ireland once declared "that when the priest found himself outside the confessional, the sick room and the schoolroom, it was time he should examine his

> The Civic Exhibition people have given the contracts for tents to a Scotch firm. That is the "Aberdeen way" of assisting Irish industries. "Lizzie," as Jim would say, never forgets the land of her birth, and a pity it is that Irish people do not follow the example of "Eliza." We were never deceived about the exhibition or the intention of its founders, and are not surprised or disappointed at what has happened or anything that may

> conscience." May we be permitted to

record that statement for the Rev. Father

Flavin's perusal?

WILLIAM PARTRIDGE, T.C.

Strolling calmly through the land

With Sedition, hand in hand-See! the Callous Carson comes, Drilling rebels, running guns.

On Sunday afternoon Comrade Carson was in charge of the Sunday School, when several new scholars were present and given a hearty welcome. The attendance was one of the best. It being recitation day, a number of the little ones were heard in well-selected pieces. Miss Yatala Bruce introduced a new dance in the Morres dances.

We wonder did Comrade Carson recite the Battle of Scarva.

MESSRS. DIXON & IRISH MANU-FACTURE.

Imported Candles.

To the Editor of the "Irish Worker." Dear Sir,-1 wish to bring the following facts under the notice of your readers. The travellers of Messrs. Dixon and Co. (Erne Soap Works, Dublin) are stating in shops where they canvas for orders that all their men are now re-employed. Out of fortytwo hands employed previous to the Lock-out, only two were taken back, and none of the others have been taken on since. Before the Lock-out there were about a dozen hands employed in making candles at the works of Messrs, Dixon; now this firm imports candles from Glasgow (via the Laird Line), and this despite the Irish Development Association, which we hear so much about and of which body Messrs. Dixon are supposed to be members, as well as sending exhibits to the various Gaelic League and other Irish industrial exhibitions.

Thanking you above.—Yours, etc., "IRISHMAN." Thanking you for the publication of

Westerd Notes.

We notice by the report of the meeting of the new County Council, that Stafford has been co-opted a member. John . Kehoe voted against him, presumably through jealousy, as Stafford is undoubtedly a cleverer manthan Keogh, and whatever else his faults have been in connection with labour troubles, he has always been a good, practical man in public life. Phil Keating was late for the co-option business; probably he wanted to get out of the voting; it looked like that, anyhow, and people are saying so.

Tom Roche generally makes a good thing out of elections, and the last one was no exception, as he was serving out pigs' heads and porter for the week after it to the Mollies supporters, which will be paid for by the institution in Anne Street.

At the monthly meeting of the Harbour Board, held on Tuesday, the question was raised with regard to the dredging of the quay berths, when it was pointed out that the owners of cross-channel steamers were complaining that when they came to the port it was impossible Mayor pointed out that there was nomoney for such a purpose on hands. What about cutting the pilots again, or the poor pensioners who worked under the Board nearly all their lives, what they did before when they wanted to raise their official's salary before he asked for it? It's a good thing, at any rate, to see that there are more reasons than labour troubles for keeping steamers out of Wexford.

With reference to the question of filling up the crescent, it was pointed out that they were waiting to hear form the Railway Company and the Roads Board, the Mayor remarking that "it might be better to defer it until cholera breaks out in the district." How does this statement contrast with the action of the maiority of the Corporation a few weeks ago, in handing over part of their sewerage to the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, which will empty itself into the bathing place? What sort of fever might we expect the people who frequent this place to contract.

Slate face has got his job back again, to the chagrin of Seedy McCleane, who was doing foreman in his absence and was almost sure that he had the job altogether. But "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," Felix.

We understand that Miss Pierce Park House is soon to be married to an engineer. This is bad news, Tommie, to hear of a practical man coming into the family. Heaven help you and Malone! Your time will be short after this; but you ought to have got enough into Layestown since Martin died.

We are amused at the controversy going on at present about the Volunteers, which we knew from the beginning was inevitable, as the Provisional Committee, be they Sinn Feiners, Redmondites, or any other ites, were self-appointed, and when the movement was put on its feet they should have called a convention to have a committee appointed on democratic lines; but at the same time we do not agree with Redmond's action in the matter. What right has he to nominate members for a committee, or to himself control the Volunteer movement? The National Army of any country is not supposed to be attached to any party. The best way out of it is to appoint a delegate from each county to be a representative on a committee. Keep clear of politics and it will be easy enough to keep clear of Sinn Fein,

At the beginning of the movement the majority of the Irish members condemned it: now, when it's got strong, they want to capture it, when the Hibernians failed. At the recent County Council election in the Rosslare Division, a man named Furlong was financed by Spite Richards to fight the outgoing candidate, Michael Doyle, and we are glad to say that Richards' nominee was beaten. Doyle says the reason he was opposed was because of the fact of his having refused to give his horses and men to scab at the Pier for Stafford.

"SILOS."

God made man to His Own Image and Likeness-men made machines-and machines make greater profits, and in order that individuals might grow in wealth, multitudes of beings made by God Himself and Redeemed by His Divine Son are ruthlessly sent to ruin.

Some time ago the Dublin Corporation

refused to sanction the erection on the quays of Dublin of "Silos" for the unloading of grain, on the ground that the erection of these machines would disemploy some thousands of our hard-working, honest quay labourers. Last September a report of the Paving Committee was passed by the Council which practically sanctions the putting up of these "man-destroying" machines, and that report went through unnoticed by the "Labour Party," who were just then in the commencement of the recent fray, and doubtless it was deliberately promoted for that purpose at the time. The matter of rescinding this order of Council has been placed in the hands of Councillor Partridge, who has handed in a notice of motion dealing with it. And it is to be hoped for the benefit of Dublin that all sections of the Dublin Corporation will rise to the occasion and by their vote at next month's meeting adhere to their former order.

NORTH COUNTY DUBLIN.

A meeting of the members of the Irish Transport Union resident in Baldoyle will be held on this (Saturday) evening at between 6 and 7 o'clook. All members and intending members are carnettly requested? to be present. A representative from the There are a milion automobiles in Executive will attend. Plans for the better America. This is an auto for every organising and developing of the movement in the district will be discussed.

We have received the following from a correspondent:-

Sir, -Seeing the majority Mr. O'Neill won by at the late elections, I'm not surprised when I hear some of the facts about the polling in the small district of Clonmethan.

Three dead men were voted for, one being waked in the chapel while the voting was going on. His name was John McKeown, a late servants of Mrs. Butler (?), of Jurdinstown. The other two were John McDermott, of Oldtown, and Patrick Keogh, of Oldtown. Richard Archbold was taken out of his house and brought to Oldtown by Peter Walsh, the new D.C., to vote for Pat Ward, of Whitestown, a man who would not vote. Peter Flynn went to Ballyboughill to vote his own vote and came back to Oldtown and voted for William Sheridan, a man living in Oldcastle (Co. Meath).

You could find out were the dead voted for and then you could easily get the others. I believe there were several false votes in Ballyboughil also.-Yours faithfully.

Our correspondent in a postscript mentions that porter flowed freely in that district. We hold the original letter.

Patrick John O'Neill can now boast that he represents the living and the dead on the County Council. But wouldn't a person imagine that the United Irish "Plague" would wait until a man was decently buried before they impersonated

That intelligent orator, Mr. Mike Dunne, of the Leas, held his audience enthralled in Balrothery Union with his glowing description of the fight for Faith and Fatherland in the recent elections. Perhaps Mr. Dunne will now publish a balance sheet of the amount Paddy Kettle, Johnny Cuffe and himself spent on porter to bribe the

At the last meeting of the North Dublin R.D.C. Mr. Joseph O'Neill (the Squire) told his "intelligent" colleagues on that Board that he was up now and in. (This by way of reply to statements appearing in IRISH WORKER the previous week.) Had it been a fair and square fight, Squire, had the farmers any sense of decency and honour, had voters in Killiney not been hawked to Coolock, as they were, perhaps your crowing would not be so loud. But when we have farmers who rush from polling booth to polling booth to record votes and swear, actually swear, that they have not voted in any other division during the elections, it is very hard to expect that Truth and Honesty will prevail. The farmers have shown that agreements will not bind them, the recent elections proved that the same fellows do not respect even an oath. "Bullet and steel," stated a recent placard of the Irih Volunteer. Yes, we agree, when our opponents are the Red Hats of the County Dublin. Christy Maughan gave a barrel of porter in Coolock on Tuesday evening after the elections. Remember, Christy, in future that one pint before an election is better than a thousand barrels afterwards. A pint to a thirsty voter is often the best thing you can give him.

Mr. Johnny Walsh has gone to Glasgow. He carries with him the best wishes of the Transport Union for his success.

Who said Beggsborough? Look out for next week's Worker. MICHAEL MULLEN.

BY THE CAMP FIRE.

Tickets for Bodenstown Pilgrimage can now be secured from the Army Council. price Is. 8d. each. Members of Dublin Co. will fall in at ten o'clock a.m. to march to Kingsbridge Terminus. The contingent will be accompanied by the Fintan Lalor Pipers.

We sincerely hope that as many members as possible of the Citizen Army will attend, forasmuch since the Provisional Committee of the National Volunteers have placed their necks for John Redmond to rest his feet, ours is the only Body which gathers inspiration from the principles of Wolf Tone! The time is at hand for a reawakening of the rank and file of the Republican element in the Volunteer. Let us hope that Bodenstown will be evinced the quickening of the spirit.

The Independent Labour **EParty** of Ireland, ROOM 3, LIBERTY HALL,

"What is this Socialism?"

Propaganda Meetings will be held of: to morrow. Sunday, Foster place at 8.30; Tuesday next, Beresford place, at 8.30; Thursday next, Foster place, at 8.30. On Friday next, June 26th, meeting of members and intending membern at Room 3, Liberty Hall, at 8.30 sharp. Reading room new open, 8 to II p.m. Comrades, Rally! Keep the Scalet Bauner high.

Resim ad's Order to McFeil, 6'Rabilly and Co. : So Yarr Knees!

(Without a ologies to the Provisional Committee of the alleged National Volunteers). Give us men a time like this demands Great hearts, strong minds, true faith

and willing hands, Men whom the lust of office does not kill;

Men whom the spoils of office cannot pay: Men who have bonour, men who will

fifteen families. There are parties and parties and parties and parties that he was a second families that he was a second fam

3月7月14日

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. * CYCLE! CYCLE! CYCLE! J. HANNAN. 174 Nth. Strand Road,

Agent for Lucania, Ariel and Fleet Cycles. Easy Payments from 2/- Weekly.

All Accessories kept in stock. Repairs a Speciality by Skilled Mechanics.

'Phone 3562

For First-Class Provisions AT MODERATE PRICES, CALL TO

CORCORAN. capital T House,

27 North Strand Road.



MURPHY'S, 6 Church St., North Wall,

The Workers' House, where you will get all Provisions at Lowest Prices.

TELEPHONES 1266 AND 594.

PAT KAVANAGH. Provisions, Beel, Mutton and Pork.

GOOD QUALITY. FAIR PRICES 74 to 78 Coombe; 37 Wexford Street #

71 and 72 New Street; 1 Dean Street, DUBLIN.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO LOOK OLD !

Dr. KING'S Hair Restores Keeps your Hair from getting Grey. Made in Ireland E Hilling Bottles. LEONARD'S MEDICAL MALLS. 29 Morth Earl Street and 38 Money Street DOBLIN.



NOLAN'S. Little Mary Street. The Oldest Bost Warehouse in Dalla

C 3 to -Shoriff Street,

FOR GOOD YALUE & PROVISIONS = AND GROCERIES. #

Pur't forget LARKIN'S

1 ITTLE SHOP FOR GOOD VALUE ta Chandlery, Tobaccos, Cigarettes, &c.,

IRISH GOODS A SPECIALITY. ---

IF you have not the ready money convenient, there is an Irish Establishment which supplies Goods on

Easy Payment System. IT. IS. THE

Dubliz Workmon's Industrial Association, Md., 10 SOUTH WILLIAM STREET. Office Hours—10.30 to 5.30 each day. Menday, Tuesday and Friday evenings 1 to 5 Saturday evening, 7 to 10.30.

Latablieben 1531.

Manager-Ald. T. Kelly.

Por Reliable Provisions! LEIGHS, el Bishop SL STIBL GEAD.

Dublin Trades Council.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Dublin Trades Council was held on Tuesday the 16th inst., Mr. William O'Brien, President, in the Chair.

Amongst the correspondence were letters from the Builders' Labourers' Union and the Irish Transport Workers' Union in reference to the dispute between their respective members, also a letter from the Wolfe Tone Memorial Committee in connection with their annual pilgrimage to Bodenstown.

IRISH TRADES CONGRESS. Referring to the report of the delegates to the recent Congress, the Chairman remarked that this Congress had been the most successful and most hopeful ever held. It would be remembered that at its opening Mr. Larkin had delivered an inspiring address, while their debates had been of a high character, particularly their discussion of the proposed exclusion of Ulster. The representatives from the North bad declared that the workers there were determined not to be cut off from their fellow trade unionists throughout Ire-

had ever experienced BUILDERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

land. "Indeed," added Mr. O'Brien,

"it was the most united Congress he

The following resolution was moved by Councillor O'Carroll (Bricklayers):—

"That in the opinion of this Council the time has arrived for the Building Trade Unions to take over control of the Irish Builders' Co-Operative Society and work it in the interest of their members. With this object in view it is hereby decided to hold a Conference of the representatives of the Building Trade Unions on Friday night, the 19th June inst, at 8 o'clock in the Trades Hall."

Speaking to the resolution, Mr. O'Carroll pointed out the amount of good the project could effect. They were, he said, prepared to go into the building industry. Offers of jobs had already been made, and it was regrettable they had been unable to accept same. Men were standing idly by in dread of the employers, and he could see other men of his early days now being thrown aside like dulled tools. Their object should be to get control of the building trade themselves, and no help should be accepted from people outside of the workers' ranks. No doubt the proposal would be discounted by some as a Socialistic scheme. Every support would be wanted to strengthen their organisation.

Mr. Larkin supported the proposition as the only possible weapon to be used effectively against the employers in the future. London trade union leaders who at first were pointing out the futility of the scheme had been compelled to go into the building industry. The only way, he urged, to prevent disputes and lock outs in any industry was for them to control it themselves. They in the Transport Union, were attempting to carry out the project in a small way, and were doing all they could to further the idea. They ought not to depend on middle class peoplethough their money need not be refused -because, after all, it was only the workers' money which they (the working people) had been foolish enough to let them get hold of. Some workers, said Mr. Larkin. would sooner help their bosses than help themselves. Let them make a start in a small way, for there were great possibilities in the move ment. There was enough intelligence going to waste in the trade union move ment to carry on the work successfully.

The resolution was then put and adopted unanimously.

LABOUR DAY DEMONSTRATION. Mr. J. Lawlor, reporting on the May-day Labour Celebration in the city, congratulated the officials on the manner in which the domonstration had been carried out, and the rank for their support. He wished to say that if the same energy was used during election time in Dublin they would have been more successful than they had been recently. He had witnessed at the demonstration the largest number of people he had ever seen at any meeting in the Phoenix Park. He thought that if they continued to show their strength to the common enemy, Labour Day would in future be looked forward to by all.

Mr. Mutyhy (carpet planners) said it should be mentioned that the Corporation Labourers, Builders' Labourers Glass Bottle Blowers were absent from the demonstration Further, it would be recalled that the National Volunteers had organised a special parade for Labour Day.

POOR LAW ELECTIONS. Mr. T. Murphy said they might congratulate themselves on their success

on the South side of the City, whereas on the North side the opposite was the case. The moral was that organisation needed looking after, and it behoved every trade union to attend to Regis tration work. The result must be the workers' own fault if they failed to look after their votes. January next would find them in the same plight as in recent times if the necessary work was not done. A committee to effect the purpose should be formed in every ward in the city.

Councillor Partridge said that the workers had much to be ashamed of in this matter. They condemned their no real coming together amongst their representatives in publichouses and elsewhere—while they themselves neglected to do their duty at the polls Take his own case. How could his vote in the Council Chamber be expected to beat down the votes of his eighty opponents? When appealed to the working classes were too lazy to stir themselves and they deserved the beating they had got. They blamed their few representatives but they offered no help, no encouragement. Men who refused to vote were the very first tocome seeking assistance. Surely, if at all, a man should stir bimself for the sake of the poor. He (Mr. Partridge) was forced to sympathise with, rather than congratulate, the Labour candidates who had been returned, for they would be fighting their fight alone. They had all sections of the people and the Press combined to defeat them-probably the people who had stood by on the footpath during the Labour Procession. Were they trade unionists?—those who were there was no reason for them to be disashamed to walk with their fellowworkers; those who were aping to be something better The Dublin Poor Law Unions were a disgrace and should not be allowed to exist in a Christian country; and if men were only determined to do their part all could be changed next January.

Mr. Foran spoke as one of the successful candidates in the South Dock Ward, and said that he had been elected in spite of the corruption and jobbery of local publicans aided by a renegade trade unionist. This, he said, spoke well for the working people of his district. Their enemies had control of the Register and could do with it what they liked. The blame rested on the workers' representatives—not on the ordinary rank and file He was reminded of a quotation from an American writer. which said, "we work together; "we strike together; we starve together.' Why not 'add 'we vote together'? asked Mr. Foran, in concluding.

Mr. Arthur Murphy thought the kernel of the question would have to be fought out in the Revision Courts. Mr. Paisley (sawyers) was of opinion that the workers would need to be taught. the advantages of electing labour representatives. The memory of former "labour" men was fixed in their minds, and they would have to be told that the men of to day were of a different type. His idea would be to have representatives sent from the Labour Party to the men's societies explaining what was necessary.

Mr. McPartlin (Carpenters) believed the Labour movement in Dublin was progressing. The old catch cries which once were used against the workers' candidates were now failing. The tactics which their opponents now adopted suggested that Labour's enemies were being beaten. Their idea should be to make the people discontented rather than to have an odd man elected here and there

Mr. Farien (Metal Workers) complained that members of trade unions were to be found canvassing during their employers' time against their own candidates. He urged that immediate action should be taken in this matter The working class was selling its leaders but

would pay for it later on. - Mr. P. T. Daly referred to his recent experience in the North Dock Ward and particularly to the ignorance of the workers Men who had votes were not aware they had them, and most of those who did vote divided their votes between them and their opponents. He mentioned that on a former occasion when he contested a seat in the Dublin Corporation he was actually opposed by an official of a trade union, but he (Mr. Daly) would rather be beaten a hundred times than sink his principle one inch. He would be in favour of the suggestion made by Mr. Paisley,

Mr. Lawlor said the day would come when the workers would have to elect their own representatives They would then obtain their demands.

Mr. Larkin expressed his disapproval of the way things were being conducted by the local Labour Party, and said he had resigned his position therefrom. He subjected the Party to much v.gorous criticism, but claimed that he had a right to make his criticisms Their policy should be to make the jobbers in

public life realise that they were out against them all the time. There should be be no hobnobbing with officials, and no labour man had a right to vote otherwise than as his party instructed him. They would have to be all solid together. As to the recent elections, he would blame all those who had failed. He did not care who the individual might be; it was the principle that mattered to him all the time. These things meant a great deal to him, for there were more stigmas cast upon him than any other mau in the labour movement. There was men; no real organisation. They advocated one thing to day and tomorrow they were found on the other side. There were enough men in the public life of Dublin if properly tutored to make their movement a real live

Councillor O'Carroll expressed his disagreement with Mr. Larkin's criticism of the Labour Party.

Mr. Lyons (Bricklayers) complained about the manner in which the Register throughout the city was stuffed. He referred in particular to Merchant's Quay Ward.

The Chairman thought that if the proper work was done in connection with the elections they would have no defeats on their side. He thought Mr. Larkin's speech was unfair, and d d not agree with what he had said about the Labour Party. If the workers were hostile they must only fight on until they got them more united. He thought

DUBLIN HOUSING SCHEME.

A discussion was opened on the motion of Mr. O'Carroll to appoint a delegate from the Council to join the deputation being sent by the Citizens' House League to the Premier in refefence to the application for a money grant to enable the promotion of the housing scheme in Dublin.

Mr. Farren (Stonecutters) remarked that the deputation would need to get instructions of a definite character from the Council as to what their action ought to be.

Mr. Larkin asked if the deputationwhich he described as an "excursion"really knew what they were going to London about. His opinion was that the scheme was defective and could be riddled by anybody, even by a person with an elementary knowledge of finance. The deputation should know what they were about and ought to have proper instructions.

Mr. Daly also expressed the desira" bility of a definite line of policy. He proposed that the matter be referred to the Executive so that they might ensure that all the members of the proposed deputation would be un-

Chairman said the excursion would be alright if Mr. Larkin was going. Mr Larkin said he would not have. if asked, knowing how things were

Mr. Daly's suggestion was subsequently adopted.

KINGSTOWN BOGUS UNION.

Mr Larkin mentioned that before they separated he wished to bring an urgent matter under the notice of the Council. He referred to the recent formation of an alleged labour union in Kingstown. He begged leave to move that a deputation be sent from the Council to His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin with regard to the conduct of one of his Parish Priests in connection with this bogus union. Surely, said Mr. Larkin, there was some other work for Fr. Flavin to do besides helping to start scab unions for the employers. Mr. McCormack, one of the worst employers in the late dispute, and a Unionist Freemason, had made it a condition of employment in his firm that every employee had to go to Fr. Flavin, the Hibernian (B.O.E.), for a card of the scab union. They had a right to protest against the action of this Reverend gentleman and his colleagues, and he (Mr. Larkin) did not believe that Archbishop Walsh would condone or endorse their conduct. He (Mr. Larkin) was out against any man who made attacks on trades unionism, no matter who or what he might be.

Mr. Daly associated himself with Mr. Larkin's remarks, and the Council decided to ask the Archbishop to receive the deputation suggested.

Read! Read! Read! "Labour in Irish History."

JAMES CONNOLLY'S Great Book. New Edition, 1s. Published at 2s. 6d. post free, 1s. 3d. Wholesale and retail from "Irish Wor-

ker" Office, Liberty Hall, Dublin.

Shirts for Men who Work.

BELTON & CO., have large stocks of Harvard and Grandrille Shirts at all prices from 1/- upwards specially made for workingmen. All great big sizes; good wearing and washing patterns. Give your next order to the Cheapest People in the Trade-

BELTON & CO., Shirt Specialists,

Thomas St. and Great Brunswick St. 104-105 Talbot Street, 5 Sth Great George's Street, Dablin.

Inchicore Items

The Committee of Management met on Wednesday evening last, and matters of heavy expenditure in connection with the Emmet Hall were under consideration. It was agreed to hold an Aerid. heacht in the grounds at rere of Hall at an early date, and immediate preparations for that purpose are being made.

Tickets of membership of the Hall are now available. The fee is one shilling per quarter, and those wishing to assist the working classes of the district in providing healthy amusement and recreation can do so by becoming members of the Hall.

The formation of tug-of war teams and boxing classes were under consideration and postponed until next meeting. The Secretary in the meantime will receive the names of persons wi hing to join or assist in either undertaking. The report of the progress of the Emmet Band, under the capable conductorship of Mr. Mallin, was highly satisfactory, and it is gratifying to see the young men of the district taking advantage of the opportunities thus offered to develop their musical talents. 4

During the recent Murphy made dispute in Dublin the Emmet Hall was the bulwark for the Kilmainham and surrounding districts. Hundreds of people were assisted there, and when the police raided the premises they smashed up the internal fitting. Efforts are now being made to set things right, and the assistance of all old friends is cordially invited.

The working classes have now many friends, but be it not forgotten that their champions were very few when Jim Larkin first took up the cudgels for them. The labourers on the Railway ought to remember that it was Jim's demand raised their wages to a pound per week. And most of the skilled trades received advances in wages as a direct result of his efforts. Yet we find people whose wages were advanced three shillings per week failing to subscribe the threepence per week contribution to the Union.

It is up to the skilled trades to sustain the organisation that prove i itself the foundation of the labour movement of Dublin, and refused to work with non union labourers. And it is highly discreditable to find even some men falling away from a Union that treated its members generously and proved its worth so well.

We are conscious of the many antilabour forces at work to undermine the Transport Workers' Union. The powers that combined against Ireland in the past are combined against us to day. And the man who secede now as then are traitors. And who will bear that name?

I address the workers skilled and unskilled-and I tell them they are being made tools of by those who either had no thought for them or exploited them in the past, and if they will not open their eyes to their own interest now, well, no one will suffer so much as they will themselves.

A measure of self-Government for Ireland is pissed. The Bill as it stands is but a caricature of what Irishmen sought, fought and died for, and it is far short of what we labour men would wish to see. Yet such as it is, the lot of the working classes in Ireland will be infinitely worse under the measure should they fail to unite now for their own protection.

"For they have rights who dare maintain them."

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, Beresford Place.

P. QUINN & CO., Makers of Beautiful Enamel and TRADE UNION BADGES, CHURCH STREET, BELFAST. Den't send yeur orders for Badges to England when you can get them as good and as cheaply at kome.

FOR MEN WHO WORK.

W.E. make a speciality of high-grade, but popular-priced, 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 apprintable. must be comfortable. 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 Bluebers, Sprig- 5/-Whole Black Bluchers Hand-Pegged, Plain, 6/= Glove Hide Derby 5/1] Glove Hide Lace Boots 5/11
Stitched Seles 5/11
Box Hide Lace Boots 6/11 Box Hide Derby Boots 7/11

UNAPPROACHABLE VALUE.

BARCLAY & COOK BOOT MANUPACTURERS.

<mark>ŇĔŎŖŇĔŎŖŇ</mark>ŎĬĔŎŔŎĬĔŎŔŎĬĔŎŖŎŎŎ ĬĬĠŎſĠĬĬĠŎſĠĬĠŎſĠŎŎŎŎŎŎŎŎ LOOK OUT FOR Irish Women Workers Union.

EXCURSION.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

GRAND]

But no danger from stones of clinkers by purchasing your COALS

ANDREW S. CLARKIN, COAL OFFICE

7 TARA STREET. Telephone No. 2769.

Support the Trades Unionist and secure a good are.

FANAGAN'S FUNERAL Establishment,

54 AUNGIER STREET, DUBLIN. Catablished more than Half-a-Century.

Coffins, Hearses, Coaches, and every Funeral Requisite.

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

COMP

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

P. O'CARROLL, BLACK LION, ---- INCHICORE

The Workers' Cycle!

Kelly Special and Ariels. 2/- WEEKLY. No Deposit

J. J. KELLY & CO. (Kelly for Mount, · LR AMBRY STREET, DURLIN.

P. ROCHE, The Workers' Bairda sser, 34 NORTH STRAND, DUBLIN.

N. J. BYRNE'S Tobacco 19 AUNGIER STREET -

An Opto-door Hemblishment, Trade Union Labour only amployed, Classificent, Condent, Anticycles word, Success to the Workers Coose.

OF TRISH PLUG & ROLL

Kenna Brothers PROVISION MARKET, 58 Lower Sheriff St.

Best Quality Goods,

Lowest Prices :: :: DISCOUNT POR CASH,

SMALL PROFIT STORE p POR p MEN'S BOOTS. Smail Profit Store, 78 Talbot St

Twinem Brothers' WATER The Workingmen's Beverage

TWINER BROTHERS' Delphia Sens The Workingman's Reliate

Pactory-68 E.C. Boad, and 8! Lower Clambrassil Street. Phone 2655.

Printed for the Proprietor at the city Printing Works, 13 Stafford Street, and published by him at 18 Beresford Place, in the Sky of Dabile