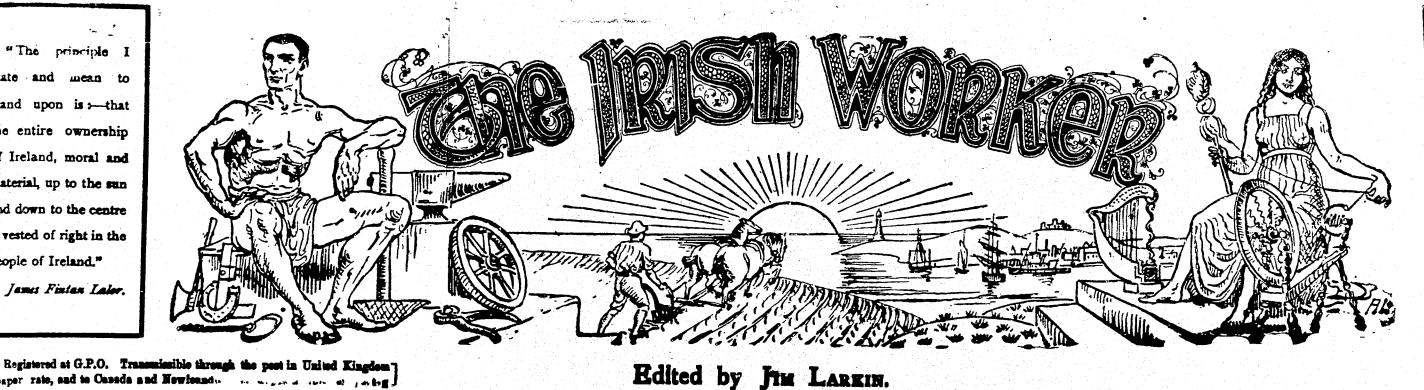
DAWARDADOR rate, and to Canada and Mowleandin on which at the last



Who is it speaks of

I tell you a cause like ours ;

Is greater than defeat can know-

It is the power of

As surely as the earth rolls round

As surely as the हरिकालमध्य स्थात

Brings the great world

EDOOR WAVE Must over Cause he

defeat?

powers.

No. 8 Vol IV.]

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JULY 4th. 1914

ONE PENSY.

Ignorance Still the Foe.

By "Shellback."

Although I never considered it possible I must confess that Jim Larkin's threat to leave Dublin knocked me, as the saying has it, "all of a heap." I formed some idea of the effect the news would have on the working classes of that much ill-used City, and in imagination I pictured what ought to happen as soon as Irish labour would recover its breath. I fancied I could hear the hum of rousing multitudes preparing to sally forth to every outlet from Dublin with the set purpose of preventing Jim's departure. I could see them actually using violence and bringing him back to Liberty Hall shackled and a prisoner if he persisted in his resolve to go away or refused to be "peacefully persuaded" to return. I am glad that my conjecture was so near the actual happenings, and I am greatly pleased to know that so many of the Dublin working men and women are good Irish people in the main who will stick to Jim to the end. In the midst of it all my fancy has been tickled by the thoughts of what would happen if one of the great "leaders" of British Trades Unionism would risk a threat of resigning. I know of one particular gentleman who would be greatly missed if he proposed to shake the dust of Labour from his shoes, but I don't think he would be greatly sorrowed after. England might be a better place without him, but Dublin without Jim Larkin would be a sorry place indeed. Yet notwithstanding the demonstration of affection that such a large number of Ireland's workers have for Jim, there must still be a multitude unaware of the great work he has done in their behalf as well as in that of the members of his own

There must still be an immense number of workers who are buried in an opaque mass of ignorance through which no power on earth seem 5 able to penetrate If it wasn't so, such gutter rags as the "Irish Independent" would soon throw up the sponge, and their lying tongues would be stilled for ever. It is by the pence of the workers that they prosper, and the purpose of their existence is to keep the workers poor. One glance at the current issue of the "Independent" will suffice to show the low value it attaches to its readers' intelligence when it unblushingly prints romantic fairy tales about Jim Larkin and impudently serves them up as "news." Under the heading, "Exit Larkin," they publish the information that we ourselves gave to the whole world a week ago: so, only for the "Daily Herald," this great "newspaper" would have known nothing at all about it. But although they knew nothing at all about Jim Larkin or his intentions, and they were compelled to admit the source of their week old "news," they could not resist the tendency to act according to their rat-like principles of honour and publish what they knew was a barefaced lie, calculated to shake the confidence of the weak-kneed ones who read its trashy pages in the man who has done more for Ireland and Irishmen than all the pen-scratchers that ever touched their hats to a foreign Viceroy.

particular union.

This bit of low-down hooliganism is to the effect that Larkin, having been informed that his presence is not wanted in Great Britain, has decided to stay in Dublin, for some time longer, at any

Will the "Irish Independent" kindly inform its readers where they got this particular and exclusive information

No such intimation was given to Larkin by any responsible British tradeunionist. ()n the contrary, there are many organisations that would heartily welcome Jim if he could be prevailed upon to leave Dublin and come across the Channel. But the "Independent" is a famous liar, and the man in the street can satisfy himself upon that point if he will read the "Independent's" own "yarn" upon the subject of Jim Larkin contained in one of the paragraphs under

Topics of the Week." Every working man and woman in Dublin knows that Jim withdrew his resignation at the carnest request of the members of the Irish Transport Workers' Union, who know him and his worth best of all. Still a lew of them already possessing this

knowledge will. I have no doubt, read the yarn I have referred to, and because it is published in a rag calling itself the "Irish Independent" will believe it possesses some measure of truth and will not attempt to resent it. They cannot see the purpose of that lie, and they cannot realise to what depths that paper and those it represents would go in furtherance of their desire to drive Jim out of Dublin They accept all it says as news even when they knew all the facts of the case themselves, and when they also knew that the only people in Dublin who were not permitted to know anything at all in regard to this matter are the very men who compiled this alleged editorial opinion upon it.

The "Irish Independent" is the newspaper that defended and spoke for the employers in the late lock-out. It was up against Jim Larkin and the Transport Union. It opposed the claim of Dublin workers to a wage not near so good as that paid in other countries for the same class of work, and it opposed that claim in the interest of men who were rolling in riches, the purloined results of the labour of Dublin Irishmen and women, many of whom have ended their lives in the workhouse or the lunatic asylum, if they had not been untimely killed, by the horrible conditions under which they had to labour or the beastly slum dog-holes that they were forced to dwell in-to say nothing of the thousands who had to become voluntary exiles in order to obtain bread enough to keep the breath in their bodies, or because they were too manly to continue spending their lives for the benefit of heartless, grasping Shylocks. It opposed the Transport Union in the interest of the employers, because the Union was out to improve the lot of the poor, and even when a Judicial Commission pronounced the men's case right. Jim Larkin was, and still is, the centralised power of that. Union. He stands, and always stood, for better wages for the workers, better conditions for them to labour under, better houses for them to

Jim Larkin was backed up by all the best workmen, the greater part of the working-women and all the helpless and absolutely poor of Dublin. All Dublin knows this is true; all the workers in Great Britain know this is true. Yet some of our people have been lured from their faith in him by the lies circulated by capitalistic newspapers that had meemerised them with the promise of something akin to heavenly bliss under Home Rule. Full soon they will discover how barren that promise will prove; full soon it will be borne in upon them that there is really very little difference in the Redwond rule to that advocated by Carson, or even Murphy. None of these rulers will do any fighting for the objects they each claim to have so much at heart. They will "bid the rest keep fighting," and they will wait to fatten on the remnants. Not so with Jim Larkin.

live in, and a fairer share of sunlight in

their daily lives

He will not "fly full soon in the month of June," neither will he bid the rest "keep fighting" if he is not there to share in the battles.

Workers, don't put any store in the slave-drivers' hypocritical tears of sympathy for the poor deluded workers. Don't believe him when he professes through his newspapers that he is sorry for the sufferings of the people who are bearing his chains. And don't forget that newspapers, like the "Irish Independent," are things that no Irishman should buy.

[Our comrade "Shellback" will be pleased to know that within one hour of Jim Larkin's resignation being published in London, a wire was received from a British Union asking Jim to go over and take charge of a Union in London.

Readers will assist us materially by mentioning the "Irish Worker" to our Advertisers.

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Dublin Trades Council.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Dublin Trades council was held on Monday, the 29th ult, Mr. William O'Brien, President, in the chair.

Correspondence was submitted from the Irish Dragers' Assistants' Association, Dublin Women Polishers Society, United. Builders' Labourers' Union, Woodworkers Machinists' Societies, Incorporated Brick and Ston layers' Society and His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

During a discussion arising out of the letter from the Builders' Labourers' Union. Mr. Larkin gave notice that he would move at the next meeting of the Council a motion to the effect that the aforesaid Union be no longer affiliated to the Council. Mr Larkin in giving notice denounced the action of certain officials of that Union, towards mem bers of the Irish Transport Workers' Union, and said it was a new position in Trades unionism to find members of an alleged Trade union consorting and conspiring with representatives of the Masters' Society.

A discussion also took place on the letter from the Brick and Stonelayers" union, containing allegations of blacklegging against members of the Stonecutters' union, at Queenstown, and it was agreed on Mr. Larkin's suggestion. that representatives of both societies should meet and settle their dispute.

DEPUTATION TO WORKSHOPS! COMMITTEE

Messrs. Foran and Simmons represent ing the deputation sent by the Council to the Dublin Corporation Workshops Committee in reference to the importation of wood paving, reported that their mission had been fruitless.

Mr. Paisley (Sawyers) thought that the deputation should be sent to the Paving Committee, but the Chairman was of opinion that the Supplies' Committee was the proper quarter.

On Mr. Larkin inquiring as to who constituted the Workshops' Committee, he was informed that amongst its members were Councillors Crozier, P. Mahon and John S. Kelly (laughter)

Mr. A. Murphy (Tailors) said that this Committee had merited their strongest

condemnation. KINGSTOWN BOGUS UNION. Mr. Larkin said that while these scab Unions were frequently springing into existence they soon went back to that inglorious obscurity from which they arose. At last the hidden enemies of Trades Unionism in Dublin were coming out into the open. Men who had worn the black habit were now throwing it off and donning the yellow coat in its place But in the end this setting up of yellow unions would be good for the Greater Unionis r. The parish priest no doubt had great powers, but the significant thing in this case was the discourteous letter they had received from Arch. bishop Walsh. On many occasions when the Council had written letters to his Grace about things that scarcely mattered he had treated them with the utmost consideration, but now when they approached him on a most important matter he treated them with scant courtesy. This was a question that affected the very class who helped to build the chur hes for the worker, had always contributed their quota to the upkeep of the clergy. Archbishop Walsh now told them that he could not go outside the province to interfere with the liberties of free labourers, and that men should be allowed to join whatever union they chose. He (Mr. Larkin) wished to have it known that no members of the Transport Union, either lapsed or otherwise, had sought admission to the new scab union This blackleg organisation was founded by a combination of the employers and the Antient Order of Hibernians with the help and advice of the Rev. Father Flavin. One of the Kingstown bosses, McCormack, had laid it down as part of the bargain with Father Flavin that every man seeking employment from

him would have to produce a member-

ship card of the scab union. This thing

would have to end or it would soon

spread from the unskilled to the so-

called skilled trades, and it was for the

Council to rise to the occasion. They

should speak out in the interest of their

class. He (Mr Larkin) had the greatest

respect for the Archbishop and his priests

in their own sphere, but when they cast

off their coats and become blackleg organisers he would tell the public that such men are the worst enemies of the working class, and by such action are doing more to injure Ireland's cause than all the Carson intrigue. He would accordingly propose the following resolu-

"That this Trades and Labour Council place on record its condemnation of the attitude of certain priests in Kingstown and vicinity in fomenting discord, and attempting to organise yellow or blackleg union, and conspiring with the employers in lowering wages and conditions of the workers, and regrets that Archbishop Walsh refused the common courtesy of receiving the accredited delegation of the workers in the county and city of

Councillor O'Carroll (Bricklayers) seconding the motion, said it was a deplorable thing that the clergy should join hands with the bosses in the latter's interests. The priests might be better employed in attending to the degraded conditions that prevail in parts of this

The Chairman said that the people were prepared to discriminate between the clergy as churchmen and as poli-

The resolution was adopted unanimously, copies to be forwarded to Archbishop Walsh, the public Press, and the principal Irish Trade Unions, Trades Councils members of the Labour Party

THE HOUSING OUESTION.

Mr. Larkin referred to his recent criti-

cisms of the proposed deputation to London on the Housing Question, and said he had been strengthened in those criticisms by events during the past few weeks. Mr. E. A. Aston was busy devising schemes in connection with this prob'em that were illogical and financially unsound. Commenting on the coming 'Civic Exhibition' to be held in public, he believed it had been engineered for the purpose of bringing coppers to the coffers of Murphy's Tram Company and of lauding Lady Aberdeen and Selfridge, who was one of the greatest sweaters that ever existed, and others of his type; who were brought over to teach the poor Irish gulls how to fly. He thought the Civic Housing League was making use of the Council for their own purposes. because the Council had no clear policy. He denounced the Dublin Corporation as a corrupt body the very atmosphere of which was foetid. Men like Reilly, Crozier and Corrigan, jobbers and owners of slum property, were getting up and saying that there was nothing wrong in the city and that the people wanted to live just as they are. He (Mr Larkin) believed that the solution of this slum quistion would be effected by the people being brought out from the city area and accomodated with houses in the suburban districts. Houses were being erected by the Corporation that were a gross imposition and meant to defeat the solution of the problem altogether. No wonder, then, that immoral conditions prevailed in the city. If the facts were known about Dublin the whole world would be horrified. As an example, the Cook st. area was a sore on the body politic, andthe horrors of that neighbourhood were beyond the imagina tion of Dante or Upton Sinclair. There was virgin soil within the city that should be built on because of the great possibilities it presented Slum houses, of course, paid the jobbers better than any other class of property He could tell of a case where a woman had paid enough money in rent to buy out four such houses as she existed in for thirty years, but was evicted in the end This question would have to be made a real live question because the orporation of Dublinwere only screening the malefactors and evading the proper solution of a grave problem.

Councillor O'Carroll agreed with Mr. Larkin to some extent, but thought that if the workers must stop in the city, larger dwellings should be provided for

Councillor Partridge thought that too much consideration was being had for small shopkeepers. The Local Government Board, too, was responsible for a lot of delay in the various schemes and was screening much of the corruption that was going on.

Mr. McPartlin (Carpenters) thought that the idea of building in the suburbs would be successful. The tenement system in the city was productive of wasters and criminals.

Mr Larkin, speaking of the block system, said it had been universally condemned. This system was responsible for a great deal of the intemperance, low wages and evil conditions that they found in their midst. He mentione? Marino as a suitable site for building in the direction required and said that the Transport Union, if given a chance, was prepared to erect houses for its own members. Self contained cottages for workers must be their ultimate aim. He would therefore move:

"That this Trades Council condemns the present schemes of housing now being inquired into before the Inspector of the Local Government Board on the grounds that each and all of these schemes, except Fairbrothers, hield, and the M'Cafferey estate, were put forward by interested parties; that they are financially unsound, and are a deliberate attempt to perpetuate the present horror of slumdom. We demand that the Corporation should take over their own estate in Marino and build houses for the workers at not more than is, per room."

Mr. Cullodon (Carpenters) seconded the motion which, after further discussion, was adopted.

JUVENILE ADVISORY COMMITTEE. Messrs. T. Murphy, M J. O Lehane, and T. Forau, P.L.G., were elected delegates to the Juvenile Advisory Com

TRADES UNION BOYS' BRIGADE. Mr. J. Lawlor pointed out the desirability of having a brigade established wherein the sons of the workers might be properly educated in the principles of Trades Unionism. The young boys of to-day were the men of the future. and so the suggestion should be seriously considered.

Mr. T. Murphy (Carpet Planners) said that the sons of Trade Unionists were to be found congregating in clubs of an anti-Labour type. Some scheme should be propounded to stop this. He proposed that a committee of five be appointed to deal with the question.

Mr. Larkin, in seconding, thought that a meeting of the boys themselves should be convened at the outset. They must have the boys with them at the beginning in order to have them linked up with the Labour Movement.

The proposal was adopted, Messrs. Lawlor, Larkin Murphy and Verdon to constitute the desired committee.

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A SPECIALITY.

An Open Letter to Two Trinity College Students, of Divinity or Otherwise.

My Dear Young Fellers.

As a working man it has been my duty and high privilege to assist in producing the wealth which has enabled your revered parents to place you and maintain you in the cultured and dignified environment of T.C D., which has been the means of placing you in the exalted position in which you found your. self recently

It is a position in which some working people frequently find themselves for less reasons, and it is a matter of congratulation to them to find (in one or two instances at least) that their labour and privations have not been in

Our money (in other hands) has succeeded in bringing you two "divine" students into closer touch with the people upon whom your future incomes depend. If there were no people in that position there would be no job for you.

The TCD Divinity lass is to be congratulated on the latest experiment in Divinity examinations. However, you, I fear, cannot be congratulated on your success in the same degree. You did not succeed in getting the "honours" you so well deserved, but had to be satisfied with a mere "pass,"

The fees were. I understand, £5 in one case and £4 in the other (with £1 extra in the latter for damage to materials).

Most students when they have failed to get "honours," especially in "viva voce" examinations as in the present instance, put the blame on the examiner on the grounds of some petty personal prejudice. You were sportsmen enough not to do so, and so upheld the dignity of your position in the face of injustice.

Your examiner, no doubt, considered your future career with a jealous care. and being possibly wiser than you would have wished, considered that by giving you "honours" you would have been unfitted to become mere curates, and there were no bishoprics open at the time.

No doubt also he had some thought for the working people, some of who would have lost such able spiritual guides as your two selves. Had he given you the "honours" to which every one well knew you were justly entitled, and which every one knew equally well you would not get, no doubt you would have become less fitted for the spiritual life of a parson than you now are

Dear me money is a good thing after all. Just think what £5 did for you. It saved you from 'honours," and gave you to the "people" as a spiritual guide in "holy orders" Still it has been written, "money is the root of all evil," and "it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven.

But surely money that can get a man through his "viva voce" without hard labour, or return for trial even, after the full qualification of 'laying of hauds," &c., and enable him to spiritually guide his sinning brothers and sisters, must be a good thing.

In so much must I as a working man congratulate you two young fellers.

You were an ornament to the dock. May you be so in the pulpit, and may your prayers be as useful to others as your lives hav been useless.

Yours in a lit, Ho works Mu and Month

Physical Culture for Women.

I on e heard a stranger in Ireland say that one of the most notable things in Irish life was the "waste of womanhood." In fhe years that have passed since then I bave given the subject a good deal of thought, but I cannot find that be was wrong. There is a waste of womanhood, a wholly inexcusable waste. Passing through the streets of Dublin in the evening one cannot but be struck by the physical promise of the girls Fine, splendidly built girls, full of vitality, and the promise of a strong and healthy womanhood, abound on all sides; but the promise seems unfulfilled. Girlbood of health and vigour seemed mevitably followed by womanhood of Mi-health and degeneration. The reason is not far to seek.

HOW WE WASTE OUR WOMEN. who has not seen a garden that in the spring was filled with bright and healthy flowers in a few short months of neglect deteriorate into a weed patch. The flowers all gone, their vigour and their promise wasted; and in their place a rink crop of ragged weeds that choked

and cumbered the ground.
So it is with our women. The health and beauty of their girlhood left untended to run to waste, gives us for the mothers of our race worn out and jaded women And that will be the case just so long as we are content to let so much splendid young life to grow rank for want of attention. In every city worthy of its people some effort is made to combat by intelligent and careful attention the deteriorating tendencies that seem inseparable from city life.

A CITY'S DUTY.

- Gymnasia are built at public expense, specially trained and qualified men and women instructors paid for the sole purpose of providing for its young folks the healthy exercise that city life inevitably takes away from them. That is a duty this city inevitably neglects. Men can find for themseives; where there are football clubs and other sporting clubs some of the blame can be left on the shoulders of the men themselves if physical culture is baphazard and unintelligent. But girls have no such clubs, and furthermore money is never very plentiful amongst girls, so however willing they may be the nucleus of a gymnasium and the monetary wherewithal are both missing.

It is obvious that Dublin Corporation has no heart for the task: from a body composed in the main of publicans it would be too much to expect. Men who grow fat on the degradation of the drunkard could never be expected to bave either the desire or cleanly instinct to promote the health and well-being of their fellows.

HOW IT CAN BE DONE.

So lacking public spirit in our City Fathers (?) we must look to the girls themselves. Any night in the dance hall in Liberty Hall a batch of girls can be seen who, given the opportunity, would turn out teams of gymnasts and athletes that would bring credit to the city and win health. for themselves. The Hall is there the girls are there, and the driving spirit of unity is there, and, more significant of all, there is a live sense of the duty each individual owes to society. So what more does one want to start a. crusade of health seeking? Blithe. light-hearted, and energetic they all are, and filled with a desire to be something and do something for the dignity of their Union.

Then, we will have an Irish Women Women Workers' Union Physical Culture Club to educate girls physically, to give tone and vibrance to their muscles, to teach them to breathe, and to show them how to LIVE in spite of Dublin City. And in this there is health to be won, and a store of vitality to be made: for middle life and old age

Miss Larkin has, with characteristic enthusiasm, taken up the matter, and is arranging classes. She has adopted the policy that physical culture for women. is a special study, and not one in which any but the generalities can be borrowed. from male practices. Too often a woman for physical culture purposes is regarded merely as a weak man or on the level of a boy of about seventeen. This she is determined shall not be the case in Liberty Hall; regard shall be paid to individual cases; and, the peculiar circumstances of girls' work and environment: shall be taken into account. In pursuance of this plan she is arranging. wherever advisable to have lectures and. demonstrations upon health culture.

We propose, in addition, to open in this paper a department devoted to the discussion of matters dealing with popular health. In this column we will be pleased to answer any enquiries of such. a nature as we believe will be of value to others in this connection.

An anonymous Manchester correspondent recommends "National Guilds," by Orage, to our notice. Thanking him for his suggestions, we wish to inform him that we are already acquainted with the Guilds.

We have received a letter from Mr. Jack Carney expressing the regret and apprehension felt by London workers at the news of the intended resignation of Mr. Larkin. He encloses a Press cutting to the effect that the alarm amongst British labour leaders was due more to their fear of what Larkin may do on this side than by any real appreciation of his work among Irish workers,'

TRANSPORT UNION CLINIC.

A Good Practical Dentist is wanted to take charge of the proposed Clinic. He will be required to give part time, with a view to permanent position. Must be in thorough sympathy with clinic movement, and understand the treatment of workers' children. Applications to be made to the Gen. Secretary, Liberty Hall.

"An injury to One is the concorn of All,"

The Irish Worker,

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

PER INISH WORKER will be published weekly-price one pursy—and may be said of any news-agent. Ask for it and see that you get it.

All communications, whether relating to literary or business matters, to be addressed to the Editor, 16 Recorded Place, Dublin. Takephone 5421. Subscription 6s. 6d. per year; 3s. 3d. for the mentile, populate in advance; We do not yublish or take notice of anonymous contributions.

Dublis, Sat., July 4th, 1914.

Real and Sham Temperance Advocates.

During the past week we have had

holden in this city a Temperance Con-

gress, which concluded with a public

demonstration to which all in sympa-

thy with the Temperance Movement

were invited. Now as to the Congress

and its work. We had a large band

of earnest men foregathering who admittedly are sincere in their intention to grapple with this dreadful curse, but like many other sincere men they have not given the problem that attention it deserves. Talk and demonstrating in processions for a week or a day each year will not loosen the grip of the brewer, the publican and the parasitic group who batten on the degradation of our people. The fact is to be faced that the drink interest in this country controls both the legislative and administrative machinery. Every public board in Ireland is run by the trade: every public office prostituted in the interest of the trade; every magisterial bench decides according to the orders of the trade; every political party-Redmonite, Carsonite and O'Brieniteis supported by the trade for their own fell purpose. Every newspaper is financed indirectly by their advertisement or directly controlled by the trade with one exception, and that is "The Irish Worker," which is the only newspaper in Ireland which absolutely refuses to accept an advertisement from any brewer or seller of alcoholic drinks. Every movement in Ireland (including the official Temperance Movement, take subscriptions from the trade indirectly. Within the ranks of the Temperance Party—aye, even the Father Mathew organisation with its headquarters in Church street, has within its fold creatures like P. J. O'Neill and Mooney, of Cabra, who speak on platforms in condemnation of the trade—in their business as employers give drink to poor weak creatures for the purpose of degrading them and chloroforming them to their brutal conditions of toil. We say, apart from their want of knowledge of the concomitants of the drink problem and the real cure of the evil, the guides, promoters, and public propagandists of the Temperance Movement have a responsibility to the members—that is, to see that none but honest, earnest men and women are attiliated or recognised by the various organisations. O'Neill and Mooney, of Cabra, are but two of the many who exploit the movement. It is such country hypocrites as these who disgust honest workmen who desire to assist the furtherance of the movement. How can they believe in the sincerity of a movement which is undemocratic; which is bigoted; which through its members consorts with and assists the publican clique? During the last few years we have been engaged in public work in this city, and when during an election campaign for local administrative bodies what did we experience? Why, women bearing Temperance badges canvassing with known brothel-keepers and publicans agents. We saw creatures who for years have been engaged in selling illicit drinks supplied by publicans —members of the Dublin Corporation and Poor Law Boards-assisted and encouraged in working, voting and foully libelling workingmen candidates who were life teetotalers and temperance advocates. We saw these professed temperance members exhibiting their badges—the shameless hypocrites -passing in and out of public-houses which were being used as committee rooms, persuading poor weak creatures to vote for their degraders. We emphatically assert that if the members of the various temperance movements in Dublin were honest women and men there would not be a single publican or any person engaged in the traffic sitting on any public board or filling any public office in Dublin whereas the drink trade has a majority on every board in Dublin City and County, of either actual sellers of drink or of the National Volunteers that is the men returned as the tools of the drink trade. It is a well-known fact that the joking apart, what are you going to do Lincensed Vintners Association practically pay the expenses of the candidates op- stand idly in the ranks unarried but

Cotton, Mooney, V. P. Kelly, Roche, mark on history's page. Galway, M.P.'s are all in the House to safeguard the interests of the trade, beeither as ex-barmen or shareholders in drunkeries. Then we have Crean Maddir, was brought forward on remand Mitchel Thompson, distiller, in the no licensing authority in Irelard as in England, Scotland and Wales is due to and until lately employed as a "free the administrative boards throug rout the country, life is too short and space too limited to capitulate the bungers. The administration of the laws governing the alleged attempted assault took place on drink trade is the joke of the country—a. Thursday, the 18th ult., in a house in serious joke; nay, a tragedy for the Lower Gardiner street. According to a Temperance Movements are responsible. for this state of affairs. If they exercised To return to the Congress, amongst the of one of the occupants of the house. large delegation present there was not. The father of the child stated that workers, either through their unions, Trades Councils, or Labour Party, or members on the newly-formed General Committee. We find scab employers and hypocrites--men who supplied drink to their scabs to keep them stupefiedbut not a single workman's representative And greatest blot of all, not a solitary woman. And after all this is a women and children's question above and beyond all else. There is no possible hope for any real temperance advance until the women are taking their rightful share in the work. In conclusion we thought it incumbent upon us to take our place in the demonstration last Sunday to testify to our convictions. We were disgusted to see creatures like P. J. O'Neill-a man who admitted he lied intentionally in Dublin Castle. We saw Mooney, of Cabra, both tyrannical evictors and sweaters, besi le others of the same type holding prominent positions on the official platform. We felt it necessary to make our protest. We did so in an orderly, workmanlike way. The putrid press, controlled and financed by the drink trade, in their foul columns tried to minimise our numbers and influence and misinterpret our message. Next week we produce photos taken by independent people showing the relative size of our meeting and the meeting of that perfect patriot scabpropagandists' devil's advocate, John Gore. And now to the formation of a trades union and honest. clean Temperance League, which means business. Fare precluded from giving a summary of scab employers, no sweaters, or scab

Redmont's Remnant: the Quarter Column.

union organisers need apply.

Gosh! what a paralysing joke, John tried to prevent the formation of the National Volunteers. I ound he was up against a wall. Ther thought he, I will become the coping stone, and for fear he would topple off he said to himself, said he, "I will make them the laughing stock of the Universe." and (nothing kills like ridicule) and so he demanded that his nominees should boss the Provisions Committee. (Mark, we call them the Provision Committee because they have no guts, who he ordered on the knee. The gutless committee obeyed, and now the screaming farce is perpetrated. Instead of arms they have been presented with legs and heads, wooden ones, of course. What a day when Field Marshal Tappertit, the electric eel from Mountjoy, mounts his charger, supported by Stephen the Stuffer. Sanguinary Gore and the guggling Gogan. Talk about Slattery's mounted fut. These three like Horatius and his pals on the bridge at Rome will never run away. No wonder Cahill the optician, wants the Volunteers to get glasses, they would want microscopic glasses to see their Field Marshal, and what will poor Carson do when he sees the gallant twenty five bearing down on him and his wooden gun heroes. Thank God we have got a sense of humour left in Ireland. Redmond has cracked the biggest joke of the century. Some fol's thought there was to be war: but it is plain now what the game is; Redmond is going to enact the part of King James, and Carson that of King Billy at the historic commemerative battle at Scarva, on the Twelth. Of course, the ex Bum bailiff, John D. Nugent will be there to see they have all got their insurance cards. The only regret we have is that John did not nominate John S. Kelly, he would have made a right valiant lookout, and Mickey Swayne should have been appointed official taker of the odds, and Lil Arthur our other doughty leader. Where? Oh; where is he? How he could stride the purling Boyne, all in his Wellington's But, why not make tephen Hand, chief detective to the army? His father was such a useful (astle spy. Nugent Bum-baliff, so as to carry out the eviction if Carson won't pay rates. Sherlock Sheriff, to see the distres warrants executed.

Oh, Volunteers, oh, Volunteers, to such buse uses --. But comrades rank fle, the wen who matter. Now about this business? Are you going to posing the Labour candidates. We are willing soldiers while another tragedy is not going to dilate on the shameful carried out. We have warned you 1782 conduct of the alleged Irish Parliamen- is to be re-enacted again. Betreyal and tary Party. Their record in regard to yet again betrayal seems to be the story

drink legislation is not equalled by the of our national efforts. To condone a Tammany Ring in New York. Creatures crime is to be guilty of a crime Upon like Roche, M.P., White, M.P., Young, : you, the common people, depends the of Cavan, Meagher, the two Meehans, future. Not words but deads make a

On Monday, the 29th ultimo, in the side many others who are interested Northern Police Court, before Mr. Hunt, B.L., a man named John Madden, shas (O'Brienite), the two omadhauns, the on a charge of attempted indecent brothers Craig, who control Danvilles, assault on a girl under seven years of age. The prisoner, who is a married Carsonite clique. The fact that we have man, living apart from his wife, was described as having no fixed residence. to the influence of M.P.'s named a love. As ! labourer" on the coal quays, and more recently by an Italian ice cream vendor in the city.

It appeared from the evidence that the nation. Again, we repeat, the organised statement made by the girl, who is a mere child, aged six years and eleven months, and the daughter of a labourer, their power not one of the M.P's mentioned the prisoner enticed her into a hall in above, nor the creatures who disgrace (rardiner's street, and there attempted public life in this country, would hold to assault her, but was frustrated in his or abuse the positions they now outrage design by the appearance on the scene

The father of the child stated that one delegate representing the organised he did not hear of the alleged occurrence until some days after the date in question. The condition of his daughter then obliged him to take her to the Childrens' Hospital, Temple-street, and on learning what she had to tell, he caused the prisoner, whom the child identified, to be placed under arrest.

Dr. Boyd Barrett, of the Childrens' Hospital, deposed to having made an examination of the girl subsequent to the alleged occurrence, and stated he found her to be suffering from a form of venereal disease.

Dr. O'Farrell, of St. Vincent's Hospital, also gave evidence bearing on the case. On hearing the evidence, the case was sent forward by his Worship for tial before the Right Hon. the Recorder at next City Criminal Sessions.

The prisoner applied to be released on bail, and stated he was now residing in Capel-street. Bail, however, was re-

On the same day, also before Mr. Hunt, B.L., a case somewhat similar to that above was heard in which Herb it W. lones (married, aged 45), of 39 lishmend road, Drumcondra, a print-r. stated to be employed by Mersrs. I eckie, of Bolton-street, was charred on remand with alleged indecent conduct in connection with an eight years' old girl the daughter of a respectable resident of Richmond road.

Our representative having been excluded from he hearing of the case, we All interested write. No hypocrites, no the proceedings, suffice it to say that Recorder. The prisoner was allowed out on bail in the sum of £20, his surety being a Protestant clergyman.

Irish Women's Franchise

League. The Irish Women's Franchise League havs forwarded us a copy of their Report for 1913 The report states that they have enjoyed a year of in creased prosperity and popularity. With a more intense campaign of militancy they have ceased to be sub jected to the outrageous public treatment to which they had grown so accustomed There are several pages of indignant repudiation of the Irish Party and recitals of the boorishness of Mr. John Redmond and his friends. It is noticeable that much of their success is associated with the names of persons connected with the Labour movement The report states that many members and associates of the League interested themselves in promoting schemes for the distribution of meals to the families of the victims of the lock out. This, we understand' is not usual with the League, which does not concern itself with social questions other than that of Women Suffrage. A sorrowful note is struck in the account of the death of Miss Marjorie Hasler as the outcome of brutal treatment at the hands of police and prison officials We notice with regret that the case of the Misses Cadiz has not been mentioned, and that some amicable understanding has not been arrived at.

The Treatment of the Militant

Women, George Lansbury, in a letter to the Editor calls attention to a movement in the Labour world to agitate against the disgraceful treatment accorded to the militant women. We are glad to express our loathing and disgust at the action of the Government and the brutality of the prison officias. There was a time when we were inclined to boast that we had progressed beyond the Middle Ages in our attitude towards our political opponents; but it seems that we are in serious danger of a relapse. The torture of prisone s in the Dark Ages was accompanied by a public chivalry towards women; to day we attack women in the streets with batons and stones, duck them in the river, and then proceed to torture them in gaol.

RULE BRITANNIA.

[With apologies to McKenna] "Pest Isla, with matchless beauty crowned And manly hearts to guard the fair-

Britannia! Goddess of a country where The brave no longer guard but gool the

R.II.L.

The Sport World.

During the last week the settlement of the Johnson-Moran and the Wells-Bell fight have raised the question of the White Hope crusade again; but we will confess that it has not brought us much nearer a solution. The black quartette has been thinned out to a pair with the practical elimination of Jeannette and MacVea. Jeannette failed to prove his superiority to Carpentier and Bell; Bell labouring under the disadvantage of ill-health won the popular verdict even if he failed to get the referee's decision Then Wells signally defeats Bell. Carpentier demonstrated at least equality with Jeannette and annihilated Wells.

The Gunboat Smith-Carpentier fight will bring us a step further into the muddle. Gunboat has a decision over Langford, and a win over will Carpentier put him into direct line for the big black. Carpentier has the European Championship and a draw with Jeannette.

Anyone solving the riddle can have £6,000, win, lose or draw.

I see Frank Dwyer comes in for some favourable criticism from the "Post," of Glasgow.

Mr. Sam Brown, of the I.T.W.U. Boxing Committee, informs me that there is talk of reviving the Alhambra Wrestling Tournament, and that he will probably enter the Bantam or Feathers division. It would do the game good here to have a Dublin man rob Lancashire and London of their monopoly.

Two well-known Dublin cross country men have approached us with a view to a Croydon Park Harrier Pack this

We are puzzled to find out what right Summers and Stone have to fight for Dixie Kid's title; particularly in view of Stone's defeat at the hands of the lightweight, Jerry Delaney.

We have noticed J. Maher's two performances in the mile and five mile in Croydon Park. The form he showed promises well for a new distance man if he is handled well.

Watch for announcement of annual sports of the I.T.W.U.

Boxing at Croydon Park.

The Boxing and Wrestling Committee are staging another programme at Croydon lark on Saturday, 4th July. By a stroke of good fortune Jim Roche was the case was sent for trial before the secured for a four rounds exhibition; his opponent being we understand, our old friend Cullen of Liverpool. lewyer and Jack Dempsey are billed to go eight rounds; the fight should be worth seeing. Driver Donnelly and Frank Walsh should give a good account of themselves; and the ten round contest between otter Brogan and Young Parsons should prove a needle tight. It should be a case of boxer versus fighter. Cotter Brogan is pretty well known to our readers; and Young Parsons is a lad with a tremendous punch for a 7st. 6lb.

> The wind up of the Amateur Boxing should give a few good matches. The management have arranged that women and children are to be admitted at half price. Prices of admission are -Sixpence, One Shilling, and I wo Shillings.

Independent Labour Party of Ireland,

MEETINGS - NEXT WEEK. To-morrow, Sanday, July 5th, Foster Place, at 8 30. uesday, July 7th, Beresford Place. at 8.30.

SPE' IAL MEETING FITZWILL'AM WARD,

Thursday, July 9th, Charlemont Bridge. st 8 30. Speakers: Walter Carpenter, Tom Lyng,

Tom Kennedy and others. Line up, boys! Fitzwilliam Ward can and will be won for Socialism! Business Meeting-Members and Intending members Fridays No. 3 room,

Bits and Scraps.

Liberty Hall, at 830

According to the papers, Sir Thomas Cleeve, Limerick. who died in 1908, left only £107,606 a few odd shillings and pence, the workers in the ondensed Milk factory will be reminded once more that the Cleeve people started business down in Limerick, like Jacob in Dublin for the express purpose of giving employment to the poor Irish. Someone told me a short time ago, that they want a good live trade union organiser down Shannon's side perhaps Father Flavin might have time to run there.

I saw during the week the pictures of many pilgrims being conveyed to Lough Derg, Co. Donegal, which is known as St. Patrick's purgatory. Why don't the Transport Union arrange a pilgrim age to Dublin the present day purgatory of St. Patrick's poor and working children?

P. J. O Shaughnessy M.P., woke up last week in the House of Commons, and asked McKenna a question re the forcible feeding of Suffragettes. I wonder where was the kind pention in last own when men, women and eitdien wite murdered in Dablin | am giel in is taking a stand on the secret women suffrage, but the question is low with Patrick Joseph's constituents in West Limerick take it?

We want a few more men like Locke, up and down the country to give the part Irish people some idea of the trick of the Icop Home Rule Bill we have. It is all able to see the people's enthance ever this bolderdash. Saxon law has a concurse to us, but can we blame the Saven for the rotten and corrupt admin. 't ati in of our Co. Countils District Councils and Poor Law authorities; state poor for instance in Dublin man burg themselves they have votes with a tiev very often sell for parter, the woman the vote, and cut the est off me if they don't make better use on it than the porter boys.

TREATT STONE.

THE POOR DEGRADED.

COUNCILLOR LAWLORS EXPOSURE At the weekly meeting of the South

Dublin Union Guardians en Weine, fay last, a discussion took place regarding the c'othing of the inmates which she is a flood of light on the manner in which the unfortunate poor are degrade in the James's Street Bastill, under the control of 'Light Weight' Scully and his pris-Some two years ago Councillo Thomas Law or, Labour Member for Wood Clay Ward, brought forward, and succeeded in getting carried, a motion that the hospital patients should be proved with a suitable dress different from that supplied to the ordinary healthy inmate. so that those workers who were for a to enter the Union for medical trutment should not be degraded by being compelled to wear the unsightly l'mon uniform A couple of tailors were employed for twelve months, and a stock of co hes made up for this purpose. Quite recently Councille: Liwlor wanted to know why these clothes had not been served out and the master stated in reply that all the inmates in the house were well clad at present and that any more clothes could not be issued from the stores until those at present in use were worn out Council'or awlor denied this, stating that in his visits through

investigate the matter for t em-elves. After some discussion, the complaint was referred to the Visiting Committee for report.

the house he had seen very many

inmates badly clad and be calllenged

the Board to appoint a committee to

Arising out of the reading of the minutes of that Committee on Wednes-

day last Councillor Lawlor said that, in company with Major Smith, Mr. Ganley, and other Guardians he had seen the disgraceful condition of the inmates' clothing, and they found that some of the suits were absolutely falling to pieces. In fact they were so bad that Major Smith would hardly touch them with his stick. They proved to their own eyes that some of the poor people were clothed in a shocking condition, although there were close on 700 suits according

to the master, in the stores Mr. Farren who is the publican in Clondalkin whose house is the rendervous of all the scabs in the neighbourhold, held that this was a direct attack on the Master who should be given an opportunity of explaining when the matter

came regularly before the Board. The lerk explained that the report asked for would come up for discussion on that day week.

Major Smith remarked that certainly some of the clothing he saw was not fit for human beings.

The Master said that containly the clothes of the men working in the piggery were dirty, and they would be the same after only one day's work. The Master further explained that the clothes given to an inmate who left had to be cleaned. All the clothes in the

bath house were o'd The Chairman (Councillor Soully, J.P.), having ruled the discussion out of order, the matter ended.

This question will be again discussed on Wednesday next, and we feel sure the workers of the south si'e will carefully watch the action of the so-called representatives They will then see how much value is to be attached to the pledges and promises made by these same guardians when seeking the workers votes a few short week and However, we will ask Council at Lawlor to furnish us with the division list if any Guardian has the temerity to divide the Board on this question, when it is conside el next Wednesday, and the workers will then have an opportunity of judging how many of the election pledges are of the "pie crust order."

We regret that Alderman Total Kelly and his friend, Mr. E. A. have not the time or the coats : of their convictions to prove their contention before the public, who they say the speak for, but we have to congratilate Ald. Tom on his convert and . apporter, Councillor O'Reilly, low-class publicant who along with many others of his like would have to go to work but for the slums.

MADE BY TRADE UNION BAKERS.

FARRINGTON'S BREAD.

TEST AND BEST. THE IRISH WORKERS' BAKER.

Christianity Applied to Economic Condi ims.

THE GUILDS OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

Lecture to Maynooth Union by Very Rev. M. M. O'Kane, O P.

The attention devoted to economic then's as the annual meeting of the May mostly Union is very significant evidence of the success of Labour propaganda in line and in the last few years. His France Cardical Logue confessed that he show very little about Social Science; has warned the students that they would require it in the future if they were to air the loved advisers of their people is sates temporal as well as spiritual. A Let treship in Social Science has are roungly seen sustituted, and the lectures will begin next session. It may be hand, therefore, that priests coming f a Maynooth in future will be wiser tran Lather Flavin and others whose articities in matters temporal betray, to say the least, an astonishing ignorance of s at science and misunderstanding of the social value of such economic developments as trade unionism. For the present, lris trade unionists may find some cons dation and justification in the lecture delivered by the Very Rev. M. M. O'Kane, " Christianity Applied to Economic Carditions.' The lecturer did not, consist be admitted, quite fulfil the expertations roused by his title, for he appears to have devoted himself chiefly to reviewing the nature and work of the medieval guilds of craftsmen, and did not make any practical suggestions for applying Christian remedies to the evils of the modern world. To make a minor critieism, it was annoying to find the lecturer speaking of "our foreign trade," &c .. when referring to the Three Kingdoms. It was a pity, too, that the lecturer did not illustrate his subject from Irish histor in preference to giving so much attention to that of France.

Father O Kane began by contrasting the sharp cleavage between rich and poor characteristic of modern society, with the more widely spread, if modest, prosperity of medieval times

The wealthy, he said, are becoming every day weather and the poor every day poorer The former increase their extravagance beyond all reasonable limits, and the latter approach ever nearer the border line that separates them from starvation.

In the Middle Ages, "men did not consider that they were or could be the absolute owners of property. They were convinct of and adopted the more Christian idea of propriety in the sense of stewardship," and their social arrangements were based rather on that principle than on the modern principle of each for

Amongst artisans, the conditions of life and labour were regulated by the "Using the right that Nature has given men to combine for mutual and." the craftsmen in each town restricted the right to work at a trade to persons who were members of the guild of that trade. They regulated also the number of apprentices and journeymen who might be employed by any master, both in order that the learners should be thoroughly taught and also to prevent the trade becoming overcrowded. Hours of labour and the quality of material used were decided by the guild, and working by night , which in those days when there was no good artificial light necessary meant faulty work and adulteration were heavily punished. But the guilds did not confine themselves to purely trade matters. They assisted members in distress, and also took part in religious ceremonies, being in this respect forerunners of the more strictly "religious guilds" of later times.

"Religion," says Cardinal Gasquet, " was then understood to include the two comcommandments of charity—the love of God and the love of one's neighbour, and the exercises of practical charity, to which the guild brethren were bound, by their guild statutes, were considered as much religious practices as attendance at church or the taking part in an ecclesiastical procession."

Changes in the industrial and political structure of society led to the decay of the guild system and the final blow to English guilds was delivered by the legislation of the Reformation period.

Father O'Kane points out that the suppression of the guilds and the monasteries under lienry Vill and Edward VI was followed by twelve Acts of Parliament in Sixty years for the relief, of distress, but it should be borne in mind that much of the poverty which rendered those Acts necessary had long been prevalent and had been only relieved, not prevented or aired, by charity. Summarising the guild system, Father O'Kane says:

"To the modern economist who studies the guilds it will be abundantly clear in the first place that capital played a very small part in the industries of the Middle Ages -skill, perseverance and connection were their dominating influence; secondly, there was hardly any distinction between master and workman; both plied their tools side by side, and the journeyman could carn fully half as much as his master: thirdly, the guilds established a monopoly, but it was to the advantage of both master and journeyman—there was no collision between Capital and Labour; fourthly, competition was restricted within the narrowest limits; fifthly, we have the historic fact that prosperity abounded nearly everywhere under the influence of guild life—there was little poverty and no destitution; sixthly, guild life was based upon Christian charity and mutual friendship, and the temporal was always sub-ordinated to the eternal."

In strong contrast—

"There is in the modern industrial world a strongly marked tendency for wealth to become more highly concentrated by closer federation of capitalists, and the larger units into which capital is mas ed. Within the last decade there has been an enormous increase in combinations of capital in the form of joint stock companies trusts combines and employers' federations of a national character, to resist the demands of

The result has been to create inter-re poverty amongst the mass of societs. whilst energous wealth is piled up by the few owners of industry. "It is qui e clear," says Father O'Kane, "that from an ethical point of view, the trust is an anti-acial combine. It is antagonistic to min as a social bing, having the right to live the fulness of his life by the he p which so viety alone can supply . . .

. . It is based on the fundamental assumption that man is the obsolute owner of material goods, while in reality he has only the use of them." The unfet'ered competition of capitalist acciety was denounced by the lecture as another cause of "the en rmous chasm that exists between the rich and the poor.'

in concluding, Father () Kane did not advocate any definite method of redressing the gross inequality and injustice characteristic of modern social arrange-

"Legislation wisely and prudently enacted and energetically applied may do much, he declared to mitigate our industrial and social evils. But we must ever remember that no human law can dominate the spirit of man or chasten it to goodness. Till men return to a sense of their ethical and Christian and social obligations, and put them into practice like the guildsmen of the Middle Ages, the wisest legislative measures will at best be palliatives, but never an effective

It would, of course, be quite impossible, as the Rever and lecturer pointed out, to recreate the guild system in modern society exactly as it existed in medieval times. But the fundamental needs of men remain the same in all ages, and the demands of justice will always call forth the special machinery required to meet the peculiar needs of any age. To-day many of the functions of the guild are fulfilled by the trade union, and it is interesting to examine the points of resemblance and of difference between the two institutions. The most important difference lies in the fact that the guild was composed of employers, whilst tradeunionists are wage-earning employees. But the employer in the guil I was only a master-craftsman, working at the trade himself; he had himself been apprentice and journeyman in the earlier period; at any rate the few workers he employed might hope to become masters themselves eventually. Hence there was then cleavage between master and men. Now that the worker, dispossessed of the means of production, must remain always a worker, there is an inevitable clash of interests, and it is the work of the trade unions to defend the welfare of the men against the masters. Some of the functions of the guild are now carried

out by other bodies. Adulteration, for example, is checked (so far as it is checked at all) by the State and the Municipality. The regulation of hours of labour has, in the case of women particularly, been undertaken to some extent by the Stata under the Factory Acts, &c. But rates of wages, working hours, the employment of apprentices, and general working conditions are now the concern of the trade union just as they used to be of the guild. In the Middle Ages, however. the guild was a recognised institution whose right to control the conditions of industry, though sometimes subject to the wider rights of the town and the State, was unquestioned. The trade union has not yet establi-hed itself in the same position. Parliament and the public are still reluctant to admit that the workers in a trade are entitled to a voice in the management of it, though the pressure of circumstances is rapidly forcing them to yield to the principle. The charitable and social side of guild life is, of course, easily paralleled in the trade union. Sickness and death benefit funds are a development of the charitable coffers of the guild. and all the activities c nnected, for example, with Liberty Hell and Croydon Park in the case of the Transport Workers' Union the concerts, dances, stage plays, sports, excursions, and so on-demonstrate that the trade unionist of to-day realises quite as keenly as his predecessor in the guild the need for brotherly love and social well doing. We may truly apply to trade unions the remark of a German writer of the fifteenth century quoted by Father O Kane—" w bat the unions and corporations propose especially is to organise the entire life of labour according to the principles of Christian discipline and charty, and to sanctify toil. Man must work to glorify God, Who has ordained and instituted labour, and to

BUILDING CO-OP.

merit by his labour the blessing of God."

A Mass Meeting of Trade Unionists will be held at the Trades Hall, Capel street, on Tuesday next, 7th July, to support the Irish Builders' Co-operative Society, Ltd., and to nominate president and twenty members for Management Committee.

Workers, bestir yourselves ! Join the Building "Co-op." and keep the resuit of your labour for yourselves. Applications received at Office, 24 Duke street, at 8 o'clock every Fri day night, or at your trade union

Answers to Correspondents.

SEVENTY ONE—We cannot tell whether there is any truth in the rumour that the clerical staff of the "Freeman" is about to tour the music halls as baton manipulators and Indian club swingers. Neither are we aware that they have been rehearsing nightly in the neigh bourhood of the Whart road, assisted by members of the DMP.

Lo-CANITE—You are the nine hundred and ninety ninth correspondent from the Mountjoy Ward who has written us to know if Lord Mayor Sherlock was present at Lady Aberdeen's Garden Party in the Viceregal last week. Being unable to inspect the attendauce book in the Sheriff's Office for t'e date in question we are unable to

HALF AND HALF—We are sorry to hear that your water supply has been cut off, but who bother us alout it? This is not the organ of the Temper ance Party. We think the only thing you can do is, write to the Corporation Committee pointing out that you follow the occupation of dairykeeper, They will then appreciate the awkward plight in which you are placed

HOLY JOE-Pleased to note your progress as an artist of the Post Impressionist school but you blundered bad y when you daubed the "Indepen en " placard by mistake (or was it such a blunder after all?) Vigilance Committee! things are look-

ing black. -Ves, we did read the paragraph in Muldoon's paper detailing the adventures of a rat on the South Circular road. Politeness restrains us from suggesting that the "Telegraph" reporter saw more than one rat. indeed, we have even heard of people who were in such a hopeless condition that could see blue turkeys with pink straw hats

Transer—We regret to hear of the loss of your valuable dog. You ought to call at the Fitzzibbon Street Police Station and consult Mr. 90 2 who, we understand, is in charge of the local "Dog Depot." So great are the activities of this worthy limb of the law -assisted by a battalion of small boys at tuppence a head—that countless unfortunate animals have been found "straying" in their respective owners' back yards. Canine loiterers of a suspicious character are given short shrift by the Sherlock Holmes's of the C Division.

KN CK O T-We cannot give you any information concerning the Boxer rising in China. We believe the authorities of that country did not leep minute books during those troubled times The expression "Boxer" is not in any way connected with that ancient pastime known as "Boxingthe-Fox."

.T.—How can we be expected to know the ten delegates to the Temperance Congress who were seen emerging from a pub. in Duke street performing that operation which you vulgarly describe "wiping their mouths with the backs of their hands"?

LOONEY - We be ieve there is a publication in Dublin called "The Leader." as we seem to have heard of it before. Its editor is a disappointed patriot who was once a "star" in the London firmament before religious fanaticism began to pay. He is one of those fossils of the Anti Gambling Movement who know the value of a trump card, both metapnorically and literally. He is ready to pioneer any movement if the consideration be sufficiently tangible. His chief hobbies are denouncing Bung, lauding the Vigilance Committee, playing a quiet game of nap and hunting for advertisements. OSCAR.

Clondalkin Notes.

WAGES INCREASED AT SAGGART PAPER MILLS.

Some time ago we exposed the rate of . wages paid by the proprietors of the Saggart Paper Mill, McDonnel & Co., the makers of Irish vellum note-paper. A couple of weeks ago they raised the wages of their employees from 2s. to 3s. all round, and it is the general opinion around the district that the cause of this sudden act of philanthropy on the part of McDonnel & Co. was that they were exposed in these columns. But let us tell the workers of Saggart that if they don't organise, McDonnel's can easily reduce their wages to the old standard of 12s. a week, and it is only by unity that they can ever hope to retain any little concessions they have obtained from their employers. Employers of the McDonnel type are afraid of exposure and public opinion. You men of Saggart, if you have any common sense, will join the only Union that the employers fear and dread, that is the Transport Union-a Union which stands for better conditions, happier homes, and better times for the working classes than they have heretofore enjoyed.

STRIKE AGAINST SCABS AT MRS. DOYLE'S, CRUMLIN.

A dispute occurred at the farm of Mrs. Doyle, Whitehall, Crumlin, a few weeks A man named Young refused to join the Union, and, of course, the rest of the men on the farm struck work. Mrs. Doyle got ample time to sack Young or to compel him to join the Union, and she refused to do one or the other. The farm is held up until such time as Mrs. Doyle can see her way to grant the just demands of the Union. Mrs. Doyle is a large dairy proprietor, and supplies milk to the working classes of Dublin, and we would ask them not to buy any milk from this firm while the matter is in dispute. The

"Bird" Flanagan is going out of his way to supply seabs to Mrs. Doyle to help her to keep her men walking the roads. He is a constant visitor to her house, telling her to keep her men out and get others to do the dirty work for him that he has not the moral courage to do himself.

THE CLONDALKIN VOLUNTEERS.

There was a meeting held in Clondalkin last Sunday evening to start a branch of the Volunteers in Clondalkin, by Snowball Hanlon and George Farren, with Canon Baxter in the chair. John D. Nugent, the man who supplied scabs to William Martin Murphy during the tram strike, was expected to attend, but he did not turn up to face the music; he might have been told something about himself that he would not like to hear, so he thought discretion the better part of valour. This new branch is to be controlled by the B.O.E. Hibernians, and Hanlon and Farren are the promoters, aided by Canon Baxter. Father Traynor and the extreme section of the Volunteers. ought to open their eves and know their position, for the Cloudalkin Volunteers are to be controlled by the satellites of John D. Nugent, the strike-breaker. Why was not M. J. Judge or Sean McDermott or one of the men who voted straight on the Volunteer question asked to attend! Because they would not be a party to any intrigue on the part of Hanlon and Farren or the people behind them. Hanlon and Farren held secret meetings in the library last week, and all the farmers and their friends were asked to attend. No representative of the working classes was invited, but a committee was formed to work out the project. The Provisional Committee stated some weeks ago that they wanted four labourers and four farmers to act in conjunction to form a committee, and, in spite of that, the working classes here are shut out, and the Volunteers are to be controlled by the farmers and their Hibernian pals in Clondalkin. The only men who joined on last Sunday evening were scabs and degenerates, the type of men who will be Volunteers as long as the drinks last, but no longer. No respectable man with any decency would drill or act in any Volunteer corps with seabs, who did their best to murder their wives and little ones while they were locked out by the farmers.

THREATENED CUTTING DOWN OF WAGES.

To the farm labourers of Clondalkin we have something to say. We have heard on very good authority that the farmers are contemplating cutting wages next fall -about the 1st of November, when the threshing and haymaking are completed, the wages will be again reduced to 13s. a week. So it is up to every man in Clondalkin to stick to his Union. We want every man to call at the Transport Office in Clondalkin and pay his 2d. per week contribution. The question of arrears will be dealt with by the secretary. Remember there is a move to cut down your present miserable wages. If you don't come together now it is your last chance. The farmers will deny this statement while you are threshing or havmaking, but wait until harvest is over and you will be sadder and wiser men. So be wise and stop their little game while there is yet

The fight for the Aldermanship of St. Mary's Ward, in room of Walter Walsh (resigned), has begun, Corish and Coffey having been nominated for the seat. We were told at the last minute that Corish was to be let in unopposed, but we did not heed such talk, and went on canvassing. The voters are all eager for the fray, and it will surprise us very much if Labour does not come out on top by a large majority. Corish deserves the support of every workingman in the ward, as he has fought well since he was elected Councillor eighteen months ago. He has given a record attendance, and has taken part in every discussion which has arisen during that time, and we defy any of his opponents to come forward and say that he has done anything detrimental to

the interests of the town he was reared in. On the other hand, what has Coffey done, during his six months of office, to uplift the working class he pretended to be so anxious about in January last? Simply nothing. For the position of Rate Collector he voted for Tom Parle as against Walter Walsh, who was a member of Corporation in the interest of the ward Coffey now faces the electors in, and we have an idea that the people in the faythe won't forget this during the fight.

We have no doubt that Coffey is going into this fight prepared to spend plenty of money, but if we know the men of St. Mary's Ward, they are not for sale when it comes to an election.

Let the password in St. Mary's Ward for the next ten days be-

VOTE FOR CORISH.

the genuine Labour candidate. You work for him one day, and he will work for you always. Come and show to your enemies that you know the task that is before you and that you are out to win. When you go down to the Poll on Monday week next, look around you and find how many Wexfordmen are in your opponent's ranks. Not many you will find; all shop boys from other counties, such as that pup, Flynn, from the County Louth; but we don't mind such trash. We are going into the fight to win, and articles like Flynn don't count where men are determined.

On Sunday last the Dublin and South Eastern Railway Company alleged that they were running an excursion train to the Temperance procession in Dublin: but, as usual with this line, the train stopped at every station, whough she was billed to go through, and the procoedings were over before it got into Dablis, Marvellous! QUEENSTOWN NOTES.

Looking at the Ireland of to-day, the historian of the future will have a complex problem to ponder upon. The revolt of the "loyal" North against constitutional government, and their flying to such an arbiter as the sword and bullet, have staggered us, and the widespread arming and drilling which their action has caused throughout Ireland is phenomenal. Has not Joe Devlin said that the partition proposals were made to Ulster to allow the ushering in of Home Rule to the remainder of Ireland to take place in peace and concord?" If, then, this division of Ireland is to be "final" solution of the Irish problem, why this question of the North against the South? We often wonder if all this "marching and parading," both North and South, is not a huge game to keep the Northern and Fouthern democracies from uniting on the common ground of exploited wageslaves with a common enemy, the employer, to be fought, no matter whether his political coat be Orange or Green.

Viewing the Volunteer Corps as they march past, we feel fired and enthused, and the military pomp and parade sends the blood coursing madly up our backs until it floods the brain and swamps the reason, and we impulsively plunge forward to take our place in the ranks. But reason asserts itself; the impulse is gone. The sight of an employer in the ranks has checked us, and doubt creeps into our minds. We feel suspicious: our grinding in the mill has educated us; our study of history has enlightened us. The empty shibboleth about establishing "the rights and liberties common to all Irishmen' does not deceive us.. We are out for the rights and liberties of the working class as the only class in Ireland that counts.

We must not be impressed by pomp and show. Any movement that does not make for the material and social well-being of the working classes should be shunned, because its ultimate tendency is towards the disintegration of the popular movement which makes for the class conscious education of the masses.

However the attempts of the employers to divide the working classes may succeed for the present, their designs must eventually fail, and their ascendancy-based upon exploitation and robbery of the worker-is going down as sure as the sun that sets in the evening. Their halcyon days are over. Already the dawn of the people's reign is tinging the sky. It is, for us of the working class to say whether that dawn of right and reason shall come in "peace and concord."

STELLA MARIS.

Bravery Rewarded!

Thomas Daly, of 14 Grenville street. Dublin, a casual labourer, has passed through an exciting adventure, the recital of which makes interesting reading

On Monday, the 29th ult, so runs his story, whilst he happened to be in the vicinity of Gloucester Diamond the place where the aristocracy do not dwell -a bullock broke loose from a slaughterhouse near Amiens street, the property of Mr. J. J Grimes, dead meat purveyor. The animal charged wildly through the streets with Daly amongst others in pursuit. On reaching Langrishe place, which is off Summerhill, the erratic beast made for the open doorway of No. 11 and soon negotiated the interior of the premises.

A man, a woman and three children fled panic-stricken down the stairway followed by the bullock. It was here that Daly made himself useful and averted a possible catastrophe. He jammed the animal securely at the top of the stairs until the arrival of Mr. Grimes' assistant who had previously been in charge of the beast. The latter, on viewing the turn of events, departed in search of a vehicle wherein to convey the bullock back to the slaughter-house, leaving Daly to hold the fort. He returned, accompanied by a float, after a lapse of three hours!

During his absence the usual crowd appeared on the scene and were tactfully manned by five stalwart representatives of the Fitzgibbon street lodginghouseforemost amongst them being 900, who is beloved of the Dublin citizens as "the Dog Snatcher' (by the way, bullocksnatching does not seem to be as popular as the other species). At last the animal was restored to captivity, and Daly was politely bid "good morning" by its gu ırdian.

Daly, however, was not satisfied that his exploit had fittingly terminated. Next day he casually dropped into Mr. Grimes' establishment and hin ed to the proprietor that a man named Thomas Daly had been rather in evidence in a certain manner on the previous day. Curiously enough Mr. Grimes took this as a suggestion that he should now put himself in evidence in another certain manner. Accordingly he rushed (no. not for his cheque book or a policeman!) but for his wallet, wherefrom he extracted the sum of sixpence sterling which he tendered gracefully to the aforesaid Thomas Daly!

Daly, alas! declined the proffered coin. Whether or not it suddenly dawned on him that an injudicious application of the nimble taoner might have wrought his moral undoing we cannot say But there anyhow the story ends.

> CLAIM YOUR VOTES. IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Members of the Irish Transport Union resident in the various Wards, are reminded of the fact that the Long List of Voters will shortly be published. Full particulars as to claims, etc., can be had any day from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. in Liberty Hall, No, 6 Room (end of first passage; or to any Branch of the Union, The members should see to it that the Register this year is purged of "stuffs,"—By Order,

Searchlight Flashes

Irishmen organised, armed and disciplined, marching down O Connell street on Sunday last, was certainly the sight of the century.

Larkin's most bitter enemies have never attempted to deny the great good he accomplished in promoting temperance and total abstinence amongst the men, women, and children for whom he labours.

That he was, as the "Freeman" terms it, the uninvited guest on Sunday last at the Total Abstinence Demonstration, only shows the extent to which the powers that be bow down before the golden calf,

No man or minister of religion taking part in Sunday's procession had a greater claim for his presence than had Jim Larkin, for no man did more to advance the cause of abstinence amongst the workers in so short a time as he. And no man was more popular with the people on Sunday, and deservedly so.

Some years ago the so-called Working Mens' Temperance Committee held a meeting in Smithfield Market, and although the posters announced Daly, Larkin, and Partridge as amongst the speakers, for some reason none of them were invited or permitted to speak.

Long Mooney, of Cabra and tram fame, was on the platform, and the speakers, while supporters of the Parliamentary Party, were not representative of the class calculated to be most concerned with that demonstration. That day convinced the writer at least that the exploiters of the working classes had collared the temperance movement, and meant to use it against them. And Sunday last proved its accuracy.

It is a cowardly, calculated lie to say that Larkin went for the purpose of disturbing the harmony of the meeting and creating disorder. Larkin went there by right, and when he spoke he spoke nothing but the truth.

The writer was at the termination of the Section of the Irish Transport Workers' Union, who formed the largest and the most impressive portion of Sunday's display. But they did not form the end of the procession by any means. They were followed by a brass band not connected with the I.T.W.U.- whose music certainly did disturb the speakers.

The Emmet band turned out on Sunday morning at II o'clock, and proceeded to hapelized, where they paraded the village, and proceeded from thence to the city. They were joined en route by the pipers' band. Aungier-street, and No. 2 Fife and Dru a Band, Highstreet. All credit is due to every member of above bands for their performance on Sunday.

The Women Workers and Miss Larkin are also to be congratulated on the splendid display on Sunday, as they are to be complimented upon the magnificent fight they put up against the recent effort to accomplish the extinction of their Union.

Jim's speech was, as usual a clear declaration of hard and wholesome facts The temperance humbug with a badge in his coat canvassing for a slum publican against a Labour man or woman who, in addition to representing this class, stood also for temperance, made some of those prominent in Sunday's meeting wince a wee bit.

Last week's "Worker" has clearly demonstrated the fact that our ministers of religion have other work to do besides trying to establish scab Trades Unions and work of a nature more particularly their own.

Irish Citizen Army.

All members of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies are to attend General Meeting of wembers on Monday, 6th July, at 8 o'clock in liberty Hall, As many possible of County Companies should also be present.

Business-Election of full staff of Company Officers and of non-coms to officer sectional units.

To decide final arrangements as to uniforms with details. .All members must attend—by order of Council.

New members can join at this meeting or any night at headquarters, Liberty Hall, by applying at No. 5 room.

Minimum subscription 1d. weekly, Camp Socials in Croydon Park every Sunday night from 8 o'clock p.m. Friends cordially invited.

Oo Cum Stoine De 7 1 floring na h-Eineann,

Another Lock-Tut Threatened to those who do not secure their tickets for

The Greatest Irish Piping Display, Fortification Attack, and Aeridheacht

OF THE SEASON. AT CROYDON PARK

On SUNDAY, 5th July, at 3.30 sharp

Come and see "Dunlavin," in his Home Rule Colours. Pipe-Major M. J. Mac-Kenzie, the World's Famous Piper, and the Fintan Lal x Pipers; also the most laughable even of the year:

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Entries received on the ground at noninal charge. Refreshments at moderate price. Come and see if we are

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Correspondence.

20 Kyngdom-street, North Sydney. N.S.W, Australia, May 9th, 1914.

Mr. James Larkin, Gen Sec., Irish Transport Workers. DEAR COMBADE.

I received your letter, which has been read with interest by thousands of workers, who earnestly hope you will long continue to preach your crusade against capitalism and for freedom in its entirety for all mankind. Your letter was pub lished in two Socialist papers, and the mention of your letter at our May I ay I emonstration created a desire and demand to know how things really are in the Emerald Isle from the workingclass standpoint, as the Press cables from Europe are manipulated to suit the rewspaper proprietary interests and partizan views. And noting on the envelope of your letter that you have a paper, "The Irish Worker," edited by your worthy self, I herewith enclose a money order for 2s. 6d. for you to send me copies till the value i run out, so we can have news first hand, as the most conflicting views are expressed by returned priests and visitors from here to the Old Country. One venerable priest just returned at

a welcome-back-again function the other day said everything would be all right in Erin, when the Parliament met on College Green which would result from the passage of the Home Rule Bill. But I remembered reading that when you were in trouble the papers said John Redmond was somewhere in Kerry, not bothering about the Dublin strikers in want and distress, and that Tim Healy was on the side of the Bosses. Of course all our politicians with few exceptions declare they are "Home Rulers," but talk is cheap, and they recognise the political value of the Irish vote to put them into Parliament, though Andy Fisher, the present Labour Opposition Leader in the Federal Parliament and ex Prime Minister, declared at a Labour gathering that Parliament was the greatest institution for humbugging the people that he was acquainted with. The true "Home Rule" and political and Industrial self-government for the workers of all lands must result from the agitation education, and organization of the working class men and women to establish the Industrial Cooperative Commonwealth. We have too many Parliaments in Australia. Six State Parliaments, composed of two Houses of Legislators, and Federal Senate and House of Representatives for the so-called Commonwealth. Fourteen Houses of Politicians in all, the result being the passage of laws restricting the freedom of the working class. Compulsory Arbitration meaning gaol and garnisheeing of wages of the workers who dare to strike. Yet strikes continue, as the spirit of liberty brooks no restraint, compulsory defence system. like the Pressgang of olden times, State capitalistic enterprises resulting in the servile state of which Hillaire Belloc writes about. We have in this new land a replica of the worst features existing in the Old World. Mansions of the rich and the slum dwellings of the underworld of Labour are in all our towns and cities, and an army of houseless, homeless toilers in the back country, landless in a vast Continent, whilst priests and parsons of every theological school (with, of course, some worthy individual exceptions) preach law and order and contentment with the existing social system, and politicians do every-thing but the Right thing, siding with the oppressors of Labour in times of Industrial Revolt. However, Hope springs eternal, and we must fight on. Yours in Unity,

GEORGE WAITE,

Cor Sec., I.W.W.

London, 23rd June, 1914. Time and again have I marvelled that vou should have come through the tremendous strain of the strike and not been temporarily laid aside I see they say you want a rest. Its not so much a rest you want-you are so swift and so restless - as a change for a little time. Even you must get tired sometimes. Were it for me to suggest I would say just lean and think-well, it may have been worth while: and then have a change of thought, a change of scene. Always there comes a time when one must remember oneself You have given hope, encouragement and energy to so many, robbing your own store in the stress of it. I also have taken toll. I went over to Camberwell to hear you, to listen and to learn—a little tired of things; and I remember you saying: "We are getting old some of us, but we're young in spirit." So, thought I, that's true: that's all it matters, to be "young in spirit." Being so

"We who thought the vision gone, Faded from barren height and shore, Cry out across the breaking dawn, See how the dream returns once more."

next order to the Cheapest People in the Trade

And at the close when I had the pleasure of a passing word with you I thought glancing up at you—Larkin's bair is flecked with grey that's mental strain. but he can never be old. I felt it then I say it now, in you it is spirit that predominates, and all we who are of that company are blessed even in this earthly life because of our kinship while here with what is beyond the starsthe spiritual plane, the world of souls.

What a wail they set up in Croydon Park according to the "Daily Herald." I just knew how it would be. And how they talked Run down you may be, and small wonder: but 'broken down" you're not. You were quite right to throw down the gaunt'et-and they must have pushed up against you quite a bit before you did it. If they don't know your value and not good to you come over here. I shall never forget the gathering at the Albert Hall, on the 1st November, while you were shut in. It was intense, electrical. Twelve thousand of them the place crammed to the roof. I said to myself what manner of man is Larkin, that these people should so idolise him. Then later, I saw, I knew and have never wavered from my first judgment.

However it may be, Ireland may not be able to keep you always. It was said to me 'Larkin, if he would pull himself together and go steady could lead the whole of the labour movement in this country" What did Connell tell me the English labour "leaders" said to bim-" We had to turn Larkin down or he'd have been too much for us." You have such a strong personality that you must fall foul of some little souls, make a few enemies, but they will never I hope be able to hurt you. In God's good providence you will be allowed to complete your work-and there is great work ahead, and dark times maybe; one can hardly look forward without some misgiving. This great uprising in the Labour world interests me intensely. And you, you must have a wider outlook than the rest, for who else ever said a word for the Chink, and he is a man, not a dog, and in the coming fusion of the races and world-wide federations he and others will have to be reckoned with In a book by a Chinaman just published—"America and the Americans from a Chinese point of view, the author deals in one place with "amalgamation " He wants to amulgamate the White and the Yellow races. He quotes Mrs Besant to the effect that climatic and other conditions are already yellowing the face of the Australians. He imagines that the economic difficulty in the United States and elsewhere might be got over by an International Conference or a National Congress at which the Labour Unions, the Capita ists, the White Governments and the Chinaman would all be represented. 'A'ell I ll leave it. I am not a labour leader, if I were I think I would not bar & yellow man nor a brown either from joining a Union. That's a woman's view Now take a little care of yourself. If

you go to America, go easy. Eut don't be pesuaded to go to couth Afr ca. We could never replace Jim Latlin who belongs to us, to humanity, and the greatest movement of modern times To this you may say—not sc. But I think it may be, there is much of truth in the lines. "No one can do the work vou leave undone, for no one ever fills another's place." We are each separate entities although in one whole. In the cause—A COMRADE.

> Transport Workers' Union. P.O., Box 1176, Cape Town, June 5th, '14.

Dear Comrade Larkin, Many thanks for your kind, encouraging letter. The members were well pleased at the broad sentiments contained therein in the matter of Nation-

ality, Creed or Colour.

We are about 200 strong row, but we ought to have between 2 000 and 3,000. Our friends the Government are as I write discussing reactionary legislation direct against Trades Unionism, and by the aid of the backveld vote will in all probability carry it through, so I anticipate stirring times in the future. I hope our Young Union will bear its parts nobly in the fight that is before us. Of course it is difficult to make them understand the true purpose, of our combination. They have hardly any conception of the usefulness of organisation, and when you very often have to get anything you say translated into Dutch taal you will understand the enormous difficulty of trying

to organise the coloured people.

I am very pleased to hear that you are thinking of visiting South Africa. I am sure if you do come you will have a rousing reception here. I hope you will let us know when you have defini. he was done in for his train fare.

tely settled to come out. Tom Mann is coming south to the Cape some time this month among the rome fight into them. I suppose you are aware that it was the Cape rai way men

Shirts for Men who Work.

specially made for workingmen. All great big sizes; good wearing and washing patterns. Give your

BELTON & CO., have large stocks of Harvard and Grandrille Shirts at all prices from 1/- upwards

who scabbed on their comrades of the north during the late strike, otherwise the men would have had the Government in the hollow of their hands, at any rate for the time being. However, the lesson which they learned is that the sectional strike is a thing of the past, and the workers must be taught that solidarity is the only hope. Perhap: the Riotous Assembly Bill already alluded to will be among the things that will help to drive it home to them.

am concluding with our best wishes and success to your every effort towards the emancipation of the workers. We are watching the good work of 'im Larkin, and shall be very pleased if you will kindly convey the appreciation of all comrades in this part of the world for his splendid efforts

Yours fraternally. J PICK, Hon. Sec.

P.S. I enclose year's subscription for "The Irish Worker," and thanks for those received .- J.P.

RIO TINTO.

Spanish Mining Slaves and English

fear Comrade - Enclosed cutting and marked paragraph are about a matter on which I want you to try to rouse public opinion in England.

Briefly, the position is that English bosses are enslaving Spanish copperminers to get enormous dividends, and refusing to carry out even what the Spanish law demands on behalf of the

The miners having rebelled, Spanish soldiers are being used on behalf of the English bosses to coerce the Spanish

When the Spanish soldiers remember that they are men, and take the side of their fellow-workers and country-men against the English slave drivers, the copper speculators of London will ask for English soldiers to be sent into the Rio Tinto district.

I want the English workers to be prepared to give emphatic "NO" when, or if the English dividend and profit mongers ask that this crime should be committed.

In this particular province of Spain (Huelva) most of the workers are mild socialists, by by nature, though there is a sprinkling of anarchists and revolu tionary syndicalists But you will see that this is a matter of preventing the murder of our fellow workers in Spain, and no kind of ism must disunite us in our protest Fraternally yours,

LEONARD J. SIMONS P.S -The English bosses (according to a message from Rio Tinto, dated June 9th) are starting a lock-out. If this becomes general it will mean the starving of some 20,000 Spaniards or more. The agriculture of the district has been ruined by copper mines.

Poilanthropy in a Kingstown Hotel

A Correspondent of ours, who is an employee in the hotel and restaurant business, relates an interesting experience which he has had recently whilst in search of employment in Dublin. Being rather down on his luck and anxious to secure a job, he applied for a vacancy which he learned was to be had at "Ross's Victoria Hotel" which is in Kingstown-the place now so famous as the homeland of scab unions.

After the usual formalities our correspondent took up the post which he continued to fill for three days That he did not hold on to his beath for longer can easily be understood when one hears what he has to say. The following is his own rough summary of the work he was expected to do as an able-bodied servant;

"On duty at 6 a.m. Look after boiler; clean knives, forks and spoons, comprising about two hundred of each. Clean. desert spoons, fish knives and forks and dishes. Go to boat for luggage and carry same here and there. Act as lavatory attendant now and then, and sweep and clean front and back of hotel premisesthis involving continual running up and down stair-cases between 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. All cutlery and silver-ware on the premises to be cleaned each day at 12 noon, and again at 3 p.m., 7 p.m., and . 10 p.m. Go to mail boat for post every second night. See to clearing out refuse: cleaning of culinary utensils, door-mats. &c., &c.

For indulging in the above light recreation our correspondent was to receive the tidy consideration in current coin of six shillings per week! But seeing that he "hopped it" at the end of three days he did not realise that amount, and of course

Surely, the public could be spared such a glaring burst of extravagence as we Cape some time this month among the have here on display. Perhaps the Rev. railway workers. I hope he will put Father Flavin would be able to recommend suitable candidates for the soft jobs that are to be had in Kingstown.

Crooksling Sanatorium Withia.

Oh, yes, Mr. Editor, this is a beautiful place, indeed—to look at—from the outside. Look at the happy, contented patients? Look at the beautiful new building with its many wards, its snowwhite beds, etc, and you would say to yourself that Crooksling is the "ne plus ultra" in Sanatoria. But is it so, Mr. Editor? I think when you peruse this scribble you will conclude that it is a long way from being the Elysium the public think it is. Take the cooking, for instance; it is wretched. Good food ruined by the incompetence of the cooking staff. They can t cook a bit of porridge as it should be cooked. Some days you get it heavily laden with salt. Other days none at all in it. Add to this the fact that the potatoes are put down indiscriminately, the good, the indifferent, and the absolutely bad being jumbled together, and you will have some idea of the cooking as it is at Crooksling.

The dietary scale is liberal enough, but we could do with less quantity and more quality, the meat being very often so bad that the patients could not use it, which fact was brought under the notice of the R.M.S. time after time. Surely, Mr. Editor, if there was proper supervision in the kitchen this should not occur. Again the sanitary accom modation for the night, or rather the absence of it, is little less than a scandal. If one requires to go to the lavatory you must turn out of your warm bed, perhaps perspiring, run the gauntlet of a draughty ward, and a passage in which the wind whistles jigs, before you can reach the latrines. Is this as it should be? I think, Mr. Editor, that you will agree that it is not, and that there is room for great improvement in this respect as in others that I shall

Another matter which requires the attention of the proper authorities is the fact that the young boy patients sent out here (to take them away f.om all sources of infection) are set to pick up in the grounds the discarded paper handkerchiels used by the patients which are heavily charged with the germs of this insidious disease. There are other matters requiring rectification which I will throw the light on in a later communication.

Even in this ante-room to the great beyond we read the 'hish Worker," and a letter in your issue of June 13th, signed "Ex-Student," has prompted me to write this which you may take as confirmation of it.

P.S.—Name and address not for pub-

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Boot and Shoe Maker,

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