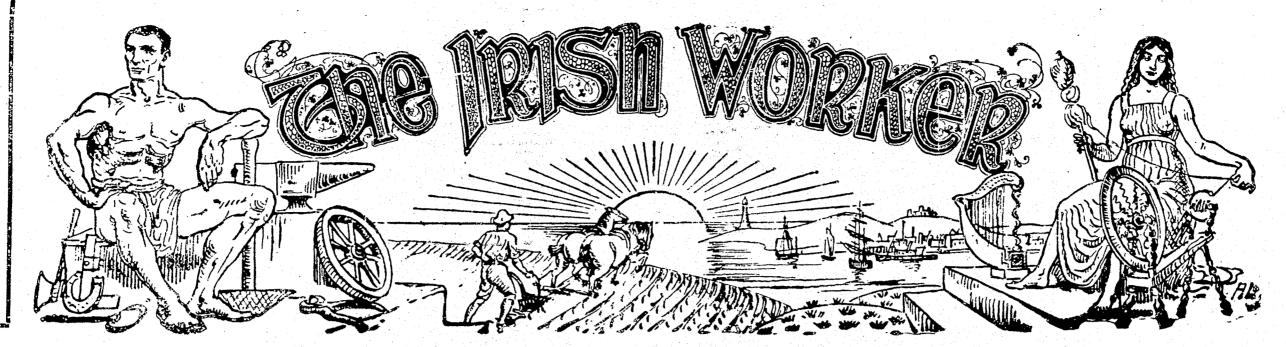
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Who is it speaks of defeat ! I tell you a cause like ours; Is greater than defeat can know---It is the power of powers.

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

No. 11 Vol. IV.]



"The principle I state and mean to stand upon is: that the entire ownership of Ireland, moral and material, up to the sun and down to the centre is vested of right in the people of Ireland." James Fintan Laber.

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Edited by JIM LARKIN.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JULY 25th, 1914.

UNE BERBAI

South African Deportee in Dublin.

successful meeting was held under the auspices of the Irish Transport Workers' Union, the occasion being the visit to Ireland of Archie Crawford one of the deported labour leaders from South Africa. Mr. Tom Johnston, President of the Irish Trades Union Congress and Labour Party, took the chair amidst applause. In introducing Mr. Archie Crawford to the meeting, he referred to him as one of the nine men whom the governing authorities and employers in South Africa and thought fit to banish when they

Mr. Crawford, who was accorded a rousing reception, said he was glad to be there amongst the workers of Dublin, as this was the first meeting in their city at which one of the deported South Africans had an opportunity to speak. This, he supposed, would have to be put down as one of the injustices to Ireland (laughter and applause). He wished to pay a tribute to the organisation of the workers in Dublin. They could afford to be proud of the great struggle they had recently passed through which had been an inspiration to the whole world. Nothing like ithad ever been kn wn, and before many years he hoped to hear more of the many things they would accomplish

He proposed to deal only with the actual facts of the industrial history of South Africa. Up to the year 1870 South Africa had practically no economic value, but in 1871 the numerous great diamond fields were discovered and the mines at Kimberley opened up These events attracted great capital to that country, and it must be remembered that it is when the capitalists make the biggest profits that they are ready to stoop to the lowest depths to attain their ends- not even stopping at murder. Murder had been done in this town in the name of capital and murder had been done on the Rand in the same cause. No wonder, though, that these things were done since the working classes were centent to live in slums and under degrading conditions. Here in Ireland, admitting the great work effected by Jim Larkin, there was still room for improvement (hear, hear).

The speaker then proceeded to detail the many occurrences which lead up to the dispute on the Rand Ever since the great goldfiel:s were discovered in 1881 the caritalists wanted to rule the country, but the late Paul Kruger was of opinion that the capitalists should not be allowed to bave everything. Then there was the Jameson Raid—an event that had far-reaching effects inasmuch as it was a fiasco. If it had been succe sful the plutocratic flag would be flying in South Africa. Joe Chamberlain and the Tories then went stumping up and down the country telling the British people that the Iransvaal was a land llowing with milk and honey and that all true Britishers must go out to fight the Boers. He (the speaker) was one of those who went out and took part in the light for the sake of the Union Jack, which he then believed in, and when the trouble subsided went to Johannesburg

and settled there. Still, at the end of 1902 there were only about 10,000 white men in a population of 40,000 blacks He had nothing against the black race because they were merely workers the same as their white brothers: they suffered under the same wrongs and had the same battles to fight. But when it came to a question of a common standard of living being established for both that was a different matter. They could not acquiesce in the standard of the white men being levelled down to that of the savage black race. (applause).

There was another thing that contributed largely to the starting of the trouble and this was the prevalence of that disease known as "Miners' Phthisis" the nature and effects of which the speaker went on to describe in vivid terms. Ibis was a terrible disease which, if incurable, was anyhow preventible, but the masters refused to spend a penny to fight the scourge. Proper ventilation of the mines and

On Sunday last in Croydon Park, a other much needed reforms were waived aside by them in their desire for gain, and nothing was done to erradicate the evil. This question was at the bottom of all the revolt on the Rand -a revolt which he hoped would long continue (applause).

The workers in South Africa were not going to crawl on their knees to General Smuts, and he (the speaker) intended going back to fight a greater fight than ever (cheers)! He would go back whether or not the help of the British Labour Party was attempted to strike a blow for their forthcoming. He felt sure of that help from Ireland (hear, hear).

The recent elections in South Africa showed a reflex of public opinion on all these questions which were agitating the minds of workers. Whole-hearted sympathy had been extended to the oppressed and General Smuts was placed in power. This gentleman, however, had abused bis position, and there was now, said the spraker, as much hope for his future as for "a celluloid cat in Hades chased by an asbestos dog" (laughter). It must be remembered that when the strike broke out on the Rand it was only of a sectional character, as the miners a one came out and were blacklegged upon and defeated. They had never had a sectional strike since and were determined not to have another. Their unions were amalgamated and the Government became frightened when they

saw the workers organisation developing. The speaker went on to describe the trend of industry on the Rand, the huge mining operations in progress, and the relations between landlord and tenant as they affected the miners. The workers decided, amongst other things, to put a stop to all work on Saturday afternoons and consulted the Labour Federation on this latter question. The result was that a deadlock arose and the mining operations cam: to a standstill. The men's demands were refused and the mines' managers were united in their refusal. He the speaker) wished that the workers were always as loyal to their class as the masters were to theirs.

The strike went on in a most "peaceful" fashion for a few weeks until it arrived at that stage when financial support a one was useless to the men; the only thing of any avail was sympathetic action all round. Representatives of the strikers went and interviewed the other workers, and the latter offered money in full but asked not to be taken out of their jobs. At length they succeeded in getting all the workers to down tools and called a big general meeting, but the Govern ment stepped in and, reviving an old law, prohibited the gathering. The Federation replied by informing the workers that the Government were taking the side of the employers and called on the men to come to the meeting armed. At this the Covernment got frightened and gradually succumbed. because all Governments were influenced by economic forces (hear, hear.) The meeting was subsequently held and passed off most successfully and peaceably.

A further meeting of the men was called and arranged to be held in Johannesburg Market Square This meeting also was prohibited by the Government, but only at the eleventh hour, and the people who attended in the Market Square were unaware of the action of the Authorities. The police and the military were drafted in on the scene and set upon the crowd with bludgeon and rifle. The mob retaliated when attacked, a large section of which was valiently led by a Wexford woman, Mary Fitzgerald, Bloodshed ensued, and the scenes that were enacted on that occasion have re-echoed throughout the world. It was only natural that the events that happened should be resented by a British crowd. But the strike was succeeding; the wheels of industry were stopped completely. The employers came to the Labour headquarters cap in hand and said that if so aething were not done the mines would be flooded and there would be no dividends to pay and no more jobs for the men. They asked for a

the Federation acceded to their request on certain conditions, which the employers were forced to agree to, because the men were having their day then. The Government were only allowed to run the mail trains on condition that the trains carried a red flag, and they were further forced to take the police and soldiers out of the streets. The Federation then stepped in and ruled the town and never before dld such order prevail. The workers were acco-dingly shown the enormous extent of their power and were taught a lesson that they could not have learned from twenty years of propaganda.

Later, however, there was a fresh outbreak of commotion as the result of an attack by the military on peaceful meeting. People were ruthlessly shot down, whom Lord Gladstone afterwar is described as the hooligan element, but he (the speaker) would tell Lord Gladstone that he was a liar. Amongst those who were so shot down were men of the propertied class and others not concerned in the strike. Cinematograph films of these occurrences were taken, some of which were seized by the Home Office and destroyed.

Mr. Crawford then spoke eloquently

of the great heroism displayed by

the strikers in face of the odds against

them, and related many interesting

incidents of the great struggle that by his audience. All these events went to show how the people were being treated. Those who been murdered were shot down because they were unarmed. This was why he was now glad to see the Citizen Army in their midst as this was an institution that would have to be built up (applause). When they did this the Government would respect them. The Rand crisis now reached such a climax that the Government began to dread the nights. They were afraid that bombs would be brought into use by the strikers, and that some morning they might waken up to find Johannesburg blown off the map. Consequently they agreed to grant every one of the men's demands, but evaded having it set down in writing. The strikers, although reluctant to do so, were persuaded to go back to their jobs. but when the Government were called on to redeem their promises they told them to go to hell! Whilst everything was quiet they had got their troops and forces ready, and now made every effort to induce another strike. But the Federation were not moved; there was no use in calling a strike when the employers were prepared. Accordingly men were sacked wholesale, and in the end the Federation found it necessary to call a general strike. Military law was Boers were let loose on the public, and went into the homes of the strikers and dragged them off to gaol. Others were imprisoned who had no conn ction with the strike, such as doctors and prefessional men. Even the Mayor of Victoria and an ex-Mayor of Johannesburg found themselves in gaol. Mr. Larkin-It would be a good thing

if the Mayor of this town was in gaol. The speaker next dealt with the long period of turmoil that ensued and the manner in which the British workers were treated by the Boers, and concluding with the farcical siege of the Federation headquarters by the Government troops. Nine of the Labour leaders were then picked out by the Authorities and transported to Durban under the guise of a "Theatrical Party' (laughter). From there they were led off to the boat that waited for them in the harbour, and before the public knew what had happened were smuggled out of the country. The governing classes had different methods of dealing with the workers' leaders. In Ireland they put them in gaol; in England they invited them to dine, and in South Africa they expel them from the land.

He would only add in concluding that he did not know what were the feelings of the people here in Ireland on this matter. For his own part he felt he would be a traitor to his manood if he did not go back to South Africa [cheers]. They should make it known to the authorities in that country and the Liberal Government in Ragiand who were hand and glove with them that they resented the action of the Boths (to-

supply of workmen to avert this and vernment in attempting to crush out the rights of the workers those rights which they were determined should be preserved and handed down to their children and their children's chi'dren applause

The Chairman in commenting on Mr. Crawford's eloquent address, said that if they compared the great struggle which they had gone through here in Dublin with that of their brothers in South Africa they would see that the governing class all over the world were as one in their antagonism to the cause of the workers (hear, hear).

Jim Connolly thought that the workers of Dublin should be glad to have an opportunity of meeting the representatives of the South African Labour Movement No matter under what flag or in what country it flourished Capital sm was the same, and the working classes ought to pledge themselves to carry out the same fight as that which had been put up by the workers in South Africa. The freedom of a country must be measured by the freedom of that most oppressed class in it—the working class.

Jim Larkin amidst applause, described Mr. Crawford's speech as one that was most stimulating and strengthening to hear. He could see a certain individual now within reach of his voice who was one of the employers who had been so bitterly arrayed against the workers of were listened to with roph attention Deblin during the lete dispute a man who had broken every honourable promise he had made.

A Voice-Put him out.

Mr. Larkin. No. he would not be put out, but he (Mr. Larkin) would tell him that he ought go back to his own camp because they had now but their hands to the plough and cut a furrow that neither the employers nor their breed would ever blot out (applause) working class possessed greater souls than the mean pettifogging souls of the employers. The employing class of Dublin had starved and locked out women and children because they could not defeat the men. Orange and Board of Erin employers were all combined against Trade Unionism and in their attempt to destroy the workers of Dublin body and soul The leaders of the victimised workers were denounced from the Press and the altar, and threats were made that they would be run out of the country, but he (Mr. Larkin would never leave Ireland so long as he had the confidence and support of the work ing class (cheers). He would tell the employers that he was as ready as ever to continue in the great fight that was going on. God had never bestowed power upon the masters; it was the workers themselves wao gave it They had the rights of their class to fight for and their greatest right was the liberty immediately brought into force. The to enjoy the effulgence of life. The man who proved a traitor to his class was a despicable being, no matter whether he sheltered under the banner of Redmond or of Carson, and the breed of this type that cursed Ireland most was the Board of Erin Order of Hibernians (groans). They in the Labour Movement did not live merely for a day; they were building up a new future for Ireland—a great new structure wherein they and their class would henceforth live in complete unity and harmony (ap-

> Messrs. M'Mullen and Campbell, of Belfast, and Mr. Donnelly, T.C., also addressed the gathering, which separated after an enthusiastic rendering of " The Red Flag" and "A Nation Oace Again," and cheers for the South African deportee.

To Enjoy Your Meals AND -STILL HAVE MONEY TO SPARE,

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

A Tin Bethel Strike at Liverpool.

By "Shellback."

For the past week some three thousand

workers, out of a total of about five thousand employed by the Mersey Dock and Harbour Board, have been on strike in Liverpool. What they are lighting for includes that cause of many strikes— "Recognition"—which is a something that, like the ballot box, may or may not prove of value. However, I believe there are other demands included in their policy that will improve their position industrially, when won, that legalises their present action, and consequently every labour man must heartily wish them success. Even without that qualification, we sympathise with workers, who, on any pretext, are prepared to try a fall with the pampered loafers who have waxed fat on the labour and the misery of the bottom dog. And these men in Liverpool, whatever their demands may be, have grievances deep and sore that should not only be remedied instantly but a penalty enforced for their existence in the past. Recognition should not be sought for as a concession, but the unions should insist that no other method of dealing with workers should be tolerated, save that which was directed through their selected representatives. The word has no right to appear on any list of claims presented to an employer, but no work should ever be permitted when the right of the workers' representatives to state the conditions under which that work shall be done is disputed. But wasting our substance in claiming or begging what should be ours by the right of might is one of the little extravagances of sectional unionism and constitutional and gentlemanly leaders; and this strike in Liverpool goes a very long way towards proving clearly to the worker the necessity of immediately revising our methods and saving the money that we now expend in running an annual pantomime strike that only results in giving an opportunity to empty-headed, useless "leaders" to do their little turn in the limelight as praceful angels or compromising, agreement-signing White-Book fakirs. Taking it for granted that every worker is agreed that we must change our methods—and there is no earthly reason for supposing that that agreement does not exist—the question is how is the change to be made, or in what

tactics? By industrial unionism. That form of labour organisation that would have made a desert of Liverpool's docks by now if the claims of these three thousand men who have been all the week on strike had not at once been met True it would put a lot of labour leaders out of work, but that would prove another gain, for instead of being a tax as at present on the funds of the union, they would have to become contributing members.

way can we improve upon present fighting

I quite admit there is a difficulty in the way of making this change.

preacher of industrial unionism has to contend with is the absolute blindness of the average worker to what can be only described as the octopus-like organisation of the employing and capitalist class. Religion, commerce, law, medicine, and professionalism in every direction are all part of a great devil fish whose numerous arms are driven through the giant body of the workers, dividing and separating them into smaller and smaller sections that they keep in open opposition or competition in order that, while they are spending all their time in solving such riddles as are connected with the savings and doings of Parliamentary humbugs, they will not discover the ugly, hideous body with the jelly eyes that controls the arms that divide them. This strike in Liverpool typifies in every sense the absolute solidarity of all that represents commercialism. The Mersey Dock Boardthe body that represents the bond holders in the Liverpool Oock concern—are risking everything, their docks and capital in opposing the claims of their employers to recognition. This board is mostly made . up of men who, as local shipowners, have already conceded their labourers' claim for recognition of their union, yet as dock board directors there same men are prepared to fight their workers on this question, and the irony of the position lies in

this fact, that the workers fail to realise

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that the reasonable employers as shipowners are the same individuals who comprise the unreasonable employers of the dock board, and the result is that ships are loaded and discharged, are dreked and undocked by trade unionists whose sympathies are with the men on strike, but whom they are helping to defeat by remaining at work.

The Liverpool Dock Board strike is a shipping strike. And what I want to know is, why has there not been declared a general shipping strike in that port? Liverpool is, as one of the local leaders recently declared, the best organised labour centres in the Kingdom, yet labour can be attacked in small sections, while the organised thousands retain their friendly relations with the bosses in this best of all lab our citadels.

In Liverpool labour men seek seats in the City Council for the benefit of every section of labour in the city; if proposing monuments to the worst type of employers or attending fat men's dinner parties can be so considered for personally I have heard of no other sort of "benefit" materialising from their presence on the Council. But in purely labour matters they are sectional to the core There is something like thirty different unions working along Liverpool docks, and the strike of one of these unions against the Dock Board is no concern of any of the other twenty-nine spouters of "solidarity." The work is going on

The injured workman expects honest treatment from a doctor, and trusts his claim for compensation to a lawyer, who, for all he knows, might both be financially interested in the firm to be sued and therefore opposed to his claim. A railway director is not only connected with the conduct of a railway company. He is also, nine times out of ten, connected with those who use the railways and those who make them, with land ownership, and always with the political parties, who, on the pretext of governing the country, exist for the purpose of helping him on his career of money-grabbing and oppression. All these gentry are bound together in the commercial brotherhood of Freemasonry, and are always opposed One of the greatest obstacles the to the just claims of the workers who are too honourable or too innocent to fully unierstand the real connection that ties all commercial interests tight and solid in that figurative fagget of sticks that up to now has so successfully resisted all efforts to bend or break one single stick of their number.

Liverpool has no Jim Larkin. If Jim had been there, I venture to assert that the Dock Board by now, would have suffered a defeat, as sailors, carters, railwaymen; as well as Dock Board employees would have been out, and they represent such a number, that there could be no fear of a sufficient number of blacklegs being obtained to keep the Dock work going. He would have raised the cry that an injury to one Dock Board employee, was an injury to every man whose living was connected with the work of the docks. He would not have retired into the obscurity of his tent or became conspicous by his golden silence.

How long, oh Lord! how long?

Workers | Don't Forget WIDOW NOLAN'S LITTLE - SHOP, Lower Summerhille

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THE GLEE SINGERS OF THE NORTH DOCK.

Happy Tuesday Nights for the People. heard of them yet. Tell it not in Gath, or there will be weeping and wailing and

gnasning of teeth. We are alluding to that merry mob of mirth-making minstrels, the North Dock Musical Comedy Company. They meet in Ardee House, and you must have heard of that historic pile, unless you have never heard of North Dock. Solo singing is their forte, but they are orators, too. The silvern-tongued rhetorician and the second-hand Caruso have joined forces in the household of Bung.

The ha'penny Press has been modestly recording their doings, but we propose to do it in a proper manner, for talent and energy must not go unrecognised. Only the other evening they have been treating themselves to a grand soirce, but the world, it seems, has not heard of it yet.

The audience was a fashionable one, the inhabitants of North Strand, Ash St., and the Coombe being strongly to the fore. Under the stage management of Citizen Lar Keating everything was a success; the spirit of Brother Murphy was the guiding light. The programme was long and varied and the star artiste of the evening was Mr. Pat O'Shea, late of the Carl Rosa Opera Company, but now content to warble in a back room adjacent to a publichouse. The world is full of ups and downs, to be sure!

Then there was a gentleman who reioices in the name of Harry Lino, late of the Strand Variety Club, and who likewise rejoices in being a member of the Board of Erin Hibs. This young fellow made the "Sparks" fly with a rendering of "Liza Had Hold of Me Hand"a number which we are sure would go down well with his Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen. We feel certain that had the management of the "Irish Times" been aware of Mr. Lino's performance they would have supplied the public with a Stop Press edition on the spot.

Mr. Harry Kelly, says the Press Association, kept the piano going in sprightly fashion. (We learn for a fact that the piano IS going, owing to a sudden decision on the part of the musical instrument proprietors who hired it out.) Alderman Byrne delighted his audience with an impromptu sand-dance and a few verses of "In Cellar Cool." Following this, he told his guests in a few happilychosen words how that anti-Irish institution, the Gaelic League, was being shaken to its foundations by the manner in which the U.I.L. of North Dock was rising in defence of the songs and music of their native land.

Mr. Larry Keating next obliged with "Dinny Byrne from Ballyhooley," and an old Gaelic folk-song, entitled "When I Catch Alfonso Spagoni." In response to an imperative encore-encores are always imperative!—he is alleged to have contributed "Give Me a Beer and I'll Sing for a Year." The feature of the evening was when Johnny Kavanagh, P.L.G., chirruped "I'm Nobody in Particular," and, later on, "The Village Blacksmith." A recitative piece, entitled "The Official Assigne," was provided by Councillor Higgins. Mr. J. P. Farrelly, by his rendering of "I'm Alone," brought down the house—or, to be correct, would have brought it down were it not for the timely intervention of the

The bill of fare was ably supplemented by the services of a contingent of brokendown comedians from Gloucester Diamond, and a rag-time quartette, under the baton-borrowed from Store Streetof Commander Enright, the "Whiteeved Kaffir." Others who aided in the fell work were Messrs. Rooney, Wolfe (not the big 'un) and Fiddler Kiernan, and their names, like Tim Healy's, will doubtless go down to posterity. The proceedings were liberally punctuated by praise, applause and-pints.

When at last the furious nocturnal revelry came to an end, the "Snug" of the Verdant Bar proceeded to lose itsemptiness and the visage of its Aldermanic proprietor assumed that species of smile which one reads about in the advertisements of Quaker Oats.

OŞCAR.

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SPORTS!

SPORTS!! SPORTS!!!

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We do not publish or take notice of anonymous contributions.

DUBLIN, Sat., July 25th, 1914.

At the Command of the King!

Nor since Charles the Profligate lost his

kings or queens in England to interfere with the iniative or power of the Commons of England until last Monday, July 20th, 1914. It were well to make a note of the date for future reference; for we opine that future historians will date the beginning of the decay and fall of the British Empire from the action of George Guelph and Henry Asquith in abrogating the Constitution and attempting to restore what was obliterated in blood. The right divine of kings! July 20th, 1914, the first day of the revolution! Surely no working-class woman or man can be humbugged any longer. Eurely the farce is played out? Constitutional Government, forsooth! We have it now recorded that one section of society can commit any and every crime against the State. That they can take up arms to overawe the law; outrage every Statute made and enacted; commit any violence either on the subject or against the State and when found guilty by all believers of constitutional law of being enemies to the State, instead of being impeached and indicted before the Bar of Justice, they are hailed as statesmen and heroes and are invited by the nonentity who abuses the privileges of his position to meet other men supposed to be representing the opinions of the various sections of the peoples of Great Britain and Ireland-to meet men who undoubtedly have a mandate under the laws that govern the four countries named. Men whose fault, in our opinion, is that they are too obsessed with respect for what is known as constitutional methods. They have believed, wrongly or rightly. that if you could get a majority of the people to agree on any particular issue, that majority, even though it be but half the electors plus one, would be justified in settling the issue discussed and voted on. What an awakening some poor witless creatures who still believe in political action have received! The appointed leaders of the various political parties who were concerned—we believe earnestly concerned -about Constitutionalism have now found out what we have been pointing out during our brief lifetime, that constitutional law is a myth—the old law of the jungle still prevails! Force is still the remedy! The justice of a cause is very nice to talk about and sing about! But the power to act and the courage to act gives one a right to shout. And so the criminal before the law, Carson, and his accomplice. Craig, are invited to meet Asquith. Got pless Lloyd George, Landsdowne, Bonar Law, the leader of the Irish people at home and abroad (moryah), John E. Redmond. and the funeral-mute, John Dillon! By command of the King! Whew! It is warm! Fancy our sterling "pat-riots, who refused to welcome King George to Dublin-these consistent " pat-riots" make occasion to explain that they, the great leaders, had no act or part in the invitation to the pow-wow in Buckingham Palace! Oh, no! John E. Redmond and John

Dillon, sweater and gombeen man,

had no knowledge of Asquith's dirty

invitation, not because you agreed with or had knowledge of the game, but because the King had commanded you! On your knee, John! Arise, &ir Knight of the Burning Pestle. Thou art a sorry knave! So the creature called king George, who was not worthy of a welcome from you and your gang of gombeen-men, slum landlords, sweaters, company promoters, lawyers, etc., a few months ago in Dublin, when the mighty little atom, George V., commands John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish disgrace at home and abroad, he, like a political bootblack, obeys! What had a "leader" of the Irish people to do with a command from George, king of England? You, Sir Redmond, were appointed as the spokesman of the Irish people. Their command and commands only should you obey. What authority had you to meet-even according to England's law-a rebel in arms; a criminal under the law, to discuss whether Ireland should get a miserable legislative measure or not? Why did you not act the man and say "No!" The Bill and nothing less than the Bill. And God knows it is a miserable, mean, pettifogging thing at best. We wonder what the Irish people think of the great "leader" now? We wonder what the Irish race in foreign lands think of the great "leader" after the latest act of flunkery? We wonder what the alleged republicans in this country think of themselves? And wonder what Father O'Reilly, of Westmeath-who said he would sooner be shot than take the oath of allegiance; or Father Murphy, of Ennis—who told his congregation to sell their shirts and buy ritles—think now? We wonder what the Irish National Volunteer Fund Committee of America think of their leader? We wonder what the democracy think of the latest developments? The Czar of Russia or Kaiser Billy of Berlin would not dare to do what Georgefive Rex, of Buckingham Palace model lodging house, has dared to do. What is wanted is a Cromwell of the democracy. So the hopes and aspirations of a nation; the demand of a nation for justice a demand that has been sealed in the blood and sighs of millions of women, children and men -that heroes have given their lives head and Crown at Whitehall has there for on field and scaffold is to be used ever been an attempt made by the as counters in a dirty political game. figureheads who have held office as We warned the Irish working class of the type of creature the prevaricating. pulsinanimous, blood-soaked Asquith was. We told you he had a white streak in him, and that he would betray the cause of Ireland.... We told you the politicians were a dirty crew, and poli tics a dirty game. Well, they have done a good day's work in London. They have opened eyes too long blinded to the real facts of life, and Ireland and Ireland's cause, and the betterment and upraising of the Irish working class, will gain in the long run, though it may mean a further period of suspense. A Cromwell -an industrial Cromwell -is wanted. The interference of kings and right-divine-of kings bogey requires a severe bump. "The People, Lord, the People; not thrones nor crowns, but men." But will someone, for God's sake, lift Redmond off his knees and supply him with a ba kbone? The poor invertebrate! He is a jellyfish. Is Moore's poetic lines to be again enacted : "Let Erin remember the days of old when her faithless sons betrayed her "? Never yet has Kathleen ni Houlihan had to fear the foe from without Her most dangerous foes were, and are, the foes from within-her own faithless sons.

trick—a trick of which we warned

our readers weeks ago. No, John, you

may gull some of the people all the

time, all of the people some of the

time, but you cannot gull all the

people all the time. If you did not

know of Asquith's dirty game and

were not able to checkmate him you

are not big enough nor able enough

for the job you have undertaken, and

your mean excuse for accepting the

The Guelph Farce.

Oh, the farce of it all! The utter, damnable farce! For generations have we been battling for freedom. And now when a small share is due and the draft is being presented, George V. calls a halt. He has been playing a dirty game all through. When his brethren of the Masonic Order "run in" their guns, when a man was killed wearing; the uniform the livery of shame—of George, not a word was said. The culprits were the brethren. The Past Grand Masters of the All-seeing Eye-the officials of the privileged classes. But when in '67 Sergeant Brett was accikilled three of brothers were judicially murdered on the verdict of a drunken jury, as was Myles Joyce and John Twiss, and this a though George Guelph or Wettin, or whatever name he is entitled to, says-"Ve have in the past endeavoured to act as a civilising example to the world!" Oh, shades of the Alexandra limp! An example to the civilised world! "We"—that is 'George's family—ought to be remembered with veneration by every Irishman and woman. His grandmother starved millions of our race in the dark 40 s, sent hundreds of thousands across the seas in coffin ships. She transported the bravest of our race. And in our youth we heard the older people lilt:

"Rise up, ye dead, and view the Queen Who starved us all in Skibbereen."

"Civilisation" inagh! Was it "civilisation" which sent John Mitchel into transportation? Was it "civilisation" sent Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Kickham, and John O'Leary to penal servitude? Was it "civilisation" sent Fergus O'Connor to the prison cell? Was it "civilisation" which in the days of a former him for what he supplied them with:

heart of the firme or the depths of the sea before they would submit to be dishonoured by his band of ribald soldiery? And yet we had two alleged representative Irishmen, the father of one of them a '48 man, stolidly listening to this cant—this lying cant. "For months we have watched with deep misgivings the course of events in Ireland." So said the man whom they call king. He added, "to-day the cry of Civil War is on the lips of the most responsible and sober-minded of my people." Well, well! Who'd a-thought it? And who told him? "Civil War" and "Civilization." They did not trouble his beloved grandmamma -the Famine Queen. But then the men who were in arms were of the people-your class and mine, my There were no Privy Councillors shot at Mitchelstown, nor D.L.s, nor Grand Masters of Masonic I odges. No; they were of the common people. Civil War. Yes. But then You must not hesitate to shoot!" was the order of civilisation. That was evidently the idea of "civilisation" on this ve y day (July 24th), in 1798 at the trial of Oliver Bond, as it was at the murder of Wolfe Tone, Edward Fitzgerald, and Henry Joy McCracken. They were with the people and of the people. It is only when they are not with the people or of the people that the dread of civil war is entertained. And these people who prate of civil war, do they realise what the position of the minority would be in any of the counties they propose to exclude? But what does Guelph—or should it be Brown—care? The people to be ill treated will not be Past Masters, nor D puty Lieutenants, nor Privy Councillors. So what the Hades does the "civilising example" care? Our fathers went to the gibbet and the gaol to establish for us the sacred rights of freedom But what does that matter? They were not even Deputy Grand Masters. And even though they were excommunicated from the Church, they never count in the Guelphian philosophy. But they count with us And because they count-because the cause they suffered for, bled for, died for, is our cause, we believe, as did the three in Manchester, the Noble Three whom "civilization' murdered in the gloom of that cold November morning. And because we b-lieve we say to our brothers. "Keep your arms and learn to use them. And on that day when you learn the truth, come to us: come to your brothers; join the Citizen Army and remember that Clerkenwell did more to awaken the conscience of their civilization than all the

A While with the Scribes: THE BARGAIN.

speeches of all the orators who ever

"-Do you now what a pessimist is?" as himself and hates them for it."

'S, or thereabout, Modern English polite society, my native sphere, seems to me as corrupt as consciousness of culture and absence of honesty can make it A canting, lie-loving, fact hating, scribbling, chattering, wealth-hunting, pleasure-hunting, cele' rity-hunting mob that, having list the fear of hell, and not replaced it by the 'love of justice,' cares for nothing but the lion's share of the wealth wrung by the threat of starvation from the hands of the classes that create it If you interrupt me with a silly speech, letty, I will pitch you into the canal, and die of sorrow for my lost love afterwards. You know what I am according to the conventional description: a gentleman with lots of money. Do you know the wicked origin of that money and gentility?" Oh, Sidney; have you been doing

anything?" No, my best beloved; I am a gentleman and have been doing nothing. That a man can do so and not starve is nowadays not even a paradox. Every halfpenny I possess is stolen money; but it has been stolen, and what is of some practical legal importance to you, I have no means of restoring it to the rightful owners if I felt inclined to. Do you know what my father

"What difference can that make now? "I didn't marry your father.'

"No; but you married my father's fortune. hat necklace of yours was purchased with his money, and I can almost fancy stains of blood--

'Stop, Sidney. I don't like this sort of romancing.'

There are stains of sweat on it, I know."

"You nasty wretch" "I am thinking not of you, my dainty one, but of the unfortunate people who

slave that we may live idly. Let me explain to you why we are so rich. When my father started for himself, there were many men in Manchester who were willing to labour, but they had no factory to work in, no machinery to work with, and no raw cotton to work on, simply because all this had been appropriated by earlier comers So they found themselves with gaping stomachs, shivering limba, and hungry wives and children, in a place called their owa country, in which, nevertheless, every scrap of ground and possible source of subsistence was tightly locked up in the hands of others and guarded by armed soldiers and policemen. In this helpless condition, the poor devils were ready to beg for access to a factory and to raw cotton on any conditions compatible with life. My father offered them the use of his factory machines and raw cotton on the following conditions: They were to work long and hard, early and late, to add fresh value to his raw cotton

by manufacturing it. Out of this value thus created by them they were to recoup

George sent our wimen-filk to the rent, shelter, gas, water, machine v, raw cotton—ver. hing, and to pay him for his two services as superintend at manager, and salesman. So far he asked nothing but just remuneration. But after this had been paid, a balance due solely to their own labour remained. 'Out of this, said my father, 'you shall keep just enough to save you from starving, and of the rest you shall make me a present to reward me for my virtue in saving money Such is the bargain propose. It is, in my opinion, fair, and calculated to encourage thrifty labits. If it does not strike you in that light, you can get a factory and raw cotton for yourselves; you shall not use mine.' In other words, they might go to the devil an I starve."

'AN UNSOUND SCHALIST, G. BERNARD SHAW.

Miners' Phthisis in South Africa

Crawford begins his pampblet on Miners Phthisis 'The terrible ravages of the disease generally known as Miners' Phthisis lie at the bottom of all recent labour revolts upon the Rand The callous indifference of the mine owning classes in the face of the awful blood toll eracted from the underground wor kers upon the mines has cleated a class bitterness which develops at times spasmodic outbreaks of fury on the part of the Rand public

Miner's Phthisis manifests itself as one of the most painful diseases workers are exposed to in the course of their duly work, and me which is responsible for an alarming death rate. Miners Phthi is, it appears, differs fundamentally from what we commonly call phthisis. Its first cause is the inha ation of the 'nely powdered quartz dust that flies from the face of the machine drill. It is a matter of common knowledge that the lungs of a city dweller are impregnated by the impurities of city air; this im pregnation is the first factor in miner's phthisis. The sharp edged powder grinds itse'f into the tender substance of the lungs, tering the soft yielding Il sh, clusing the most excruciating torture and setting up chronic inflammation. This in lammation leaves the torn lung substance open to the attack of tubercle bucillas so that the flying dust tears the longs, impregnates the breathing spaces leaves the inflam d and weakened lungs open to the attacks of their most virulent enemy -consu ption. This consumption weakens the lungs still more; and, day after day, in the foul, unventilated "atmosphere" of the mines the miner breathes the destroying dust, filling the breathing spaces, impeding their action, choking the miner : and, day by day, that dust at drill on Wednesday night first. grows into a solid stone ever, slowly and persistently growing; and in the middle of that growing stone the torn, "A man who thinks everybody as nasty inflamed, starved flesh grows weaker and weaker unler the ravages of con-

> One miner in every three has miner's phthisis, and miner's phthisis is ALW YS fatal. So one miner in every three is doomed to a death by torture.

> those deaths are easily avoidable. A small sum spent in ventilating the mines, a little in constructing ventilating shafts and installing pumping muchinery would mean that all this torture, all these early deaths, the men done to death, the women and children thrown unprovided for upon the world, would cease. In a miserable, struggling industry excuses are found; in this, the most prosperous concern in the world, where dividends are suspected sometimes to reach a thousand per cent, upon the real capital, the relusal to treat with even a semblance of consideration the men ordinarily exposed to serious danger, merits the most extreme acts of vengeance There can be no fate too hideous for those who sacrifice, day by day, thousands of their fellows with their wives and children, so that their own pockets may not suffer by ever so little; they will resist even with armed men the granting of life to their slaves, even when it will cost only an infiinitessimal part of the sums squandered in demoralising and degrading pleasures by their own womenfolk.

NORTH FOCK WARD.

Public Meeting at Spencer Dock Bridge on Sunday next, 26th instant, to deal with the question of Registration. All Members of the Transport Union specially requested to attend. Chair at I pm sharp. Prominent Labour Leaders will attend.

Dublin United Trades Council.

AGENDA.

Report of deputation to Paving Committee Messrs. J. Farren and Daly. Organisation of Dyers, Mr. Simmons.

Trades Congress Resolutions, The President. The Correspondent of the oard of Trade,

The Labour Dispute of 1913, The President.

Importation of Greenhouses,

Mr. Simmons.

Irish fitizen Army. HEADQ "ARTERS: ROOM, 5 IBER Y HALL.

Good progress is being made. All Companies and Recruits are coming in steadily. About 50 r en turned out on Saturday evening last and marched to In-

chicora to welcome Councillor Harry I onnelly on his visit from Glasgow A large meeting was held at Emmet Hall at which Jim Larkin and Archie Crawford, one of the South African

Leaders, spoke. Mr. Crawford said-The Irish worker was at last organising on p oper lines in

having a disciplined force to defend his rights when occasion required. We make no appeal to any workers, but demand that they at once join in

the several districts and form a section of the itizen Army.

This especially applies to all branches of the Irish Transport Union. Why are the young men not joining in large numbers? Trey ha e no cause to be ash oned, and surely they are not afraid A fer aid in ve is about to be made in Publin and outlying districts. Come and join.

Representatives of the Army visited Bray last week and the repo t was most encouraging, 70 men being enrolled. Kingstown is falling into line, and Crumlin has a ready the making of a fine company. High street, Anngier street. and inchicore branches have hard the call and the response is very satisfac

A very pleasing feature is the numbe of boys joining the junior section. We believe in teaching the young idea NOT how to shoot their brothers but to love one another, and that an injury to one is he concern of all. Now then you mothers and fathers, send along your

Members of the Council are requested to note that in future meetines will be held every Wonday night at 8 o'clock instead of Tuesday, as heretofore. lamp as usual in roydon Park on

Saturday night. Names of intending Campers to be handed to Secretary not ater than Fri lay evening at 8 o'clock. Camp Social on Saturday night in Croydon Park at eight o'clock. Music,

Everyone welcome. Admission free. A and B Company's Drill every Wednesday evening Croydon Park at eight

Songs Dances, and Happiness.

Special Drill for Recruits under capable officers, same time and place. Roll call at eight o'clock. Commanders and Section Commanders

to note all absentees fro a darl and report to Council Important aurouncement to be made

By Order of the Army Council.

An Irishman's Rise.

Seventy Six billiags Per Week for Twenty Four.

The Dublin Port and Docks Board recently advanced its Engineer's wages by 23 per week, making an additional outlay to the Board in the aggregate of about twenty-four shillings per week. But the Board at the same time dismissed two of its Engineers, and this reduction of the staff represents a weekly saving of no less than seventysix shillings per week. Talk of getting nine pence for four-pence. Yet this is how the District Delegate treats the operation in the July issue of the A.S.E. Monthly Journal—

" After considerable delay the Dublin Port and Docks Board have now granted the advance of 2s per week. Our members had become somewhat irritated and had decided to enforce their demand by a cessation of work, but, happily, the Board caved in. Owing to a clerical error the Board's decision only referred to fitters in the shop and engineers on the river, which was—as the result of an interview with the harbour engineermade right, turners, smiths, and patternmakers being included

"Our members at the City Power Station (Pigeon House Fort) complain that the agreement recently arrived at with the Lighting Committee is being more honoured in the breach than the observance. The matter is now in the hands of the District Committee Our members will require to keep a keen eye on a contemporary organisation, as we have evidence of their perfidy, and our members should see to it that our effort: are not taken advantage of by these parasites."

WORKERS! Co-operation Means

Better pay and a better way of working and living, Keep the profits of your own labour in your own pockets by joining the Irish Builders' Co-operative Society, Ltd. Full particulars from Hon. Secretary, 24 Duke Street.

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

MADE BY TRADE UNION BAKERS.

EAT FARRINGTON'S BREAU.

TEST AND BEST. THE DISH WORKERS' BAKER.

QUEENSTOWN NOTES.

"THE MERE IRISH. "Better hate or cold neglect Or lukewarm love at best Is all we've had, or can expect We aliens of the West.'

The above lines appended to an article by ames Connolly in 'Frward' a few months ago, were brought forcibly to our minds as we perused last week's issue of this paper. The completed base betrayal of the Irish railwaymen, exposed in the leading article and the stereotyped reply of humbug Mc Vamara to P. T. Daly (Secretary to the N.E). showing as it does that the Board of Admiralty insultingly consider Irishmen can subsist on shorter rations than their employees in the English yardsare things we usually associate with, and expect from authority in Fngland.

How strikingly noticeable is the similarity between the manner in which executives of national amalgamated unions with headquarters in England look upon their Irish membership; and the attitude of the Admiralty in refusing labourers, skilled and ordinary. in Haulbowline a wage equal to that paid in Royal dockyards in England. Both of them are alike in seeing that advantages enjoyed by those men "across (hannel" shall not be participated in by workers in this country.

This is also reflected politically, for many Acts of Parliament, necessitated by the condition of the workers of Great Britain, and enacted supposedly for their benefit, are not extended in their operation to this country—as instance the Medical Benefits of the Insurance Act, Feeding of Necesitous School Children Act, and many others.

Too unsatisfactory has become the governing of Irish trade unionism from England: that muttering and grumbling can be heard on all sides -a grumbling which we hope will one day formulate itself intelligent y and demand proper and equitable treatment from the hands of executives, or perhaps better still, demand economic "Home Rule," if not separation altogether

The reply of the secretary of the Admiralty—which to our knowledge has not altered one iota on the half-dozen different occaeions this question has been put to him-is indeed a very poor and inconsistent one for a doctor of law and legic, as we are informed he is.

Let us test his logic for him. Replying to a deputation on one occasion the Dr. said that "the multiplicity and diversity of the work of skilled and ordinary labourers in Haulbowline dockyard found no comparison or parallel in the outside locality.

Now let us see in the light of your own statement, Dr. Ilogic what ground there is for the pretext by which you --- cheat labourers of the Irish yard of a part of their wages; "that wages inside the yard compare favourably with those of labourers in the outside locality.

Let us examine and judge the case by your own infallibe?) capitalist economics by the laws which you declare to be the bond and cement of society: the free buying of human labour power and paying for it according to the relative skill possessed by the trade; a payment which stands in the same relation to the worker—as the feed of fodder does to the torse—as maintainence. You pay for instance one trade more than another. Why? Because you will answer: "the return in labour from one trade in a specific time is more valuable than the other." Because generally speaking, you will say we pay all rades according to their relative skill," for instance the s'ill of an engineer taking longer to produce than the skill of a labourer, h's labour is more valuable hence his pay is higher and a doctor's would be higher still.

Taking this then as your proper basis for paying wages, instead of the lying one advanced in your stereotyped reply, and according to your own statement the labourers' work in the dockyard finds no comparison in the outside locality, hor can you justify your payment of insufficient wages on an outside set of conditions for work performed within the yard when no comparison exists? Hence the work bring done in the vard being more skilled than that done outside, by your system of paying wages ac ording to the relative skill of trades. You have no a ternative if you want to be honest to the labourers but pay them the same wages you pay labourers in English yards for similar work.

But, pshaw! what is the use of proving our bosses professional hacks are professors or doctors of lying, instead of logic? Logic or nicely-balanced arguments will not blow down the walls of Capitalism like the Israelites blew down the walls of Jericho with the flare of trumpets. Neither will organisation on trade or craft bases ever secomplish anything permanent, such micro organisations as the Queenstown Government Labourers Union are by their sectional and local nature reduced and condemned to

nullity and impotency. The only hope of the workers lies in their organisation within each specific industry into one union knowing no trade distinctions within e bued with the forward policy of marching to the conquest of industrial power, and not acquiescent in and regulating the conditions of their slavery to-day one of the primary functions of "pure and simple trade unionism." The abolition of wage slavery must be the goal of industrial Democracy anything less is a sham.

STELLA MARIS.

Northern Notes.

he 'we'f h.

Of late there is little to chronicle in the labour movement in Pelfast. The majority of the workers have had their annual week's holiday at their own expense. And at their own expense, too, in honour of the immortal William, they have had the privilege of freely cursing and kicking the Pope for the whole of the Twelfth week. This, of course, is in return for the permission they give the bosses to kick them all the rest of the year. 'Twould be comic if it were not so tragic.

The great day passed off more quietly than any Twelfth since the memorable celebration of 1907. The turn-out is regarded on all sides as the biggest for many years. The pity of it all is that Belfast workers who can celebrate an oldtime battle that helped to shackle the workers in this country are so blind that they will attempt little or nothing in the way of looking after their real interests

Nobody in Belfast is satisfied, or half satisfied, with recent political developments. Even the most blinded Home Rulers are becoming convinced that Asquith and the Liberals are selling them. So they are turning to volunteer-Since Joe Devlin took up the movement the "Irish News" is blessing the I.N.V. force. But, then, decent people prefer the opposition of the "Irich News" to its support By the way, the Belfast Gaelic League has had a tussle with Joe's The "Irish News" suppressed eague resolutions declaring against partition and demanding its rightful place for 'rish in the Volunteers, but the "'rish News" could stomach neither. Gaels are showing their dissatisfaction in strong terms

In all quarters there is a feeling that nothing good is going to result from the conference of political "leaders." A general election would cause no surprise. In fact nothing—the civil war alone excepted-would cause surprise here.

To-day [Wednesday] Miss Dorothy Evans was put on trial at the Assizes for suffragette "cutrages." She put up such a fight that the judge had to remand her in custody until next Assizes. It was found impossible to go on with the trial on account of Miss Evans's eloquent and vigorous speech and action in the box. Some half-dozen peelers and three wardresses were required to remove her. Her removal was forcible and only when main force was applied by overwhelming numbers and her clothes torn and rent was she removed. In the court itself saveral windows were broken. This may not be war, but it is magnificent.

CROBH-DEARG.

WEXFORD NOTES.

On Friday night last the Wexford Labour Party arranged a demonstration, which took place in St. Mary's Ward, so that Alderman Corish could personally thank his many supporters. A huge procession was formed outside the Workingmen's Club, headed by a brake which contained the victorious candidate and other members of the progressive partythe old veteran, Pierce Furlong, being very much in evidence, and was as young in principle as any man in the crowd. As the procession wended its way through the various streets in the ward loud cheers were given for Corish and the cause. Meetings were held in Green street, the Faythe, and Maudlintown, and the different speakers were listened to with attention and vigorously cheered. But there was no interruption as on the previous Friday night; not a Mollie was to be seen. As a matter of fact hardly any of them have been seen at all since the election. Many of the streets were decorated with flags and arches; the houses in Bride street were illuminated with candles, as were those of Green street and Talbot street. Tar barrels blazed in William street, Bride street, the Faythe, Maudlintown, and Trinity street. It was a great night for labour, and everything pointed to the fact that St. Mary's War'l is out to wipe out slum landlords and politicians. and it is nearly time. Let Selakar and St. Iberius Wards do the same thing in the near future and everything is well. If the workers would only think and vote solid no other class could best them. The Hibs are down and keep them down, or you will be sorry. They are out for jobs for their friends, and will use all sorts of corruption to gain their ends.

Michael O'Neill is going forward in the labour interest for the seat made vacant by Corish's election, and we hope that labour will rally to support him. Mike is a man who has fought hard and strenuously for labour ever since he came to the use of reason. He was Secretary of the Tailors' Society in the stormy times, when it was not fashionable to be a trade unionist, and will no doubt make a good member of the Municipal Council.

Independent Labour Party of Ireland

ROOM 3, LIBERTY HALL,

WHAT IS THIS SOCIALISM ?-Workers, Attend the following Meetings: Sunday, 26th July, Beresford Place, 12 noon; Sunday, 26th July, Foster Place. 8.30 pm.; Tuesday, 28th July, Beresford Place, 8.30 p.m.; Thursday, 30th July, Charlemont Bridge, 8.30 p.m.; Friday. 31st July, Business at which intending members may join. Reading Room open every evening.

Tox Kunner, Hon. Sec.

INCHICORE ITEMS.

For the information of my friends in Inchicore, I desire to make the following statements:-1st.—The Citizen Army was founded

and formed before the Irish Volunteers were even discussed. 2nd.—The Citizen Army is composed of

genuine trades unionists an dno blackleg or scab—whether employer or workman-is permitted to join its ranks. 3rd.—The Citizen Army stands for true

nationhood and genuine liberty, and will never allow itself to be used by officers who desire to assist the police during labour troubles, or who a short time back put men in the guard room for singing "A Nation Once

As Larkin lays it down: There can be ut two ways-the right and the wrong. The Irish Working Class who have been taught such bitter lessons in the past, and who a few weeks ago in Dublin beheld all other sections united against them, either are right in refusing to again trust those who in that hour of trial proved false, or they are wrong in displaying this elementary indication of wisdom.

The men who refrain from parading with Citizen Army for fear of losing their jobs, can hardly be expected to make a brave show-should it become necessary to risk their precious lives. The man who stands in the ranks with the scab-that helped the employer to starve his wife and children-or who obeys the command of an importer of free labourers, can hardly be expected to free anything.

In the late struggle in Dublin the Workers had no friend but themselves, and even in their own ranks were found traitors; yet it is up to the good men and true to form a solid body for their own protection, and, now that guns are being put in their hands, to ensure that such weapons are not afterwards turned upon themselves. In the Citizen Army you have the men who stood the test. In the volunteers will be found some of the men who betrayed you, and the men who conspired to crush you. Workers of the New Kilmainham Ward, which is the right section for you to join? That containing and controlled by your foes, or that formed only by your friends?

It is understood that Councillor John Saturnus Kelly is to attend at Inchicore on Sunday next for the purpose of assuming command of the local section of the Irish Volunteers with which Captain Kettle is identified. The large posters at present displayed throughout Dublin showing exciting incidents in the career of the "Kelly Gang" have no connection whatever with Sunday's affair. Neither was the youngster justified who, failing to discover John S. amongst the figures depicted on the posters, suggested that the Senior Councillor was away looking after the "financial aspect" of the case.

Despite the downpour of rain thatalways characterises Larkin's visits to Inchicore, on Saturday last, the reception given to Councillor Donnelly was not lacking in enthusiasm. The decision of the meeting to ask Harry to retain his seat in the City Council, and their expressed determination to have him back again in Inchicore is highly commendable and only remains to be carried into effect. The welcome given to the South African deportee-Mr. Cawford-was no less warm. The display made by the Citizen Army was highly creditable, and ought to stimulate the local section to make their best effort to rival, if not outrun, the other city sections. The Citizen Army is the only civil army in Ireland whose regulations debar scabs and blacklegs in joining, and does not permit the Trade Union smashing employees to gain control of a movement built up by workers. It is the only real army and means business.

An Engineers' section is now being formed, and all mechanics willing to join can hand in their names at any of the recruiting depots. All information concerning the Citizens' Army and the workers' Boys Brigade can be had at the Emmet

A correspondent writes calling my attention to the fact that although the condition of the workers in Dublin was much worse and deplorable before Larkin came than it is at present, yet no one seemed to bother about them. Just so. You recollect, the old lark in the story did not remove its young until the farmer decided on mowing the meadow himself. And only Jim showed the workers how to effectively assist themselves, our present-day champions would never have stirred themselves.

Well, boys, there are good days com-The working classes who use their own brains and select their own leaders will march on. The weaklings who follow their foes, who associate with scabs and salute the advocates of free labour, well,

they will find themselves left, The proof of Larkin's worth is testified by the hatred of his enemies and ours. The general who finds favour with the foe is not the one that inflicts defeat upon them. When will workingmen open their eyes and use their brains?

W. P. PARTRIDGE. North Dock Ward

Notice to Members. Members of the Transport Union in the above Ward are again reminded that the Long List can now be seen in No. 6 Room (1st landing) Liberty Hall. If names are not on List it will be necessary to make a claim in order that they be entitled to the Municipal Elections in

January and Removal Claims, etc., can be had any day in the Eall from 10 a.m. to 20 p.m. All cloims must be stade before 4th Angust Rvery mounter in ARCHIE CRAWFORD.

An Impression.

We had been led to expect any kind of man. We labour under the disadvantage of getting all our knowledge from the Press-and what the Press can't lie about is not worth lying about. We had heard of the nine as heroes who had kept the red flag flying in face of an army and artillery, as common hooligans, as fighters, and as poltroons. So, knowing the Press, we kept open minds, biassed only by one thing, the knowledge that these men were workers fighting against dreadful odds. That one reservation amounted to so much-a deep and ready sympathy, minds eager to learn, hearts ready with kindness, understanding made keen by the common cause of labour.

So we waited the coming of Archie Crawford with our hearts given to the cause, our minds eagerly awaiting the tale of the wrongs he and his men had fought against, and full of kindly curiosity to see what kind of man the fighting miner might prove to be.

He took some time to measure up; his exact value was not easy to determine. There was nothing agressive, nothing vociferous-more of the marks of the man who fights for love of fighting. His name was obviously Scottish, but he looked as much a dozen nationalities as he did Scotch. He might have been a Frenchman, or a Southern German. But directly he opened his mouth his accent showed the Southern Scot.

He did not start with fire and thunder, there were none of the signs of the mob orator, and as the speech went on the impression grew that this man was not the man who led by public utterances, this was not the man who held the thousands by his tongue. But increasingly came the impression that this was a man of quiet unceasing building, the organiser, the worker in details. This man would see that each step was right, that the ground others had broken should be secured and put in order, that each detail fitted into the scheme; that granted the ideal, the munitions of war, this man would see that the drudgery was done, and the thousand and one small steps needed to build a movement were faithfully taken.

There were many notes he struck worth striking, many things he said worth re-saying; the best of them all was when, after having related the shooting of the man who bared his breast to the bullets, and the dastardly shooting of the little newsyendor, he said that he had come to one conclusion, that " in a strike there is one crime only, and that one

crime is innocence.'

That was a thing to remember, to take into our hearts, to bring out again when the "trouble" comes again. In a strike the one crime is innocence! Remember that, my comrades, when others are going to gaol for intimidation, when others are going to hospital with broken heads, there is one crime to be ashamed of, it is not the crime of rioting, of burning and destroying, it is not the crime of stonethrowing or of shooting—the one crime against your class, the one crime to remember in after years and to be ashamed of and to deny, is the coward's crime of innocence.

THE SPORT WORLD.

There is one outstanding subject of discussion in the sport world at present. A foul or not a foul!" The "Times' has raked up the Sayers-Heenan fight for a parallel. Sayers had gone down to a blow on the neck, and whilst he was down Heenan struck him heavily; an appeal was made, of course, but disallowed, on the ground that the blow was struck in the heat of the fight. The counterclaim in the Smith-Carpentier fight seems amply disposed of by the referee's ruling, that he had told Smith he was disqualified before he saw Descamps in the ring. We want a little convincing with regard to M. Descamp's good faith. The similar incident in the Carpentier-Klaus match is too fresh in memory. Descamp's excitement and tears on that occasion were too obviously feigned, and the present occurence lends itself to suspicion.

The "Daily Mail" has got one of its periodic fits of philanthropy. They have discovered the case of Andrew Jephtha. Andrew is blind and has a wife and four children. His is one of those cases that is deplorably common, a popular idol deserted in affliction—the worn-out boxer thrown on the scrap-heap. Side by side with the appeal one reads of the £10,000 contest. Such is life. The crowd that hailed Jephtha turned aside to hail a new

In every sport there are these obscure tragedies. The man who delighted the crowd, crippled or used up, falls out and is forgotten, and left to hunger, or the Workhouse. The sooner athletes realise their position in public life and combine for protective purposes the better for themselves and sport in general. There have been worse things than a union of athletes on trades union lines. Boxers, wrestlers, and weight-lifters have them, but they are unions of sorts-not the sort that would have saved Jephtha from the need of begging.

W. A. Pullum, at 9st., won the British rost. weight-lifting championship with a lead of folbs. over the second man. He created in one lift a 9st. world's record, a rost, and 11st. British record, with 213lbs., two dumb-bell style.

"Worker" top notchers:-" Newsboy " Harry Stone, "Newsboy" Johnny Summers, "Newsboy" Jimmy SEARCHLIGHT FLASHES.

"This is a house of prayer, but you have made it a den of thieves." trace the words forming in my mind, my imagination paints for me the picture of the gentle Saviour flogging the money changers from the Temple.

And I have often asked myself what would have been the conduct and the condemnation of the same Saviour had he entered some of our Dublin chapels during the recent Murphy-made dispute, and listened to the words falling from the lips of the priests in the pulpit, some of whose names might also be found on the list of Guinness's shareholders.

Our Saviour began His mission by learning to work and working with His Foster Father. And He has declared "the labourer to be worthy of his hire." But this declaration was ignored in Dublin until Jim Larkin came to it. And Jim not merely proved its truth-but he also proved that the idler was worth nothing. Now men who never worked are bestir-

ring themselves. And we find ministers of God lending themselves to the organisers of blackleg societies—so great is their professed horror of Socialism.

I am not a Socialist, but I believe that Socialism is not conducive to large dividends or profits for non-producers or nonworkers. Still I regret as a Roman Catholic that these "Very Rev." and Rev." gentlemen do not get up sufficient courage to attack the so-called "Roman Catholic" Freemasons Dublin.

Here we have Lorcan Saturnus Sherlock-a midget-hailed by His Grace, after his election in January last, almost as defender of the Faith, because by the usual Mountjoy methods he had succeeded in defeating an unknown man. And we find this man publicly suggesting that Long John Clancy should be made Lord Mayor of Dublin; and we find others of the Masonic ring agreeing.

Now, everyone believes Long John Clancy to be a Freemason—and not a few are getting suspicious of little Lorcan himself. It is painfully apparent that the number of "Catholic" Freemasons in Dublin is rapidly increasing; and although Socialism and Freemasonism are put on the one level by the Church, vet somehow in Dublin they do not seem to be treated exactly alike. Would it be that the dividends make all the difference?

I notice that one of the missionaries to blackleg Unions-although I feel he has not the privilege of Larkin's personal acquaintance—did not hesitate to denounce and decry a man about whom he knows nothing only through prejudiced sources. He also stated that the recent dispute, costing millions of money, had been a failure—the men had received no rise. He was right. The strike by the employers was a failure. The Union they combined to smash rests to-day on more solid foundations than ever before. The men got no rise that is not so; for many members of the Union got an advance after the dispute.

Then the Rev. gentleman proceeds to condemn strikes. The physical force policy in Ireland may look foolish in the eyes of those valuing a whole skin, but it political reforms of recent years.

The old farmer lying under a hedge down in Clare-fervently praying for the rack-renting landlord to pass, while he clasped in his hands a "Queen Anne" carrying a pound of slugs-did more to convince his enemies of the injustice done to his class than all the eloquence of the men in whose boots John E. Redmond is supposed to stand to-day.

So in like manner the much-condemned strike is nevertheless a very effective weapon-and one that no sensible worker will willingly lay aside. And, on the whole, I think our Priests would be well advised and better engaged if they applied themselves whole-heartedly to the work for which they were ordained—and God knows the police court exposures in the Worker proves there is plenty for them to do. Jim Larkin in Dublin has attempted a great deal, he has suffered a great deal, and he has accomplished much. He raised the wages of the labourer in some cases almost as much as ten shillings per week; he made them temperate, he improved their conditions and exposed the slums. Still no class of the community are more indebted to him than are our Priests and Bishops; for he has roused them, in their luxurious surroundings, to the Master's voice; he has pointed to them the starving waifs upon the street, the outraged infant in the slum, the broken workers in the factory, the Dying Saviour on the Cross. And did not that Saviour say: "Whatever you do unto them you do to Me." Yes, the time will come in the life of every Priest and Bishop of Ireland when Larkin shall be blessed for his work in Dublin-even if it be postponed until the last.

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MANUFACTURING CRIME.

Making Cases in the D.M.P.

It is a matter of common acceptance that a job is certain to be done if high enough a price be offered. However low task may be, somebody will be found low enough to do it for a reward. This is the only point of view we can take up with regard to the system of payments for cases in the police. If rewards be given to men for prosecutions made, and the amounts of those rewards be regulated by the number of cases successfully made, the inevitable effect is to encourage prosecutions, and set a body of men nosing round seeking incidents which can be manufactured into breaches of the law. This is in direct violation of the assumption commonly made that the police system is supported to preserve the peace and prevent crime.

The Reward Board.

It is not commonly known to the public that a system of rewards exists whereby "cases" secured are rewarded by money grants, based upon a regular definite scale. These grants are graded according to the value set upon them by the Assistant Commissioner and his Reward Board. For instance, for a successful case against a street bettor, an inspector will be rewarded with 10s., whilst the capture of a betting-house keeper will fetch £2. A baton charge, neatly and expeditiously carried out, might fetch as much as £3, a fact which explains the keen competition between the two forces in O'Connell Street on the memorable Bloody Sunday, as to whom should crack most heads

This scale of values is subject to fluctuation. In cases where a fine is inflicted in the courts; the amount of the fine will affect the amount of the reward. The social standing and political or religious pull " of the inspector concerned has been known to affect the reward also. The amounts of awards are accompanied by the granting of a proportionate number of marks, the total of which will serve as a factor in securing promotion.

The simple effect of such an institution as the Reward Board is to lower the moral tone of the police service. In fact, it is with reluctance that one uses such an expression as "moral tone" in considering a practice so flagrantly provocative, There cannot long remain the least vestige of conscientious activity where an unnatural attitude of hostility between the populace and the "guardians of the peace" is fostered by such means, and the assumption that police officers are the natural enemies of the man in the street is engendered and encouraged.

The Compounds. Another factor which aids this perni-

cious situation is the method of recruiting men from the distant country places, and the refusal to admit men born and reared in the city of Dublin. We have no grudge against the admittance of men from the country; but we have a violent objection to bringing strangers to the city, who already have that peculiar rudimentary antipathy to the inhabitants that strangers coming to seek a living in a new place always show, and deliberately -by open and tacit means-encouraging and fostering mutual dislike. There is in Ireland, for very vatent reasons, a great dislike, personal and official, to officers of the Crown—a natural dislike. So that a man joining the force comes with the knowledge that he is entering an unpopular body. So he comes to us a stranger prepared to meet dislike and hostility, and is straightway herded along with others in what is neither more nor less than a "compound," where the isolation from popular life, the close intercourse with others similarly situated, and the fact that the long hours in the street are spent in a mental attitude of repressing others, all tend in increasing degree to aid the growth of hatred and division between him and people.

(Next week we will discuss the G Division, and the defaulters' court.)

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Irish Trades Union Congress and Labour Party.

MEETING OF NATIONAL EXECUTIVE.

Tom Daly's Sentence and the Scab's Acquittal.

No Division of OUR Country,

Trades Union Congress and Labour Party met on Saturday last in the Library of the Trades Hall Dublin, Mr. Thowas Johnson (Belfast), Chairman, presiding. Also present—Messrs. James Larkin ('ublin), Vice-Chairman; D. R. Campbell (Belfast), Treasurer; R. P. O'Carroll, T.C.; Thos. Cassidy (Derry), W. E. Hill (London), William O'Brien (Dublin), James Connolly (Belfast), M. J. O'Lehane (Dublin), and P. T. Daly, Secretary. Councillor M. J. Egan, J.P. (Cork), and Mr. Thos. MacPartlin, who sent apology, were absent from meeting. The meeting extended over two sessions, the last of which concluded at 10 p.m.
Correspondence was submitted from

the Right Hon. The Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary of State for War, T. J. MacNamara, M.P.; Admiralty; John Burns, M.P.; Sidney Buxton, M.P.; A Birrell, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland; and from Messrs. J. E. Redmond, M.P.; J. R. P. Newman, M.P.; J. R. MacDonald, M.P.; A Henderson, M.P.; C Duncan, M.P.; Joseph Devlin, M.P.; R. Wilson, Derry; H. Skinner, T.A.; Thomas McConnell, Belfast; Citizens' Housing League Dublin; Ald. Jinks, Mayor of Sligo; M. O'Flanagan, D.T.P.S.; and National Health Insurance Commission.

Letters were also submitted from the Chairman (Mr. Johnson). and from Messrs. James Connolly, M J. Egan, T.C., J.P., M. J. O'Lehane. Thomas Cassidy, and other members of the National Executive in reference to suggestions of the Chair-man contained in his letter and submitted to the other members, and Mr. Cassidy (Derry) moved, and Mr. Hill seconded:—

"That the Dublin Sub-Committee be. and they are hereby empowered to issue an appeal for financial assistance to enable labour to fight for representation, as decided by the Irish Trades Union Congress; and that the other matters raised in connection therewith be also referred to the same Sub-Committee."

GOVERNMENT PRINTING SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Secretary reported that the Sub-Committee decided on at the recent had held several meetings since Congress. They had appointed a delegation to wait on the T.A. Executive in Manchester to impress upon them the desirability of their cooperating in a movement to prevent Government contracts being placed where the minimum wage was less than 35s. per weeks and to prevent Local Government work being executed in any office where the wage was less than 30s. per week. The Executive of the T.A. had received the deputation with great courtesy and promised to give the views expressed their earnest consideration.

On the motion of Mr. W. E. Hill, seconded by Mr. Campbell, the Report was adopted. Both unions to defray equally between them the expenses of the Sub-Committee.

CO OPERATION.

Mr. O'Lehane initiated a discussion on the above subject referred to the Executive by Congress. He proposed, Mr. Cassidy seconded, and it was agreed "that the Sub-Committee of the N.E. prepare and issue a scheme as directed by Congress,"

SENTENCE ON THOMAS DALY. Mr. James Larkin (Dublin) moved, Mr. Thomas Cassidy (Derry) seconded, and it was carried unanimously :-

"That we, the National Executive of the Irish Trades Union Congress and Labour Party, having heard the reply of the Labour Party and of the Lord Lieutenant to memorial presented on their suggestion, hereby call upon them to use every means available to secure " the release of Thomas Daly, who, having been kept on remand for three months on a charge of wilful murder and found 'not guilty,' was then sentenced on e charge of 'common assault,' to which ha 11th, pleaded 'guilty,' to sentences of one year and two years' imprisonment with hard labour; that, in our opinion, the Judge sentenced him, not on the charge he was guilty of, but on the one he was acquitted of, and that such conduct is likely to bring the administration of the law into contempt, more especially when we compare the sentence in this case with the punishment in other and more serious ones."

The Secretary was directed to forward copies of resolution.

ACTION OF THE CROWN IN THE CASE OF MADDEN ALIAS MADDIX.

The Secretary reported in this case, A man named Madden or Maddix who had been employed as a blackleg during the recent dispute was charged with criminal assault on the daughter of a worker. The child was just seven years old and had contracted a loathsome disease. When the prisoner was brought up in Green street he was acquitted without being put on trial. He had brought the case under the

The National Executive of the Irish notice of the Labour Party and other

The action of the Secretary was approved and he was further directed to bring it under the notice of Mr. Birrell and the various political parties.

SUGGESTED EXCLUSION OF ULSTER.

The Secretary reported the action of the Sub Commitsee of the National Executive in reference to the question. He s bmitted the following correspondence which was ordered to be published: -

"IRISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS AND LABOUR PARTY. " National Executive,

"Dublin, June 11, 1914. "The Right Hon. A. Birrell, KC, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, "Irish Office, Old Queen-street

"London, S.W.

"Dear Sir -Herewith find resolution adopted by the Irish Trade Union Congress at their recent session in Dublin. You will notice that they deal with a number of matters already dealt with by our deputation to you more particularly do I want to draw your attention to the anti-partition resolution. This question was debated at full length, and amongst those who took part in it, and the strongest copponents to the exclusion of Ulster, were the delegates from Belfast and other portions of the areas proposed to be excluded. Having heard your personal views on this question I feel you will be glad to know this.

"I have already forwarded you, as arranged at our interview, our suggestions for amendments to the Schedule of the Home Rule Bill to which Mr. MaGill has already favoured me with an acknowledgment, but you can understand that this is a matter of great importance to us, and I should be very grateful if you would kindly let me know for the information of my Committee what your views are with regard to it. I am sending you on a fulllist of the resolutions, some of which you have already told me are outside your Department, but as we have no ministers responsible to Irish constituencies for carrying out of Fair Wages Conditions, the Administration of the Factory Acts, and the enactment of the Lows as between the employer and the employee, I think it absolutely necessary to bring them under your immediate attention.

"Yours very truly, "P. T. DALY, Secretary."

"Sir-I am desired by Mr. Birrell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant enclosing resolutions adopted by the Irish Trades Union Congress at their recent Session in Dublin which will receive attention.

"With regard to the proposed amendment of the Schedule of the Government of Ireland Bill, Mr. Birrell asks me to say that it would be quite imporsible to introduce any such amendment now, especially as the matter is one which can be dealt with by the Irish Parliament, if they consider it desirable to do so, after three years from the date of their first meeting.

"Yours faithfully, "A, P. MAGILL. "The Secretary Irish Trades Union Congress, Dublin."

> "Irish Trades Union Congress "and Labour Party, "National Executive, "Dublin, 30th June, 1914.

"The Right Hon. A Birrell, K.C., M P. "Chief Secretary for Ireland. " Irish Office, Old Queen Street

"London, S.W. Dear Sir, "Yours of the 15th inst, was before mv Committee last night, and I am further directed to write you in reference to the subject matter of mine of the

"My Committee cannot understand why it will be necessary to wait for three years from the date of the first meeting of the Irish Parliament to consider the wisdom of meeting

our claims for amendments to the Schedule of the Bill, while at the same time you are contemplating the Amendment of the Schedule by excluding portions of the working classes from the operations of the Bill. The only reason that my Committee see for not considering their claims is that at the present they have not got possession of any rifles to speak of; but their objectlesson will not, I hope, be lost sight of by the working classes of this country as well as of Great

> "Yours faithfully." " P. T. Daly, Secretary,"

"Irish Office, "Old Queen St., S.W. "4th July. 1914.

" Dear Sir, " Mr. Birrell directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult., which shall have his attention. "Yours truly.

"A. P. Magill. "P. T. Daly, Esq."

Mr. James Connolly proposed, Mr. M. J. O'Lehane seconded, and it was carried nem con. :-

Resolved-" That this meeting of the National Executive of the Irish Trades Union Congress and Labour Party reaffirms, in the name of the Irish working class, our objection to the exclusion of Ulster, or of any part of Ulster in any shape or form or manner or for any period, from the operations of the Home Rule Bill, and that we call upon the Labour Party in Parliament to vote against any exclusion clauses in the Amending Bill."

VOLUNTEERS AND STRIKES. The Chairman moved, Mr. O'Brien seconded, and it was carried unani-

"That the dominant political parties in Ireland, having for their own purposes raised an armed Volunteer forces in their respective spheres of influence, we advise all workers in either camps to retain whatever arms they may become possessed of, and then be in a position to prevent any recurrence of such scenes as took place in industrial warfare in Belfast in 1907, and in Dublin in 1913, when the armed forces of the Crown were used to terrorise the workers, and to deprive them of their civil rights, as they were also used in the land wars for similar reasons."

THE SHOPS ACT. Mr. M. J. O'Lehane proposed, Mr. W. E. Hill seconded, and it was resolved :-

"That we strongly protest against the failure of certain urban district councils, more especially those of Longford, Cavan, Ballina, Listowel, and Clonnel, to carry out the provisions of the Shops Act, and we also protest against the failure of the Government authorities to take the necessary steps to compel these councils to carry out the law."

RESISTANCE TO ULSTER PROVISIONAL COUNCIL. Mr. James Connolly proposed, Mr. P. T. Daly seconded, and it was resolved :-

"That if the body styling itself the Ulster Provisional Government—a body drawn exclusively from the landlord and capitalist class-carries out its threat to establish a Provisional Government, usurping the function and powers of government in that province, and by threats of armed force seeks to divide and disrupt this country, we call upon the workers in Ulster to refuse all allegiance to that usurping body, to organise resistance by all possible means, and hereby pledge the support of the Irish Labour movement to any move they may make to safeguard and maintain their place and the place of their province in an undivided Ireland."

After the transaction of routine business, the meeting adjourned.

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have from time to time had occasion to visit, on the other side of the Channel, I have noticed that the working people are catered for in music and art in a way never yet attempted in Dublin.

and still they are the worst catered for in the United Kingdom in this respect. They are kept wretchedly poor as a

Another difficulty is that in Dublin small prices.

In Edinburgh working people can hear the greatest singers and musicians with propaganda.

Now Dablin is rife for such a project. Why should not the workers themselves build their own hall—a really big one—big enough to hold a labour demonstration if necessary?

There is nothing to prevent such a plan being carried out if the workers want it sufficiently to put their heads and backs into it. Why wait till the capitalist comes along and does it? You workers may be jolly well sure that he will make you pay dear for the

How much better and cheaper to build and own and control your own hal!. You have your own organisation -the Irish Builders Co-operative Society, Limited here in Dublin ready to do the building. You have your Trades Unions who can finance such a project as an investment as they have done [believe, in Bristol and other places, and you have yourselves to patronise the scheme and to enjoy the fruits thereof. In Publin the working people have

only to a very limited extent, and among a limited number. their organisations are divided in sec-

tions and even opinions

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, you would invite discussion in your columns on the above

E. A. B.

Lady Microbe's Civic Farce.

To Editor "Irish Worker." Dear Jim - Since I last wrote to you

have been finished in Henrietta street Paths an i roads have been newly remade, six electric lamps erected in the side street; the slum lords have painted windows and sills—on the outside, of course; back windows and the inside of the front windows were not touched. Lady Microbe has presented each re-

out his men. I advise the people to use the boxes for fuel. A lady inspector visited the houses threatening the tenants that, if the windows and curtains were not cleaned by the Monday before the opening of the Farcic Exhibition, she would summon them. Unfortunately I was out when she called, and threatened to summon my wife and to get us evicted My wife pointed out the filthy state of the w.c., but she was told that that was other people's businers. The school children were ordered to go to school the day of the procession.

a long way round.

DWELLER IN HENRISTIA STREET.

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Correspondence.

To Editor "Irish Worker." 22nd July, 1914.

Dear Sir-In many of the cities I

The Irish working people are by nature a most musical and artistic race,

necessity for the provision of dividends and profits for the capitalist class. The public halls are in the hands of private profit mongers whose charges make it imposible for a working man or woman to hear or see art of the highest order. there is no hall large enough and suitable for entertaining large audiences at

in the world for a 3d, and 6d, admission. We know that it must pay or else it would not continue in Scotland where the bawbees are "bitten and shaken before taken" Music is used to bring together huge audiences, and the programmes are very often interlarded

hall that HE will own, NOT you.

only in very recent years wakened up

to the necessity of organising, and that Also it is regrettable to notice that

It seems to me that a great deal of this sectionalism is caused by the want of a common meeting ground where differences would be reduced to indiffer-

Yours faithfully,

all preparations for the farce exhibition

sident in the street with a green painted box, bought in Martin's, who locked

If they stayed away their names were to be struck off the rolls. They were kept in till five o'clock. When their mother's called at three o'clock for the younger ones they were refused permission to take them. Since the exhibition started the playground has been closed against the children; and men going to their dinner from Broadstone have to go

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