THE IRISH WORKER And People's Advocate.

defeat? I tell you a cause like ours;

Who is it speaks of

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

powers.

WOD

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

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FACTS ABOUT

Edited by Jim Larkin.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4th, 1911.

[ONE PENNY.

No. 25.—Vol. I.]

The local politics of Dublin are peculiar in many ways, and not least in that they appear quite unconnected with problems of local government. There are bands, processions, meetings and placards galore; but neither in speech or election address will the inquirer find many references to matters that must affect Dublin as they affect every city in the world. Problems of housing and public health and other civic

matters may be discussed between elections, but with the arrival of the election they are smothered under a flood of national party politics and personal abuse. Resonable advocacy of any civic reform is almost entirely lacking, and a comprehensive programme quite unknown. Yet the difficulties of civic life in Dublin are so extraordinarily great that it is necessary here more than in most cities, firstly, to know the facts of the case, and secondly, to be prepared with measures fit to cope with all the factors involved. And if the study be not pleasant, it may at least be profitable.

THE PEOPLE OF GREATER DUBLIN.

The Preliminary Report of the Census of 1911 gives the following as the population of Dublin City and the adjoining Townships :-

		POPUL	Increase or Decrease	
D 11' 0''		1 901.	1911.	per cent.
Dublin City	***	2 90,638	309 272	+6.4
Pembroke	•••	25 ,799	29,260	+13.4
Rathmines and	Rathgar	32,602	38,190	+17.1
Blackrock	•••	8,719	9,081	+42
Kingstown	***	17,377	17,227	- 0.9
Greater Dublin	•••	3 75,135	403,030	+ 74

The striking feature of the table is the extraordinarily rapid growth that it shows, especially in Rathmines and Pembroke. The significance of this development of the city and its suburbs will be dealt with later. At present let us examine the social status of the thousands who form the population of Greater Dublin. Classified by occupations, the inhabitants of Greater Dublin in 1901 were divided, according to the Census Report, as follows:-

	_ Dublin City.		The Townships.		Greater Dublin.	
Occupations.	Under 20 Years.	20 Years and Upwards.	Under	20 Years	Under	20 Years and Upwards.
Males.	LO TORIB.	and Opwards.	20 10318.	and Opwards.	ZU 1 Bars.	and Opwards.
Class.		e .				1 · 1
I. Professional	2,551	10,171	1,127	4,419	3,678	14,590
II. Domestic	290	2,0 61	91	888	381	2,949
III. Commercial	3,766	15,562	897	4,996	4,663	20,558
IV. Agricultural	137	1,663	96	860	233	2,523
V. Industrial	6,944	46,357	1,207	7,857	8,151	54,214
$VI.$ $\left\{ egin{aligned} & & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & \\ & & \\ & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & \\ $	43,948	6,938	10,827	6,938	54,775	8,838
Total	57,636	82,752	14,245	20,920	71,881	103 672
FEMALES.					,	
I. Professional	642	2 823	315	1,704	957	4,527
II. Domestic	3,405	16,427	1,632	8,411	5,037	24,838
III. Commercial	2 83	779	95	320	378	1,099
IV. Agricultural		82	2	21	9	103
V. Industrial	,	16,021	616	2 _. 395	5,539	18,416
$VI.$ {Indefinite and Non-productive	48,031	56,827	13,048	20,983	61,079	77,815
TOTAL	57,291	92,959	15,708	33,759	72,999	126,798

Little need be said about the 78,000 females over 20 who are returned in Class VI. The majority of them are women engaged in domestic work in their own homes. With the exception of those at the top and at the very bottom of the class, these women work very hard for very little pay. Their payment, however, has no connection with their work. The income of a married woman is determined, not by the value of the work she may or may not do, but, in parasitic fashion, solely by the income of the host, her husband, who supports her. Turning to the figures for males, it will be seen that there are roughly 9,000 men in Class VI. over 20 years of age and therefore presumably able to support themselves, who, at the time of the Census of 1901, were "not returned as following any definite or specified occupation"-9,000 men dependent on the labour of others. Classified in another fashion, the Census figures show that there are in Greater Dublin 15,843 gentlemen or gentlewomen, dependent on whom are 6,471 children and wives, giving a total of 22,314. Excluding the children under 20, there are in Greater Dublin

Over 16,000 Gentlemen and Gentlewomen-

persons of means independent of their own exertions, and therefore utterly dependent on the exertions of others. At the other side of the picture the Census Returns for 1901 show that there were in Greater Dublin

Over 6,000 Paupers in Workhouses-

2,770 males and 3,254 females. Amongst these there are

550 CHILDREN UNDER 15 INNATES OF WORKHOUSES.

These are significant figures—16,000 gentry and 6,000 paupers—and the bulk of the rest of the population miserably poor. Wherever there are gentry there are always poverty and pauperism also. Dublin is distinguished by having a more than usually large proportion of poor. In studying all the figures of poverty and its attendant evils, that will subsequently be cited, it must be borne in mind that the key to the whole position, both locally and nationally, is the existence of a Class VI.—"persons not producing.'

HOW THE PEOPLE OF DUBLIN LIVE.

We have seen, in brief, how the people of Dublin get their living. Let us now see what kind of a living it is that they get, taking first a general survey of the conditions in which the majority of our fellow-citizens live, and later investigating each department of the subject in detail. As part of his evidence before the Royal Commission on the Poor Law, Dr. Stafford,* the Medical Commissioner of the Local Government Board, gives an extremely interesting and detailed account of an investigation into the lives of the working classes of Dublin. "The particulars were taken from representative families, and may be taken as furnishing a typical picture of the conditions under which persons residing in a labouring-class district in Dublin live. It was not intended to investigate the circumstances of the very poor.

"Table No. 1 (given by Dr. Stafford) deals with 1,254 families, with special reference to their housing accommodation. These families included 4,950 persons, giving an average of 4.12 persons per family, and occupied 1,903 rooms in 436 houses situate

in 62 streets. "Housing.—It is a serious reflection that barely 12 per cent. of the families enumerated occupy house accommodation satisfactory alike in point of sanitary convenience, sir, space, and cleanliness. In the remaining cases the most frequent defect was unsatisfactory sanitation, from which no less than 87 per cent. of the families suffered. Insufficient accommodation in varying degrees was found to exist in the case of 32 per cent. of the families; but this is scarcely surprising, seeing that less than 8 per cent. occupied three rooms and upwards, while close on 60 per cent. were confined to single room tenements. In the case of nearly 5 per cent. of the families the housing conditions are in all respects unsatisfactory.

* Report of the Royal Commission on the Poor Law, Appendix, Vol. X. Cd. 5070-1910, Papers bended in by Dr. T. J. Stefford.

"RENTAL.—The weekly rents vary in the several classes from 24. 61. to 31. 51d., but the average cost of house accommodation amounts to 3. 03d. per family, a sum which appears ample, but neverthless fails to secure a wholesome dwelling for the average labouring man. The proportion of rent to total earnings on the average amounts to 13 81 per cent.'

EARNINGS work out on the average to 22s. 2d. per week per family, of which 15. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. is contributed by the head of the family, 5s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ l. by other members, and 3d. by lodgers. There is a very wide range in the family earnings, from under 5s. a week to over 603. a week; but the larger proportion is under 203. a week."

Some of the results of this investigation are tabulated as follows:—

SUFFICIENCY OF ACCOMMODATION. Accommodation sufficient in 848 cases = 67.62 per cent. " partly sufficient in 88 cases = 7.02 insufficient in 318 cases = 25 36 100.00

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES OCCUPYING ONE OR MORE ROOMS. Number of families occupying 1 room ... 742 = 59.17 per cent. 2 rooms 403 = 32.1485 = 6.7820 = 1.59

Number inspected Average number of families per w.c. Average number of persons per w.c. ...

"Out of 134 cases in which the tenement and w.c. were so dirty as to be injurious to health, the w.c. was inefficient in 38 cases, the other 96 cases being the fault of the tenants.' "Consumption:—Out of 1.250 families from whom information was obtained, in

150 cases there was consumption in the family=12 per cent." A second investigation, covering a smaller area but more detailed, gave results

equally appalling. "Table No. 2," says Dr. Stafford, "deals with 21 families, containing 51 adults and 45 children, giving an average of 4.57 per family."

Classified by occupation, the families consisted of-

Skilled labour, 6 families, average weekly earnings, £1 10s. 6d. Unskilled ,, 10 ,, ,, 16s. 7½d. Miscellaneous 5 £1 7s. 9d.

"Earnings.—The average earnings of these families amounted to £1 3s. 21d." "EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURE .- Dealing with the 21 families as a whole, it is

found that 98.35 per cent. of the total income is expended, leaving only the merest fraction for savings. But a still more unfavourable position is disclosed by an analysis of the individual budgets. Only a bare majority (11 to 10) can show any surplus of receipts over expenditure. In the case of the ten families whose outgoings exceed their income, there is no precise evidence to explain how this adverse balance is either temporarily or ultimately met, although the six entries under the heading of 'Pawn Office and Loans' are highly suggestive as to the temporary expedient.'

"HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.—Food, as might be expected, represents the principal item in the family budget, no less than 63.38 per cent. of the total incame being devoted. to that purpose. . . . Rent forms the next heaviest head of expenditure, absorbing 1451 per cent. of income. Food and rent together account for 78 per cent. of the whole income, leaving but little margin for outlay on clothing, fuel, &c." Using as a criterion Mr. Seebohm Rowntree's "Poverty Line," "9 families are in receipt of sufficient earnings to satisfy the simplest wants, whilst 12 families have not enough means to procure a competency of the barest necessaries of life. The class below the poverty-line consists mainly of unskilled labour; only one family belonging to a labourer emerges above the line. There is a marked and noteworthy difference in the composition of the families above and below the line -the former consists of 22 adults with 10 children, while the latter include 29 adults with 35 children.'

"FOOD SUFFICIENCY.—Not more than 4 of the 21 families show a sufficiency of protein in their daily fare, and in one case the result has only been reached by parsimony in other directions, and by an excess of expenditure over income. . . . No doubt the general deficiency of protein does not arise from want of means.

Yet in many cases the shortage of sustenance arises unmistakably from poverty."

"THE NECESSARY MINIMUM.—In point of earnings it appears to us that in Dublin £1 a week is the minimum income needed to provide a family (33 men) with the prime essentials of life; this leaves no margin; but, judging from the habits of the people, as ascertained in the present inquiry, that sum will be sufficient only if the family does not exceed four persons—two adults and two children. This is a grave conclusion from the standpoint of national increase, as it means that any tendency in the labouring population to increase in numbers must be accompanied by privation of some of the necessaries of healthy existence. . . .

"The evidence furnished by these inquiries appears to warrant the following conclusions (among others) :--"There is no margin for a family of five at an income of £1 a week, even if they do

not consume excisable articles.

"In the consumption of tea and sugar the typical family contributes to taxation 5d. a week, or $2\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. of the total income." (The calculation is based on the duties on tea and sugar levied in 1907.)

To sum up, the investigation showed that in a working class district the inhabitants live in overcrowded tenements with insufficient sanitary accommodation; their income is insufficient, even when wisely expended, to provide them with even the barest necessaries of life from both poverty and ignorance; they never get a sufficiency of food; they are able to spend almost nothing on clothes and fuel, and they are never in a position to save anything at all. And it must be borne in mind that "it was not intended to investign the circumstances of the very poor." Appalling as these facts

appear at the first recital, the full horror of the conditions they represent cannot be realised even by the most sympathetic imagination. A study of the figures for the whole of Dublin relating to the problems touched on in this investigation is overwhelming. It is impossible to grasp in its entirety the actual condition of Dublin, but the facts and figures that follow will be of some

THE HOMES OF THE PEOPLE.

The citizens of Dublin are born and reared in "the soul-destroying conditions of the one-roomed home." Nearly one quarter of the population live in one room tenements; two out of every five persons live more than two to a room.

The Census of 1901 gives the following tables:-

Number of Tenements of One Room, and the Number of Occupants of such Tenements in Greater Dublin in 1901:-

TENEMENTS OF ONE ROOM Total Number Per. Per. ... 21,747 3,278 5,544 4,392 3,384 2,302 1,477 797 362 145 47 13 6 691 168 181 124 87 63 28 19 13 8 4 1 — Rathgar 557 223 157 77 47 28 9 13 2 — 1 — 360 58 28 16 9 11 5 3 — — — — — — — — — 2079 201 146 126 68 54 28 18 9 6 1 — — Dublin City Rembroke ... 691 168 Rathwines & Rathgar 557 223 Blackrock ... 58

Grester Dublia ... 23,782 3,928 6,056 4,735 3,595 2,458 1,547 850 386 124 53 14 6

Number of Occupiers (or Heads of Families) in occupation of less than 5 R soms in Greater Dublin in 1901.

Occupiers (or Heads of Families) occupying DISTRICT 1 Room 2 Rooms 3 Rooms 4 Roomi Dublin City 21,702 1,3620 5,971 5,484 Pembroke ... 902 558 500 Rathmines and Rathgar 762 466 Blackrock ... 161 131 Kingstown ... 648 1,081 454 314 Greater Dublin 23,726 16,897 8,106 6,895

"In 1903 (and 1904) the registered tenement houses numbered 6,195, and in them more than a third of the population of Dablin resided. About one-third of these houses had at one time or another been de-tenanted and closed as unfit for human habitation, but had been repaired and reopened." *

"There are ten families, numbering forty-six persons, in one house, all using one water-closet and one water-tap. The room-keepers on the top storeys of this building, as they state themselves, "think twice" before they will utilise the w.c. in the back-yard." In another case, there are "three closets for the use of a house, which are also used by the whole population of Asylum yard, namely, 160 persons." †

In Dublin there are "at least

20,000 Persons whose Dwellings Urgently Require to be Radically Improved!"

Sir Chas. Cameron declares that he "knows of no city in these countries which requires a more extensive system of housing improvement to be carried out than Dablin." ‡

Not only are the actual homes of the people overcrowded and dangerously insanitary, very many streets and lanes in the city are sources of danger to the public health. "There are 900 streets, lanes, alleys, courts, passages and open yards not in charge of the corporation." § For the most part, these streets, &c. "not in charge" are not made up, so that in wet weather they are sloughs of filthy mud, in dry weather a wilderness of wind-blown garbage and dust, in all weathers a source of infection dangerous to the whole city.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING

"Many thousands of families have weekly incomes not exceeding 15s. In many instances the income is as low as 10s. and even less. Here is an example: -A family, man and wife, resides in Dame-court. His occupation is that of a tailor, but he can earn only 10s. a week. His rent is 2s. 61., which leaves 7s. 6d. for food, fuel, light, clothes, bedding, &c. Their breakfast consists of dry bread and tea. They have only another meal, dinner and supper combined; it consists of dry bread and tea and herrings, and occasionally porridge. . . . The highest rate of wages for labourers is 20s. per week; a large proportion are paid from 15s. to 18s. a week. Even when they are sober and with small families they cannot enjoy much comfort on the higher rate of wages. When the labourer is of the inferior order, has precarious employment, earns at the most 15s. per week and has a large family, it is easy to imagine his deplorable condition."

"The following cases illustrate the average daily living conditions of the poerer classes in the city. These cases are examples of a class that largely prevail in the slum

"LABOURER-Aged 40; has wife and three children; usual earnings 15s. a week; when working full time earns 18s.; average weekly expenditure on food 9s. 61.; rent of room, 2s.: fuel and lighting, 1s. 3d. Daily dietary consists of tea, bread, butter, potatoes-bacon for husband, and sometimes a little fresh meat; on Sundays, pig's cheek and cabbage; husband suffers from a delicate chest in the winter, and is consequently sometimes without employment.

"FIELD LABOURER—Six in family; earns 14s. 6d. a week; rent of room, 2s. 6d.; weekly expenditure on food, 9s.; fuel and lighting, 1s.; Friendly society subscription, 81. weekly; a teetotaller. Daily dietary consists of tea, bread, butter, dripping, potatoes; on Sundays the principal meal consists of bacon and cabbage.

"It will be noted that the staple dietary consists of tes, bread, potatoes, and bacon."¶

"The wages earned by the average labourer in Dublin is inadequate to maintain a family in a state of physical efficiency. Lack of employment, lowness of wages, as well as other economic causes, account for the poverty observable in many quarters of the city. . . . Young children of tender years have in consequence to bear privations, and even if they are healthy when born the lack of sufficient food soon tells its tale, and such children grow up weak and become an easy prey to disease." **

"HELL'S ENJOYMENT-UNEMPLOYMENT."

There has never been any agency in Dublin capable of ascertaining even roughly the number of unemployed workers in the city at any given time. With an immense number of the working-classes employment is always casual; their work is precarious, and even when they have it, gives very low wages. Some idea of the amoun: of unemployment and under-employment always present in the city may be gathered from the following quotations:- ††

"In the early spring of 1906 it appeared from an estimate made by a competent authority that of the trade unionists in the city, 1,400 skilled and 500 unskilled men were unemployed."

"It is well known there are in Dublin a large class of casual labourers who have at no time constant employment, but live by occasional work."

"It would appear that in Dublin young men are very much unemployed, and that while there is a demand for farm labour in rural Ireland, there are a number of able-bodied men in the Capital who do not do country work, and do not emigrate, but who remain in the city in spite of abnormally high rents and poor chances of employment." We were informed in Dablin that difficulty was experienced by boys in finding

jobs when they grew too old for boys' wages." The following paragraph is especially significant:—"Guinness's Browery have found that the town-bred boys are not strong enough to undertake the work of

labourers in the firm, and that it is necessary to bring in men from the country."

(To be continued next week).

Sir C. Cameron, Report on Public Health of Dublin for 1903.

† Surgeon-Col. Flinn, Report on Sanitary Circumstances of Dublin, 1906,

‡ Public Health Report, 1909.

§ Public Health Report, 1909.

|| P. H. Report, 1903. A Sargeon-Col. Flinn. Report on Sanitary Circumstances of Dublin, 1906. (Only the cases out of six

quoted). Surgeon Col. Flinn, Report Cited.

It Unemployment in Ireland, by Cyril Jackson. Report of Royal Commission on Poor Law, Appendix

Buy your Shirts, Collers, Braces,

Caps, &c., &c. (All made by

Vol. 10s. Cd. 4890-1909.

Dublin Workers) at Prices Lew-Quality High



WHITE SLAVERY!

O! can it be that Chivalry is dead in Erin's isle? No! let us fight for Woman's Right to Justice for Some have the "cheek" two shillings a week to offer For hours three score, and sometimes more, in Dublin town to-day.

A helping hand thro' all the land, O! give to Woman's cause; Her case to-day won't brook delay, she's in the Sweater's claws;

More cruel they than birds of prey-there must be something done-White Slavery! what's worse than thee? there's nought beneath the sun.

And yet if they would stay away (our sister workers A week or more, we'd feel it sore—embarrassed great and small;

Society on land and sea would inconvienced be-A Woman's Union is the only check to female

Can Irish-men stand idly then, and see our women For paltry pay (the case to-day), and go to early grave; The sweater vile is all the while but thinking of his

gain— Don't stop the war till pay is fair for muscle or for

JAMES WHITESIDE, Bray.

Irish Women Workers' Social and Dance.

On Tueaday evening last, "All Hallow e'en," the members of above Union abandoned all care and anxiety, and were "At Home" to all their friends and sympathisers at the Antient Concert Rooms.

The large concert hall, with its many jets of electric light, providing a great contrast to the dismal, monotonous surroundings of the factory, a strange coincidence happened, inasmuch that while men and women of the working class were enjoying themselves in the building. the men of the professional class were feeding in one of the smaller apartments. The magnetic influence of the music compelled some of the latter to stop at the door of the workers' banqueting hall, and the expressions of surprise that escaped their lips proved once again that given the opportunity the working class can set an example that might be followed by those who consider themselves entitled to all the good things of this world. We noticed amongst the onlookers the new Attorney-General for Ireland.

Dancing commenced sharp at 8 p.m., the music being provided by Professor Morrison's string band. A most important feature of the programme was the singing of Miss Agnes Tracey, a most brilliant juvenile vocalist. Her rendering of "She is Far from the Land" was much appreciated, and for an encore she gave "The Last Rose of Summer" (in Irish), and for a further encore she sang "Coulin."

Mr. Joe Walsh supplied the comic element with his rendering "in a style all his own" "A Smart Little Bit of a Man,"
"When I Joined the Army," etc.

Messrs. Tom Kane, R. Farrell, Walter Carpenter, and Mrs. Hewson also contributed to the evening's entertainment.

The catering was in the capable hands

of Mrs. Wyse Power. All too soon, like all good things, the end came at 1 a.m. by all present singing "Auld Lang Syne." Many of those present expressed the hope that this was only the forerunner of many such functions, and it is to be hoped that the women workers will see to it that in the near future—the very near future—that this

hope will be realised.

It seems strange and almost unbelievable in these advanced times of education and intellectual thought to meet so many girls and women who without a blush will tell you quite plainly that they never read. When a girl who has had a fairly good education, and has at the present time good facilities of getting readable, sound literature, makes such a statement, then it is evident that she is simply a brainless nonentity, who has no interest in anything and no desire to try and broaden her views, which must undoubtedly be very narrow. Girls such as these are a decided drawback to any movement that is started for the bettering of the conditions of women, and her assertion that she never reads fills one with mixed feelings of contempt and pity. For this class we have neither the time to give nor the desire to help. They have had their chance and not profited by it; therefore, unless they change their attitude, they must be content to be left behind. Of their own free will they place themselves in the isolated position of not being able to take part in any discussion, to ask questions which might lead to their enlightenment, or to give their own personal views on subjects which concern women and their

But our interest is centred in the working class girls and women. By these we mean that class who have never had their chance. As children they are sent to school, and remain there until the fifth or sixth book. Immediately they leave school, which is at the earliest possible moment, one or other of the factories in the city claims them. Here they are so hardly driven during working hours, their energies and strength sapped out of them by laborious toil, that when they are free at six, seven, or eight o'clock in the evening they feel too tired and jaded to do anyhing else but rest their tired, wearied nodies, or may be some of the more robust

ones will stroi' about in twos or threes in an aimless, littless manner. We cannot and do not blame them; but we do blame and condemn the system that is the cause of such a state of effairs.

These workers from childhood have had no chance to be anything different to what they are. They set out on life's high road with the burden of bad conditions, grinding poverty, and tyrannical rule. The vast majority of these children are compelled through the poverty of their parents to go to school day after day without any breakfast. Is it possible to expect these children, with their badly-clothed, underfed bodies, to take an intelligent interest in their lessons during the day? They cannot and do not; and the teacher, who has often more work to get through than is possible for one person, overlooks those children because they do not display the same bright, sharp appearance, and quick interest in their lessons as their more happily-placed companions, who have been well fed and are warmly clothed. And so even in the schools matters are badly divided again, the teachers taking it for granted that it is a matter of brains, and not, as is really the case, a matter of feeding and warmth, give their time and teaching to the apparently bright scholars, leaving the poor, ill-fed children, who have not energy enough to do anything else but to lagg behind. The teacher loses interest in them, they have no interest in themselves, and the result is that they leave school very little benefited for those six or seven years spent there.

Now, it is not lack of brains that leaves these children so far behind in the educational fields, because I have seen children who have been supplied with breakfasts in the schools far outshine those who were well provided for in their own homes, a fact which proved that circumstances is again responsible for the educational condition of the working class.

Understanding the disadvantages under which these working girls and women have been placed, it is one of the aims of the Irish Women Workers' Union to remedy this condition as soon as possible. Good, sound, readable literature and works of the poets will be placed at the disposal of the members of the Union. Every assistance will be given to the girls and women to make their reading enjoyable and pleasant, and anything they may not quite understand will be explained to them by those who are competent to do so.

D. L. All communications for this column must be addressed to "D. L.,"

The Women-workers' Column, THE IRISH WORKER, 10 Beresford Place, Dublin.

Irish-Ireland Notes.

By An Spailpin Fanach.

THE DEGANI AFFAIR—AND OTHERS. It's an old saying "what's good for the goose is good for the gander." We were forcibly reminded of its significance on receiving some time ago a handbill entitled, "Chronology of a Job," which referred to the "appointment" of MISS DEGANI as lecturer of Spanish and Italian in the "National" University of Ireland. This lady in question seems. to be eminently disqualified for the post, and with the protest contained in the handbill and the several letters of indignation and articles which have appeared in the Press we are in thorough agreement, but there are other languages to which Brofessors and Lecturers were appointed in the "National" University, and perhaps if the qualification of these Professors, etc., were examined they would, to use an athletic expression be entitled, to start from scratch with Miss Degani. We know something of the Professors, etc. in question, and apart from the fact that they possess tails to their names, which. tails did not result from the study of the subjects. they are supposed to teach, we have no hesitation. in saying that their proper position would be as students, and elementary students at that.

It is a recognised principle amongst all those who have given any serious consideration to language study that the only key to the genuine knowledge of a living language is through the native speaker of that language. But when the native speaker happens to be a peasant (without a tail) and the Pro-lessor has a tail to his name it would be unjust to expect such high and mighty people to so far forget their tails as to go to the tail-less peasant. We would advise students of the "N." U.I. to provide themselves with note books and pencils and to make a collection of all the foreign idioms, not to speak of sounds, which the possessors of tails perpetuate in the course of a week. We promise them space for the publication of such an interesting collection, if only to conservate the energy of future "savants" when they attempt the impossible in endeavouring to analize such tit bits.

"WHO FEARS TO SPEAK OF '98?"

During the course of a lecture on "The Teachir of Irish History in Irish Schools," delivered before the members of the Central Branch of the Ga League a fortnight ago, Professor Eoin MacNeil I is reported as having stated that "Even families were divided, and from the well-preserved tradition of my own kinsfolk I could show how one membe. rota family was hand in glove with the United Irish raem, while another was of the Yeomen's party."

Bearing in mind Professor Eoin MacNeill' saction at the Governing Body of the University College, Dublin, and his "inaction" at the 'senate of the "National" University on the occasion of George's visit to our shores, we should ay that the "well-preserved tradition" seems to have been faithfully adhered to even in our de y. By all means let us drive Whiggery from a nong ns.

A QUESTION.

Why does the General Secretary of the Gaelic League sign himself "Patrick O'Daly" in his letters to the Press? Is this the 2nd century form of "Padraig O'Dalaigh " we wonder?

ANOTE ER QUESTION.

Could anyone of our readers inform us if he has lately seen the Editor of the League's publications? Let no one answer that he is suffering from re-action after his arducus labours. Oh Energy! have we ever offended you? ("I don't think" said Energy).

WHY SMOKE FOREIGN TOBACCO?

when you can get a Plug of Irish Tobacco for 33d., from

"An Cobacadoir" 1842 GREAT PARNELL STREET

abour's **A**wakening!

Workers, attend

MEETING

in Trades Hall, Capel street, on Tuesday, November 7th, 1911, at 8 p.m.

The New Policy for Labour" WILL BE EXPLAINED BY THE

Dublin Labour Party

The President of the Trades Council will preside, and will be supported by prominent men, and women in the Labour

LABOUR CONQUERS EVERYTHING!

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

Irish Worker AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Edited by JIM LARKIN.

THE IRISH WORKER will be published weeklyprice One Penny-and may be had of any newsagent. Ask for it and see that you get it. All communications, whether relating to literary or

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We do not publish or take notice of anonymous contributions.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, Nov. 4TH, 1911.

Murderous Attack on Mr. P. T. Daly.

The employers in Wexford, not content

with trying to starve the women and children of that town, by locking out the men—and finding that the weapon of starvation was insufficient to accomplish their fell purpose—had recourse to their hired bullies, the police, who, on their entry into the town, did not delay in find-ing a target for their batons, and having taken away the life of a peaceable citizen, called a halt. Not so the creatures who employ them. Having found that all their schemes to undermine the men in their determination to act as free men failed, they have gone a step further, and taking a lead from William Martin Murphy's gutter Press—the Independent and Herald decided to do away with the leaders. With that object in view, a Mr. Belton, motor manufacturer, and Mr. English, editor of the Wexford Record, conspired to waylay Mr. P. T. Daly, Secretary of the Irish Trades' Congress, who has been acting as the men's leader in Wexford during the crisis. This ruffian, Belton, accompanied by his fellow-conspirator, awaited Mr. Daly as he was returning to his lodging at eleven o'clock at night, in a street close to the quay-side, accosted him, asked him a question, and on receiving Daly's reply, Belton struck him, and when Daly stooped to pick up his hat, which had fallen off, Belton, with a heavy stick, beat Daly into a senseless condition, and if it had not been for the fact that two citizens happened to come on the scene, the opinion is expressed in Wexford by all classes that Daly's body would have been found floating in the river.

Now, what of the police? When Daly recovered somewhat, he went to the police station and laid a charge against Belton and Linglish, but they absolutely refused to accept the charge, though Daly at the time was bleeding profusely from a severe cut on the head. Daly then went to the In armary, which is under the control of • County Council, and the authorities here refused to dress or even look at the

We have no time to deal adequately in this week's issue with this aspect of the case; but to continue, Daly returned to his lodging, a doctor was sent for, who bandaged his wounds. The following day (Thursday) the local secretary of the men's union, Peter O'Connor, went again to the poiice station and asked—seeing the serious condition of Daly-that the police would come to Daly's lodging and take a sworn statement from him. They again refused, and now the position is that Mr. Daly lies seriously ill attended by doctors.

What of his assailants, Belton and English? Belton is guarded by a special force of police; English took the first train to Dublin.

What are the authorities doing?' Nothing. What would they have done if the case had been reversed—if Daly had assaulted Belton; nay, if he had only jeered at him? He would have been arrested without a warrant, dragged like a dog to jail, and by the employers' tools, who sit on the bench, he would, after a farce of a trial, have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and the magistrates would deliver a violent harangue against all trade unionists. If we, the working people, are to be denied our rights under the law, then we must make our own law.

We wonder if the present conduct of the police and magistrates with reference to labour organisations, that is to say, police brutality and vindictiveness of magistrates, has any connection with the fact that the Attorney-General, Mr. O'Connor, is a member of the Stroller's Club, and of which Mr. Gamble, Secretary of the Dublin Employers' Federation, is also a member. Perhaps Mr. Collins, solicitor, would tell us. Wait and see.

The prospectus and share form in connection with the development of the paper will be found inserted in next week's issue. The response to our appeal to the readers to take shares has resulted in the application for just under 1,000 shares to date. Some applicants have paid down full share value applied for; others have taken advantage of the scheme of deferred payments. Remember-"He who hesitates is lost." Acknowledgments of remittance re shares will reach remitters in due course. We desire to point out that any person can pay in share money at any branch of the Irish Transport Union or to 59 Middle Abbey street.

Mr. Hunt, brother to the stamp Hunt —we understand also plays the stamp trick down in Sheriff street-applied for twenty shares in THE IRISH WORKER Development Company; but Hunt and his kidney will understand they cannot buy over either by shares or advertisements the men who run this paper, and they cannot frighten them by gaol or libel actions. Of this more anon.

We respectfully point out to our readers and contributors that all matter for the paper must reach our office by Thursday morning's post, and must be written on one side of paper only. No anonymous communication published. We allow no M'Intyres, Kellys, nor Stewarts to foul the columns of this paper; so beware, anonymous scribes.

The members of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union are under a deep debt of gratitude to the members of Division 81, Ancient Order of Hibernians (American Alliance), 179 Gt. Brunswick street, who, of their own initiative, granted £40 to the Wexford heroes who, for eleven long weeks, have kept the standard of trades unionism afloat. This is a new side to Hibernianism—a side we would like to see a little more of; but, of course, Division 81 is a democratic Division, and they have now proved themselves a trade union Division. Perhaps some democratic members of the Board of Erin Division will emulate 81 Division.

The following telegrams were sent by us to day:--"Fields, Member for St. Patrick's

vision, Dublin, House of Commons. London, Please ask Attorney-General why authorities refuse to arrest Belton and English for murderously assaulting P. T. Daly in Wexford on Wednesday last.

-LARKIN." "Abraham, Member for Harbour Division, Dublin, House of Commons, London, "Please ask Attorney-General why police did not arrest Belton and English for murderous assault on P. T. Daly, Labour Leader, Wexford, on Wednesday

As we go to press the following reply has been received:

night last. Daly now lies dangerously

ill.—LARKIN."

"Larkin, Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, Dublin.

Attorney-General is in Dublin. Have placed your telegram in Chief Secretary's hands for communication to him.—

FLUNKEYISM.

Some few weeks ago we published in the columns of THE IRISH WORKER a list of the names of flunkeys resident in Great Britain street and Rutland square who signed a memorial to the Corporation objecting to the changing of the names of those places to Parnell street and square respectively.

In the Evening Telegraph of Saturday last appeared a report of a meeting of the Mountjoy Ward Branch U.I.L., in which the action of the aforesaid flunkeys was referred to, and the report goes on to say:

"It was decided to keep prominently before the public gaze the names of those who refused to honour Ireland's great Leader," etc.

This is encouraging, and we will be anxiously watching out for the publication of the names by the Mountjoy Ward Branch. We trust it will not stop short at the "resolution stage." Anyhow, we will "wait and see."

TREATY STONE.

- Irish -Transport and General Workers' Union.

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Name Address Address

Belfast Spiritual Guides and Others.

BY SARTOR.

Like most cities Belfast can boast of its open-air forum, this is known locally as the "Customhouse Steps." Here one may witness many a wordy battle—aye, and many a hand-to-hand encounterbetween the partisans of the different 'schools of thought.'

In the old days the advocacy of any new or strange cult was quite sufficient to court personal disaster at the hands of howling, vengeful mobs. But the temper of the crowds hereabouts is improving. These disgraceful scenes are not near so frequent nor so violent as of yore.

A saunter round the steps any Sunday afternoon should be an entertainment if not an education. The crowds who flock around the various rostrums are for the most part good-humoured. At phscological periods we are informed that "a collection will now be taken up." This announcement usually develops a strange migratory movement on the part of the audience, thereat the orators wax exceeding wroth.

Many of the orators are of the "fire and brimstone" variety. These descant wcefully upon the wickedness of mankind in general, and Socialists in particular, and their picus concern for the future welfare of our souls is second only to their touching affection for our pockets.

Then there are others-" quack" doctors-those who, with the glib tongue of the market-place, counsel us to keep a tight grip on mother earth, dispensing meanwhile marvellous and withal mysterious potions guaranteed to cure all the ills that flesh is heir to. Longevity we can here obtain for an humble "brown or

At one corner we find a group of men calling themselves "the Brethren." That they are God's elect there is no possible room for doubt, for do they not say so themselves? On the same good authority we are not surprised to behold in them the embodiment of all the goodness and truth and virtue of all the ages.

One of the brothers was especially entertaining. His somewhat fierce-looking countenance was adorned by a fiery redface fungi, called by courtesy a beard. This bristled with rage in the sunlight as he extended his arms, sweeping wide and embracing all four points of the compass, thus anothemising all and sundry outside the pale of the charmed circle. The maledictions he hurled upon us wayward atoms of humanity were both discomfiting and unkind. "Hell and everlastin' torment'ill be their portion, the Book says it, m' frens." He held the Book aloft and smacked its unoffending covers vigor-

We were appalled at the post mundane fate in store for Socialists, Strike Leaders. Home Rulers, &c, and all such ungodly The only good this misguided apostle seemed to be doing was to the pubs. opposite—these were doing a roaring trade, possibly due to acrid thirsts developed in the brimstone-laden atmosphere.

Not far away was a very excited crowd. These were evidently wrestling with the soul-stirring interrogation: "Will Ulster Fight?" As personalities were exchanged so freely, and the attitude of the disputants became so aggressive, one expected a fight to take place there and then. Happily a solitary policeman cast his shadow o'er the crowd, which melted away amazingly quick.

For a number of years the Socialist party have occupied a prominent position at the steps. Their meetings have been conducted with exemplary good order and decency—that is, so far as the behaviour of their own sympathisers is concerned that being so, tolerant people of all shades of political opinion have come to respect the Socialists' right to their particular platform.

But there has appeared upon the scene an individual with a passion for notoriety. That he has achieved an unenviable notoriety in certain quarters cannot be denied. This individual styles himself a "Protestant lecturer." He stands upon a box and vomits forth the vilest abuse against the Catholic Church. Having delved deeply into lore of the type of Maria Monk, and similar strange concoctions, the fruits of these literary debauches, he gives forth Sunday after Sunday to an admiring crowd of unthinking youths, whose only conception of religion is an incarnate hatred of the Catholic. His "stock-in-trade" consists of a clerical make-up, a self-conferred title of "Pastor," and, incidentally, a profound disregard for King's English. Under the cloak of religion this dangerous agitator has sought to inflame the basest passions of the mob and rekindle the bitter feelings of creed hatred that have so long held our fair city up to shame and ridicule. The only "religious" parts of his meeting are his collections, when he religiously extracts from his dupes the doles of ignorance.

This audacious mendicant has now challeng d the Socialists' right to their platform. Perching himself right up against them he and his hooligans have done all they can to disrupt the meeting.

As men of this type are strangers to intellectual controversy they must needs resort to gutter tactics, such as singing, shouting, &c., all this in a vain attempt to harrass the Socialist speaker, the latter a good man in the person of Joe Burgess, who is at present conducting a month's mission in Belfast. He has made a very favourable impression upon the people, even his enemies grudgingly admit his gentlemanly forbearance and restraint in face of very exasperating opposition. His scholarly expositions of the principles of Socialism have won many souls for the

cause, and we hope that comrade Burgess will soon pay a return visit, when he may be sure of a hearty welcome from a large circle of friends and admirers.

In Belfast, as elsewhere, the fight has been an uphill ene—the odds against the movement being tremendous; all the artifices of a corrupt, hostile Press have been employed to try and bring the cause into disrepute, but in the end these nefarious methods must defeat themselves. The workers—aye, and other grades of society—are beginning to realise that after all the "wild-eyed Socialist" isn't so far wrong in his indictment against a system of society that begets poverty and despair and industrial chaos on the one hand, and idleness and insensate luxury and demoralisation on the other. But the time is coming, and coming soon, when the democracy will rise in their wath and sweep the damnable fabric into the comic scrapheap and begin to reconstruct salary upon saner and more humane lires, in which Truth and Justice and Social service shall be the highest aim of citizen-

The City's Electrical Lighting Undertaking.

(Continued from last week).

Notwithstanding this handicap of the increased cost there has been for the past two years a very large extension in the use of electric light amongst business pe ple, and for private ase when it is possible to get it. The shortsighted policy of the gas monopolists caused them to keep up the large dividend of 10 per cent They sacrificed their customer's best interests, and they have suffered, and will continue to suffer, until they consider the public interest as their first concern. Meanwhile. all men who are friends of Municipal enterprise would be glad and anxious to see the city's electrical supply prosper; but those who are in charge of it, and those who manage it, must remember, too, the public interest, for if other interests are to be considered it will suffer also, and the cause of social progress and reform be set back.

mate of receipts and expenditure for the year to end on 31st of next March, 1912, say that their income will be as follows:-From Private Consumers 73,120 0 0

The Committee, according to their esti-

" Public Lighting 13,512 0 0

£86,632 0 0 And their expenditure-General Charges for Genera-36,890 0 0 tion, Distribution, &c.,

Repayment of Instalments ... 17,845 17 9 of Loans Interest on Loans ... 18,800 11 6

£73 536 9 3

Which will give a surplus of £13,035 10s. on the year's trading. So that if this is realised the debit balance of £6,306 which was due at the beginning of the year will be wiped out, and as well there will be a sum of £6,700 or so to credit, which will go to relief of the

rates.

Now, we have explained as well as we can the position of affairs. We hope that the committee's estimate will be more than realised, but having regard to previous history of the undertaking, we shall wait and see, and our advice to the workers is: Do all you can to back up Municipal trading, but see that this trading is carried out in the right spirit, and let it not be made or used for the enrichment of a few favoured ones to the detriment of the public well-being. There are several good business men on the Electrical Committee. The workers have one representative on it, he is a sensible, intelligent man, but does not advertise. He and they are doing all that in them lies to help on Dublin's electrical enterprise, and should their efforts and the efforts of the officers and men who are employed in the works be crowned with success, we believe that the knowledge of duty well done will make them happy, and they need no lime-

THE BLIND SEE!

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

DEAR SIR,—Having learned that you are about to issue shares for the purpose of enabling you to cope with the various and growing demands upon your valuable paper THE IRISH WORKER. I am forwarding you £1. Being a blind man and unacquainted with the proper mode of procedure in such matters as this, I entrust the above amount to your safe custody, and earnestly hope that it will in no way inconvenience you to take the necessary steps whereby my name may be placed upon your list of shareholders I regret that I am unable to help more liberally in the good cause. I enclose a stamped addressed envelope for a reply at your convenience. Wishing the project every success, and thanking you in anticipation,

I am, dear Sir, yours very sincerely,

[THE INISH WORKER gives light, strength and courage even to the blind.—ED.

The Workers' Benefit Stores, 47A New St. is now opened with a good selection of Groceries and Provisions unsurpassed for Quality and Price.

FALL IN AND FOLLOW ME" IRELAND'S OWN

REGISTERED LODGING HOUSE (LATE BLOOMFIELD'S),

4 LR. TYRONE STREET.

The poor man catered for with cleanliness and civility. Beds, 3d. Nightly. Also the Original Shamrock Lodging Houses, 106 and 107 Lr. Tyrone Street, P. BYRNE, Proprietor,

CORK HILL ECHOES.

A montale meeting of the Corporation will be held on Monday next at the City Hall. We have received a copy of the agenda for the meeting, and we find that on the reports of Committees for first reading there are over twenty recommediants for increases of salary. Of course. these recommendations will not be dead with at Monday's meeting. They will be sulv formally passed, and will energy (confirmation at the December meeting in next week's issue we will des with the various applications, which will furnish useful information for our numerous readers.

way of our readers are aware is the month for the "salary in the Corporation. This is the "hard-worked " officials a round on personal canvassing to the council, the ma by thom receive them with open ('macillors are deluged with : cpe-written letters from the and talk looking for increases, all telling from uncreased duties they have We have recently seen one of in mlars—written, by the way, ent : ston paper, and paid for by the from an official with £200 a he stated that "he is the warst; cofficial in the service of the Corporation."

the dodges resorted to by certain mem as to get these increases for the cficial . to pass a motion referring all the applications to a Committee of the whole if use. Those cunning gentlemen are afra ! :) face the light of day, so they resort to this method, and the result is that they were away hundreds of pounds indistributionately. This sort of business will have to be stopped, and all matters like this will have to be discussed in public. We shall watch with interest the action of these members who endeavour to adopt the "back-door" system, and those of them who are retiring in January next had better take the hint.

We notice that one of the recommendations to come up for first reading on Monday next is from the Estates and Finance Committee, who recommend an increase of £100 to Dr. Byrne, City Corener, who is already in receipt of Tree a year. Now, a few years ago Dr. Louis Byrne was glad to step into the late Dr. Kenny's shoes at a salary of £500 a year. A couple of years after he got an increase of £100, while a couple of years are another £100 was tacked on. Now the "patriots" of the Estates and Finance Committee want to throw another Electric at Lim, while they tell us in the same breath that they have no money to give work to the many ex empl yees of the erperation who stand round the Munieinal Buildings each day waiting—like Copperfield—for something to "turn up"?

Regarding their return to the Council. we see that Mr. Bradley, J.P. (Trinity Ward has a motion down directing the Paving Committee to make provision for the re-paying of Westland row next year. We have a notion that a similar resolution ras passed on the motion of another Counciller twelve months ago. Then, gain, we see that Mr. P. J. Dwyer (Wood lay has a motion down instructing the aving Committee to proceed with the paying of the Coombe, as "employment s badly needed in the district" It is trange the interest some Councillors take n the workers as the elections draw near. lessrs. Bradley and Dwyer have to face he music in January next, and in plain anguage we tell them that their motions re but "electioneering dodges," which re put down to catch the workers'

The same state of affairs is to be found the recommendations of the other Comnittees-the Cleansing Committee being perhaps the worst offender in this respect, to less than four recommendations for inreases coming from this Committee. As re stated before, we will deal individually ith all the recommendations in next reek's issue. We intend to keep a close ye on all those Councillors that retire in anuary next, who vote for the increases, nd we will have no hesitation in comiling a "black list" for the benefit of

We notice that some of the Councillors the have " to render an account of their tewardship" on January 15th next are tetting a bit uneasy. Let the workers of rinity and Wood Quay Wards not be led way by the worthless resolutions of these wo gentlemen. These two works have teen passed, the Westland row one to be one next year, while the Coombe work will be proceeded with before the new ear. At the end of the present year, then January looms in sight, these two vorthy gentlemen will tell the electors hat it was they who were responsible for he passing of these works. Let the lecti. Lot be fooled by this, but ask hese two gentlemen how many increases I sa aries to big officials they voted for furing the past twelve months. If they isk this simple question Messrs. Bradley nd hayer will find themselves in a tight orner. Then, again, let them ask Mr. Bradley why he voted to increase the Lord

layer's salary for next year by £2,000, thile plenty of old Corporation employees n his own ward cannot get a days' work. he workers of Wood Quay Ward cannot sk this question of Mr. Dwyer, as we find rom the records that he was "coneniently" absent; but then they can ask im where was he when the voting was aking place on the matter.

Latterday Sports.



CORK AND KERRY ECHOES.

In response to P. T. Daly's appeal on hehalf of the locked-out workers of Wexford, efforts are promptly being made to get the various trades and labour bodies and all sympathisers to take the matter up and start a relief fund at once.

Already two societies-Cumannact na hEirinn and the Carmen and Storemen's Society-have made a start, and a remittance will be despatched at the earliest

Now, fellow-workers, it is up to each and every one of us to stand loyally and generously by our comrades in Wexford. Their fight is our fight; their defeat—if we allow it-will be our eternal shame. This is not, and should not, be a fight for Wexford alone but for all Ireland. If we do our duty and rally to their assistance, they shall win, and their victory will be ours. If we let them be beaten, they shall be crushed, and then our turn will quickly

Apathy and lack of spontaneous and determined action has been the greatest curse of Ireland in the history of all her struggles with her enemies-native and foreign. It was apathy that permitted the floggings, the pitch-cap, and the gallows, a little over a century ago, and this same criminal indifference that suffered Robert Emmet and Thomas Russell to be slaughtered in 1803 and John Mitchel and the Young Irelanders to be transported with impunity in '48, and it was the ignominious anathy of the rest of Ireland that allowed the brave peasants by the Slaney to be butchered in '98 Had all Ireland responded to the efforts of gallant Wexford, our country would be a great and independent nation to day. A sectional fight ruined and enslaved it: a national fight would have saved and ex-

Let us take this lesson seriously to heart. and show our enemies that we intend to profit by the mistakes of the past, that we will never stand patiently or passively by while our comrades are being struck down, or any attempt is being made to crush them into submission to the tyranny of base ingrates like the Pierces, the Doyles, and the Wexford Engineering Co. Our comrades are behaving with a courage and determination unparalleled in the annals of history. For over nine weeks now the fight is going on, and still no sign of wavering. Such heroism and selfsacrifice is worthy of gallant Wexford, and its grand traditions, worthy of this grand old country, worthy of the sacred cause in which we are engaged, and the glorious future that must follow in the downfall of capitalism, backed by all the force and fraud of foreign rule.

Rally, then, to the relief of Wexford. Let each one give to the best of his or her ability, and don't be ashamed to give a little, for every little helps. So be sure you give something and you will be happy in the consciousness of having dene your duty to your country and your class.

The G S. & W. R. Co. are living up to

taeir fiendish reputation, and are stooping to the most dishonourable and contemptible tactics in order to penalise men who took part in the recent strike.

At a largely attended meeting of the Tralee Branch of the ASR Sheld recently, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—" That this meeting of the Tralee Branch of the AS.R.S. protests in the most emphatic manner against the wholesale tyranny which is being exerc.sed by the officials of the G. S. & W. to the men since the recent strike settlement. We are firmly convinced that there is no intention on the part of the company to carry out the terms of same, as most of our prominent members are being victimised by reductions and dismissals, particularly the men of long service, and large and helpless families We hereby call the attention of the trading public that we note with satisfaction the intention of Cork and Limerick railway men to act in a short time with a view to secure the reinstatement of all men without penalty. That we pledge our heartiest support in any action they may take to bring about

condemn during the late strike) to prevent another upheaval and disarrangement of the trade and commerce of the country by doing their duty to the men as well as they did it to the company; and, furthermore, we beg to draw public attention to the fact that men are being transferred wholesa'e from one station to another, which is most detrimental to their interests, and not at all conducive to the safety of the travelling public, as was evidenced at Tralee on the 14th ult., when a collision took place which, fortunately, ended without fatal Strong comments were made on the bad

time kept by the goods trains since the strike settlement and the inability to cope with the traffic, which necessitated the closing of the goods yard gate for a part of the time. Taking into consideration that there is a lot of their former traffic coming and going through the canal, the only explanation for such unsatisfactory working being the displacing of the regular hands by strangers. Their utter inefficiency and studied disregard for public interests is too much even for the Cork Employers' Federation, who passed a resolution last Friday calling the attention of the G. S. & W. R. Co. to the continuous scarcity of waggons at Cork and the consequent delay and injury to trade involved. Yet this railway company with unblushing audacity comes before the country as the defender of Irish industries. How these and the other railway champions of "our growing trade" (!) defend Irish industries the following testimonial in Saturday's Press will show:-"The Listowel R.D.C. passed a resolution appealing to the railway companies to cease giving preferential rates to cross-Channel

We are glad to hear that the workers of all grades on the Cork and Macroom Railway have gained an increase of 2s. per week in wages and a reduction in hours from twelve to nine, with an extra day's pay for Sunday.

If similar concessions could be obtained throughout the country we would hear very little of dying industries.

IN GAELIC FIELDS.

By "Observer."

Last Sunday was a busy day in Gaelic fields in Dublin and the Provinces. Despite the heavy downpour of rain, which lasted the whole day, a number of important Championship Matches were brought off. Down in Dungarvan of the Deciesthe Finals of the Senior and Junior Football Championships of Munster were decided betwe n Cork and Waterford. The Senior game calls for little comment, the honour going to Cork by 25 to 1 point. The Junior Final made up for the disappointment in the Senior game, Cork winning by a point, the scores being 3-1 to 3 g als. Cork will now represent Munster in the Inter-Provincial ties of the All-Ireland Championship. The Semi-Finals of the Leinster Junior Hurling and Football Championship were brought off at Jones's road. Louth beat Westmeath in football by 13 to 1-1, while Dublin defeated Westmeath in hurling by 21 to 1-1. Neither game calls for any comment. At Dundalk an Inter-League football contest was played between the selected Senior teams of Dublin and Louth, when the latter won by 1-3 to nil. The match was played in a continuous downpour of

A number of hurling and football matches were brought off in Dublin, The Sunday Football League got through eight matches. At The Thatch, Drumcondra, the Kickhams beat James Stephens in the Junior A League after a rousing game by 2-2 to 1 goal. At the same venue Dwyers beat St. L. O'Tooles in the Minor League by 1 point to nil. A "calamity" occurred to the ball in the last match between Bray Emmets and Boyle O'Reillys. After about 25 minutes play the new ball gave away with a roar, so desirable a settlement, and place the and no other being forthcoming, the onus on the public (who were so ready to match had to be abandoned, the Emmets

leading at the time by 1-2 to nil. In the Park the Benburbs beat the Grattans in the Minor League by 7-2 to 1-2, while the Benburb Junior: got a w.o. from John Mitchels, the latter not turning out. A good game was that between the Marlboro' Rangers and Geraldines in the Junior Grade, the Collegians winning by 2 goals to 1-1. A nice game was that between Clann Tir and Fianna Juniors, the former winning by 42 to 1-1. The Fintan Lalors got a w.o. from Grattans in the Junior League. Two Hurling League games were played at Rialto, the Raparees defeating Commercials in Senior Grade by 4-3 to 2 points, and the Hopes defeating Crokes in Junior League by 8-1 to

Referring to the action of the Leinster Council in granting the net prooceeds of the hurling final to the locked-out men in Wexford, which I referred to last week, the Gaelic correspondent of the Enniscorthy Echo, a leading Wexford paper, writes as follows:—"It is an action so kindly Gaelic of the Gaels that its memory will long live in the hearts of the Gaels of Wexford. It is not the monetary value of the grant which will create this feeling, it is rather that grand spirit of brotherly feeling, that characteristic of the Gael of old, which the Association has so markedly brought into the every-day life of the soldiers of Irish Ireland. There are those who would exclude the G.A.A. from participation in matters vital to the future of Ireland. They hold that the Gael has no business outside the hurling or football field, the athletic arena, or the handball court. Rameis! The land of ours is the property of the Gaels of Ireland. It is their country, and every thing that concerns Ireland is to them a matter of supreme importance."

"In the Ireland of the future the Gael must take his rightful place, which is in the forefront of every question which concerns the welfare of the country. The Gael will do this on lines of his own. He cannot stand aside and allow matters to pass unnoticed by him-matters with which he is vitally concerned, and which are decided by those who are either indifferent to the future of Irish-Ireland, or else antagonistic to its welfare. The G.A.A. is the best organised force in Ireland to day. Its power is unfelt because it is never exerted as it should be. There are none who will misunderstand me and imagine I want to have the Gael engage in matters political. No. The political wheels of Ireland revolve on the London hub. With this the Gael has no concern. But with internal questions, economical, national, the Gael will and must grapple.'

ITEMS - A meeting of the Leinster Council was held in Dublin on Sunday last. The principal business was the consideration of a notice of motion by Mr. J. M'Namee (Meath), that the Leinster Football Final be awarded to Meath -The reasons which prompted this motion were fully set out in our notes last week. -After a long discussion Mr. M'Namee withdrew his motion, and a vote of censure was passed on the Kilkenny team for being 50 minutes behind time in turning out to play in the Leinster Football Final on October 22nd.—It is to be hoped that the vote of censure will serve as a warning to all country teams to turn out in proper time in future -As we stated last week, Kilkenny have now annexed dual Leinster honours this year.-It is anticipated they will carry off the All-Ireland Hurling, if not the Football this year.-The Final of the Saturday Junior Football League was played on Saturday last, when Fianna defeated O'Tooles by 2.1 to 1 point.—The Annual Meeting of the Leinster College Hurling and Football Championship Council was held on Saturday last. - The report showed that gratifying progress had been made since the competitions were inaugurated. -We agree with the chairman that it should be the aim of the Committee to get our national games played and honoured in every college.—The Annual General Meeting of the Dublin College Mac Gunzáin

Obain dá feabar

A bi na sciuntoin as muncin DOLLARD AGUT SEALY, BRYERS

AND WALKER

Δτά na áno ollam i Scoil na Clóbadoineacca

Cló badóin

Fean Déanca Leaban

12 Spáidin an Ceampaill At Clina

CURTIS PRINTER,

an Corcar omeamnac

P. P. CURTIS, Inte Manager Dollard Printinghouse, Dublin; Senty, Bryers & Walker, Dublin, Head Teacher School of Printing Head Tencher School of France

GOOD WORK.

FAIR PRICES. 12 TEMPLE LANE, DUBLIN. TRADES UNION SHOP.

Championship Committee held on Saturday also showed that much good work had been done in the Dublin colleges during the year.—The Dublin Football

League Committee had a busy time on Monday night last dealing with referees' reports, etc.—A number of players from various clubs had to attend Monday night's meeting .- Hibernian Knights have withdrawn the objection lodged at last meeting to James Stephens Junior Team.

BRIEFLETS.—The Benefit Tournament to "Cocker" Daly takes place at Jones' road to morrow, and no Gael should be absent. -Two good matches are listed-the Keatings play Geraldines in football, while the Davis' play Kickhams in hurling .- The St. Laurence O'Toole Pipers Band will be present, and you should be there, too .- The hurling match will start at 11.45 am. and the football match will follow.-The Rathmines Hurling Club hold their Annual Ceilidh Mhor to-night (Saturday) at Teach Laighean, Observatory lane, Rathmines.—There will be Irish dancing, singing, music, and refreshments go leor.—No Gael should be absent from such a thoroughly Irish night's entertainment.—The Football League bring off some interesting matches at The Thatch to-morrow.—The Intermediate match between Erin's Hopes and Parnells at that venue should be an exciting game.

THE DALY TOURNAMENT.

Hurling-Kickhams v. Davis, 11.45. a.m. Football-Keatings v. Geraldines, 1 p.m.

The final arrangements have been made for the above tournament, which takes place in Jones's road to-morrow. The proceeds will form a testimonial to Mr. P. Daly on the occasion of his retirement from the field after a long and honourable con-nection with Gaelic Football in Dublin.

He first started his football career with the Church road Emmets about 1892 or 1893, afterwards joining the Rovers of the same locality, with whom he became prominent as a first-class player.

A few years later he became a member of the Parnell team, distinguishing himself in Clonturk park against the best teams in Dublin of the day, including the Geraldines, Young Irelands, Sons of the Sea, Kingstown Commercials, Cork Nils, Navan Pierce O'Mahony's, Arravale Rovers, Clonmel Shamrocks, etc. He won his first All Ireland playing with the Isles of the Sea against the London Hibernians in the 1901 Final, and also assisted the Bray Emmets in winning the 1902 Final from the London Irishmen. About this time he became a member of the Geraldines. taking part in all their import int contests, and in the 1908 Final assisted very considerably in lowering the colours of the famous Kerry team at Thurles, thereby adding another All-Ireland to his already fine record. Besides All-Ireland honours he has also many Provincial, County, League, and Tournament medals to his

SOCIALIST PARTY OF IRELAND. LECTURE to-morrow, Sunday, at 8 pm. Subject-"Facts About Dublin" continued. Antient Concert Buildings. Admission free.

WORLD'S FAIR

6½d. BAZAAR,

30 HENRY ST., DUBLIN.

Established over 20 years. Everything possible for 64d.; Cheap and Good.

SILVERMINES DAIRY, 103 TOWNSEND STREET, supplies Best Creamery Butter; New Laid (Irish) Eggs and Pure Rich New Milk, at Lowest Prices.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO LOOK OLD!

Dr. KING'S Hair Restorer Keeps your Hair from getting Grey. Shilling Bottles. Made in Ireland.

LEONARD'S MEDICAL HALLS 19 North Earl Street and 38 Haury Street, Dublin

CHRISTOPHER KENNY, Tobacconist, Newsagent & Stationer, 81 LOWER DORSET ST., DUBLIN.

Select Up-to-Date Hairdressing Saloon attached. Worked on Trade Union Principles.

McHUCH HIMSELF!

Never heard of him (I don't think)-38b Talbot Street is his address. But, be careful! "38b" is on the Verdon Hotel side, few doors from New Electric Theatre.

THE WORKERS' CYCLE AGENT. New and Second-Hand Cycles, Accessories, Gramaphones, Records, positively cheaper than all others. Estd. 1902.

No connection with any other Cycle Shop of the same name.

IF YOU WANT GOOD DINNER AT MODERATE CHARGES, GO TO

Henry's Restaurant 16 & 17 GREAT BRITAIN ST. Good Beds. Terms Moderate. Cleanliness a speciality

BOOT REPAIRS .- If you want good value and reasonable prices, to to M. SULLIVAN, 621 Sandwith street and 8 Lombard street.

BUY YOUR DAILY BREAD at THE WORKERS' BAKERY CORNMARKET.

BECKER BROS.

Finest, Parest and Chearest

TEAS.

PRICES-2/5, 2/2, 2/r, 1/10, 1/8, 1/6, 1/4 and 1/2.

8 STH. GREAT GEORGE'S STREET And 17 NORTH EARL STREET,

P DUBLIN.

HALAHAN & MESKELL 2 Charlotte St. and 48 Camden St.,

Butchers and Purveyors. Best Value in the City in both Departments. THE WORKERS' PROVIDERS.

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General Drapery and Tailoring 2m STORE ma FOR THE SALE OF

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Cheapest and most reliable House in the trade, 37 HIGH STREET

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For Best Qualities of House Coals delivered in large or small quautities, at City Prices, .. ORDER FROM ..

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

Made by Trade Union Bakers.

EAT FARRINGTON'S BREAD.

SWEETEST AND BEST,

THE IRISH WORKERS' BAKER,

FANAGAN'S Funeral Establishment,

54 AUNGIER STREET, DUBLIN. Established more than Half-s-Century. Coffins, Hearses, Coaches, -and every Funeral

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

P. KAVANAGH & SONS,

7 & 37 WEXFORD STREET, New Street, Dean Street, Coombe, and Silveracre Mill, Rathfarnham,

Wholesale and Retail Provisioners, Grocers, Beef and Pork **Butchers.** ©

Manufacturers of Sausages and Fancy Meats. Office and Factory-74 to 78 COOMBE, DUBLIN. All classes of Grain for Feeding Purposes ground at the Mill. Best Quality Goods, and after that Prices as Low as pessible. That is our idea of successful trading.

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72 MEATH ST., DUBLIN. Pure Wholemeal and Buttermilk Squares a speciality. THE WORKERS' BAKER.

Ask for LARKIN'S LOAF.



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Hatters and Outsitters, 2 and 3 CAPEL STREET.

"Trade Unionism is the only bulwark the Workingman has to protect him against the power of Capital.

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New Plain & Fancy Bakery, Sir John Rogerson's Quay,

Contains the Best Flour, Has the Best Flavour, :: Guaranteed the Standard Weight.

Baked by Bridge Street Trade Union Bakers only.

NOTE.—We only ask you to give the Loaf a trial—it will speak for itself.

HATS from 1/11 EQUAL IN QUALITY TO 2s. 11d. SHIRTS (Angola) from 2/6 EQUAL IN WEAR TO TWEED.

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Hairdressing and Shampooing Saloon. Razors Carefully Ground and Set. None but Trade Union Labour Employed.

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Proprietor: MICHAEL GARTLAND.

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Breakfasts, Luncheons and Teas.

A matter for the Worker to remember!

IS THAT Mrs. HENRY, of 221 Gt. Britain St.,

Serves all with accommodation of Beds

and Food of the Best Quality, at prices to suit the Worker.

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46 GREAT BRITAIN STREET. IRISH PRODUCE A SPECIALITY. Our Tess for the Workers are the Best

IF you have not the ready money convenient there is an IRISH ESTABLISH-

Value in Dublin.

MENT which supplies Goods on the Easy Payment System. It is THE **Dublin Workmen's Industrial**

Association, Ltd., 10 SOUTH WILLIAM ST. OFFICE HOURS—10.30 to 5.30 each day. Monday, Tuesday and Friday evenings, 7 to 9. Saturday evening, 7 to 10.30.

MANAGER-ALDERMAN T. KELLY.

Established 1881.

For Reliable Provisions! LEIGH'S, of Bishop St. STILL LEAD

"DEBASING LITERATURE."

"How to Fight the Plaque."

"WHAT LIMERICK IS DOING."

Under the above headings we find in the current issue of the Irish Catholic (owned by William Martin Murphy and edited by the gentleman known as "Long Dennehy") enlogistic references to the campaign inaugurated in Limerick against evil or debasing literature which, in this particular instance, may be taken to mean the English Sunday papers which reach and are—or evidently have been—read by the citizens of that historic town.

"By which the Shannon dashes Where Freedom's seed was sown in blood To blossom into ashes."

We know Limerick, and while we yield to no one in regard for watchfulness over the particular class of (journalistic) fare served up to its people, we would respectfully suggest that there are many things existing in that fair city dating back beyoud the advent of the Sunday paper to which its people might devele their attention, with vast profit to themselves

and to their city.

We have a distinct recollection of a campaign, similar to the present one, carried on many years ago in Limerick and we recollect thinking at the time that the stranger (within our gates) passing along the streets of that city and witnessing the demonstration against moral filth might have seasonably questioned why the same people were content to wade in material filth and why they tolerated in their midst slums and living conditions which are understandable to a certain extent in a large (and in a sense unweildly) city like Dublin, but utterly unexplainable in a comparatively small city such as Limerick is.

We are informed by our friend Dennehy that "a vigilance committee" has been formed, of which the chairman is Rev. J. A. O'Connor, Adm. St. Michael's, Limerick; and we are further told "the committee consists of a number of energetic men who are determined to stamp out the trade in all newspapers, &c., containing matter entirely too prurient for ordinary readers." As it is also mentioned that the "vigilance committee" has for its object "to see that no English Sunday newspapers, &c., are sent into Limerick, we beg to suggest to the Rev. J. A. O'Connor and the members of the vigilance committee that it would be as well to strike out the words "English Sunday" and substitute therefor "no newspapers, IRISH or ENGLISH, which contain indecent and prurient matter."

We have no doubt that if we were in Limerick on Sunday morning (last) we would have witnessed many a worthy burgher of that fair city emphatically endorsing the action of the persons who prevented the sale of the English Sunday papers, and we have no doubt that equally we would have found in the worthy man's hand (tightly clenched to emphasise his argument) a copy of the Saturday Evening Herald."

For ourselves we would much prefer to see a copy of the worst English Sunday paper in the hands of our sons and daughters than a copy of the Evening Herald of William Martin Murphy.

During the past week every evening we walked through the streets of Ireland's Capital our eyes were caught by such headings as

"EVENING HERALD." "Foster Divorce Case."

"Mr. Beecham's Story of his Relations with Mrs. Foster," "Mrs. Foster's Cross-examination in

Divorce Case," Or

"The Code Divorce Case."

We ask in all seriousness if there is a "vigilance committee" formed in Limerick to keep out English Sunday papers, why the Evening Herald has not been placed on the list?

We have heard that a "vigilance committee" is to be formed in Dublin immediately to work in harmony with the Limerick one. Whatever excuse our friends in Limerick may have for overlooking the Herald none can be offered by anyone residing in Dublin and familiar with its attempts to utilise every filthy "Divorce,' "Unwritten Law," or other unmentionable case to scoop in a few extra halfpennies.

The seriousness of this matter can be best guaged by the fact that the circulation of the Evening Herald is guaranteed by the eminent firm of auditors and accountants, Craig, Gardner & Co., to be for the year ending 31st August, 1911, 29,899 Daily. These figures we take from the Independent of Saturday, 28th

Consider for a moment the Evening Herald going into 29,899 homes, conveying to 29,899 readers, male and female, man, woman, boy, and girl, the story of "Mr. Beecham's relations with Mrs. Foster." Think of it, gentle reader!

For ourselves we promise that when that vigilance committee is formed in Dublin we will be found clamouring for admission to its meeting-place, and that our first proposal shall have reference to that "highly-respectable" journal, the Evening Herald.

TREATY STONE.

Call into HUGHES, 28 JONES'S ROAD,

For anything you want.

Best of attention and Civility,

A Word to Lorcan Sherlock.

We agree with our friend "Wattisea" that the latest effusion of Mr. Lorcan Sherlock, T.C., dealing with the Municipal Electricity Supply and Lighting is both instructive and interesting reading, and not the least interesting portion is that referring to the Secretary of the Lighting Committee, Mr. Fred J. Allan. One is rather at a loss to know, though, the reason why in dealing with Mr. Allan's work, of which "the ordinary man can have no conception," Lorcan didn't give a tap or two to the "National" drum. (Isn't it the practice, Lorcan, in "small" matters of appointments or in such incidentals as salary raising to "unfurl the National

We remember, Lorcan, when speaking in the Municipal Council on the Glasnevin Cemeteries question some two years ago you were careful to inform your worthy brothers in council that Mr. William Richardson, who first brought the question before the public, was a political opponent of yours (though the Glasnevin Cemeteries question had as much to do with party politics as had the man in the moon).

But then there is the "Pile" affair at Leeson street Bridge on the occasion of the visit of the late Queen Victoria of England. Rather difficult to fit in that with "Nationalism," so it was a case of letting bye-gones be bye-genes. Eh, Lorcan?

We noticed with interest that the seconder of the proposal to give Mr. Allan "an increase of salary of less than £1 per week" (I don't think) was Mr. Michael Doyle, ex-Lord Mayor. "Mickey," as the readers of THE IRISH WORKER are probably aware, once upon a time mourned the fate of royalty.

One remembers that "birds of a feather,' etc. Anyhow, Mickey, you needn't fret; you were not opposed last January. And before January two years—"well, it's an ill wind that blows nobody good."

Friend Lorcan, a word in conclusion. When you start explaining why you do things don't take it for granted that the audience you select are a lot of blithering idiots. They are not, friend. And despite all the pains you took to get the machine to run smoothly, the idea of a Labour Party in the Dublin Corporation in the near future rather upsets calculations—eh? Games, friend, are lost as often as won.

"FISHY."

MOLLOY & CO., Butchers, Purveyors, and Dairy, 121 Lower Clanbrassil STREET. None but reliable goods stocked.

WE, SELL FOOTWEAR.

Honest Boots for the man who works-Boots that will give Good Hard Wear. Army Bluchers, 5s.; Superior Whole-Back Bluchers, wood pegged, 6s.; Strong Lace and Derby Boots, from 45. 11d.

Barclay & Cook, 5 South Great George's Street, and 104/105 Talbot Street, Dublin.

Belfast Mill Strike Tipperary Farmers Soc. Merry England 2

WORKERS when spending their hard-earned wage cannot do better than call to

LAWLER & CO., 98 Summerhill, WHERE THEY CAN BUY Best Quality Groceries and Provisions

At Reasonable Prices. :: All available Irish Goods stocked. ::

The Best House in the City for

BOOTS,

FARREN, 41 Nth. King St. Workmen's Boots a Speciality.

Call round and so our Windows. Repairs neatly done at Lowest Prices.

SAVE MONEY! The Ball of Blue Gives the Best Value in Dublin in

BOOTS, SHOES and other Goods.

Come and see; you will be surprised.

Corner of RUTLAND SQUARE, West. . Save your Money and think of . The

Ball of Blue."

G.A.A.

Requisites of Irish Manufacture at Lowest City Prices, at

WHELAN & SON, Ormond Quay.

POTATOES! POTATOES! POTATOES! Guaranteed Best Table Potatoes, 3s. 6d. per cwt., delivered free City and Suburbs, By saying you saw my advertisement in The Inish Worker when ordering, I will only charge readers of same 3s. 3d. per owt.

J. SINEY, Potato and Forage Merchant, 35 GOLDEN LANE,

"The Responsibilities of Pro- The Irish Worker's Searchlight. perty."

A REPLY TO PROFESSOR KETTLE.

Appropriately enough on the stage, on which the "Eloquent Dempsey" has delighted numerous audiences, Mr. T. M. Kettle, Esq., M.P., and now Professor of Economics in the "Nationalist" Univer-sity, delivered last Friday, to a number of ladies and gentlemen, a lecture bearing the above title. The proceeds of the lecture were to be in aid of the provision of dinners for necessitous school children.

The Professor did not stop to discuss why any section of the population should be forced to depend upon public charity for their dinners. He might have found it difficult to explain why the sum of £600 per annum should be paid to a socalled "Professor of Economics," while the worker, the genuine worker, is either paid such a wretched wage or left unemployed (through no fault of his own) that his children are forced to attend school hungry and ill clad. We admire the Professor's discretion in

avoiding such awkward points. A very illuminating portion of his address was that in which he said: "When he was a young man property seemed to him a thing of which other people had a great deal too much, and made a shockingly bad use; it now seemed to him to be a thing of which he had a great deal too little, but which he could use admirably." Thanks, Professor! Thanks again!

Further on he said: "He adhered to the proposal of a minimum wage, a wage sufficient to maintain a worker and his family worthily."

We would like to ask him for enlightenment as to the wages paid at St. Margaret's. We do not, of course, expect the labourers to be paid £600 per year; but we are curious to know Mr. T. M. Kettle's definition of a "living wage."

Following this portion the Professor launched out on the sea of carefully-prepared epigram and well-thought-out impromptu, which he has made all his own.

He asks with reference to the sympathetic strike, or as he calls it, "syndicalism," "What right had anybody to wreck a bootshop in order to make a point against a railway director?"

May we reply by asking (in truly Irish fashion) another question: "What right had the city worker thirty years ago to destroy the business of a city grocer or hardware merchant because the grocer or merchant supplied a land-grabber who was boycotted?"

Wasn't that a sympathetic strike, dear Professor?

After all the townsman was not directly interested in the land question. Ask your venerable parent, dear boy.

Remember, none of us are infallible; not oven the youngest. He then went on to say:-

"He had seen some of Mr. Parnell's utterances quoted in labour papers in this city as incitements to violence, and even worse. Why did they not quote from the passages in which Parnell said that IF he won National Self-Government his first step would be to appeal to the working men of Ireland to hold their hands for 20 years, and to keep the industrial peace in Ireland until she was restored to her proper

level of production, &c. "? Now, there are two things to be said in reply to this. Firstly, that Parnell's words were, "If he won National Self-Government," &c. That all-important "if!"
Secondly, Ireland has drifted along for

20 years, and the workers have KEPT the "industrial peace." For what? To allow the Pierces, the Doyles, the Sir Stanley Harringtons, the Irwins, &c., to batten and fatten upon Irish National sentiment. Professor, do not attempt to again introduce the name of Parnell to bolster up the present rotten system.

You talk of labour journals, quoting Parnell's words as "incitements to violence." How law-abiding and constitutional a Professorship makes a man, especially when the Professorship carries £600 per annum.

One word in conclusion, Professor. The day when well-drawled epigrams and carefully-selected impromptus were all sufficient for the Irish workingman and woman is past; and we, with the help of Providence, will see that it does not

From every side we listen to the platitude-monger, and the word "spinner," assuring us that they are deeply grieved over our miserable conditions, and that if we are only good, quiet boys, and give no trouble, they will do wonderful things for

Kettle, we don't think you are a bad fellow, but human nature is human nature all the world over; and we cannot blame the man with £600, and feeling the "Responsibilities of Property," failing to sympathise with the poor devil who feels every day "the responsibilities of No property.

After all, £600 a year does alter ones point of view.—Adieu, Professor. TREATY STONE.

MANLEY'S. The Workers' Provision Stores,

37 Great Britain St. and 3 Stoneybatter, The Houses for Quality and Value.

Best Mild Cured Bacon, 61d. and 71d. per lb., by the side. Choice Dairy Butter, 1s. 2d. per lb.; the talk of the tr.wn. Our Eggs are the finest in the district, and can always be depended upon—large and fresh.

All our Goods are sure to please the most fastidious,

More power to you Larkin, and I say it from my heart, for your paper, the light of the workers, has given expression to my most cherished feelings of sympathy with the city workers, and my hitherto smothered feelings of indignation at the way in which they have been neglected in the matter of housing accommodation and literally robbed in the matter of

It is hard to write with patience or selfcontrol of these hoary scandals, of families swallowed up in the poorhouse, of semistarvation, of broken hearts, and helpless despair; resulting in completely effacing all public spirit from the masses of the people; who, in consequence, are treated with contempt by their so-called elected representatives. The apathetic and nerveless voters have neither the time, nor the public-spirit to exercise the weapons of the franchise. The usual election returns have invariably revealed, how, only about one-third of the voters usually turn up to exercise this most sacred duty, which should be next in importance to their religious duties, every Sunday; or their magnificent attendance at their various sodality meetings.

How I could write, and write, of those, and other city matters; and how I hope to help, in pruning the roots, and lopping off the rotten branches of our municipal life that is literally choking the tree of democracy into premature decay. And so, my delight knew no bounds when I learned that you were going to enlarge, your ever-welcome little paper, for it is a great idea, and you have no conception of the mighty power for good which it has already acheived. It has infused a new spirit into the hearts of the people, which shall never rest until it has renewed the face of the earth.

The time is most opportune, and the harvest is ripe; its success is assured, since we have been left orphans and betrayed, by other so-called Nationalist papers, and our voices throttled in our efforts to call for help. The wicked fear the light, but no honest employer need fear your manly writings. The paper that tells the whole, and to some the inconvenient, truth, and no mistake, as any upright man can verify, from actual observation and experience.

Therefore I say more power to you Larkin, and I have the greatest pleasure in becoming a shareholder in your patriotic enterprise, and a most energetic disciple of your upright, manly, and publicspirited, fearless, policy.

EMPLOYER.

JOIN THE UNION.

Do you want to down the sweater. Break the economic fetter, Brighten things and make them better? Join the Union.

It will help you, it will reach you, Your salvation it will teach you Join the Union, we beseech you; Join the Union.

Do not be an idle shirker. Or a skulker, or a lurker, Or a scab, or a "free" worker-Join the Union.

Many hands make big jobs lighter,

Be a battler and a fighter;

Many hopes make things look brighter; Join the Union. Things are what you workers make them: You can mend them, you can break them,

Thrones and senates, you can shake them. Join the Union, All your prayers are unrequited, All your wrongs are still unrighted

You are weak and disunited—

Join the Union. Into bondage they have sold you, They will bind you, they will hold you, And as wage-slaves keep and mould you,

Join the Union.

All their lies and laws surround you, Not by Right, but Might, they've downed

Willing victims they have found you; Join the Union. Don't depend on politics,

Only help while each man sticks To his Union. You must work your own salvation Through the Union in relation

It can't help you in your fix-

To the wider federation-Join the Union. Let your brothers not deride you. Nor your wives and children chide you

Let not leagues of seas divide you-Join the Union, Be resolved and self-reliant Make your Unions one-der,
Waken up the sleeping dant;
Join the giant;
Grant the Union.

THE WORKER," BRISBANE.

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For the Best Quality at the Lowest Prices in Town, 60 TO

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160 Nth. King Street, 41 Summerhill and 9 Blackhall Place.

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N. J. BYRNE'S Tobacco Store,

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The Family Bakers. Trade Union Employers. RATHMINES BAKERY,

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Keeps a full line of Tobacco and Cigarettes manufactured at home in Ireland by Ir.shmen. THE IRISH WORKER and all other newspapers . . on sale. . .

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TIM CORCORAN Provision Merchant.

BEST BRANDS OF

Irish Bacon & Creamery Butta ALWAYS IN STOCK.

HORAN & SONS,

95 & 96 GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET 58 UPPER GRAND CANAL STREET, 6 South Lotts Road, Beggar's Buse,

AND 1, 2 & 3 SEAFORTH AVENUE, SANDYMOUNI,

Give Best Value ever Offered Quality, Full Weight & Defy Competiting

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