



Round and About Dublin.

Skiff; is cut for blood because John's faithful followers in the British House of Commons declared against the women.

Irish-Ireland Notes.

The number of entries received for this year's Dublin Feis is very large, and gives every indication of the competitions being keenly contested.

The G. A. A. Convention which was held last Sunday in the City Hall, Dublin, unanimously passed a resolution declaring that the proceedings at all Conventions on and after 1917, shall be conducted in the Irish Language.

Lately we have heard a thing or two about the Corporation Baths, Tara Street. We intend to make inquiries about these things as soon as possible.

Rumour had it that Tom Murty O'Barre T. C., South Dock Ward, Sian Feis, United Irish Leaguer, is sorely grieved because of the attention paid by THE IRISH WORKER to the doings of the Dublin Corporation.

Ever hear the story of an Hotel and Detective, oh Tom.

P. H. Pearse, according to "The Sword of Light," doesn't want to destroy the British Empire. He only wants the Freedom of the Gael.

Fancy George V., Emperor of Ireland, coming over to unveil a statue of, say Brian Boru, Shane the Proud, or Rodh Rua O'Domhnaill.

John MacNeill doesn't believe in Resolutions of Protest, or in compelling this Board, that Board, or the other Board to do things—at least so he says.

Yet another Sinn Féiner, in the person of Mr. E. Shackleton, has gone over to the Home Rule ranks. Poor Arthur, they're all leaving him.

It would be interesting to know how many "Free and Independent" Burgesses of the Mountjoy Ward are in receipt of outdoor relief.

Last Sunday's demonstration in Beresford place, in honour of P. T. Daly, was a magnificent success. The attendance far exceeded that congregated round the platform where stood the Leader of the Irish Race at home and abroad, and elsewhere, on the previous Sunday.

The Committee confidently appeal for the generous support of the public. The amount of work to be done in connection with the Feis is very great, and without the help of all it cannot be made as successful as all well-wishers would like it to be.

"An Injury to One is the concern of All"

The Irish Worker AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

THE IRISH WORKER will be published weekly—price One Penny—and may be had of any newsagent. Ask for it and see that you get it.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, April 13, 1912.

Shall the Bill be a Final Settlement?

We have read, with some satisfaction, the outlines and main provisions of the Government of Ireland Bill. Satisfaction, because the class for whom we speak will learn that not in Bills nor Acts lies freedom—the only freedom worth enjoying—'economic freedom.'

"No man has a right to fix the Boundary to the March of a Nation; No man has a right to say to his Country that far shall thou go and no further. We have never attempted to fix the No-Flux Ultra to the progress of Ireland's Nationhood, and we never shall it."

Rather John Redmond is right, or Parnell was, and is wrong; No Plur-Ultra (no further) John says. And the dead Leader says, "We, speaking for the then Irish Party, have never attempted to fix the point, thus far shall you go and no further, and yet the elected Spokesman of the Irish People dares to say—'We accept this Bill as a final settlement.'

millions of the sea-divided Gael. It is considered expedient to accept such a measure as a means to an end alright. We make our point, and postpone our protest and now to print out some of the shortcomings in the Bill.

The Abbey Patriots.

We had to do it. There was no other way. The word "Patriot" seems to have a peculiar effect on our nervous system. We paid at the door. We also paid for a book of words, and we expected things.

After the first eight years the Viceroy will make the nominations to the Senate. The members of the Upper House retire by rotation—fourthly every two years.

The Irish Parliament will have control of the Exchequer, with restrictions in regard to beer and spirits. Custom dues are the subject of a compromise.

The Irish Parliament will have control of the Exchequer, with restrictions in regard to beer and spirits. Custom dues are the subject of a compromise. All such duties will be collected by the Imperial authorities, and Ireland will be unable to put duties on articles other than those taxed by the Imperial Parliament.

proves—very well to do one of these days; but she's never going to fight again. She's got courage still, but it's a different sort of courage. She's got to fight her own self now.

THE BILL SUMMARISED.

The principal points of the Bill, gathered from Mr. Asquith's speech, are:— The supreme authority of the Imperial Parliament is safeguarded, while Ireland receives "real autonomy" in regard to Irish concerns.

The House of Commons is to consist of 164 members elected on the basis of the present constituencies, with certain groupings of some of the boroughs, and made up as follows:—

By another classification the representation will be:— Counties ... 128 members, Boroughs ... 34 members, Universities ... 2 members.

The Senate is to consist of 40 nominated members, the members of the first Senate to be all nominated by the Imperial Government.

After the first eight years the Viceroy will make the nominations to the Senate. The members of the Upper House retire by rotation—fourthly every two years.

The Irish representation at Westminster is to number 42, three members to have the right to vote in all questions. The Government, said the Premier, regards the retention of Irish representation at Westminster as essential.

FINANCE. A sum of £500,000 is to be given to Ireland in the first year of Home Rule, to be afterwards reduced to £200,000.

The Irish Parliament will have power to impose Irish taxation "on its own." In regard to Exchequer, the hands of the Irish Parliament will be free.

The Irish Revenue, with the Post Office receipts, is estimated at £7,700,000. Under the Government plan Ireland will have one member in the Lower House for about every 27,000 of the population.

The Imperial Parliament will continue to tax the whole of the United Kingdom, and will for some years continue to administer the reserved services.

TAXATION. The Irish Parliament will have control of the Exchequer, with restrictions in regard to beer and spirits. Custom dues are the subject of a compromise. All such duties will be collected by the Imperial authorities, and Ireland will be unable to put duties on articles other than those taxed by the Imperial Parliament.

The Irish Parliament is to have power to make laws for Ireland generally, except as to matters relating to territorial limitations, the Crown, the Army and Navy, Peace and War, and Treaties.

in regard to the Police—the D.M.P. are to be under the control of the Dublin Parliament. The R.I.C. force can come under Irish control after a period of 6 years from the passing of the Bill.

The Imperial Parliament can over-ride or alter any Act of the Irish Parliament, temporarily or otherwise to the Imperial Parliament are:—

Old Age Pensions Act, Insurance Act, Royal Irish Constabulary, P. O. Savings Bank, collection of Imperial taxes; Land Purchase (Tax, public loans made prior to the Act.

The Judges of both the Superior and Co. Courts in Ireland will come immediately under the Irish Executive, which will make all future appointments to the Bench.

There will be an obligation on the Irish Parliament to pay the cost of the Irish services, but each year there will be transferred from the Imperial to the Irish Exchequer a sum representing the cost at the time of the passing of the Act as determined by an Exchequer Board of the Irish Services.

A Board will be set up consisting of two representatives of the English Exchequer and two of the Irish Exchequer, with a Chairman appointed by the King to decide disputed questions of fact arising upon the finances established by the Bill, and to prepare a scheme for future financial adjustments between the two countries.

Provision is made for the taking over by the Irish Parliament (after notice) of our air of their Irish services.

Religious liberty is safeguarded, and no power is given to extend or establish any religious body, or to impose any disability on account of religion, or to make any conditions with regard to the validity of marriage.

The Lord Lieutenant is to have power to refuse assent to any Irish Act (should it not be in accordance with the terms of the Home Rule Bill) on the instruction of the Imperial Government. Questions regarding the validity of any Irish Act can be carried through the Imperial Privy Council Judicial Committee.

The Viceroy will be the head of the Irish Executive. The Imperial Parliament will have power to vary Irish legislation.

Provision is made for Joint Sessions of the two Irish Houses of Parliament (after a year) in case of disagreement, and a majority will decide the point or points at issue.

The collection of all Irish taxes is to be retained as an Imperial service. The proceeds of the taxes is to be paid into the Imperial Exchequer.

English Labour Party on the Bill.

Speech of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., on the Bill, at the Labour Party Meeting at the Albert Hall, London, on the 10th inst.

He wanted the Irish labourer to be released, knowing that his country was safe so far as nationality was concerned, to use his political interest in order to improve his social condition as a wage-earner (Labour Chorus).

LABOUR IN IRELAND. In Ulster they got an illustration of an exactly opposite character, more particularly in Belfast. Belfast had been held up that evening as a rich, prosperous, powerful city in Ulster, a great example of the beneficence of English rule in Ireland, but in Belfast they had labour conditions the like of which they got in no other town or city of equal commercial prosperity from John O'Grada's Land's End.

WE ARE THINKING!

Thirty-three years ago Parnell established a pledge-bound party, whose object was to obtain Home Rule, and in the meantime to overthrow the power of Landlordism in Ireland, and as it was put at the time, plant the people of Ireland securely on the soil of Ireland.

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A KIND BOSS.

"Is your boss a kind man?" "Sure. My wife came down to draw my pay one day while I was out on a job, and he wouldn't let her have it."—"Be fill! Express."

THIS IS NO JOKE.

The imaginative statistician is again with us. He has calculated that the twenty two billions of gold which the United States now owns weighs 7,720,000 pounds, that it would take 4,000 horses to pull it in waggon, and that when they streak the country roads they would have to stop: This is fine reading for men out of work.

IN A GLASS HOUSE.

Mrs. Brown—Mrs. Jones has the worst habit! Mrs. Jones—Mrs. Brown has the worst habit!

SHOPS ACT.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

AN ACT

To amend and extend the Shops Regulation Acts, 1892 to 1904.

Enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT AND MEAL TIMES.

1. On at least one week day in each week a shop assistant shall not be employed about the business of a shop after half-past one o'clock in the afternoon.

2. Where several trades or businesses are carried on in the same shop, and any of those trades or businesses is of such a nature that if it were the only trade or business carried on in the shop, the shop would be exempt from the obligation to be closed on the weekly half-holiday, the exemption shall apply to the shop so far as the carrying on of that trade or business is concerned, subject, however, to such conditions as may be prescribed.

3. Where several trades or businesses are carried on in the same shop, the local authority may require the occupier of the shop to specify which trade or business he considers to be his principal trade or business, and no trade or business other than that so specified shall, for the purpose of determining a majority under the Shops Regulation Acts, 1892 to 1911, be considered as carried on in the shop unless the occupier of the shop satisfies the local authority that it forms a substantial part of the business carried on in the shop.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS AS TO HOLIDAY RESORTS.

1. In places frequented as holiday resorts during certain seasons of the year the local authority may by order suspend, for such period or periods as may be specified in the order, not exceeding in the aggregate four months in any year, the obligation imposed by this Act to close shops on the weekly half-holiday.

2. Where the occupier of any shop to which any such order of suspension applies satisfies the local authority that it is the practice to allow all his shop assistants a holiday on full pay of not less than two weeks in every year, and keeps effected in his shop a notice to that effect, the requirement that on one day in each week a shop assistant shall not be employed after half past one o'clock shall not apply to the shop during such period or periods as aforesaid.

THE BOYO OF WEXFORD.

Air—"Father O'Flynn."

All hail to ye Johnny, of scab notoriety! You are the darlin' of Wexford society; Nothing can daunt ye—sure Larkin's impiety

Ever was known to year heart to bring joy. See how quietly they shifted P.T.— That was the neatest thing ever you'll see;

No more howlin', there's plenty o' jail in the neighbourin' county—oh, Johnny, me boy?

CHORUS— Here's more luck to ye, Johnny, me lad; Wexford is goin', they say, to the bad; 'Mongst men that are "tomy" You've many a crony, And armed with your "pony," 'tis you are the lad.

No more bannanin', your glory is raisin' ye— Just look around, how your work must be plain' ye!

Half o' the country a'ready is praisin' ye, Bould stickfoot John, with the green Bradford tie!

Green is the colour the people should wear; Green are the people themselves, I declare; Strikes are degradin' and Wexford is fadin'.

Where Fenians are made by the score —in me eye!

CHORUS. From Dublin they came to knock sense in the poll of us, New-fangled notions to wake in the soul of us;

You were the boyo that stood by the whole of us— Long spare your eloquence, Johnny, avio!

Mind how they spake to ye, Johnny, agrah; Never forget there's a thing called the Law; But just do your duty, for duty's a beauty, And dot ev'ry enemy man with your stick.

CHORUS. In Wexford you'd want to be versed in pathology, Now that they're preachin' the new sociology; Something's behind it—it's not all "ocdology"

(You've been the victor in many a fight) Still ye can go on your martyr-like way; Now and again a wee pray' ye can say; But when you're flashin' it don't get too passionate

Even although you're out "Spreadin' the Light."

CHORUS. Then hel for ye, John, sure the saints can't come near to ye Nothing was ever heard tell to bring fear to ye

('Twouldn't be right to say no-one brings beer to ye— This little joke is a present from me.) Long may your memory live in renew, Time won't efface it from old Wexford town;

Long may the glory that hangs round your story Olig fast to your name like the M-doble-C.

CHORUS. OMOLO. NOTE—The foregoing effusion is respectfully committed to the memory of one John O'Connor, T.O.P.L.G., M.C.O., Co. Wexford, who earned for himself during the recent lock-out an unenviable measure of notoriety. The various local allusions to be found throughout the verses, and certain essential colloquialisms, will be best appreciated by the Boys of Wexford—perhaps by "Woxy," himself.

A PARABLE.

There was once, in the bad old days, an oligarchy called Rob. Snob & Co., which, by means of nuclear machinations, secured unto themselves and their dominion the greater part of the wealth that rightfully belonged to humanity, so that, whereas in their realm luxury and wanton waste were rampant, outside their boundaries was a monotonous, grim struggle for existence; for, fast as the earth yielded her good supplies to the toiling hands of the people, this oligarchy, by their infamous manoeuvring, drew it into their own reservoir and stored it up, allowing it to rot rather than be at the service of those that produced it.

For many centuries, it is recorded, the people toiled unremittingly, suffering cold and hunger and every other privation with amazing patience. "It has always been so," they said, "and it will always be so; what use is it to complain? What must be will be!" and the husbandmen prepared for yet another harvest, and Rob, Snob & Co. chuckled that it promised to be a good season.

By slow degrees, however, it is recorded the people became aware that they were masters of the situation whenever they had reached the point of unanimously recognising their power, and using it to overthrow the rule of Rob, Snob & Co. They, by one means and another, they strove to educate themselves to that end, but for lack of system in their sobere, their progress was very slow—so slow that the oligarchy were scarcely aware of the leaven that was slowly working in the mass of the people.

By degrees, however, they perfected and systematised their plan, so that the results thereof were observable here and there. Yet the growth seemed so puny that Rob, Snob & Co., if they noticed it at all, didn't count it worth speaking about, and continued their system of despoliation as serenely as ever.

Gradually, in spite of many hindrances, the knowledge of purpose of the people's began to take definite shape, and that shape was as the single cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, in the sky of the oligarchy. Rob, Snob & Co. called the Council together, and it was decided to send out secret envoys among the peoples with the object of gathering notes. These went forth, and the reports that they brought back filled Rob, Snob & Co. with disquiet. "We are so few, and they are so many; what hope have we if it be true that they are really awake?"

To which replied the oldest Councillor in the oligarchy: "We cannot lessen doubt that they are awake, but let us not trouble till the hour comes. It will take them many cycles to decide upon what they want, and when they have decided upon what they want, it will take them yet more cycles to decide on the manner of attaining it."

And it was even so. Rob, Snob & Co's secret envoys went forth regularly, and reported to the Council faithfully those things they had seen and heard, and at the end of many years the peoples' progress towards a mutual purpose and a universal method was so small that the oligarchy were reassured, peradventure they had listened too easily to the whisper of an alarmist; therefore they worked their will with more arrogance than ever.

The next reports of the envoys were not so satisfactory; distinct advances had been made in so many directions at once that it was not possible longer to ignore the danger.

To meet this, Rob, Snob & Co. set their Government to work, conferring trifling but tempting-looking advantages on the people, and their principal Press organs, which had been of incalculable service to them throughout, were filled with fine rhodomontades of expert jargonism, in which the phrases, "brotherhood of man," "universal peace," etc., etc., were served up in frilly garnitures of harlequin verbosity.

In spite of this, however, the reports of the envoys continued to be more or less depressing. The fateful wave of education threatened to gulf Rob, Snob & Co. in a sea of revolution. Sleepless was the watch of the envoys, sleepless the anxiety of the oligarchy; but the creed hour was yet a long way off—indeed, it was wonderful how, in spite of the spread of general knowledge and in spite of the fact that they had now reached mutuality of purpose, there should be so much schism in the ranks of the people—for a long, long time after they had arrived at unanimity of purpose they diverged on the question of method, and, indeed, fought one another so fiercely on the question as to hinder their progress very seriously.

At last the envoys were constrained to report to the Council that the peoples were becoming so unanimous, even on the

question of method, that very imminent danger was to be apprehended.

Long and earnest was the discussion of the Council. Repair rat within the gates of the oligarchy. The peoples had learnt what they wanted; they had decided how they could get what they wanted; they had decided on the particular method of procedure. The result was inevitable—a roiling lay between the oligarchy and destruction.

And now, even in the dark hour preceding dissolution, came a new reprieve. The envoys returned with the tidings that the peoples were once more engaged in a fiery disagreement, one with another, on the question of personal attitude towards the incidental and abstract features of current economic problems.

Then did the Council breathe freely once again, for, as the aged Councillor sagely remarked, "Of the incidental and the abstract features of current economic problems, the number truly is legion."

So the oligarchy settled down to a new lease of power, and it is recorded that this last bout of contention among the peoples kept back by two and a half cycles the dawn of Rob, Snob & Co., and the advent of The Golden Age.

SIMPSON & WALLACE, The Workingman's MEAT PROVIDERS,

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NOTE ADDRESSES—57, 139 and 113 Great Britain St.; 5 Wexford St.; 4 Commercial Buildings, Phibsboro'; 26 Nth. Strand; 28 Bolton St.; and 15 Francis St.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

April 8th, 1912.

DEAR SIR—I notice in the current issue of THE IRISH WORKER, a reference to "Colonel O'Rourke's wearing of the demand." I do not know to what "demand" your correspondent refers; but I do know that he never wore in support of the men's demands during the struggle in Wexford, and that day after day he attended to the work of the Workers' Aid Committee and did a man's part in support of the workers' and their families during the lock-out—a fact which will be long remembered to Ned by the Wexford Foundry Workers' and their families.—Yours truly,

P. T. DALY.

INSULTED. A strapping German with big beads of perspiration streaming down his face was darning in and out the sides of a Philadelphia department store.

His excited actions attracted the attention of all the salespersons, and they hardly knew what to make of it. A handsome young man of the clothing department walked up to him and asked: "Are you looking for something in men's clothing?" "No," he roared, "not in men's clothing; women's clothing. I can't find my wife!"—Technical World.

CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH. The rich are getting richer, whether the poor are getting poorer or not. From the Budget we learn that 441,000 adults died last year leaving property liable for death duties of £270,000,000. Half of this property belonged to only 970 persons, and there were only 7,000 persons who left estates of higher value than £5,000.

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GALLAGHER'S MINERALS.



Insist on getting your Drinks supplied in bottle like the above.

BUY YOUR DAILY BREAD AT THE WORKERS' BAKERY

ALL WORKERS should support The Workers' Benefit Stores, 47A New Street. Groceries, Eggs, Butter and Tea all of the best at Lowest Prices.

NO VAIN BOAST

When we claim that we have Superior Lines of Boots for Mens' Wear. Here are a few lines, amongst the many others—Hard Wearers at 4/11, 5/11 6/11, with stitched or sprigged soles. Army Blouchers, sewn soles, 5/-, nailed or sprigged. Whole-Back Blouchers, 6/-, nailed or hand-pegged.

BARCLAY & COOK, 5 South Great George's Street, and 104/105 Telbot Street, Dublin.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

Can be accommodated with Commodious Rooms

LIBERTY HALL, 18 Beresford Place.

See Caretaker for Terms.

IRISH MADE BOOTS.

JOHN MALONE, Boot Manufacturer, 67 NORTH KING STREET, DUBLIN.

COMMERCIAL MURDER.

How Jacob & Co Treat their Employees.

A case has come under our notice which, for callous inhumanity, would be hard to equal. In the firm of Jacob & Co., biscuit manufacturers in the city, a young lad was employed for nearly four years. In consequence of the unhealthy nature of his work the lad became sickly and delicate, and went to the firm's medical man (Dr. Cope) for advice. The doctor examined him and said that he was in the first stage of consumption. He advised him to try and obtain outdoor employment saying that he was no longer fit for the class of work he had been doing.

Acting on the doctor's advice, the boy applied to the Board of Directors for employment on the delivery vans. He was told his application would be considered. He was kept coming and going from Board to manager and manager to Board for some time, till this week, when he was informed the firm could do nothing for him.

Lady Aberdeen—who takes such an interest in microbes and tuberculosis—might be interested to learn from this case why so many of our young people are consumptive. This youngster four years ago was perfectly healthy. He went to work in Jacob's factory for a few shillings a week. The nature of his work and the unhealthy conditions under which it was performed ruined his health, and left him consumptive. On the statement of Jacob's own doctor the boy is fit only for work in the open air. This, so far as Jacob's are concerned, he will not get.

Garrick's Boot Stores

61a TALBOT ST. (under Railway Arch), AND 22 ELLIS'S QUAY, DUBLIN. Noted for Reliable Footwear.

Men's Boots at 4/11, 5/11 and 6/11 A SPECIALITY. Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes in endless variety.

To the Irish Worker Buy your Shirts, Collars, Braces, Sops, &c., &c. (All made by Dublin Workers) at LOUGHLIN'S 19 Parliament St., Dublin.

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

WHAT IS ECONOMY?

True economy is the art of making the most of the money at your disposal. To do this you must know how and where to buy. A living example of this truism is the housewife who buys her Drapery Goods from BELTON & CO. She is in the strictest sense—economical. But to those who are not our customers we say this much, that if after trying the City of Dublin you come to us, it will be to find that it is absolutely impossible to beat the value we offer in Flannels, Flannelettes, Calicoes, Sheetings, Blankets, Table Covers, Oil-cloth, Floor-cloth or Curtains. Of course there are others catering for the workers in these goods, but there is only one BELTON & CO., and We are the Cheapest People in the Trade.

48 and 49 THOMAS ST.; 35 and 36 GREAT BRUNSWICK ST.

