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by Jim Larkin.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd, 1912.

ONE PENNY.]

Who is it speaks of defeat ?

I tell you a cause

like ours: Is greater than defeat

can know-It is the power of

As surely as the earth

glorious sun

Brings the great world moon wave.

won!

Must our Cause be

rolls round As surely as the

powers.

The Creation of Wealth.

A Little Discussion on a Great Topic.

By "EUGHAN."

"Maybe," said he, "you think that wealth means money, and that money means wealth?"

"I am afraid,' I replied, "that I have very few thoughts on the subject, and any opinion I may have is valueless. You see, I never had any wealth, and what money I have is so very little that it is not worth consideration.

The other man looked at me and sighed. He had a great reputation for being a keen debator, and my uncompromising reply had failed to give him the opening he e-ident'y desired. He slowly lit his pipe, however, spat solemnly into the fire. and once more returned to the attack.

"What I say is that wealth is not money, and any man that says it is, is either a fool or a liar!"

Not having any desire to be considered either a fool or a liar, I nodded my head in agreement with his statement. Thus

encouraged, he went on :-"Not only is wealth not money, but neither does it consist of stocks, bonds, milroads, factories or mines."

"I suppose not," I remarked.

"You suppose not?" he said, scornfully. "Young man, let me tell you that whether you suppose it or not, you can't get beyond the fact that wealth is not composed of any of these things If you had all the stocks, bonds, railroads, ktories, mines and money in the world. you might still die of want through lack of wealth."

I could not contradict him, so I thought it best to remain silent.

"If you ask me what wealth is." said he, disregarding my silence, "I will tell you! Wealth consists of good and shundant food, good and suitable clothing, good and comfortable homes, clear and intelligent minds, freedom to enjoy "! life إ and develo

He paused for breath, and I felt that I should say something, but before I had decided upon anything at all appropriate

he broke cut again. "Who is it that makes it possible to have these things—the things that con-

stitute wealth?" I scratched my head and tried to look very wise, but again anything I might have said was forestalled by my argumen-

tative companion. "I will answer my own question," said he. "I will tell you who it is that makes

all the wealth—it is the workers. Wealth is created by labour." "I have heard that disputed," I re-

marked, wondering as I did so at my own tourage. But he took the interruption quite calmly.

"My dear boy," he said, "there are some people who will dispute any blessed thing if they have anything to gain by it. I have also heard men say that wealth was not created by labour, but always found that the men who said so had any amount of wealth for which they themselves had done no labour, but they forgot to mention that they had stolen that wealth from men who had laboured. Whenever you find a man who says wealth is not created by labour, you can speculate with yourself as to whether he is a landlord, a c-pitalist or a common p ck-

Pocket." could not very well say, even if I had desired to do so, that wealth was not created by labour, for the other man, knowing that I was neither a landlord nor a capitalist, would probably at once have set me down in his own mind as a common pick-Pocket, therefore I remained silent.

"It is so easy to prove that labour creates wealth that a child might proceed to do so with resy prospects of success. For instance, it is almost the easiest thing in the world to prove that labour creates

"The passessors of money, stocks and bonds, the owners of the earth, only consome food, but do not create it.

"Labour, on the other hand, goes forth and tills the soil, reaps the grain, grinds it into flour and bakes it into bread.

"Labour herds the cattle and sheep, alanghters the beef, and cooks the meals. "Labour plants the trees, grows the fruit, ships it out, and serves it at the

"Can you point to one thing in the Process of obtaining food under present

conditions that is not accomplished by the brain and muscle of labour? There is not one!

"Labour creates clothing!

"The owners of the cotton plantations and sheep ranches do not create anything. The owners of the cotton gin, the textile mills and the tailoring establishments do not work in them. Stocks and bonds and money cannot raise a single pod of cotton, a pound of wool, or produce a yard of

"Labour raises and shears the sheep, raises and spins the cotton, gathers and weaves the silk.

"Labour cuts and sews, fits and presses, distributes and furnishes every garment from overalls that labour itself uses, to the costly wardrobe of the millionaire spendthrifts.

"Labour creates the hats and the shoes, the broadcloth-everything used for the body of man, woman and child, while on Mother Earth and when dead, from the baby's long dresses to the shroud of our loved ones when they are laid in the raleep of death.

Then in the matter of houses, again it is labour that does everything. Money cannot build as much as one wigwam or a tin shanty. It cannot chop down a tree or turn over a stone.

"Labour goes into the forest, fells the

"Labour draws the plans and prepares the foundation, lays the stone and brick, makes the steel and iron framework, cuts and polishes the granite, laths and plasters, paints and decorates.

"Labour makes the furniture and the instruments of music, curtains and carpets, stoves and furnaces.

"Ten million pounds sterling could not make so much as a dog kennel without

"Banknotes and cheques cannot write books or build libraries. Stocks and bonds cannot teach school or run univer

"Labour brings about experience and writes books, delves into science and the arts, probes into the mysteries of life.

"Labour prints and preserves cur literature, builds our libraries and schoolhouses, teaches our children, and develops the young folks.

"Without Labour there would not be one single school, not one newspaper or magazine, not a doctor nor an architect, not a painter nor a sculptor.

"There is nothing we can possibly have or possibly can be that we have not to thank labour for four own labour or the labour of some other body.

"Labour makes it possible for freedom. "The time required to get the material necessities of life is the period of our en-

"Labour, by its inventive genius and its ability to harness Nature and making machinery do most of our work, has virtu-

ally become the giver of liberty. "Labour can in two or three hours each day provide material necessities for the whole human race. Our period of enslavement can be reduced still further. and will finally be eliminated altogether.

"Labour thus makes it possible for the In the face of a statement like that I race to be free from anxiety and worry, and to square such mental, m ral, and social qualities as only trade union men can picture.

"Labour is the source of all wealthlabour is the fount of all freedom!"

The other man stopped his oration and tried to recover his breath. I also tried to recover mine, for I must confess it had been taken away to a great extent by my companions lengthy speech.

At length I hazarded a question :-"If labour is the source of all wealth and the fount of freedom, as you say, why does it remain the slave-driven, poverty-stricken thing it is to-day?" "Ah there, my friend," said the other

man, "am I left without an snawer Sometimes I think it is because those who labour must be hoplessly blind. At other times I think it is because the select ring of the few who have grabbed all the wealth and freedom for themselves are possessed of the devil's own "Then again on an odd occasion when I

dream dreams, and see visions, I seem to

see a day advancing when labour will claim for its sole use all that wealth which it creates, and the parasites, who hold and control that which they have no right to. and which they call Capital, and interest and profit and various other names, shall be swept for ever away."

The other man rose, and moved away. As he did so, he turned his head slowly round and said :-

These are some of the dreams I have, but I am afraid I must be mad to think of such things !" I wonder if he is?

Why Wil iam Won his Seat?

For years, and years, and years and years, The flug aloft he bore, The jeers, the jeers, and jeers, and jeers

He braved them o'er and o'er. And on its broad expanse you could clearly see

Where he traced these words The Saviour said— "Suffer little children to come unto Me," And then added at "so much per head."

The grave, the grave, the grave, the grave You'd nearly get a fit, He'd rave, and rave, and rave, and rave

About the blooming "pit." And the committee that sits on the "stiffs" How gladly each member's name he told When the flag he bore trembled in the

''whiffs,'' You could read those upon its fold.

He wrote, and wrote, and wrote, and wrote As man ne'er wrote before. Then vote, and vote, and vote, and vote But when the voting's is o'er.

Alas, in the "North Dock" they threw you out When they had ev'ry right to "throw

vou in For Richardson, then, you got the route, But Willie said the next time I'll win-

(grin). This flag, this flag, this flag, this flag,

I'll bury in the "pit," And in that rag, that rag, that rag,

The "Telegraph" to wit, I will champion all that I now assail, And betray all that I now befriend. It was thus that Richardson turned tail, (Alas! this should be poor Willie's end).

The snug, the snug, the snug, the snug, Willie tells all he will do.

Many a mug, a mug, a mug Listens and believes him, tco.

And wily Bung claps Willie on the back, He once hit him lower down before (behind), "grave Willie" feels that he's on-

the track That leads s'raight through the Coun-

cil's door (don't mind).

Larkin, Larkin, Larkin, Larkin, That cry he raises soon. Like some cur barking, barking, barking,

rarking at the moon. And the Bungs all smile when they hear

that cry, And into the Council Willie goes, Richardson won his seat at the next try Cause body and soul he joined his fees.

. WILLIAM P. PARTRIDGE.

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The Dismissal of Mr. Mansfield G. S. & W. Railway Works,

Unfortunately we in the Labour movement have not given the amount of thought and attention to the question of education which its importance demands We send our children to school, but whilst we are anxious that they should be properly educated, we never give serious thought to the condition or the capabilities of the instructor. We admit at our various conferences that we want our children-the future men and women of our nation-to be instructed to be free men and women, to be able to think for themselves, and to act for themselves. Whi st all the time we have quietly acquiesced in a state of affairs which leaves the instructor in the position of a veritable slave. For curselves, we have followed the course of the Teachers' Organisation with interest From the days when D. A. Simmons and John Nealon struck the first note of discontent, through the days when James Thompson was shelved for wiring his sympathy to Parnell, when men, who for place and power, side-tracked the claims of the teachers in order to make things easy for themselves; when Mrs. Carey, of Leighlinbridge, was driven to an asylum for the insa.e. We have seen the cause of primary education being robbed of the residue of the Irish Church Surplus Fund to enrich the exploiting landlord class, until at last Mansfield came to the front, and then we thought that the Teachers had secured the services of a man-a real live man-a man who understood what freedom meant, and who was out to teach the Teachers what we wanted our children to learn. The "National" Beard saw it, too. And though they are a conglomeration of irresponsibles they resolved to remove the man who was likely to be a source of danger to their class. What mattered it that Mr. Mansfield school was a model of efficiency! He had had the hardihood to say at a meeting of his own union what he thought, and so the wooden headed Board decreed he should go. The spirit of independence displayed by Mr Mansfield should be nipped in the bud, and unless he apologised for saying what he believed -unless he lied in that apology-his services to education in Ireland must be dispensed with. Every teacher in Ireland costs us a fairly large sum of money to train. Every thinking man in Ireland wants the trained teacher to be a perfectly trained man. Every citizen of Ireland wants him to be competent to instruct the youth of the country. And if th re is one thing he has not been competent to teach it is the spirit of independence; the power to think and act. Mansfield was doing that. And for that reason his dismissal must be fought, and fought strenuously, in the interests of the children of the workers. As he said in his presidential address, men cannot teach what they are ignorant of, and if the future men and women of Ireland are to know what freedom means they must not be instructed by men who are but seris themselves. But apart from every other consideration, we look upon the action of the Board as an attempt to smash the teachers' combination, to coerce them into submission. And we are conversant with the method. The I. N. T. O. is not, to our mind, a proper union. Still, showing them what genuine union can accomplish, may bring them along on proper lines. And when Mr. Mansfield is forced back into the position from which he has been removed because he showed he was a man, we have hopes of adding to the ranks of the combinations of this country another, composed of the under-paid, under-rated and officially dispised body of slaves known as the

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Inchicore, from Within

Should the language employed, comments made, or crivicisms indulged in by the writer of these articles app ar to my readers as unbecoming a "mere worker" by reasons of the famil arity displayed therein with the idols of clay that rule, ruin, and crush my class, let them not forget that I am but enjoying the freedom bestows to "generously" on me by the Bard of the G. S. and W. Rai way, and that I transgress no laws of disc pline, f r l am no longer a worker. sine: I am denied employment at my trade, and, therefore, in considering the matters under review, I sta d on level forting with those whose conduct I can ure or commend. Immediately following Mr. Watson's introduction as Manager of the Inchicors Works a section of the men employed in the machine shop were given

a new form of piecework voucher, which it was generally understood would repiace the old form of roucher forced on the men by the company as one of the indispensable terms of the settlement of the strike of 1902. This introduction of the new voucher so abruptly and so discourtee sly gave rise to much unessiness and afforded matter for conside:able discussion amongst the men. For in the eyes of the law "piecework" is in operation an agreement between the man and has employer, in which the liberty of both is equally respected. Bt here was an incident giving to the workers neither liberty or choice, but breathing pure coercion and unadulterated tyranny. And, as usual, it fell my lot to be one of the small depuration appointed to investigate the matter and interview the new

manager.

The old piecework voucher in form was a modest document, with spaces provided for the working-man's name, the name and rature of the w rk, the hours and dates of starting, stopping, resuming, and finishing; the foreman's signature; the total time spent on work, with c st of same and profit earned. Although it did not fulfit the r quirements of the Act of rarliament and give he receiver the information set forth as e senual when making the contract, yet it showed clearly the actual time speni en each job, and thereby afforded protection to the workman in the event of the time spint on any job being questioned, as well as making it eas, for him to calculate its cost and amount of profit or debt, as the case might be. And let me say in passing that for the thirteen years apent in the Inchicare Works I have no knowledge of an inspector ever p ying a visit to the works and inquiring into the method of working piecework; although I believe there are inspectors pa'd for that purpose by the Government, and some even say that these inspectors are also in the pay of the employers. If it be as alleged, then it is a case of the more pay they get the les they do. And then we have men like --- (whose name is unfit for publication in the "Worker") who declare that there is no need for a Lab ur Party in Ireland. Why, no land on earth to-day needs a Labour Party worse. And the sconer the average worker wakens up to that fact and refuses to be fooled any longer by the amp. v pratile of lip sympathi-ers live the Alderman whise rame I have not mentioned, and who is a leged to have refused the half holiday to his ONE shop assistant, the mooner

will their conditions be improved and their grievauss redressed. The new system of piecework sought to he smaggled into Inchicare is, to my mird, a masterpiece of sweating-the old voucher was to be repliced by thee cards. We have all heard of and some of us are familiar with the three cards rick, inseparately associated with swindling. The cards referred to above a e not the same. The m thod (f minipulating them is somewhat different, but, to my mind, the result in each case is identical. The new piecework cards are of the good old colours, red, white and blue, that have the repulstion of "never running"; their reputation in their new form will, I believe, be changed to that of "ne er working." One of these forms, white in colour, has provision made at top for the Name of Shop; Class of Work; No. of Order: Date of Issue; Name of Charge Hand; and No. of Scrip; white the space underneath is divided i to twelve column , head-marked respectfully Reg. No. on P.W. Book; Amount of Work Given Out; Price: Per: Amount; Finished; Date. The headings of the remaining six columns being a repetition of the last two; while at the foot space is provided for Fore-man's Initials; Date of Finishing; and Total

Each charge hand is provided with a piecework register, in which is recorded a full descri ti n of the work, to which is given a number, and the price

of each job is clearly shown. In the first column of the above form is marked the number of the job as recorded in the piecework register. This does away with the writing of the full description of the work. In the second column is marked the quantity or number of jubs to be done; while in the third column is written the price, and in the fourth the quart ty for which that price is given. In the fifth column the amount or quantity of work finished, and the sixth column shows the date on which the entry is made, the remaining columns providing for a repetition of such entries as the last two. This piecew-1k voucher may be used for one sing e job, or job consisting of a number of minor ones, or an order consisting of a series

It is claimed that the man in charge has absolute power to carry on the work to the best advantage, and that it will be no longer necessary to start or stop a voucher when it is desired to stop a man on one job and start him in another job of a series of j be for which the voucher is issued. At each week-end an efficial—called a checker—whose duty consists of insuing vouchers, inspecting and counting jobs, &o,-will examine and write the amount of work completed, record same in vencior, and that amount of work will be returned and raid for accordingly. This in practice would applar to equalise the amount of weakly payments made by the company. But it will also reduce the amount of work remaining to be finished, and automatically the outs'anding cost of same, a process that might easily place the operator in difficulties, as it would no longer be possible to make one pa t of the job pull up for the other. Thur, for instance, curing the less difficult pa t'of the operation a prefit of 50 per cent might readily be earned, but the loss on the difficult portion may reduce that to 25 per cent. With the new voucher in operation the big profit would secure a reduction of the price in the first instance, and probably the less would earn the man a good scolding with threats of dismissal in the latter, so it will readily be seen how justifiable is the opin Thomas 273x and 273, ion I have already expressed concerning the new

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piece of sweating.

The other precework form, coloured Blue, is styled a certifiate. On top space is provided for-Name of Shop; Class of Work; No. of Order; Name of Charge Hand; No. of Scrip. This paper is divided into an columns, headed respectively—Reg. No. in P. W. Book; Amount given Out; Price; Per; Amount Finished. The sixth column is a money apace marked £ s. d. At the foot is apace for checker's initials. Date when Finished; Complete

Cost. £ s. d. This Cert ficate is filled in as in the case of the voucher already explained. It is harded by the checker to the charge hand as a cert ficate for work done and returned for payment, and should the latter be incorrectly made this certificate proves the men's Caim to Le money carned.

When it bxomes nic stary to change a man from one picoswork job to another not uc.uded ammget those entered in his voucher, as already explained, or when it is desired to compe a man on piecework to daywork, the process in either case is regulated by means of a transfer order, at the top of which provision is made for name of shop; name of man; No. of scrip. The space predernath is equally divided, mark despectively, "From" and "To." E ch of the sp ces so ms ked is divided into three equal parts. In the first space under the heading From" is printed "Charge-hand P W" Name-The second is similarly set out, while the third space is printed D. y-work, with b.snk space provided for name of job, time, and foreman's initials. Oa the opposite space, and r the hearing "To" is prac ically a repetition of that already described, with this exc ption, that the words "Day work" appears in the centre space, and at the foot provision is made for the checker's initials. On this order is recorded the name of the shop, name of the worker, number o. his scrip, name of charge-hand, name of job, or charge-hand transferred to; also time and dat, upon which the transfer took place. All this "figure marching" on paper is repeated should the man return to his original job after completion of daywork or other work for which he was transferred. It is claimed that the transfer order represents the only time-taking necessary under this system, as all time not on such orders will be charged against the piecework job. Thus time lost in either starting or stopping, &c., will in future come out of the pockets that can so is afford it. But what does it matter so long as the tuperintendent gets a good name for himself with the Directors, and the underlings are given an increase of pay, or, should I say, blood-

Next week I will expose this swindle. For the present I want my Readers to ponder on the dry details set out here, and trust their meditation will be profitable. Although this piecework system would appear to be intended for the "shops," my friends in the Running Sheds are not likely to get off soot free. Mr. Manusell would seem determined to increase the dividend of the shareholders from the peckets of he employees. And last Monday the Drivers, Firemon, and Cleaners were near baving tryable. It is near t me the different section of workers recognised their common enemy and routed him, as the English Railwaymen dismissed the late Mr. M'Doneld, for it is not impossible for us to so

complish what they have done.

WILLIAM P. PARTRIDGE.

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WOMEN WORKERS' COLUMN.

There is an never-ending cry against the modern girl for uselessness in the bease. It is a subject that supplies Editors with copy, the funny man with material for making jokes, the masses and classes with conversation, and the mothers with ceaseless complaints. The modern gi'l who does not, and cannot do, housework is therefore the subject of much talk but little thought. She is a girl that is abused from all quarters without being given the chance to offer a defence. First of all, who is she? Who but the girl that is driven cut of the home into the hardships of the industrial world. The pressure of industrial conditions make it impossible for her to learn the rudiments of house and home, and prevent her from being able to do those things in a house which she would like to do, and which she ought to be able to do.

Then why doesn't she do housework? It is no uncommon thing to hear mothers say that their daughters are absolutely useless in the house, and not the least help to them. This is all very hard on the girls, and it is time that her side of the argument should be heard. The girl of to-day, whether she work in the factory, shop, office, or school, has to turn out the first thing in the morning, and work on until late in the evening. She has to work the same hours as her father or brother, and in some instances longer hours.

At the end of a long day's toil she reaches home worn out in body and mind. Her hours of work have robbed her of all strength and vitality. She ought to rest but she cannot. Her small wages do not permit her to pay for any of the comforts and luxuries of life. Therefore, to keep up an appearance and maintain her position in the keen competition all working people feel, she has her washing and ironing to do, her clothes to mend, and endless things to see to, so as to enable her to present a tidy appearance. All this she has to do in the hours which should be really spent in relaxation and recreation. No one ever dreams of expecting a man to do any personal work for himself in the hours that he has af er finishing his day's

No, their evenings, Saturday afternoons and Sundays, they spend as they think fit, and according to each one's own idea of pleasure Still, the working girl must attend to these little niceties of life, in spite of the fact that her hours of labour have been just as long as a man's, and very often her work much more uncongenial. As a matter of fact, I know of some classes of work which women and girls are employed at, which I have heard men solemnly state that they would sconer starve than work at, and as I know the kind of work it is, I can quite believe

But the working girlmust, no matter what the consequences, have some recreation. She is driven by the need of youth for pleasure, which is as much her right as it is the right of every human being. She must have the companionship of friends; she therefore often goes out in the evening after her day's toil to sek amusement, ever although her whole system is craing out for rest and ease.

Then, why doesn't the working girl do housework? Why doesn't she help her mother? Let those who ask these questions learn something about her life. Let them learn something about her hard tasks, her low wages, her long hours, her wretched conditions of work. Let them learn all this, and then they will probably be more inclined to help her to alter the system that is the cause of her uselessness as a housewife, than as they do at present blame her for her unfitness for home duties, and make her the theme of their conversation, and the butt for their jokes. There is plenty of scope for these wouldbe-wits and coveractionalists if they would use their talents in attacking the idle, selfish, women and girls, who spend their lives in a useless round of gaiety and amusements, and who live in luxury at the expense of the wronfully attacked, much-abused working girl.

D. L.

IRISH WORKERS' CHOIR.

For the future Choir practice will be held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 8 p.m.

at 8 p.m.

Irish Dancing on Friday evening.

All communications for this column to be addressed to—

"D.L,"
18 Beresford Place.

South Dublin Union Scandal.

Oheries H O'Connor, Local Government Board Inspector, called to interview me regarding the grave charges made by me to the Local Government Board. In his presence Mr. Hennessy, Assistant Master, demanded from me the names of any witnesses. "Oh! yes," rejoined the Inspector, "you must give us their names." I replied that I would do nothing of the

The Inspector further informed me "that he would require their names IN ORDER TO HAVE THEM EXAM: MED IN THE PRESENCE OF THE OFFICIALS HERE," my object being to find cut if there are matters sufficient to go forward for an exquiry.

I am determined not to reveal a single name until the day of inquiry, when there hencet men shall be bound by onth before their God to tall the truth. Thee, and only then, shall serone know who they are. I remain, dear sir, yours truly.

A. J. O'BRIES.

Look Out for our Xmas Number.

THE WOMAN.

The woman we walk with down the years, Sharing her shadows and smiles and tears; The woman we walk with hand and hand Over the road of the rugged land, The quiet places, the stormy heights—D) we walk with her, too, in her lonely

The woman we walk with—think of her When you feel the rollicking impulse stir; She has her right in our life such hour; She has her share and her part and her

In all that we do and hope and plan— Now isn's it true, sire, man for man?

mights?

The woman we walk with and who shares
Our early struggles and trisle and cares,
Can we forget her and leave her behind
As a separate being, of separate mind,
Of separate feeling of heart and soul—
The woman we walk with, walk with
whole?

The woman we walk with down the days
Is ours to cherish and love slways;
And ours to take into partnership,
Not only in service of hand and lip,
But service of soul and hope and dream—
Do we let her come in to cur lefty gleam?

The woman we walk with down the years
Has borne our burden and wept our tears;
It is only right that her life should be
A part of the life that we strive to see;
Filled and flowing, for our own brave part,
With light and sweetness and love and
heart!

"Balti nore Sun."

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

THE

Irish Worker.

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

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.

All communications, whether relating to literary or business matters, to be addressed to the Editor, Its Bereaford Place, Dublin. Telephone 3421. Subscription 6s. 6d. per year; 3s. 3d. for six months, payable in advance.

We do not publish or take notice of anonymous contributions.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, Nov. 2nd, 1912.

Mansfield Must Go (Perhaps ?)

It is an interesting time we are having every hour, bringing its kalediscopic, political and social changes. Our politicians and statesmen are like unto "Lepidoptara." They go through the various stages of growth, but with this difference: instead of evolving in same order as the "Lepidoptara" from a lower to a higher form of life, our politicians and statesmen (alleged) degenerate from a higher to a lower scale of life. Admitted there are exceptions, they are abnormal specimens, and the clearest manifestation of what we have set out above is proved by the present agitation over Mansfield's dismissal by the gentlemanly, efficient, and popular Board of Education. Let no dog laugh when Starkie howls and Waldron gives voice. Board of Education, for sooth! Board of disentegration, of denationalisation, of obsufucation, of bigotry, of Freemasonry—a Board appointed by the most corrupt methods, not one creature of which but was appointed by backstairs influence: aye, even that democrat from West Belfast. the puppet, Ward. We speak strongly: for if Ward had been the man he was supposed to be he would have refused to accept a position on a Board, composed as the Education Board is, of the most reactionary, intolerant place-hunters in the country. Why, the education system of Ireland is a by-word the whole world over The schools, insanitary hovels-the equinment of the schools on a par with that of -Ashantee. The teachers! God help them, for they are that backboneless thev cannot help themselves—are a reproach to the country. They belong to slaves of a lower type than those who have been outraged in Putomayo. They, poor creatures, have no access to knowledge, but our Irish teachers are supposed to be educated women and men, and yet they put up with wages (they call it a salary) and conditions that a porter boy would feel insulted at if offered. They hold their annual congress, and the poor slaves dare not say what they feel, think and know, because some tyrant of a manager or inspector, or the great and mighty Starkie and his Star Chamber would pounce on them, and deny them the right to get an existence (for it is only an existence). They go to their miserable, ill-equipped hovels called schools, half-fed in some cases, worried and ill at ease, not knowing if sufficient pupils will attend, if the inspector on his motor will pay a surprise visit, or that they may have offended the local tyrant, the manager, for let it be understond that it is not only the tyranny of the Board and lying vindictive reports of the inspectors that this group of slaves have to subject themselves to, they are subject to a tyranny that only superannuation or death relieves them from. They have no right of appeal against unjust dismissal or treatment, if they dare to exercise the right of being free men and women, professional onus and social ostracism results. The old hedge schoolmaster was a man of character, even if he

lacked in some cases what is called edu-

cation, and failed to possess a certificate.

We remember a deputation of teachers

awaiting on a Board; we were connected

with the spokesman, who seemed an in-

telligent man, who complained of how he

and his colleagues were treated. Their

wages, he said, averaged about 3d1. per

hour; there were timas when the money

had been sent on by the authorities and

the local manager delayed paying them,

consequently they were always in financial

stress. We suggest that instead of having a mutual admiration society, such as the Teachers' Association, which is neither useful or ornamental, they should follow the lead of their comrades in all other European countries and transform their association into a trades union affiliated with the Trades Council and take their rightful place in the Labour movement. The deputation felt insulted! The idea of calling them workers! They were professional men and women! God made deep incision in them—the backboneless iellyfishes. They will write beggng letters, petition and cringe, instead of standing up like good men and women for their rights. Surely if any class in the community deserves respect, good wages, and decent treatment, it should be the teachers of the nation. If you have slaves teaching the young the result will be a nation of slaves. and that, unfortunately, is the position we here in Ireland are in. Fancy a man like Mansfield - one of the few men among the teachers cringing before creatures like this whelp or Starkie, or going further into degradation begging of the British Minister to see justice administered, and and that Minister-Birrell! Well, it is possible that the slap in the face administered by the said Birrell to the Irish people (for, marvellous to relate, all sections throughout the country have expressed their indignation at the treatment of Mansfield) will rouse the teachers to a sense of their dignity; they will appoint Mansfield to go up and down the length of this land educating the teachers to the need for a bona-fide, independent organisation determined to protect its members from all tyrannies, whether of the Board Inspectors or managers. We don't mean the starting of a new organisation, but the transformation of the present moribund, letter-writing, petitioning organisation into a fighting, educational machine which will be fitted to do the work necessary for the uplifting of the status, the wages, and conditions of the worst-treated, the most cruelly-sweated, and most-despised class in Ireland—the

Irish teacher.

We again desire to cell our readers'lattention to the reports that appear in the employers' organ—namely, the Daily and Evening papers, more especially that hypocritical reg, the "Telegraph," on any and every occasion they can in an insidious way injure the Labour movement, either by printing lying letters, supposed to be written by anonymous writers, or, sa during the week, when reporting the alleged facts concerning the strike in the Dublin and Wicklow Manure Works, Anneeley Bridge. No matter what statement is made by the employers, without the slightest attempt to investigate the facts submitted, thei employers' alleged statement published, and, of course, the workers' side either ignored or deliberately misconstrued. Take a case. The "Telegraph" published a report from the Industrial Development Association. John Simmons, Secretary of the Trades Compail Dublin, one of the best-informed men in Dublin, took exception to the report, pointed out that said report was untrue and misleading; that the statement re Pims giving the contract to an Irish firm and employing Irish labour to put in the front to the premises in George-street was untrue; that a London firm had the contract, and employed imported labour, and Simmons desired the report correcting. Not a line ever appeared in the "Freeman" or "Telegraph" correcting there false and untrue reports. Why? Broause Pim's give away advertisements. Simmons only gives the truth, and that is something the "Telegraph" don't allow in their columns. They went further. Simmons explained also that Hamilton Long's, chemists, O'Connell street, had engaged an Irish firm, Kesting, to put the new front in their premises, but that Gr.ham's, shemis's, next door to "Irish Times" office. Wastmoreland street, had also given the reconstituction of their shop ront away to a foreign firm the same as Pim's had done The clever editorial staff to screen themselves mide it appear that Simmons stid Hamilt n Long's hed given their work to a foreign firm, and Graham had got their work done at home. The "Telegraph" went fu ther still. They actually published a letter from a trades. man correcting Simmons for what the "Telegraph" had been guilty of, and not a word of applogy to Simmons Such is everyday Journalism in Ireland. They believe that if they keep on lying long enough the people begin to believe

them. The facts briefly in connection with Bellybough Manure Works is-The men instructed their Storetary to write asking for much-needed, improved conditions. The communications from the men being ignored, delegates approached the firm. No answer. The men themselves decided after due deliberations they would work no more under the conditions existing. They withdrew the labour. Then the firm, seeing that the men meant business. posted up and seat to the Press a copy of certain conditions they were prepared to offer the men. The Shop Sieward in the firm along with a colleague was invited to discuss the matter with the management. And, mark, this was recognition, for the manager is aware that Finn represents the Union, and is paid a commission for collecting fees. Mr. Parquith, the manager, a very sensible and sympatic man by the way, has on more than one occasion received Couno'llor Hopkins and other delegates of the Union in connection with grievances, and we feel sure that if the matter at present at issue was left in Mr. Parquith's hauds there would have been no strike. The gen:leman who is causing all the trouble is a Mr. Norton, we are given to understand, and who, according to the shareholders, has a very little at stake; and if the shareholders who hold the bulk

of the shares desire to see the property depreciated and the strike prolonged allow Mr. Norion to play his present game, and very possibly the result will be the same as happenes in another firm Mr. Norton was connected with. But maybe the devil among the tailors might be William Martin Murphy, who we see owrs 100 preference shares. Anyhow, the men are determined, and within a few hours the fight will be extended to the Wicklow area. The Union officials have done all this is possible—waited on the firm and were refused audience. The men can stand out for the next twelve months, and if Mr. Norton thinks any one of us influences them, we challenge him to come to a meeting of the men and speak to them himself. The men have wen, Mr. Norton. The conditions demandod granted, why stand on your

CHRISTIAN ENGLAND!

WHITE SLAVES.

25,000 Souteneurs in London.

Says the Bishop.

The Bishop of London, addressing a large gathering of freehmen at the Mansion House, referring to the White Slave Traffic, said—"Our Bill comes before the House of Commons to morrow, and I want every religious man here to pray that it may go unmutilated through the House. It is an awful thing that thousands of innocent girls should be trapped every year in all parts of the world, and taken into hotbeds of vice, and confined in a prison from which there is no escape during life. Few live more than three years."

"Don't be misled by some companion who wants to take you to see life," said Dr. Ingram. "Seeing life in London is seeing death. If we can get the Bill through we shall get the power for years to grapple with the 25,000 men who are living on girls in London." Speaking of the amendment placed on the Order Paper of the House in reference to the proposal, the bishop said that if it passed, and professional prestitution was recognised by the State, our country indeed would have gone to the wall.

independent Labour Party of Ireland
"Industrial Workers in a World Unseen" is the title of a lecture to be delivered by Mr. D. Houston on to-morrow,
Sunday, in the Antient Concert Buildings
at 8 p.m. Questions and discussion.
Admission free.

Will D. M'Danagh, who writes us on "Our Workhouse System," kindly forward his address

Football,

WORKMENS' CLUB, 41 YORK ST.

The following members of "41" are requested to be at Fifteen Acres, Park, on Benday at 2 30 p.m. Friendly match with Clarevilla. Disher (captain), O'Hara, Fields, Carroll, Roe, O Delany, Sharkey, Kinsells, Fairfield, Kelly, and M'Keown (Nark). Substitutes—T. Morris and Collins.

P. O'HARA, Sec.

EMMET HALL,

. **E**

122 EMMET ROAD, INCHICORE, Labour & Temperance Institute,

Is now open. All trade unionists and sympathisers with labour are heartily invited. WILLIAM PATRICK PARTRIDGE is in control, and will be pleased to see all friends.

DEATH OF MRS. MARY O'CARROLL, INCHIGURE.

We regret to chronicle the death of Mrs. Mary O'Carroll, wife of Councillor Patrick O Carroll, of Inchicore, which sad event occurred at her late residence, Black Liou, Inchicore. The deceased lady had been in failing health for a long period prior to her demise, and leaves a number of children as well as her esteemed husband to mourn her loss.

The funeral, which was large and representative, took place on Thursday morning from the Church of the Immeoulate Conception, Inchicore, for interment at Glasnevin Cometery. A number of floral offerings were placed on the coffin. Amongst those who attended were :- The Lord Mayor, Alderman Thomas Kelly, and P. W. Corrigan; Mesers. W. T. Cos-grave, T.O.; O. Monks, T.O.; T. Farren, T.O.; R. P. O'Carroll, T.O.; T. Lawlor, T.O.; M A. Corrigan (solicitor), J. B. han. T.C.; W. Hopkins, T.C.; A. Byrne, T.C.; T. S. Ouffe, J. Brennen, M. J. Buckley, C.E.; Jim Larkin, Chairman, and P. T. Daly, Secretary, Irinh Trades Congress; J. Law.or, P.L.G.; J. T. Kelly, T.O.; T. J. Sheehar, James Stritch, W. E. Reigh, J. J. Clarke, Farrell Banim, A. Bowman, W. P. Parteidge, W. Larkin, John Farren, Alderman J. J. Farrell, Michael Canty, Alderman M'Walter, M.D., B.L.; Daniel Husbon, J. O'Hanlon, M. Mullen. T. Carroll, F. Fits gerald, M. Lord, P. Quirke, J. Filsgibbon, T. Carpenter, Miss Dona Lerein, Miss L. Mulhall, P.L.G.; T. Shakespeare, etc.

The chief mourages included Mr. P. O'Carroll, T.C. (husband), Stobhan, Mary, Seaghan, and other members of the deceased ledy's family.

The Improvements and other Committees of the Dablin Corporation have already expressed their sympathy by resclution to Councillor O Carroll and his

family in their great bereavament.

We tender to Phadraig the heartfelt sympathy of the workers of Dublis, in whose interests end for whose weal he bas so long and so faithfully worked. We have had occasion to know that in his fight his deceased helpmate was always his sturdiest support' and on many occasions when his presence was necessary on Committee or at meetings of Council has she taken her place in his business premises, leaving her sick bed to do so.

Words, we know, are but poort hings to assuage a grief like his. But, unfortunately, poor as they are, we cannot find ones sufficient to adequately express our sympathy with him and his family, and we know that that is the feeling of the workers of Dablin to-wards their sturdy champion of democracy, Paddy O'Carroll. T.C.

Bas Bean Padraic Ui Cearbaill.

Adhbar broin do Gaedheslaib Baile Ata Cliat bas Bean Padraic Ui Cearbaill. Ni raib moran 'ea gcatair seo a d'oibrig com dutractae ar son na Gaedhilge na Padraic. Nuair a bi an troid ar siubal i dir Connrad na Gaedhilge agus Riagaltas Sasanna faoi na nainm nesca beit i n-Gaedhilig ar na trucaillib bi Padraic ar an gcead duine a sear go dian ar taoib na n-Gaedhesl. Agus 'sa troid sin na in son troid eile ar son na n-Eireann nior clis sise act bi si com trean, com dutrectese agus bi Padraic fein. Solas na bFlaiteas go dtugaid Dia da n-anam.

Echoes from Sligo.

At the meeting of the Trades Council on Wednesday evening, Mr. John Lynch presiding, it was unanimously decided to alter the name so as to read in future Sligo Trades and Labour Council. Mr. Rennick, of the Typographical Association, who was responsible for the proposition, said he thought the circumstances necessitated the change. They had now the Transport Workers of Sligo affiliated, and that was a great benefit to the Council.

Mr. Conway (Carpenters) seconded.
Mr. Farrell (Bakers' Delegate) thought
the change was unnecessary, as the name
Trades Council was not meant in the narrow-sense, but that it comprised every
man who had to earn his living.

Mr. Farrell, however, did not persist in his view with the result stated above.

The Council had also under consideration the systematic boycott of the tailors, which has been carried on for years by several drapers in the town. It was decided to issue posters warning, the people of sligo against supporting these firms. These posters will be put up on all the dead walls of the town, and copies will be sent to all the clubs for the purpose of educating the people on the subject.

The following are the firms who employ tailors on the premises:—Measrs. Henry Lyons & Co., Lower O'Connell street; M'Donagh & Co., Castle stacet; W. Loughead, Teeling street; Mulloney Bros., O'Connell street; W. T. & G. Johnston, O'Connell street; Clarke Bros, Castle street, and D. & J. Higgins, Market street

The power of the Transport Union is making itself felt in sligo For some time past several employees in the Sligo Gas Company refused to become members, although the Union was the means of increasing the wages and reducing the hours of some of them. However, after a letter from the secretary Mr. Jim Strongford to the secretary of the Gas Company threatening strong action on the part of the Union had been received, the individuas in question applied for their membership cards and handed in their

entrance fees.

This is proof of the influence of the Transport Workers, and also to the goodsense of the members of the Gas Company, who were wise enough to know that it is

not a profitable game to employ scabs.

The workers of Sligo are getting ready for the forthcoming Municipal Elections, when several seats will be contested. A rejetition of last year's successes is anticipated.

J. MACG.

PHONE 3562.

For First-Class Provisions
AT MODERATE PRICES.

CORCORAN,

CALL TO

Repital T House,
27 North Strand Read.

onvenient there is an Irish Establishment which supplies Goods on Easy Payment System. It is THE

Dublin Workmen's INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION, LTD.,

10 SOUTH WILLIAM STREET.

Office Hours—10.30 to 5.30 each day
Monday, Tuesday and Friday evenings
7 to 9. Saturday evening, 7 to 10.30.

Managar—Ald, T. Kelly

John Bull's Other Island

The Farmer and the Labour Movement

Shaw did not help Insland or yet England when he soceded to Yester request for an Irish play just eight rear ago. It is a disappointing production and the way Mr. Mair Ray and S. W. Maddook stumbled through their parts last Monday with the assistance of an idiotic prompter who was distinctly heard in all parts of the house did not improve it. It is obvious Shaw has a much better greep of the English point of view. His early schooling in this city with his uncle, the Rev. L. W. Cayroll, who was Vicer it St. Brides, and the later sejourn in the Wesleyan College, Stephan's Green, did not give him a sufficient grasp in his own country. He deserted us at too early an age, and it is, hardly likely he will now leave the deshpots of Egypt for what lieland can offer him. For this we should be truly sorry, as he will be only known to posterity as an "English" dramatist, Nevertheless, in his own attempt at an

Irish play, he gives a fair picture of the reactionary emancipated zerf, a type that now obstructs the onward march of labour, and the general reforms which follow in its wake. The passing of the Labouren' Acts brought to the surface many Barney Doraces and Corney Doyles. They would not give or sell plots for cottages for common labourers," and affected to subdivide their many untilled acres among the family so as to escape acquisition

It is also true, as auggested in Act III.

that possession of the land will radically change the attack of the Dayle's and Doran's. Those already replanted on the land have dropped out of political organisations, in the work of which they actively participated. They will not even give a paltry shilling to "the Party" unless forced by the very questionable methods of extracting subscriptions pratised by the country United Irish League enthusiasts. The re-planted farmer care! nothing of Ireland, of his less fortunate neighbour, or whether "wounded soldiers" are left on the roadside or sent into the workhouse. They are themselves settled. and, as Doyle is made to say, "We only want to be left alone." The town worker, "the League," and even the poor "Freeman," despite its cheap six months' offer, will be left to rot. The possibility of this type even revolting against "the Party" is not too remote, and if any other "Form IV's," Budget taxes, or Insurance Acts are passed, the painful imminance of mcalled "Home Rule" will not hold them from smashing Redmond and his Party and voting Unionist, if the Unionist promises a remission of taxes.

"We want a new class of man in Parliament—one that knows that the fame: is the real backbone of the country sai doesn's care a snap of his fingers for the shouting of the riff-raff in the towas of for the roolishness of the labourers."

Shaw ably aummarises the position is these terms, and if Parnell or Davitt were living to-day and attempting something in turn for the "riff-raff of the town" or demanding acre plots for the "foolish labourers," recent names would be reversed, and Murphy's "Independent" would eport that such and auch a farmer had threatened to throw Davit into the Shannon or to shoot Parnell for causing a strike on the railway and tying up their pennyworths of butter and mick.

It forces us reluciantly to view recent Irish history in accordance with Connolly's dictum and to look on these more ments not as pure national uprisings or revolts against tyranny, but sordid class struggles, in which greed was the motive power. Haffigan is a brutal type, but common enough. A miserable, grasping wretch, that would kill any law that gave land to a common labourer.

Unfortunately, under the H me Rule measure, which denies us power to collect or use our taxes, manage the Post Office, ship a cargo of fat caute to Germany, or to send a policeman from H with to Fairview, these replanted farmers and despisable Haffigans are to control the him Parliament. The workers in the towns are deprived of fair representation, and we will be at the tender mercies of a majority of Dorans, Doyles, and Haffigans. God help the Ireland of the future it the "riff-raff of the town" don't get into Parliament.

The younger Doyle is badly drawn. He has too much of Shaw's Englishman in his make up and speeches. Bloodbest shows us what we lack as propagardism. We expect organizers and editors to keep our movements slive for us. Broadbest forced his pet opinions on everyone he met. His political creed was made plain to all comers in a few moments, and he pushed, or rather stumbled, out on top, while others joked and amiled at his overy sealous partisanship. But there was too much clap trap of the English politicians introduced. It shows how much Show has been submerged in English movements and ideas.

The priset, pig, and "mad min," also Nors, were overdone.] We could do with more Kesgans in Ireland. There is a lot of brutal cruelty towards beasts of burden in Ireland and no voice is raised. The Church could revise its teachings in this respect, and place a higher valuation on animals and more sharply define just how far man's dom nion over the animal world extends. Keegan was evidently introduced to show how a really spiritual man is treated and misunderstood in this

If Shaw resided one year in Ireland, then gave Yeates a play, it would not be refused. At least we think he would much better pick up the tangled thresh,

p. ou Vaitne.

TO THE LEADERS OF CUR WORKING PEOPLE.

By STANDISH O'GRADY

The abolition of unemployment, abundant and varied opportunities of occupation, the provision, in an ample and honourable manner, of the necessaries of life for all would have these effects. It would break the power of capital, to exploit and oppress, to grind and impoverish, leaving it free otherwise to do everything great, salutary and beneficent which may be in its power to do. It would abolish in the mind of the classes and in the mind of the masses that extreme dread-nay terror-of poverty now everywhere oppressing men's souls like a veritable nightmare. It would proportionately reduce the really insane passion of the love of money which makes men so savage and remorseless in their dealings with each other, and against which all the great prophets and preachers have preached, so far in vain. For it is as true to-day as it was when the great Apostle said so, that this love "is the root of all evil." But while money means life and the want of it means death, it is useless to say such things. Let men have the assurance that they will never-they and their little ones and their parents and kindred and dependents-never be plunged into the bottomless gulfs of destitution, and this inhuman, anti-social passion will quietly pass out of their hearts. Then, and not till then, will man be free to show and prove what, he actually is, what God and Nature made him. They have made him upright and brave and kind; also have made him a being who naturally delights in every kind of creative activity. Is he not made in the Creator's image? Is it so very difficult to supply employ-

ment for the unemployed and the necessaries of life for all? It does not really seem to be such a tremendous great feat after all, assuming that you had in your possession the various means and instruments of production.

If you had the necessary agricultural land for the production of food-land well equipped with stock, plant, tools and agricultural machineries, creameries, orchards, fruit gardens, &c., &c., you will understand generally how the free, glad labour of volunteers, associated in groups, working with zeal, alacrity and pleasure, would produce, and in vast masses, all the necessary food needed by multitudes of people otherwise employed. You must agree with this, for it is your position as socialists when you demand the ownership and control of the means of production. Then, as believers in freedom, liberty, you are illegical, inconsequent in your reasoning, if you can, at the same time, believe too in forced labour; in men being driven to work like the ancient chattel slaves, or the wage slaves of civilization. I hope you see this clearly. If you do, hold fast by that perception, and never, for a moment, let it pass from your minds. Nature meant man to be free, neither a driven slave nor a

Never let a capitalist Press or the conscious or unconscious, paid or unpaid friends of capitalism bully you out of it with sneers and jibes: that is out of the perception that in Freedom man is seen at his greatest and best, even as a mere wealth-producer. You know yourselves how his powers are crippled, even in wageslavery, which is in itself an immense advance upon chattel slavery. Seeing this hold fast by the perception. There is a truth here which is central, cardinal, vital, and essential. If you forget it you will be lost, for you will then be compelled, inevitably, to adopt its opposite, the principle of your exploiters, that man is by Nature so idle and bad that he cannot be got to work at all except by force. All tyranny and all slavery are latent in this vile and false doctrine. You may know its falsehood because it is a favourite theme of capitalism grown articulate through its Press and of all people who are capitalistically inclined. Capitalism keeps the road mainly through the diffusion and maintenance of mean notions about human nature. 1 You at least ought not to be its aids and allies in that vile game.

You will, urban men, more easily understand how, if upon such land, you had the necessary machineries and labour-saving contrivances, you could produce with little labour, and that volunteered, abundantly and in vast masses more than enough for all. That, too, is your position as socialists, when you say "Give us the iustruments of production." Now, your people, however poor individually, are, collectively and en masse, possessors of a vast financial power, a power as great as that of any of these capitalistic companles which are now grinding you to destruction, living and feeding literally on your flesh and blood, and more and ever more desperately and greedily as year follows year. And they can't help it. Please remember this, that they can't help it; and also that they are composed-these exploiting capitalists and capitalistic companies—of men and women, children, too, exactly like yourselves, with hearts and minds and sorrows and hopes like yours. If you prick them they will bleed. They, too, are driven by the same god or fiend, who has us all in thrall. Hate him or it as much as you like, as much as you can. Don't hate the men, women and children who to-day chance to be the wielders of the power of capital.

Buy the land and buy the machineries, and through the free, glad, enthusiastic creative activities of men and women, lads and maidens, of happy girls and merry boys, pour forth wealth in such masses, such torrents, that no one will care even to keep an account of its distribution Whether it is consumed by the good or the bad, the worthy or the unworthy; any more than we keep an account to-day of

the good water drunk by thirsty men and horses at our drinking fountains. Make milk as free for our children as water is to-day. Make all the necessaries of life-—the necessaries first — as free for all as are to-day the blessed light and the sweet air. For you can do it if you like; do it with ease and with pleasure, delight and satisfaction. Think and consider. You can do that-can you not?-far more easily than you to-day work for the exploiter, than you to-day labour and grind and slave and suffer and perish raising wealth, for the few, at the same time for their depravement and your own progressive enslavement.

Now, this the glad creation of wealth by all for all has been indeed always possible, and has been actually and in a considerable degree realised half consciously among some happy nations in their primitive simplicity, peoples who just obeyed the natural instincts which are in us all. I refer, amongst others, to those little prehistoric communes and socialistic clan republics which Europe was once besprinkled all over as the sky with stars. A beautiful example of such natural primitive instinctive socialism is supplied by the little independent communal or semi-communal States of ancient Greece-friendly, independent States with territories often as small as the areas of our own parishes! It was in the early Hellenic times when the Greek was young and in the dawn of his great day, pious and simple and friendly and fraternal. It is a beautiful story this of the young Greeks before they began to degenerate still dimly perceptible through the mists of time—a noble and even prophetic bit of human history. I say prophetic because we must regard as such all examples shown anywhere of "brethren dwelling together in unity."

Such a free and glad production of wealth by all for all, and each for each, and each for all, was, as I say, indeed always possible; could man but have seen through the veil of lies, deceits and idolatories which he has in some mysterious manner woven around his own soul,

Always possible. But now! now! do you at all or fully realise the range and extent of the stupendous powers which man's brain and inventive capacity are bringing to his assistance in the creation of wealth out of the rude materials supplied by

There is a machine which puts forth a gigantic hand—a hand which at one grasp takes up two tons of clay and gravel, lifts that mighty load, carries it, and deposits it carefully in a railway truck waiting for its reception; all within three minutes, to the guidance of a single operator working handles. The men who are so miraculously assisted in their labours by this iron Titan receive no material benefit from its huge services no more than you, dockers, derive from the great cranes, or you, railway men, from the steam engine. There are machines which—— But I had better stop here. I hope to conclude next week.

(To be concluded.)

WEXFORD NOTES.

Another soab rewarded—Billy is after getting rid of Mitchell, the scab manager, scab foreman, scab labourer, and various other things too numerous to mention.

This English hound did all the dirty work for Billy during the lock-out, and now when things have settled down again he finds he can get on quite well without

Wexford is once again called upon to part with one of her true some in the person of Paddy Saunders. Paddy has always proved himself a man, and was thrown out on the streets of Wexford to stave along with his wife and nine children by a man who when he came to Pierce's was very glad to seek information from Paddy as to how such and such was

Of course everybody knows the man we refer to above is the famous Bob Malone, a man who could not look you straight in the face when he is talking to you, a man who does nothing from day to day but make trouble (and sharpen pencils with his foot on a bex or stone and his head down). Ab, Bob, a day of reckoning will come, and then we will see how you will fare.

But of course I suppose Bobbie has to do what he is told by the alleged manager.

But, Bobbie, does it ever strike you that Davisson also did what he was told, and we know the result. There was not room for two managers in the Folly, and of course the one that went had no infiger or with John Pierce, because the man is blinded, and led astray by people who are feathering their own nests.

On Seturday morning lest when the m ulders went into their shop, the place was in a river. It appears that Rock Browns had got the job of putting in a new velley between two sheet, and instead of taking off the stoff bit by bit he stripped the whole place, with the above result

Temmie never send a boy on a man's errand. But I suppose none of you know

We bear a lot at present about the extennion to be made in the Folly, and we also hear they are to be done by a Dahlin

Before the lock-rut this job was about being done, and Willie Hanrahan was supposed to have got it, but of course things shanged when Willis would not allow harrows to be built in his place this time lest year.

Selmen is not content with doing his dir'y work at home, he must do it in Glasgow. When Mick Larsy went to Glaugow Davisson got him a job in a firm called Boyds to do work for him "till his own moulding shop was ready.

Boyd wrote to Pierce's for a reference about Lacey, and was told that Lacey was a dangerous man, and not to have anything to do with him. Result, Nick was sacked two days after he started work.

Is not this a horrible state of affairs that this arrangement is let do what he likes, and then we have Billy Egan in publichouses telling the people who have the patience to listen to him that Salmon is a perfect gentleman.

Is this thing to be allowed to go on?
Is there nobody in town to sak John Pierce are all the good men to be fireed to leave their native town, while all clavace of tinkers and thimble-riggers are drafted in to take their places?

John, once more we call on you to awake before it is too late. Devereux's was as big a concern as yours and it went to the ground.

The local papers are full up of the ex-

tensions that are to be put up in the Folly, but what is the use of extensions if the Wexford men are to be robbed of their birthright? Wickham has also a bit of an industry

going at one time and it went to the ground, and now he is trying to manage Perce's and the Star in the enug every night. Ho! Ho! Sandy Beaus. Peeler Dolan has got two stripes, such

was the news we were greeted with on Saturday night Itn't it a great thing for him that there were labour troubles in

There is one thing in it, anyway—he is about to be removed; and the sconer the better, as he is a nuisance.

What will Stafford do when he is gone and all his creditors?

Can anybody tell Tom Busher who put him in the "Worker"? A prise will be given to the informant (one of Tommie's prise pups).

WE HEAR

That Mike Sheridan is going around with that is due to Johnnie Colothan on the Slob. Good man, Clips.

That Dolan is going to be sent to Foulk's Mills. Beware chimney sweeps, shopkeepers, and garden diggers.

That Jem Dwyer is POSTED for informa-That Tommie Codd is blaming Bob Malone

for having him put in the "Worker." That Billy Byrne makes himself a pavement inspector every time he meets That Tommie Lewlor threw Billy Egan

out of his shop on Saturday last. That Peter Whitty culled the boy that was selling the "Irish Worker" into his house on Saturday to best him. Good may, Blue Beard

That Tommie Meade says he did not mind being in the "Worker" so long as the boss did not see it, he being sick in bed.

That the butchers say they were not egainst the foundrymen. What about Jack M'Goldrick supplying the scabs? That Johnnie Daly says he does not care if the dog has a timber toe, he is going to put it in for coursing.

That the Peelers had a dance in Owen the Digger's on Sunday night last.

That the "Worker" is responsible for

keeping the clique from getting their beer at Wickham's back on Sandays. That people are anxious to know how could Wickhau go bail for Scrap Keating when he is a bankrupt?

Feed the Children.

The cry has gone up in Dablin at last feed the children!" and no one can say who knows anything about our city that it is out of due time.

If the cry is heeded and the hungry children are fed the credit is due to the untiring efforts of Madame Gonne Mac-Bride, to whom all honour be given.

There was a meeting in the Maneion House on Wednerday evening, called at the instance of the Ladies' School Dinners Committee, for the purpose of discussing this most urgent question. That a large number of the people present were those nice, smisble felks who dabble in social problems without knowing much about them, I doubt not, still I have great hopes that something, even be it a very little, will come out of this meeting and more will follow. The children must be fed, even though it be but a few to begin with.

Dublin people are, on the whole, abnormaily proud of their city. The report of the meeting must make a vry reading, for throughout the course of it nothing was said that Dublia people may pride themselves oa; but many things were said that ought to make them hang their keads with shame. For instance:-

Sir Charles Cameron, opening the pro-ceedings, indicated the extent to which poverty prevailed in the city and the consequent argency of the movement which the meeting was called to promote by a reference to the housing statistics of the Irish capital. There are 32,000 houses in Dublin, in 6,000 of which 300 000 people are iceated, and 30 per cent. of the families going to constitute the 300,000 were lodg d in a sirgle room. There was no parallel to that in any city in Great Britsin. There was no organized medical in-

spection of school children in Ireland In Great Britain the children were periodically examined, and it was possible to nip is the bud diseases which might otherwise become chronic. The public authorities in England had power to supply food to children.

Sir Charles was followed by The Rev. Thomas Kenna, D.D., O.S.A., who proposed a resolution stating that in the opinion of the meeting the objects of the Ladies' School Dinners Committee were worthy of liberal support. He was manager, he said, of the John's Lane Schools, in which the work of the Committee was carried on, and he knew the necessity for it. Some of the objectors to the system of feeding school children stated that it pandered to the neglect of responsibility on the part of parents No doubt there were parents who were forgetful of their duties to their children, but the children should not be allowed to suffer. Another objection advanced against this work being done by the municipality was that it meant the beginning of a State undertaking to provide for families. If the conditions of life in the city were normal, if the proportion of the poor was normal, then, perhaps, that objection would hold. But they were dealing with exceptional circumstances and exceptional treatment must be adopted without exposing its advocates to the scoreation of dailying with socialism (bear, bear).

The Rev. Doctor deserves credit for coming to the front, particularly when some of the past history of the feeding of Dublin's hungry children is remembered. I have drawn "Euchan's" attention to his remarks, and my colleague of the front pega may have something to say in the matter. of the imaginary evils of socialism next week, as instanced by his Reverence.

BETTER FEEDING WOULD REDUCE TUBER-OULOSIS.

Dr. Boyd-Barre & seconded. He came in contact, he said, with 17,000 of the poor children of Dublin, and he gave it as his opinion that there would be a great deal less tuberculosis if the children were properly fed. They must not consider the State feeding of children a laxury. It was a necessity and a measure of justice (applause). The children in Ireland should be inspected; those eliminated by inspection should be treated and the hungry children should be fed (bear, hear.)

The resolution was passed unanimously. Professor J. M. Kettle proposed:

"That this meeting cells on the Irish members of Parliament to got the Free Meals Act extended to Ireland in a form suitable for this country."

The feeding of hungry childreniwas, he said, the best form of Musicipal expenditure and of National Insurance (hear. hear). 'The right to bread of any child,' he added, "is invaluable; and if the seconomic position of its parents is such that they are unable adequately to fulfil the obligations cast up n them, then society must and ought, and we say that it shall step in (applauce).

The weekly income of nearly 70 per cent of the working class population of Dublin was 15s. ("shame"). That was not a living wage for a family (applause). He did not see any reason whatever why they should wait for Home Rule in order to get this Bill passed. The Home Rule Bili was going through the H.use of Commons this Session. The measure the resolution advocated could be passed next Sersion. The feeling of the presen: House of Commons was in favour of it

Mr. Thomas Murphy, ex-President of the Trades Council, said the poverty of Dablin arose from the want of employ-

The resolution was passed unanimously. Madame Gonne MacBride proposed :--

"That, pending the extension of the Act, the Corporation of Dublin should make a grant to meet the immediate meeds of school children"

She spoke of the heroic love which Irish mothers possessed for their children, and spoke of the national duty which should urge the feeding of the necessitous child-The Lord Mayor spoke of the probabi-

lity of a surcharge by the Local Government Board auditor in the event of the Corporation making a grant, but he gave expression to the Corporation's sympathy with the movement.

The resolution was passed. Now that all these resolutions are passed something concrete may be expected. When the children are fed it is not to

the sympathy of the Corporation the eredit is due, but, as I have said already, to Madame Gonne M'Bride.

" MAQ."

TRADES SOCIETIES.

Football Clubs, and any other Working Class Societies requiring rooms for meetings, &c., would do well to call on Caretaker.

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PROVISIONS I

Murder of the Children of the

Poor.

OFFICIAL PROOFS.

Cases of the awful injuries inflicted on

working class children by vaccination are

often brought to our notice. Parsing

along the streets we frequently notice

children with their arms thrown over the

mother's shoulder and displaying four

large scree, or in cases where these have

fixed one hoge core, with four rounded

corners. If readers would send us word

of any of these horrible proofs of the dan-

gers of vaccination we would arrange to

have more photos taken to convince the

Report, 1912, pp. 23, we find Dr. Mont.

gomery admitting that two cases of that

terrible skin disesse, "Erythema Circina-

tum," breke out in children veccinated at

the O'Connell Street Station. That is only

one of the vaccination stations, and in the

whole city we do not know how many children died of foul diseases caused by

the veccination before the time for bring-

ing them to the Dispersary for the second

visit came round. These are only two that survived, and as Dr. Montgomery did

not see any that died he concluded they

The dangers of the O'Connell Street

Vaccination S ation are even greater than

at the dispensaries, because Dr. Mont-

gomery is a believer in that foul system,

arm-to-arm vaccination. He must know

that medical opinion and Parliament have

universally condemned this system, except

in Ireland. It has been proved that sero-

fuls, eczems, syphilis, and the dirtiest

blood diseases were apread by arm-to arm

vaccination In other countries a doctor

would be imprisoned or flogged by the

public, for advocating it, but here is what

Dr. Alexander Nixon Montgomery writes

on pp. 60, Local Government Board.

"I think it wou'd be well to instruct

public vaccinators in Ireland . . .

they should immediately resort to ARM.

TO ARM LYMPH before certifying that a

During the past year, we are in-

child is insusceptible to vaccination."

formed by disgusted medical students,

The report of the Dublin Anti-Veccina-

tion Branch has also reached uv, and we

note that "despits the no-prosecution

metions of the North and South Dublin

Unions, the Relieving Officers and dis-

pensary doctors attached to a'l the city dis-

tricts sent out printed forms stating that

if the unvaccinated child is not brought

to the dispensary at once a prosecution

and fine of twenty shillings will follow.

Tasse notices are often endorsed in red

ink 'Final Notice.' or last notice before

prosecution." The report goes on to say

medical profession stooping to such brutel intimidation." It must be clearly under-

stood that these notices and threats are

all bark and no bite. The dectors or

Reliaving Officers cannot prosecute. Oaly

the Guardians can order prosecutions, and

both the North and South Boards by strong

majorities have agreed NOT TO PROSECUTE

ANYONE WHO DOES NOT BELIEVE IN VACCINA-

TION. All our readers should emphasiss

this point on poor mothers who are terri-

fied by the blue notices with red ink en-

dorsement that medical "gentlemen" are

Anti-Vaccinators, we understand, is being

held in the Antient Cencert Rooms next

Friday. All parents with young children

should attend and get the assistance of

an organization that is maving the child-

ren from, as Dr. Creighton said, "a gro-

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sending out.

ler que superstition."

we are surprised to find members of the

Thirty First Annual Report :-

were the only two that suffered.

In the Local Government B-ard Appual

sceptical.

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Boys' Schools Boots at 1/11, 2/6, 2/11, 3/6, 3/11 Girls' School Boots at 1/11, 2/6, 2/11, 3/6, 3/11 Children's Boots at 101d. 1/-, 1/3, 1/6, 1/9 to

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This is to be the Annual of the Century.

JUSTICE OR HIJUSTICE.

PERJURY OR OTHERWISE.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER. 4 Irvine Orescent, Church Road, Dablin, 29th October, 1912.

EDRAB Sir,-I must say that I owe you a debt of gratitude for your kindness in publication of my recent letters.

I seat a copy of my first letter on 10th October to the "Evening Telegraph," but it was not published by that paper, consequently both myself and the public may thank you for having this orying scandal exposed.

As you will notice, I have only dealt with cases in which I was mysulf personally concerned, and I have, I think, laid the facts very bave before all.

The subject is of such importance to the very poor that I fear I must (with your permission) trouble you for some little time longer.

In this letter I intend showing the treatment meted out to all car drivers by the police in contrast to that of tram drivers and other motor men.

I am quoting a care which occurred to myself, but I can't for the moment lay hands on the constable's name or number. I have it in the house and will give it in my next letter.

One day in July last year I was driving out to South Great George's strest from Dame lare, when out in the street, and almost turned towards Dame street, down comes the tram. The motor man did his best to rull up, but was unable to do so, se the tram skidded. Seeing this I could not well blame the driver. However, both tramear and lerry got locked together, yet not the slightest damage coourred to either. The usual crowd collected, and, of course, the constable was also there. and between himsel', tram officials, motor men and conductor, I feared an assaul', which, I regret to say, did not come off. They all requested my name, etc., and when I had satisfied all claims, I requested the constable to supply the necessary par-ticulars to me. Did he do so? No; he sent on the tram, and I was obliged to retire without the information which I then required.

On my ratura home I made a report of the circumstances in writing, pointing out, of course, that no damage was caused to either side, and, further, that no blame tadt betate cela 1 em of bedcatta the constable failed to comply with the law when requested to do so by me. I forwarded my report by hand to his superintendent, with the result that the constable (as he knows well) was searching every hole and corner for me next morning. Well, after a time he found me, and would you believe that in the presence of six witnesses (present at the time with me) he stated that he supplied me with the information at the time of collision H: then produced his note-book and pointed to the remaining portion of a leaf in it, stating at the same time "that's where I tore out the leaf for you lest evening."

Seeing that he had a nightmare in the day time, I simply told him not to make his case worse. He supplied me with the necessary particulars then (now before

Now, I was sorry, and very sorry, to be obliged to bring him under the actice of his authorities; but den't you all know that I required the information for the Inturance Form?

Now. I thanked God that no ascident payarred, for I need not have expected much truth from such a man. He may see my report or copy of it at Oallege street, but I need not be ashamed of it.

Constable, you should take a lesson from it, and in the future don't make any distinction between men wearing gold bands on their coats and caps (tram officials) and men having no crats, caps, or bands (except the Band of Hope) to wear. I don't say that you are instrusted to take sides, but I do say that you took them in my case. Did you not know your duty? If not, why were you not placed on traffic duty by night (not by day), say, from 10 p.m. to 6 a m., du ing which hours m? trams or cars would be passing? You could then learn a bit from the moon and stars. For instance, you could look up and say to yourself, "Well, now, the Moon is a tram (the gold banded fellows); the Plough, a motor lorry (porter lorry); the North Star, an ordinary motor car." And all the other little stars you might put dows as all vans and lorries of avery description, their drivers being the lads I referred to having no coats, caps, or bands. Yourself, of course, would be the Evening Star, Now, when you would have all arranged, you could look up and sak yourself what course you would adopt under the different circumstances, and, having regard to the movements of the lot, never for a moment forgetting the fact that the Moon represents the tram

and the Evening Star your dear salf. Now, readers, a few words re the trams. You see summases issued every day for the offence of driving on the tram trecks. Well, now, it often occurs that when you commit one offence you are charged with two. Well now, are the police aware that when the wheels of a heavily-laden van or lorry gets on the tram track that it's

almost impossible to get off. Now, take for example a long stretch of quay at Arran Quay Roman Catholie Church. Get on the rails there and you connot get off. The tram behind you is blowing and ringing. You try to get off and at lest succeed, but only to meet another tram, and also to come an obsirso-The constable from the corner arrives on the scene. You are summoned not only for driving on the tram track, but also for being on the wrong side of the street; and we may bless our stars if the third summons is not issued for catalog obstruction.

Mind you, it's always well to meet a decent man-even a policemen.

You won't find much obstruction in the Courts. No: the old, old story-no respect, no room, no sympathy; but, worse than all, no mercy It depends on your-salves to set it right. Do so, and do so at once; have arrangements made to have your cases properly defended.

Some time ago I noticed a decision given by one of our city magistrates, stating that it wer no offence to drive on tram track; since then another decision. which pronounced it an offence—this I see every day by convictions in our Courts; so what are we to do? Fr my own part, I would almost as soon appear on su amons as to put up with the horrible look which the motor man gives at you whenever you are not rushing to get out of his way. Such a look, at least at me, is as bad as a process.

You see you are had in every way -in the Court, by the police (as my case will show), and by all motor mes, tram conductors, and tram officials of every

To-day I won't say more on this subject, which is a most important one. Yes, one deserving the special attention both of the police and the public.

Yours gratefully, PATRICK LENNON.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION,

No. 1 Ward, Garden Infirmary, South Dablin Union, October, 1912

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

DEAR SIR,-I applied on the 21st of last September, in writing, to the Master of the South Dublin Union (Mr. Doyle) requesting him to grant me a pass out for the following Monday, 23rd. I informed the Master that it was my intention to go to the L.G.B. Office, and also to go and see Sir Charles Cameron. I further informed the Master

"I am determined that I will not have to go in future before the doctor through illness caused by two does of sour milk for breakfast on last Monday and Wednesday morning. This question of sour milk has been repeatedly brought bafore doctor and you with no beneficial results. You even went so far as to teste it and you declared it "bad." common with many others, have put up teo long with the illness resulting from sour milk. I was rendered very sick on last Wednesday merning after having partaken of it at my breakfast. Sizange te relate, the doctor has power to physic me, but he appears notwithstanding that he is a medical officer in a public institution) helpless in removing the cause of my il ness, strange is it not."

As the master had taken no notice of my request to go on pass—was he afraid to give me a pass, and if so what was he straid of—I was obliged to communicate by post with the Local Government Board. I am fully prepared to prove my statements by referring back to my diary for dates on which certain transactions occurred, and also by the evidence of intelligent men who are willing, on an inquiry to support my statements. I and there men in common with other inmates of this department ere treated very unjustly by those who are resp.m-sible for cur welfare and whose bounden duty it is to see that we get what the Guardians have contracted for and what the Ratepayers are paying for. I have therefore drawn the attention of the L.G.B. to the bad sour milk served to the inmates of the Garden Infirmary in the letter which you Mr. Editor were good enough to publish last week.

This evil practice has gone on for a considerable ne. At times, no doubt, we get fairly but then such occasions like Angels visits were few and far between." Many are the complaints I have heard about bed milk and many times also have we gone before Dr. MacMamara and the master himself, but with no beneficial results—we simply lost our time. We were teld many times that things would be set aright; we were promised we would get good milk and bread in future, never-

theless those promises were never kept. The thirty inmates from Wards 8 and 9 (' the Huts') alluded to in my letter to the L.G.B., who were eferred by Dr. MacNamara to the master went to he office and saw Mr. Doyle (the master) who tried ard to get out of the difficulty by saying "that good man have been reared on stirabout and buttermilk." We all know that that is quite true. We also know that good buttermick is far preferable to bad sour new milk. The master then got a spoon and tasted the milk the men had brought down to him and he there and then declared it "sour," a few hours previous the coctor declared it "good," and now we see the master, spoon in hand tasting it and declaring it "sour." Whom are we to believe? the thirty men now with the master on their side or the doctor? The men then told the master "that they had got no breakfast." The master turned around to Mr. Branigen and said "these men should have got their breakfast" Why did you not give the men their breakfast? It is late now and they should not have been left until this late hour! answer Mr. Branigan gave the master was "I was waiting to see how this would turn out." "In any case" said the master "these men should have ge their breakfast before this. It was then about 11,20 o'clock, 21st June 1912.

Notwithstanding all this parade of complaints before doctor and master there was nothing done. Now as to the diet-milk is supposed to enter largely into this new diet and se the question arises Where, Oh! Where can it be," where has it gone and where is it going. I can give some very useful information as to where it has gone and this brings me to the second point-new milk for pigs-in my letter to the Local Government Board. It is not I alone who witnessed the carrying of very large quantities of good milk to the piggery but hundreds of men here, and we are prepared on oath to prove it. The men who work in the p ggery, who received it and assisted in pouring it out of those large 18 (I am told) gallon cans full to the shoulder dare not

deny it. Looking back over my diary, I find. Tuesday moraing 4th June 1912, "Two large cane of milk for the pigs." The following day I have an entry of "Six cans of milk for the pigs and seur milk for breakfast." Friday 7th June, Sour milk for breakfast, but not so sour as ordinary; nevertheless a long way from being fresh." Sunday 9th June, "Three cans of milk for the pige." So that here we see from Tuesday to Sunday (iess than a week) Eleven large cans of good mik weat to those wretched animals—the inmates enemies in whom the master takes such a keen interest. Everybody must admit that is a terrible record for one week in a place like this. Sour milk for destitute human beings and good milk for

The unfortuna'e inmates here were in the habit of watching for this milk in order to have a drink of it before it was poured into the boilers. Many times these inmates have saked me to send for Mr. Charles O'Connor L.G.B. Inspector, in order to acquaint him of what was being done, but I was biding my time Now may I ask is the Local Government Beard going to turn a deaf ear to our com laints. I hope not, permit me to ugain ask where de such large quantities of milk come from and why should there he sour milk at any time inside the walls of this Institution. If, in the evening the diet clerk makes cut his list according to the number present in the House for breaklast the following morning how then does it come about that from two to ten large cans of good milk are sent up to the piggery and sour milk to the ismates? I can prove this. again the diet clerk makes out according to the numbers present in the House his list for the dismer p blace our stars and supper. No milk cars are allowed in for the second time on any day until after 12 note. The barrels for the milk were in the habit of leaving this adequatment (the Garden Infirmery) before.

Il e'clock each morning, when there was milk for dianer—that is about an hour tefore the fresh supply came in at midday—and returned here without kind

Again I ask, where does all this adelterated and sour milk, at this early hour of the day, come from? What are we to think of the diet list that was made out the evening bef re, to meetathe requirements of the personal for breakfast? And why should there be any milk at all left over after breakfast? And why I repeat again, should the immeter of this department be surfaited so frequently with sour milk-for their breakfast? Let the milk be ever so good, bed or indifferent, why should any at all, and especially in such large quantities go to the pig-gery? And why should we be snubbed and the deaf

Perhaps for all I mow both she Guardians and the Local Government Board permit of this large quantity of new milk to be sent up to the piggery here. I do not know how the L.G.B. Auditor, accounts for all this, or was it brought under his notice when he was auditing the books last time.

Your readers will remember the fact that a short time ago at a Board meeting here, there was a resolution passed to the effect to withdraw the prosecution against a contractor for adulterated milk on the ground that another contractor, whose milk contained a larger percentage of water than the ene-against whom they now wish to withdraw the summons, had been let off with a caution, but Mr. Drury, the magistrate, would not allow these supposed "Gaardians" of the Poor to withdraw the

There are three large boilers placed in the pigpery for the reception of milk, bread, soup and meat. Is it any wonder then, that since this present dist came into vogue that pigs have been fattened as if

The best of milk, soup, and large quantities of stirabout go to these wretched brutes, the immates ensmics. Pigs should not be permitted on the premises at all. It is a well known fast that, where pigs are reared in a Union the inmate suffer.

The Local Government Board should therefore

abolish them out of the place altogether. First because they take up too much of the masters time and leaves him no time to come in to our dising hall and see that we get the preper food and milk, as he so often promised it would be, secondly because we would have a chance of getting what the Guardiaus have contracted for, and what the Ratepayers are paying for. It is a crime against High Heaven to allow any official or interested parties to surfeit with sour milk, to curtail the bread and meat of the most helpless of all God's creatures, the destitute poor of the Union

The Local Government Board at times page very scant attention to complaints coming from the inmates, from the paupers of this Union; they give about as much attention as do the supposed Guardians of the Poor, the doctor or the master himself. Is the L.G.B. waiting until such time as the Guardians, doctors, master or officials bring to the L.G.B. offices a jug of sour milk, such as we are in the habit of getting, bread deficient in weight, bad potatoes, and platters of soup minus the meat? If such be the case then the L.G.B. will have to wait until the day after Tib's Eve. Who, then, is the L GB. to obtain this informe-

tien from if not from the innertes themselves—the victims, those who wear the proverbial tight shoe and feel the pirch? Let not the gentlemen of the L.G.B. imagine for a mement that because we wear a different coat to-day on our back from the one that they are wearing, or a different one to-day from the one we wore outside these walle, that we are destitute of feeling, or that we left our manhood and sense of judging right from wrong in the gatter in James's street the evening we exceed the threshold of the ga e of the South Dublia Union. No, we did We are keenly alive to the fact that we are not looking for nor saking for luxure. No, we are not. We are simply seeking for what is our due—for what the Guard'ans have contracted and for what the ratepayers are paying for. That is all. It is monstrous to think of such things happening in a civilised city like Dublin, and with the Local Government Board at our very gate. It is mon-strous, I repeat, to think of the machinery that is at the disposal of the Local Government Beard to see things brought to the right about, but which have so far eccaped the attention of the Board's Inspecrs, and allowed to exist for simply because our just complaints are not listened to and the causes which give rise to them not thoroughly investigated into.

Now I will bresh aside for the present (but not with the look of soom and indifference with which our just complaints are usually swept aside inte eblivion) the question of half-raw bread, the watery soup, and the dipappearance of the meat, and be further to draw the serious attention of the public to the supply of rotten potatoes which were sent in here not so very long ago for our consumption. I feel confident that no one will dispute the point with me when I state that had potatoes are just as injurious and dangerous to health as sour milk, and that it is both orust and dishonest to have them cooked and served up to the inmates of this department. Yet this has been dene in this department. I can

The Labour Leaders.

"You are beginning to think, I perceive, that some time, through the power of organised labour, you may become the governing authority of this island and assume the direction of its destinies."

-STANDISH O'GRADY, " Irish Worker," Oct. 12th, 1912.

Where oceans roar and giant cranes creak, Where rush the maddening crowd; Where dreary boglands bare and bleak Extend unto the clouds. Behind the walls where sunlight peeps

But for a second's span; Down in the depths, up in the steeps, There is the workingman.

His fare is poor, his wage is low, His hours are drear and long. In Summer's sun or Winter's snow, In sorrow and in song. Starvation stands outside his door To count his days of rest, And its dark shadow 'cross the floor Obscures his family nest.

And yet beneath God's heaven to-day A nobler, truer soul Ne'er breathed sighs to heaven to pray For Labour's earned toll. A warmer heart in time of need

No'er best within a chest; A stronger arm for noble deed Ne'er raised a warrior's crest.

And you, to whom is given their trust, In whom their hopes repose, The for your efforts you are curst By Labour's avowed foes; Have got the noblest mission earth

Has on its brow to-day; A work for which a God took birth Upon a Christmas Boy.

Tis yours to make, 'tis yours to raise, No questions heed nor ask; Go forth unheeding blame or praise, Tis Heaven ordains the task ! An Clamin Out.

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National Idealism.

The Twenty-one Postulates.

[Br N. J. S.]

Last Saturday's issue of the "Mayo Nows" (Westport) in the course of a brief article on the subject of National Idealism, gives the Twenty-one Postulates, which in itiomselves constitute and embrace all that implied in the doctrine. People have glways had more or less definite notions of what Idealism meant, but the formulation of a creed of National effort cannot but clarify our ideas and give a unity of sim towards which all movement and ectivity may be directed.

The following are the Twenty-one Postulates as laid down :-

1. That National Idealism is a principle of National Life applicable to all phases of National effort.

2. That the essential mark of Nation-Mood is the National Idea. 3. That the progressive possibilities of

a nation, intellectually, morally and materielly, are infinite and illimitable. 4. That Idealism c naotes progressive evolution, intelligently, patriotically, and judicially directed towards perfection in

5. That all laws, rules and regulations in limitation of individual or collective liberty are tyrannics.

6. That all taxation is tyranny. 7. That the most perfect conditions of National Life would include the maximum

of liberty and the minimum of taxation. 8. That the aim of National effort should be to secure the highest degree of liberty consistent with the social security, peace, happiness, and progress of the

9. That the attainment of liberty depends on the virtue of the people. 10. That virtue is activity directed towards perfection.

11. That, morally and intellectually, the governors cught to be superior to the goveraed.

12. That the best government is govsumment by the best. 18. That tyrinny comes from without but freedom from within.

14. That the perfect development of the mental, moral, and physical qualities and attributes of the race ought to be the guidiag principle in a nation's education. 15. That Truth, Justice, and Honour

ought to be encouraged and supported. 16. That all further legislation in restraint of personal and National liberty. and further burthens of taxation ought to 17. That, in the last recert, the em-

ployment of physical force is justifiable in resisting tyranny and in satica. 18. That the Past has produced no greatness of any kind which will not be

excelled and surpassed in the Feture. 19. That the Ireland of the Future will be a greater, grander, stronger Ireland

then has ever jet been. 20. That in the Future a race of Irish men and women will arise, who, in power of intellect, glory of virtue, generosity of unselfishness, and splendour of beauty. will exceed all that have gone beforemen and women with the fullest and highest conceptions of Trath, Honour, and Justice, and gifted with the greatest possible nobility of character.

21. That the age of physical violence and warfare is fast passing away and a new era dawning when moral force and peace will reign saureme.

When we consider the state of utter demoralisation and corruption to which Iriah public life has been reduced, the necessity for holding up some higher Licals before the people will be grasped. If Ireland were governed by the grafiers of the New York police or the guamen of that city's underworld the public morale could acarcely be worse. Tyranny is rampant, as we know; corruption, injustice, bribery, and selfish depravity are evident on all sides, and, as the Very Rev. Dr. Henebry at a meeting in Kilmalicok on 22nd ult mid, "nobody sould tell the truth now about anybody or anything." Graft, plunder, and power seem to have been the only "Ideals" of late, and the result has been that intellectually, politically, and morally the people have been enalayed. The soul of Ireland has been dragged down to the very lowest depths. Tarough Idealism alone she may "A people, as an individual," says the

"Mayo News" contributor, "without ideals is likely to sink in a mire of stagment passivity and decadence. Idealism impels to progressive movement upward and onward. National Idealism aims at realis the perfect equitions of National existence, as fully and absolutely as is humanly possible."

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