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

As surely as the earth rolls round As surely as the glorious sun Brings the great world

moon wave, Must our Cause be won!

No. 43.—Vol. II.]

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, MARCH 15th, 1913.

Edited by Jim Larkin.

ONE PENNY.]

To Our Labour Leaders.

[Continued]

By Standish O'Grady.

I ended my last by picturing you as the entertainers of Arch-Bishops and University Professors, Captains of Industry, and other great people who hardly think of you to-day, save as accessories and humble instruments of their own superior life and activity which they regard as the chief aim and end of the social state. I am imagining nothing not realisable, and even easily realisable. If your trekkers, led, guided, and inspired by you, fling themselves with our ancestral fire and élân upon the great work of the creation of wealth and refrain from all thought of the exploitation of the wealth which they produce, wealth you will have, and in overflowing abundance. hoard it like the rich fool. Scatter it. "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth." Neither sell it like the covetous, nor

Revive that ancient and noble virtue of hospitality, a virtue which half redeems the blood-guiltiness of our warloving Irish forbears. To-day who can practise hospitality? It needs money, and not one in a thousand of us has money enough for any kind of generous hospitality. The only thing we can do in that way is to "stand treat," a dubious and dangerous mode of satisfying a deep and noble human instinct, the instinct which prompts us to welcome others to a share of the good things which

You, with your magazines, overflowing with plenty; you with large and spacious house accommodation which costs you nothing to provide only the glad labours of the building brigade with your abundant ways, means, and resources, and your bright boys and girls for attendance—you might make us again as famous for this great virtue as we once were. You know the Venerable Bede has immortalised our hospitality in the ages when Ireland was the University of Europe, and had not yet learned the base, modern trick of selling knowledge, and making a gain out of the noble enthusiasms of young people searching passionately for wisdom.

you can do it; if you please. You are not, cannot well be, learned yourselves; but I trust you have not lost our tradi-tional Irish love of learning. There is a beautiful Irish peasant poem describing the chief pleasures of the lessed Virgin. The third pleasure arose for her :-

"When our Blessed Lord, her dear son, was able to read out of a book." . Nevertheless, no child should be forced to read. Let the child learn to read if it likes; not otherwise. All this enforcement of the three R's is worse than vanity. It is a sin against childhood, a pollution of the sanctities of the young

pure human soul. No one would to-day even dream of thrusting such sham-knowledge into the tender brains of little children, but that they think there is money in it, that it will enable the child to "get on," which, being translated, means money.

k In your land of the free where money has no place, and want has no place, there also the love of ruoney and the worship of money and the power of money will have no place.

From the start you will have your own doctors glad to serve you in return for a very generous maintenance and a very honomrable position, and for the pleasure.

of practising their art.

Also you will have your own clergyman no longer compelled by fierce necessity to walk half with God and half with Mammon. As you are aware, our religions have a very mundane side as we l as a spiritual. They have their funds—must have them—and their funds are out at usury's therefore employed, like the funds in the Trades Unions, in the huge world wide business of sweating and ex-ploitation. This necessary materialism. which has been thrust upon the spirituality draws away cruelly the sampathy of the ministers of Christ from the same of Chart's peer to the common the Devils ecc. Iron the spooring suffering exploses desays to the exploses between the state of the stat

tion 1

working man does not go to church on Sundays. Generally, I believe, he lies in bed taking a good rest, and reading his favourite sporting paper.

Now, those who turn against their religion have always had bad luck.

Therefore, have nothing at all to do with the growing irreligion of our times. Have your own clergymen, duly appointed by authority, with you. They will be free, free to walk the ways of their Master. Now, our religion is altogether on the side of the poor, has nothing at all to do with property, and is in irreconcilable, eternal war against exploiting property, is altogether on the side of man and everlastingly against man's enemy—that is money.

am as revolutionary mind d as any of you, but I want a revolution of which Christ would approve, and over which the angels will rejoice, not one over which the devils will rejoice. And I see you all unconsciously—for you don't know the nature of the forces which are driving you-moving in this last direction, moving towards a revolution which will be like the upbursting of all hell.

Now, I perceive that if you adopt that most ancient resource of all oppressed peoples, the Trek, and if you trek in the right spirit, leaving behind you usury and all that usury means, you will achieve a thousand times more than you possibly can do by the reddest of red revolutions, and that without entertaining an angry thought, or dealing a nasty blow, or sending a bullet into any poor human creature. Rich and poor, are we not all poor human creatures, all driven by the great demon who has us all in thrall?

AN IRISH SONG-TO A FOREIGN AIR.

On the various programmes of concerts held in Dublin, one generally meets with the item. "She is far from the Land"
(Lamber). Well, a person does not mind
such item, because our Dublin concert Have your own guilds, friendly societies of scholars and savants, and beat thing that is Irish, except on occasions the deliberation, because I know that he must hind when he meets the alore-

said sor on a programme of the Emmet.

Surel the promoters of this concert know that "She is far from the Land" was written by Moore to that beautiful old Irish air, forsait asur ounur lopen the door, and that Lambert took Moore's words about a hundred years after (at the time of the Boer War), and set them to music.

It is not my present intention to criticise this piece of music. Suffice it to say that Emmet or Sarah Curran was, indeed, far from the mind of the composer at the time.

If Moore's old Irish melody, to which the words, connected as they are with Emmet and Sarah Curran, is not good enough for these who, let us presume, are imbued with a love of National music, then, one cannot grumble at Lambert's air being sung on other platforms.

The late Mr. T. O'Neill Russell, the eminent Irish scholar, rebuked, to my own knowledge, many singers for rendering Lambert's version of this song.

Any time that this song has been sung at an Emmet Commemoration in the past it was always rendered to Moore's beautiful melody, whether the words were in Irish or English.

Evidently things have changed since. It may be well to state here that this is not a personal attack on the Wolfe Tone Committee far from it. Duties on the men out to perpetuate the memory of the men will street.

All index eight, then let the music of WURPHY'S, 6 Charch Street. Committee far from it. But as they are the old Irish air as arranged by Tom

Seasan O Rosan.

Fire Butter

Open Letter to the Schoolboys of Britain.

Now, boys, you don't know me, but I want to be a chum to you. And I want to speak to you about Murder, I mean War. You know in your Sunday Schools you hear a Commandment which says
"Thou shalt not kill." Of course that
doesn't mean animals, because we have to kill sheep and cows and pigs and fish in order to live. But it means you must not kill men and women or boys and girls. Now, your teachers or ministers may want you to join the Cadets or Scouts or the Boys' Brigades. Then they order you to do this, that, and the other just as though you were a dog. Now I want you to remember that you should take no orders from anybody but your father and mother. They are your best friends, and if one or both of them are dead I am very sorry, for I know how you must miss them, because I have lost my parents. Of course I am older than tin years, but I never want to forget

how, chums, I will tell you why I don't want you to join the Boys' Brigades, the Cadets, or the Scouts. It is because when you grow older the men whom your father works for will try to persuade you with pretty pictures of showy clothes to join the army. Immediately you join the army you are liable to be a murderer, because if a war starts you will have to go away to kill somebody. If you don't kill them you might get killed yourself; so it will be a case of you having to murder or be murdered. But that is not the werst. If your father or older brothers go on strike for more money, so that they can give mother more money for food and clothing for the household, then you may be ordered to shoot your - own father or brother down. Anyhow, even if it is not your own relations, it will be somebody's father, or brother, or son; and other people love their children just as much as your father and nather love you. So, boys, I say again, don't join these Boys' Brigades, Scouts, Cadets. I know you may think it looks swank to have a belt and cap, on, b to it is only done to cod you into thinking you are clever or brave, and ten you get older they hope to have the you with a desire to join the you with a desire to join the and become a marderer. To,

or dade who brove the mighty of a down into the dangerous bowes of earth if they are miners, or work high buildings or in unhealthy fices, etc. But our dads do this in that we can live; whereas soldiers kept alive without working in order be ready to mu der some men when rich men of Britain want them to. So don't join the army when you are ther, for you may have to stick your Tyonet into your father's or brother's. omach or shoot them dead when on spike. And although you may love dem ever so much you would have to this when you get your orders, or get markered yourself. Read this again, thind it to your schoolmates, and some try when you get older you will be glad to took my advice.

So cheer up, chums, there's a better

bys; the bravest men are the men ke

ahead for us than there was for our get older like me I hope you will be

A REBEL

18. Enjoy Tour Meas AND SEE

THE HAVE MONEY TO SPARE

North Wall,

Workers House; where you will get: Please support our all Provisions at Lowest Prices.

PEMBROKE NOTES.

That the inhabitants of the " Chamber of Horrors" when on duty visit many of the licensed houses and get drink, and in a half-intoxicated state act as guardians

That it has been stated that they get free beer" from the proprietors. That those who supply the beer, free or otherwi e, better take particular notice,

That "Big Ben" went home one night during the week, and that he was sober. That a new industry is about to be started by the "Idlers' Club" in Sandy-

That more particulars will be published in these Notes in a week or two.

That the "Gray Mullett" is not of the 'Flat Fish" species, but is still a very slippery customer That "Futty Luke" does not know

his name. Neither does "Jam Pots." That the Phonograph, Village Black-smith & Co., Unlimited, had a special meeting the other night at the new pre-

That the dozen of stout got at "Rings-end Twister's" premises did not last long. That a paper was read by the "Silent" Barber on "Why I Left Summer Hill." A long discussion took place. No decision was arrived at, and the meeting was adjourned hurriedly at ten minutes to II. That "Little Tommy from the Water-

works" has imported a grain cart from Scotland. That Tommy was formerly more in

favour of the home article until his lordship cried "halt." That the next time you appear, Tommy, you will hear the same ex-

That in view of sectarian utterances at the recent inquiry, we would like to know if "No Papists need apply" has been posted over the Estate cottages.

That the labourers on the Estate the worst paid in all Ireland. That recently they asked for an in-

crease of wages, and the tyrant who is in charge told them that if they were not satisfied they might get out. That they receive the munificent sum

of 16s. per week while working in the

sand pits on the Rock road. That if they were belonging to a Trade Union they would be in a position to teach their overseer a lesson.

That the time is just at hand for the distribution of the bonuses in the Electric Station.

Blandstles Ohiof somewat favor last year with a promise of something better this

That the proposed increase of £150 per annum has been set aside for the present. That the "celebrated scab" is about to be installed into a position at the Electric Station.

That the Stationary Engine Drivers' Society better keep their eye on the That if the chairmen of the Council

knew such a thing was intended he would not allow it. That the new overcoats and boots

given to some of the labourers in the lownship were badly needed. That the "Twelve Apostles" are not

so bad after all; so the "Society of Scabs" say. That only they expect to be re-

elected next January there would be no new coats and boots. That many concessions are to be pro-

mised between this and the end of the year. That January, 1914, will see an altera-

tion in the constitution of the Council. no matter what they promise. Was O'Neill, of the Urban Council in

the chair at the meeting of the U.I.L., held on Tuesday, 4th inst., at Shelbourne Road, when it was being said that the labourers employed by the Council got hundreds of pairs of boots and frieze coats? Said labourers think the parcels must have gone astray as they have not reached their destination yet.

Advertisers.

MEMS INCHICORE

The "chip potatoe" branch of the "you lie well" has forsaken its "fried fish" quarters. A special meeting was held on Thursday week at 3 Woodfield Terrace, Inchicore. The list of names published does not contain that of our late opponent, Mr. Robert Eager, the alleged Protestant Home Ruler. Evidently "Bob" makes his appearance only at election times.

We also "missed from the list" the name of the father and founder of the branch -the one and only Councillor John Saturnus Kelly, with whom we travelled in the tram to Inchicore on the night the alleged meeting was held. The Corporation Labourers' Trade Union would appear to be the only refuge for "Saturnus" after a life of trials and hard labour. "Can't hè" find no other friends?

The "fried fish" branch that failed to foist on the people of Inchicore the Orangeman in the Kett Emmet costume now proposes to hold a monster demonstration. Having regard for its past efforts, may we suggest the 1st of April, All Fools' Day, as an exceedingly appropriate date for the holding of the demonstration in question.

Despite the many calls upon his time, our friend, Jim Larkin, attended and delivered a highly-interesting discourse in the Emmet Temperance and Labour Institute on Sunday evening last. His address was listened to with attention and elicited frequent applause. The men and women who attended were not of the white liver type, who act in "fear of the gaffer."

The bigotted Board of the G. S. and W. Railway have yielded to the demands of the public boards of the country. And the educated Catholic clerk is to be given recognition of merit. But the claims of the Catholic working man for equal justice is still ignored—evidently the "worker" has no soul to save in the eyes of these alleged Catholic sympathisers, the Divine invitation to all who labour finds no echo in their hardened hearts; and the Saviour's declaration, "I HAVE COMPASSION ON THE MULTITUDE," unsilenced by centuries, still falls on deaf ears. What hypocrites does not this world contain?

The G. S. and W. Board have imported another of the Dent type to replace Mr. Neale. The sooner these nation-killing directors are brought to their senses the better it will be for all concerned. The hope of promotion is acknowledged to be the best stimulus to increased exertion. Evidently this Board do not wish their employes to do their best.

Councillor W. P. Partridge will lecture in the Emmet Hall on Sunday next at 4 o'clock, when a fund will be established to assist the distressed of the district, and an independent committee will be elected to collect funds, for that purpose, and properly administer same. Everyone in Inchicore will be afforded an opportunity of doing good, and will be given a chance to lighten the load that has grown too heavy for the shoulders of a fellow Christian and countryman to bear. WILLIAM P. PARTRIDGE,

Councillor,

New Kilmainham Ward.

BECKER BROS.

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CAUTION.

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BARCAINS BY POST.

We do ceter for the Working Man. No fancy prices; honest value only. Watsh, Clock and Jewellery Repairs A SPECIALITY.

EMMET COMMEMBRATION.

ADDRESS BY MAJOR MACBRIDE. The Emmet anniversary was commemorated at the Dolphin's Barn National Club on Monday last, when Major Mac-Bride delivered a spirited address to a very large audience, in the course of which he said the ideal of the "Parliamentary Irish leaders" was to wrap the Union Jack around their breasts and die in peace when they had succeeded in cementing the Union which Emmet en-deavoured to destroy. With regard to Home Rule, he believed it would not be the charter of Irish liberty, but rather the re-welding of the chains of Irish slavery. It would only be another and more dangerous form of British domination in Ireland. He pointed out that stronger means of protecting the interests of Ireland must be adopted than that of dancing in the British House of Commons to the tune of piper Birrell, which tune would cost the country dear.

Continuing, he said there was so much talk about art in Dublin of late, some of our artists should draw up a picture which he outlined as follows:-St. Patrick should be shown seated under the Bermingham Tower in the (astle beside him an Irish wolfdog, carefully muzzled, and secured by a stout iron chain to one of the stones in the Tower; and in the foreground Mr. Birrell, with a bodyguard consisting of an unmuzzled and unfettered buildog, with bloodshot eyes, the Irish Parliamentary Party, and that modest lady that hails from Scotland, holding in his hand the so called charter of Irish liberty, engraved with a crowned harp and wreath of shamrocks; and St. George of England is shown smiling and pointing with his finger to the great charter of liberty. And it would add to the perm of the picture if the pallid face of Red Hugh O'Donnell was shown peering through the bars of a prison cell, and the shaggy head of Shane O'Neill fixed on a spike of the Castle gate, and an insetting of Thomasstreet, with the dogs lapping up the blood

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Pat O'Loughlin, seconded by Mr. Dan M'Carthy, and supported by the chairman, after which songs and recitations appropriate to the occasion were ren-

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THE FAMILY BAKERS, TRADE UNION EMPLOYERS, RATHMINES BAKERY.

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The Workers' Mairiresser,

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Sheriff Street, BOOD VALUE IN PROVISIONS AND OROCERIES,

-WEAR-Michael's 3/8 Hats

77 TALBOT STREET. Overcoats, 21,-, worth 27 6

CORK HILL NOTES.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor very kindly facilitated me in forming an influential Committee to confer with the members of the Dublin Port and Docks Board, with a view of carrying to a practical conclusion the suggestion to have a graving dock built in this city, thus affording much-needed employment immediately, and in the future, when our shipbuilding industry shall develop.

His Lordship was very pronounced in disassociating himself from Councillor John Saturnus Kelly when ruling out of order my motion in reference to "THE SHAMELESS ONE." It's hard lines on the father and founder of the U.I.L. in Inchicore when the visible head of that organisation, on oath, declares that he does not speak to John, and that he would not even bid him good day. Poor old Saturnus!

Saturnus, accompanied by his friend "Canty" and a deputation from the Corporation Labourers' Trades' Union (from whose funds John is alleged to have received a substantial subscription quite recently), awaited on the Supplies Committee at their last meeting. The deputation received a sympathetic reception, and John S. received the balance.

The Waterworks Contract was given away for che third time on Monday. When will the engineers in the service of the Council give practical proof of their ability and efficiency by tendering for such work, and carrying out the necessary operations by direct labour, thus ensuring the work to be thoroughly performed, as well as saving large sums for the citizens?

The residents of Inchicore are to be congratulated on the establishment of a new brick factory in that district, which will not alone afford much needed employment in the vicinity, but will aid in breaking up a monopoly in this trade that is seriously affecting the building trade of this city. There will be no SCARCITY OF BRICKS IN INCHICORE IN THE FUTURE.

The Public Health Committee had a large agenda on Tuesday, and the meeting lasted until six o'clock. Dr. Brown, of the Local Government Board, would now appear to be the person responsible for the suggestions upon which the official report was based, that induced the Council to take over the Collier Dispen sary. This transaction by the way would not appear so black as it was recently painted. In fact the writer should not be now surprised if the Right Hon.! took up his official residence there.

The Sanitary Staff came in for some criticism. And opinions divided as to whether there was not sufficient or whether there were too many officers. Those who argued that the men were overworked seemed to overlook the fact that the Chief Sanitary Inspector sits idle in the room at all their meetings; when a purely business gathering would hear his report, and permit him to go about his business.

At the termination of the Public Health Committee I hastened to the District Committee, and found Councillor Miss Harrison facing her old tormentors. The Chairman does not wield the hammer with anything like the effect with which he whirled the baton. Yet he has performed acts for the benefit of the poor that stands to his credit and are not forgotten. But all "Skully" NEEDS IS THE

It seems the Committee passed a resolution empowering the formation of a sub-committee to draft a report. The persons were not named to act on the sub-committee. The Secretary got the "gang" together, and the report rivals of it does not excel the appeal issued on behalf of the "Skully" testimonial, and Skully himself proposed the adoption of the report, which whitewashes him if it does nothing else.

The adoption of the report was carried by four to three, and the report will form pleasant reading for those who were present at the alleged inquiry or who read the evidence which was suppressed in the so-called "Press," but published in The IRISH WORKER. If "Skully" finds consolation in the absolution received at that inquiry, then his conscience would form valuable material for the Elephant House people or any other larger dealer in elastic goods.

If "the Gang" mean to force this fight they can have all they require to their hearts' content, with some to spare; but if they cease that squabble and desire to provide honest work for the helpless unemployed, then we are elected to give them all the assistance possible in that direction.

The writer presided at a Conference in the Municipal Buildings on Wednesday between a Sub-Committee of the Public Health Committee and otners interested in the children street traders of Dublin, when a resolution was adopted calling for the extension of the School Meals Act to Ireland, and steps were decided on with a view of having the resolution carried into effect.

WILLIAM P. PARTRIDGE, Councillor, New Kilmainham Ward.

CASEMAKERS OF DUBLIN, Don't forget to attend Casemakers' Trade Union Meeting to be held to morrow (Sunday), at Liberty Hall, Beresford Place. Come and hear the advantages you gain by be g a member. Chair at 12 noon, sharp. J. Donerty, Secretary.

A FACTORY WOMAN.

A strange, grey pallor on her face, As one who in a dungeon pines; Too spare and sharp her form for grace, Yet from her tired, dark eye there shines

▲ luminance, a hope, a gleam. Like sudden sun on shadowed stream.

Around her at the busy loom Her comrades toil; she sees them not, But walks where flowers and blossoms bloom,

And sees a pleasant garden plot. Beholds the echoing mountains rise, Or hears the moorfowl's plaintive cries.

Strange dreamer in this humming room, With busy hands and roaming mind, Who dates the cierce the soulless gloom With free forn spirit, like the wind. Humble, yet proud, and bound, yet free, More beautiful than beauty be!

Pine not about thy books unread, When sleep has claimed her rightful

The dreams that lurk about thy bed Be woven from starlight and blue! The pallid scholar, poet, sage, Might learn from thy unwritten page.

ETHEL CARNEY in the "Christian Commonwealth."

HRISH WOMEN WORKERS' UNION. (Head Office-Liberty Hall)

Entrance Fee - 6d. Contributions - 2d. per week. Join now. Call in at the above Office any day between 10 a.m. and 10 p.m. All classes of workers are eligible to join this Union.

This week, the weekly Social will be held on Sunday evening. Small Entrance Fee. All friends are welcome.

Grand All-Night Dance will be held in Liberty Hall, on Saturday Night, March 15th. Tickets now on sale.

Tuesday and Thursday evenings, at Irish Dancing on Friday evening, at

Choir practice will be, as usual, on

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

18 Beresford place.

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

Irish Worker. EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

THE IRISH WORKER will be published weekly-PRIE IKINH WORKER will be published weekly—price one penny—and may be had of any newsagent. Ask for it and see that you get it.

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We do not publish or take notice of anonymous contributions.

DI BLIN, SATURDAY, March 15th, 1913.

St. Patrick's Day in the Morning.

One thousand five hundred and fortythree years ago was born a man now known to all men as St. Patrick, Patron Saint of this Nation. Whether he was born in this land or not matters little, though personally we are of the opinion that he not only lived and suffered as a slave in the North of Ireland, but we further believe he was born there. What, then, was this great and humble man noted for in the? Was the an extraordinary clever man? Was he a great statesman even according to the time he lived in? Was he a great warrior? No historian of any note claims any or the above qualities for him. All are agreed that he was a humble man - that he worked as a common swineherd. He was a gentleman (not in the sense understood to-day). It is clearly stated he was gentle in feature, pleasantspoken, gentle in all his actions, and always willing to render service to his fellowcreatures. In fact, he was a man imbued with what to him at any rate was a basic. truth - that all men were brothers in Christ; that what injured one injured all; that men should love one another; that peace among men was a blessed thing; and having the truth he desired that all men should partake of it. He required no standing army, no navy, no force of any kind, but the truth of his message; he had no Orange Lodges, no Board of Erin, no executive governmentjust the power of God, and Patrick himself as the humble instrument. And it must also be remembered that he entered on his great and glorious task in dark and troublous times in Ireland. Kings and chiefs were contending in arms against one another; everybody in those days laboured in might against right. Bloodletting was the cure for every ill, and yet into the midst of this turmoil enters the humble and saintly Patrick. What are his actions? Does he call upon the law or the power of kings or chiefs to assist him? No! He gathers together a few humble men, like unto himself, tells them his message, persuades them that it is their duty to deliver that message to all men, be held. but more especially to those who—at that time-inhabited the land. Nothing could terrify him-nothing deter him from his task. Every obstacle is surmounted. Though threatened with death and other ills on many occasions it mattered not. He saw his path mapped out and determined to follow it, knowing that, however difficult, the land delectable lay beyond.

He came amongst a people warlike and

uncivilised. We are told he preached

Peace. Such was the force of his message

and his outstanding personality, that in a

few years he transformed the coun-

try from end to end. What at one time had been strife, bloodshed and chaos became peace, brotherly love and order. One thousand five hundred and forty-three years have passed. We wonder what would Patrick think of his children if he were privileged to return to this land? In what way is his message being carried out? Peace and brotherly love, forsooth! Strife and discord is more the order of the day now. Man knows not his fellow-man. The chief aim of life is to do your fellowman; cheat him, injure him, imprison him, starve him, deny him the right to work or eat, poison him with foul and poisonous alcohol, keep him in misery and want. The word brother has lost all meaning; Christian fellowship is but a shibboleth; and if St. Patriok dared to deliver his message in these days in the spirit and letter he delivered it in our fathers' day he would be stoned in the streets—the gaol or the gibbet would, be provided for him. We have forgotten Patrick's message. We have forgotten the meaning of his life and . But you needn't have aught to do work, and the sooner we retrace our steps the better. Not strife and discord, but Fome folk will swindle and slander and peace and fellowship is required, then we can look to Him in the Mansion above, knowing that He will look down on Erin's green valleys in forgiveness and love, and the fire He kindled will again burn bright and clear as in the days when he, the Patron Saint of this, our land, walked its fields and hills.

D.M.P. Porter Sharks.

The truth will out. As we go to press Sir Ross of Bladensburg, Commissioner D.M.P. has been hailed before the Recorder for an account due to Edward Lawless, who runs a bungery in Summer Hill, for porter consumed in the shebeen Summerhill Police Barracks. People wonder why the bungeries own and control the Dublin orporation; this case explains. Mr. Justice Dodd was eloquent on the type of men who will eventually rule in Ireland. Yes, we will rule, we of the working class, but we have a long, hard road before us. When the fountain of justice (so called) is corrupt it will take some time to cleanse it. What do the Official Temperance Parties think of this case, and those who are always crying out that the workers are poor because they drink. Here we have thirty good men and true of the D.M.P. who consumed 15 barrels of porter between them. The Recorder says-we quote him-

The Recorder—Can the police drink as much porter as they like in these can-

teens i Mr. Kennedy—Yea, but the outside public do not know that (a laugh). It is supplied in barrels.

Recorder-If one of them had a bad thirst I suppose he could drink a barrel

Recorder—How much for porter? The major portion—15 barrels, £16. When witness applied to the defendants for payment he received a letter stating they were in no way responsible, and that all liquor could only be ordered and supplied to the order of the responsible officer.

Recorder—Was this porter drunk by the policemen at the canteen in Summer

Mr. Kennedy—It was, of course—there is no denying that (a laugh).

Recorder—Then why, in the name of

goodness, is it not paid for? Mr. Kennedy—That is what we want

to know. Recorder—What I suggest is this. The porter was ordered and consumed by the police and should be paid for. I would ask you, Mr. Horan, and Sir John Ross

to consider this. I will strike out the Mr. Horan-Sir John Ross is anxious

to stop this practice. Recorder—I think Inspector Quinn and the police acted quite properly in declining to accept the offer of Mr. Lawless, though well-intentioned; but they should take no favours from publicans.

It would be interesting to know how many of the constables of the D.M.P. have been sacked for drunkenness, immorality, larceny; in fact, every crime in the calendar. Let us not be misunderstood. We don't class all the men and officers in the D.M.P. in the above category. We know that the present Superintendent of the division, Mr. Quinn, will not condone any of the games formerly worked at. We would like to have dealt with this case at some length, but the printer calls, and he must be obeyed; and as we are returning to this business in connection with the Irishtown scandal, a matter we are having raised in the House of Commons.

888888888888888

SPECIAL

STRIKE NOTICE!

All members of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union must attend on SUNDAY, at BERESFORD PLACE, at 12.30. All branches must be present.

Demonstration will march to Smithfield, where a Mass Meeting will

Mr. Watson sent a message out to the men on strike in the City of Dublin Steamship Company that he would be glad if the men would return, and the Union wages would be paid. When Mr. Watson wants this strike settled he knows where the Union office is. Messages from his tools will receive no attention, especially from Greene who holds his job because he was a Scar years ago.

888 88 888 888 888

SATURDAY.

The Irish Worker.

HAVE NAUGHT TO DO WITH IT. There's grumbling and whining and kicking without,

But you needn't have aught to do with it;

A mischievous lie is just getting about, But you needn't have aught to do with it:

Somebody's playing a game that's not straight; Somebody's giving his neighbour short weight;

Somebody's speaking of vengeance and hate, But you needn't have aught to do

People there are who keep whining at

with it.

But you needn't have aught to do with it; People there are all day in a surly state,

with it. lie:

If you can stop them, then have a good If you can't-well, you must give them

good-bye, And say you'll have naught to do with it.

"Every Unskilled Worker wanted to join the Irish National Workers' Union; no subscription unless working; no arrears when idle; the interests of the members looked after, and every effort made to secure work for unemployed ones. Ad-

Talbot street." No arrears, no subscriptions, no morals, no principles, nothing but a lot of scabs paid by the employers supported by Alfie

dress 60 and 61 Corporation street, off

Byrne, T.C., Bung. 'Good Carpenter and intelligent handy Man wanted; must be first-class at constructing wooden buildings and concrete walls; also understand sewers, roof repairs and general work; state age, capabilities, experience, and give reference; wages $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour; only man who has served some time to carpentry need apply. Address 3814, "Freeman" Office.

One of their jobs.

Correspondence, ... Irish Transport and General Workers'

Union.

SLIGO BRANCH. Union Hall, Lynn's Place, Sligo, 12th March, 1913. THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

SIR,—I beg to apologise for troubling you to insert the following in your widely circulated paper in reference to the dispute at this Port recently.

The cause of the dispute rests entirely with the Sligo Steam Navigation Co. and its employes. The sailors' claim to be paid for looking after stock, or the Company ship men to look after them. as they consider it is not the duty of sailors. The firemen complain that they are understaffed, and the donkey-man and one fireman attended to the furnaces on passage from Liverpool to Sligo, and they claim the fireman's wages 33s. 6d., which the Company retains less 5s. each for the two men who did the work. When the Company refused their demands the donkey-man went to his ship and turned off the steam, and consequently work was stopped. On Monday, woth sist., the sailors and firemen, accomcanied by their delegate, interviewed the dificials of the Company, and offered their services to take the s.s. Sligo to Liverpool of. When it was explained to the silors and firemen by the Transport fficials the severe loss which the cathle hippers were at owing to the foots and mouth disease all year, when this states was made, they were told "No, weight

not carry you at all. The Company and made arrangements with non-unionistate take the Sligo back to Liverpool, on the understanding that they were to get work on the Quay on their return.

The Sligo Branch of the Irish Transport Union did not take any part in this dispute until the company engaged this crew; then they distinctly refused to load the steamer. When the Company employed this objectionable crew they well knew that the men of the Sigo Branch, Irish Transport would not work while they were on board.

The public can see that the Sigo Branch is blameless in this matter, and the Dublin Rag, the "Irish Independent," stated that the stock was on board and was taken off again. That is a lie-of the first water, and not the first one that the "Irish Independent" has stated against the Transport Union.

Thanking you in anticipation, I am, Sir, yours sincerely, On behalf of the Committee,

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER March 12th, 1913. DEAR SIR -I wish, briefly, through your hospitable columns, to draw attention to the following matter:

JAS. STANFORD, Sec.

"Freeman's Journal," 12th March, 1913.
Bottom of column 4, page 7—Detailed report of case; cannot be quoted account of the children.

And this, ye gods, is Dublin journalisms. But from the day of that launch right up I feel all the more sorely over this to now, as, being laid up for some time, I we heard from her skipper by post, one of my sons to a newsagents. The heard from her skipper by post. Harold's Cross for the only weekly the She was built by men's labour, of metal rary Sunday paper printed in England. and wood, and for the production of which the least "And here all my argument's sound, scholarly talent is engaged and hand. They say that her deck seams are "payed" somely paid. Instead of the paper that with the blood sent him for he returned with Murphy of sailors what shipowners drowned, Weekly Rag, being told that the classical and that's why she floats upon every sea.

would not allow the paper I required to be sold. I do not like to introduce matters religious, but I cannot refrain from remarking that the late lamented Martin Luther commenced like this Vigilance Committee in a small way, and we all know the result. Liberty is the inherent right of man, and I say with the great

American patriot, "Give me Liberty or

JUNIUS:

A SAILOR'S YARN.

give me Death."

BY SHELLBACK.

Now fill up your pipes and gather round, The fire in the bogie burns bright, And, by the roaring tempest's sound, Your ship 'll not "heave up" to-night. I'll spin you a yarn of a launch, my lads, That beats all you ever did see, And I joined the ship and is shipmates

Long Harry, Dick Jones, and M'Ghies

I remember the crowds that gathered there To watch her slide down the ways,

And many's the guess who her owners For her flag was unknown in them days.

She was trim built and smart as any good She was painted as bright as could be

From keel to rail I'll give you my tip, As any old seaman could see.

There was no titled lady to set that ship

No brandy to make fast her name; Only an army of sailors, who'd just come from sea, Took a hand in that there launching

game. But a figure what stood away up in the bows

And done most the talking struck me As being the skipper, and it was, as allows Long Harry, Dick Jones, and M'Ghie.

And a man up in years, with a great bar in his hand, That wa covered with tears-

That was strange for cold iron, but you'll understand. They was the weepings of widows for

And he swung it high up in the air overer head: "FFF" Which for a man of his age, you will

vears.

Was a mighty big thing, as 'twas afterwards said By England's great queen on her throne.

And when it came down the sound of the Shook steeple, and office, and bank;

And though it seems strange, that bar, white as snow, Flew far into the river and sank.

That man was Sam Plumsoll, I afterwards

heard From a fisherman bloke on the quay, And the bar was the ships that were

over-insured. Said Long Harry, Dick Jones, and M'Shie.

The dog ahore is down and the vessel's And the sailors flock all round and

cheers: But the man in the bows, just cutting a Bursts a flag and "The Union" appears.

Her name, new to seamen, seemed to make clear to all The good that in the future must be; That united we'll stand, but divided we'll

Is true, as all men of sense vill agree. tande came As the vessel, from the "way." floated clear,

And she disappeared in its folds from all mortal ken, And for many and many a long year She has sailed the seas like a phantom

But we know right well she is real. And not like the "Flying Dutchman,"

A sailor's ghost at her wheel.

For in every port that I happen on, And in every ship that I join, I hear tell of that good ship "The Union. And her captains, on deck every time She walks the waters—East and West North and South, where'er I may be, She is athwart my hawse, where anchors hold best, Or far away out on the sea.

When it's blowing big guns, and there's breakers ahead. When poverty's under your lea, When old death happens, a shipmate to

And his body is thrown in the sea. Just look up to windward, and the loom of her hull

Shows clear through the mists of the As, on the wings of the wind, she will

come, ramping full, To protect you, and put matters right. And that's been her mission all the years

through, Though maybe it gives you a fright To think there's a ship, with a shadowy

Top of column 5, page 9—" Evil Litera What sails on the sea out of sight.

ture."—Meeting of Vigilance Commits. It busted my limbers at first, I'll allow, And I don't hold with spirit or ghost.

"LOOKERON."

of Carpenters' and Joiners

quested to attend aggregate meeting to be held in the Large Concert Hall, Rotunda, at 8 o'clock, p.m. Wednesday, 19th March, 1913. Admission by contribution card only. - EDWARD O'NEILE, District Secretary.

Liberty Hall, Beresford Place,

St. Patrick's Entertaiment.

THE IRISH WORKERS' DRAMATIC COMPANY WILL PERFORM Three Irish Plays On SUNDAY and MONDAY.

March 16th & 17th, commencing at 8 p.m. Admission - 4d., 6d. and is.

And that's why her shape is not seen And that's why Long Harry, Dick Jones, and M'Ghie, Have, all along, on her articles been

So who the wind dops, and your resel leaves docks, Just think of that ship in your wake,

And when you return, with replenished stock, Join her crew, for your old shipmate's sake.

You'll not fear the tempest, you'll not walk her deck, Nor your' hands won't be felt on her ropes

Though your feet bend no footropes, your hands stir no sail, You will add to our joys and our hopes,

So that's all my yarn, old shipmates Concerning of that there launch That has never been inside dock gate, But is still both stout and staunch. And it's many and many a year's gone

Before Bill there went to sea When four old men were younger I, Long Harry, Dick Jones, and M'Ghie.

STRIKE OF GIRLS IN LONDONDERRY. Special District Meeting of Sailors' and Firemens' Union, held in Liberty Hall, 5th March, 1913. RESOLVED-" That we the Irish District

Committee of the National Sailors' and Firemens' Union, having been informed of the dispute by Mr. O'Hea our chairman, heartily and sincerely endorse and support the girls in their claim for a living wage, and the right to live, and we do, having had the true facts laid before us, advise all organised workers to arise to the occasion and support the Londonderry girls in their

We also urge upon the girl workers in Derry to organise inemselves, as by organisation alone can they better their conditions."

DEEDS, NOT WORDS.

Where does our money go? Over the border. "Paddy" gets never a cent or a "bob": Ishbel is "boss," and she issues her order,

Scotland for ever" is given the job. Where does our money go? Not to our

Not fo the men who are idle to-day; Sandy knows how to hold out and make terms,

Sandy gets tenpence, not eightpence, as Where does our money go? Into whose

That is the question that Ishbel will shirk, Dublin's contractors were first with the Glasgow's contractor was given the

work. Our "Lady Lieutenant" is famous at talking, Of all that we owe her she volubly prates; Our serges and lace that for years she's

been hawking All over Great Britain, and off to the States.

She dresses in fabrics of Irish production, She uses the carpets our people have made; We wonder how great is the rate of

Exacted as discount on bills when they're paid. We guess from her name that an Israelite father

reduction

the breed.

Away in the past had implanted the seed Of miserly thrift and a tendency rather To spoil the Egyptian which lurks in

That blended with Scotia's acqusitive Close-fisted and hard, as we deem it

to be: What chance would a happy-go-incky poor "crature" Just have with a lady as clever as she?

Where has our money gone? Ask me another: Indeed it is useless to ask or to speak;

Questions and protests she'll forcibly smother, For she is the stronger and we are the

Amalgamated and General Union Societies

DUBLIN BRANCH. All members of above societies are reCITTHAULP

Sparrow Flew in at the Window.

The Recent Elections.

MR. JOSEPH FARRELL'S VOTE. At the request of the Dublin Labour Party we publish the following correspendence, which shows how Mr. Joseph Fancil Annalgamated Society of Painters), the sele tel Labour candidate for Inn's Quay Ward, you derrived of his vote and so it is from contesting the

warlin Jan y last Telegram of Mr. P. S. Walsh, K.C., Barrister.

Dec. 9th, 1912. "Walsh, Crown Prosecutor, care of Head Con Mic, Derry.

"Name of one or our candidates does not appear on I m's Quay Register. Behere in the consult you; state where the trule to detaile the Oul

"WALSH."

" Dublin Labour Party. Tradas Hall, 20, 12, '12. "DEAR Son Regarding my wire to you last right the facts are as follows :-On publication of Long List (copy of which I cuclose Mr. Joseph Farrell, 45 Upper Wellington street, saw that he was officially class ted to, and, in company with two members of his trade, he attended Revision Courts to prove his caim. The Town Clerk's representative stated that the objection was that no first nam - preared on Requisition Form. Mr. Farrel mforms us that you then amended the claim, wrote in 'Joseph,' and admitted him. On the Register being issaed a week ago, however, Farrell's name does not appear. (I enclose copy.) We then communicated with the Town Care, and he replied: - Having made inquiries, I find the name "Farreil" appeared in the Long List for No. 45 Upper Wellington-street, and, as there was no has name, I was obliged to officially object to the name, and I did so object. In the court my objection was struck out and the list amended by the insertion of "Joseph;" and therefore, "Joseph Farrell" appears to have been admitted in my Court Book for the premises in question. Of course, you are aware that I am in no way responsible for what kappened after it left my hands, and I regret that in the list returned to me by the Clerk of the Peace Farrell's

name does not appear.' "We hen interviewed an official in the office of the Cierk of the Peace. He produced your M. S. List, and in it the word Joseph is written in what we are informed is your handwriting, and the word 'Farell' is crossed our, as are the six other claims in the same house, none et whom appeared in Revision Courts, and all of whom were objected to for the same reason. We have since seen the ! ourt Registrar's List, and in it Farrell's claim is amended by 'Joseph' being written in, and it is marked admitted in a similar way to the Town

('lerk's List.

"In view of this evidence we are strongly of opinion that a mistake has been made, and it is of vital importance to Mr. Basell and to us to have it rectified, with the least possible delay, for the following reasons :- Mr. Farrell has been adopted by this Organisation as a candidate in the forthcoming municipal elections, meetings have been held in his support, printing matter issued, and a good deal of expense gone to by his trade and this body. All work in connection with his candidature has had to be suspended, and nomination will be about January 3rd and polling on

lanu 17th.
the land rame on it, if entisfied the has been omitted in error. "We therefore, ask you to do whatever you can in this matter, with as little delay as possible, as every day is of

" WM. O'BRIEN, Secretary. "I'. S. Walsh, Esq., K.C."

importance to us.—Yours, &c.,

Or December 2, th a reply was received from Mr. Walsh stating that he could not spies any opinion until he was able to en using the Court List, and that he nting to the Clerk of the Crown To repulsion the case. He suggested that it Secretary of the Labour Party again of Mr. Fottrell, Clerk of the Crown Peace, with a view to getting the Court List sent on to him, and that he was writing himself to Mr. Fottrell. He added that he was anxious to rectify any mist. it, it one had been made. Mr. Fotto on being interviewed, stated that had not received any letter from Mr. Waish, and at first was unwilling to allow the Court List out of his office. He consented, however, to send the list by registered post to Mr. Walsh, and retained his (Mr. Walsh's) letter as an ackid whelgment of same.

The tollowing telegram was then

"Walsh Massinass House Creelough, Co. Denegal. "Forwarding list registered post. If

decision favourable, please issue necessary instructions immediately. Matter most argent.

"SECRETARY, LABOUR PARTY." "Massinass House, Creelough, "Co. Donegal, " Dec. 25th, 1912.

"Wm, O'Brien, Esq.

"DEAR SIR,-Mr. Fottrell, Clerk of Crown and Peace, has forwarded to me to-day the Court Book used by me at late revision for Inn's Quay Ward. At page 53 I find the name 'Joseph' Farteil. The name Faseph certainly looks
very like my ordinary
find that every to the
an evident pencilling, and a lampering of
magnifying glass, and a tampering of some sort becomes very clear. Then, on the blotting sheet on the next page, the

word Joseph is clear to read. For some reason or other the same tracing of letters appears on the initials 'P. L. W.' opposite Farrell's name and in a couple of letters near the name. I certainly never pencilled or erased my lists, and on no other name inserted by me in that book does there appear anything of the kind. I am having this further examined into, as it is a very singular fact. Of course, I cannot tell when this interference with my list took place, but interference there certainly has been. 'It may be capable of explanation, of course. -Yours, &c.,

"P. S. WALSH."

"Dublin Labour Patry.

1 3rd February, 1913. ! DEAR SIR, -I would be glad to hear the result of cur investigations as to the reasons for the omission of Mr. Justing Farrell's name Fom the Inn's Owny Ward reasons for the omission of Mr. Joseph when you undertook to have the matter inquired into.

"Trusting to hear from you at your earliest convenience—Faithfully yours, "SECRETARY.
"Mr. P. S. Walsh, K.C."

No reply has been received to the

WEXFORD NOTES

We are amused here in Wexford at the references made in the "Independent," "Herald," and "Telegraph," to the City of Dublin S.S. Strike, and we know here in Wexford from experiences during the lockout, that these papers could not tell the truth about a labour dispute even if they

They are spinning a varn now about the funds of the Transport Union being run out, their dirty columns were full of the same stufi af the beginning of the Wexford dispute. But the dispute continued for six long months after that to the tune of £3,000, and then its funds weren't run out.

On last Saturday night the "Green 'Un" had a heading to a column on the Railway Crisis telling the people who were as nearly like the paper (green) as William Martin Murphy would like them to be, that the crisis on the Midland Railway of England was over, "that the men's union had accepted the employers' terms." Was there ever such a gross mis-statement of facts published in any paper as this? Everybody knows that the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants compelled the directors to reinstate Guard Richardson at their own

We were also very much amused at a letter which appeared in Tuesday's edition of the "rag" which stated that Larkin had been kicked out of Wexford — that the been kicked out of Wexford — that the That wen the pattern was raised Miley wexford Strike had runned the trade of walter the pattern was raised Miley.

Well, in the first place, Wexford will receive Jim Larkin with open arms every time he comes to town, and there is an illuminated address, with accompanying presentation, awaiting his very able licutenant here any time he is ready to take

In the second place, there was no strike in Wexford. (The men were locked-out because a couple of them had joined the Union. The Union then supported them, although they had no obligation whatever

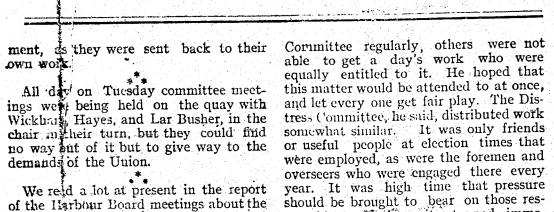
the trade was never out the same ark or not write become to countrymen which have been brought in to replace merf who spent the best part of their existence in the firms is another

Let that "Christian Trade Unionist (who we are sure is very convenient to the. Editor's chair) mind his own business and not mind the trade of Wexford. Wexford is able to mind its own business now as it has done in the past.

There was a bit of a dispute on the quay on Monday last at Mr. O'Keeffe's vessel, "The Excellent." This gentleman was trying to get in the thin end of the

The delegate went down to call off the Union labour, and the first man he encountered was Mr. O'Keeffe, who was going to beat him, and defied him to take out the men, that he would not let Jim Larkin take them out if he were there.

Well, the men came out, and Jim Larkin had not to be sent for. The vessel was lying up for a day and a half when William began to get a bit of sense, and employed Union labour. Now this meant



The Partridge Hawk gets a move on the Sparrow Kelly, and the Bantam Cock,

Sherlock, with his ever-present Chain of Office.

demands of the Union.

trade of Wexford being gone down, and

the piler complaining about their dues being very low. "Will it improve mat-

ters by the Chairman of that Board bringing boats to Ballygeary Pier?"

Contractor B—— is beginning to show

his teeth again. He went over to one of

his men ba. Monday morning last, and sacked his at a moment's notice because

he had spinfaceution that he was a

Transportation man. We wonder if we

acted on information to hand that he is

doing a fertain concrete job, in which he

is using a ton of gravel to a bag of

cement what would the consequence be?

And are inclined to believe-

tern Maker) made an alteration on a

patters a fortnight ago for Miley Deve-

reux, that the brave Miley did not un-

That wien Jones came up and saw this

That some people would be more inclined

That the letter relevant to the Mikado

Aublin Corporation.

The Tring Committee, at their meet

ing of last Tuesday, had a memorial

from the cartowners at present employed

by Layin Committee, asking for an in-

sase pay, thich presently is only

Confilor L. O'Neill-Are there any

others receiving any higher pay for the

The mairman said he believed they

were getting the same.
Countier O'Neill-Six shillings and

sixpence a very low rate for this kind

men whare driving horses for others,

worked hat feel it the most. The most

some vom he knew were receiving was only ir 105. to 14s. per week. With

were miried men, with families to maintain art provide for.
Court for Miss Harrison—How on

earth or poor men live and support

others in 12s. or 14s.? It was not

Countror Bohan said one shilling per

day incluse would not be too much to ask for it would enable those having

GRAND EASTER DISPLAY OF ALL NEW GOODS

Course Bohan-It's the unfortunate

fixing long hours and hard

eptions, the majority of these

to give him one on the aw rather than

business was a bombshell on Saturday:

he in I rage put his foot on the whole

That wien Jones (Pierce's Foreman Pat-

Echo answers—Wait and see.

thing and destroyed it.

madeflones apologise to Miley.

WE HEAR-

derstand it.

to applogise.

Same was of work?

enough a boy.

of work

diately, and give fair play all round. Councillor O'Neill-We will give them sixpence increase per day, which will be two guineas a weck.

ponsible, and have it stopped imme-

This was agreed to. councillor Bolian said what about the men who were not owners, and driving horse, their wage must be increased to [11 It was finally agreed to that all carters Leg and at such work should be paid 18 similings or a pound per week; he would see that this amount would be paid.

ouncillor Miss Harrison said it was only fair that poor men who were not able to pay to a society, owing to the fact that men were not receiving sufficient wages to live on, should be looked after by some one. She believed Councillor Bohan would do that. He (Councillor Bohan would see that this order would be carried into effect.

SATURNUS.

appeal on behalf of Councillor John Seturnus Kelly, of Kilmainham and Mountjoy, has come into my posses-That Miey went down for the Mogul who sion:—

The Itis: Railway Workers' Trade Union. Reg. No. 288.

(Approved Society, Reg. 66) Central Office: 13 1. mbard street, West, Dublin.

AN APPEAL TO THE RAILWAY WORKERS OF INCHICORE, Etc.,

To pay off the Trade Union debt that our Organiser and General Secretary, Councillor John S. Kelly, has personally guaranteed while pleading our cause in a peaceful and constitutional manner, WITH SUCCESS.

DEAR FELLOW-RAILWAY-WORKERS OF inchicore,—It is with the greatest redectance that our energetic and faithful Olganiser and General Secretary, Councillor John S. Kelly, has consented to allow us to make an appeal to you to indemnify him or relieve him of the Trade Union debts that h: has personally guaranteed for our benefit within the last two years; but we, the Management Committee, have overruled his selfsacrificing objection because it would, in our opinion be most unjust and an everlasting disgrace to us if his home or bright prospects were rained by our silence; therefore we especially appeal to our fellow - labourers of Inchicore Works (1,100 or 1,200 there) to come forward like grateful men and do their duty to their faithful and unflinching General Secretary, who has in three years, by his unceasing hard work with Counter O'Neill—What can we do for the people? He believed the up-keep ea horse and the wear and tear voice and pen, in a peaceful manner, increased the weekly wages by 20 per cent., and obtained other concessions of hards and cart would, roughly, cost from the directors. We regrer to say about the per week, and when the man that for the last ten months he has be paid here would be very little left. not received any salary from his Trade Union. As your elected representative in the Municipal Council he has, as every labourer in Dublin knows, remen woring for them to pay their men flected credit on you and every Irish a decent use, which should be 20s. per Railway worker. He has been harrassed week. Belan also said that with unjust and un-Christian misreprefour more men being employed without ployed ployed the Corporation and by that doctrines who pose as Labour leaders,

Now, the duty devolves pon the labourers of Inchicore Works in every department to elect Shop Dele ates and collect one penny from each labourer every week for six months, nich will be marked on the Trade of on card, and thus the creditors vill cease threatening your General Secretary with legal proceedings, and will wait until the money is collected to pay the Trade Union debts. We can assure our fellowworkers of Inchicore that if they lead on in this noble work the workers (as usual) of the Broadstone and Grand Canal labourers of Inchicore Works in every

and recently he has been put to un-necessary legal expenses in onnection with a leaflet issued on behaf of the

of the Broadstone and Grand Canal street workshops will be equal to the occasion.

Signed on behalf of the M hagement Committee. THOMAS FAY, Hon. Sec.

DEAR SIR,-Will you kindly help us with a subscription in our wortly object? Acknowledgements by post caly.
Thomas Fay, Hon. Sec.

Anyone familiar with John's style of dictation will at a glance recognise both the circular and the subjoined appeal as the direct work of his hands, and not, as misrepresented, an independent appeal from an independent committee. So the II. M. Hackett, Saddlers -

circular, to begin with, is a rmun.

John received no salary for the past ten months. Did his Free Labour Union pay one penny benefit to a single member

(National Health Insurance or otherwise within that period) payments to his begging committee excepted, or did they pay the rent for their rooms in Thomas-street or Inchicore? When I sacrificed both my position and my prospects in Inchicore in order

and my prospects in Inchicore in order to save the general body of workers from grave injustices, John S. was the tool to come forward and do at it on the part of the employers, just at his two brothers scabbed during the engineers strike of 1902. With baseles lies and foul misrepresentation he succeeded in defeating me in the first election. Three months later, when I tried again, he once more came forward, backed by the full powers of the U.I.L., and issued, in the name of his society, a lying document that was worthy both of satan and Saturnus. This lying leaflet was even put into the hands of the Sist is in the cloister. But the people of K mainham would not be deceived a second time. I was elected. I brought John before the was elected. I brought John before the Recorder in order to clear my elf of the "unchristian" charges contained in the leaflet referred to. In the court he pleaded through his counsel, that the statements complained of were never seriously intended in other words that they were lies—and that they were never meant to be taken seriously. And now this lying impostor comes to the people whose battle I am fighting, for whom I sacrifi ed my position and my prospects, and who vindicated me in the recent election, and he has the audality to ask them to aid him to pay the expenses in-curred in trying in vain to defame my character, and states that in the City ('ouncil he is a credit to the labourer.

This moral leper, with whom no member will sit in the same set; this political outcast, with whom the Lord Mayor would not bid the time of day; the creature whom ex-Councillo La Carroll branded in the open Council as a swindler, a forger, a liar, and a thief; and this man calls himself a credit to the labourers of Inchicore, and seeks to he d off his own branch of the League's clorts to collect for the Home Rule functions by this private collection.

On Sunday, March the 30th a public meeting will be held at the Tram Terminus, Inchicore, and Inchicore and Kilmainham will repudiate this decliver, and demand the resignation of one wire declines to clear himself of the horrible charges made against him, and persists in driging to his seat in the Council that he obtained by lies and misrepresentation. Brazen it out is evidently John's motto but kick him out is the verdict of every honest

WILLIAM P. PARTRIDGE, Councillor, New Kilmainham Ward.

BOOTS FOR THE WORKERS.

Men's Hand-Pegged Bluchers, 4s. 4d; as sold elsewhere, 5s. Men's Box Calf and Chrome, Stitched and Screwed 6s. 11d.; worth 8s. 11d. Women's Box-Celf and Glace Kid Boots, 4s. 11d.; worth 6s. 6d.

The Best Range of Children's Boots in Dublin 78 TALBOT STREET.

Dublin Trades Council, 1913

Made by Trade Union Bakers.

EAT FARRINGTON'S BREAD

EWESTEST AND REST. THE IRISH WORKERS, BAKER

ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS, &c. President-Thomas MacPartlin, A. S.

of Carpenters. Vice-President-William O'Brien, A. S. Treasurer-John Farren, Sheet Metal

Secretary—John Simmons, A. S. of Carpenters.

EXECUTIVE SOCIETY (12.)

I. Thomas Farren, Stonecutters' Union of Ireland -2. Thomas Murphy, Carpet Planners' Society - 39
3. J. Sutton, Operative Plasterers 39 G. Burke, Sailors' and Fire-

men's Union -T. Foran, Irish Transport Workers 6. E. J. Hayes, Irish Drapers'

Assistants - -7. J. Lyons, Brick and Stonelayers' Union - - _ _ 28 8 J Grogan, A. S. of Painters - 26 9. H. Rochford, Hairdressers - 25 10. J. O'Flanagan, Stationary

Engine Drivers 12. J. Barry, Bakers and Confectioners -

NOT ELECTED.

VOTES W. J. Murphy, Whitesmiths James Nolan, Bookbinders D. M'Gee, Corporation Workers - 17 T. Boyle, U. K. S. Coachmakers - 17 J. Bowman, A. S. of Engineers - 16 P. O'Brien, United Labourers C. Timmins, Printers and Fire B:igade Men S. Skelly, Painters -RICHMOND ASYLUM BOARD.

I. T. MacPartlin, A. S. of Carpenters - - -

2. J. Farren, Sheet and Metal Workers -3. G. Burke, Sailors and Firemen - 31 4. J. Lawlor, Carmen's Association 30

NOT ELECTED. J. Bowman, A. S. of Engineers C. Timmins, Printers and Fire Bri-

gade Men M. Smith, Painters T. Boyle, U. K. S. of Coachmake: 8 6

Arran Quay U I.L. and Scab Society. TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

DEAR SIR, I was glad to hear you refer, in your speech on Sunday last, to the attack on organised labour by Mr. Martin Ryan at a meeting of the Arran Quay Branch of the U.I.L.

I have good reason to know this man. I was employed in Heather's (bootmakers) some thirty years ago, when a strike took place against a reduction of wages. When the men were fighting for their just rights this man Ryan took charge of the boot shop, and, with the help of some women and a number of boy, he succeeded in breaking the strike and dealing a deadly blow at the men's trade union. As a reward of his treachery, this employer Heather then secured him a position in the North Dublin Union, which, I understand he still occupies. You will see, therefore, Mr. Larkin, that this man has been a scab all his lifetime and his praise of a trade union like the National Workers Union would be sufficient to show the workers what a blackleg society it must be.—Yours truly, A. HOLMES.

Regarding the meeting referred to in the above letter, we have made inquiries and find that no meeting of the branch was held on the date mentioned. A meeting of the Committee was held, at which a few members only were present.
The "John Kavanagh" who is given in
the Press report as moving the resolution is a carpenter in the Corporation. The resolution was drafted and moved by Guard T. Murphy, who is organiser of the scab Railway Union.

The was weeping and gnashing of teeth they say, In the big City 'Haul' just over the way,

For Stephen the Stuffer, Met one who was tougher, Who grabbed the ten quid and the free holiday.

N. J. BYRNE'S Tobacco Store. (OPPOSITE JACOBE) FOR INISH ROLL AND PLUC

CURTIS.

Trade Union Shop

LETTERPRESS AND PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHIO

BOOKBINDER AND STATIONER.

Better still—better is our aim, and for grand variety and for storling quality.
Youths' and Mens' Ready to Wear Cot. BELTON'S for Ready-Made Clothing

will find our display of Easter Novelties for cheapness, acperior to anything we have ever before offe ed. In Boys' such quantities and varieties are nowhere to be found.

The not have the piece? A reputation gained not only the Foxg'ove), collars, fronts, and the last the last the foxg'ove.

BELTON & Co., 14

48 and 19 THOMAS STREET; 35 & 56 GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET,

COUGH CURE

The N w Scientific Remedy for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and :: all Chest and Lung Troubles. :: Altanke Magic. Price 6d. & 1/- Per Bottle. Breaks up the Cough immediately.

DOMINICK A. DOLAN, M.P.S.I. V. ... e & Retail Chemist, CULTO STREET, FORIN

EF EVERY WORKINGMAN SHOULD JOIN

St. Brigid's Christian Burial Seclety, RINGSEND.

Large Divide at Christmas. Mortality Benefita. Meete every Sunday, 11 till 1 o'c. One Presy per Week. Estd. 52 Years



Little Mary Street. The Oldest Boot Warehouse in Dablin Irish-Made bluebers a Speciality.

TREMPROARE 1506 AND 50Y.

PAT KAVANAGH,

PROVISIONS, Beef, Mutton and Pork. GOOD QUALITY. FAIR PRICES.

74 to 78 Coombe; 87 Wexford Street; 71 and 72 New Street; 4 Dean Street, DUBLIN.

For the Best Possible Value obtainable in Winter Boots.

DAVY GARRICK,

(The Leading Star Boot Stores.) 61a & 62 Talbot St., and 22 Ellis's Quay DUBLIN.

Men's Boots at 3/11, 4/6, 4/11, 5/11, 5/11 to 10/6. Ladles' Boots et 2/11, 3/6, 3/11, 4/11, 5/11 to 8/11 Ladies' Shoes at 1/6, 1/11, 2/6, 2/11, 3/11 to 6/11 Boys' Schools Boots at 1/11, 2/6, 2/11, 3/6, 3/11

to 5/11 a Pair.

Girls School Boots at 1/11, 2/6, 2/11, 3/6, 3/11 to 4/11 a Pair. Children's Boots at 101d. 1/-, 1/3, 1/6, 1/9 to 2,11 a Pair. Children's Carpet Slippers, from 41d. a pair., Women's Carpet Slippers, from 51d. a pair., [Mea's Slippers in great Variety.

We do Repairs and we do them right. Best Materials and Workmanship Only. Very Moderate Charges.

Our Stock for Value and Variety is absolutely unrivalled.

Workers I Support the Only Picture House in Dublin Owned by an Irishman.

THE IRISH GINEMA Capel Street (next to Trades [Hall),

New Open Dally a.ge to 10.30.

PRISES, 3d., 4d., 6d. Change of Pistures-Monday, Thursday ard Sunday.

Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes, AT CONWAY'S.

31 Exchequer Street and 10a Aungier St. [Opposite Jacob's Branch LT,U.] Established 1894.

Good Value and Courtesy our motto,

Den't Forget LARKIN'S

LITTLE SHOP FOR GOOD VALUE in Chandlery, Tobaccos, Cigarettes, &c., 36 WEXFORD ST., DUBLIN.

-IRISH GOODS A SPECIALITY.

If You Have Not the Ready Money Convenient,

there is an Irish Establishment which supplies goods on Easy Payment System. IT IS THE

DUBLIN WORKMEN'S INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION, LTD., 10 SOUTH WILLIAM ST.

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

Consulption and a Living Wage.

Translation from the Irish of the Rev P. Jinneen, S. J., in the "Leader' of March 1, 1913.

Often is there a commotion amongst the doctors, and that class that say they have a deep regard for the human kind, and as they say themselves, the want and the hisfortune and the bad usage the poor receive from one end of the year to the other, cause them many sleepless

The lies of these clamourously maintain and try to persuads us that there is a contigious disease called consumption destroy; the people of the country, and That a special hospital should be establish for those people suffering from the dise

It is true for them that consumption is causing ravage among our young people. When this disease gets a proper grip of a young tan or a young woman all is up with hin or her. They cannot escape death. The rich man has a chance to make an effort to shake the disease off him and to recover. He has no diffi-culty it procuring the best and most snitable food for himself. There is nothing to stop him from sleeping quietly in a hate, airy room, ay, and to secure every aftertion to his comfort and ease. There is nothing to prevent him remaining percefully at home, sheltered from the cold ar I the rain. There is nothing to stop him from getting the do tors in the district, or spending the winter in the Rivers or in Portugal, or in the place that so is his condition best.

It is not so with the poor man. His is a straing of his share on bad fare on. bad food and bad pay. There is no problem for the doctors or anyone or our preaching to him and sayingis a squald seek rest in an ample, any

or under the rain. If you wish to Li ming your life put work from you, and

warry over nothing. There is no use of wasting good advice of this kind with the poor. Each poor man must work, or someone else will do it for him, and he can walk about his

business; he is let die of hunger; and consumption is no worse to him than hunger. About food the poor have no choice, the must be satisfied with whatever is retched out to him, or go without Te usually seeks repose in a room, dark, where air or sunlight never penetrates. What is the good of telling a poor soul of this sort—"Take care of yourself; be good to yourself; do not let yourself want for anything." It's often there does be a houseful of children depending upon a person of this sort. How can he spend money ipon himself, or give to himself his need in food and sleeping comforts? When consumption or any virulent disease grips the very poor there is no escape from deth before them. A plague, a dangerous plague is this consumption that is destroying the country. But let us have needoubt on the question; advice, however good, is no good to the community afflicted with disease. If the good-hearted people wish to make an effort to defend the host of the poor from these dangerous distempers, let them throw their talk away that they spend on the poor, and let them make effort to provide good food and good sleeping accommodation for the workers and for the poor. It is in the cities that this disease is threatening the workers and the poor. Here the children are growing and developing in homes without air, without sunshing or room, and without a place for recreation. Here they are waiting for

work, going to school without wholesome food of drink, protected with scanty clothing without wholesome sleeping rooms, without a friend to succour them when kness strikes them. Why do the charita Re fail to understand the poor of this kiel? Why do they not make an effort to get them a living wage? Why do the not help them to provide healthy and whilesome food for their young children, wito provide them with comfortable, shapely, and commodious dwelling places? Let not the charitably disposed be bottlering us about their hospitals for consumptives, and the costly eurative methods; we are sick of talk effectiveless of this kind. Let us do something to interest the poor. Let us build a roomy, handsome house between himself and the sky; let us put him to sleep in an ample, airy room of nights; let us put on the table before him wholesome, appetising food; let us light a warm, cheery fire in his kitchen; or—the best thing we have mentioned yet-let us give him a living

There is no better way to avoid the ravages of consumption than to give the workers a living wage. If they be given a living wage they will have wholesome food, warm clothing, the home will be comfortable, and consumption wiil flee themselves and their children.

wage as the reward of his labour, and

he will provide all these things for him-

seif and for his children.

S. O. Catapais.

You Can't Afford to Look Old !

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

19 North Earl Street and 28 Henry Street, Dublin

James Larkin,

Plain and Fancy Baker, 72 MEATH STREET, DUBLIN. Pars Whilemest and Buttermilk Squares a specialis THE WORKERS' BAKER,

ASK FOR LARFIN'S LOAF.

EUBLIN TRADES COUNCIL

The usual bi-monthly meeting of the above Council was held on Monday night, the President, Mr. Christopher Timmins, in the chair.

The Sec. (Mr. John Simmons) read the minutes of last meeting, which were con-

MR. MILNER AND MR. LARKIN.

A letter and resolution were read from the Sec. of the Coachmakers' Society relative to the alleged attack on their President, Mr. Milner. The resolution reiterated their confidence in Mr. Milner, and characterised as gross and lying the assertions made with regard to him by "a prominent delegate at last meeting of the Trades Council."

A de egate proposed that the letter be referred to the Executive. This was

Mr. Larkin—It is a perfect lie, and you are a perfect liar. The Chairman asked Mr. Milner if he

objected to the matter being referred to the Executive. Mr. Milner replied in the affirmative, and said that the statements made about

him were lies. Mr. Larkin-That's a controversial

Mr. Canty—This is only a case of washing dirty linen.

Mr. Milner said his society upheld him. and if that Council did not go into the matter and have the statements which were made by an irresponsible individua investigated he would object to it being referred to the Executive, as that would only mean the whitewashing of the indi-. vidual who made them.

Mr. Lukin-Run away, Mr. Milner

Mr. Milne —I don't run away, Mr. Mr. John Farren (Tinsmiths)-I want

to know, Mr. Chairman, had it not been decided to refer this matter to the Executive before Mr. Milner came here? Mr. Milner-The matter was under dis-

cussion when I arrived to night. Mr. Farren—I want you to rule, Mr. Chairman, and tell this Council whether this matter was disposed of before Mr. Milner came in here.

Mr. Boyle (Coachmakers)—I consider the coachmakers were not insulted. Mr. Nolan (Bookbinders)-You were

told by Mr. Larkin you were a scab. The Chairman here ruled the discussion out of order as the matter had already been referred back to the Execu-

VACANCY ON DISTRESS COMMITTEE,

Mr. William O'Brien (Tailors) raised the question of the vacancy on the Distress Committee caused by the disqualification of Mr. Larkin. He thought they ought to appoint a representative there that night. It was certainly an oversight on the part of the Council.

Chairman-Write to the Town Clerk. Mr. O'Brien—In the meantime we are deprived of representation.

The Chairman thought they could not be elected sooner than next meeting. Mr. O'Brien-Better appoint somebody

Mr. Larkin-The man who was appointed was not able to handle Corporation money, according to Honest Lorcan Sherlock, Lord Mayor.

Mr. O'Brien said if it was postponed for a fortnight that would be a Bank Holiday.

Mr. Grogan (Painters) said he hoped that when a skilled worker was forced go to the Distress Committee of the City of Dublin for work in future that he would not be given a pair of gowles and a stone hammer (oh).

Chairman—That is for the Distress Committee to deal with, not for the Trades Council.

Mr. Larkin suggested the name of Mr. Canty be sent forward to the Committee (laughter).

Mr. Metcalfe moved that Mr. Larkin be sent back again.

Mr. Larkin objected, and Mr. Thomas Farien, was elected unanimously. THE NATIONAL TEACHERS.

A letter was received from the National Teachers inviting the Council to send delegates to their Annual Gongress to be held in Dublin. After some slight discussion, it was decided to send delegates, Messrs. McPartlan and Simmons.

INSTALLING THE NEW PRESIDENT. The Chairman then vacated the chair. and the newly elected President, Mr. Thomas M'Partlan, was installed in

the office amidst applause.

The new President said his first duty was to return thanks on behalf of his society for the honour they had done them in electing him as President of the Trades Council. He felt himself unequal to the task, but, at the same time, if members of the Council gave him the same help that they gave to every President there, he would be able to overcome any difficulties that might arise. He hoped to have that help, and, if so, he promised to hold the scales evenly between man and man. The President then proceeded to review in general the position of the Labour Movement during the last twelve months. The unrest which prevailed in that movement was the greatest sign of life among the working classes of the country. He admitted that many of the working class were very much afraid of that unrest: but, in his opinion, the workers as a class had nothing to fear from it. When the working class was peaceful there was very little progress. It was continually going back. The unrest was greater this year than in previous years. They had now got a strike in the City of Dublin. Some delegates might be ignorant of the

facts in regard to it. Some there were certain material and these agreements were the men, carried out on the part of the faithfully but not on the part of the workers, One of these agreements was imployers. Wages Board, but it was neveo start a and it was that which brouge formed, the present crisis in the City out about The sooner the employers of Dublin. The sooner the employers that the workers were going ecognised them keep their agreements to make for themselves. Mr. M Partille better proceeded to say there were to an then during the year he referred to events had great bearing on the vito which that country—the Insurance forkers of Home Rule. With regard to the Act and he said the working people were former, ing from Insurance fever. He re suffer-propose to go into the did not Mr. Milner having arrived, reterrate to how to get his Insurance the statements made with regard to ham, and said that what the resolution can tained was perfectly true.

Act in detail, but if not intend going into it, how to get his Insurance that have the referred to the unsatisfactory manner in which the Health Insurance tained was perfectly true. was being administered in Diblin and to the great difficulty in securing the benefits—one man having to pay 2s. 6d. each week for a doctor's certificate before he got his sickness benefit. That was one feature of the Insurance Bill that hadn't worked out so satisfactorily as they would like. He did not know himself whether the Insurance Bill would work as profitably as the workers thought it would. If the workers didn't take a very serious view of these Bills it would be a great injury to the working class. They found, too, that Part II. of the Insurance Act was not working satisfactorily. They found that the workers had to obtain their benefits by far worse means than they would get relief from the Union. In the building trade he knew a man who was four weeks idle and who obtained no money at all, and there was no reason given to him. He (Mr. M'Partlan) toid him to go to the head officials, but he supposed they did not understand the Act any more than the rest.; Dealing with the Home Rule Bill, the speaker said he would not refer to it at any length. Personally, he had no great regard for it, as he didn't believe it would be able to do much. Last year the Parliamentary Committee of the hish Trades Congress tried to get the forest of labour together, and if the workers had taken their advice at that time there would be their advice at that time there would be some good got out of that Bill; but the chances were that they would be worse off instead of better when the Bill came. He knew there was a politician who regarded himself as the king of politicians, going about telling the working men that there was no need for a labour novement. He knew very well that he was telling lies, and he depended on the ignorance of the poor working people to listen to him. He seemed to suggest that when

the Home Rule Bill is passed a labour movement would spring up life a mush-room in the night (hear, hear, ind laughter). He (the speaker) main ained that there never was a time when a labour movement was more necessar; than it was at present. He came across an article in a paper called the 'Indepen-, dent" (laughter)—it was a leading article -that it was the poor wage that was responsible for the unrest, and it gave advice to the employers of Jublin to take a sympathetic view of the workers' conditions. He did not know if it was the same Mr. William Martin Murphy who owned Clery's and the framways Company that owned the Independent." The men on the transfever got a rise since. The other employers should be given good example as it as much

better than cheap words. to had heard of any employer dering to 17, 18, or 20 years giving an acrease to their employees, although the cost of living had increased by 27 or 1 per centre in that time. The wages well kept at the one level. Mr. MacPitan then went on to refe to the denity that prevailed among some trades Dublin. Unfortunately he was not a position to prove for a unit of industry which, in his opinin, would be the best move they could ake (hear, hear. They were in the avil position here in Dublin of having ections of one industry fighting with the other. The greater part of their times taken up with the representatives of three or four of them there. four of them there. He pped these trades would make a move to get to-gether. He thought himse the time had arrived for a federation in the building trades. There was practically no hope for sectional moments in Dublin hear, hear). He did not mean all the trades to join in one bciety, but

all to federate for the commit good.

The Secretary said that was time to elect a Committee. Mr. Larkin moved that the Chairman continue. He thought it wa time they got some one in the chair to take an interest in, and who was able deal with,

such matters. The Chairman said he we just about to conclude when the Secret ry drew him up. He advised the buildig trades to get together and be prepare when the time came to manage their who affairs (prolonged applause).

Non-Union Carpenters Deg Stating.

Mr. Maguire (Slaters) dre the attention of the Council to a letter his society received from Mr. Delaney, trict Delevate of the Council to a letter trick to the council to a letter trick to the council to a letter trick trick to a letter trick tr received from Mr. Delaney, strict Delegate of the Carpenters' sty, referring to the action of a penter doing slating at racks. He proposed a command the authorities in A long discussion ensured Government Boards were constantly violating the Clause.

made, that they were not faithfully Mr. John Simmons second Clause. reso-

It was decided to send the resolution. Trade Their delegato the E.C. THE PROPOSED CONCILIATION PEARD

The Secretary read a letter from the Town | lerk enclosing draft of proposed on a point of the Conciliation Board and asking the

The Secretary said the proposition had been made in the Dublin Municipal Council by a certain gentleman, for whom he had a considerable amount of respect, Alderman Kelly. He then went on to say that he believed he could speak with some degree of coperionce of Dublin in the past, He referred to the history of the Conciliation Board that was established in 1891, most of them whom had gone to the majority. The Trades Council on that Board had nine representatives, but it was now proposed to give them only three re-presentatives. He advised them when the Poard was started to send three dularotes who would demand that the proposed a resolution to that effect.

Mr. Gorman seconded the resolution, and said the present dispute that was going on on the quay was hanging over that quay for years. That almighty company (the City of Dublin should have avoided it if it was at all possible, and not put any employer or merchant to any inconvenience oh . There Had been various strikes with that company and scabs went in on them, but even they had to strike. There was something in it, because n) man could live

A Delegate-Not even a scab.

Mr. Gorman then concluded his remarks by saying that there were men wanted on the Conciliation Board in whom they could place full confidence; men who could be relied on to fight even if the odds were twenty to one. He also declared that his society would give the men on the quay every assistance they could.

Mr. John Farren said he agreed with Mr. Simmons that they should send representatives to the Board to see exactly how it was going to be formed. He then referred to the composition of the Board as outlined in the Corporation resolution, which provided for in addition to the Lord Mayor the President and representatives of the Mercantile Association, who would certainly send employers, the President and representatives of the Institute of Architects and Engineers; and yet the President of the Trades Council had been left out. ..

Secretary—You can appoint him. Mr. Farren—I know we can, but he is not mentioned. Continuing, he said the Chamber of Commerce, the Port and Dock Board, and the Masters' Association were also to have three each; while they would only have three from the Trades ('ouncil. The other bodies would all send employers, while the workers would only have six representatives, including the delegates of the Duolin Labour Party. Until they got equal representation they should have no Conciliation Board. He proposed an amendment that He did not know what the Mercanille the matter be referred to the Executive. There would be fully twenty votes against the six workers.

Mr. Lawlor, seconding the amendment said they should communicate with the Town Clerk and inform him that it was their opinion they were entitled to have equal numbers on that Board.

Mr. Larkin said he wished to speak for a few reasons on that question of a Conciliation Board. They wanted something better than that in Ireland. He did not wish to say enything against Alderman Kelly. No man could say a word derogatory to hat gentleman

word derogatory to that gentleman either as a citizen or as an Irishman.

He reinrocked the least of Alda ood grasp of the subject that resolution, and he well advised if he had a principle of the some of them at first received did not many consiliation. If any two men were want conciliation. If any two men were fighting there was only one thing that could separate them, that was strength, and the strongest man would win. They wanted something to remove the state of disease which existed. They did not want a Conciliation Board. He had a good deal to do with Conciliation Boards before, and he considered it a misuse of words. They wanted something that would prevent the strikes as in Australia. He had been in a good many strikes himself in the past, and he supposed he would be in the future; but the man who would get up and say strikes were not necessary was really beyond all hope of redemption. He was no Trade Unionist or else he knew nothing of Trade Unionism. In the political, industrial,

and social life of the country there was no method as effective as the strike; but if those who had been speaking of conciliation really meant what they said there would be very few strikes. They wanted a Wages Board and not conciliation. Mr. Larkin then proceeded to refer to the Earl of Aberdeen, who was the head of the Irish Government. Lord Aberdeen promised four years ago to call such a Board into being. Two years ago he came to them asked them to attend a meeting, and he would give them an undertaking that whatever agreement was come to would be carried out, but he broke that promise in word and deed, and he was therefore responsible for these strikes. Referring to the Press, he complained of the manner in which he was misrepresented. They published one or two statements which he really had never said. However, he would deal with that later on. It was said they wanted strikes, that they wanted trouble. What a lie! What a manifest lie. No employer could say to a Trade Union

carried out. That had always been their Mr. Larkin was then referring to some

leader, no matter what agreements were

then beside the ing the mea wheat

Mr. Nolan h the you this," he say. well what I 📖 🐎 was doing when I have Mr. Larkin sail 1 Mr. Nolan' ne me

Mr. N. Lee - It alone ? no right to dispurate my day. that americanit Mr. Lakh 4 1.1 . . When I can in the wrong rected. never a re-

Mr. No a second be bullied by water Mr. Lerking 1 12 thing to lo win ...

Mr. No an - Non a de

Mr. L. kie remarker - Sp. Man.

the flad been deches to never interrupted ceeding, he with he had support of the day get out of the line was interrupted when the that concerns the second of the line with the second of the line was the second of the line was the second of the line was the li and every we thought in their Intion as he are a the wine sense the Mr. La kin the Town Clerk and have conditions Alderman Kedi 🦠 to indicate the end of the to refer to state could orm their but they were a

do with them. It was not care two peaces to the land, his they
the other statement
would be glein Board such as a Sa. Aberbe n. ca. who. . t. have the representation should be elected as to of Iren via No etc. a right to be on ployers to also have to recommend the should have cire the worters von ! was arri ed at they were with in the and by. The Earl of him ben promed to call the Board in seine and who was it no formed littley was ingle get fair play that we stream they was ted Mr. I. . dealt with the constitution of the Con-ciliation Board, which were give the

A Voice-And John S Ker Mr. Larkin-The er players would allike to have a calimin of their own That would be clear. They the workers would see they were gone to that both with their hands, their behind their back. Marine Board 201 representation i They would likely soul herey to repesent them, a man who would hang every Irishman, but especially must Ma. Larkin). He agreed that the mestion should be referred back to the Elective

employers about on representatives.

He supposed they would have the lord

Mayor and Scull; on it a...

(loud applaces). This was the decision orbed at. The remainder of the business was adjourned to Wolneyley, but on that evening the attendance on a continuous it was adjourned to Easter Tuesday

For Reliable Frevisions! LEIGH'S, of Bishop St.

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